8. CONCLUSIONS:
1. Quality of the antihepatotoxic herbs, whether in the fresh condition or dry commercial state should be evaluated by its morphological, microscopical and chemical characters.
2. Besides determining their certain constants such as extractive values, ash values etc. TLC studies of the extract should be thoroughly studied and their records should be maintained.
3. HPTLC and HPLC are very sensitive methods for the analysis of the active constituents of the herbs and their formulations. The results of both these methods are identical.
4. Quercetin glucoside, a flavonoid is also a hepatoprotective compound present in the herb of Indian species of *S. nigrum*.
5. Eventhough HPTLC and HPLC methods of analysis are expensive, their use should be encouraged for the quality product of the hepatoprotective formulations.