CHAPTER NO.6
AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Researchers are constantly making efforts to discover new drugs and design better protocols for cancer and hepatotoxicity. Synthetic drugs kill the causative agent but they are also harmful to the normal cells. Since, increase in the use of these drugs in cancer therapy leads to many side effects and undesirable hazards there is a worldwide trend to go back to natural resources, i.e., traditional plant preparations which are not only therapeutically effective but are actually acceptable and economically within the reach of even the neediest people. An alternative solution of this problem is the use of medicinal plant preparation to arrest the insidious character of the disease. Therefore it is imperative that more attention is focused to control the carcinogenesis and hepatotoxicity. It may be easier to control the spread of both, if appropriate steps are taken before the initiation of the disease. The most important imaginative approach to reduce the cancer cases worldwide could be the inhibition of induction of carcinogenesis or cancer by the use of herbal technology; many naturally occurring substances have been tested for anticancer activity on experimental animals resulting in the presence availability of some 30 effective anticancer drugs. Cytotoxicity screening models provide important preliminary data to help select plant extracts with potential antineoplastic properties for future work.

Both ancient experience from traditional Chinese herbal medicine and modern studies have demonstrated that herbal medicine could be effective remedy for cancer treatment and to improve outcome of side effects and undesirable hazards of synthetic drugs. A unique feature of the herbal remedies is
relatively low adverse effects. *Cinnamomum malabatrum* is a herbal medicine, which long been used to treat many kinds of diseases such as rheumatism, arthritis, diarrhea, inflammation, tumors and liver disorders. It also finds use as haemostatic, diaphoretic, deobstruent and galactogogue and is protective to spleen.

*Clerodendrum serratum* is a herbal medicine, which long been used to treat many kinds of diseases such as rheumatism, asthma, anorexia, leucoderma, leprosy, fever, other inflammatory diseases and liver disorders. Hence, the present study is undertaken to evaluate the anticancer activity of *Cinnamomum malabatrum* (stem bark) against Dalton’s Ascetic Lymphoma and hepatoprotective activity of *Clerodendrum serratum* (Leaf) against Rifampcin induced hepatotoxicity.