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The hepatocarcinogen-azocarmine induced carcinogenesis in the liver of guinea-pig.

Administration of vitamin C to the carcinomatous guinea-pig showed a revival effect in the morphological, haematological, histological, cytochemical and biochemical levels.

It increased the life span of the cancerous animals, restored the normal growth rate and the body weight.

The disorganization of the blood picture brought about by the carcinogenic transformations revived along with the haemoglobin content after the administration of vitamin C.

It helped in the restoration of the normal histological structure which was disrupted due to the administration of the carcinogen-azocarmine.

The normal cytochemical structure of the liver was restored as regards to DNA, RNA, glycogen and vitamin C after the administration of the vitamin.

The biochemical ingredients such as DNA, RNA and vitamin C showed statistically significant revival after the administration of the vitamin to the cancerous guinea-pigs.

Thus, the changes brought about by the carcinogen-azocarmine revived either partially or fully after the administration of the vitamin to the carcinomatous guinea-pig which indicated an active role of vitamin C in the inhibition of malignancy in mammal.