CONCLUSIONS
The present work "Toxicological and Haematotoxic activity of *Abru*s precatorius* on albino rats, (*Rattus norvegicus*)" was aimed to find out whether the methanolic and aqueous extract of seeds of *Abru*s precatorius. Which have been used as medicine from time immemorial has any harmful effect on the vital organs of the body. The earlier studies made in this laboratory have proved that the seeds of this plant have shown its male contraceptive effects and no hepatotoxic effects. There are chances to develop a suitable male contraceptive pill from this plant. This is only possible if the drug prepared have no toxicological effect on other vital organs of the body. Since kidney is the most important organ of the body and is a marker of the physiological state of the organism, the study was mainly concentrated on its effect on renal tissue. The observations were made on histological changes in kidney and biochemical and haematological changes caused due to the administration of chloroformic extract as well as alcoholic and aqueous fractions eluted from this extract.

No behavioral changes were observed in the subject treated with chloroformic extract and its eluted fraction of *Abru*s precatorius seeds. It shows that this plant does not cause any harmful effect on the general health of the animals contrary to the general belief that the seeds of this plant are deadly poisonous. Probably the procedure used to prepare the
extract i.e. heating at a constant temperature for more than one hour renders the abrin, the toxic alkaloid, ineffective.

It was investigated that the chloroformic extract and its eluted fractions of this plant caused no significant changes in the histology of kidney. These extracts caused no changes in glomerulus and Bowman’s capsule. Proximal convoluted tubules, distal convoluted tubules, the loop of henle and the collecting tubules were normal in the experimental animals. Thus the observations indicate no histological changes in the kidney.

To estimate metabolic changes caused to the experimental animals various biochemical parameters like Bilirubin, Creatinine, Urca, SGOT, SGPT, Acid and Alkaline phosphatase in blood were observed. All these parameters showed no significant changes hence indicate no nephrotoxic activity of the chloroformic extract as well as the eluted fractions of this extract.

To estimate metabolic changes caused to the experimental animals various biochemical parameters like Hb%, RBCs, WBCs, CT, PT, ESR, PCV%, MCV, MCH, TLC, DLC, and MCHC in blood were observed. All these parameters showed no significant changes hence indicate no haematotoxic activity of the chloroformic extract as well as the eluted fractions of this extract.
These observations support our view that of the plant extract and its eluted fractions are not toxic and can be further investigated for the development of suitable male contraceptive. Further tests like histochemical and electron microscopic studies are required after which further repeated experiments on animals and human volunteers and clinical trials are must to reach the final goal of the drug development.

Further works are being carried out in this laboratory and will take final shape in due course of time.