



1.

4-3
 3-2
 -10
 (1)
 (1999 PDR) 30
 Hyperglycemia
 (1999 ADA)
 13
 18.2
 1.3
 (2004 Tuomilehto)
 ذ
 (2011)

(5- Caffeoylquinic – Chorogenic, DicaFFEoylquinic Chicoric acid: Quercetin, Apigenin, Luteolin, Sesquiterpenes)

() (2009 Milala1) %4.60.
 %15)
 - (Hoste)
 .(2006
 .(2002 Gałazka) (β 2-1)
 .(2009)
 B
 .(2006 Grzelak Król)
 / /
 نذ 2010
 .
 (%70) 200 50
 48 40 10
 .BDH CCl₄ 45 (2006 Jamshidzadeh)
 4 35 Albino BALB/ C
 . / (20-30)
 7
 (ad libitum)
 Intraperitoneal (1 / 1)

() (1 / 1 CCl₄ 0.5: Oil 0.5) CCl₄
 (1 / 300 150 75)
 24 21 CCl₄
 15 / 3000
 .(2006 Jamshidzadeh)

Spectrophotometer

LDL-C (low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol) (Biomerux)
 VLDL-C (very low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol)
 .(2009 Puavilai Friedewald)

LDL = total cholesterol - HDL - 1/6 triglyceride

VLDL = 1/6 triglyceride

Complete Randomized Design (CRD)

(2001) SAS (LSD)
 (1)
 21
 100 / 150 ()
 21
 100 / 112 1 / 75
 (P <0.05)
 () ()
 100/ 146 ()
 142 115 1 / 300 150 ()
 (P <0.05) 100 /
 100/ 2.0 1.80 1.89 1.74 1.66

Free Radical

CCl₄ () Yassin 58.1 (2007) Ahmed (2009) / 0.52 / 7.23 / 100/ 200 C (2011 Belal)

300

Macroelements

3.0-1.8 (2009 Cathy) 100 / 1.3 / 420 320 100 / 21 .1

(mg / 100 ml)	(mg / 100 ml)	
1.66 a	150 a	
1.74 a	146 ab	() CCl ₄
1.89 a	112 c	(1 / 75)
1.80 a	115 c	(1 / 150)
2.0 a	142 b	(1 / 300)
^{NS} 0.593	*7.511	(P <0.05) LSD

() NS

(P <0.05) *

. 0.05

(2)

21

100 / 171
21

100 / 163
 1 / 300 150 75
 100 / 122 90 92
 100/ 240
 100 / 280
 1/ 75
 1 / 300 150
 HDL 100 / 188 184
 100 / 42
 LDL 100 / 21
 82.4 102
 40 VLDL 100 / 54.7 24.2 12.4
 100 / 31.3 30.6 39.6 46.6
 (2003) Kocsis

(2003) Kocsis

1 / 2
 .(alpha-amylase, and lipase)

21

.2

VLDL (mg / dl)	LDL (mg / dl)	HDL (mg / dl)	(mg / dl)	(mg / dl)	
40 bc	102 a	21 d	240 bc	171 a	
46.6 a	82.4 b	42 a	280 a	163 a	.() CCl ₄
39.6 c	12.4 e	40 ab	238 c	92 c	(1 / 75)
30.6 e	24.4 d	35 c	184 d	90 c	(1 / 150)
31.3 de	54.7 c	36 bc	188 d	122 b	(1 / 300)
*3.520	*11.361	*4.052	*10.716	*12.946	(P <0.05) LSD

.05

*

. 0.05

esculetin

DNA

hydroxymethylglutaryl- CoA reductase

(2011 Belal)

.2009 .

40

.85-76 4

.2011 .

-191 .
 195 .
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STUDY THE EFFECT OF CHICORY LOCAL LEAVES EXTRACT IN THE LEVEL OF THE SUGAR AND LIPIDS PROFILE MICE PLASMA TREATMENT OF CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the impact of chicory wild local leaf extract, on blood sugar, magnesium level and the level of serum lipids of mice, mice infected with hepatitis induced chemically by injecting them with CCl₄ by 1 ml / 1 kg Intra-peritoneal. the use the three concentrations of the plant extract (75, 150, 300 mg / 1 kg) given orally mice for 21 days, mice divided into five groups of seven mice in each group, group I, control uninfected second control infected untreated the third, fourth and fifth groups infected and treatment with concentrations (75, 150, 300 mg / 1 kg), respectively. Better record low level of sugar in the blood serum mice infected with hepatitis chemical group of mice orally by 75 mg / 1 kg of extract of leaves, amounting to 112 mg / 100 ml compared with a control non-infected and infected untreated reaching each 150 146 mg / 100 ml respectively. He did not give any significant difference at the level of magnesium in blood serum. There was a positive effect of the extract on cholesterol levels because of lower concentration compared with a control non-infected and infected untreated values were 171, 163, 90, 92, 122 mg / 100 ml, respectively, to totals for the five mice. As well as the lowest concentration level triglycerides three groups of three treatment 238, 184, 188 mg / 100 ml, respectively, compared with control groups not infected and the infected untreated, each reaching 240, 280 mg / 100 ml, respectively.

Key words:- chicory, diabetes mellitus, Hypercholesterolemia, carbon tetrachloride.