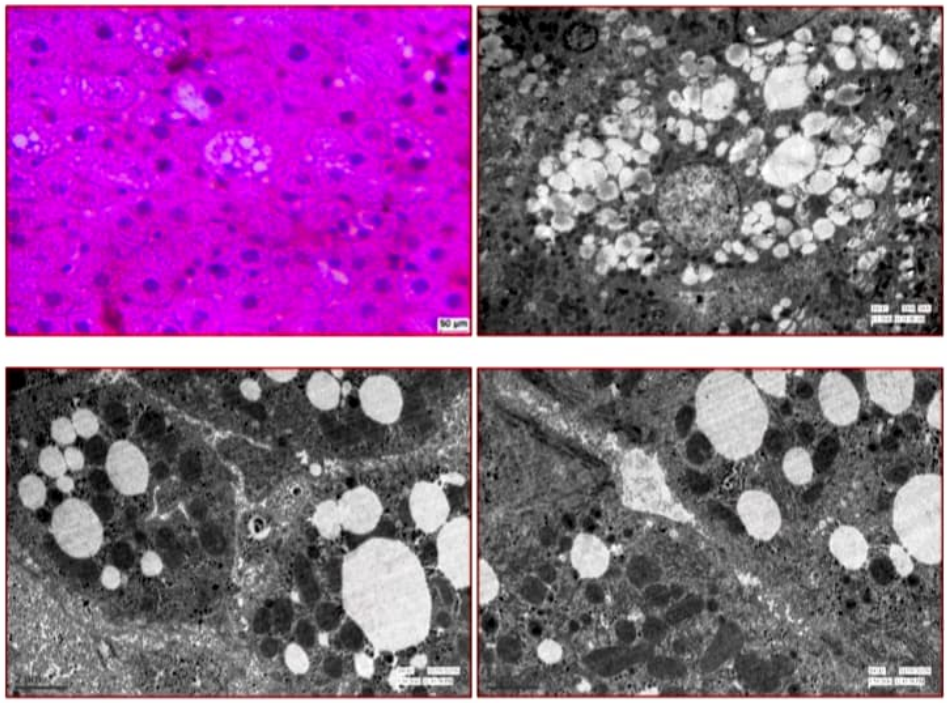
A Handbook on

Hepatotoxicity



CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Monika Bhadauria

EDITORS

Satendra Kumar Nirala • Sadhana Shrivastava

Arvind Kumar Shakya • Neetu Sharma

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Editors: Monika Bhadauria • Satendra Kumar Nirala
Sadhana Shrivastava • Arvind Kumar Shakya • Neetu
Sharma

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Contents

Chapters

Chapter 27

Rifampicin induced Hepatotoxicity

Gita Mishra*

Department of Zoology, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur 495009 (C.G.) India

*Corresponding author

Tuberculosis still remains a global threat in conjunction with the rising human immunodeficiency virus (Global tuberculosis report, 2022; Pawlowski et al., 2012; Venkatesh et al., 2011). Primary target of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is respiratory system but bacteria can invade extra pulmonary organs like gastrointestinal, urogenital, nervous, skeletal and lymphatic system. It is a highly contagious disease causing night sweats, fever and weight loss in primary stage of infection whereas advanced stage of disease includes severe chest pain, shortbreathness and appearance of blood in sputum.

Drug-induced liver injury is the main concern in treating microbial infections (De Lazzari et al., 2008; Sulkowski et al., 2000). Advent of anti-tuberculosis drugs, ATDs has been a striking improvement in treatment of tuberculosis. The ATDs drugs induced liver toxicity causes considerable injury and death. The major deterrent to prolonged use of both drugs is their potential to cause liver and kidney toxicity, which is further increased by the combination of drugs (Basheer et al., 2017; Pandit et al., 2012).