IMPACT OF ANTIDOTE MEDICINAL PLANT- *CORALLOCARPUS EPIGEUS* EXTRACT ON LIPID PEROXIDATION INDUCED BY *NAJA NAJA*- SNAKE VENOM IN ALBINO RAT

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ABSTRACT

Snake bite is a serious health hazard occurs throughout the world especially in tropical countries like India. This problem is more severe in the rural parts. In recent times due to the increasing realizations of health hazards and toxicity caused by synthetic drugs there has been a renewal of interest in the use of plant based drugs throughout the world. Almost 80% of the people in the developing countries depend on traditional medicines for primary health care including snake bites, most of which are derived from plants. Antiserum is the only therapeutic agent available against the snake envenomation. However antiserum sometimes does not provide enough protection against venom induced haemorrhage, necrosis, nephrotoxicity and often develop hyper sensitivity reactions. In order to overcome these drawbacks a search for suitable antagonist especially from plant sources is ventured throughout the world. Study on the role of *Corallocarpus epigeaus* on *Naja naja* venom induced lipid peroxidation in rats was attempted to identify its antidote activity against snake venom.

KEYWORDS: Antidote, Antivenom, MDA (Malanaldehyde), LPO (Lipid Peroxidation), Medicinal Plants, Traditional Medicine, *Naja naja* Venom