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Rei	araductiv	ve toxicity	of aqueous	wood-ach	extract (of <i>Parkia</i>	i hiolahasa	on male	Swice 2	alhino	mice
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The use of wood-ash extracts, including that of so as food additives and for medicinal purposes by Gbagyi, Koro, Ebira and other ethnic groups in the Middle-Belt Region of Nigeria, without knowledge of its possible reproductive toxicity has been an age long practice. is study thus investigated the toxicity of aqueous wood-ash extracts of on male reproductive ability, using mice as models. Aqueous extraction of the wood ash of was performed using the traditional percolation method. Four di erent dose levels of 0, 5, 50 and 100 mg/kg body weight were administered to 20 male mice (ve per group) for seven days, which were sacri ced 35 days therea er. Gonadosomatic index, sperm motility, sperm count, sperm morphology, serum follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH) and testosterone assay and histoposterteinizinle she w (os)5 g (os)(e s)-6 (acr)-6c(t)-5 (9(o)12.1 e)-4.9 (o 20 m)t kns mut0(o)1acrd. FoqD ante adminiser

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