

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study considered the effects of ginger on methyl parathion intoxication. There was a considerable increase in lipid peroxidation. Levels indicating and enormous oxidative stress in methyl parathion poisoned animals. Prolonged exposure to methyl parathion inhibited AChE in red blood cells and muscles, abnormal morphology of motor endplate was found. The ginger supplementation induced the generation of glutathione, glutathione-S-transferase and glutathione reductase and prevented lipid peroxidation in the case of prolonged methyl parathion exposure.

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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