

Figure 4.1

The histology of lung from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

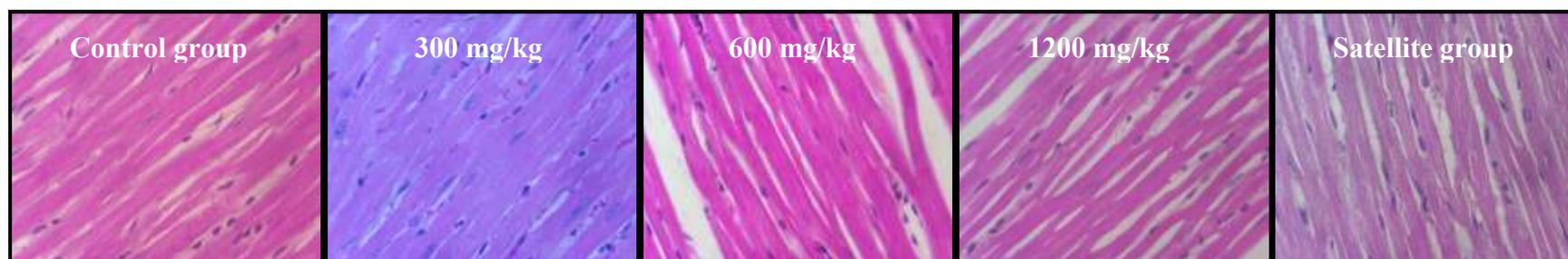


Figure 4.2

The histology of heart from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

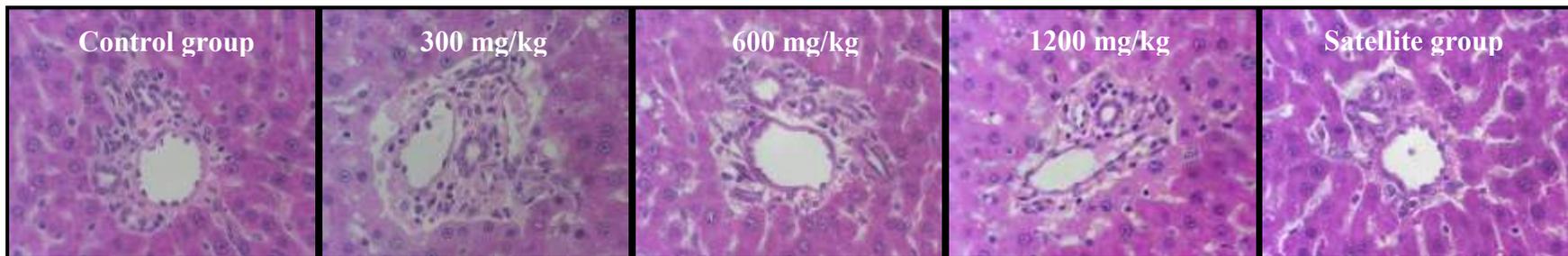


Figure 4.3

The histology of liver from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

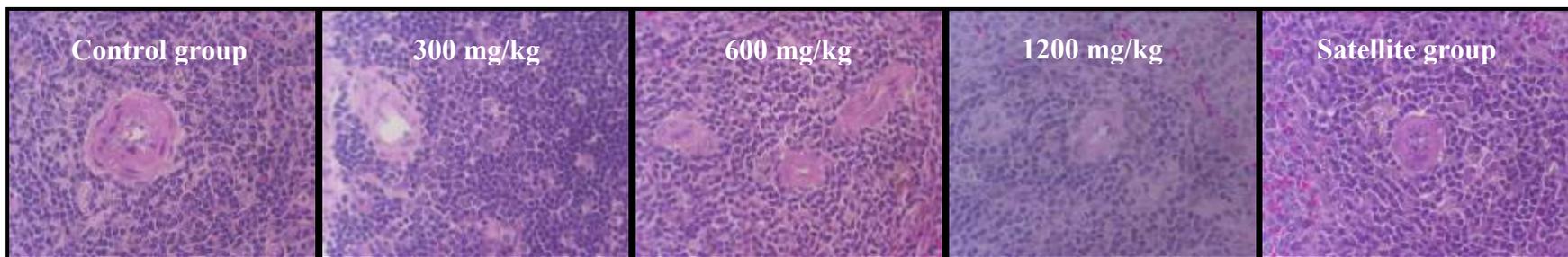


Figure 4.4

The histology of spleen from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

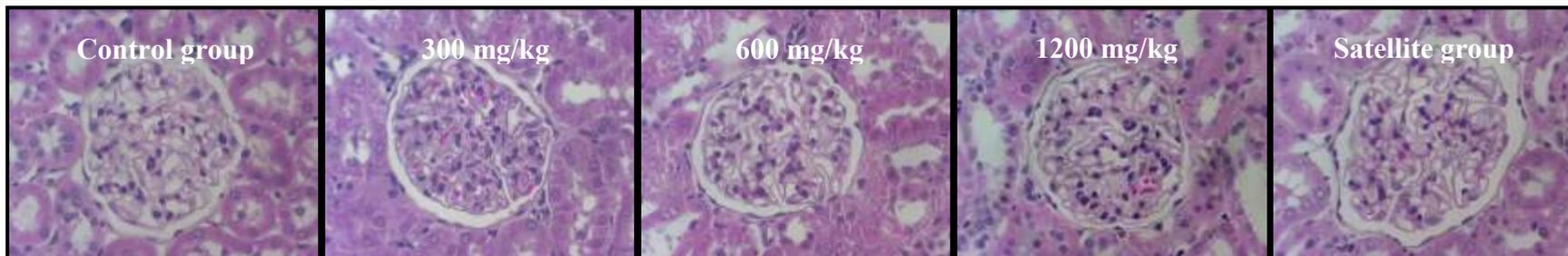


Figure 4.5

The histology of kidney from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

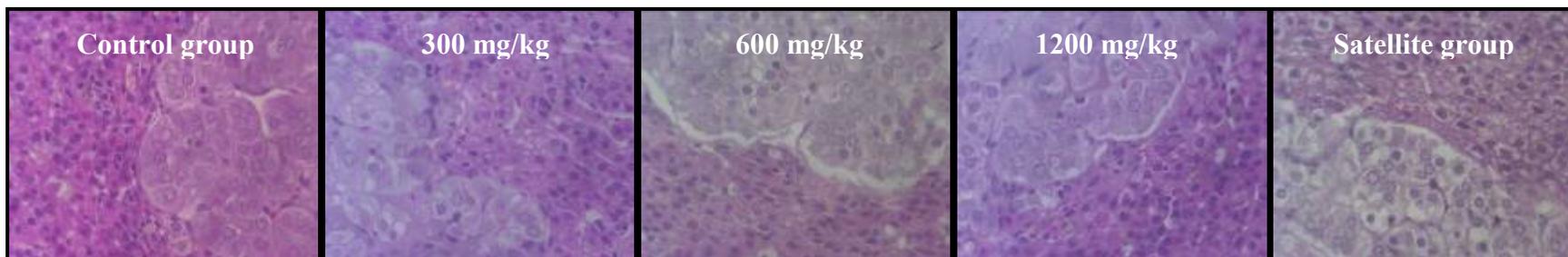


Figure 4.6

The histology of adrenal gland from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

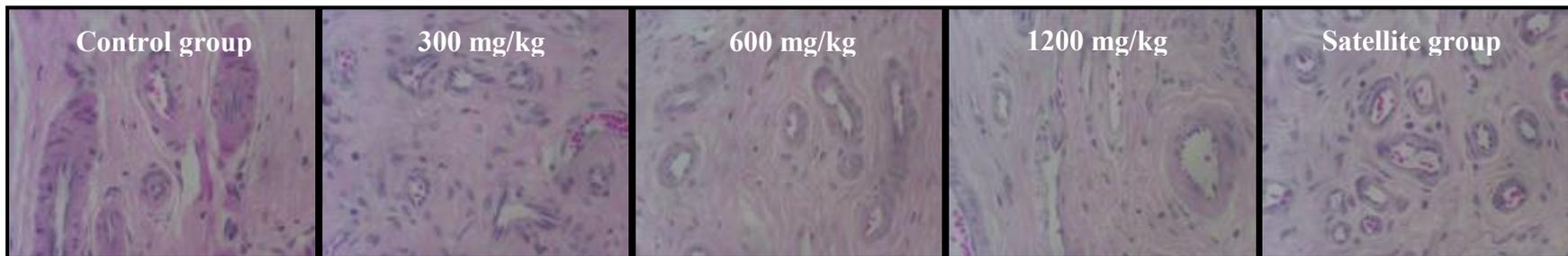


Figure 4.7

The histology of uterus from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

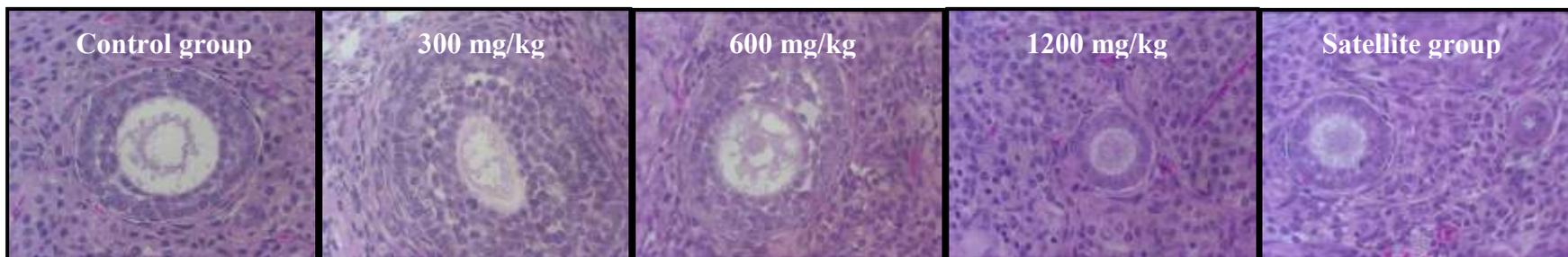


Figure 4.8

The histology of ovary from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

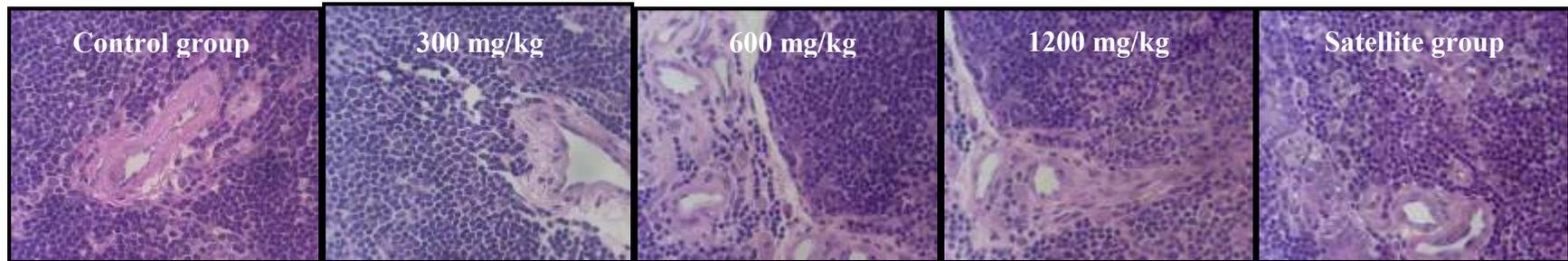


Figure 4.9

The histology of thymus from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

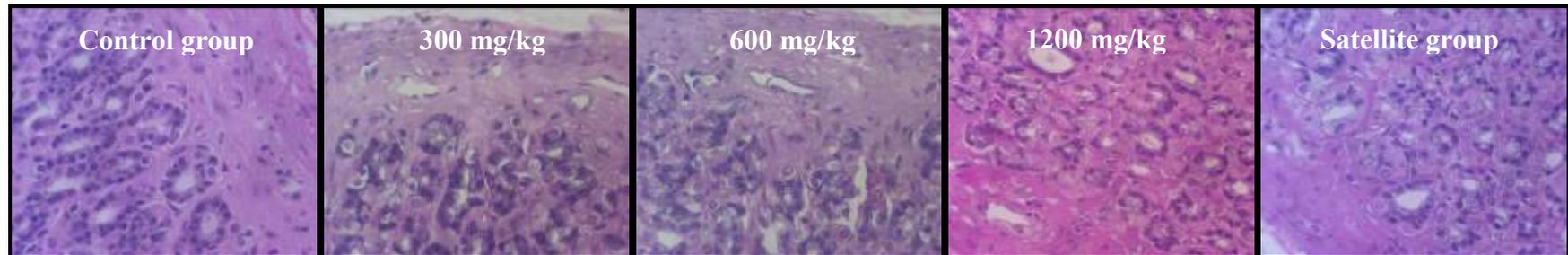


Figure 4.10

The histology of stomach from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

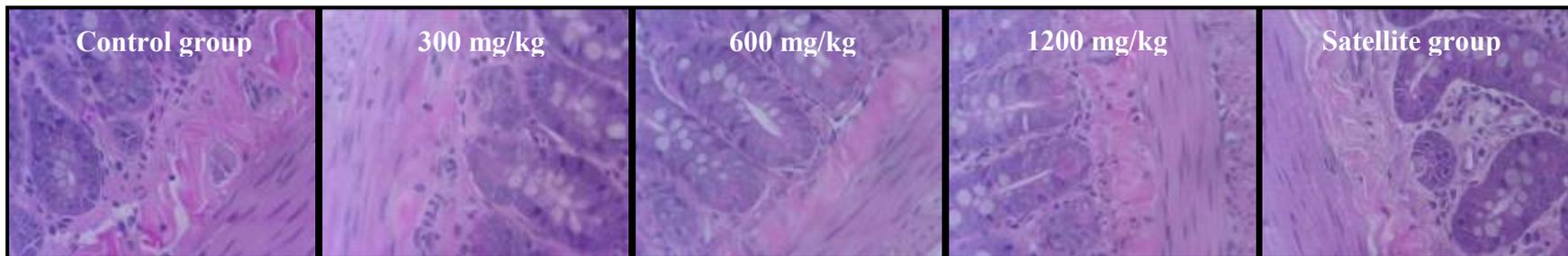


Figure 4.11

The histology of intestine from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

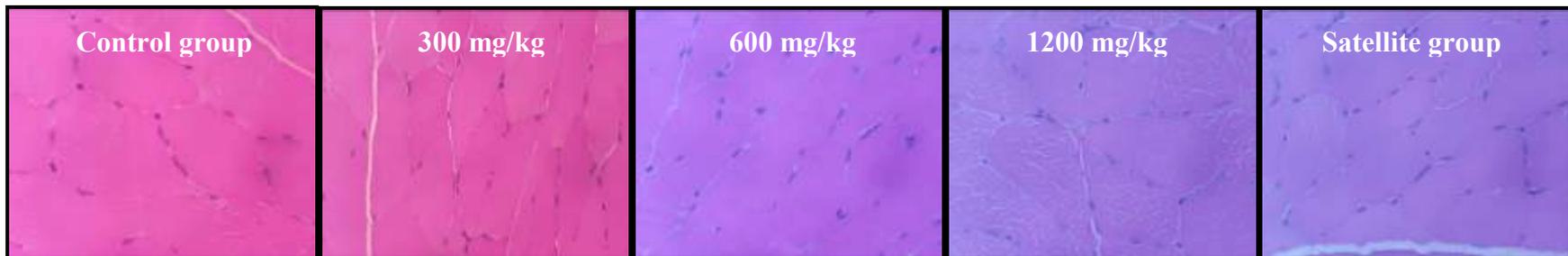


Figure 4.12

The histology of muscle from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

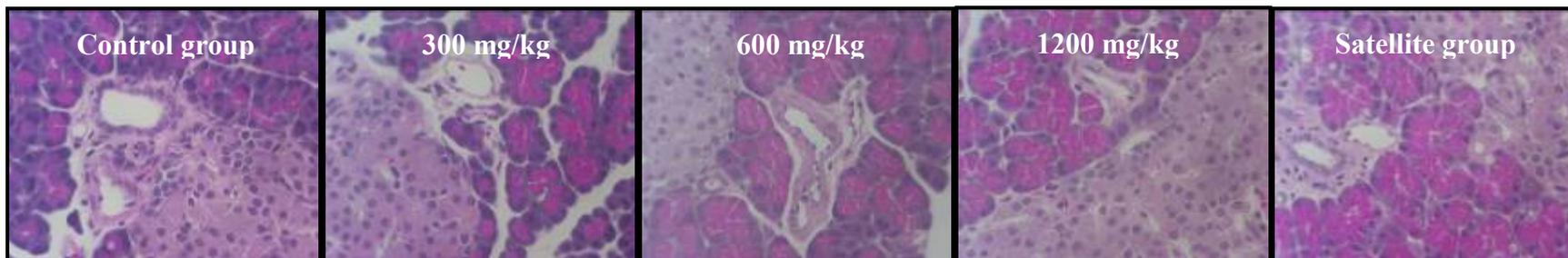


Figure 4.13

The histology of pancreas from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

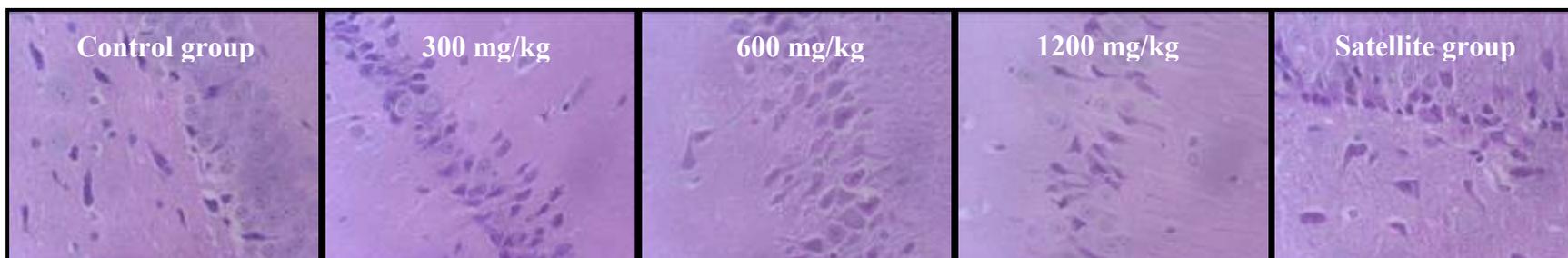


Figure 4.14

The histology of brain from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

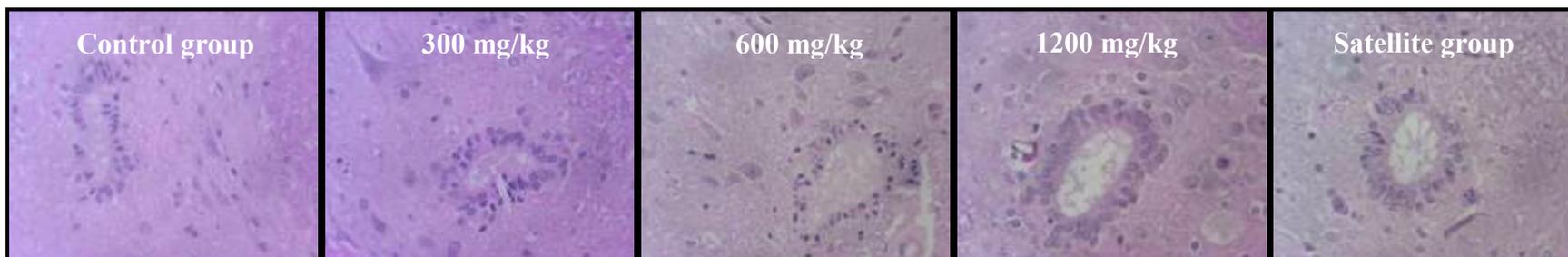


Figure 4.15

The histology of spinal cord from female rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

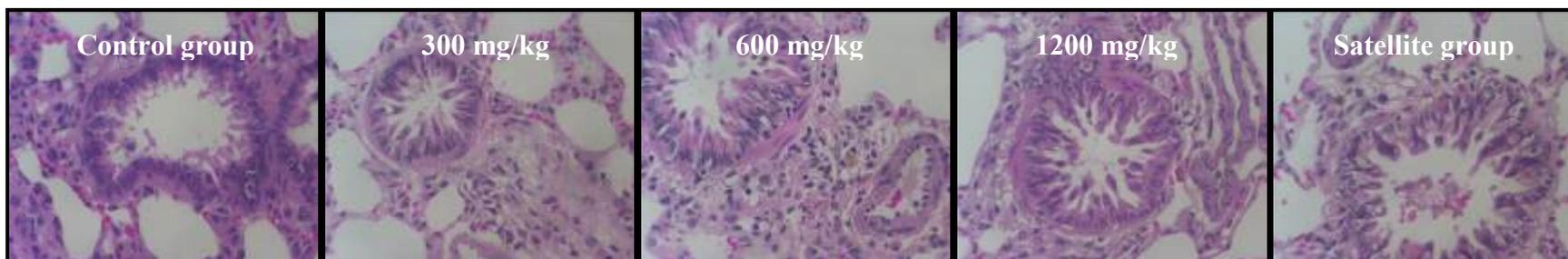


Figure 4.16

The histology of lung from male rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

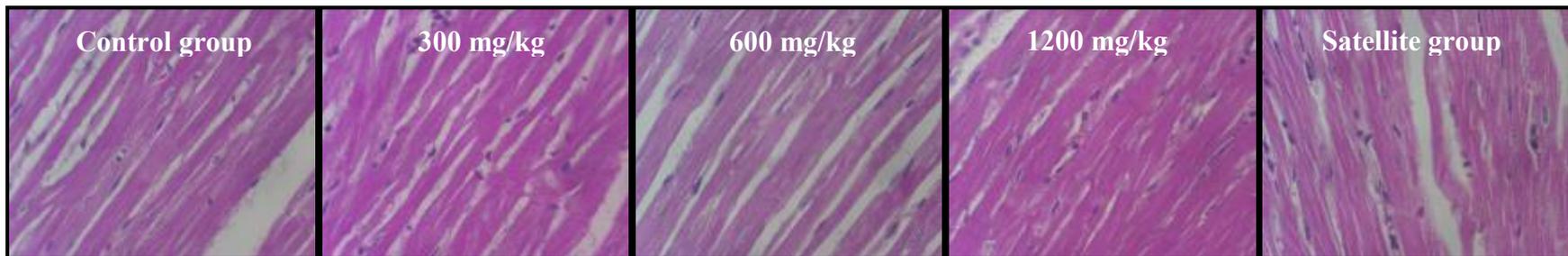


Figure 4.17

The histology of heart from male rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

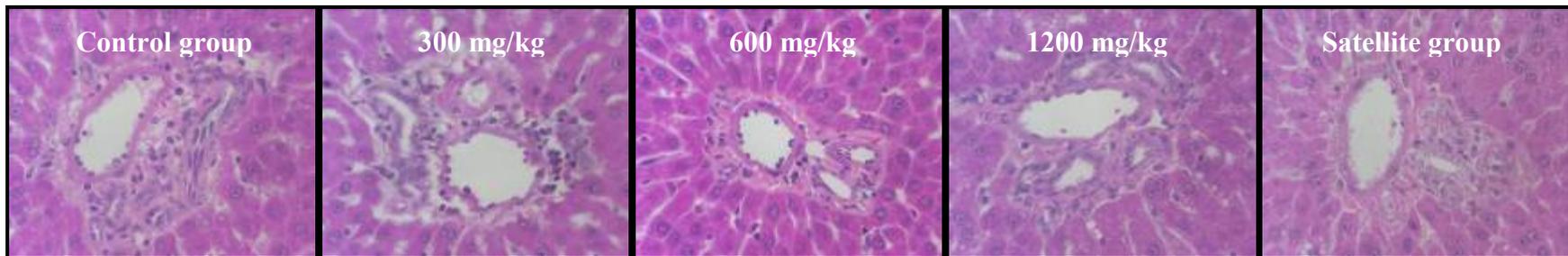


Figure 4.18

The histology of liver from male rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

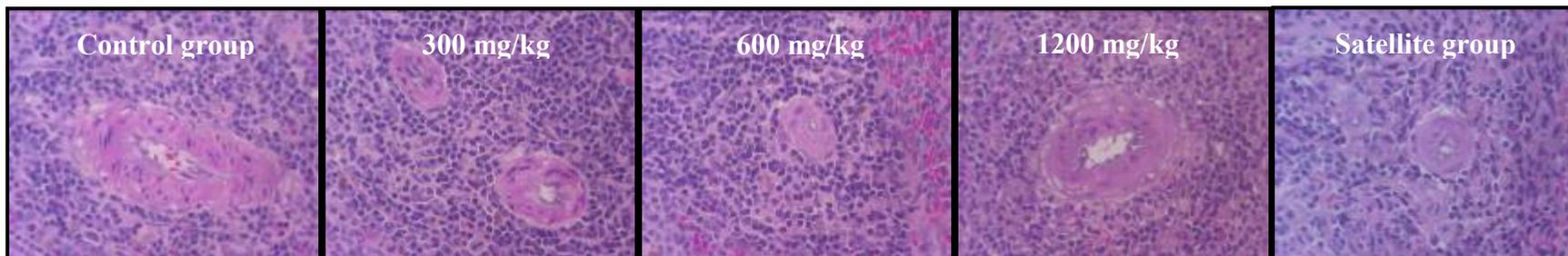


Figure 4.19

The histology of spleen from male rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.

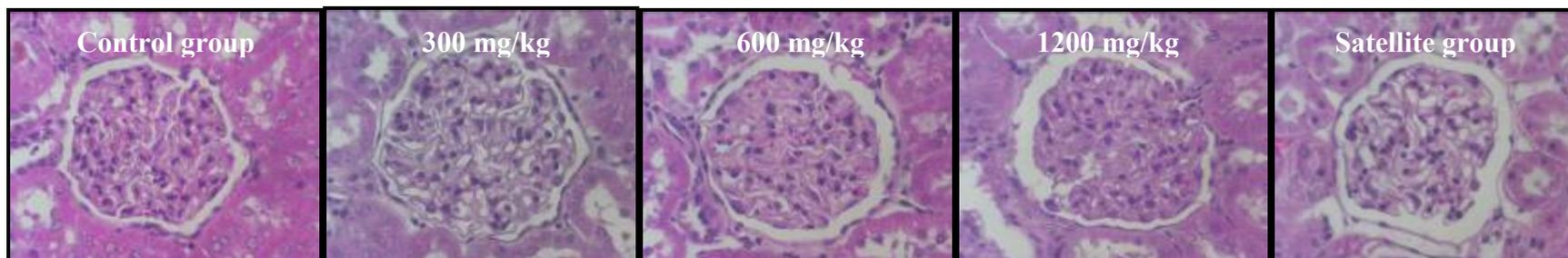


Figure 4.20

The histology of kidney from male rats receiving *T. chebula* was compared with the control group (40x, stained with hematoxylin and eosin). No significant damage was detected in any treated group.