

of CAT and increase in respiratory capacity were contributory factors responsible for regulating lipid peroxidation after training.

In the study of effect of endurance training pretreatment on AFB₁ hepatotoxicity, the rats were trained for 14 wk according to exercise training program then followed by a single intraperitoneal administration of AFB₁ (2 mg/kg BW). The hepatotoxicity and the detoxifying systems changes were determined at 0, 12, 24 hours after AFB₁ dosing. It was demonstrated that endurance training pretreatment enhanced hepatotoxicity, as shown by more increase in SGOT (1.8 fold) and SGPT (8 fold) activity, at 24 h and also reduced in the activities of CAT, GPX, and GST as well as GSH content at 12-24 h after AFB₁ administration. However, lipid peroxide level was decreased to control level at 24 h. It was concluded that endurance training pretreatment may play a role in increasing of AFB₁ metabolism and lowering detoxifying systems in particular reference to GSH conjugation. The mechanism by which AFB₁ treatment induced hepatotoxicity may not related to the lipid peroxidation produced in trained rats.