

## Hepatoprotective Prospective Of Camel Milk In Liver Disease; Modern And Iranian Traditional Medicine

S. M.R. Hosseini, S. Zibaee, M. Yousefi, A. Taghipour, M.R. Noras\*

## **Abstract:**

**Background and Purpose:** In the traditional medicine of Iran Camel milk with food and several therapeutic properties, especially in the liver and treat a variety of diseases referred. But new research to establish evidence -based statements of Iranian traditional medicine has been less investigated. In this article is expressed, Research evidence related to the therapeutic effects of camel milk in liver disease.

**Materials and Methods:** We searched the Medline, silvica, Scopus ,SID, and ISC databases from 1970 to 2014, regulatory data for approved medications, and reference lists of included articles and sources of traditional medicine using software Nor-alteb was evaluated by key words. New research data from published articles , in accordance with the study and application of clinical Iranian traditional medicine category and ultimately to review the content , content and implementation of the study have been analyzed .

**Results:** Many applications of Camel milk in the traditional medicine of the liver confirms its special effect on the members of the new medicine monitor research on camel milk has been the most widely studied liver. Several previous studies had experimentally proved the beneficial effects of camel milk. Recent studies have reported CM as possessing several beneficial characteristics in liver disease. Antibacterial and antiviral activities of these proteins of camel milk were studied.

**Conclusion:** The present findings show that administration of CM exerts significant hepatoprotective. Evidence supports the benefit of Camel Milk for liver disease. The findings also confirmed the statements of traditional medicine in camel milk, and new ideas for medicine research, especially in viral hepatitis, poisoning, cirrhosis and liver Cancer offers.

Keywords: Camel's Milk, Iranian Traditional Medicine, liver, hepatitis.

Corresponding Author: Norasmr901@mums.ac.ir