

Silibinin (intravenous)

► Amanita poisoning

Silymarin (oral)

- Toxic liver damage
 - alcohol toxicity
 - drug toxicity
 - chemical toxicity
- Supportive therapy
 - chronic hepatitis
 - liver cirrhosis

1. Protection of biological membranes from noxae

- Inhibition of toxin uptake
- Stabilization of biological membranes
 - influence on phospholipid turnover
 - biochemical interactions with membranes
 - decrease in enzyme induction
 - inhibition of phosphodiesterase

2. Support of cellular detoxication mechanisms

- Stimulation of superoxide dismutase
- Maintenance of the glutathione pool (GSH) of hepatocytes

3. Antioxidative effect

- Interactions with free radicals
- Reduction in lipid peroxidation
 - inhibition of lipoxygenase
 - decrease in malondialdehyde
 - diminution of glutathione consumption

4. Inhibition of fibrogenesis

5. Increase in protein biosynthesis

6. Inhibition of cholesterol synthesis

- fall in microsomal hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase