CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Two menstrual regulatory and haematinic traditional preparations, interacted with nitrite in an acidic circumstance (pH 3-3.5) at 37°C for 4 h, showed their direct mutagenicity towards *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98 and TA100, the tester strains of Ames test. Attempt to show that herbal drinks prepared from six herbs, namely *Hibiscus sabdariffa* Linn. (กระเจี๊ยบ), *Chrysanthemum morifolium* Hemsl. (เก๊กฮวย), *Carthamus tinctorius* Linn. (คำฝอย), *Morus alba* Linn. (ใบหม่อน), *Aegle marmelos* (Linn.) Corr. (มะตูม), and *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban (บัวบก) could inhibit the mutagenicity of the nitrite treated drug was performed.

It was found that the herbal drinks did not inhibit the mutagenicity of nitrite treated drugs. Moreover, four of six herbal drinks prepared from *Chrysanthemum morifolium* Hemsl., *Carthamus tinctorius* Linn., *Aegle marmelos* (Linn.) Corr, and *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban enhanced the mutagenicity of the treated drugs. Higher mutagenicity enhancing effect of the herbal drinks were found on nitrite treated drug number 2 more than on drug number 1 and it was more prominent on *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98 than on TA100.

The results presented here suggest that daily consumption of herbal drinks could not reduce the risk of the stomach cancer from nitrite treated these drugs. Thus,

avoiding consumption of nitrite containing foods should be better way to prevent gastric cancer.