The extended effects of *clomiphene citrate* on liver functions of mice offspring

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Infertility can cause considerable social, emotional and psychological stress. Ovulatory dysfunction is one of the most common causes of reproductive failure in sub-fertile and infertile women. There are several approaches to ovulation induction therapy for the management of women with ovulatory disorders. Fertility drugs are spreading worldwide fast and therefore many studies have reviewed the association between the use of these drugs and physiological, biochemical and histopathological alterations. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the effects of Clomiphene citrate (Clomid)® on albino mice offspring's liver functions. Treating mothers with CC doses 0.2 and 0.3 mg/day caused high significant increasing in liver enzymes GPT, GOT and ALP. In conclusion, liver disorder was clearly noticed on the new offspring of the treated mothers with CC.

Speaker Biography

Mohammed O Al-Jahdali is the Professor of Ecological Physiology at King Abdulaziz University, Previous Dean of Science and Art College – Rabigh campus, Saudi Arabia. He did his PhD from the University of Alabama in 2003 and trained at Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Dauphin Island, AL USA. His Research interest is in manipulations of environmental parameters on physiological and ecological functions of biota at Rabigh lagoon at the red sea, Saudi Arabia, oceanography and marine ecology, environmental impact assessment studies, environmental pollution and pollutants, marine biology and organisms, ecological physiology of public health and pollution-related diseases and ecological physiology of reproduction and development

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