

**A TOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE MECHANISMS OF HEPATOTOXICITY IN THE PRESENCE OF ETOH AND APAP (ACETAMINOPHEN)**

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Paracetamol (N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, APAP) or Acetaminophen (AAP) has reported hepatotoxicity, resulting in centrilobular necrosis, and is frequently encountered following suicidal attempts, especially by adolescents and after its excessive use in infants. Currently, few studies characterize hepatic injury with therapeutic doses of AAP with mild to moderate alcohol consumption. The aim of the study is to define a dose response relationship between EtOH and AAP in an in-vitro model of human liver hepatocytes (hepG2).

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