**INTRODUCTION**

Acrylamide is a useful industrial agent used in the manufacture of polymers and synthetic organic chemicals. Polymeric acrylamide is used as filtration and flocculation aids in the water treatment and waste processing industries ***(Friedman et al.,1995).***

 Acrylamide was reported to be generated from asparagines when starch – rich foods are cooked at high temperature ***(Mottram et al., 2002).***

Acrylamide induced structural changes in the liver may be caused by oxidative stress and perturbation of lipid and protein metabolism ***(Allam et al., 2010)***.

Acrylamide and its metabolic products (e.g. glycidamide) pass readily through placenta and distribute in fetal tissues ***,***including the liver during gestation ***Summer et al., (2001).*** These toxicants can also pass through mother's milk during lactation ***Sorgel et al.,( 2002).*** Acrylamide exposure during lactation causes alteration in maternal behavior and postnatal malnutrition (***Shaheed et al., 2006).***

 Green tea; possess anticarcinogenic activity for tumors in various organs ***(Kuroda and Hara, 1999).***

 However, the data on acrylamide-induced morphological effects during the prenatal and postnatal development of liver is relatively rare ***(Allam et al., 2010)***.

**AIM OF THE WORK**

 This work will be aimed to :

1. Study the prenatal and postnatal development of the liver in albino rat (at 16th,18th,20th days of gestation, 7th,14th,28th days after birth).
2. Study the effect of acrylamide on prenatal and postnatal development of the liver at the previous ages.
3. Evaluate the reversibility of the possible effects on the liver after withdrawal of acrylamide ingestion.
4. Evaluate the reversibility of possible effects of acrylamide on the liver after administration of green tea extract.