

Figure 4. Effect of in-feed supplementation of carvacrol (CR) and trans-cinnamaldehyde (TC) on liver histopathology in chickens fed with 2.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ AF in week 3. (A) Control: feed with no AF and no CR/TC supplementation [hematoxylin and eosin (H and E) stain, $\times 100$]; (B) CR control: 0.75% carvacrol control (H and E stain, $\times 100$); (C) TC control: 0.75% trans-cinnamaldehyde control (H and E stain, $\times 200$); (D) AF: 2.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ aflatoxins (H and E stain, $\times 100$), arrow indicates the bile duct proliferation; (E) AF+CR: 2.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ aflatoxins + 0.75% carvacrol (H and E stain, $\times 100$); (F) AF+TC: 2.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ aflatoxins + 0.75% trans-cinnamaldehyde (H and E stain, $\times 200$).

