As the liver is the first passage of different agents for example toxins and drugs and also the most portion of metabolism processes take place in liver, so it is prone to high risk of cellular damage.

If however is spirit of use of hepatotoxins, drug and toxin screening tests are negative or we don’t have any information about the kind of used agents, knowledge about hepatic lesions associated with consumption of toxins and drugs can be lead to diagnosis of these hepatotoxins.

In this research we studied on 515 expired cases which they had positive laboratory tests for screen of drug, toxins or opiates or they had recent consumption of mentioned agent in their clinical files and in the same time in autopsy blocks from liver for microscopic studies were taken. Cases of previous diagnosed liver diseases, pregnancy, CHF, ... were omitted.

From 515 cases 84% were male and 16% were female. Also 88% were in group of 15-50 years old and 2% in group of under 15 years old. These 515 cases consisted of 63% opiates, 19% drugs, 11% toxins and reminder was contemporary use of them.

The most common drug consumed was psychoactive drugs with 48% of cases and the most common toxin eaten was rodenticides with 38%.

The most common hepatic aspects in microscopic studies were acute hepatocellular injury (38%) then chronic hepatocellular injury (34%), no visible pathologic changes (27%) and cholestasis (1%).

As the hepatic lesions of drugs and toxins are frequently a probable diagnosis and many others factors can cause similar pathologic changes, so correlation between use of hepatotoxins and appearance of liver damage as cause and effect relation is difficult and this diagnosis should be in mind after rule out of other more common causes.

Key word: Hepatotoxicity, Hepatotoxin, Drug and hepatotoxicity.