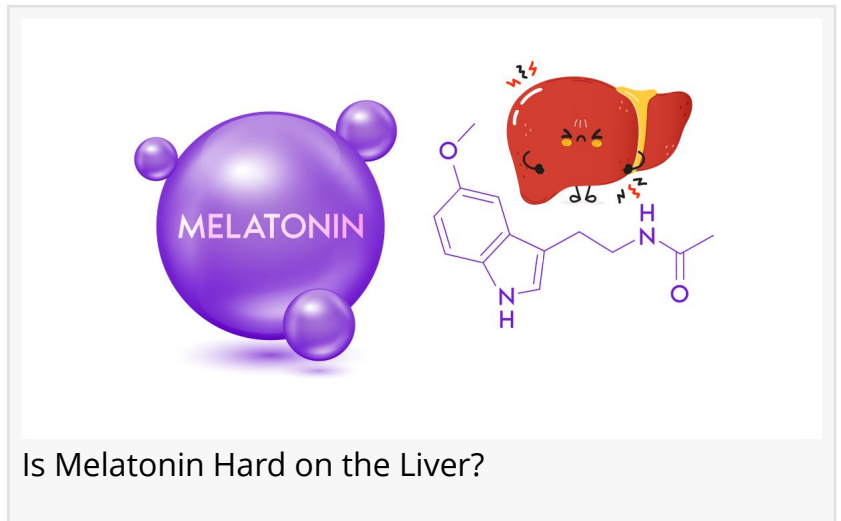


LogsDay Explores Whether Melatonin Is Hard on the Liver in New Evidence-Based Review

Melatonin is generally liver-safe for healthy adults, but those with liver issues, meds, or risk factors should consult a doctor first.

PUNE, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA,
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EINPresswire.com/ -- As melatonin use continues to grow globally for sleep support, jet lag, and other wellness purposes, questions are rising about whether this “sleep hormone” could strain or damage the liver. A new article from LogsDay titled “Is Melatonin Hard on the Liver? An Evidence-Based Safety Review” offers a clear, research-based look at what is known about melatonin’s safety, its metabolism, and when caution is needed.



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Our review shows that melatonin is generally safe for the liver in healthy adults, but caution is essential for those with underlying conditions.”

Koyel Ghosh

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- For most healthy adults, melatonin appears to be safe for the liver when taken at typical doses. There is no strong evidence of liver damage in this group.
- In some cases, especially in liver conditions such as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), melatonin has shown beneficial effects — lowering liver enzyme levels and reducing fat accumulation.
- However, individuals with existing liver disease, those

taking multiple medications, pregnant or breastfeeding women, or people exposed to substances that interact with melatonin’s metabolism should use it only under medical supervision.

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Databases such as LiverTox (NCBI) and clinical reviews find that at common supplemental doses (1–5 mg for sleep), melatonin is low risk for liver injury in healthy users. Clinical-level hepatotoxicity is rarely reported.

研究顯示，在患有NAFLD的患者中使用大約3-6 mg/天的褪黑素劑量，顯示了關鍵肝酶標記物（ALT、AST）的改善，脂肪堆積的減少，以及更好的成像（超聲波）結果。這些試驗不僅表明安全性，還表明具有潛在益處。

Studies in patients with NAFLD using melatonin doses around 3-6 mg/day show improvements in key liver enzyme markers (ALT, AST), reduction in fatty buildup, and better imaging (ultrasound) results. These trials suggest not only safety but potential benefit.

動物研究 & 抗氧化和抗炎作用

Animal studies indicate that melatonin has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects in the liver. In models exposed to toxins, alcohol, or high-fat diets, melatonin reduced oxidative stress, limited inflammatory signaling, and kept fibrosis (scar tissue) at bay. These results support protective mechanisms, though human data is more limited.

雖然嚴重的肝臟損傷非常罕見，但一些孤立的病例顯示了輕微、可逆的肝酶升高。

While serious liver injury is extremely rare, some isolated cases show mild, reversible elevations of liver enzymes, usually related to high or long duration of melatonin use or in people with risk factors.

褪黑素主要在肝臟中通過CYP1A2酶代謝，轉化為6-羥褪黑素，然後從體內消除。

- Melatonin is metabolized primarily in the liver via the CYP1A2 enzyme, converting into 6-hydroxymelatonin then eliminated from the body.
- Factors like caffeine, smoking, certain medications (e.g., fluvoxamine), and lifestyle or dietary habits can influence CYP1A2 activity, altering how fast or slow melatonin is broken down.

對於患有肝病（肝炎、肝硬化、NAFLD）的人，應在醫生的指導下使用褪黑素，並監測肝酶和肝臟功能。

- People with liver disease (hepatitis, cirrhosis, NAFLD) should only use melatonin under medical guidance, with liver enzymes and function monitored.
- Those on multiple medications that use or affect the same metabolic pathways (CYP1A2) should check for interactions.
- Pregnant or breastfeeding women should avoid melatonin unless recommended by a healthcare provider, because safety data in these groups is not strong.

有效且安全的劑量：對於許多人來說，有效且安全的劑量範圍為每晚0.3-5 mg，從低劑量開始，並在需要時增加。

- Effective and safe dose for many individuals is in the range 0.3-5 mg per night, starting low and increasing only if needed.
- Higher doses (above about 10 mg) may increase risks without additional benefit for sleep.
- If someone has risk factors (e.g., liver disease, medication interaction, or a family history of [chronic liver disease](#)), it's recommended to obtain baseline Liver Function Tests (LFTs) before

starting, then recheck after 4–8 weeks of use

- Watch for warning signs: yellowing of skin or eyes, dark urine, abdominal pain, persistent fatigue. If any appear, stop melatonin and consult a medical professional.

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- In NAFLD/NASH (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease / non-alcoholic steatohepatitis), melatonin use was linked with reduced liver enzyme markers and reduced fat in the liver.
- In animal models, melatonin showed protection against alcohol-induced liver injury, toxics, and oxidative damage. Human clinical data is still early.

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Experts agree that melatonin is unlikely to cause serious liver damage in healthy individuals at standard doses. Reports of liver enzyme elevation are rare and tend to resolve after stopping the supplement. At the same time, pharmacology research emphasizes that metabolic interactions via CYP1A2 are important. Substances that slow down or speed up this enzyme alter how the body processes melatonin, potentially impacting both its benefits and side effects.

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Melatonin appears to be safe for most people’s livers when used at typical doses for short-to-moderate durations. It even shows promise for protecting liver health in certain conditions. That said, individuals with pre-existing liver disease, women who are pregnant or nursing, people on multiple medications, or anyone who notices symptoms of liver stress should approach melatonin use more carefully and ideally with medical supervision. Monitoring liver function and avoiding unnecessarily high doses are simple, meaningful steps to use melatonin more safely.

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LogsDay is a wellness and lifestyle platform committed to providing well-researched, clear, and actionable health and lifestyle information. “[00 0000000000 0000 00 000 000000?](#) An Evidence-Based Safety Review” is part of [00000000’0](#) ongoing efforts to help readers make informed decisions about supplements, avoiding hype and focusing on science.

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