This study focuses on the action of ultradilutions in liver carcinogenesis, using isopathy and endogenous molecules high dilution models. Rats were treated with aceto-amino-fluorene (AAF, 3.5 mg/kg) 20 days before and 10 days after the 30% hepatectomy. Animals were divided in 5 groups: I- control; II- treated weekly with Dexamethasone 7CH (10-17 M); III- treated weekly with Dexamethasone 7CH associated with dexamethasone 4 mg/kg; IV- treated weekly with dexamethasone 4 mg/kg; V- treated weekly with AAF 7CH (10-15 M). Results suggest that animals treated with Dexamethasone 7CH associated with dexamethasone 4 mg/kg (group III) presented significant increase (Kruskal-Wallis, p=0.01) in the biliary stasis in relation to those treated with dexamethasone 4mg/kg (group IV). Results suggest that high dilutions must be used carefully in animals bearing malignant or pre-malignant processes.