

Background: Carvacrol is predominant monoterpene presents in the volatile oils of oregano, thyme and some other herbs.

Objectives: The present study was carried out to determine the *in vitro* cytotoxic effects of carvacrol on breast cancer cell line.

Materials and Methods: The cytotoxic effect of carvacrol was evaluated by measuring absorbance of crystal violet stain by ELISA technique and determining the percentage of growth inhibition.

Results: The study clearly showed the anti-proliferative effect of carvacrol on T47-D cells in dose dependent manner.

Conclusion: These data demonstrated the cytotoxic effect of carvacrol on human breast cancer cells, T47-D, and that compound could have a potential therapeutic significance in treating cancer.