IE ANTIDOTAL EFFECT OF AMINO PHYLLINE, MILORIDE HCL AGANIST LITHIUM INDUCED NEPHROPTHY

otocol of Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree in **Clinical Toxicology**

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Lithium salts are being used increasingly in psychiatric therapy and prophylaxis particularly as a maintenance treatment for recurrent manic depressive disorders.

The incidence of persistent defect in renal concentrating ability in some lithium treated patients had mounted to 20-70% of this patient receiving maintenance lithium therapy, even when plasma lithium level are within therapeutic range.

Also reports that lithium maintenance therapy may be associated interstitial nephritis and renal insufficiency has lead to reassessment of safety of long term administration. This study was planned to assess the antidotal effect of aminophylline, amiloride against lithium induced toxic nephropathy.

Aim of The Work

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Lithium salts have been used in medical practice since the nineteenth century. The establishment of lithium for treatment of mood disorder began in Europe and Australia during 1950.

The incidence of persistent defect in renal concentrating ability in some lithium treated patients had mounted to 20 to 70 percent of these patient receiving maintenance lithium therapy.

Also, reports that lithium maintenance therapy may associate with interstitial nephritis and renal insufficiency have led to a re-assessment of safety of long term administration.

This study was planned to assess the antidotal effect of amirophylline, amiloride against lithium induced toxic nephropathy and explore the possibility of their use in protection against the hazard in medical practice.

Review of Literature