



Ain Shams University  
Faculty Of Education (Abasia Branch)  
Home Economics Dept.

# **Effectiveness Of Some Natural Antioxidants In Restricting The Renal Dysfunction In Rats**

## **Thesis**

Submitted To Home Economics Dept. Faculty Of Education.  
In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Ph. D. Degree  
In Specific Education. Home Economics. (Nutrition & Food Sciences).

*By*

**Soha Mohamed Yusef Hasan**

Assist. Lecturer in Home Economics Dept.  
(Nutrition & Food Sciences).

Faculty Of Specific Education. Fayoum University.

## **Under Supervision OF**

***Prof. Dr. Zakaria El Baz Rihan***

Prof. Of Medicine  
Military Medical Academy

***Prof. Dr. Eveleen Said Abd Alla***

Prof. Of Nutrition. Home Economics Dept.  
Faculty Of Education  
EX-Vice Dean For Environment And Post Graduate  
Studies & Researches. Faculty Of Specific Education  
Ain Shams University

***Prof. Dr. Elsayed Abd Elkhaliq Hassanin***

Prof. Of Biochemistry  
Chief Dept .Of Nutrition Chemistry & Metabolism  
National Nutrition Institute  
Ministry Of Health

***Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayman Fathey Khalil***

Assist. Prof. Of Nutrition & Food Sciences.  
Home Economics Dept. Faculty Of Education  
Ain Shams University

## **Acknowledgement**

First of all thanks are given to ALLAH, who have guided and helped me to complete this work. My sincere gratitude and appreciation are extended to **Prof. Dr. Zakaria El Baz Rihan**, Prof. of Medicine, Military Medical Academy, not only for his supervision but also for his encouragement during the study.

I wish to express my deepest thanks and gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Eveleen Said Abd Alla**, Prof. of Nutrition, Home Economics Dept. Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University, for her kind supervision for the progress of this work, all facilities offered by her and her positive situation, extend more than supervision in every step during the study. Deepest thanks and gratitude are given to **Prof. Dr. Elsayed Abd Elkhaliq Hassanein**, Prof. of Biochemistry, Chief of Nutrition Chemistry And Metabolism Dept. National Nutrition Institute, for his supervision, sincere help. Great facilities offered and valuable help during the practical part.

My sincere gratitude and appreciation are also extended to **Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayman Fathey Khalil**, Assist. Prof. of Nutrition And Food Sciences, Home Economics Dept. Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University, not only for his supervision, but also for valuable help specially in statistical analysis of the present study. Deepest thanks and gratitude are also given to **Dr. Hewida Abd Elfatah**, Lecturer of Biochemistry, Nutrition Chemistry And Metabolism Dept., National Nutrition Institute, for her great facilities offered and valuable help during the practical part. Also, my great thanks are given to my family (specially my husband: Wael Mohamed Kamal) for their help during the study.

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## *Abbreviations*

ARF	Acute Renal Failure
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen
BW	Body Weight
CRF	Chronic Renal Failure
CDDP	Cis-diammine dichloride platinum II
Cis-platin	Cis-diammine dichloride platinum II
ESRD	End Stage Renal Disease
FER	Food Efficiency Ratio
FI	Food Intake
GFR	Glomerular Filtration Rate
GTE	Green Tea Extract
GTP	Green Tea Polyphenol
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
IU	International Unit
Im.	Intramuscularly
Ip.	Intraperitoneally
Iv.	Intravenous
Mg/dl	Miligram per deseliter
PAN	Puromycin Amino Nucleoside
ROS	Reactive Oxygen Species
SPSS	Statistical Package For Social Science
UA	Uric Acid
Wt.	Weight

## **Approval Sheet**

**Title Of Thesis:** Effectiveness Of Some Natural Antioxidants  
In Restricting The Renal Dysfunction In Rats

**Student Name:** Soha Mohamed Yusef Hasan

**Degree:** Ph. D. Degree In Specific Education. Education Faculty.  
Home Economics. (Nutrition & Food Sciences).

**This thesis for Ph. D. Degree has been approved by:**

**Prof. Dr. Mona Khalel Abd Elkader.**

Prof. Of Nutrition. Nutrition & Food Sciences Dept.  
Faculty Of Home Economics. Helwan University.

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Taha Mahmoud Abd Elrahman**

Assist. Prof. Of Chemistry. Home Economics Dept. Faculty Of  
Education. E.X. Vice Dean For Post Graduate Studies & Researches  
And Students. Faculty Of Specific Education. Ain Shams University.

**Prof. Dr. Zakaria El Baz Rihan**

Prof. Of Medicine. Military Medical Academy

**Prof. Dr. Eveleen Said Abd Alla**

Prof. Of Nutrition. Home Economics Dept. Faculty Of Education.  
EX-Vice Dean For Environment And Post Graduate Studies.  
Ain Shams University.

**Prof. Dr. Elsayed Abd Elkhalik Hassanin**

Prof. Of Biochemistry. Chief Dept. Of Nutrition Chemistry &  
Metabolism. National Nutrition Institute. Ministry Of Health.

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayman Fathey Khalil**

Assist. Prof. Of Nutrition & Food Sciences. Home Economics Dept.  
Faculty Of Education. Ain Shams University.

Date:    /    / 2010

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Effectiveness Of Some Natural Antioxidants In Restricting The Renal Dysfunction In Rats.**

The present study is carrying out for investigating the effect of supplementation with some natural antioxidant extracts in restricting renal dysfunction in rats. (56) adult male Sprague - Dawley rats (150-200 g) divided to two groups. First group: (8) rats were fed on standard diet (S.D.), as negative control group. Second group: (48) rats were injected intraperitoneal with a single dose of Cis-diammine dichloride platinum II (CDDP) for inducing renal dysfunction (2.5 mg/kg) then it was divided to six subgroups each (8). (1): fed on (S.D.) as positive control group. (2): fed on (S.D.) + Vitamin A (15 mg/kg/day). (3): fed on (S.D.) + Vitamin E (317 I.U./kg/day). (4): fed on (S.D.) + Vitamin C (280 mg/kg/day). (5): fed on (S.D.) + Selenium (0.6 mg/kg/day). (6) fed on (S.D.) + Green Tea Extract (100 mg/kg/day). The experimental period was four weeks, results were statistically analyzed. The results proved that group of nephrotoxicity rats supplemented with Vitamin C showed significant reduction in serum urea nitrogen (57.00%), creatinine (63.04%), uric acid (34.68%), nitric oxide (47.5%), sodium (27.26%) and significant elevation in serum potassium (26.53%) and albumin (84.28%) compared with positive control group. Best results in histopathological examination of kidney were in Selenium group. These results suggest that natural antioxidants could be beneficial as additional therapy in renal dysfunction.

**Key Words:** Renal Functions, Renal Dysfunction, Nephrotoxicity, Natural Antioxidants and Histopathological Examination.

## **1. Introduction**

The urinary system is the organ system that produces, stores and eliminates urine. In human, it includes two kidneys, two ureters, bladder and urethra. The kidneys are bean shaped organs, which lie in the abdomen. They are about the size of a human fist and surrounding by what is call peri-nephric fat (**Cotran, et al., 2005**). The kidneys are the main organs of the body through which nitrogenous wastes are excrete in the form urea. They are carrying through the blood stream where the blood capillaries coiled up in lakhs of tufts called glomeruli (**Shubhangini, 2001**).

The basic functional unit of the kidneys is the nephron. Most kidney diseases attack the nephrons, causing them to lose their filtering capacity. Damage to the nephrons may happen quickly, often as the result of injury or poisoning. However, most kidney diseases destroy the nephrons slowly and silently. It may take years or even decades for the damage to become apparent. The two most common causes of kidney disease are diabetes and high blood pressure (**Bruce, 2004**). Any disorder in the kidney this sensitive organ results in serious complications of the circulatory system, high blood pressure, anemia (low blood count), weak bones, poor nutritional health, nerve damage and cause complications may not be satisfactory consequences (**Perazella, 2006**).

In addition, kidney disease increases the risk of having heart and blood vessel disease, as well as speed up the death by heart disease. The dangerous of renal diseases is that they may happen slowly over a long period like the silent disease that is exacerbate by moves in the human body without being aware of. These kidney problems are costly in lost work, time and pay, as well as in personal quality of life (**Perazella, 2006**).

A worldwide, the number of patients who receiving renal replacement therapy (RRT) is estimate at more than 1.4 million, with incidence growing by approximately 8% annually. At the year 2025 the kidney failure patients in the world will be 10 million, 70% of them are there in growing countries. In Egypt there are more than 120.000 patient suffering from kidney failure. Driving this increase are population ageing, diabetes mellitus and hypertension, the key risk factors for chronic kidney disease (**Sarah, et al., 2008**).

Diabetes mellitus from more diseases that affect kidney function, because it increases the incidence of chronic kidney disease by 40 to 50%. In Egypt, about 4 million Egyptians are suffering from diabetes. The second reason of kidney diseases in Egyptian society is blood pressure. The studies found that about 26% of Egyptians are suffering from high blood pressure (**Sarah, et al., 2008**). The specialized researches confirmed that the last ten years in Egypt have shown a significant increase in the number of children living with kidney failure between the ages of 2 - 12 years and has become representing 15% of patients with kidney failure (**Sarah, et al., 2008**).

Various environmental agents such as (chemical pesticides, solvents and similar materials), animal venom, certain plants and some drugs are nephrotoxic by producing free radicals such as ( $O_2$ ,  $RO_2$ ,  $OH$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $NO$ ) which can cause kidney damage and dysfunction by starting chain reactions that damage cells (**Staci Nix, 2005**).

Antioxidants are molecules capable of slowing or preventing these chain reactions by removing free radicals intermediates and inhibits other oxidation reactions by being oxidize themselves (**Bjelakovic, 2007**). Moreover, **Saravanan and Nalini, (2007)** demonstrated that treatment with antioxidants offers protection against free radical-mediated oxidative stress in kidney of animals with nephrotoxicity. In addition, **Mohamadin, et al., (2005)** indicated that oxidative stress plays a role in nephrotoxicity and renal dysfunction in rats. Supplementation with antioxidants could be useful in reducing nephrotoxicity in rats.

## **2. Aim Of The Study**

This study is carrying out to investigate the Effect of supplementation with some natural antioxidant extracts in restricting the renal dysfunction in rats through the following parameters:

**A-** Investigate of some biological evaluations.

**B-** Investigate of some renal functions.

**C-** Investigate of some antioxidant levels.

**D-** Investigate of kidney histopathological.