The Possible Role of Nicorandil in Experimentally Induced Atherosclerosis Versus Atorvastatin in Rats

Thesis Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the M.D in Medical Pharmacology

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التأثير المحتمل للنيكور انديل على تصلب الشرايين المحدث معملياً في الجرذان مقابل الأتورفاستاتين

توطئة للحصول على درجة الدكتوراة في الفارماكولوجيا الطبية

المقدمة من الطبيبة

نهى سمير عبد اللطيف

بكالوريوس الطب و الجراحة وماجستير الفارماكولوجيا الطبية مدرس مساعد بقسم الفارماكولوجيا الطبية كلية الطب حامعة القاهرة

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Acknowledgements

FIRST OF ALL, THANKS TO ALLAH

I would like to express my deep gratitude, appreciation and sincere thanks to *Professor Dr. Elsayed Mahmoud Elrokh, Professor of Medical Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University*, for his support, meticulous supervision, great valuable remarks, encouragement and assistance until this work was fulfilled.

I would like to express my deep gratitude, appreciation and sincere thanks to *Professor Dr. Aida Abdallah Khattab, Professor of Medical Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University,* for her support, meticulous supervision, great valuable remarks, encouragement and assistance until this work was fulfilled.

Deep thanks to *Dr. Essam Fouad Alalkamy, Assistant Professor of Medical Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University*, for his kind help in every step in this work, guidance and for his valuable assistance in completing this work.

I would like to express my deep gratitude, appreciation and sincere thanks to *Professor Dr. Laila Ahmed Rashed, Professor of biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University*, for her great help in biochemical studies.

I am very grateful to *Dr. Reham Shehab Esmail*, *Researcher of Pathology*, *National Research Center*, for her kind assistance in analysis of the pathological findings.

Finally, I would like to express my special deep thanks and gratitude to all members of *Medical Pharmacology Department*, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University for their great help in completing this work.

Abstract

Abstract: The comparative study of the atheroprotective effect of

nicorandil in adose of 2 mg/kg/day versus atorvastatin in a dose of 10

mg/kg/day orally was carried out on high fat/high cholesterol diet

(HF/HCD) induced atherosclerosis in rats as a model.

The degree of protection was assessed biochemically by measuring

variations in serum total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), low density

lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C), very low density lipoproteins-cholesterol

(VLDL-C), atherogenic index (AI) along with superoxide dismutase

(SOD), reduced glutathione (GSH) and malondialdehyde (MDA) and

pharmacologically by estimating endothelial vascular reactivity on isolated

aotic rings in rats, arterial systolic blood pressure and ECG changes

including heart rate, P wave amplitude, PR interval, QRS duration, ST

segment and T wave and histopathologically through measuring

wall thickness and atherosclerosis scoring system.

Prophylactic and therapeutic nicorandil elicited a significant protection

against atherosclerosis in rats, prophylactic nicorandil showed protective

effect against atherosclerosis more than the therapeutic nicorandil.

In conclusion, the present study has shown that nicorandil exhibits

antihyperlipidemic, antihypertensive and cardioprotective effects. The

mechanism could be attributed to its releasing nitric oxide property,

inhibitory effect on oxidative stress as evident from its antioxidant activity

and vasodilatative effect through cGMP formation and opening of K+

channels in variety of cells.

KEY WORDS: Nicorandil - Atorvastatin - Atherosclerosis

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