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Effect of phenylhydrazine-induced hemolytic anemia on morphological changes of renal cortex in adult mice

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Hemolytic anemia and resultant hypoxia can cause systematic body dysfunctions. Iron delivered from hemolysis of erythrocytes can also stimulate oxidative stress. To infer the effect of hemolytic anemia on morphological features, the changes of renal cortex in adult mice was traced through a comprehensive experiment in which four distinct groups containing 7 adult mice were subjected to experiments. In this context, on the first day normal saline was injected to first group, also referred to as the control group, while 4, 6, and 8 mg/100 g/48 h (i.p.) of Phenylhydrazine were injected to second, third and fourth groups, respectively. From this day forward, these quantities were changed to 2, 4, and 6 mg/100 g/48 h (i.p.), respectively. After 35 days, kidneys were fixed in 10% formal saline before slicing into Paraffin sections. After tissue processing and sample staining with H&E method, PHZ effects in proximal tubule of renal cortex were determined ($P<0.05$). It can be concluded that PHZ can disturb the functionality of kidneys by affecting the proximal tubules of renal cortex.

Biography

Ghazal Adibmoradi got his PhD in 1995 in Human Anatomy from University of Tehran, Iran. He was the Head of the Pathology Department for 8 years at the same university. He has published 4 books in the Human and Animal Pathology and Anatomy. He has also published over 20 international and national articles. He is currently a Professor at University of Tehran and teaches anatomy.

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