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Histopathological investigations on the effects of histidine and N-acetylcysteine on kidney lesions of rat induced by doxorubicin

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Male Wistar rats were divided into five groups of six rats each kept under standard experimental conditions. All the administrations were given intraperitoneally. Group I, received normal saline 1 ml/kg body weight for seven days. In group II, kidney lesions (congestion, hemorrhages and tubular degenerations and necrosis) induced by doxorubicin at the dose of 15 mg/kg body weight following normal saline administration for seven days. Rats in group III, given histidine 100 mg/Kg body weight for seven days followed by administration of doxorubicin and in group IV, N–acetylcysteine at the dose rate of 100 mg/Kg body weight given for seven days and followed by doxorubicin administration. In group V, both histidine and N-acetylcysteine were given for same period and the same dose levels prior to doxorubicin. The semi-quantitative histopathology results indicated that histidine and N-acetylcysteine when given alone could significantly only reduce the congestion but when given together had significant protective effects on all kidney lesions caused by doxorubicin.

Biography

Amir Abbas Farshid is a Professor of Veterinary Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, as well as Head of Electron Microscope Center, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran, with more than 85 research papers published in reputed journals.

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