

عنوان مقاله:

Comparison of food intake of Fumaria officinalis and Salvia officinalis on HDL serum of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats

محل انتشار:

هفدهمین همایش سالانه آسیب شناسی و طب آزمایشگاه (سال: 1394)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objectives: Diabetes is a metabolic disease associated with dyslipidemia, including low HDL. Because of cardiovascular risks associated with dyslipidemia, an increase in HDL cholesterol as part of the treatment of diabetes, should be considered. Recent research using Salvia officinalis and Fumaria officinalis in the treatment of diabetes and its complications. This study was designed to compare the food intake of Salvia officinalis and Fumaria officinalis on HDL cholesterol of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. **methodology:** In this study, 48 male Wistar rats weighing 200 to 250 g were randomly divided into six groups. From these six groups, one group selected as a control group, two groups treated with Salvia officinalis and Fumaria officinalis and three control group become diabetics by injection of a single dose 60 mg/kg streptozotocin. From the last group, two of them were treated with Salvia officinalis and Fumaria officinalis. A weeks after injection, diabetes was confirmed by the blood of Retro orbital network. In a 6-week treatment, 6.25 grams of dried Salvia officinalis was added to the food of one treated group and two other groups treated with the same added amount of the Fumaria officinalis powder. After the treatment period, mice were anesthetized with ether and blood from the heart. The blood samples were centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. After separation of the serum, HDL levels measured by special kits and according to the instructions and calculations were performed using one-way ANOVA. **Findings:** The group treated with Fumaria officinalis showed a significant increase ($P < 0.05$) than the control group, but this increase was insignificant in the control group treated with Salvia officinalis. In diabetic group compared with the control group that was a non-significant increase of HDL. Fumaria control diabetic group could increase HDL level significantly ($P < 0.05$) than diabetic group. Also, offering Salvia officinalis to diabetic group led to increase the HDL level, although this difference was not significant. **CONCLUSIONS:** The results showed that treatment of diabetic rats with Fumaria officinalis will increase HDL level significantly and favorably, while in cases with Salvia officinalis, this increase is not significant. Thus, the use of Fumaria officinalis compared with Salvia officinalis, is effective in reducing cardiovascular disorders caused by lowering HDL in diabetes.

کلمات کلیدی:

HDL serum, diabetes, Fumaria officinalis, Salvia officinalis, rat

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

