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Possible attenuating influence of *Momordica charantia* in diabetic nephropathy following triplavar: Any glimmer of hope

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Diabetic nephropathy (DN) has become a primary cause of end-stage kidney disease. Several complex dynamics converge together to accelerate the advancement of DN. The study was carried out to explore the mechanism of reno-protective nature of *Momordica Charantia* (MC) in streptozotocin (STZ)- induced diabetic rats following treatment with triplavar in adult male Sprague-Dawley rats. 42 male Sprague-Dawley rats (n=42) weighing 200 ± 250 were used for the study. The study comprised of six groups of animals (A-G) with seven animals per group. Diabetes was induced in the overnight fasted rats by intraperitoneal injection of STZ (45 mg/kg body weight). The animals were euthanized on the tenth week and the kidneys were removed and prepared for examination. *M. charantia* illustrates the significant improvement in blood glucose levels. Urinary parametric indices displayed positive outputs and enhanced protection of *M. charantia*. Consequently, histological observations restored kidney tissues from hyperglycemia-mediated oxidative damage and efficient protection from the apoptotic index.

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