

## Protective Role of Olive Oil and Polyherbal Drug on Renal Dysfunction Induced by Dexamethasone in Albino Rats

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### Abstract

This study was plan to evaluate the biochemical effects of olive oil and polyherbal drug against dexamethasone-induced renal dysfunction in a male albino rat. Male rats (20) were divided into four equal groups: Group 1: rats were injected subcutaneously with normal saline and consider as normal control. Group 2: rats were injected subcutaneously with dexamethasone (0.1 mg/kg body weight). Group 3: rats were injected dexamethasone (0.1 mg/kg body weight) subcutaneously, and then treated with olive oil (200 mg/kg body weight) by oral gavage. Group 4: rats were injected subcutaneously with dexamethasone (0.1 mg/kg body weight), and then treated with the polyherbal drug in a dose of 200 mg/kg body weight by oral gavage. After 3 weeks, serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) activities, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine levels were estimated. Administration of dexamethasone caused elevation of serum levels of Creatinine, BUN,, ALT, AST, Glucose, Hb1Ac and Albumin activities. Treatment with Olive oil and polyherbal drug showed a significant increase in the body weight of rats in the group treated with olive seed extract orally compared with the dexamethasone control group. Olive oil and polyherbal drug positively affect dexamethasone-induced renal alteration in albino rats.