

## **Abstract**

Kidneys are one of the most important organs of the body.

Thioacetamide is a poison that can enter to the body by many ways and hurt kidney cells.

In this study, the effect of Tamaris Aphylla and Tamarix Dioica on mice nephropathy was studied.

In this study, 30 male mice were equally divided into 5 control groups: thiamethasemide receptor group, thioacetamide receiving group and Tamarix aphylla extract (100 mg / kg), thyoacetamide receiving group and Tamarix dioica extract (100mg / kg) and the group receiving the L-carnitine(100mg/kg) and the thioacetamide. For the induction of nephropathy, thioacetamide (50 mg / kg )was injected intraperitoneal in three days. The extracts of Tamarix aphylla and Tamarix dioica as administered to mice for two weeks. At the end of the experiment, the mice were sacrificed and kidney tissue samples were collected for tissue sections. Also, the kidney & liver parameters was measured using common laboratory methods. Treatment with Tamaris Aphylla reduced kidney BUN and liver enzymes compared to thioacetamide -poisoned group. Also in the group that was treated with Tamarix Dioica the level of liver and kidney parameters was also lower thioacetamide -poisoned group..

**Key words:** Tamarix aphylla, Tamarix dioica, Nephropathy, Thioacetamide, syrian mice



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**The Effects of *Tamarix Aphylla* and *Tamarix Dioica* on  
Thioacetamide-Induced Acute Nephropathy in Syrian mice**

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