Anti-apoptotic renoprotective effect of Chitosan Oligosaccharide in rats with paraquat-induced nephrotoxicity

Department of Internal Medicine, Seonam University College of Medicine, Gwangju, Korea

David Hwang, M.D., Jae Kue Lim, M.D., Hyeon Min Lee, M.D., Ki Sang Lee, M.D., Seung Chul Baek, M.D., Seong Il Park, M.D., Soo Ok Kim, M.D., Seo Na Hong, M.D., Chan Young Yoon, M.D. and Byung Chul Shin, M.D.

Background/Aims: Increased evidences suggest that apoptosis plays a role in paraquat(PQ)-induced renal injury. The aims of this study were to evaluate the possible anti-apoptotic, renoprotective effect of chitosan oligosaccharide (COS) on the PQ induced renal injury in rats. Method: Nephrotoxicity was induced with an intraperitoneal injection of PQ (60mg/kg) in Sprague-Dawley rats and all rats were pretreated with COS (350mg/kg, p.o.) or normal saline 3 days before PQ administration. Experimental animals were randomly divided into two groups: PQ group and COS-PQ group and sacrificed before PQ administration (n=5/each group) and 4, 12, and 24 hours after PQ injection (n=7/each group). PQ concentration, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine were checked. Histological damage was evaluated on Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stained kidney sections. Western blot assay of the activated form of caspase-3 was performed. Results: The serum PQ concentration levels were significantly increased in PQ group and decreased in COS-PQ group with time dependant manner (4-24hr, p<0.05). Serum BUN and creatinine level were continuously increased with time dependant pattern after 4hours in PQ group compared with control group (p<0.05), but continuously decreased in COS-PQ subgroups compared with PQ group. The expression level of caspase-3 protein was significantly increased in PQ group and decreased after 24hours in COS-PQ group compared with PQ group. After PQ injection, there was a loss of brush border and a cell death in proximal renal tubules in PQ subgroups, but there was little change in COS-PQ subgroups. Conclusion: In summary, the serum level of PQ concentration, BUN, creatinine and caspase-3 protein expression were significantly decreased in COS-PQ group compared to PQ group, and it suggest that COS might have the protective effect on PQ induced nephrotoxicity by inhibiting of apoptosis in rats. Keywords: Paraquat, Chitosan oligosaccharide, renal injury, apoptosis, rats

A case of acute renal failure due to bilateral ureteric obstruction by retroperitoneal spindle cell sarcoma

Department of Internal Medicine, Seonam University College of Medicine, Gwangju, Korea

Seong Il Park, M.D., David Hwang, M.D., Jae Kue Lim, M.D., Hyeon Min Lee, M.D., Ki Sang Lee, M.D., Seung Chul Baek, M.D., Soong Lee, M.D., Chan Young Yoon, M.D., Doo Young Lee, M.D. and Byung Chul Shin, M.D.

Acute renal failure (ARF) secondary to bilateral ureteric obstruction by retroperitoneal tumor is rare, especially spindle cell sarcoma. We experienced a case of ARF due to bilateral ureteric obstruction by retroperitoneal spindle cell sarcoma in an 82-year-old male. The patient was complained anuria. Abdominal CT scan showed a huge mass which incasing the lower abdominal aorta, bilateral common iliac arteries, descending colon and both ureters. There was a hydronephrosis of both kidney, so percutaneous nephrostomy was emergently performed. The patient underwent left hemicolectomy with nephrectomy and continuous renal replacement therapy. We report a case of ARF due to bilateral ureteric obstruction by retroperitoneal spindle cell sarcoma with a review of the literature. To our knowledge, this is the first case ARF due to retroperitoneal spindle cell sarcoma. Keywords: acute renal failure, retroperitoneal spindle cell sarcoma, bilateral ureteric obstruction