

carnitine supplementation in cardiac dysfunction. Therefore, this study was initiated to investigate whether carnitine depletion is a risk factor in myocardial dysfunction and if so, whether carnitine supplementation by PLC could offer cardioprotective toxicity.

METHODS

Animal model: In the current study, myocardial dysfunction was induced in rats by the administration of CDDP. D-carnitine, the inactive form of L-carnitine, at a dose level of 500 mg/kg for 10 days.

Experimental design: A total of 60 adult male Wistar rats were used and divided at random into six groups of 10 animals each. The first three groups were treated with normal saline, PLC (500 mg/kg, I.P.) for 10 successive days. The 4th, 5th, and 6th groups were treated with D-carnitine (500 mg/kg, I.P.) for 10 successive days.

combination on serum cardiac enzymes, LDH (A) and CK-MB (B) in rats.

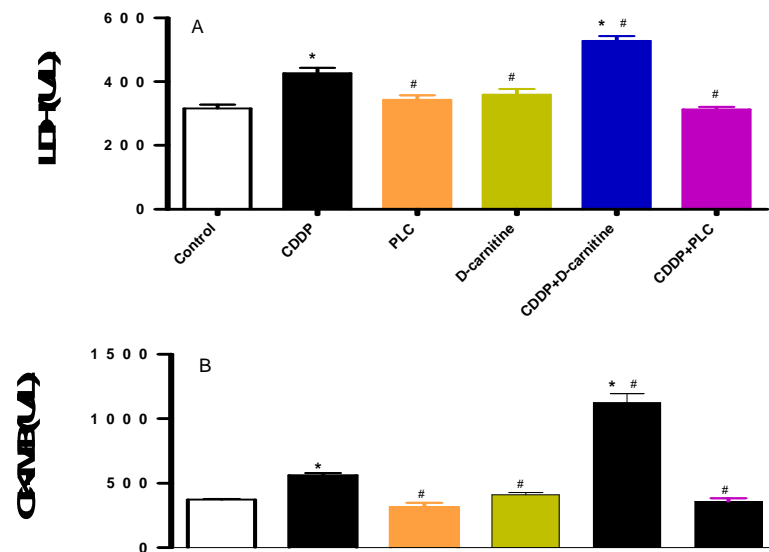
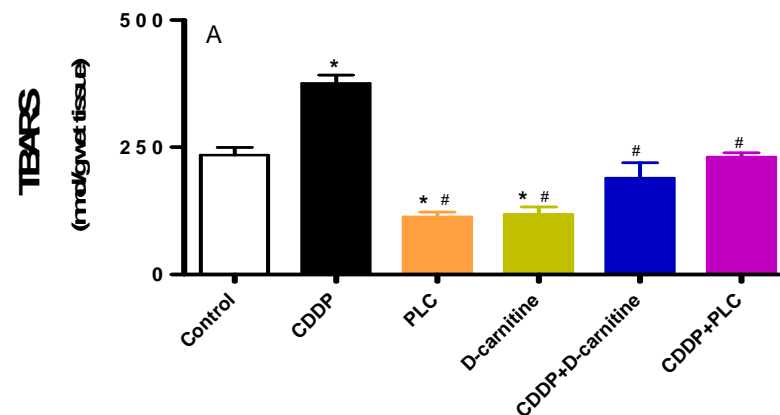


Fig 2 shows the effect of CDDP, PLC, D-carnitine and their combination on the levels of TBARS (A), GSH (B), and NOx(C) in rat cardiac tissues.



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