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Hypotensive roles of raw milk of camel (camelus dromedarius) within chemical induced hypertension model in rats

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This study was designed to investigate hypotensive roles of raw camel milk (CM) administered to chemical-induced hypertension model in rats with (L-NAME). Rats were made hypertensive with (L-NAME) saturation (50 mg/kg body weight/day) that was used subsequently in control and test categories. Normal, negative (L-NAME only) and positive (10mg/kg body weight/day) controls were set up. Test groups in ascending order were 3 which comprised of 5 rats in each have received 100mg/kg/day, 300mg/kg/day and 500 mg/kg/day respectively. Systolic (SBP) and Diastolic Blood Pressures (DBP) were determined non-inversely with the rat tails inserted in cuffs connected to electrosphymomanometer that were measured daily few hours after treatment and on weekly basis. Obtained results portrayed progressive significant decline ($p < 0.001$) in measured parameters (SBP, DBP and MABP) in treatment relative to negative control courtesy of CM treatment. In conclusion, obtained data revealed CM to be effective in controlling hypertension. The bioactive constituents present in CM appeared likely to be responsible for the observed effect of antioxidant action and ACE inhibition. There is little evidence from research findings of CM capability in controlling hypertension.

Biography

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