

Lead Acetate Induced histopathological Changes in Kidney Tissue of Rat

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Abstract: One of the pollutants that can effect on the life of living animates is lead in different ways; it has toxic problem for human and animals and is gathered in the tissues and guide to harmful effects in their. The current study was carry out to investigate the histological effects caused by lead in the rat. The study was performed on 30 rat, they were divided into 3 groups. The first group was control group that received distilled water. The second groups were orally administered lead acetate 9 mg/l of body weight for 10 days. The third groups were orally administered solution of lead. The rats were anesthetized, the kidney were removed for histological studies. Histological changes which observed in the kidney were fatty degeneration, destruction tubules, and congestion within connective tissue, hemorrhage and infiltration of inflammatory cells. In this study, harmful toxic effects observed in kidney of rats.

Keywords: Lead, Histological changes, kidney

I. Introduction

For years, lead had been a toxic problem for human and animals [Hurst] and the most useful and complete model for toxicological studies is the toxicity of lead [kirkw, Riaz, - Tian]. In spite of its detected hazards, this element used widely at industrial and commercial applications as in paints, plumbing, manufacture of lead acid batteries and etc [1, 2]. Gastrointestinal and respiratory systems are more exposed to lead and therefore create acute and chronic situations [3]. When foods are put into improperly glazed pottery or ceramic dishes, lead can enter foods. Lead also can leach into drinking water in water distribution systems of individual house [4, 5]. Soft tissues and bone are place that the ingested and absorbed lead was stored and the highest lead concentration occurs within the teeth, bone, lung, liver brain, kidney and spleen [6]. The histomorphometrical properties of the renal tissue following lead intoxication are not evidenced. This study was performed to characterize the possible histomorphometric changes in the renal tissues following experimental lead poisoning in rats.

II. Materials And Methods

1.1 Animals

Twenty adult male rats (*Rattus norvegicus albinus*) that were 2 months old, weighing 205±35 g, were used in this study. The animals were maintained in individual cages at the room with a 12-h light and 12 dark cycles and limited temperature of 21°C, and were permitted access to water and standard laboratory pellets ad libitum. The assay protocol for this research was approved by the University Research Committee.

1.2 Experiment Protocol

Rats were randomly divided into two groups, A, B and C; n=10 each group. The animals in group A served as the control group and got the distilled water. The group B received 9 mg/l by oral gavage of the lead acetate (fulda- Germany). The C group got lead solution for comparison. Experiment design was followed for 10 consecutive days in all groups.

1.3 Tissue Processing

Portions of the lobes of the liver from each rat were cut rapidly, fixed in neutral buffered formalin (10%), were then dehydrated, with grades of ethanol (70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100%). Cleared in xylene and embedded in paraffin wax, then 4-5 µm thick sections were obtained by rotary microtome and stained with Harris hematoxylin and Eosin.

III. Results And Discussion

In group A (control) normal glomeruli, each contained a tuft of glomerular capillaries surrounded by visceral and parietal layers of Bowman's capsule which are separated by narrow Bowman's space. Sections of the proximal and distal convoluted tubules were seen lined with cuboidal epithelium with strongly eosinophilic cytoplasm and vesicular central rounded nuclei (Figure 1).

In group C similar group A normal structure in kidney was observed and all organs was seen in its ordinary statuses. in group B showed glomerular hemorrhage, atrophied glomeruli with collapsed tuft , wide Bowman's space, degenerated tubules and cellular infiltration. Studying of the histopathological effects of lead on kidney tissue of group B revealed glomerular hemorrhage, atrophied glomeruli with collapsed tufts, wide Bowman's space, degenerated tubules and cellular infiltration when compared with control group and group C. Lead element is one of the most common toxic metals and the most common route of exposure is by ingestion of lead contaminated food [7]. Once it is absorbed from gastrointestinal tract, lead bounds to erythrocytes and widely distributed initially to soft tissues such as liver, kidney, brain and spleen [1], for this reason we select the liver and kidney to describe the histological changes after lead exposure. The results of the present work showed that sub-toxic chronic lead exposure resulted in progressive tubular, glomerular and interstitial alterations. Some of these findings are in agreement with results of previous investigations [8, 9]. These changes might indicate incapability of renal cells to deal with accumulated residues resulting from metabolic and structural disturbances caused by lead.

IV. Figures

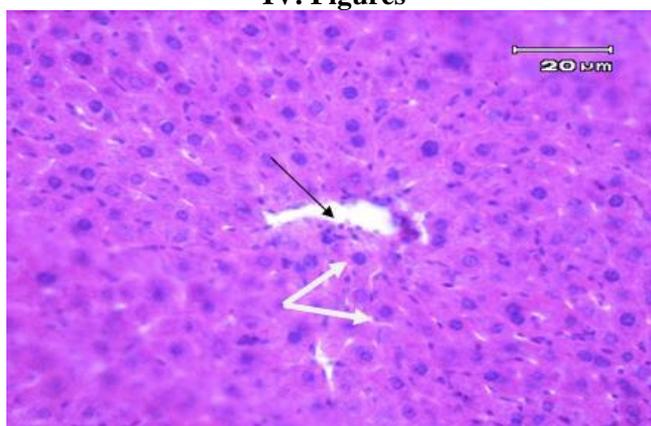


Figure 1: micrograph of liver with its details. Note the hepatocyte (white arrow) and central vein (black arrow) into liver lobe, (hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 200$).

V. Conclusion

This could be results from distribution of lead in the kidney tissue of rats where the renal blood flow enters the cortex via the blood flow. Therefore, a relative high lead concentration might reach the cortex via blood flow than that would enter the medulla [10].

Acknowledgements

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