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Experimental Studies
The effects of lipopolysaccharide-induced endogenous hyperthermia and different antipyretic treatment modalities on rat brain

Hyperthermia may cause pathological changes in body systems and organs including the brain. In the present study, the effects of fever and hyperthermia, and different anti hyperthermia treatment modalities on the brain by was investigated by using experimental animal model. The neuronal tissue in different regions of brain can show various degrees of damage in response to endogenous hyperthermia and the applied medications have varying degree of protection.

The study of biochemical and histopathological effects of spirulina in rats with TNBS-induced colitis

Spirulina, a planktonic blue green algae from oscillatieriacae family, has anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-viral, and antimicrobial effects, rendering it a natural drug of prophylactic and therapeutic properties. The effects of spirulina on colitis are not known. The results of the present study indicate the beneficial effects of spirulina on TNBS-induced inflammatory bowel disease.

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Major β-thalassemia, use of deferserexamine and renal proximal tubular damage

Thalassaemia is a quantitative hereditary hemoglobinopathy, which is one of common hereditary diseases in the Mediterranean region including Iran. Homozygotic β-thalassemia patients have manifestations and complications such as severe anemia and multigorgan dysfunction. Recently there have been some
Concerns about renal complications in β-thalassemia but some controversies have been demonstrated. The aim of this study was to investigate the renal function of major β-thalassemia patients in comparison with control group. This study demonstrates no evidence of proximal tubular damage in major β-thalassemia patients. Nevertheless, the patients with severe anemia, high dose of desferal and high level of ferritin yielded

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