



META ANALYSIS OF 195 STUDIES FOR ASSESSING RENOPROTECTIVE ROLE OF PLANT SPECIES IN THE GENTAMICIN EXPOSED ANIMAL MODELS

Nirmala Yadav¹, Shweta Sharma^{2*}, Subhasini Sharma², R.A.Sharma¹ and K.P. Sharma¹

¹Department of Botany, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India

²Department of Zoology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India

*Corresponding Author: shwetdr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Using various key words, 195 research articles published between 2000-2017 in english were retrieved from the data base {Embase, Google Scholar, Medline (through Pubmed), Open J-gate, Scopus, Web of Science and Toxnet} for the meta-analysis of various serum and tissue biochemical parameters assessing renoprotective role of plant species in the gentamicin exposed animal models in comparison to controls (receiving only gentamicin). Odd ratios and Z values were found less than 1 for urea, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), uric acid, lipid peroxidase (LPO) and malondialdehyde (MDA) and diamonds were on the left hand side of the null effect line of the forest plots, but their trends were opposite for the antioxidants (GSH, GPX, SOD and catalase) which led to conclude renoprotective role of plants in the gentamicin exposed animals. Funnel plot analysis revealed unbiasedness in the publications while negative values of I^2 for all the parameters suggested all studies to be homogenous.

Key words: Antioxidants, BUN, creatinine, Gentamicin, kidney, meta-analysis, renoprotective plant species, urea

INTRODUCTION

Gentamicin is an aminoglycoside bestowed with a broad spectrum antimicrobial activity to both gram negative and gram positive infections (Turnidge 2003, Tam et al. 2006). The drug is highly charged and water soluble at physiologic pH (7.4), and therefore does not diffuse through biologic membranes (Morin et al. 1980). When gentamicin is either used for a longer period or at a slightly higher than recommended dose; 5% of it is retained in the epithelial cells of proximal convoluted tubules causing nephrotoxicity (Chaudhary and Paranjape 2013).

Yadav et al. (2017) reviewed renoprotective role of 151 plant species in the gentamicin exposed animals and identified species ameliorating kidney functions and oxidative stress. The conclusions were general and were not based on sample size and statistical analysis of findings presented for each parameter. These short comings were rectified in the meta-analysis 195 studies on renoprotective role of plant species presented in this review to derive at a point of estimate and identify patterns of findings, sources of disagreement and publication bias.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fixed effect model was used to evaluate nephroprotective

ability of different doses of extracts/powder of various plant species in the gentamicin exposed animal models (hereafter referred to as treatment in the text) in comparison to controls receiving only gentamicin.

Various data bases were searched using nested and non-nested Boolean search terms like aminoglycosides, gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity, oxidative stress, MDA, LPO, kidney damage, renal injury, renal disorders, blood urea nitrogen, serum creatinin, serum urea, nephro/reno/curative/protective plant, nephroprotective activity, antioxidant defense enzymes, catalase and reduced glutathione.

Selection and eligibility criteria of observational studies included title and abstract screening and then full text screening to resolve agreement/disagreement of included studies. Only full length research articles published in english were considered for the meta-analysis of plant species providing nephroprotective ability in the gentamicin exposed animals. Conference abstracts, research articles published in non-english language and only abstracts were not considered in the meta-analysis. The studies lacking mean values were considered non-eligible and therefore, excluded from meta-analysis. The bibliographies of published studies helped to include missed studies relevant to the subject (Fig. A).

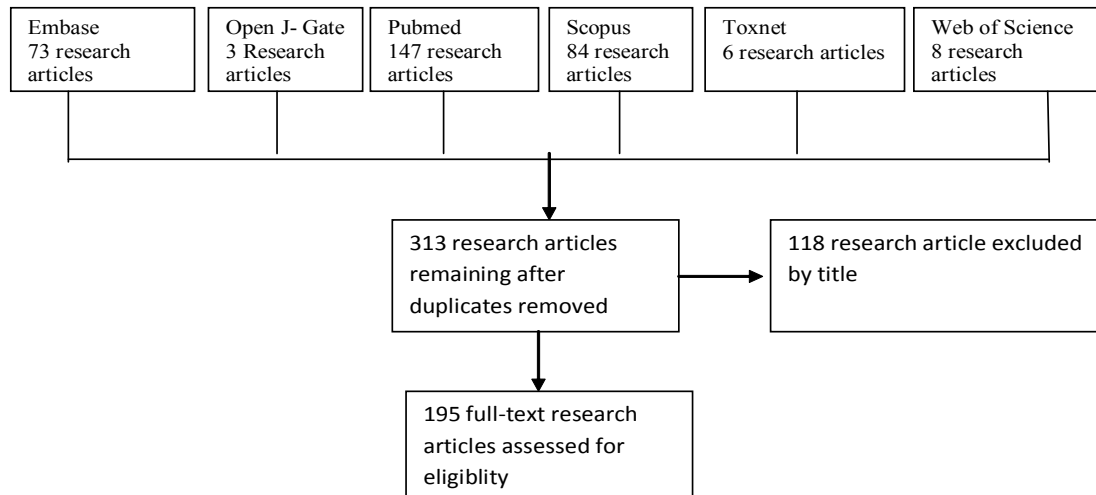


Fig. A. Flow diagram of literature search and study selection process

Data extraction

Data extracted from the eligible studies included sample size, gentamicin dose and its exposure period, types of nephroprotective herbal formulations, their dose, mode of treatment and data of serum biochemical parameters related to kidney function (urea, creatinine, BUN, uric acid) and tissue biochemistry of kidney for oxidative stress (LPO, MDA, catalase, GSH, SOD, GPx). Additional information included dose and time dependent amelioration in herbal treatments.

Data synthesis: We conducted a comprehensive meta analysis using mean values to display the trend of renal protection by different herbal formulations in gentamicin exposed animals (Hedge 2014) and calculated I^2 (Higgins et al. 2003) using nephroprotection according to type of extract, their dose and mode of treatment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Meta-analysis of studies under review revealed that herbal formulations reduced levels of urea, uric acid, BUN, creatinine in the serum; and of LPO and MDA in the kidney of gentamicin exposed animal models compared to controls receiving only gentamicin (Table 1). Antioxidant levels in kidney however, followed opposite trend (Table 1). The implications of these findings shall be improvement in the kidney functions (Silan et al. 2007) and reduction in free radicals induced injuries in the kidney (Gulcin 2006, Stojiljkovic et al. 2008). In nut shell, administration of herbs (extract/powder) reduced toxic effects of gentamicin in the kidney.

The values of Z, point estimate or odd ratio (RR) and CI were less than 1 for the overall study of urea, uric acid, creatinine, BUN, LPO and MDA (Table 1) and diamonds

Table 1. Values of point estimate, Z, Q and I^2 for various parameters.

Parameters	Effect size and 95% interval				Test of null (2-Tail)		Heterogeneity			
	No. of studies	Point estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z- value	P- value	Q- value	Df (Q)	P- Value	I-Square
Creatinine	552	0.598	0.544	0.657	-10.696	0.0	76.058	551	1	-624.45%
Urea	404	0.645	0.607	0.685	-14.253	0.0	166.577	403	1	-141.93%
BUN	220	0.570	0.525	0.619	-13.323	0.0	119.348	219	1	-83.50%
Uric acid	101	0.698	0.583	0.836	-3.901	0.0	10.555	100	1	-847.4%
LPO	43	0.539	0.419	0.692	-4.830	0.0	19.290	42	0.999	-117.72%
MDA	106	0.645	0.562	0.740	-6.239	0.0	20.042	105	1	-423.90%
SOD	120	1.562	1.369	1.782	6.632	0.0	33.013	119	1	-260.46%
CAT	116	1.775	1.546	2.038	8.155	0.0	45.580	115	1	-152.30%
GSH	153	1.713	1.505	1.950	8.147	0.0	46.287	152	1	-228.39%
GP _x	40	1.480	1.175	1.865	3.328	0.0	11.021	39	1	-253.87%

CREATININE

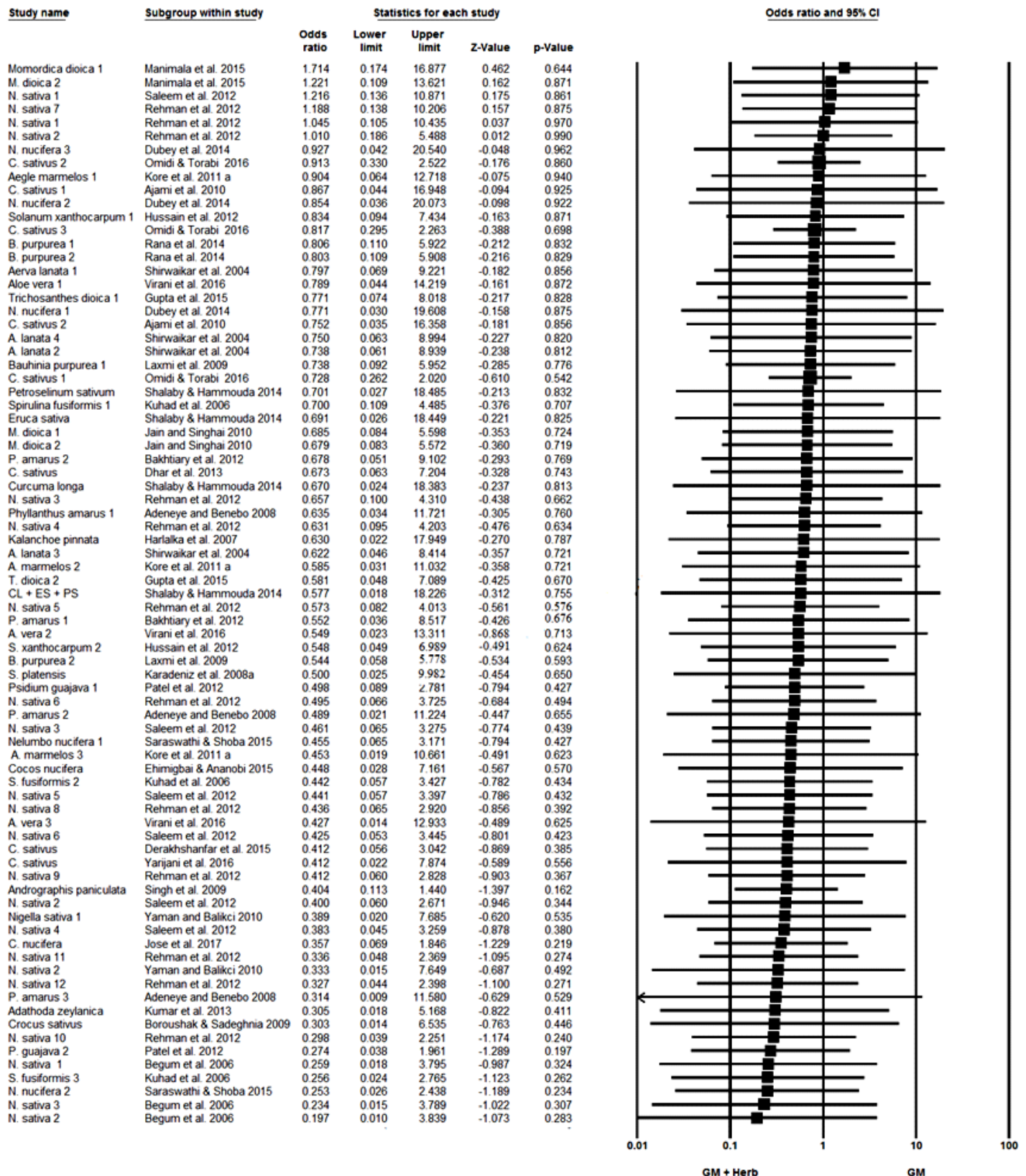


Fig.1a. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CREATININE

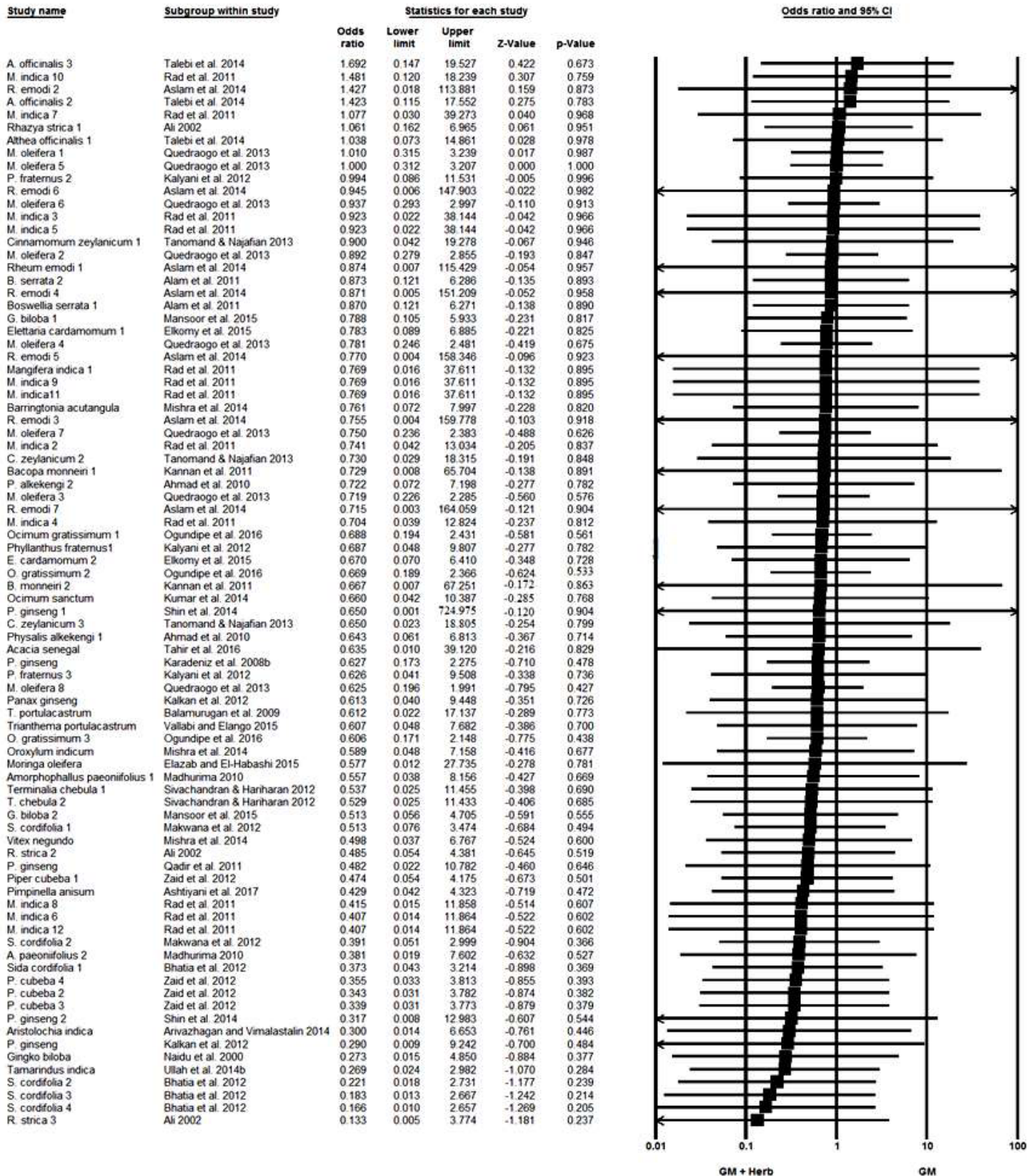


Fig. 1b. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CREATININE

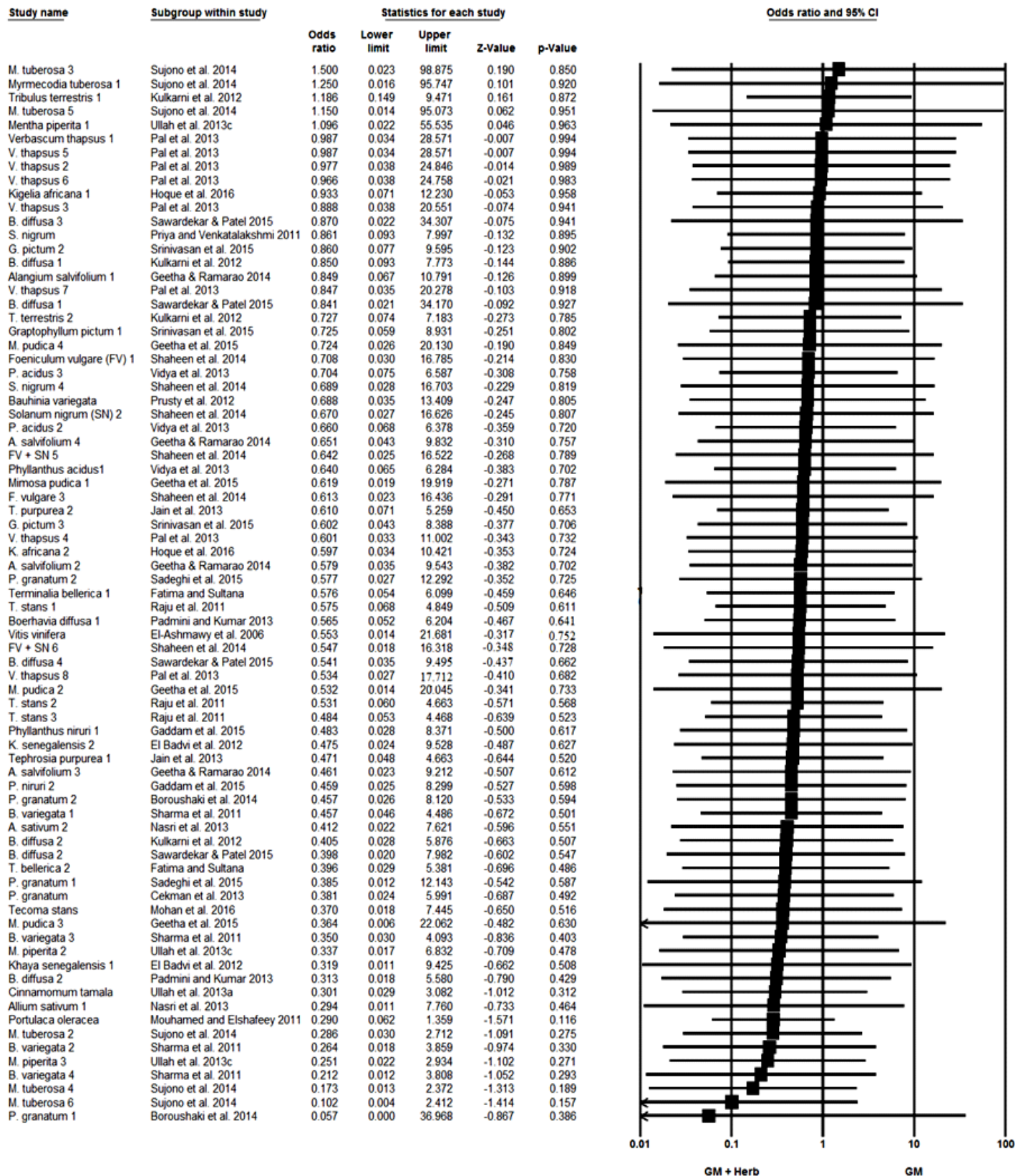


Fig.1c. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CREATININE

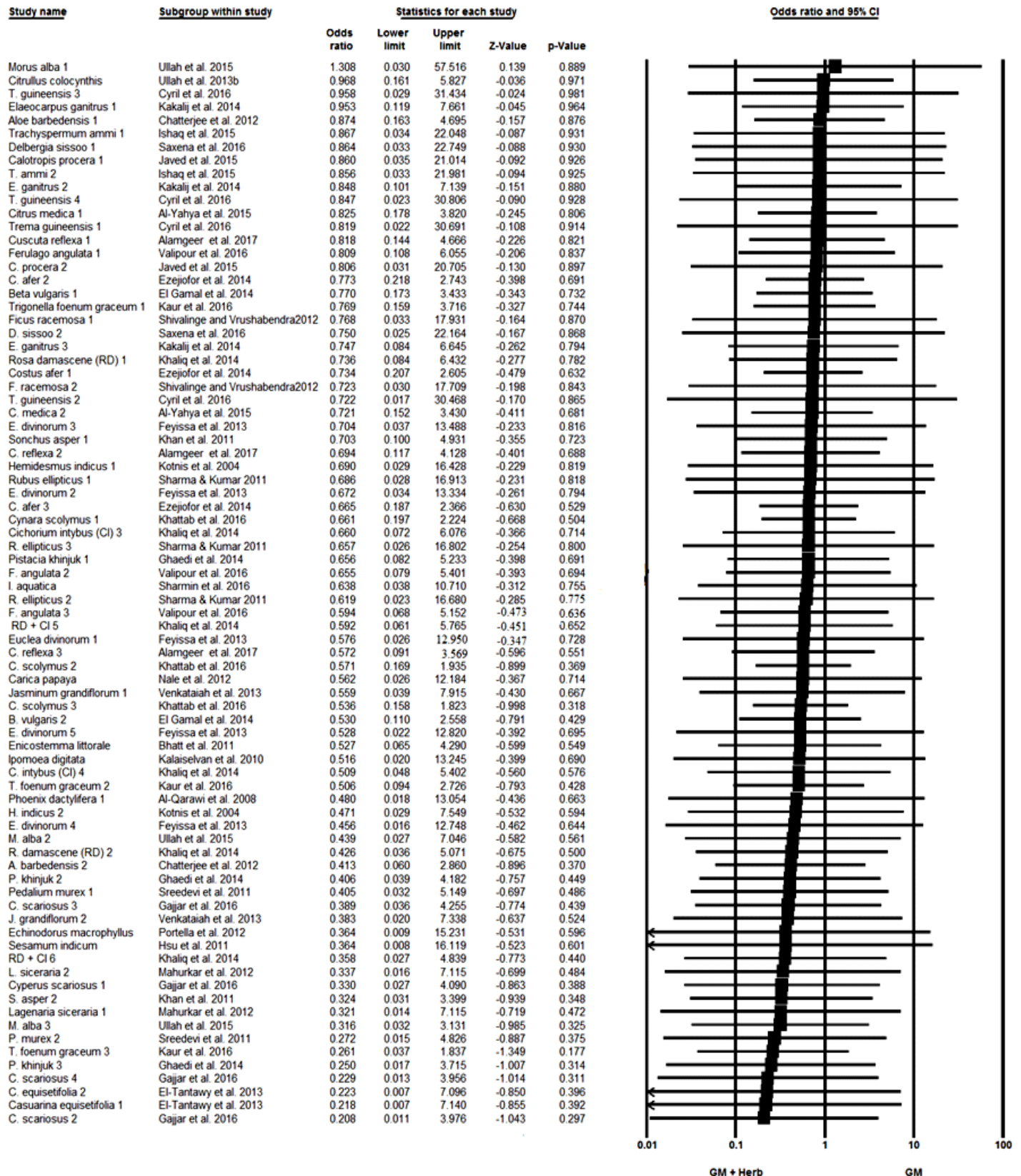


Fig. 1d. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CREATININE

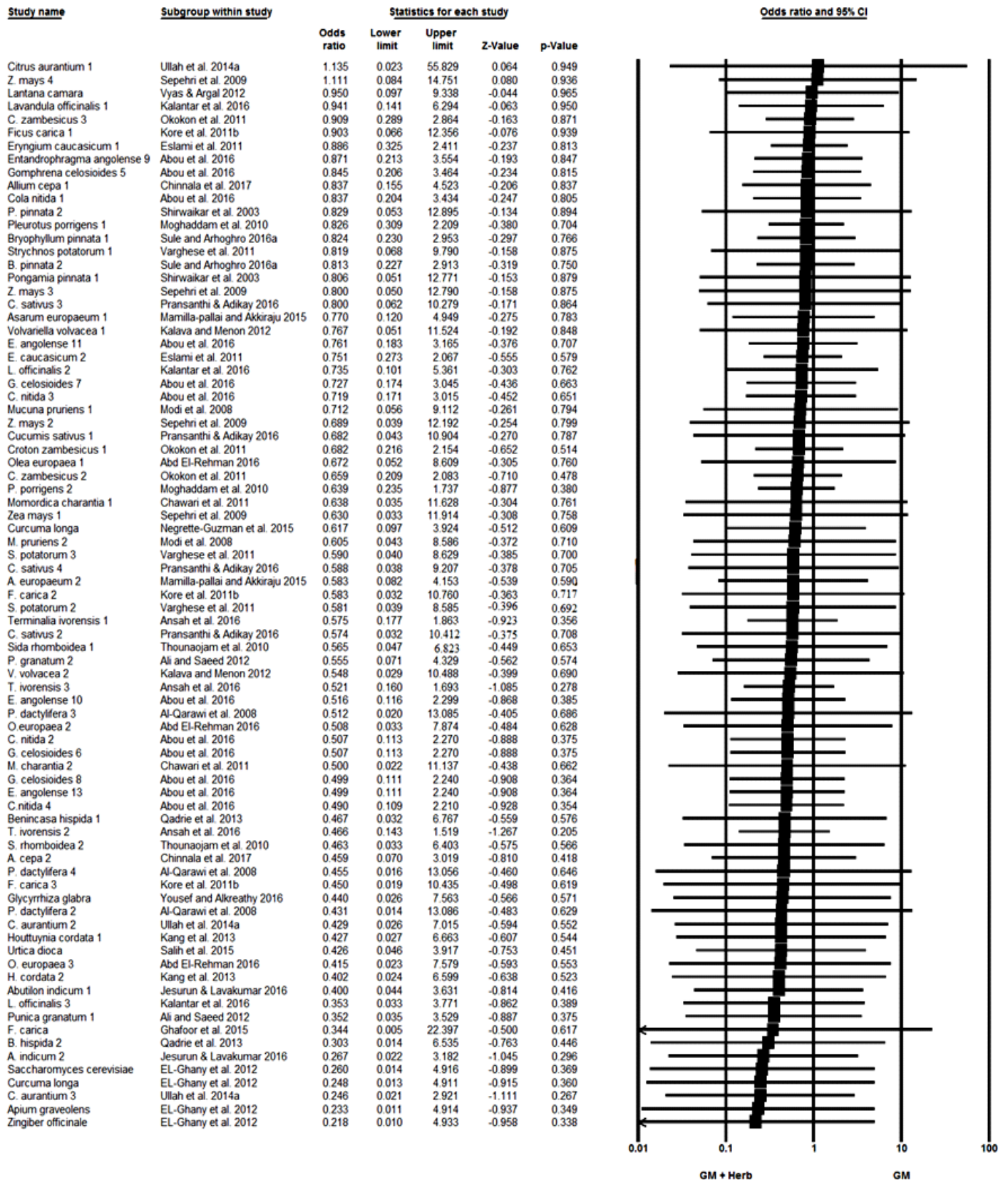


Fig. 1e. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CREATININE

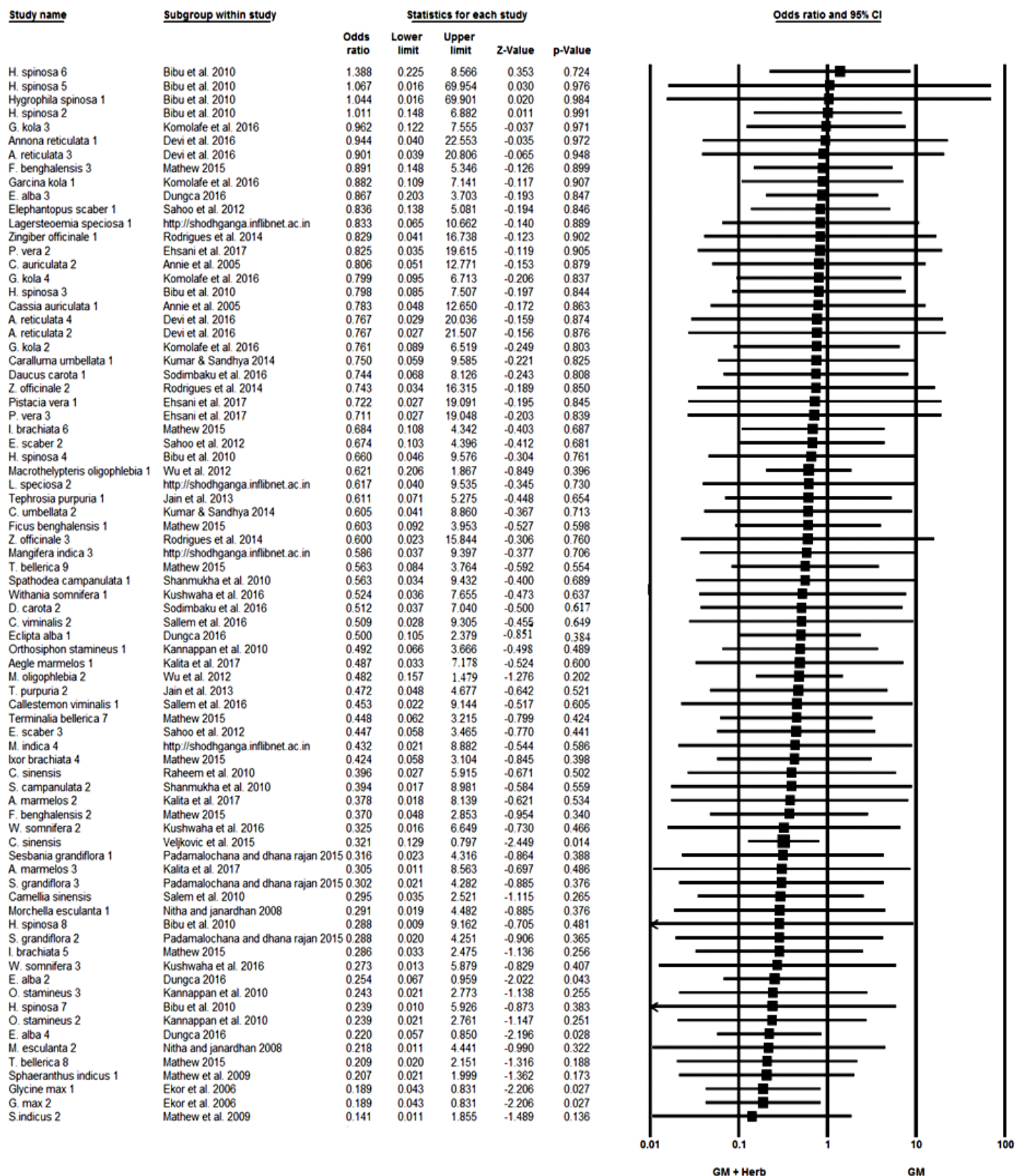


Fig. 1f. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CREATININE

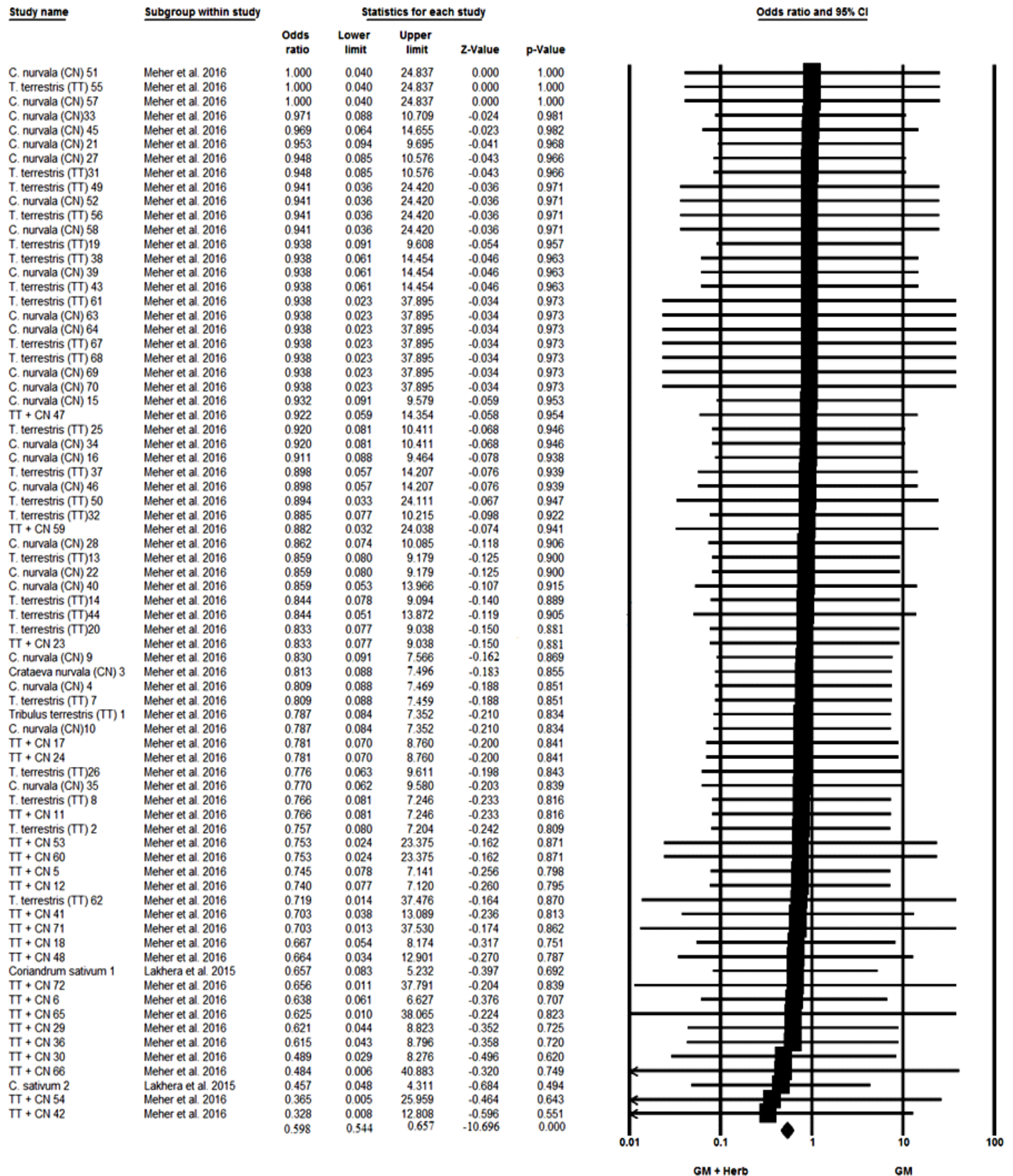


Fig. 1g. Forest plot analysis of creatinine for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

UREA

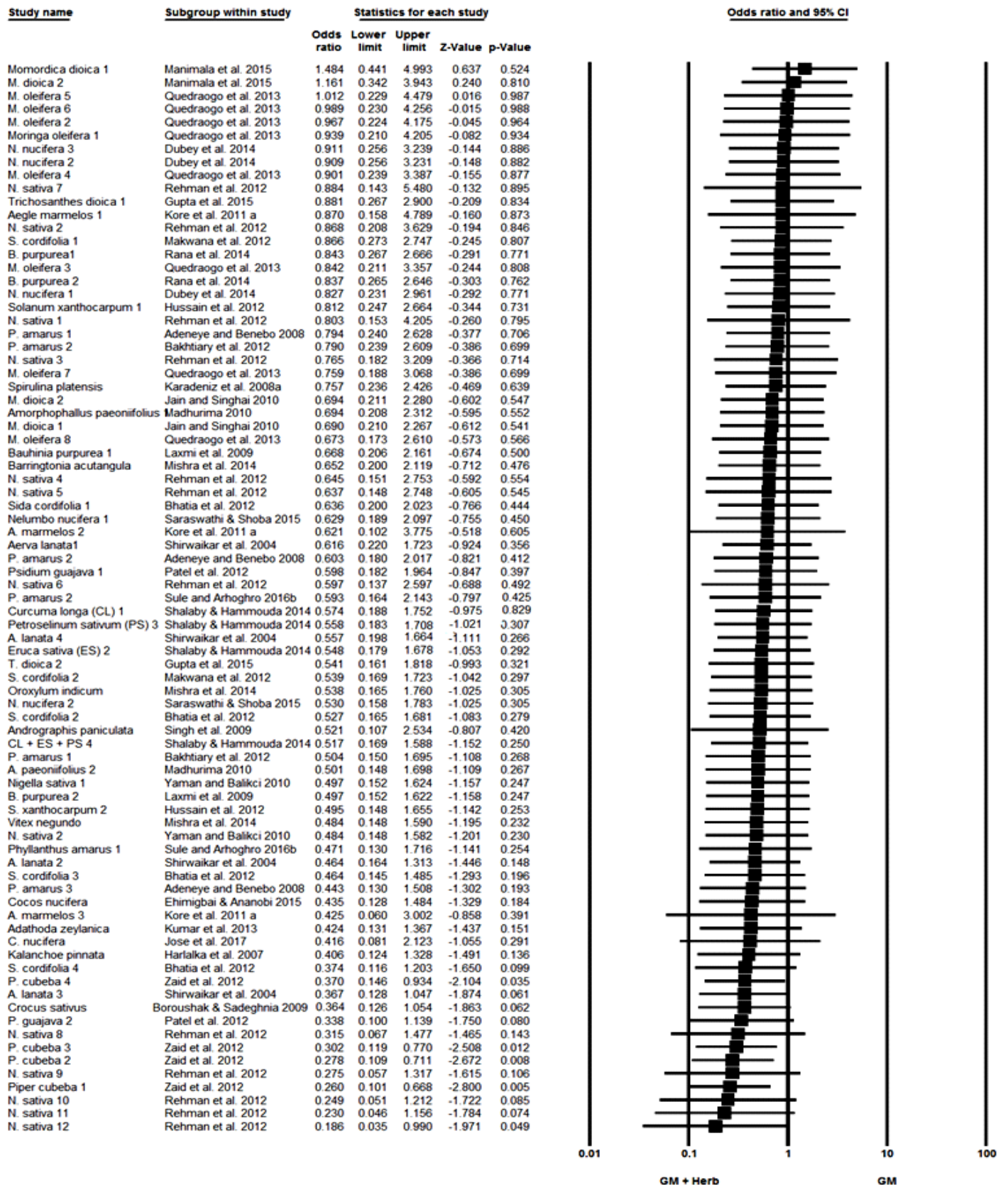


Fig. 2a. Forest plot analysis of urea for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

UREA

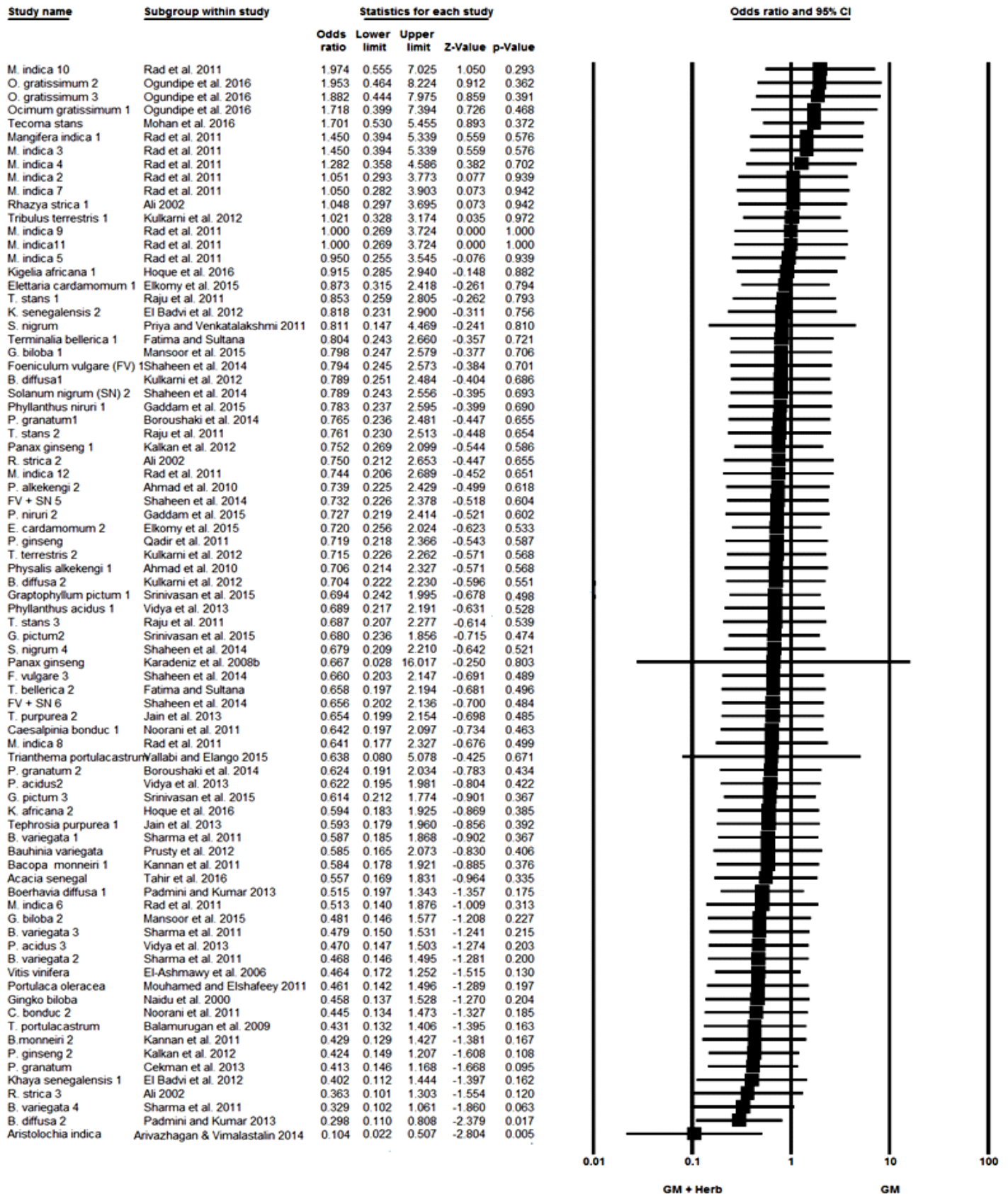


Fig. 2b. Forest plot analysis of urea for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

UREA

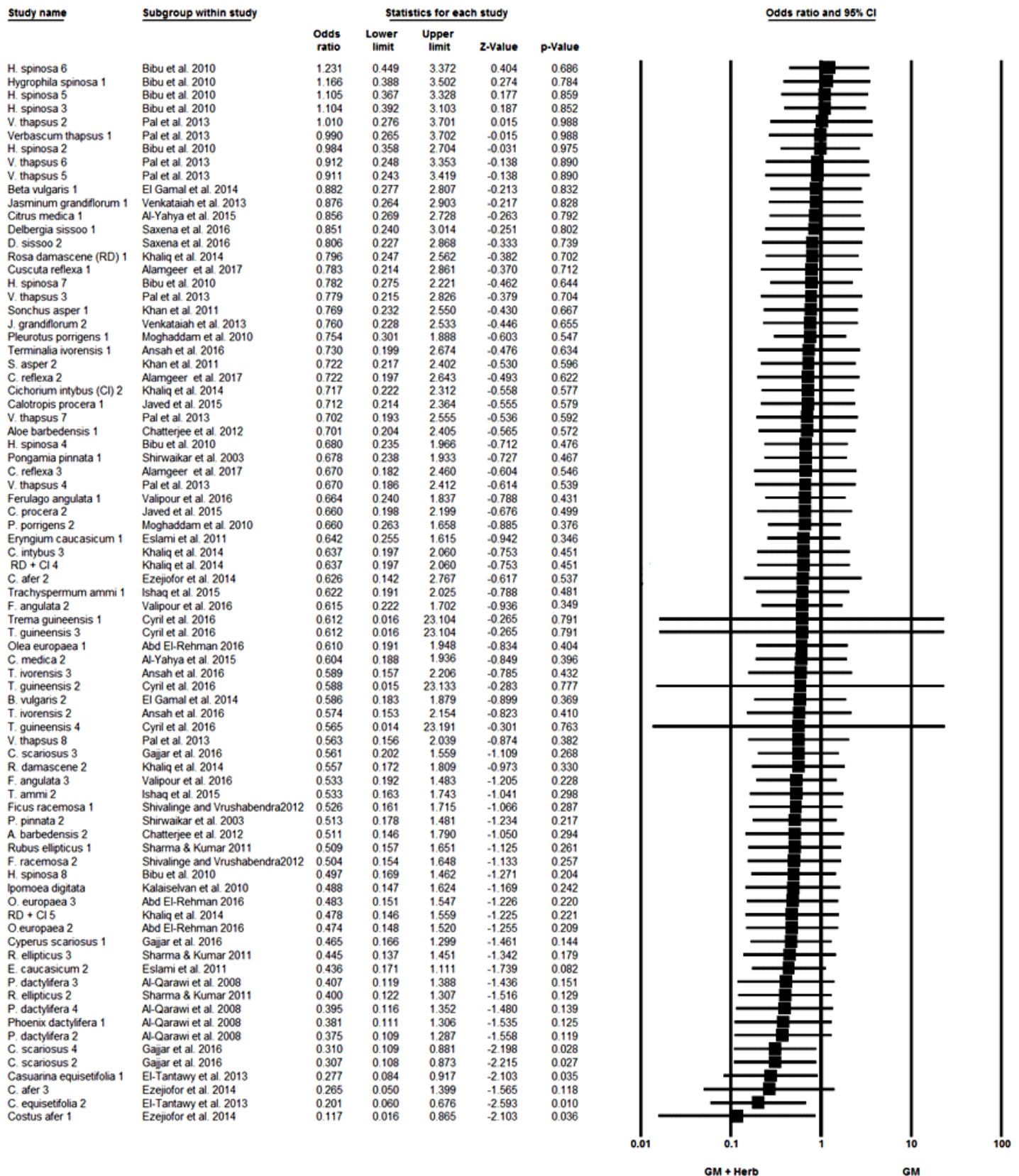


Fig. 2c. Forest plot analysis of urea for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

UREA

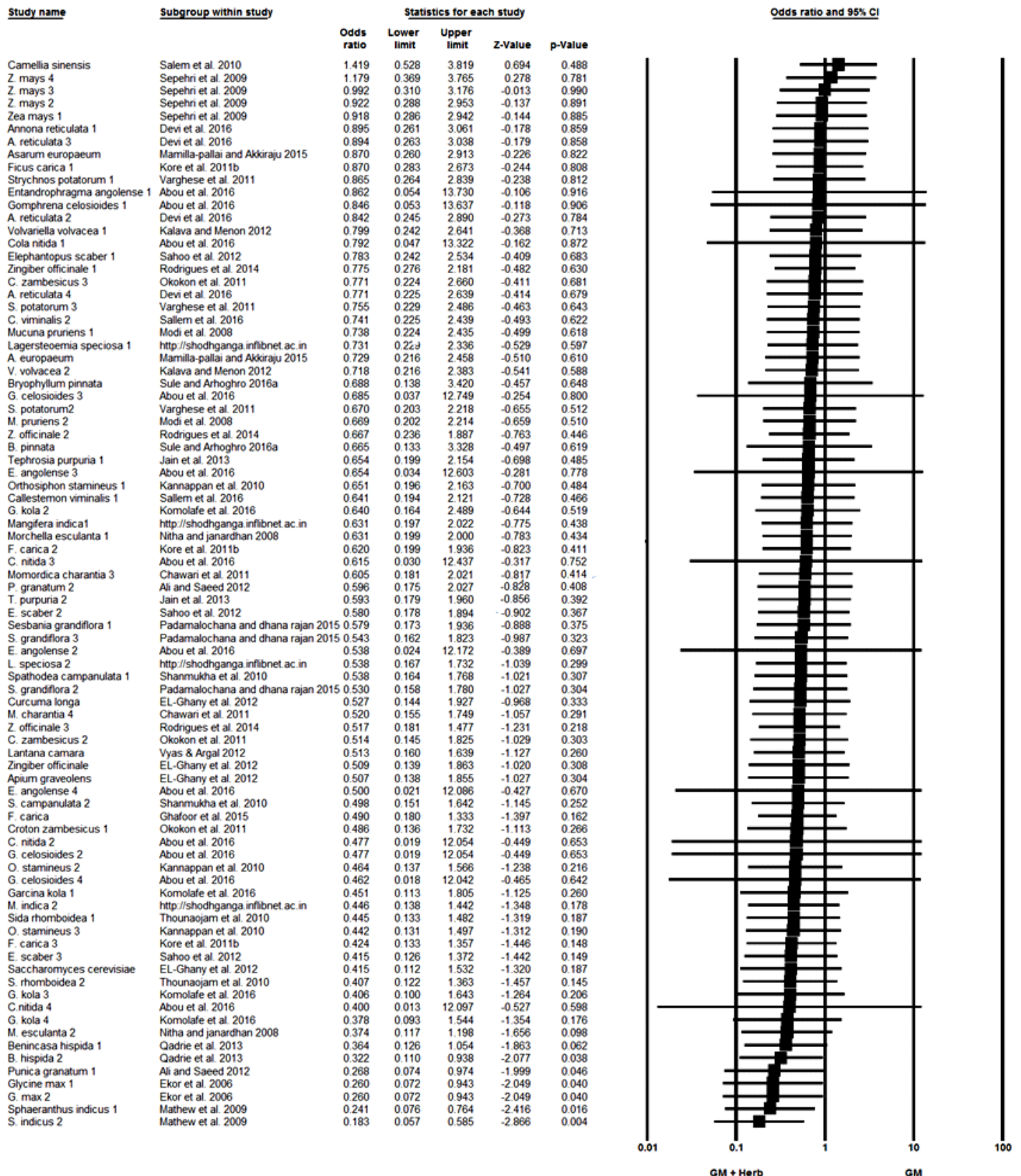


Fig. 2d. Forest plot analysis of urea for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

UREA

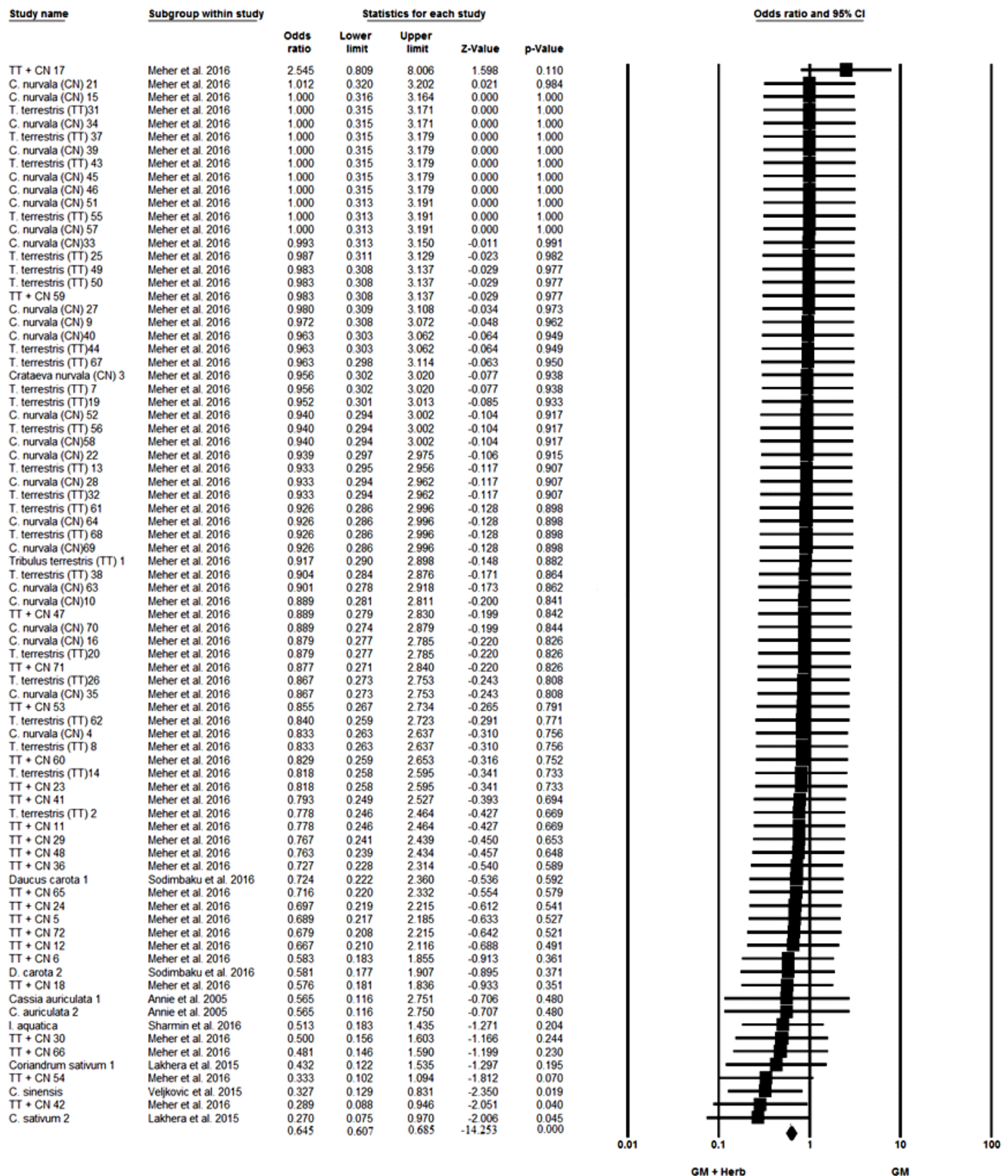


Fig. 2e. Forest plot analysis of urea for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

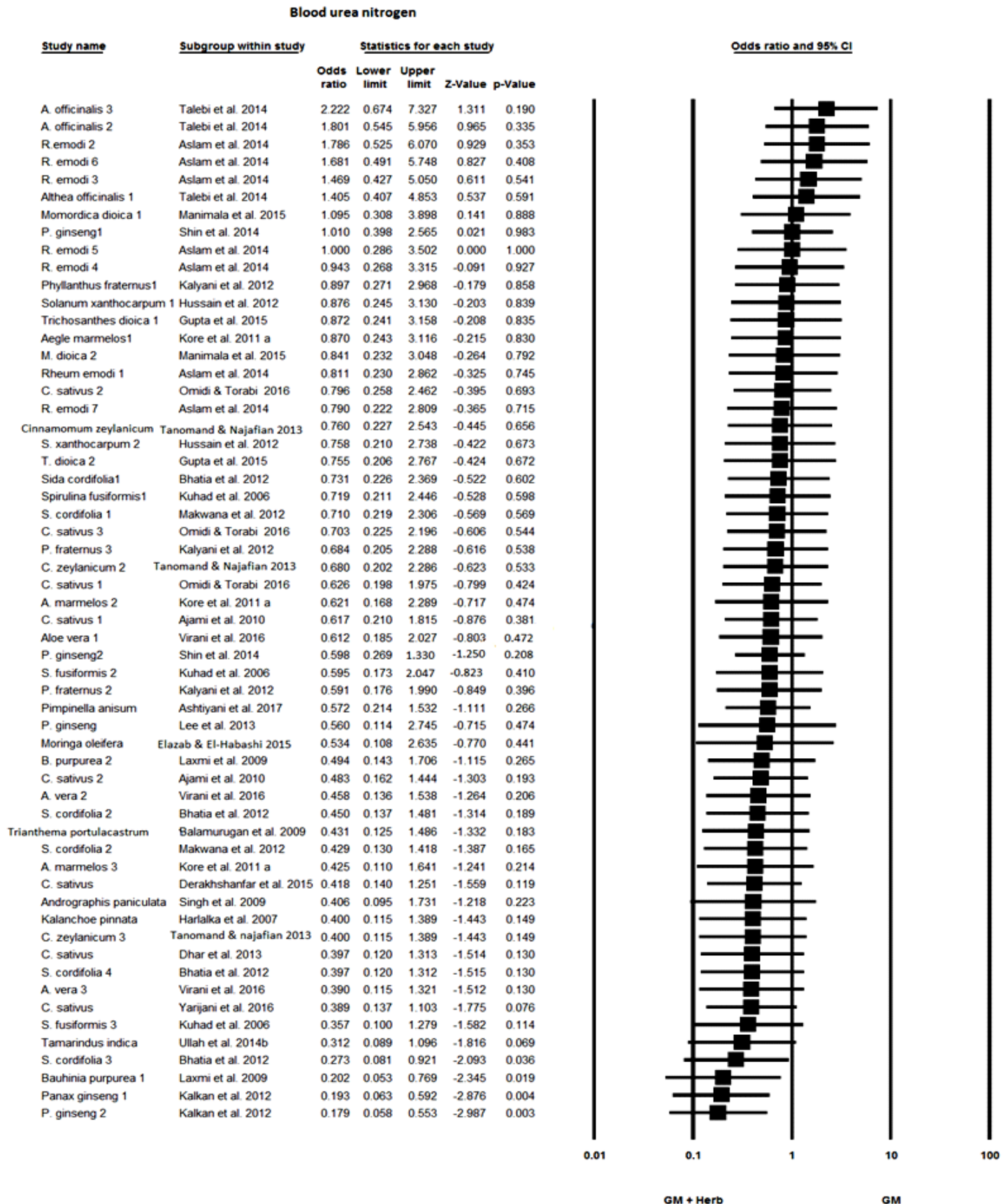
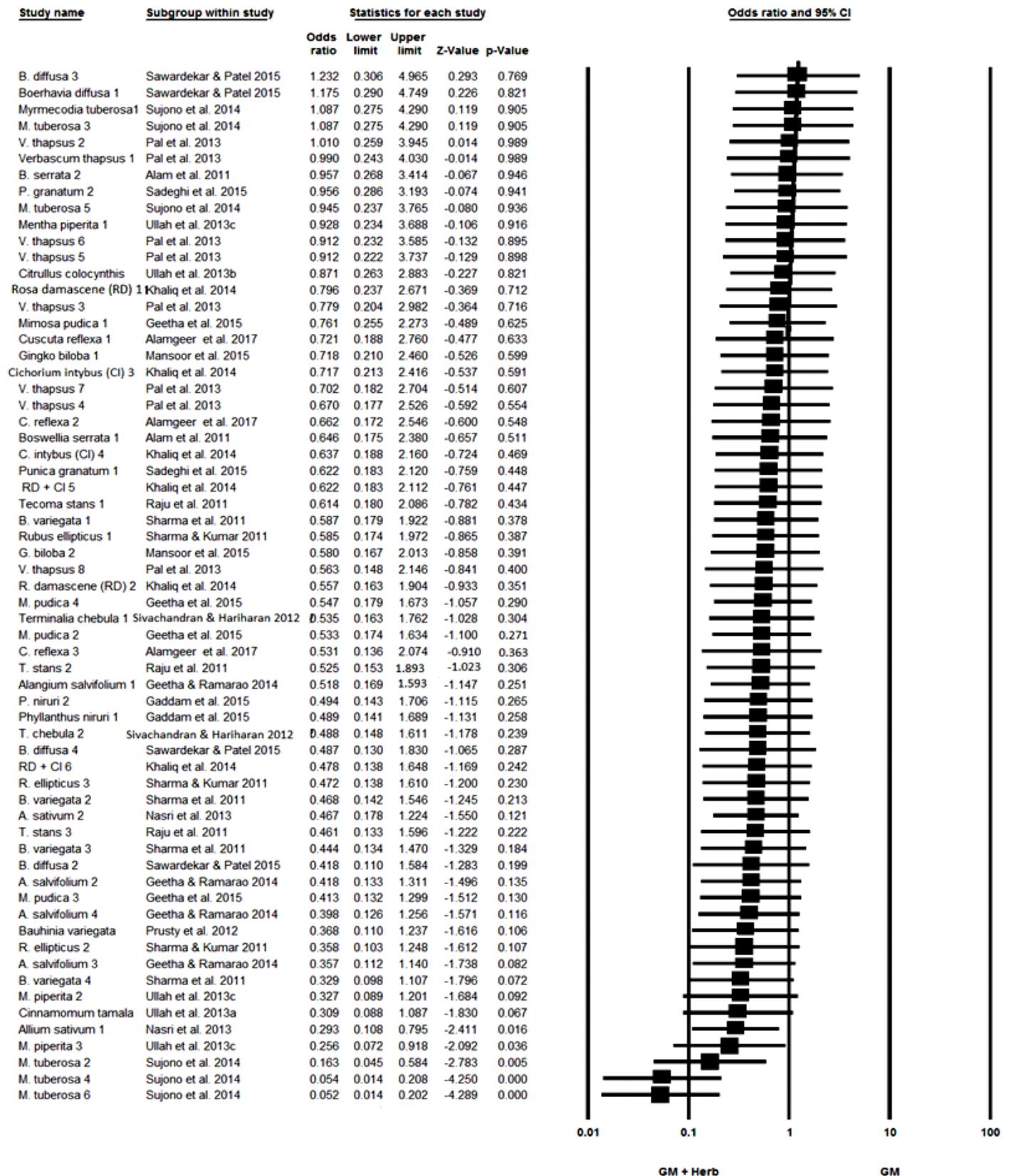


Fig. 3a. Forest plot analysis of BUN for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

BUN**Fig. 3b.** Forest plot analysis of BUN for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

BUN

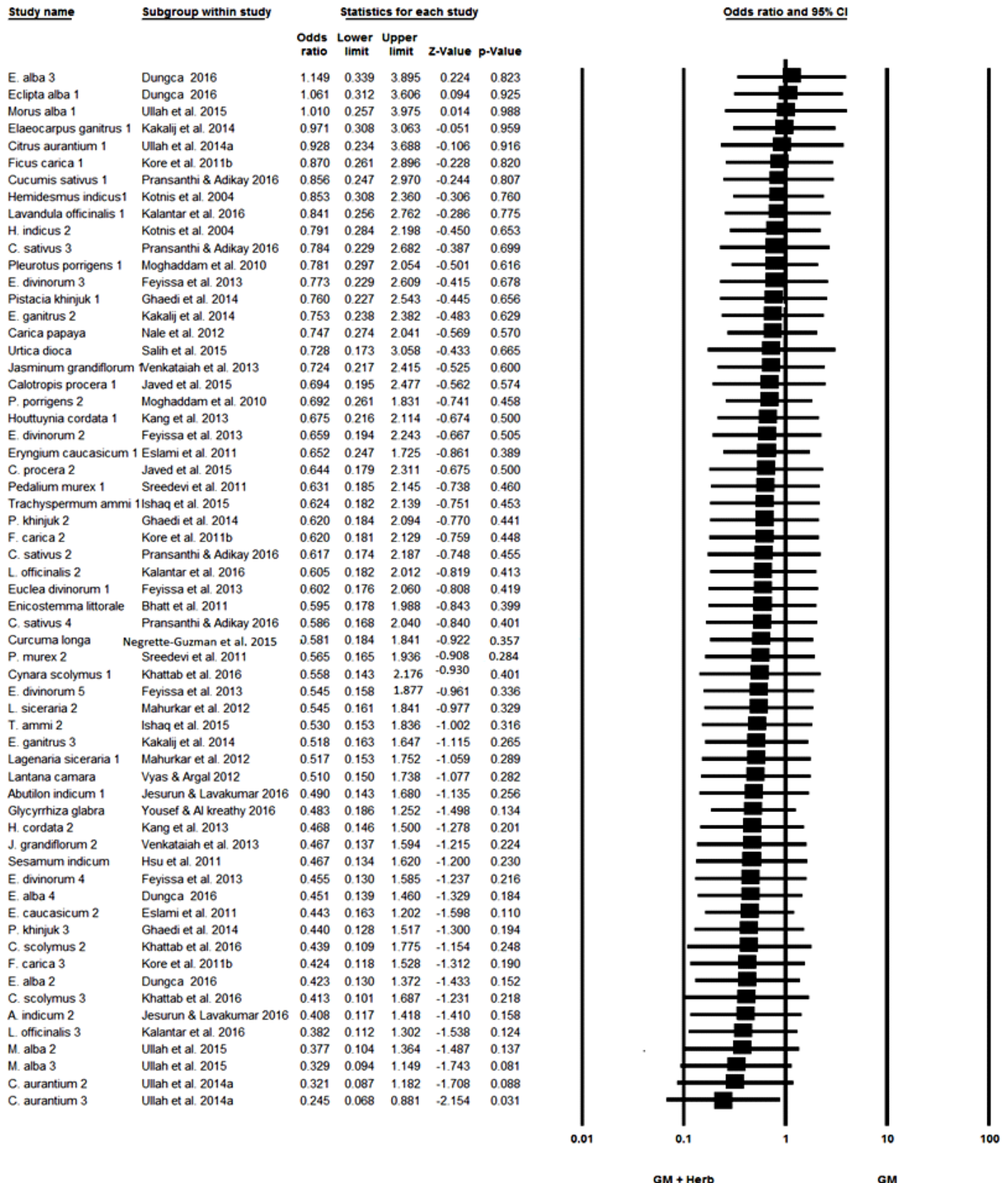
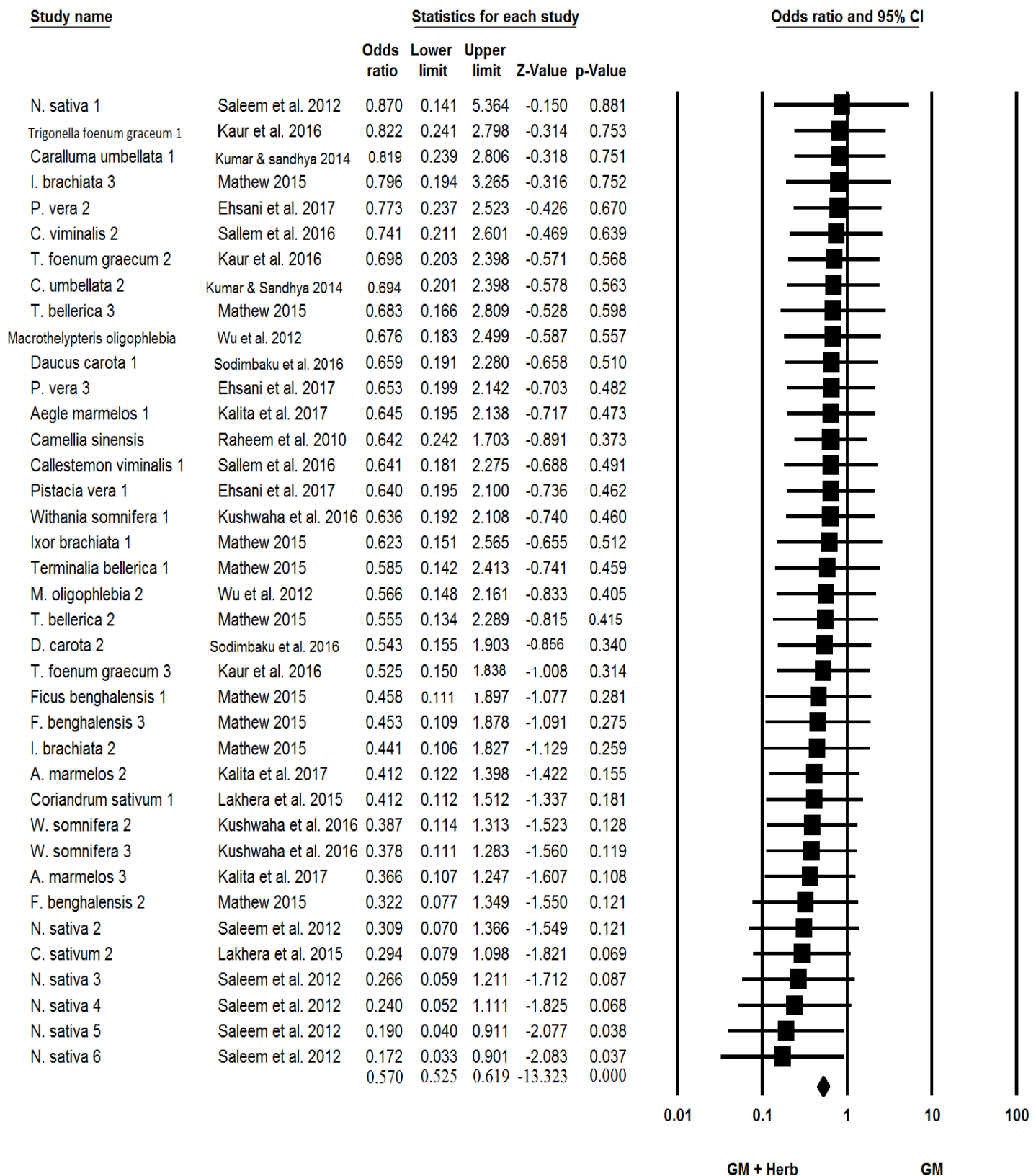


Fig. 3c. Forest plot analysis of BUN for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

BUN**Fig. 3d.** Forest plot analysis of BUN for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

URICACID

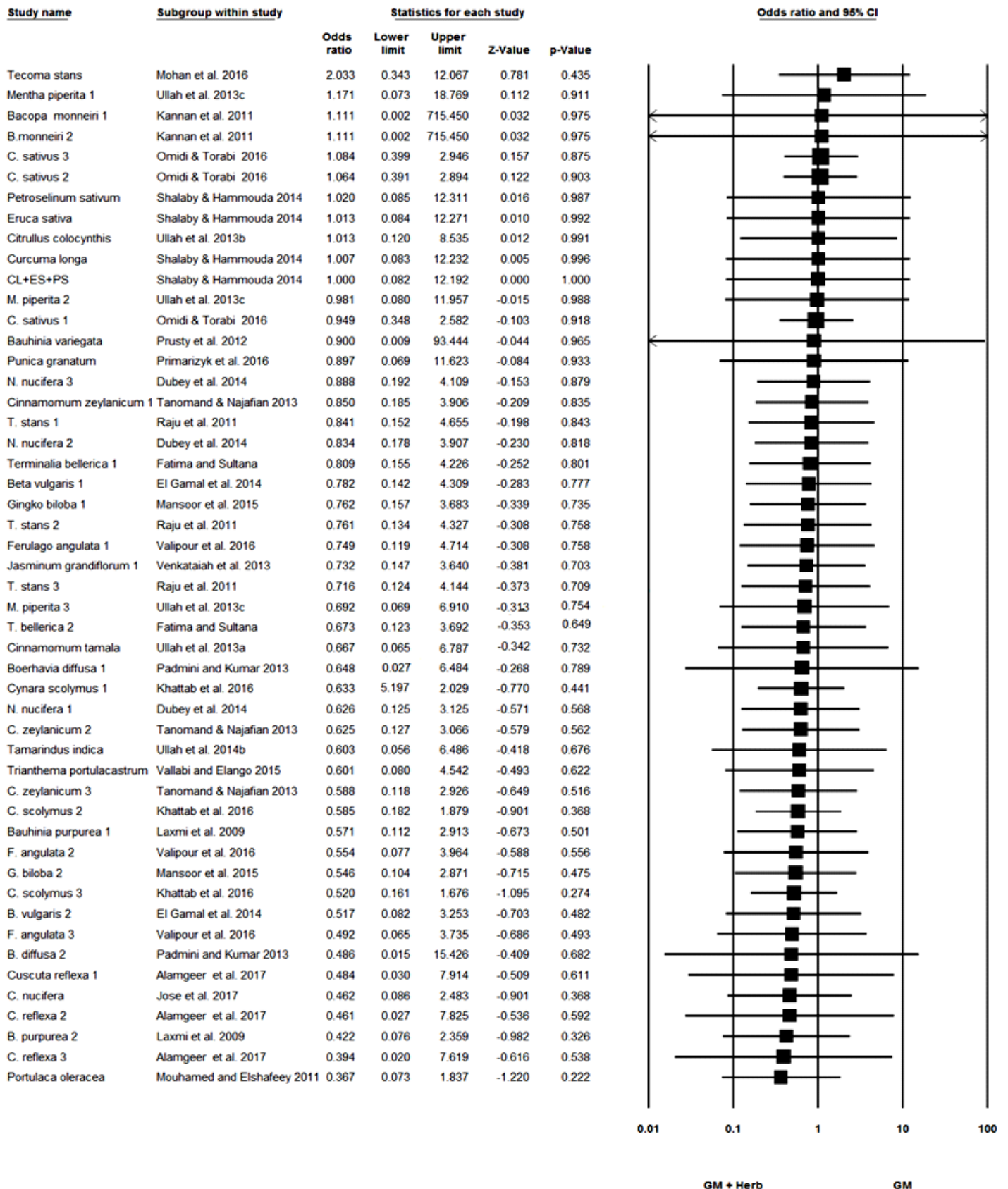


Fig. 4a. Forest plot analysis of Uric acid for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

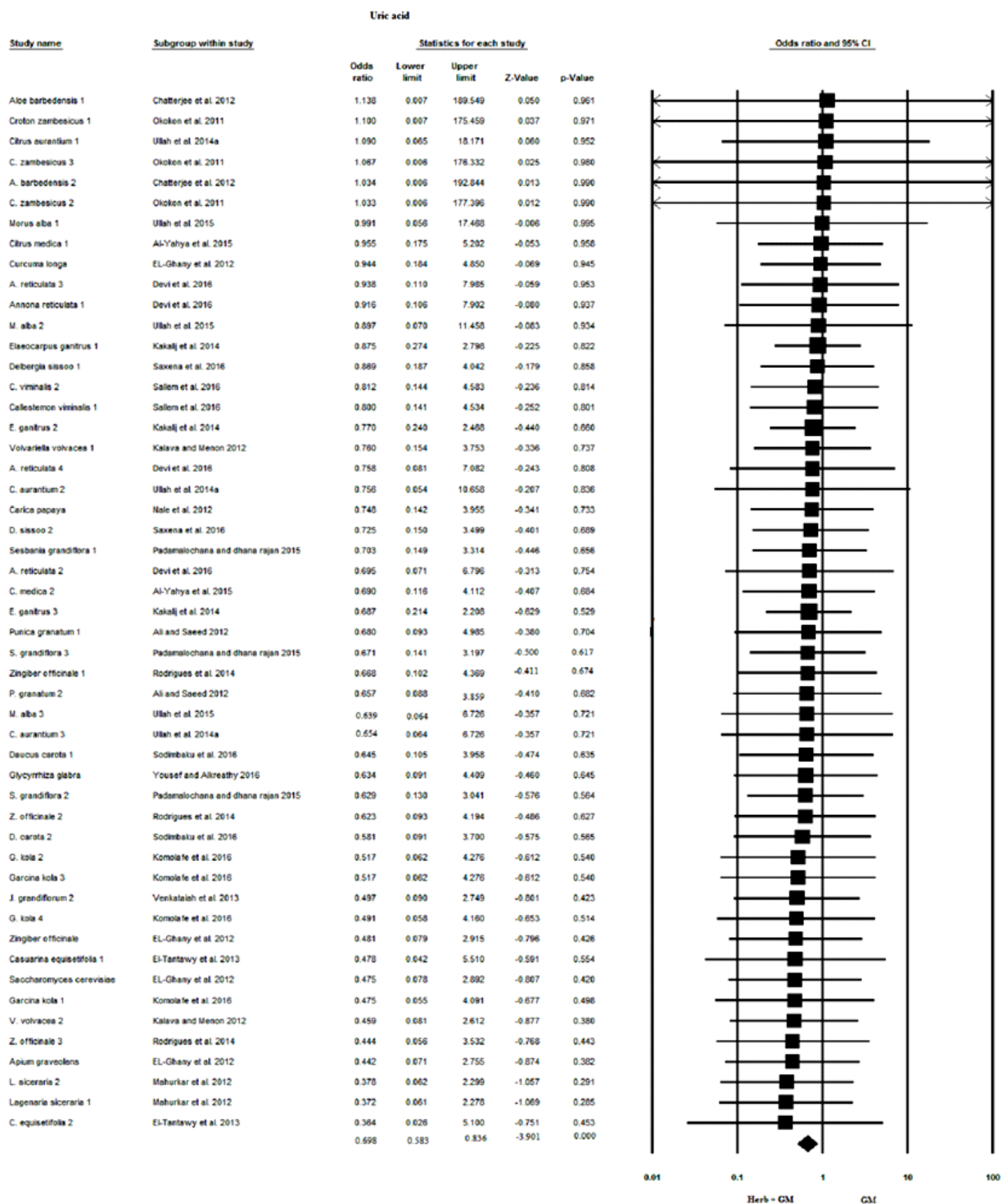


Fig. 4b. Forest plot analysis of Uric acid for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

LPO

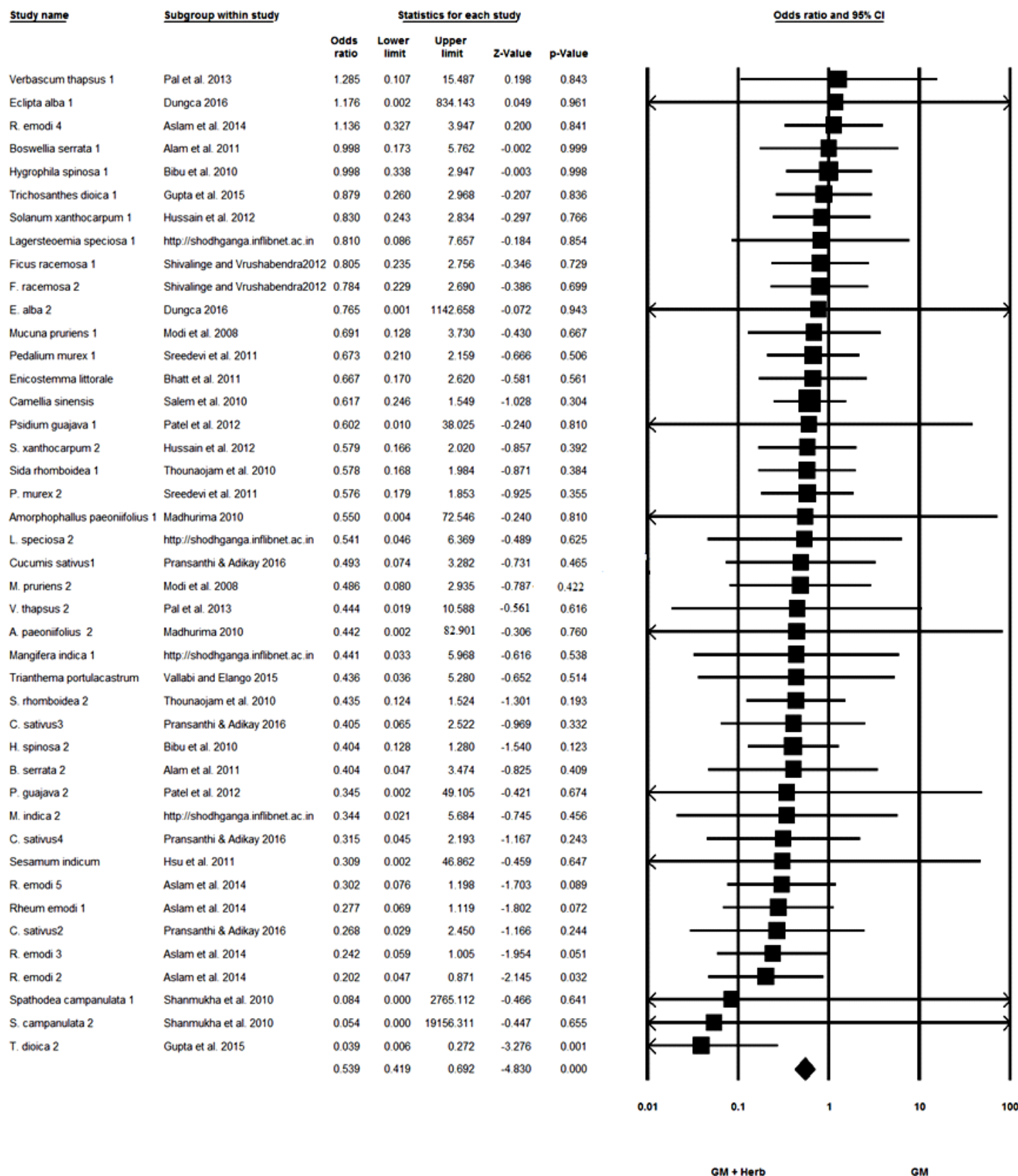


Fig. 5. Forest plot analysis of LPO for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

MDA

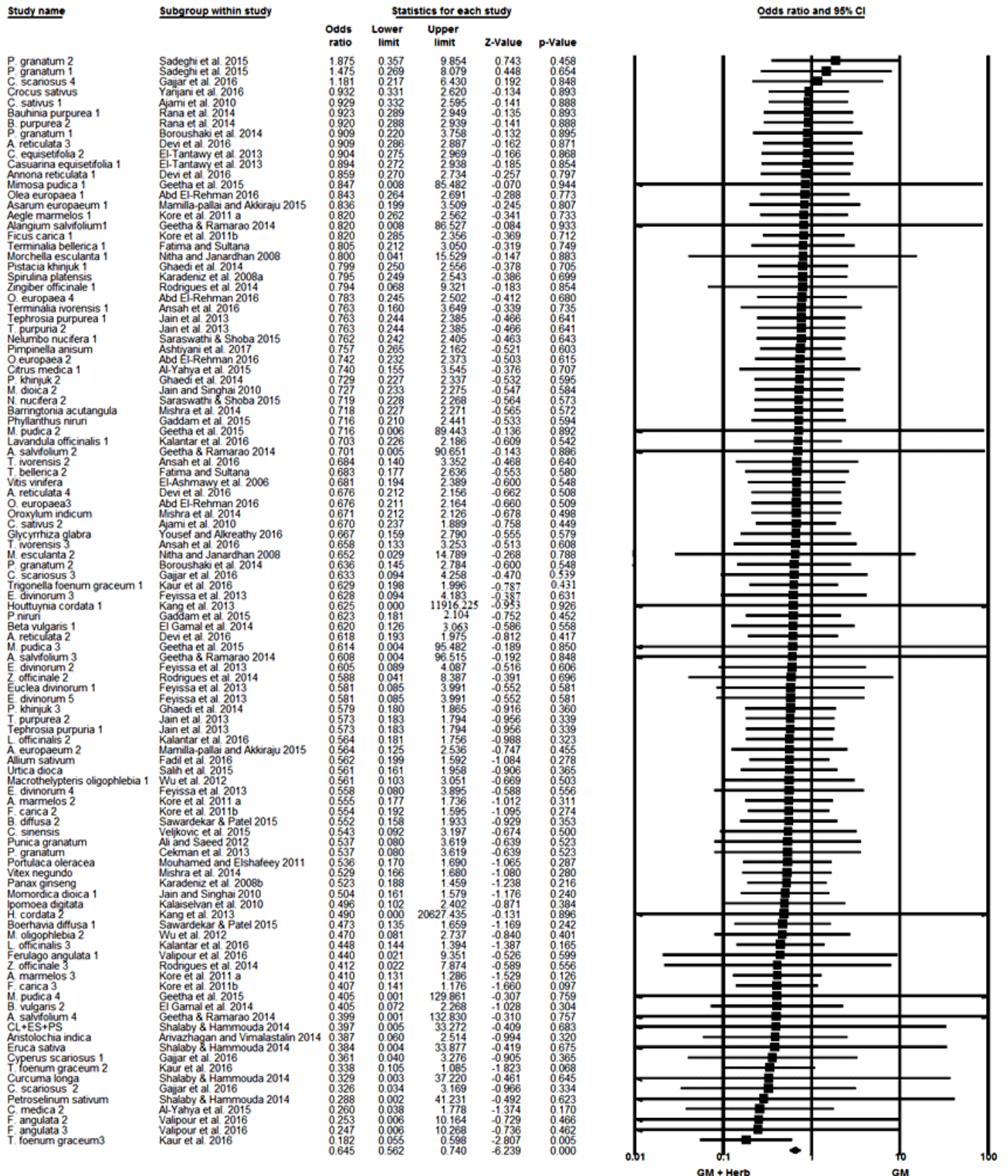


Fig. 6. Forest plot analysis of MDA for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

SOD

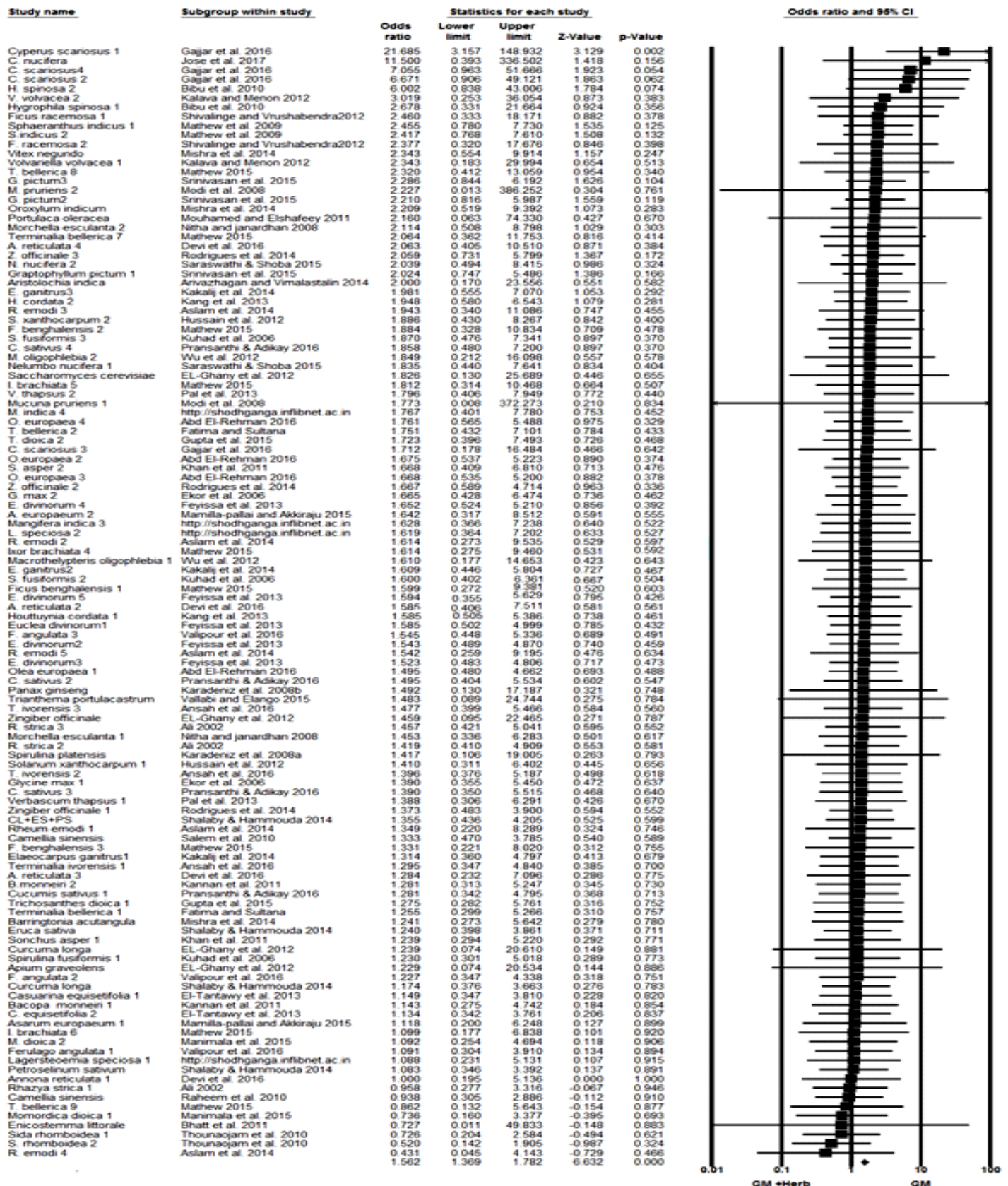


Fig. 7. Forest plot analysis of SOD for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CAT

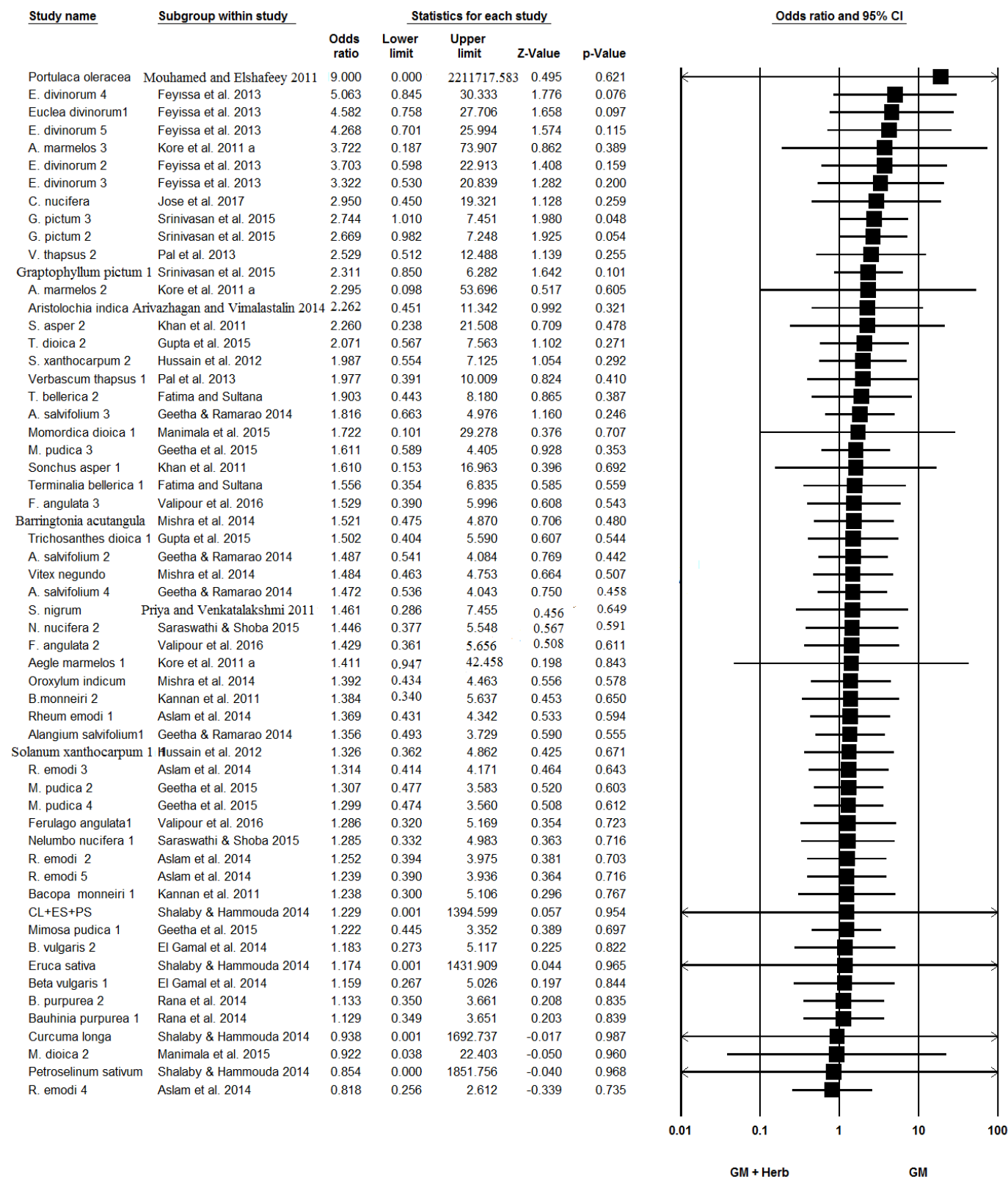


Fig. 8a. Forest plot analysis of CAT for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CAT

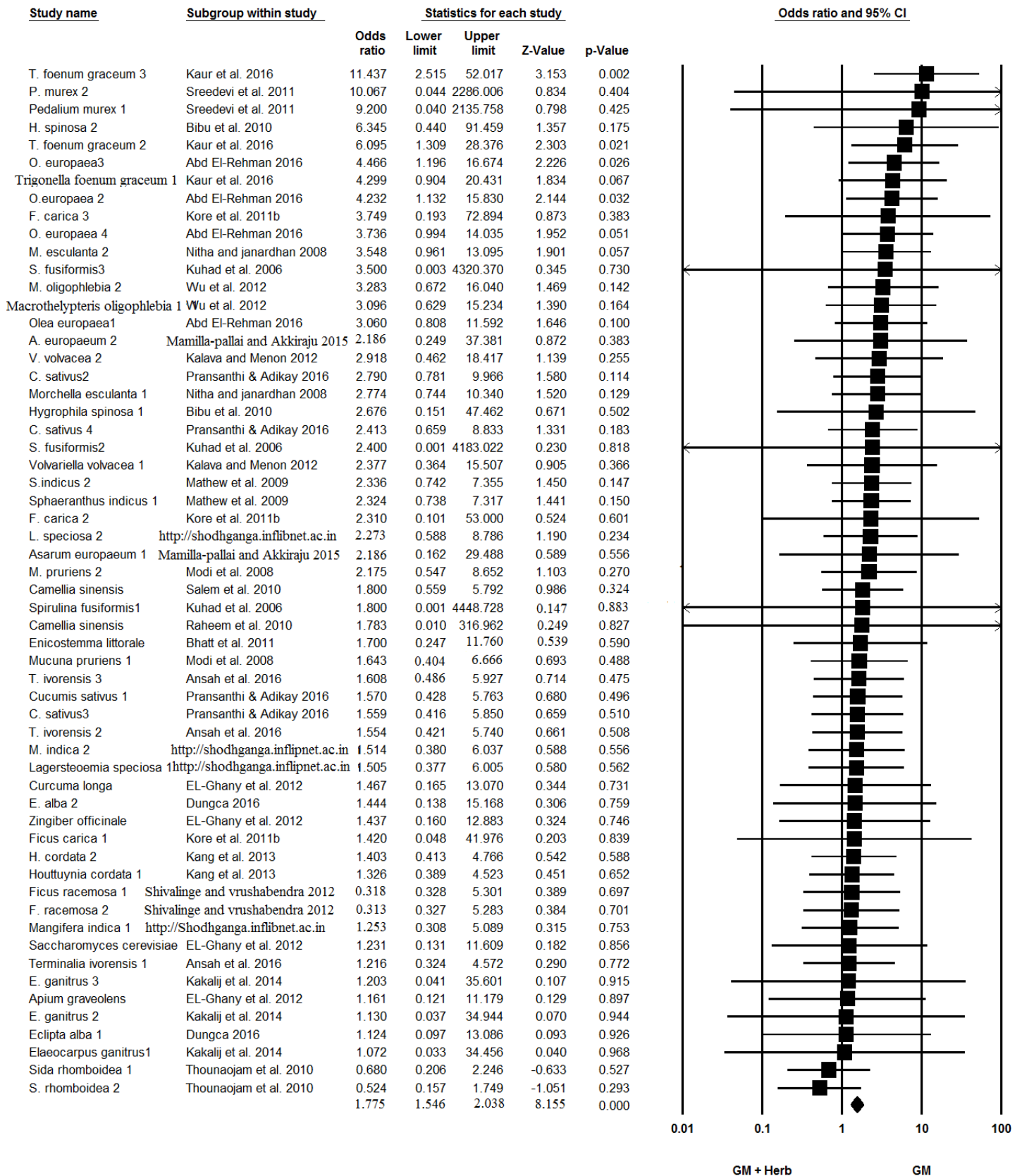


Fig. 8b. Forest plot analysis of CAT for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

GSH

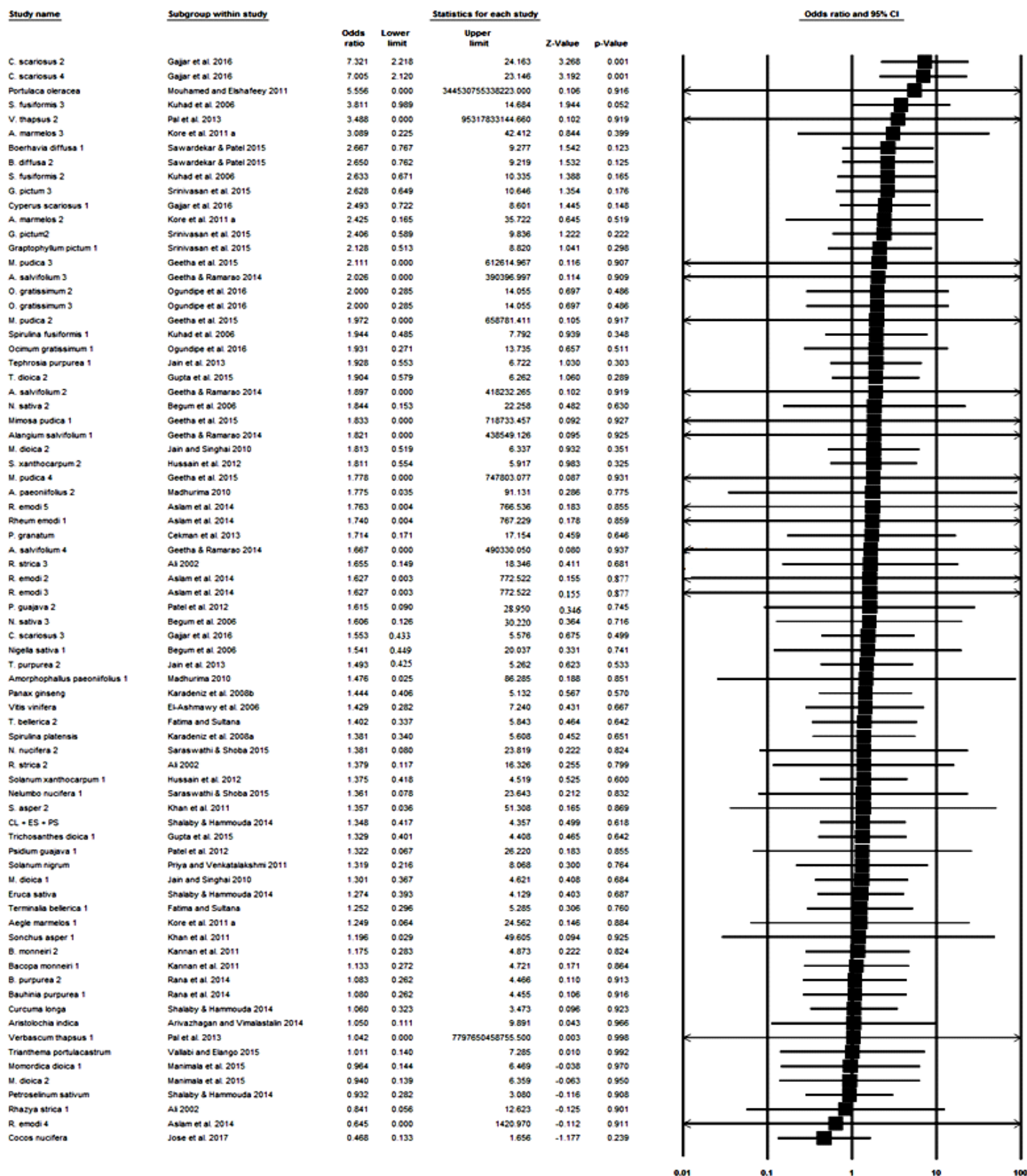


Fig. 9a. Forest plot analysis of GSH for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

GSH

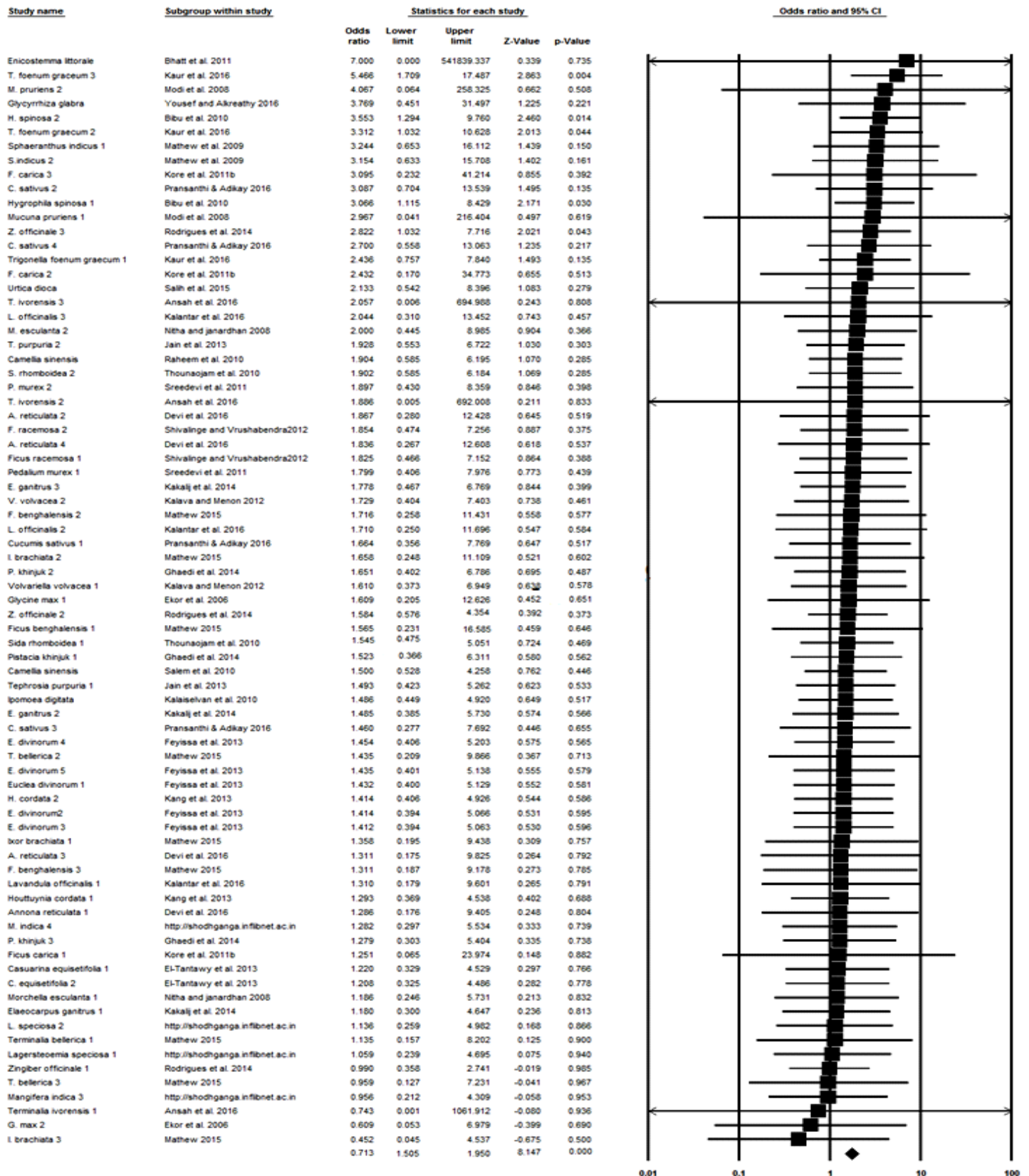


Fig. 9b. Forest plot analysis of GSH for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

GPX

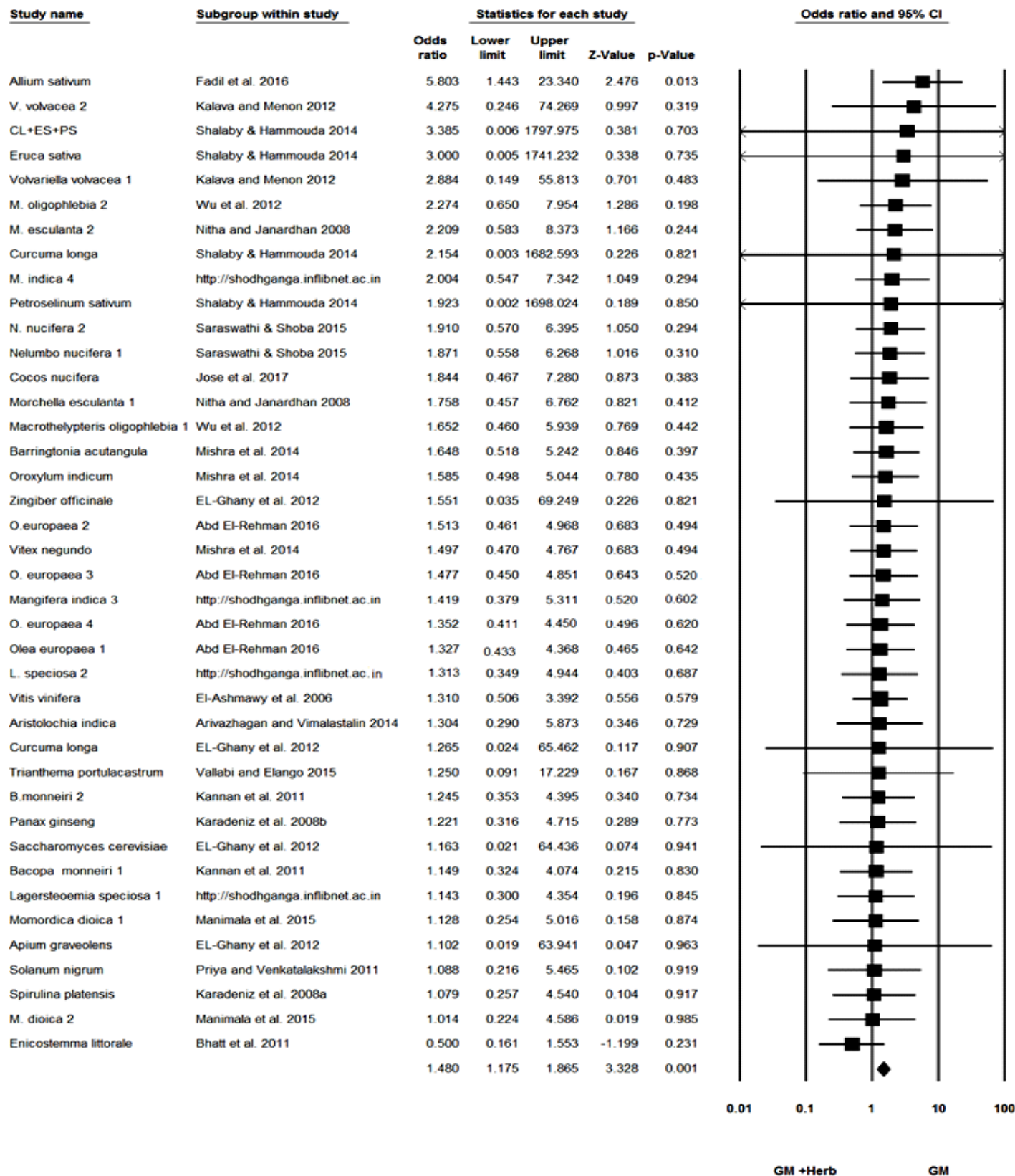


Fig. 10. Forest plot analysis of GPX for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

were on the left hand side of null effect line in the forest plots suggesting ameliorating role of herbal formulations in gentamicin treated animals (Fig. 1g, 2e, 3d, 4b, 5, 6). Considering point estimates for various parameters, overall effectiveness of herbal formulations were in the following order.

LPO> BUN>Creatinine>MDA=Urea>Uric acid

In contrast, values of Z, point estimate or odd ratio (RR) and CI were more than 1 for the overall study of antioxidants (Table 1) and diamonds were on the right hand side of null effect line in the forest plots suggesting reduction in the oxidative stress in the kidney of gentamicin treated animals (Fig. 7, 8b, 9b, 10). Based on point estimate values, overall effectiveness of plant extracts in maintaining higher antioxidant levels in the kidney of treatments was in the following order.

CAT>GSH>SOD>GPX

The odd ratios and CI values helped in classifying both least and most protective plant species (Table 2) whereas forest plots helped in indentifying relatively more ameliorative herbal treatments in which CI values did not overlap No Effect Line of forest plots (Fig. 1-10). Interestingly few most renoprotective species of Table 2 were missing in Table 3 because their CI values overlapped No Effect Line in the forest plots.

Maximum number of ameliorative species were recorded for serum urea (16 species) followed by blood urea nitrogen (8 species) while number declined for other parameters ranging between 3-4 species for creatinine, LPO, GSH, CAT and only single species for MDA, SOD and GP_x. Interestingly few species were found effective for 2-3 parameters; *Glycine max* and *Camellia sinensis* for urea and creatinine, *Nigella sativa* for urea and BUN, *Trigonella foenum graceum* for LPO, MDA, GSH, CAT and *Cyperus scariosus* for urea, SOD and GSH (Table 3).

Table 2. List of least and most protective plant species, and species having maximum percentage weightage in the overall studies for various parameters including their formulations

Parameters	Total no. of studies	Least Protective Plant Species	Formulation	Odd ratio	Most Protective Plant Species	Formulation	Odd	Species having maximum % weightage	Formulation
Creatinine	552	<i>Momordica dioica</i>	EtOH leaf extract (@ 200 mg/kg bw)	1.714	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Seed oil (@ 0.4 mL/kg bw)	0.057	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tablet extract (@ 300 mg/kg bw)
Urea	404	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> + <i>Crataeva nurvala</i>	Aq fruit extract (@ 65 mg/kg bw) + Aq bark extract (@ 65 mg/kg bw)	2.545	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	MeOH leaf extract (@ 500 mg/kg bw)	0.104	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	Fruit Powder (@ 810 mg/kg bw)
BUN	220	<i>Althea officinalis</i>	EtOH fruit extract (@ 500 mg/kg bw)	2.222	<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i>	Aq. tuber extract (@ 4000 mg/kg bw)	0.052	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	Root Aq extract (@100 mg/kg bw)
Uric acid	101	<i>Tacoma stans</i>	Ethyl acetate flower extract (@ 100 mg/kg bw)	2.033	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	MeOH leaf extract (@ 300mg/kg bw)	0.364	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	EtOH petal extract (@ 80mg/kg bw)
LPO	43	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	MeOH leaf extract (@ 250 mg/kg bw)	1.285	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	MeOH leaf extract (@400 mg/kg bw)	0.039	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tablet extract (@300mg/kg bw)
MDA	106	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Seed oil (@0.4mL/kg bw)	1.875	<i>Trigonella foenum graceum</i>	Aq. seed extract (@ 800mg/kg bw)	0.182	<i>Ficus carica</i>	HydroEthanol c fruit extract (@ 750 mg/kg bw)
SOD	128	<i>Rheum emodi</i>	Chloroform rhizome extract (@ 50 mg/kg bw)	0.431	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Hydroalcoholic root extract (@ 150 mg/kg bw)	21.685	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tablet extract (@ 300 mg/kg bw)
Catalase	116	<i>Sida rhomboides</i>	Aq. leaf extract 400 mg/kg bw)	0.524	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Aq. whole plant extract (@ 400 mg/kg bw)	19.0	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Cocos milk (@ 1mL/kg bw)
GSH	156	<i>Ixora brachiata</i>	Ethyl acetate leaf extract (@ 200 mg/kg bw)	0.452	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Hydroalcoholic root extract (@ 150 mg/kg bw)	7.321	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i>	Powder whole plant (@ 5%)
GPX	40	<i>Enicostemma littorale</i>	EtOH whole plant extract (@ 2500 mg/kg bw)	0.500	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Seed extract (@ 150 mg/kg bw)	5.803	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Aq seed extract (@ 150 mg/kg bw)

Abbreviation: Aq = Aqueous, EtOH = Ethanol, MeOH = Methanol

Table 3. List of significant studies recorded in meta-analysis of urea, creatinine, uric acid, BUN, LPO and MDA

S. No.	Plant species		Odd ratio
Urea			
1	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Lf MeOH Ext 500	0.104
2	<i>Costus afer</i>	Lf Aq Ext 375	0.117
3	<i>Spharantes indicus</i>	WP EtOH Ext 300	0.183
4	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Cur Seed oil 2mL/kg (26d)	0.186
5	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Pre Lf MeOH Ext 300	0.201
6	<i>Spharantes indicus</i>	WP EtOH Ext 150	0.241
7	<i>Glycine max</i>	Sd PeOH Ext 500	0.260
8	<i>Glycine max</i>	Sd PeOH Ext 1000	0.260
9	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	Pre Fr Pow 810	0.260
10	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Con Fr Aq Ext 100	0.268
11	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	WP EtOH Ext 400	0.270
12	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Cur Lf MeOH Ext 300	0.277
13	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	Pre Fr Pow 1220	0.278
14	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> + <i>Crataeva nurvala</i>	Pre Aq Fr extract 30 + Aq bark extract 30	0.289
15	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Con + Cur Rt 4000	0.298
16	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	Cur Fr Pow 810	0.302
17	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Cur Rt HydAlc Ext 150	0.307
18	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Cur Rt HydAlc Ext 150	0.310
19	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Sd EtOH Ext 500	0.322
20	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 300	0.327
21	<i>Piper cubeba</i>	C Fr Pow 810	0.370
Creatinine			
1	<i>Glycine max</i>	Sd PeOH Ext 500	0.189
2	<i>Glycine max</i>	Sd PeOH Ext 1000	0.189
3	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 300	0.220
4	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 600	0.254
5	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 300	0.321
BUN			
1	<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i>	Tuber Aq Ext 1000	0.052
2	<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i>	Tuber Aq Ext 2000	0.054
3	<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i>	Tuber Aq Ext 4000	0.163
4	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Cur Seed oil 2mL/kg (20d)	0.172
4	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	Rt Aq Ext 200	0.179
5	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Cur Seed oil 2mL/kg (16d)	0.190
6	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	Rt Aq Ext 100	0.193
7	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 300	0.202
8	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Fr EtOH Ext 200	0.245
9	<i>Mentha piperata</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 200	0.256
10	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 200	0.273
11	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Con Clove EtOH Ext 20	0.293
SOD			
1	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Cur Rt HydAlc Ext 150	21.685
LPO			
1	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Lf MeOH Ext 400	0.039
2	<i>Rheum emodi</i>	Rh SB Ext 50	0.202
MDA			
1	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	Sd Aq Ext 800	0.182
GP _x			
1	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Clove Aq Homo 500	5.803
GSH			
1	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Cur Rt HydAlc Ext 150	7.321
2	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>	Cur Rt HydAlc Ext 250	7.005
3	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	Sd Aq Ext 800	5.466
4	<i>Hygrophilla spinosa</i>	WP EtOH Ext 250	3.553
5	<i>Hygrophilla spinosa</i>	WP EtOH Ext 50	3.066
6	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Rh gingerol fraction 25	2.822
7	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	Sd Aq Ext 400	3.312
CAT			
1	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	Sd Aq Ext 800	11.437
2	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	Sd Aq Ext 400	6.095
3	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 80	4.466
4	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Lf EtOH Ext 40	4.232
5	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>	Lf PeOH Ext 300	2.744

Abbreviation: Fr = Fruit, Lf = Leaf, Rh = Rhizome, Rt = Root, Sd = Seed, WP = Whole plant

Aq = Aqueous, Con = Concomitant, Cur = Curative, EtOH = Ethanol, Ext = Extract, Hex = Hexane, Homo = Homogenate, HydAlc = Hydroalcoholic, MeOH = Methanol, PeOH = Phenol, Pow = Powder, Pre = Preventive, SB = Sodium bicarbonate

Because I^2 values for all the parameters were negative suggesting all studies to be homogenous and findings were statistically highly significant ($p = 0.000$) affirming renoprotection at the met analysis level to gentamicin + plant extract treatments in comparison to control.

Perusal of funnel plots for urea, creatinine, BUN, uric acid, SOD, CAT, GSH, GPX, LPO and MDA revealed maximum numbers of studies converging at the tip of funnel were almost equally distributed on both sides of average line on account of lower SEM while fewer studies having higher SEM were

distributed at the base (Fig. 11,12). The range of log odds ratios affected shape of funnel. Its narrower range reduced base for funnel plots of urea, uric acid, BUN, creatinine in comparison to SOD, catalase, GSH, GPX, LPO and MDA. All dots were within funnel plots for uric acid, creatinine, MDA, GPX and GSH whereas few dots (1-4) were outside funnel plots for urea, BUN, SOD, CAT and LPO. These findings suggest unbiasedness in the publications. Further majority of the studies were more precise since these were closer to the average value and having lesser standard error.

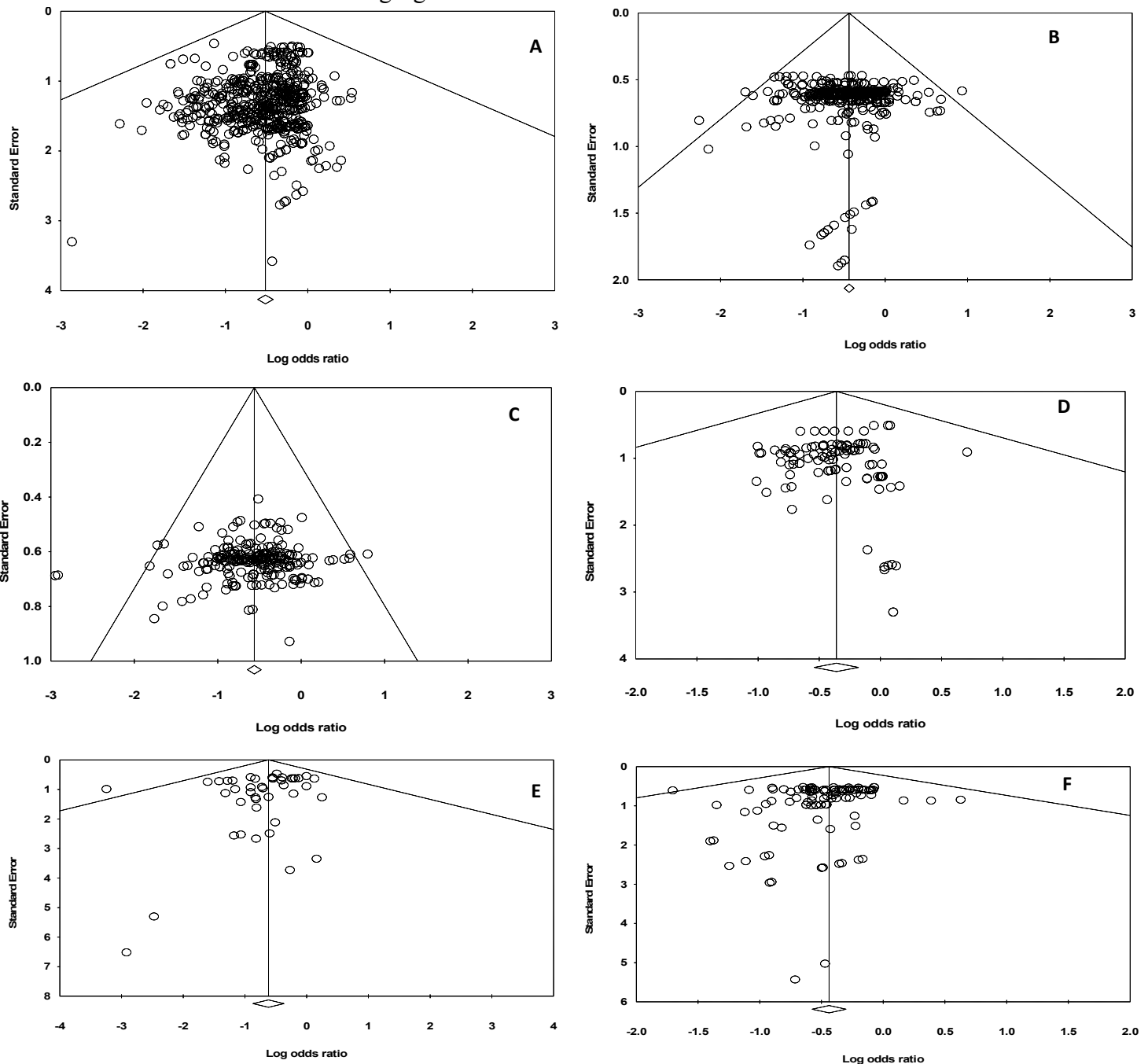


Fig. 11. Funnel plot analysis for Creatinine (A), Urea (B), Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) (C), Uric acid (UA) (D), LPO (E) and MDA (F) for nephro-protective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

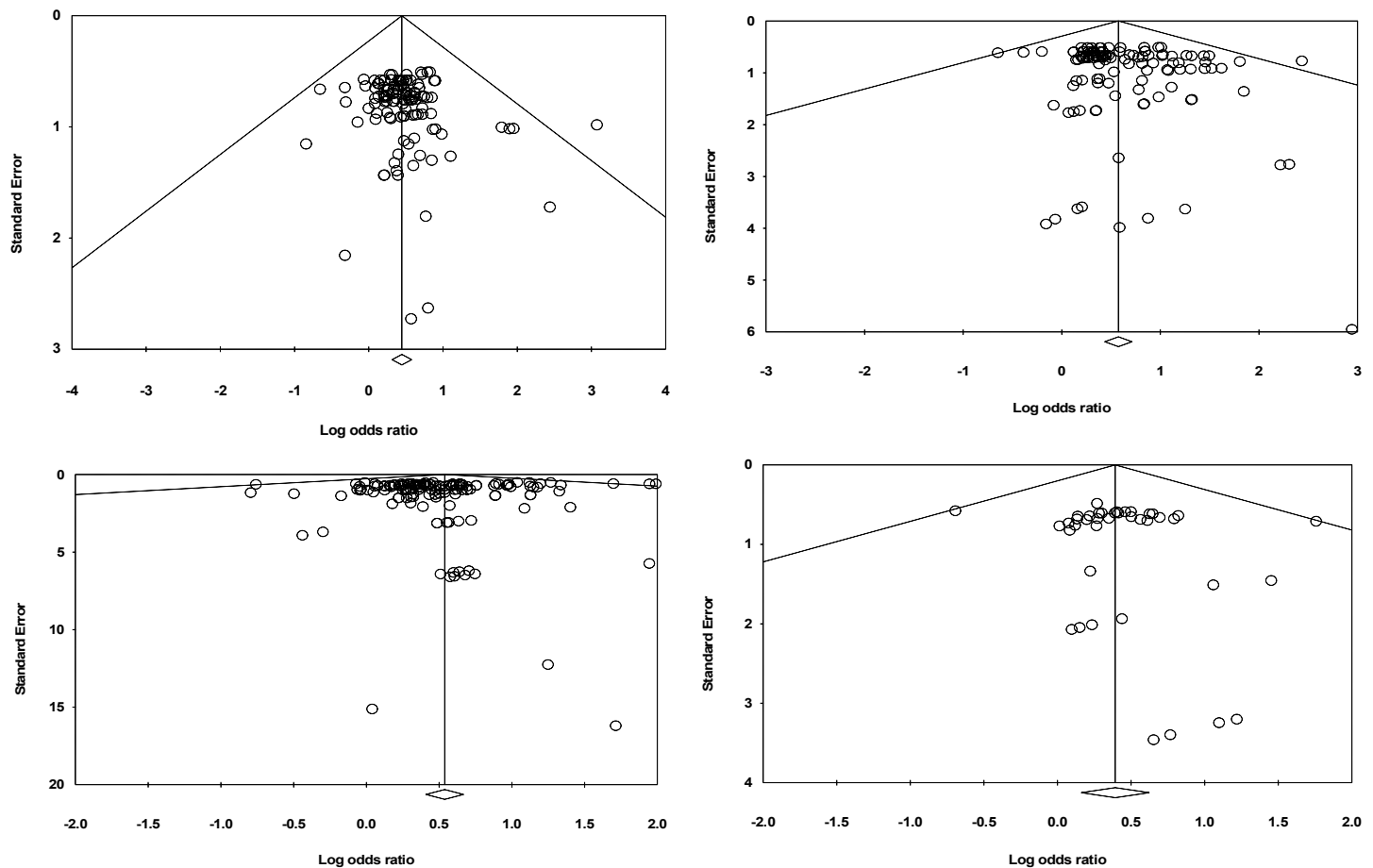


Fig. 12. Funnel plot analysis for SOD (A), Catalase (B), GSH (C), GPX(D) for nephroprotective species against gentamicin induced toxicity

CONCLUSION

During meta-analysis, plant species in combination were found more renoprotective in comparison to individual species (Fig. 1-10). We therefore, suggest that ameliorative role of the most protective plant species listed in Table 2 and 3 may be explored further in combination for formulating most potent renoprotective drug. Interestingly many of these species not only grows abundantly but also consumed since ages as fruit (*Punica granatum*), hot/cold drink (*Camellia sinensis*), in the preparation of cuisines (*Allium sativum*, *Citrus aurantium*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Mentha piperata*, *Trigonella foenum graecum*, *Trichosanthes dioica*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Nigella sativa*) and drugs in India (Ayurvedic) and other Asian countries (*Boerhavia diffusa*, *Piper cubeba*, *Myrmecodia tuberosa*, *Eclipta alba*, *Hygrophilla spinosa*, *Panax ginseng*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Crataeva nurvula*, *Sida cordifolia*, *Rheum emodi*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Cyperus scariosus*, *Aristolochia indica*). These locally growing/available species

may play an important role in the healthcare of rural areas where access to modern medicare is poor and also people have strong belief in the herbal medicines.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the CSIR, New Delhi for awarding RA to Dr. Nirmala Yadav, UGC, New Delhi, for UGC Post Doctoral Fellowship to Dr. Shweta Sharma and UGC Emeritus fellowships to Prof. Subhasini Sharma and Prof. K. P. Sharma and Heads, Department of Botany and Zoology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur for the laboratory facilities.

REFERENCES

Abd El-Rahman, H.S.M. 2016. The effect of olive leaf extract and α -tocopherol on nephroprotective activity in rats. *Journal of Nutrition and Food Sciences* 6(2): 1-9.

- Abdel Raheem, I. T., G. A. El Sherbiny and A. Taye. 2010. Green tea ameliorates renal oxidative damage induced by gentamicin in rats. *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* 23(1): 21–28.
- Abou, B., Y. H. Felix, A. K. A. Edwige and D. B. Nazaire. 2016. Evaluation of nephroprotective properties of aqueous and ethanolic extracts of *Gomphrena celosioides*, *Cola nitida* and *Entendrophragma angolense* against gentamicin induced renal dysfunction in the albino rats. *European Journal of Pharmaceutical and Medical Research* 3(11): 62–69.
- Adeneye, A. A. and A. S. Benebo. 2008. Protective effect of aqueous leaf and seed extract of *Phyllanthus amarus* on gentamicin and acetaminophen induced nephrotoxic rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 118: 318–323.
- Ahmad, Q. Z., N. Jahan, G. Ahmad and Tajuddin. 2012. Nephroprotective effect of kabab chini (*Piper cubeba*) in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity. *Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation* 23: 773–781.
- Ahmad, W., N. A. Khan, G. Ahmad and S. Ahmad. 2010. Effect of Kaknaji fruit (*Physalis alkekengi* Linn) on gentamicin induced acute renal impairment in rats. *Hippocratic Journal of Unani Medicine* 5(3): 107–117.
- Al-Qarawi, A. A., H. Abdel-Rahman, H. M. Mousa, B. H. Ali and S. A. El-Mougy. 2008. Nephroprotective action of *Phoenix dactylifera* in gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity. *Pharmaceutical Biology* 46(4): 227–230.
- Ajami, M., S. Eghtesadi, H. Pazoki-Toroudi, R. Habibey and S. A. Ebrahimi. 2010. Effect of *Crocus sativus* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity. *Biological Research* 43: 83–90.
- Alam, A., M. M. K. Javed and M. A. Jafri. 2011. Effect of oleo-gum-resin of *Boswellia serrata* (kundur) on renal functions in albino rats. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 10(4): 736–740.
- Alamgeer Niazi, S. G., A. M. Uttra, M. N. Qaiser and H. Ahsan. 2017. Appraisal of anti-arthritic and nephroprotective potential of *Cuscuta reflexa*. *Pharmaceutical Biology* 55(1): 792–798.
- Ali, B. H., A. A. At-Qarawi, E. M. Haroun and H. M. Mousa. 2003. The effect of treatment with gum arabic on gentamicin nephrotoxicity in rats: a preliminary study. *Renal Failure* 25(1): 15–20.
- Ali, B. H. 2002. The effect of treatment with the medicinal plant *Rhazya stricta* Decne on gentamicin nephrotoxicity in rats. *Phytomedicine* 9(5): 385–389.
- Ali, N. A. K. M. and S. Z. Saeed. 2012. Nephro-protective effect of *Punica granatum* in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Medical Journal of Babylon* 9(1): 220–228.
- Al-Yahya, R. A. Mothana, M. S. Al-Said, M. Al-Dosari, M. Al-Sohaibani, M. K. Parvez and S. Rafatullah. 2015. Protective effect of *Citrus medica* “otroji” extract on gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity and oxidative damage in rat kidney. *Digest Journal of Nanomaterials and Biostructures* 10(1): 19–29.
- Annie, S., P. L. Rajagopal and S. Malini. 2005. Effect of *Cassia auriculata* Linn root extract on cisplatin and gentamicin induced renal injury. *Phytomedicine* 12: 555–560.
- Ansah, C., A. Moomin and K. M. Boadu. 2016. *Terminalia ivorensis* A. Chev. ethanolic stem bark extract protects against gentamicin-induced renal and hepatic damage in rats. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science* 6(4): 175–182.
- Arivazhagan, J. J. S. and R. Vimalastalin. 2014. Nephroprotective activity of *Aristolochia indica* leaf extract against gentamicin induced renal dysfunction. *International Journal of Research in Biochemistry and Biophysics* 4(2): 13–18.
- Ashtiyani, S. C., A. Seddigh, H. Najafi, N. Hossaini, A. Avan, A. Akbary, M. Manian and R. Nedaeinia. 2017. *Pimpinella anisum* L. ethanolic extract ameliorates the gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Nephrology* 22: 133–138.
- Aslam, M., R. Dayal, K. Javed, M. Samim, D. Yadav, S. M. A. Zaidi and S. Singh. 2014. 8-Dehydroxy chrysophenol isolated from extract of *Rheum emodi* enhance gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats model. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 3(3): 833–849.
- Bakhtariy, S. A., M. M. Iqbal and Md. Ibrahim. 2012. Hepatoprotective and nephroprotective activity of *Phyllanthus amarus* Schum & Thonn. seed extract. *Annals of Phytomedicine* 1(2): 97–104.
- Balamurugan, G., C. M. J. Mohan and P. Muthusamy. 2009. Protective effect of *Trianthema portulacastrum* Linn leaves on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Journal of Natural Remedies* 9(2): 165–169.
- Begum, N. A., Z. F. Dewan, N. Nahar and M. I. R. Mamun. 2006. Effect of n-Hexane extract of *Nigella sativa* on

- gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Bangladesh Journal of Pharmacology* 1:16-20.
- Bharathi, K.L., T.M. Rao and B.G. Rao. 2016. Nephroprotective and antioxidant activities of *Caralluma umbellata* Roxb. *Annals of Phytomedicine* 5:116-121.
- Bhatt, N. M., K. Chauhan, S. Gupta, P. Pillai, C. Pandya, J. V. Thaikootathil and S. S. Gupta. 2011. Protective effect of *Enicostemma littorale* Blume methanolic extract on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *American Journal of Infectious Diseases* 7(4): 83-90.
- Bhatia, L., V. Bhatia and M. Grover. 2012. Nephroprotective effect of fresh leaves extracts of *Sida cordifolia* Linn in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences* 2:151-158.
- Bibu, K. J., A. D. Joy and K. A. Mercy. 2010. Therapeutic effect of ethanolic extract of *Hygrophila spinosa* T. Anders on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology* 48: 911-917.
- Boroushaki, M. T. and H. R. Sadeghnia. 2009. Protective effect of safranin against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rat. *Iranian Journal of Medical Science* 34: 285-288.
- Boroushaki, M. T., E. Asadpour, H. R. Sadeghnia and K. Dolati. 2014. Effect of pomegranate seed oil against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rat. *Journal of Food Science and Technology* 51(11): 3510-3514.
- Cekmen, M., A. Otunctemur, E. Ozbek, S. S. Cakir, M. Dursun, E. C. Polat, A. Somay and N. Ozbay. 2013. Pomegranate extract attenuates gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats by reducing oxidative stress. *Renal Failure* 35(2): 268-274.
- Chatterjee, P., A. Mukherjee and S. Nandy. 2012. Protective effects of the aqueous leaf extract of *Aloe barbadensis* on gentamicin and cisplatin-induced nephrotoxic rats. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine* 2(3) Supplement: S1754-S1763.
- Chaudhary, S. J. and A. N. Paranjape. 2013. Phytoconstituents of *Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb.: a herbal therapy for nephrotoxicity. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 3: 1521-1552.
- Chaware, V. J., B. P. Chaudhary, M. K. Vaishnav and K. R. Biyani. 2011. Protective effect of the aqueous extract of *Momordica charantia* leaves on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *International Journal of PharmTech Research* 3(1): 553-555.
- Chinnala, K. M., P. Achanta, V. L. Vangala and M. M. Elsani. 2017. Evaluation for nephroprotective activity of ethanolic extract of *Allium cepa* Linn. in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research* 10(3): 356-359.
- Cyril, D. G., K. S. Landry, K. Y. K. François, B. Abou, Y. H. Felix and O. A. Timothée. 2016. Evaluation of nephroprotective activity of aqueous and hydroethanolic extracts of *Trema guineensis* leaves (Ulmaceae) against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review* 15(2): 1-10.
- Derakhshanfar, A., M. H. Sadeghian, N. Abbasabadi and M. H. Imanian. 2015. Histopathologic and biochemical study of the effect of saffron extract on gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Comparative Clinical Pathology* 24(6): 1347-1352. 10.1007 / s00580-015-2079-y.
- Devi, M. A. R. L., M. Y. Deepika, B. Nagaraju and K. Prasad. 2016. Evaluation of nephroprotective activity of ethanolic extract of *Annona reticulata* in gentamicin and cisplatin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research* 8: 995-1007.
- Dhar, H., K. U. Shah, B. B. Ghongane and S. R. Rane. 2013. Nephroprotective activity of *Crocus sativus* extract against gentamicin and/or ceftazidime – induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *International Journal of Pharma & Bio Sciences* 4(4): 864-870.
- Dubey, T., A. K. Srivastav, H. Nagar, B. Mishra and S. S. Mishra. 2014. Nephroprotective activity of *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. roots, leaves and flowers on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity. *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research* 3(4): 134-151.
- Dungca, N. T. P. 2016. Protective effect of the methanolic leaf extract of *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk. (Asteraceae) against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in Sprague Dawley rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 184:18-21.
- Ehimigbai, A. R. O. and A. A. Ananobi. 2015. Ameliorative effect of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut) water on gentamicin induced renal toxicity in adult Wistar rat. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Scientific Innovation* 4(3): 168-171.
- Ekor, M., E. O. Farombi and G. O. Emerole. 2006. Modulation of gentamicin-induced renal dysfunction and

- injury by the phenolic extract of soybean (*Glycine max*). *Fundamental and Clinical Pharmacology* 20(3): 263-271.
- Ehsani, V., M. Amirteimoury, Z. Taghipour, A. Shamsizadeh, G. Bazmandegan, A. Rahnama, F. Khajehasani and I. Fatemi. 2017. Protective effect of hydroalcoholic extract of *Pistacia vera* against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Renal Failure* 39: 519–525.
- El Gamal, A. A., M. S. AlSaid, M. Raish, M. Al-Sohaibani, S. M. Al-Massarani, A. Ahmad, M. Hefnawy, M. Al-Yahya, O. A. Basoudan and S. Rafatullah. 2014. Beet root (*Beta vulgaris* L.) extract ameliorates gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity associated oxidative stress, inflammation, and apoptosis in rodent model. *Mediators of Inflammation* 2014:1-12.
- El-Ashmawy, I. M., A. F. El-Nahas and O. M. Salama. 2006. Grape seed extract prevents gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity and genotoxicity in bone marrow cells of mice. *Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology* 99: 230–236.
- Elazab, M. F.A. and N. EL-Habashi. 2015. Gentamycin induced nephrotoxicity in chickens: modulatory role of *Moringa oleifera*. *Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal* 61(144): 104-112.
- El-Badwi, S. M. A., A.O. Bakhiet and E. H. A. Gadir. 2012. Haemato-biochemical effects of aqueous extract of *Khaya senegalensis* stem bark on gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in Wistar rats. *Journal of Biological Sciences* 12: 361-366.
- El-Ghany, M. A. A., A.M. Ramadan and S.F. Ghazy. 2012. Nutraceutical effects of curcuma, ginger, celery, yeast and honey on side effects of gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *World Applied Sciences Journal* 16 (5): 646-655.
- Elkomy, A., M. Aboubakr and N. Elsayaf. 2015. Renal protective effect of cardamom against nephrotoxicity induced by gentamicin in rats. *Benha Veterinary Medical Journal* 29(2): 100-105.
- El-Tantawy, W. H., S. A. H. Mohamed and E. N.A. Al-Haleem. 2013. Evaluation of biochemical effects of *Casuarina equisetifolia* extract on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity and oxidative stress in rats. *Journal of Clinical Biochemistry and Nutrition* 53(3): 158–165.
- Eslami, S. H., M. A. Ebrahimzadeh, A. H. Moghaddam, S. F. Nabavi, N. Jafari and S. M. Nabavi. 2011. Renoprotective effect of *Eryngium caucasicum* in gentamicin induced nephrotoxic mice. *Archives of Biological Sciences* 63(1): 157-160.
- Ezejiolor, A., C. Orish and O. Orisakwe. 2014. *Costus afer* Ker Gawl leaves against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases* 8(4): 310- 313.
- Fadil, H. A. E., F. A. A. Alim, Y. A. Raslan, A. M. El-Garhy and A. Y. Kamare. 2016. Histopathological and histochemical effects of fresh garlic homogenate on renohepatic alterations in rats treated with gentamicin, cefotaxime and metronidazole. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications* 6(5): 13-19.
- Fatima, N. and H. Sultana. 2016. Evaluation of protective effect of *Terminalia bellerica* against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in albino rats. *Pharmaceutical and Biological Evaluations* 3(5): 486-494.
- Feyissa, T., K. Asres and E. Engidawork. 2013. Renoprotective effects of the crude extract and solvent fractions of the leaves of *Euclea divinorum* Hierns against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 145: 758-766.
- Gaddam, S. R., P. R. Lalitha, R. R. Gaddam and V. C. Dyaga. 2015. Evaluation of nephroprotective activity of the methanolic extract of *Phyllanthus niruri* (Family *Euphorbiaceae*). *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Phytopharmacological Research* 4(5): 276-280.
- Gajjar, K. K., A. S. Aiwale, A. P. Anovadiya, A. V. Mevada, S. N. Baxi and C. B. Tripathi. 2016. Evaluation of nephroprotective effects of hydroalcoholic extract of *Cyperus scariosus* Linn. in gentamicin-induced acute kidney injury in Wistar albino rats. *Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Product* 11(3):1-8.
- Geetha, K. and N. Ramarao. 2014. Nephroprotective and nephrocurative activity of *Alangium salvifolium* against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in albino rats. *Journal of Pharmacy Research* 8(9): 1248-1255.
- Geetha, K., N. Ramarao, B. Sindhu and V. U. Rao. 2015. Nephroprotective, nephrocurative activity of *Mimosa pudica* root against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity. *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 7(4): 173-177.

- Ghaedi, T., A. Mirzaei and B. Laameerad. 2014. Protective effect of *Pistacia khinjuk* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 3(2): 919-926.
- Ghafoor, A., M. Tahir, K. P. Lone, B. Faisal and W. Latif. 2015. The effect of *Ficus carica* L. (anjir) leaf extract on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in adult male albino mice. *Journal of Ayub Medical College Abbottabad* 27(2): 398-401.
- Gupta, R. K., S. R. Swain, P. N. Murthy, J. Sahoo, P. Verma, C. V. Rao and A. Gupta. 2015. Nephroprotective potential of *Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb leaves extract against gentamicin induced nephropathy in albino rats. *Asian Journal of Pharmaceuticals and Health Sciences* 5(3): 1300-1305.
- Harlalka, V. G., C. R. Patil and M. R. Patil. 2007. Protective effect of *Kalanchoe pinnata* Pers. (Crassulaceae) on gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology* 39(4): 201-205.
- Hedges, L. V. and I. Olkin. 2014. *Statistical Methods for Meta-Analysis*. 1st ed. **Imprint:** Academic Press, ISBN: 978-0-08-057065-5. pp. 369.
- Higgins, J. P. T., S. G. Thompson, J. J. Deeks and D. G. Altman. 2003. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. *British Medical Journal* 327: 557-560.
- Hoque, M. M., P. K. M. Nagarathna, D. Acharjee, M. A. A. Fathima and H. S. Nandini. 2016. Protective effects of methanolic extract of *Kigelia africana* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxic rats. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 5(5): 1695-1709.
- Hsu, D. Z., Y. H. Li, P. Y. Chu, S. Periasamy and M. Y. Liu. 2011. Sesame oil prevents acute kidney injury induced by the synergistic action of aminoglycoside and iodinated contrast in rats. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* 55(6): 2532-2536.
- Hussain T., R. K. Gupta, K. Sweetey, B. Eswaran, M. Vijaykumar and C. V. Rao. 2012. Nephroprotective activity of *Solanum xanthocarpum* fruit extract against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity and renal dysfunction in experimental rodents. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine* 5(9): 686-691.
- Imesch, E., M. Moosmayer and B. M. Anner. 1992. Mercury weakens membrane anchoring of Na-KATPase. *American Journal of Physiology* 262: F837-F842.
- Ishaq, B., J. A. Khan, S. Murtaza, R. Z. Abbas, T. Khaliq, A. Khan, H. A. Arshad and H. Anwar. 2015. Protective potential of *Trachyspermum ammi* seeds in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rabbit model. *Boletín Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Plantas Medicinales y Aromáticas* 14(4): 280-286.
- Jain, A. and A. K. Singhai. 2010. Effect of *Momordica dioica* Roxb on gentamicin model of acute renal failure. *Natural Product Research* 20: 1379-1389.
- Jain, A., A. Nahata and A. K. Singhai. 2013. Effect of *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) leaves on gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Scientia Pharmaceutica* 81(4):1071-1087.
- Javed, S., J. A. Khan, T. Khaliq, I. Javed and R. Z. Abbas. 2015. Experimental evaluation of nephroprotective potential of *Calotropis procera* (Ait) flowers against gentamicin-induced toxicity in albino rabbits. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal* 35(2): 222-226.
- Jesurun, R. S. J. and S. Lavakumar. 2016. Nephroprotective effect of ethanolic extract of *Abutilon indicum* root in gentamicin induced acute renal failure. *International Journal of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology* 5(3): 841-845.
- Jose, S. P., S. Asha, I. M. K. Kumar, M. Ratheesh, S. Santhosh, S. Sandya, B. G. Kumar and C. Pramod. 2017. Nephro-protective effect of a novel formulation of unopened coconut inflorescence sap powder on gentamicin induced renal damage by modulating oxidative stress and inflammatory markers. *Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy* 85: 128-135.
- Kakalij, R. M., C. P. Alla, R. P. Kshirsagar, B. H. Kumar, S. S. Mutha and P. V. Diwan. 2014. Ameliorative effect of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology* 46 (3): 298-306.
- Kalita, B., M. Sharma, P. Vishwakarma, S. Bhatt, M. Saini and K. K. Saxena. 2017. Evaluation of nephroprotective and nephrocurative activity of *Aegle marmelos* on albino rats using experimental model. *International Journal of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology* 6:1104-1109.
- Kalaiselvan, A., T. Anand and M. Soundarajan. 2010. Reno productive activity of *Ipomoea digitata* in gentamycin induced kidney dysfunction. *Journal of Ecobiotechnology* 2(2):57-62.

- Kalantar, M., G. Houshmand, H. Kalantar, M. Asadi and M. Goudarzi. 2016. Protective effect of hydroalcoholic extract of *Lavandula officinalis* L. on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences* 18(7): 62-67.
- Kalava, S. V. and S. G. Menon. 2012. Ameliorative effect of *Volvariella volvacea* aqueous extract (Bulliard Ex Fries) Singer on gentamicin induced renal damage. *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences* 3(3):105-117.
- Kalkan, Y., K. A. T. Kapakin, A. Kara, T. Atabay, A. Karadeniz, N. Simsek, E. Karakus, I. Can, S. Yildirim, S. Ozkanlar and E. Sengul. 2012. Protective effect of *Panax ginseng* against serum biochemical changes and apoptosis in kidney of rats treated with gentamicin sulphate. *Journal of Molecular Histology* 43: 603–613.
- Kalyani, B., T. M. Joyti, S. R. Setty and Y. H. Babu. 2012. Protective effect of *Phyllanthus fraternus* Web on cisplatin and gentamycin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Advances Research in Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals* 2(3): 254-258.
- Kang, C., H. Lee, D. Hah, J. H. Heo, C. H. Kim, E. Kim and J. S. Kim. 2013. Protective effects of *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb on gentamicin induced oxidative stress and nephrotoxicity in rats. *Toxicology Research* 29(1): 61-67.
- Kannan, N. R., A. Sudha, A. Manimaran, D. Saravanan and E. Natrajan. 2011. Beneficial effect of *Bacopa monniera* extract on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity and oxidative stress in albino rats. *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 3(5): 144-148.
- Kannappan, N., A. Madhukar, Mariymmal, S. P. Uma and R. Mannavalan. 2010. Evaluation of nephroprotective activity of *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth extract using rat model. *International Journal of PharmTech Research* 2(1): 209-215.
- Karadeniz, A., A. Yildirim, N. Simsek, Y. Kalkan and F. Celebi. 2008a. *Spirulina platensis* protects against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *Phytotherapy Research* 22:1506–1510.
- Karadeniz, A., A. Yildirim, N. Simsek, H. Turhan, Y. Kalkan and F. Celebi. 2008b. Effect of *Panax ginseng* on gentamicin sulphate-induced kidney toxicity in rats. *Revue de Médecine Vétérinaire* 159(4): 215-220.
- Kaur, H., A. Singh, S. K. Singh, A. Bhatia and B. Kumar. 2016. Attenuation of gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats by aqueous extract of *Trigonella foenum graceum* seeds. *International Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Pharmacy* 7(3): 1-6.
- Khaliq, T., F. Mumtaz, Z. U. Rahman, I. Javed and A. Iftikhar. 2015. Nephroprotective potential of *Rosa damascena* Mill flowers, *Cichorium intybus* Linn roots and their mixtures on gentamicin-induced toxicity in albino rabbits. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal* 35(1): 43-47.
- Khan, M. R., I. Badar and A. Siddiquah. 2011. Prevention of hepatorenal toxicity with *Sonchus asper* in gentamicin treated rats. *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 11:113-121.
- Khattab, H. A. H., M. A. M. Wazzan and M. A. Al-Ahdab. 2016. Nephroprotective potential of artichoke leaves extract against gentamicin in rats: Antioxidant mechanisms. *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Science* 29(5): 1775-1782.
- Komolafe, I. J., A. O. Akinlalu, M. Ogunsusi and O. O. Oyedapo. 2016. Protective effects of extract and fraction of root- bark of *Garcinia kola* (Heckel) on the renal biochemical parameters of gentamicin-induced nephrotoxic rats. *African Journal of Biochemistry Research* 10(5): 30-37.
- Kore, K. J., R. V. Shete and P. J. Jadhav. 2011a. Nephroprotective role of *A. marmelos* extract. *International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Chemistry* 1(3):617-623.
- Kore, K. J., R. V. Shete, B. N. Kale and A. S. Borade. 2011b. Protective role of hydroalcoholic extract of *Ficus carica* in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences* 2: 978-982.
- Kotnis, M.S., P. Patel, S. N. Menon, and R. T. Sane. 2004. Renoprotective effect of *Hemidesmus indicus*, a herbal drug used in gentamicin induced renal toxicity. *Nephrology (Carlton)* 9:142–152.
- Kuhad, A., N. Tirkey, S. Pilkhwai and K. Chopra. 2006. Effect of Spirulina, a blue green algae, on gentamicin induced oxidative stress and renal dysfunction in rats. *Fundamental and Clinical Pharmacology* 20(2): 121-128.
- Kulkarni, Y. R., B. K. Apte, P. H. Kulkarni and R. R. Patil. 2012. Evaluation of nephroprotective and antinephrotoxic

- properties of rakta punarnava roots (*Boerhaavia diffusa*, L.), gokshur fruits (*Tribulus terrestris*, L.) in drug induced nephrotoxicity. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 3(7): 329-334.
- Kumar, A., N. S. Kumari, P. D'Souza and D. Bhargavan. 2013. Evaluation of renal protective activity of *Adhatoda zeylanica* (Medic) leaves extract in Wistar rats. Nitte University Journal of Health Science 3(4): 45-56.
- Kumar, Y. K., Y. Malyadri and K. S. C. Sharma. 2014. Protective effect of *Ocimum sanctum* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity rats. Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 1 (5): 323-327.
- Kumar, G.V.S. and C. Sandhya. 2014. Nephroprotective activity of stem extract of *Caralluma umbellata* haw against cisplatin and gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity. World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 3:1301-1313.
- Kushwaha, V., M. Sharma, P. Vishwakarma, M. Saini and K. Saxena. 2016. Biochemical assessment of nephroprotective and nephrocurative activity of *Withania somnifera* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in experimental rats. International Journal of Research in Medical Sciences 4: 298-302.
- Lakhera, A., A. Ganeshpurkar, D. Bansal and N. Dubey. 2015. Chemopreventive role of *Coriandrum sativum* against gentamicin-induced renal histopathological damage in rats. Interdisciplinary Toxicology 8: 99-102.
- Lakshmi, B. V. S., N. Neelima, N. Kasthuri, V. Umarani and M. Sudhakar. 2009. Protective effect of *Bauhinia purpurea* on gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 71 (5): 551-554.
- Lee, Y. K., Y. W. Chin and Y. H. Choi. 2013. Effects of Korean red ginseng extract on acute renal failure induced by gentamicin and pharmacokinetic changes by metformin in rats. Food and Chemical Toxicology 59:153-159.
- Madhurima, P. 2010. Renoprotective activity of *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius* against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. A Protocol Submitted to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Karnataka, Bengaluru. Source: www.rguhs.ac.in
- Mahurkar, N., M. Mumtaz and S. Ifthekar. 2012. Protective effect of aqueous and methanolic extracts of *Lagenaria siceraria* seeds in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity. International Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Pharmacy 3(3): 443-446.
- Makwana, M. V., N. M. Pandya, D.N. Darji, S. A. Desai and V. H. Bhaskar. 2012. Assessment of nephroprotective potential of *Sida cordifolia* Linn. in experimental animals. Der Pharmacia Lettre 4(1): 175-180.
- Mamillapalli, S. and P. C. Akkiraju. 2015. A study on nephroprotective and antiurolithiasis activities of ethanolic extract of *Asarum europaeum* leaves against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in Wistar Rats. International Journal of Advanced Research 3(7): 1241-1247.
- Manimala, M., S. Karpagam, Deecaraman, W. C. Atlee and T. P. Prabhu. 2015. Evaluation of nephroprotective and antioxidant activity of ethanolic extracts of *Momordica dioica* leaves. Der Pharmacia Lettre 7(4):153-156.
- Mansoor, M., C.S. Brahmini and S. D. Rao. 2015. Phytochemical and nephroprotective activity of *Ginkgo biloba* against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in rats. International Journal of Advances in Pharmacy Medicine and Bioallied Sciences 3(2): 98-101.
- Mathew, J. E., A. Mantri, S.D. Vachala, K. K. Srinivasan and V. Movaliya. 2009. Effect of *Sphaeranthus indicus* ethanol extract on tissue antioxidant activity in gentamicin induced nephrotoxic rats. Herba Polonica 55(4): 86-95.