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The effect of camel urine on islet morphology and CCL4-induced liver cirrhosis in rat

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Introduction

Camel urine has been used for decades as a medication for several ailments in the Middle East. Folklore medicine of the Middle East has shown that, camel urine has a beneficial effect in conditions such as liver cirrhosis.

Methods

Camel urine was given as a drink daily to normal and treated rats for 4 weeks. Glucose tolerance test was performed at the end of the experiment. Immunohistochemistry was used to determine the percentage distribution of insulin and glucagon immunoreactive cells. H & E stain was used to access liver cirrhosis in control and urine-treated rats.

Results

The administration of camel urine significantly increased the number of insulin-positive cells in pancreatic islets. CCL4-treated rats did not have impaired glucose tolerance. CCL4 caused vacuolarization of hepatic cells. Rats treated with camel urine have improved hepatic morphology compared to untreated controls.

Conclusions

The study shows that camel urine may contain bioactive agents capable of preventing CCL4-induced hepatic and pancreatic islet lesions.

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