SUMMARY

This work was done to evaluate the possible beneficial effects of Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (benazepril) and calcium channel blocker (diltiazem) on acute renal failure induced by dehydration and glycerol in male albino rats either prophylactic or curative.

The animals were classified into 7 groups each has 10 animals.

1. normal control group.
2. uraemic prophylactic control group.
3. uraemic curative control group.
4. uraemic treated with benazepril prophylactically group.
5. uraemic treated with benazepril curatively group.
6. uraemic treated with diltiazem prophylactically group.
7. uraemic treated with diltiazem curatively group.

The results of this work indicate the ability of diltiazem to improve the biochemical parameters (urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, calcium) and histopathological parameters of acute uraemic rats both prophylactically and curatively while benazepril failed to do that effect.

The above results suggest the possibility of using diltiazem in treatment of acute renal failure or as a prophylactic when acute renal failure is predicted.