Introduction

Chemotherapy involves the use of chemical agents to stop the growth & eliminate cancer cells even at distant sites from the origin of primary tumor (***Bonadonna et al.;(1995) & Graaf, et al., 1996) .***

However, it doesn't distinguish between cancer & normal cells and eliminates not only the fast growing cancer cells but also other fast growing cells in the body including hair & blood cells (***Graaf, et al.,1996***).

Cisplatin is a platinum –containing antineoplastic agent . It is one of the most potent chemotherapeutic antitumor agents . It has been demonstrated against a variety of neoplasms, particularly for head and neck, testicular , ovarian , bladder and lung neoplasms (***Antunes et al.,2001)*** . High doses of Cisplatin produce hepatoxicity, otoxicity, neurotoxicity and nephrotoxicity (***Antunes et al.,2001 and Durak et al.,2002).***

Cisplatin was described as a platinum- containing compound that inhibits E-coli cell division. (***Lin, et al.,2006)***

It is also known to cause side effects in a wide range of tissues such as the kidneys, bone marrow and auditory organs.(**Bogin et al.,1994**).

However, cisplatin is a toxic agent to renal tubules and is associated with a decline in renal function. ***(Yuan et al., 2008***)

Inspite of its significant antitumour activity the clinical use of cisplatin is often limited by its undesirable side effects (***Ajani, 2008 and Dank et al., 2008).***

Tubular damage & perivascular inflammation were observed in kidney treated by cisplatin. Vit C & E combination is found capable of preventing these effects of cisplatin. ***(Atassayar et al., 2009).***

Cisplatin – induced renal damage is associated with increased renal vascular resistance and histological damage to the proximal tubular cells ***(Yuan et al.,2008)*** . Cisplatin – induced nephrotoxicity is closely associated with inhibition of the activity of antioxidant enzymes in renal tissues (***Sadzuka et al.,1992***).

Vitamin C acts as a potent water – soluble antioxidant in biological fluids ***(Frei et al.,1990)***. It may prevent oxidative damage to important biological macromolecules such DNA ,lipids and proteins (***Carr and Frei 1999)*** . High doses of antioxidant vitamins C and E were demonstrated to be effective against Cisplatin –induced oxidative renal damage in rats ***(Ajith et al.,2009 and Atasayar et al.,2009)*** .However , few papers have reported on the effects of vitamins C and E in Cisplatin treated rats. So , the present study was performed to investigate the possible protective effects of vitamins C and E on Cisplatin nephrotoxicity in adult albino rats.