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Olive and Fenugreek leaves Impacts as Evaluated on Alloxan-Induced Diabetic Rats

The incidence of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is increasing""" at an alarming rate both nationally and worldwide with more than 1 million new cases per year diagnosed in the US alone. Diabetes is the fifth leading cause of death in the US and it is also a major cause of significant morbidity. The association of hyperglycemia with an alteration of lipid parameters presents

a major risk for cardiovascular complications in diabetes. Olive and Fenugreek is used worldwide for several medical purposes as alternative medicine. The present study was performed to evaluate the impacts of Olive and Fenugreek leaves by different levels on serum glucose level, lipids profile, kidney functions, liver enzymes and calcium and phosphorus status of diabetic rats. Forty-eight male healthy albino rats, weighing between (100 -120 gm) were divided into eight groups each group containing 6 rats. All rats were intraperitoneally injected with alloxan (100 mg/kg body weight) to induce hyperglycemia except one group of rats (normal control). Control groups (1&2) negative and positive were fed on basal diet without supplementation. all treated diabetic groups (3-5) were fed on basal diet containing (2.5%, 5% and 7.5 % Fenugreek Leaves (FL) respectively), groups (6-8) were fed on basal diet containing (2.5%,5% and 7.5 % Olive Leaves (OL) respectively) . The obtained results revealed that rats in diabetic groups fed on diet containing (2.5%, 5% and 7.5 % OL and FL had a significant decrease in serum glucose, triglycerides, total cholesterol, LDL-c, VLDL-c cholesterol, kidney and liver functions, while HDL-

c and serum calcium and phosphorus increased significantly compared with diabetic control group. It can be concluded that administrating diet containing different levels (2.5%, 5% and 7.5 % of OL and FL modify the risk of diabetic rats specially 7.5% for OL and 7.5% FL respectively and it have more potential as a health supplement since they are rich in natural polyphenols, flavonoids and antioxidants.

Key Word: Olive leaves - Fenugreek leaves - Hyperglycemia - Diabetes - Polyphenols.

تقييم تأثير أوراق الزيتون والحلبة علي الفئران المصابة بمرض السكر الناتج عن الألوكسان

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المستخلص

النوع الثاني من مرض السكر (T2DM) يتزايد بمعدلات مثيرة للقلق علي حد سواء علي الصعيد الوطني وعلي مستوي العالم، فهناك أكثر من مليون حالة جديدة سنوياً يتم تشخيصها في الولايات المتحدة وحدها. مرض السكري هو السبب الخامس للوفاء في الولايات المتحدة ، وهو أيضاً أحد الأسباب الرئيسية للأمراض المزمنة. إرتفاع السكر في الدم وتغيير معالم الدهون يمثلان خطراً كبيراً لمضاعفات أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية في مرض السكر. يستخدم الزيتون والحلبة في جميع أنحاء العالم لأغراض طبية عدة مثل الطب البديل. أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقييم تأثير النسب المختلفة من أوراق الزيتون والحلبة علي مستوي السكر في الدم ، الدهون ، وظائف الكياسيوم والفسفور في الفئران المصابة بمرض السكر.