

Patho-morphological changes in tissues of Wistar rats by exposure of Lead acetate

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Abstract

The study was carried out to evaluate pathomorphological changes induced by lead acetate toxicity in 48 wistar rats which were uniformly divided into four different groups. The group I received only deionised water as control while, group II, III and IV rats were given Lead acetate @ 1, 100 and 1000 PPM respectively in drinking water for 28 days. After 28 days of treatment with lead acetate, rats were sacrificed. The lesions were characterized by degeneration, necrosis, cellular and vascular changes. The main target organs affected were kidney, liver and testes. The overall lesions gave impression that lead is hepatotoxic as well as nephrotoxic in nature. The intensity and distribution of such lesions were found more severe in rats of group IV, followed by rats of group III.

Key words: Pathomorphological effect, Lead acetate, Wistar rats