

PubMed Results

Item 1 of 1

1. J Trauma. 2001 Jul;51(1):22-5.

Effects of deferoxamine on tissue superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase levels in experimental head trauma.[Erkan Ustün M](#), [Md AD](#), [Oztin Oğün C](#), [Sümer F](#), [Gürbilek M](#).

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Abstract**BACKGROUND:** This study aims to evaluate the effects of deferoxamine on tissue superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) brain levels after head trauma.**METHODS:** Thirty rabbits were divided equally into three groups: group 1 was the sham-operated group, group 2 suffered head trauma (no treatment was given), and group 3 received deferoxamine 50 mg/kg after the trauma. Head trauma was applied unilaterally. One hour after trauma, brain cortices were resected and SOD and GPx levels were determined. One-way analysis of variance and Tukey-HSD tests were used for analysis. Significance was defined as $p < 0.05$.**RESULTS:** Baseline SOD levels are preserved in the traumatized side of the deferoxamine-treated group. Although GPx level of the traumatized side of the deferoxamine-treated group decreased significantly, the decrease was significantly less than the nontreated group.**CONCLUSION:** Trauma leads to a decrease in brain tissue SOD and GPx levels. Deferoxamine suppresses this decrease completely in SOD level and partially in GPx level when given after trauma. PMID: 11468462 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]