SUMMARY

Comparison of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers effects on TNBS (*trinitro benzene sulphonic acid*) induced experimental chronic colitis model in rats

Inflammatory bowel disease, ulserative colitis and Crohn disease are illnesses which cause chronic changes in gastrointestinal system, their etiology is not known exactly and probably related to immunological events. This study is intended to compare the effects of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers on *trinitro benzene sulphonic acid* induced experimental colitis in rats.

For this purpose, 48 wistar male rats which weighs between 200-250 g were used. Animals were divided into 3 groups, each group was containing 16 animals. Losartan and captopril were given after induction of TNBS colitis. Animals were sacrificed on third and seventh day, intestinal lesions were investigated pathologically. Also malondialdehyde, myeloperoxidase, hydroxyprolin and glutathione analysises were performed to determine the effectiveness of drugs.

As the result of biochemical parameters and histopathological investigation, improvement was determined in chronic colitis model by losartan and captopril. When malondialdehyde, hydroxyprolin and glutathione values were considered, significantly amelioration was determinated in captopril group than losartan group.

Key words; Colitis, TNBS, captopril, losartan, treatment