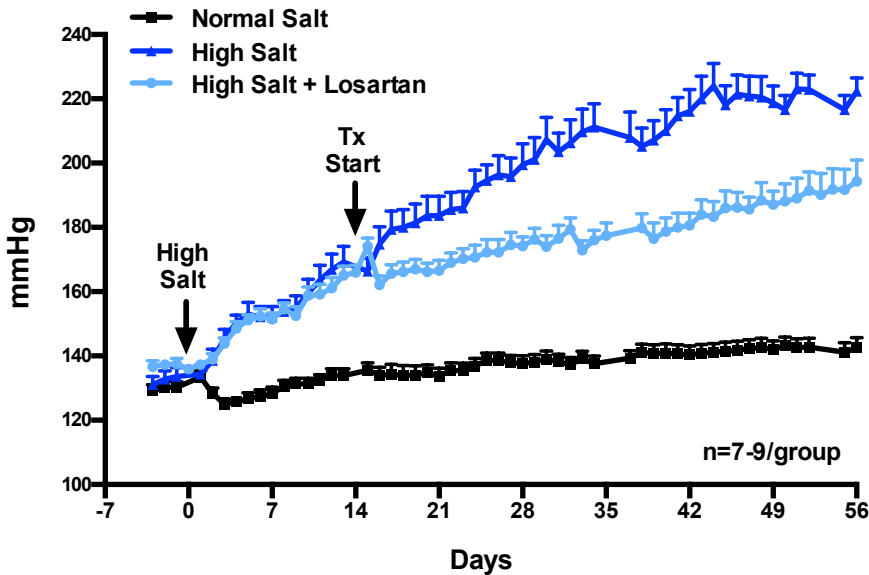


DSS Rat Model of Hypertensive Nephropathy & Heart Failure

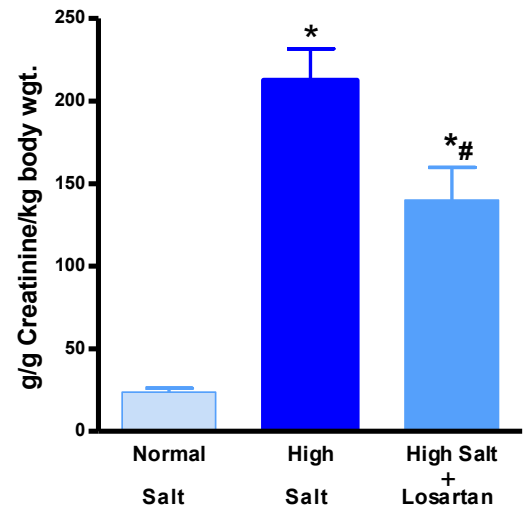
Model & Experimental Details

- Dahl-Salt Sensitive Rats
- Diet: High Salt (8% NaCl) and Normal Salt (0.3% NaCl)
- Blood Pressure: Radio-telemetry Transmitter Implanted via Abdominal Aorta
- Nephropathy: Markers of Renal Function & Injury and Histopathology
- Echocardiography: Measurement of LV Function and Geometry

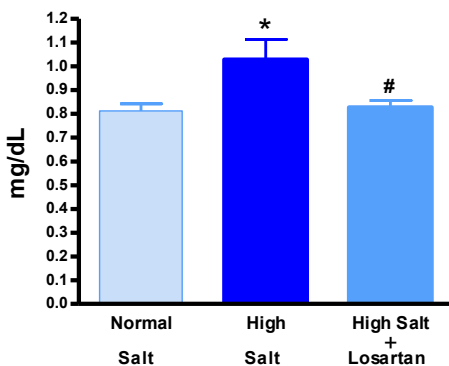
Systolic Blood Pressure



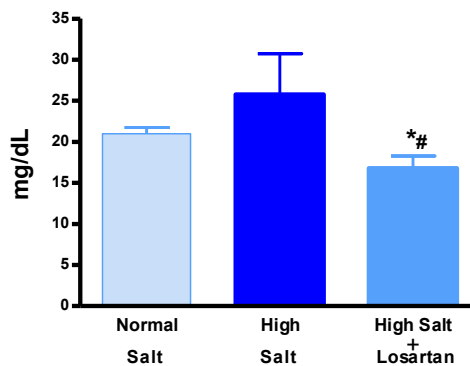
Proteinuria



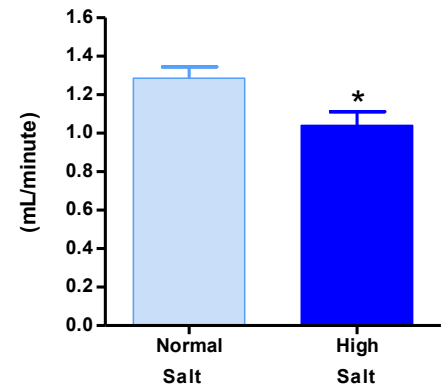
Serum Creatinine



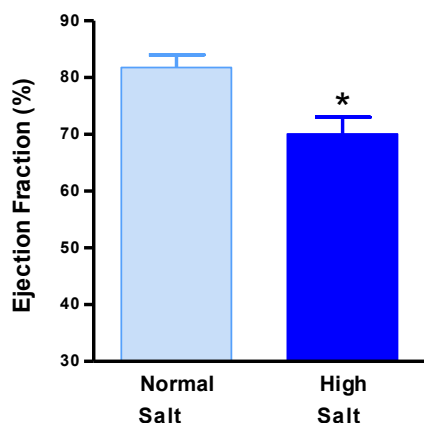
BUN



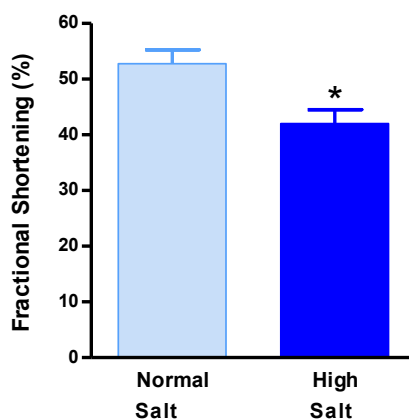
Creatinine Clearance



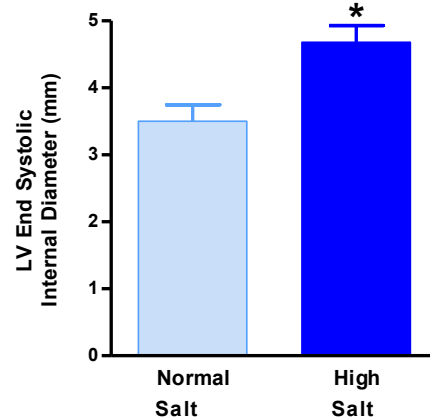
Ejection Fraction



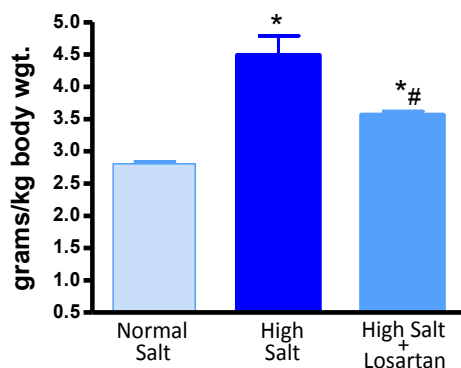
Fractional Shortening



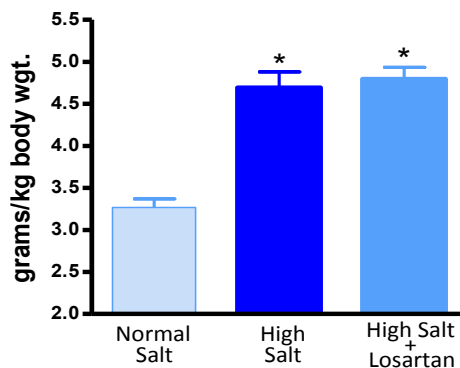
LV End Systolic Diameter



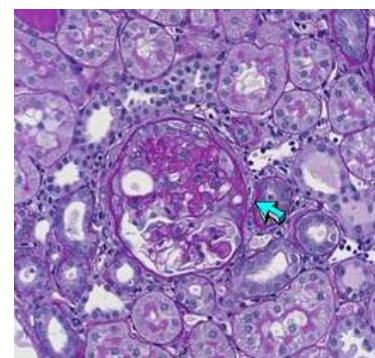
Heart Weight



Kidney Weight



Glomerulosclerosis



- DSS rats on high salt develop hypertensive nephropathy and heart failure with a progressive increase in blood pressure and proteinuria blunted by an ARB (Losartan, 30 mg/kg)
- DSS rats on high salt have increased serum creatinine and decreased creatinine clearance, along with the development of renal and myocardial hypertrophy
- DSS rats on high salt develop dilated cardiomyopathy and decreased left ventricular function as measured by echocardiography
- Histological endpoints including glomerulosclerosis, inflammation and fibrosis