

Chloroquine Induced Lesions in the Visceral Tissues of Albino Mice

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many drugs are irritating to the gastric mucosa and induce gastric erosion and when these side effects are coupled with additional parameters, such as bacterial infection, stress, and gastric pH, these together induce gastric ulcer. The present study aimed to evaluate the gastric erosion effects of chloroquine using mice models.

Methods: A total of 20 mice were used for this study, divided into two groups of 10 each; the control group was administered only standard food and water, and the chloroquine group was given standard food with water with additional chloroquine solution of 1.2 mg/kg daily orally for a month. The stomachs were dissected and sliced for histological staining and analysis.

Results: Chloroquine has remarkably induced tissue degeneration and villi sloughing alongside white blood cell infiltration with patchy areas of stomach erosion compared to the normal architecture of the stomach tissue of the control group.

Conclusion: Chloroquine-induced gastric erosion with potential involvement of the many regions of the stomach reaching deep tissue layers.

Keywords: Chloroquine drug, albino mice, visceral tissues

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