

We investigated the effect of vitamin C against acute kidney injury (AKI) in female Albino Wistar rats. AKI was produced by gentamicin as a simple method for induction AKI, so this achieved by injection of gentamicin as single dose [100mg/kg intra peritoneal (I.P) a day for 10 days] in rats. Vitamin C (200mg/kg I.P a day) was administered 1hr before AKI induction by gentamicin for 10 days. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN), serum creatinine (Scr) concentrations and Malondialdehyde (MDA) level were markedly elevated in gentamicin-AKI group after treatment 78.05 ± 0.591 mg/dl, 1.169 ± 0.017 mg/dl and 85.70 ± 0.587 mg/dl ($P < 0.0001$) respectively, but these elevations were significantly suppressed by vitamin C in vitamin C-treated AKI group 17.81 ± 0.457 mg/dl, 0.724 ± 0.009 mg/dl and 50.30 ± 0.213 nmol/g ($P < 0.0001$) respectively. These findings suggest that vitamin C can protect the renal damage caused by gentamicin.