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### Original Article

Protective effects of setarud (IMODTM) on development of diet-induced hypercholesterolemia in rabbits

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### Abstract:

ABSTRACT

*Background:* A new herbal drug setarud (IMOD<sup>TM</sup>) containing selenium, carotene, and flavonoids, was expected to have positive effects on lipid metabolism and liver functions, due to the nature of its primary components. This study was designed to determine effectiveness of the drug in reducing the risk of development of diet-induced hypercholesterolemia in laboratory animals.

*Methods:* Two groups of male rabbits (n=10 per group) as: intact and control groups on regular chow, were fed a high-cholesterol diet, and two experimental groups were maintained on the same diet and treated with different daily doses (0.02 g/kg and 0.04 g/kg) of setarud (brand name IMOD<sup>®</sup>, Pars Roos, Iran). The treatment groups were then compared with the intact and control groups and with one another for the effects of the drug which was determined by changes in blood sugar, serum lipid levels, and liver function tests.

*Results:* Results showed that drug had important benefits in alleviating the impact of high-cholesterol diet on serum lipids and liver function markers in drug-treated groups relative to hyperlipidemic controls ( $p < 0.001$ ). A more favorable modification of total cholesterol and triglyceride levels and the atherogenic index was found in animals, which received 0.04 g/kg drug, as compared to the 0.02 g/kg dose group ( $p < 0.05$ ). Assessment of serum total protein, albumin, transaminases, and bilirubin levels showed that no changes in liver function of control and drug-treated animals during the period of the study.

*Conclusion:* From the results of this study it may concluded that setarud has dose-dependent positive effects on liver and lipid metabolism and may acts as an effective anti-hyperglycemic agent.

### Keywords:

Keywords: Hypercholesterolemia, IMODTM, Setarud

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