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**Vitamin C modulates oxidative stress-
induced colitis in rats**

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Abstract: Free radicals are an important
factor in the etiopathogenesis of colitis
and may increase oxidative damage. The
antioxidant vitamin C efficiently scavenges
free oxygen radicals. The present study
aimed to investigate the probable

protective effects of vitamin C on oxidative injury in rats in which colitis was experimentally induced with acetic acid. Materials and methods: This study was conducted with rats for a period of 7 days. Group 1 intrarectally received a placebo (0.9% NaCl) and group 2 intrarectally received 2 mL of 5% acetic acid (AA) and the placebo. Group 3 intrarectally received 2 mL of 5% AA and vitamin C (100 mg/kg of body weight) via gastric gavage. Myeloperoxidase (MPO), catalase (CAT), prolidase (PRS), and arylesterase (ARE)