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Curcumin as potential cholesterol-lowering compound in mice fed a high cholesterol diet

Sepide Farahiniya and Masoud salehipoor
Ministry of Education, Iran

Atherosclerosis is the primary pathological process that leads to Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD), and Macrophages are the first inflammatory cells that linked with atherosclerosis transforming them into foam cells. SR-BI is one of the including genes involved in cholesterol metabolism. In this study, blood samples were collected, and monocytes were isolated. The effect of curcumin on the expression of SR-BI in mice with hyperlipidemia who had received 15 mg / 5ml / Kg curcumin garbage using Real Time -PCR measuring the serum levels of cholesterol, were analyzed by Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) relationship data each group of test. The average estimate showed that the expression of SR-BI in the control group to 14.47, in the group (cholesterol) is equal to 12.70, in the group (cur cumin) 12.35 and in the group (Curcumin - cholesterol) 13.22, calculated using statistical software. The level difference between the expression of SR-BI in the control group and experimental groups ($P \leq 0.05$) does not exist. But to significantly reduce levels of plasma cholesterol, LDL and TG in the experimental group were fed with curcumin and increase HDL. It seems that curcumin has a unique effect on lipid metabolism and can be effected on prevention of atherosclerosis.

Biography

Sepideh Farahiniya currently works as a Teacher at Ministry of Health, Iran. She has completed her MasterDegree and research interests include Immunology, Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Biology, Biotech, Ecology, Genetics, Genomics, Health Sciences, Zoology. Her publications include: Curcumin as potential cholesterol-lowering compound in mice fed a high cholesterol diet; The effect of curcumin on NAFLD; Compilation of the book in 6 volumes; Translation of MicroRNAs: Key Regulators of Oncogenesis.

farahisepide183@yahoo.com

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