Diabetic nephropathy is the most frequent cause for end stage renal disease. It is a major health problem with not only enormous personal consequences but also with economic implications for the health care system and society. Several strategies are used to retard diabetic nephropathy include firm glycemic control, dietary protein restriction, use of ACE inhibitors, and angiotensin-II receptor blockers. Although these treatments have undoubtedly alleviated the social and financial burden forced by progressive diabetic nephropathy, a substantial fraction of treated patients still progress to end stage renal disease. Therefore, it is essential to develop new drugs or strategies that can arrest the many apathetic and deadly diabetic complications including diabetic nephropathy. So an effort has been made to recognize the “Protective Effect of Polyherbal Formulation against Diabetes induced Nephropathy in rats”.

The present thesis is divided into eight chapters. Chapter one describes the Introduction to diabetes, diabetic nephropathy, standardization of polyherbal formulation, composition of polyherbal formulation. Chapter two describes the Literature survey that includes animal models for diabetes, diabetic nephropathy and earlier works of composition of polyherbal formulation. Chapter three describes the Theoretical analysis that includes relationship between diabetic nephropathy and oxidative stress, dyslipidaemia, vascular endothelial
dysfunction, advanced glycation end products, cytokines. Chapter four describes the Experimental Investigation that includes materials and methods for standardization and for estimation of various biochemical parameters, renal function parameters, and inflammatory mediators. Chapter five describes the Experimental Results. Chapter six describes the summary, conclusion and recommendations. Chapter seven mentions the references.