



Cisplatin is a common cause of acute kidney injury (AKI) during chemotherapy for lung cancer, and the nephrotoxicity limits its clinical use.

Oxidative stress is one of the pathogenic mechanisms of cisplatin-induced AKI, and oxidative stress-induced reduction in GSH (GLUTATHIONE) levels plays an important role in cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity.

GLUTANG™

(Glutathione 600 mg inj)

To study Protective effect of reduced glutathione on acute kidney injury in lung cancer patients treated with cisplatin:

Retrospective study in 1,372 lung cancer patients treated with cisplatin, and the incidence of AKI in this study was 16.8%.

The incidence of AKI was significantly lower in the patients with GSH (GLUTANG) than in those without GSH.

GSH (GLUTANG) is involved in various cellular functions, including antioxidant defense, through direct interaction with ROS or through the activity of detoxifying enzymes.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that GSH (GLUTANG) is an independent protective factor against AKI in lung cancer patients treated with cisplatin and could be considered for clinical use in these patients to better protect renal function.



Renal Failure 2024, VOL. 46, NO. 2, 2411359; <https://doi.org/10.1080/0886022X.2024.2411359>

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(More than a decade of Trust)

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