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Evaluation of diuretic activity of methonolic extract of grape seeds (*Vitis vinifera*)

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In the present study is the aimed to evaluate the diuretic activity of methonolic extract of grape seeds (*Vitis vinifera*) male wistar rats weighing 100–200 g are used. Three animals per group are placed in metabolic cages providedwith a wire mesh bottom and a funnel to collect the urine. Stainless-steel sieves are placed in the funnel to retain feces and to allow the urine to pass. The rats are fed with standard diet (Altromin® pellets) and water ad *libitum*. Fifteen hours prior to the experiment food and water are withdrawn. Three animals are placed in one metabolic cage. For screening procedures two groups of three animals are used for one dose of the test compound. The test compound is applied orally at a dose of 50 mg/kg in 5.0 ml water/kg body weight. Two groups of 3 animals receive orally 1 g/kg urea. Additionally, 5 ml of 0.9% NaCl solution per 100 g body weight are given by gavage. Urine excretion is recorded after 5 and after 24 h. The sodium content of the urine is determined by flame photometry. Active compounds are tested again with lower dose. The diuretic activity of the extract was significant compared to control the grade doses of the extract in normal saline showed a very significant increase in diuresis, natriuresis and kaliuresis and all the extracts cause increase in urine elimination and increase in Na^+,$K^+$and Cl^- excretion as compared to normal saline. The methonolic extract of grape seeds treated rats show high diuretic at a dose of 500 mg/kg by increasing total amount of urine levels of Na^+,K^+ and Cl^- in urine as compared to control but effect was less than furosemide.