



### ABSTRACT

Knowing the fact that there have been increasing number of victims of drug nephrotoxicity, especially to Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) users, recent researches show that *Cocos nucifera* and *Petroselinum crispum* have nephroprotective properties. This study involved the use of *Cocos nucifera* water and *Petroselinum crispum* infusion to nephrotoxin-induced *Rattus norvegicus* (wistar rats) in order to determine its nephroprotective potential through serum creatinine absorbance and urinalysis. Serum creatinine absorbance levels from pre-induction, post-induction, post-treatment show significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) through paired t-test. Using one-way ANOVA, there was no significant difference between the two treatment groups. Urinalysis results of the post-induction indicated changes from the pre-induction which illustrates the positive nephrotoxicity caused by the naproxen sodium. Post-treatment urinalysis results of both treatments yielded to some increments: protein and sugar deposits in the urine. Serum creatinine clearly shows the positive reversal effect of both treatments illustrated by the lowering of absorbance from the post-induction data. Urinalysis results show that there are distinct side effects shown by the administration of both treatments. With these findings, the researchers recommend to use different concentrations of treatments in order for both serum creatinine and urinalysis match with each other.

*Keywords: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory Drugs, Cocos nucifera, Petroselinum crispum, nephrotoxin-induced, nephroprotective potential, serum creatinine, urinalysis*