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**Prevention of Renal Damage and Decrease of Urinary Kinins Excretion
by Chronic Treatments with Enalapril and Captopril in Stroke-
prone Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats**

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Chronic treatments with enalapril and captopril produced significant reductions of blood pressure and $U_{KIN}V$, and prevented renal damage in adult SHRSP rats. $U_{KIN}V$ tended to decrease soon after the beginning of the treatment and was significantly decreased during the chronic treatment with CEI. These results are consistent with the previous study. Thus, these data do not support the hypothesis of possible additional involvement of renal kinins in the antihypertensive effect of CEI. In the SHRSP with activated RA system, enalapril and captopril appear to produce antihypertensive effect through reduction of ANG II formation. A good positive correlation between UV and $U_{KIN}V$ suggest that renal kinins are washed out from the tubules by urine flow.

A good positive correlation between MBP and renal damage indicates that CEI prevented renal damage through the reduction of blood pressure and ANG II formation. Furthermore, a positive correlation between UV and MBP suggests that pressure diuresis may be involved in the increased UV found in the control group.

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