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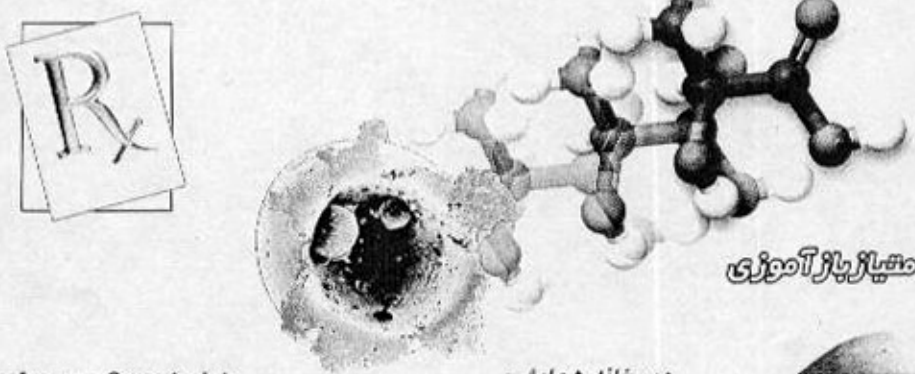

دارای امتیاز بازآموزی

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دبیرخانه همایش:
دانشکده داروسازی کرمان
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فاکس: ۳۲۰۵۲۰۳ ۳۴۱ ۹۸+

Cell	HepG2		
Comp.	72h	96h	168h
1	18.5±0.8	20.2±0.8	22.5±0.9
2	20.3±1.2	22.3±1.2	21.3±0.4
3	73.4±3.5	71.5±0.9	68.8±1.3

Cell	KB		
Comp.	72h	96h	168h
1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	43.2±1.5	65.6±3.8	45.2±1.4
3	62.1±0.4	101.5±1.4	79.9±1.5

As a conclusion, 1,3-diarylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives might be considered as good potent cytotoxic agents on the above human cancer cells. Among them, compound 2 is the most potent anticancer agent for both cell lines, while compound 1 is very toxic on HepG2 but not on KB at all. In case of the least cytotoxic agent compound 3, some degrees of cell resistances have been noticed in both cell lines, which are improved by the time in KB cells. Further complementary and animal studies are recommended for these anticancer candidates.

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Laxative and prokinetic effects of *Rosa damascene* in rat

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Rosa damascene has been traditionally used as laxative since far long ago. However, there is little information based on scientific methodology in this regard. In order to assess the possible laxative and prokinetic effects of the boiled extract of *Rosa damascene*, rats in two groups (n = 7) of test or control were gavaged either with the drug or placebo, respectively. The number, weight and water percentage of faeces were studied up to 24 h. In order to assess the possible drug effects on intestinal secretions or osmotic infiltration of fluids into the gut lumen, the jejunum in anesthetized rats (n = 5; pentobarbital sodium: 60 mg/kg) was randomly divided into 4 cm segments and 0.3 ml of boiled extract of *Rosa damascene*, lactulose (as positive control) or placebo (as negative control) was injected in each segment. The volumes of the contents in each segment were measured after 1 h. In order to assess the gastrointestinal transit time, rats were deprived from food and were gavaged with either the extract (twice with 18 h interval) or placebo. Thirty min following the last medication, all rats were gavaged with phenol red and methyl cellulose (1.5 ml). Test and control rats, in groups of 3, were sacrificed at times 30 min, 1, 2 and 4 h, and the amounts of the phenol red in various parts of the gastrointestinal tract were measured. Boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* significantly increased feces number and its percentage of water, but had no effects on the transit time of intestinal ingesta. The volume of the contents in jejunum segments had significantly increased with the extract or lactulose compared to placebo. Boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* apparently exerts its laxative effects *via* osmotic infiltration of fluids into the intestine or by increasing intestinal secretions.

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The possible effect of *Rosa damascene* on gastric emptying in rat

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Various pharmacological effects have been reported for *Rosa damascene*, however, its possible effects on gastric emptying has not yet been addressed in the literature. The possible effect of boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* on gastric emptying was studied in fasting rats. The rats in the test or control groups were gavaged with boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* placebo respectively (twice with 18 h interval). Thirty min following the last medication, all rats were gavaged with phenol red and methyl cellulose (1.5 ml). Test and control rats, in groups of 3, were sacrificed at times 30 min, 1, 2 and 4 h, and the amounts of phenol red were measured in the stomach, as well as the reminder of the gut, using a spectrophotometer. Less than 5% (4.8 ± 3.1) of phenol red had remained in the stomach after 2 h in the control group, compared to 37 ± 6.5% in the test group ($p<0.01$). The percentage of phenol red in the stomach after 4 h remained high (39.2 ± 4.7%) in the test group compared to the control (10.4 ± 4.4%; $p<0.05$). The current results suggest that boiled extract of *Rosa*

damascene significantly delays stomach emptying in rats.

P-773

Fasciola hepatica infection in livestocks of siaughter-house in the city of Kerman

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Helminth infections are still one of the health problems in most of the countries, especially in Iran. Due to economical and medical aspects of parasitic worms, transportable between human and domesticated animals, and this study would be of prime importance. In this investigation livers of 5640 animals including 2540 sheep, 2260 goats and 840 cattle were physically examined in winter and spring sampling was 10 days per month and 60 days in average during the two seasons in the slaughter. The prevalence of infection was 2.3 percent, including 1.4 percent in sheep, 2 percent in goats and 5.5 percent in cattle. The infection rate in animals from Kerman province (3.9 percent) was equal to other provinces (4.1 percent), whereas it was significantly higher than the infection rate by month is being considered, the lowest infection (0.5 percent) was observed in Farvardin. While the highest was seen in the month of Day. The rate of infection was significantly higher in females than male animals. Livestock's infection rate probably has direct relationship with desert climate conditions, low annual raining, anti worm drugs usage and lack of sufficient humidity.

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Study of treatment effect and histopathology of mehanolic & aqueous extract of *Feijoa sellowiana* against dosage induced by MDMA in mouse liver

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Liver injury induced by viruses, chemical and drug and protect by different medicinal plants, have been well recognized as a toxicopharmacology or treatment problem. *Feijoa Sellowiana* is a perennial plant native to America and other parts of the world. It grows widely in northwestern parts of Iran, mainly in the coastal areas and forest, It is well known for several medicinal properties: anti- viral,anti-tumor and anti-bactrial activity. Antioxidant effects that may has it's own value in traditional therapy. 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine(MDMA, or ecstasy) is a ring-substiuted amphetamine derivative that were synthesized in year of 1912 by Merck chemical company and has attracted a great deal of media attention in recent years due to its widespread abuse as a recreational drug by the young generation. Clinical evidence has shown that the liver is a target for MDMA toxicity; in this sense, MDMA is metabolized by cytochromes P4502 D,2B and 3A and reactive metabolites are readily oxidized to the corresponding o-qiuinones and to formation of reactive oxygen species(ROS). In this study we tried to find out the hepatoprotective effect of *Feijoa Sellowiana* with determination activity of hepatic antioxidant enzymes, glutathione reductase and liver histopathology. Aqueous and methanolic extract at doses (10, 20, 40, 50, 100 mg/kg) was used. The untreated male mices (25-30gr body weight) were anesthetised with ether and then surgery with proper method. Samples of blood were collected every 24 hour and analysed for any liver injury by determination of serum enzymes levels of transaminases (SGOT, SGPT) and hepatic glutathione(GSH)in comparison with positive & negative controls. Liver sections were also taken for histopathological examination. The results showed that the activity of aminotransferase enzymes are significantly decreased by aqueous and methanolic extracts and level of hepatic glutathione (GSH) are significantly increased by methanolic extract and histopathological changes in liver tissue were related in dose depended manner to extract concentratoines and ther is no increasing in hemorrhage, necrosis and the other cellular lesions was not seen. The findings show that *Feijoa Sellowiana* is a hepatoprotective plant in dose dependent manner.