Abstract Book

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histology studies were done on 2 specimen of wounds in 4rd/ 7th/14th and 21st days. Data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis and Mann Witney Test.

Results: Results showed that in studied histological parameters, there were statistical significant difference between control and test groups. Average times of wound healing were 9.13±1.1, 6.6±1.9, 5.5±1.7, 5.7±1.8, 6.3±1.9 for control group, ocherin, phenytoin, and 5% k010 herbal ointment respectively.

Conclusions: According to the finding, herbal ointment speed up the wound healing, and this product can be an effective drug in the treatment of wounds and inflammatory process.

Keywords: Wound Healing, Mice, Scrophularia striata, Herbal Ointment

P-3-5630-Evaluation of the effect of jaft extract against Gamma irradiation induced liver injury in rats
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Background: Ionizing radiation is one of the most important methods for the treatment of human malignancies. However, its acute toxicity on normal tissue due to reactive oxygen species (ROS) limits the role of radiotherapy in cancer treatment. Studies in the recent past have shown that some plants possess radioprotective effects. This study evaluated the effect of jaft extract against Gamma irradiation induced liver injury in rats.

Materials and Method: Thirty-two male Wistar rats were divided into four groups, each consisting of eight rats. Experimental groups were (1) control group, (2) irradiation group, (3) 200 mg per kg jaft extract and irradiation group (4). For the rats in three groups (group 2, 3 and 4), irradiation was performed on a Cobalt unit using a single fraction of 8 Gy. The jaft extract was gavaged to rats once a day during the 72 hours before irradiation and continued for five days after irradiation. For evaluation liver tissue injury, Levels of plasma alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate transaminase, creatine phosphokinase (CPK), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) measured by routine lab kits.

Result: Our findings showed that extract of jaft can significantly decrease serum levels of liver enzymes (AST, ALT, CPK, ALP) and plasma total bilirubin, compared to the control group. Also, the jaft extract was effective in reducing liver injury parameters such as histopathological changes, in addition, the jaft extract significantly decreased the serum levels of liver enzymes (AST, ALT, CPK, ALP).

Conclusions: Antioxidant micronutrients in the jaft extract can ameliorate oxidative stress-related to testicular impairments. It can scavenge free radicals and it can return back the other antioxidants such as vitamin E and urate in a cycle. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the effect of vitamin C on cisplatin treated mice testes.

Material & Methods: Male mice aging 8-12 weeks and 25-30 mg weights were divided into three groups: (1) control, (2) cisplatin 2.5 mg/kg body weight with injection, (3) cisplatin + Vitamin C, 20mg/kg bw gavage. 7 days later, body and testicular weights, and histopathological changes were evaluated.

Results: Body weight of the group 2 was significantly reduced (P > 0.05), also the microscopic observations were indicated that the diameter of seminiferous tubules and epithelial thickness was diminished (P > 0.05) on the other hand, diameter of the tubules lumen increased in this group. In group 3 vitamin Cimproved the destroying effects of cisplatin on seminiferous parameters.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the present study showed that the supplementation of vitamin C could ameliorate cisplatin testicular disorders may be because there can scavenge free radicals which were produced by cisplatin.

Keywords: Cisplatin, Spermatogenesis, Vitamin C, fertility

P-3-9244-Evaluation of relationship between antioxidant activity and glucose diffusion offraddemsnalmedicinal anti-hyperglycemicplants
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Background: Plants with hypoglycemic properties are important in the treatment of diabetes. One of the mechanisms in reducing blood glucose is preventing the digestive absorption of glucose. Plants are a rich source of antioxidant compounds that can reduce the risk of some diseases.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the antioxidant properties of some traditional medicinal plants collected from different regions of Iran (especially native plants in Mazandaran) and their effects on decrease glucose diffusion.

Materials & Methods: The confirmed fourteen traditional antihyperglycemic plants (Securigera securidaca, Citrullus colocynthis, Co-riandrum sativum, Allium sativum, Salvia officinal, Eucalyptus globules, Urtica dioica, Jugslan regia. Vitis vinifera, Viscum Album, Pyrus biosseriana) extracts prepared at different concentrations using the boiling method then kept at -80°C. The method used for the determination of total Phenol, total antioxidant activity, protection effect on lipid oxidation using Folin-Ciocalteu, FRAP (Ferric reducing antioxidant power) and TBARS method (Thio Barbiric acid reactant substance) respectively. Data analyzed using SPSS software and Chi-squared test.

Result: The grape seed extract showed the highest antioxidant activity (133± 0.02 mg/g) and decreased glucose diffusion as well as increased polyphenols (p < 0.05), but increase antioxidant activity not effective as well as glucose diffusion.

Conclusions: Antihyperglycemicplant extracts containing polyphenols were more effective in decrease glucose diffusion, however was not observed significant relationship between increase antioxidant activity and glucose diffusion.

Keywords: antihyperglycemicplants - Glucose diffusion- Antioxidants-Polyphenols

P-3-44972-The protective effect of hydroalcoholic extract of Nasturtium officinale R.Br on arsenic-induced oxidative stress in rats.
Felor Zargar,¹, Amir Ghorbaniahaghoj,¹, Hossein Babaei,², Safar Farajnia,³, Nasim Hayat Roodbari,¹, Teimour Shokri²,³

Background: The cytotoxic effects of chemotherapy agents and its effect on fertility, is very important for medical applications. Vitamin C is a well known antioxidant that can ameliorate oxidative stress related to testicular impairments in animal tissues. It can scavenge free radicals and it can return back the other antioxidants such as vitamin E and urate in a cycle. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the effect of vitamin C on cisplatin treated mice testes.

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