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عنوان مقاله:

The Effect of Temporary Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion on Reduction of Brain Injuries in Rat Stroke Model

محل انتشار:

مجله علمی پژوهشی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی زنجان, دوره 19, شماره 76 (سال: 1390)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: Recent studies suggest that sub-lethal ischemia protect the brain from subsequent ischemic injuries. This study was an effort to identify and shed light on the nature of changes in the blood brain barrier permeability and brain edema. Materials and Methods: Rats were divided into four main experimental groups, each of YA animals. The first group acted as a model of ischemic preconditioning which was subjected to 1° minutes of temporary middle cerebral artery occlusion in the first day (tMCAO) and in the second day, was subjected to 5° min middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). The second group acted as a control group and did not receive any surgery except 5° min middle cerebral artery occlusion in the second day. The third group served as a sham group, and was subjected to surgery with 1° min of temporary middle cerebral artery occlusion (tMCAO) in the first day. The fourth group remained intact and was not subjected to any surgery. Each main group subdivided into three subgroups (n=Y) for infarct volume, blood brain barrier permeability, and brain edema. After YF hours, each main group was subjected to 5° min barrier permeability, and brain edema. After VF hours, each main group was subjected to 5° min barrier permeability, and brain edema. After VF hours, each main group was subjected to for subjected to surgery with 10° min of representing edicit score (NDS), infarct volume, blood brain barrier permeability, and brain edema. Conclusion: tMCAO is associated with neurologic deficit scores, infarct, blood brain barrier permeability, and brain edema consistent with an active role in the genesis of .ischemic protection

كلمات كليدى:

Preconditioning, Ischemia, Stroke, Neuroprotection

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