

عنوان مقاله:

Protective effects of Chrysin against neurological deficit, infarct size and cerebral hyperemia after cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats

محل انتشار:

هشتمین کنگره علوم اعصاب و پایه و بالینی (سال: 1398)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim : Cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury (I/R) is one of the major causes of neurological deterioration, mortality, and disability worldwide. Chrysin (5,7-dihydroxyflavone) is a well-known member of the flavonoid family with antioxidant and neuroprotective effects. In the present study we aimed to investigate the probable effects of Chrysin (CH) on some physiological parameters including cerebral hyperemia, neurological deficits and infarct size induced by bilateral occlusion of the common carotid arteries and reperfusion in rats. **Methods :** Adult male Wistar rats (250–300 g) were randomly divided into five groups: and submitted to cerebral I/R or a sham surgery after three-weeks of pretreatment with chrysin (CH; 10, 30 and 100 mg/kg; P.O.) and/or normal saline containing %5 DMSO. Subsequently, sensorimotor scores, local cerebral blood flow, and infarct size were evaluated following I/R. **Results :** Data showed that pretreatment with chrysin significantly improved sensorimotor signs, and attenuated reactive hyperemia ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, chrysin pre-treatment significantly decreased the infarct size ($p < 0.01$). **Conclusion :** This study demonstrates that chrysin may have beneficial effects on some physiological parameters and help recover the brain dysfunction induced by I/R.

کلمات کلیدی:

Chrysin; Cerebral ischemia/reperfusion; Infarct size; Reactive hyperemia

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