Natureza do trabalho: Resumo

TÍTULO

EVALUATION OF ANTINOCICEPTIVE ACTIVITY EXTRACT ETHANOLIC FROM THE AERIAL PARTS OF BLUTAPARON PORTULACOIDES IN HYPERNOCICEPTION MECHANICAL MODEL IN RATS

DIANA FIGUEIREDO DE SANTANA AQUINO, JUCICLÉIA DA SILVA ARRIGO, MAÍRA DANTE FORMAGIO, MARCOS JOSÉ SALVADOR, CÂNDIDA APARECIDA LEITE KASSUYA

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS, UFGD, DOURADOS, MS, BRASIL

RESUMO

Introduction: Tissue injury increases the response of nociceptors, known as sensitization or facilitation. These events begin after the local release of inflammatory mediators and activation of immune cells or specific receptors in the peripheral and central nervous system (Rocha et al., 2007). In popular medicine, Blutaparon portulacoides has been used as an anti- inflammatory for the treatment of vaginal discharge (Pereira et al., 2009) has antileishmanial and trypanocidal activity (in vitro) and antimicrobial (Salvador et al. 2009). Objectives: The objective of this study was to evaluate the antinociceptive activity of the ethanol extract of the aerial parts of B. portulacoides (EEBP) the model of carrageenan-induced mechanical hypernociception in rats. **Material and methods:** In this model, male Wistar rats of 150-250g were treated orally with the EEBP at doses of 100 and 300mg/kg one hour before the induction of hypernociception by acute application of intraplantar 20µl of carrageenan (Cg) 300µg/paw. The evaluation of the sensitivity threshold or mechanical hyperalgesia was performed using Von Frey filaments before (baseline) and after injection (1-4 hours). The rats were placed in boxes with one side transparent background on a platform with wire mesh, allowing access to rear paw of the animal Von Frey filaments. **Results and Discussion:** Oral administration of the EEBP, significantly prevented the reduction of the threshold of sensitivity 70,9% and 87,2%, at a dose of 100mg/kg in the third and fourth hour after the application of the phlogistic agent, respectively, when compared to the control group. Unlike that dose of 300mg/kg only prevented the reduction in 57,4% and 45,3%, respectively, in the third and fourth hour. **Conclusion:** Thus, the present study showed for the first time that the EEBP presents antihipernociceptiva activity when administered orally in rats. Others studies are being conducted to highlight the possible responsible of the activity.