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STUDY OF SEDATIVE PROPERTIES OF LEOGLYCIRFLOM

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Relevance of the study. The use of sedative medicines obtained from plant materials is becoming popular every year. Interest in herbal medicines is explained by their effectiveness and safety. The increased interest in such drugs is primarily due to the possibility of self-medication, ease of use, simplicity of dosage, and a minimum of contraindications and side effects. In this regard, the creation of a herbal sedative "Leoglycirflom" is relevant.

Materials and methods: Leoglycirflom is a remedy of plant origin, the therapeutic properties of which are due to the active substances included in its composition. It has a sedative, anti-inflammatory effect. Influence on motor activity.

Effect on motor activity. For the experiment, 16 white mice weighing 20–22 g were used, which were divided into 2 groups of 8 animals each. The first group served as a control; this group of mice was given purified water. The second group of mice received a single intragastric injection of a 2% aqueous solution of Leoglycirflom dragee at a dose of 500 mg/kg. After 30 minutes, the animals were placed in a chamber to record motor activity. Motor activity was recorded for 30 minutes (indicative reflex).

The effect on the duration of Nembutal sleep was studied using the method of prolonging the hypnotic effect of barbiturate on white rats (Guide to the experimental (preclinical) study of new pharmacological substances. Edited by R.U. Khabriev., Moscow, 2005.- P. 266 - 267). Of the barbiturates, a 1% aqueous solution of sodium etaminal was used. White rats weighing 180–200 g were divided into 2 groups of 6 animals each. The first group of animals served as a control; this group of rats was given purified water. The second group of rats received a single intragastric injection of a 10% aqueous solution of Leoglycirflom dragee at a dose of 500 mg/kg.

30 minutes after the administration of an aqueous solution of Leoglicirflom dragee, the animals were intraperitoneally injected with 1% Nembutal at a dose of 30 mg/kg. At the same time, the ability of the drug to prolong the effect of Nembutal was assessed, for which the time of falling asleep (the moment of loss of the turning over reflex) and the duration of sleep were recorded for each animal. In the control group of rats, the time of falling asleep and the duration of Nembutal sleep were recorded.

Statistical calculations were carried out using an unpaired criterion.

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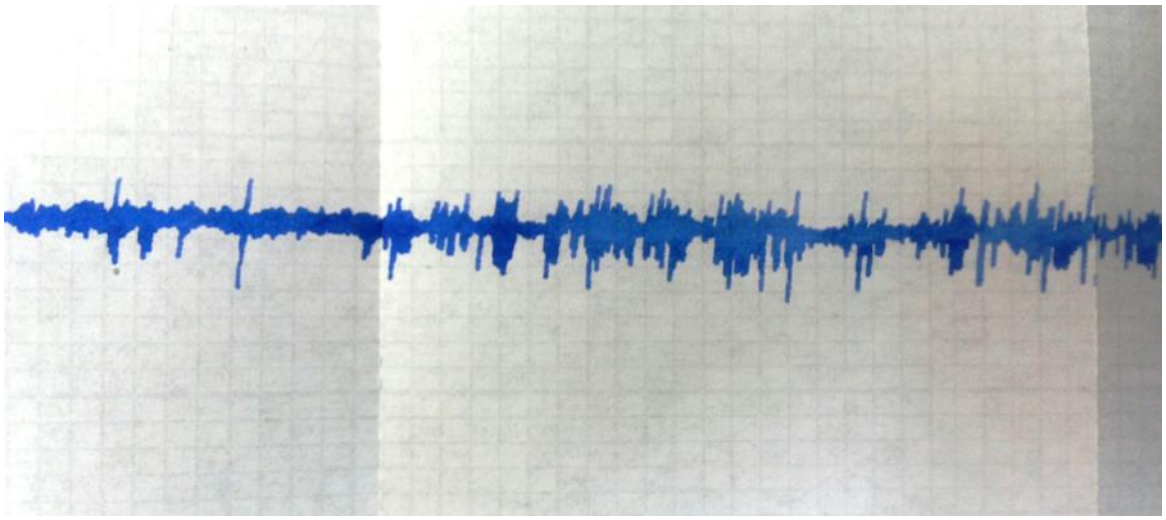

Figure 1. Motor activity of the control group of mice

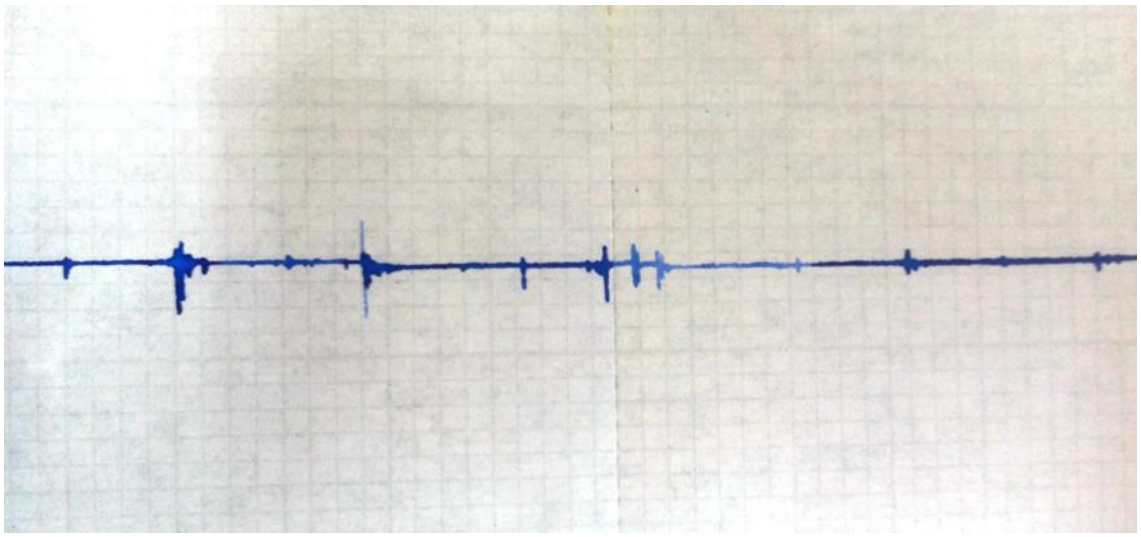

Figure 2. Locomotor activity of mice treated with Leoglycirflom dragee at a dose of 500 mg/kg

From the presented figures it is clear that a 2% aqueous solution of Leoglycirflom dragee at a dose of 500 mg/kg weakens the motor activity of white mice.

Effect on the duration of Nembutal sleep. When studying the effect of a 10% aqueous solution of Leoglycirflom dragee at a dose of 500 mg/kg on the duration of Nembutal sleep

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in rats, the latent time of occurrence of the lateral position in animals without the righting reflex and the duration of sleep were recorded. The experiments showed that in animals that received a 10% aqueous solution of the dry extract "Leoglycirflom" at a dose of 500 mg/kg, the lateral position occurred after 1.9 ± 0.3 ($P < 0.05$) minutes, and the duration of sleep was 193 ± 12.3 min ($P < 0.05$), while in the control group animals sleep began 5.3 ± 0.5 min after administration of a 1% Nembutal solution, and the duration of sleep in control animals was 99,2 ± 11,8 min (table).

The results presented in the table showed that under the influence of Leoglicirfl dragee, rats receiving a 1% Nembutal solution fell asleep 3 times faster and their sleep lasted 2 times longer than in control rats.

Table

Duration of Nembutal sleep in white rats under the influence

of Leoglicirflom dragee

№ Rats groups	**Control group**				
	Weight, g	**Dose, Nembutal mg/kg**	**Dose drug mg/kg**	**Latent time falling sleep, min**	**Continued sleep, min**
1	190,7 ± 7,4	-	-	5,3 ± 0,5	99,2 ± 11,8
Leoglicirflom dragee					
2	191,3 ± 8,0	-	-	1,9 ± 0,3 P<0,05	193 ± 12,3 P<0,05

Conclusions:

1. The new drug Leoglycirflom tablets at a dose of 500 mg/kg weakens the motor activity of white mice.

2. The drug "Leoglicirflom" tablets significantly increases the time of falling asleep and the duration of sleep in white rats ($P<0.05$)

Literature:

Khabriev R.U. Guidelines for experimental (preclinical) study of new pharmacological substances, Moscow, 2005, pp. 695-700.