Determination of the erythrocine dosage as a spastic rat in induction

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Abstract

This study aims to make rats spastic by using Erythrocine (ErB) in the right dose. Five male rats (T) Sprague dawley types aged 10-12 weeks with a weight of 200-250 mg were injected with the ErB via lateral tail veins with a dose of T1 5 mg (20 mg/w), T2 20 mg (80 mg/w), T3 40 mg (160mg/w), T4 90 (320mg/w) and T5 100 mg (400mg/w). In this study ErB dose was increased by using the formula 20 x 2n. The observation results for 4 weeks found that T1 had a rapid decrease in spasticity in 3 days by 25%. T2 on day 3 still experienced 100% muscle resistance with spasticity and within 14 days it decreased by 25% until within 28 days there was 50% muscle spasticity. T3 has 100% spasticity with muscle resistance until the 7th day. T4 dies on the 2nd day after induction and T5 dies shortly after induction. The conclusion that the dose of 80 mg/w shows a tendency to maintain the condition of spasticity for a long time and the dose of ErB administration as a preparation for rat induction try to get a longer spastic condition then a dose of 80 mg/w is used.

Biography

Marina Indriasari, a doctorate of nutrition and a physiatrist from Indonesia. She works in a hospital at Physical and Rehabilitation Department. She teaches at Faculty of Medicine and Public Health Department of a college in Indonesia. She graduated as a medical doctor in 1996 and as a Physiatrist in 2010. Her articles have been recognized at both at national and international levels. Presentations in the fields of research, physical and rehabilitation medicine and nutrition science are already done. She is a founder of several clinics of therapeutic and inclusive schools for children with special needs.

Publications