

9th World Congress on

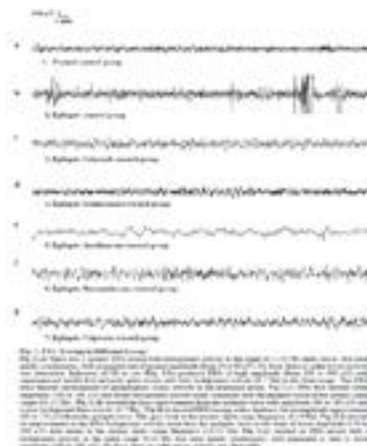
PHARMACOLOGY

September 04-06, 2017 | Paris, France

The effect of some immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory drugs on Li-pilocarpine-induced epileptic disorders in wistar rats

Layla Borham, Amal M Mahfoz, Ibrahim A A Ibrahim, Naiyer Shahzad, Abeer A Al-Refai, Amira A Labib, Bassam Bin Sef, Abdulrahman Alshareef, Meshal Khan, Ali Milibary and Saeed Al Ghamdi
Cairo University, Saudi Arabia

Evidence shows that inflammatory and immune processes within the brain might account for the pathophysiology of epilepsy. Therefore, developing new antiepileptic drugs that can modulate seizures through mechanisms other than traditional drugs is required for the treatment of refractory epilepsy. This study aims to determine the relationship between brain inflammation and epilepsy, to examine the contribution of some biochemical parameters involved in brain inflammation, and to address the effect of pharmacological interventions using some anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory drugs in an experimental epilepsy model. Adult male rats were divided into seven groups of 20. G1 was the normal, non-treated control. G2 was the epileptic, non-treated group. G3–G7 was treated with celecoxib, methotrexate, azathioprine, dexamethasone, and valproate, respectively, for a period of three weeks. Induction of status epilepticus (SE) by Li-pilocarpine was performed on groups G2–G7. EEG tracing was conducted, and inflammatory mediators (brain and serum IL-1 β , IL 6, PGE2, HSP70, TGF- β 2, and IFN γ) were measured. The induction of SE increased the amplitude and frequency of EEG tracing and inflammatory mediators more than in the normal control group. Treatments of epileptic rats reduced the frequency and amplitude of EEG tracing and significantly decreased the levels of inflammatory mediators in some treated rats compared to G2. These findings demonstrate that some anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory drugs can lower the frequency and amplitude of seizures and reduce some inflammatory mediators in epilepsy treatments, strengthening the possibility that targeting these immunological and inflammatory pathways may represent another effective therapeutic approach to prevent epileptic seizures.



Biography

Layla Borham is a Professor of Clinical Pharmacology at Cairo University. She received her MSc and MD degrees at Cairo University Medical School. She has been working in Faculty of Medicine, Umm AlQura University, KSA for 15 years. During this period, she carried out a lot of scientific and social serving activities through her publications, scientific committee memberships, lectures and administrative work. She is a member in many committees in and outside the university. She is a Reviewer of *Current Rheumatology Journal*, and Associate Editor of *Umm AlQura Medical Journal* and *Clinical Pharmacology and Translational Medicine Journal*. She works in teaching hospitals as a Clinical Pharmacology Consultant. In addition, she works in the Ministry of Health hospitals and primary health care centres giving awareness lectures to health care providers and patients. She has been awarded a golden prize from Umm AlQura University for her overall services at the university.

borhaml@hotmail.com