Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences

Turkish Journal

of

Medical Sciences

Teucrium polium Inhibits Nerve Conduction and Carrageenan Induced Inflammation in the Rat Skin

Jumah SHAKHANBEH
Omar ATROUSE

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science Mu'tah University, P.O. Box 7 Karak - JORDAN





medsci@tubitak.gov.tr

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Abstract: The effects of acute and chronic perineural treatment of the rat saphenous nerve with Teucrium polium (L.) extract on the conduction property of primary afferent nerve fibers and carrageenaninduced skin inflammation were studied. Direct application of 2.0% T. polium extract to the nerve trunk caused immediate complete inhibition of compound action potentials (CAPs) of all types of primary afferent nerve fibers. Partial recovery of CAPs was seen in up to 37.5% of Aab-fibers, 30.4% of Ad-fibers and 32.4% for C-fibers over one hour after removal of the extract. Fifteen to twenty days after a single perineural application of 2% T. polium extract, the CAPs of primary afferent nerve fibers were reduced to $60.78\% \pm 7.54$ (n = 14) for A??-fibers, $67.39\% \pm 9.34$ (n = 14) for Ad-fibers and $62.2\% \pm 8.25$ (n = 14) for C-fibers. Carrageenan-induced acute skin inflammation was reduced to $56.86\% \pm 12.81$ (n = 9) after local subcutaneous injection of the herb extract. These results indicate that T. polium contains one or more potent non-selective neurotoxic agents with anti-inflammatory activity.

Key Words: Teucrium polium, Sensory nerve, Neurogenic inflammation

Turk J Med Sci 2001; 31(1): 15-21.

Full text: pdf

Other articles published in the same issue: Turk J Med Sci,vol.31,iss.1.