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The effects on seed oil on surgery wound and burn in rats

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Introduction: As a proved case using plants is a safe way to improve the security system. In remedial virtues, plants oils in injuries related to the skin and dermatology cases have always been important. **Purpose:** This research has been made in order to examine the effect of groups seed oil hastening the improvement process of wound and burn on rats. animal:40 rats in two treatment groups control groups. **Method and material:** First in burn groups concluding 10 rats the experiments was started by anesthetizing using ketamin 20 and rumpon 2 and a condin of 2.5 cm thickness with a temperature of 120 about 5 second in direct tough with rats skin. In surgery groups including 10 rats a 4 cm cut was made on the back of rats. Then the cut was stitched by seven simple stitches whit a 3.0 thread that After seven days the stitecs were removed. In treatment group since second day for 10 days the cut was put by a thin layer of oil while in the second group(the control group)the wound were just washed by a normal serum. During a 21 day research , the first photograph was taken on second day since the seventh day. The photographs were taken every other day **Results:** Examining the photo by a ruler as an indicator, we checked length of to understand how the speed of improvement was comparing the result wthe results of control group we understand the progressive and hastening process of improvement in burn and wound group. **Conclusion :** The grapes seed oil is contained an amount Tanin that it has a good effect of styptic and hemostanic which causes contraction of local blood vessels. And it causes artificial clot and makes plugs that stops bleeding and hastens the improvement of tissues. The grapes seed oil can be used as one of the ingredients of skin ointments specially for horses which have a slow process of treatment and improvement

Keywords: grape seed oil, rat, wound, burn, surgery

Effects of Xylazine on selective behaviors in the mouse and comparison with opioids

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Introduction: Morphine is fenanteric derivative of poppy. Effects of morphine have been studied on behavior but among different α -2 agonist drugs few studies have been found on xylazine. Xylazine is an analgesic sedative drug as well as muscle that is related to agonistic effects on α -2 adrenergic receptors. Unforeseen toxification with xylazine has been observed in human. **Material and Methods:** 15 male mice in 3 groups were used. Single dose of morphin (in first group) and xylazine (in second group) was injected intraperitoneally. After 45 minutes study by different test including Time on an inclined plane ,Activity box , Catalepsy ,Grooming behavior,Elevated Plus Maze,Hot plate and Floating behavior were used. Data were presented as means \pm SEM and the means of three groups were compared by using one-way analysis of variance. Where permitted, the mean of an individual group was compared with that of the controls by Bonferroni's t test. A P value smaller than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Results:** In Catalepsy test morphin injected mice stayed 120seconds and xylazine injected mice stayed 26 seconds compare to control (5seconds). In Time on an inclined plane test reduction was shown but it was not significant. In Elevated Plus Maze test staying in short arm was reduced 50% but a significant increase in long arm was seen in second treatment (253 ± 22 seconds) compared to control group(148 ± 23 seconds). **Discussion:** In spite of strong deviation in some data, significant increase in anxiety behavior in mice has been documented. Similar drugs might cause such effects in human that can be the topic for future studies.

Keywords: morphine, xylazine , behavior, mouse