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Clinical Image | Hybrid Open Access

Anti-Inflammatory Effect of Administrating Oral Paracetamol Suspension in Sprague Dawley Rats

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Clinical Image

The anti edenic effect of paracetamol was observed in two groups of rats; untreated (n=11) and treated with oral paracetamol (15 mg/kg) for total of 21 days. The ear edema was induced using croton oil. The comparative analysis was recorded as a mean of difference between the weights of the ears (mean weight of edema, g) and percentage edema inhibition (89% for paracetamol). The paracetamol suspension was found to decrease edema and congestion beside its analgesic effects in our rat groups.

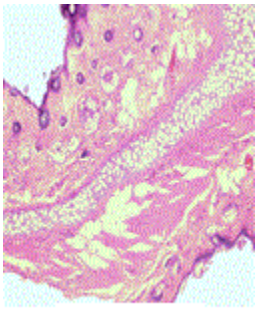

Figure A: Section taken from external ear of the rat treated with paracetamol shows a fibro-collagenous tissue lined by stratified squamous epithelium. The hair follicles and sebaceous glands can be appreciated with areas of adipose tissue. A: Hair follicles, B: Stratified squamous epithelium, C: Sebaceous glands, D: Blood vessels.

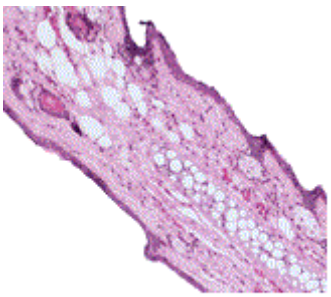

Figure B: The section taken from untreated rat ear, that shows a tissue lined by stratified squamous epithelium with scattered areas of adipose tissue, congested blood vessels and mild edema in the connective tissue. A: Stratified squamous epithelium, B: Adipose tissue, C: Congested blood vessel, D: Fibrocollagenous tissue.