

Effects Metilprednizalonium, Motor of Training and a Combination in Change Parameters of M-Response in the Gastrocnemius Muscle of Rats During Acute and Chronic Period After Experimental Spinal Cord Injury

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Abstract

© 2016, Springer Science+Business Media New York. An increasing number of treatments for spinal cord injury (SCI) out of the laboratories and in clinical trials pass. Many of them are used as soon as possible after the injury with the hope of weakening the secondary damage and maximize the preservation of nerve tissue. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effects metilprednizalonium and motor training at an experimental spinal cord injury in rats. To investigate the status of the peripheral neuromuscular system registered motor response (M-response) muscles. In the early period after spinal cord injury was observed, a decrease of the maximum amplitude of M-response. With that, in the group of animals with the introduction of metilprednizalonium, amplitude of M-response was higher than that without drug therapy. Combined therapy metilprednizalonium and motor training has a positive effect on the recovery of motor function in chronic period after contusion spinal cord injury in rats.

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Keywords

M-response, Metilprednizalonium, Motor rehabilitation, Spinal cord injury

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