

# COMPARISON OF THE OF GINSENG, ELEUTHEROCOCCUS AND SCHISANDRA SINGLE DOSES EFFECT ON RATS EMOTHIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL REACTIVITY

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**Introduction.** At present the prevalence of depressive disorders is becoming increasingly importance. According to WHO statistics this pathologies occupy one of the first places for reasons not to return to work, as well as disability. It is not only become the cause of social welfare is not the individual, but also an economic problem of the state. Thus more and more attention attract both the depression prevention methods and the most early and rapid treatment or correction of symptoms of the disease. And one of the most promising directions of this problem is the adaptogens usage for mono correction or for their use in the complex treatment of the disease. In any case, for the most effective and important adaptogens application is understanding of the relationship between their stimulating and toning effects for the possibility of adaptogen selection or justified its change in the course of therapy.

**Aim.** Compare the stimulating effect of Ginseng, Eleutherococcus and Schisandra on emotional and behavioral reactivity in rats.

**Materials and methods.** The experimental study was performed on the pre-selected white rats (170-210g, 6 months, male). Rats were divided into 4 groups. 1) control; 2) given Ginseng; 3) given Eleutherococcus; 4) given Schisandra; (The dose calculated in terms of a therapeutic dose for humans by a factor of recalculation doses Y.V. Rybolovlev). The calculated doses were administered intragastrically in 1 ml of water. The control group received the appropriate amount of water. The final results obtained in the “open field” tests. The test took place one hour after drug administration.

**Results and discussion.** According to the test results, the impact of these adaptogens on the emotional reactivity is statistically the same. It revealed a small feature of Ginseng, which was a little less inclined to locomotor activity, while maintaining the cognitive activity just above the level of Eleutherococcus and Schisandra. But the pattern is not confirmed statistically, the difference was within the margin of error.

**Conclusions.** Thus, in the context of our experiment differ stimulating action of Eleutherococcus, ginseng and lemongrass recommended therapeutic doses are not found. However, this does not contradict the possible differences in the mechanism of its implementation. To clarify this aspect is necessary in the course of carrying out further studies of EEG.