



Histological and Biochemical Study of Female Albino Rats (*Rattusrattus*) Treated with Lamotrigine

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Abstract: Epilepsy is one of the most common neurological diseases, affecting at least 50 million people worldwide. Lamotrigine is a newly developed, therefore the present study aims to evaluate the effects of lamotrigine drug on some parameters in female of albino rats. 24 female rats used in this study. The animal divided in to four groups (n=6) and each group subdivided into control and treated group. The four treated subgroup administrated drug at dose of 60 mg/kg of body weight for 9, 12, 14 and 21 day. The results showed that there was significant ($P \leq 0.05$) decrease in body weight when compared with control groups. The relative organ weight showed significant changes ($P \leq 0.05$) in treated groups. The blood parameters revealed significant changes in treated group except number of monocyte, granulocyte and platelets. The liver enzyme SGOT and SGPT showed significant ($P \leq 0.05$) increase in treated group in comparison with control groups. LH revealed significant ($P \leq 0.05$) decrease compared with control group. Histopathological study revealed the existence of sub piaedema in brain section of group 4 (treatment group), pneumonia in lung of group 1 (treatment group) and hyperplasia in spleen white pulp in group 3 (treatment group) in comparison of control group.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Antiepileptic drug, Lamotrigine, Haematological parameters, Histology, Rats.

Amel A. Al-tae / International Journal of PharmTech Research, 2016, 9(9): 321-329.
