

Impact of Tibetan Medicine *Qishiwei Zhenzhu Wan* (七十味珍珠丸) on Behavior of Parkinson's Disease Model Rats

CUI Haiyan, SUN Fangyun, LI Jie, ZHANG Xuwei, WU Xiaojun, ZHANG Jingyu

(Life Science Basic Research Laboratory/Tibetan Medicine Screening Laboratory, Medical Department of Xizang Minzu University, Xianyang, 712082)

ABSTRACT Objective To observe the effect of Tibetan medicine *Qishiwei Zhenzhu Wan* (七十味珍珠丸) on behavior of parkinson's disease (PD) model rats. **Methods** Forty-eight rats were randomized into normal group, model group, madopar group, and Tibetan medicine low, median and high dose groups ($n=8$). Rats except for the normal group were made PD rat models by single point injection of 6-hydroxy dopamine in the right striatum. After modeling, the madopar group was given madopar 50 mg/kg by gavage respectively. The Tibetan medicine low, median and high dose groups were given Tibetan medicine *Qishiwei Zhenzhu Wan* solution 90, 180 and 360 mg/kg by gavage respectively. The model group and the normal group were given equivalent normal saline by gavage. Rats in each group were gavaged once every day for 4 weeks. After intervention, rotational behavior experiment, balancing rod experiment and body torsion pendulum experiment were carried out. **Results** Compared with the normal group, in rotational behavior experiment, rats' number of uninjured side rotation increased in the model group, and the latency time and total layout time were lengthened in balancing rod experiment. In body torsion pendulum experiment, uninjured side torsion pendulum frequency increased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). Compared with the model group, the latency time in the medication groups was shortened in balancing rod experiment; total layout time in the Tibetan medicine low and high dose groups was shortened. In body torsion pendulum experiment, rats' uninjured side torsion pendulum frequency in the Tibetan medicine low and high dose groups was lower than that in the model group ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). Compared the model group with all medication groups, in rotational behavior experiment, the difference of rats rotation number was not significant ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** The Tibetan medicine *Qishiwei Zhenzhu Wan* might improve PD rats' motor function.

Keywords parkinson's disease; *Qishiwei Zhenzhu Wan*; Tibetan medicine; behavior

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