

Docosahexaenoic acid prevents resistance to antiepileptic drugs in two animal models of drug-resistant epilepsy

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) on the development of drug resistance in two animal models of drug-resistant epilepsy. A total of 24 rats were divided into three groups: control, phenytoin (PHN), and DHA. The PHN group received 100 mg/kg PHN daily for 14 days. The DHA group received 100 mg/kg DHA daily for 14 days. The control group received saline. After 14 days, the rats were subjected to a maximal electroshock test (MET) to induce seizures. The number of seizures and the time to reach the seizure threshold were recorded. The results showed that the PHN group had a significantly higher number of seizures and a shorter time to reach the seizure threshold compared to the control group. The DHA group had a significantly lower number of seizures and a longer time to reach the seizure threshold compared to the PHN group.

Methods: A total of 24 rats were divided into three groups: control, phenytoin (PHN), and DHA. The PHN group received 100 mg/kg PHN daily for 14 days. The DHA group received 100 mg/kg DHA daily for 14 days. The control group received saline. After 14 days, the rats were subjected to a maximal electroshock test (MET) to induce seizures. The number of seizures and the time to reach the seizure threshold were recorded.