

In-Vivo Anti-inflammatory Potential of *Malvastrum Tricuspidatum* in Addiction

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Abstract

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Key words: = $\frac{\text{Paw volume at 4hr (Group II)}}{\text{Paw volume at 4hr (Group I)}} \times 100$ = $\frac{1.1}{1.2} \times 100 = 91.67\%$
Malvastrum tricuspidatum, carrageenan, paw edema, indomethacin, anti-inflammatory.

Introduction
 Addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences. It is considered to be a brain disease, a condition that is diagnosed when an individual pursues drug use to the point of loss of control and has continued use despite harmful consequences. A compulsive drive to seek and use drugs is a core feature of addiction, and drug craving, withdrawal, and relapse are common symptoms. The neurobiology of addiction involves complex interactions between genetic, environmental, and neurochemical factors. The brain's reward system, particularly the mesolimbic pathway, plays a central role in the development and maintenance of addiction. Dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with pleasure and reward, is released in response to drug use, reinforcing the behavior. Over time, the brain adapts to the presence of the drug, leading to tolerance and dependence. Withdrawal symptoms occur when drug use is discontinued, as the brain's chemistry is disrupted. The process of addiction is highly individual, and treatment often involves a combination of behavioral therapy and medication. Understanding the underlying mechanisms of addiction is crucial for developing effective interventions and treatments.

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