

Study of Hypoglycemic Activity of TMF- 17 on Adrenaline Induced Hyperglycemic Albino Rats

Khin Moe Aung¹, Aung Kyaw Kyaw¹, Saw Myat Thwe¹, Moe kyaw Myint¹, Aung Kyaw Min², Kyi Kyi Oo²,
Myint Myint Khaing¹, Tin Tin Thein¹ (2011)

¹Department of Medical Research (Upper Myanmar)

²University of Traditional Medicine (Mandalay)

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Abstract

The aims of this randomized controlled experimental study were to determine the hypoglycaemic activity of the indigenous medicine (TMF- 17) on adrenaline induced hyperglycaemic albino rats. All test groups (4 numbers in each group) were given a single oral administration of 3.2 g/kg, 2.4g/kg and 1.6 g/kg of drug respectively. Positive control was given Glibenclamide 0.5mg/kg and Negative control was given the aqueous solution (4 ml/kg). According to the results, there is no statistically significant on blood sugar level by administration of this drug against the negative control ($p > 0.05$). Within the four hour observation periods, there was slight reduction of the blood sugar level up to 3.2 mg/kg dosage of drug against the adrenaline induced hyperglycaemia compared with the both positive control standard drug, glibenclamide treated group and negative control, distilled water treated group. The aim of this study is just to clarify the efficacy of drug which is clinically used in practice and so further study is needed to show the delayed action on blood sugar levels and to identify the mechanisms of action of this drug.