EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Syrova G., Lukianova L., Sinelnik V., Krasnikova Yu., Salam Logina

Kharkiv National Medical University, Ukraine

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Abstract
It is known that combination of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with other drugs can cause complementary effects, or potentiate the effects of each other. Object and methods. The objective of this experiment is to analyze the use of a new pharmaceutical composition consisting of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug of the coxib group (rofecoxib) and an immunomodulator of lycopid (glucosaminylmuramyl dipeptide). An experiment on laboratory animals was conducted in order to view the effect of rofecoxib, lycopid and their pharmacological composition on the central nervous system and on emotional-behavioral reactions in an "open field" test under formalin edema conditions. Results Previously, we studied the pharmaceutical compositions of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs of different chemical structure with the psychostimulant caffeine. The results indicated that caffeine potentiated the pharmacological effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. In this study, we set a goal to create a pharmaceutical composition of rofecoxib with lycopid and investigated its effect on the emotional-behavioral reactions of rats under formalin edema conditions. Analysis of the experimental results show that the addition of lycopid to rofecoxib contributed to an increase in rat's locomotor and orienting-research activities and also an increase in the indicators of their emotional reactions (urination and defecation) compared to the mono-administration of rofecoxib. Conclusions. The pharmaceutical composition of rofecoxib and lycopid is expedient and promising for the study of anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

Keywords: "open field", lycopid, rofecoxib, pharmaceutical composition, formalin edema.

Introduction
The inflammatory process in the human body leads to a disruption of many systems in the body, including immune, endocrine and nervous systems. It is often accompanied by severe pain, edema, spasms, etc. [1, 2]. Therefore, an urgent problem of the pharmaceutical development is the search for new effective compositions containing known non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), whose pharmacological effects are achieved through rational choice of chemicals.

The benefit of combining drugs in comparison to monotherapy is that they can effectively eliminate pain and inflammation, rather than administering each component individually [3]. Such combinations enable the addition of active substances in drugs using lower doses, which reduces toxicity and, thus, the negative side effects [3, 4].

It is known that NSAIDs are often combined with other drugs that may cause complementary effects, or potentiate the effects of each other [5–7]. The fact that there are no combined rofecoxib based medicines is the reason we have selected coxib as our study object (namely, rofecoxib).

Rofecoxib-[(4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-3-phenyl-2(SH)-furanone)] NSAI Ds- is a synthetic preparation of the coxib group and it contains a sulfone side chain in its structure:
Rofecoxib is a highly selective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2 isoform (COX-2), which is formed exclusively at inflammatory sites and provides the conversion of arachidonic acid to prostaglandin (PG). COX-2 participates in the formation of inflammatory mediators: PG, prostacyclin and thromboxane. The activity of rofecoxib, as well as other preparations of the group of coxibs, isoform COX-2, is due to the peculiarity of their active center structures of COX-2 and the molecule of coxibs. In the molecules of coxibs, there is a rigid side chain, which allows these drugs to penetrate into the cavity of the COX-2 molecule, and interact precisely with this isoform COG [8]. Rofecoxib has a pronounced analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect, compared with other NSAIDs, it has a chondroprotective effect, which reduces the concentration of PG in the cerebrospinal fluid, leading to the suppression of secondary hyperalgesia development, therefore, allowing the drug to be used for trauma and postoperative pain syndrome [9].

The second component of the potential analgesic drug is the immunomodulator, licopid (Glucosaminylmuramildipeptidium (GMDP), [4-O-(2-Acetylamino-2-deoxy-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)-N-acetylmuramyl]-L-alanyl-D-α-glutamylamide, C25H43N5O15), which belongs to the group of cytokines and immunostimulants [10]. The mechanism of its action resembles the process of natural immunoregulation [11, 12]. Licopid exhibits antibacterial and antiviral activity and exerts leukopoietic effect. Licopid is a synthetic GMDP free from bacterial impurities. Licopid stimulates all parts of the immune system, but primarily activates phagocytosis, that is, the ability of cells to absorb foreign cells, bacteria and mushrooms. In addition, it activates macrophages to begin synthesizing immune mediators, cytokines, that enhances the ability of lymphocytes to kill foreign cells, to produce protective antibodies and to increase the formation of new leukocytes involved in phagocytosis. Licopid is a highly effective and safe immunotropic drug; it is convenient to use, and it can be tolerated [8, 12].

2. Purposes, subjects and methods:
2.1. Purpose – to search, create and study a new pharmaceutical composition containing NSAIDs from the group of coxib (rofecoxib) and licopid by influencing the central nervous system (CNS) and emotional-behavioral reactions (EBR) in an experiment on laboratory animals in an "open field" test.

2.2. Subjects & Methods
Experimental justification for the use of a new pharmaceutical composition consisting NSAIDs of the coxib group (rofecoxib) and licopid.

Experimental studies of pharmacological activity were carried out on laboratory animals (36 white WAG rats weighing 180–280 g of both sexes) at the Department of Medical and Bioorganic Chemistry of Kharkiv National Medical University. The research was conducted in accordance with the methodological recommendations of the State Pharmacological Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine [13]. Recount from human doses to rats was carried out using a coefficient of species sensitivity according to Yu. R. Rybolovlev [14]. When choosing the number of animals and their distribution in groups, the economical approach, bioethical rules and statistical requirements were taken into account.

The study was carried out on laboratory animals from the experimental biological clinic of KhNNU taking into account the norms of storage, care and feeding (air temperature – 23–25°C, lighting - in the room 100 lx, in the cell – 20–40 lx) [15]. Length of stay of laboratory animals - 1.5 months; period of acclimatization – 2 weeks; main ration – vegetables, fodder beets; water source – tap water. The rats were kept in vivarium in accordance with the rules of humane treatment of laboratory animals. The studies were conducted in compliance with the principles of the "European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and
5th group received composition of rofecoxib of the 2nd group received 3% starch mucus and mucus (2 ml per 200 g of rat’s weight). Animals intragastrically received single dose of 3% starch suspension of 3% starch mucus: animals of the experimental groups 3–6 were intragastrically administered studied drugs in the form of a solution into hind paw of rat [13]. Animals from experimental groups 3–6 were intragastrically administered studied drugs in the form of a suspension of 3% starch mucus: animals of the 3rd group – rofecoxib in the dose of 1.3 mg per 1 kg of rat's weight), 4th – licopid (0.6 mg/kg), 5th group received composition of rofecoxib (1.3 mg/kg) with licopid (0.6 mg/kg), 6th group – reference drug sodium diclofenac (8 mg/kg). Maximum development of formalin induced edema was observed 4 hours after its modeling [13]. Animals from experimental groups 3–6 were intragastrically administered studied drugs in the form of a suspension of 3% starch mucus: animals of the 3rd group – rofecoxib in the dose of 1.3 mg per 1 kg of rat's weight), 4th – licopid (0.6 mg/kg), 5th group received composition of rofecoxib (1.3 mg/kg) with licopid (0.6 mg/kg), 6th group – reference drug sodium diclofenac (8 mg/kg). Maximum development of formalin induced edema was observed 4 hours after its modeling [13]. Animals from experimental groups 3–6 were intragastrically administered studied drugs in the form of a suspension of 3% starch mucus: animals of the 3rd group – rofecoxib in the dose of 1.3 mg per 1 kg of rat's weight), 4th – licopid (0.6 mg/kg), 5th group received composition of rofecoxib (1.3 mg/kg) with licopid (0.6 mg/kg), 6th group – reference drug sodium diclofenac (8 mg/kg).

While studying the mechanisms of pharmaceutical action of drugs, it is important to study their effect on characteristics of animal behavior. Absence of verbal contact limits number of possible tests. The most popular and informative is an "open field" test [22, 23]. Evaluations of the influence of the drugs and their composition on the characteristics of animal's behavior was carried out by comparing groups 3–5 with the control group (group 1), and with formalin edema (group 2) and with reference drug diclofenac sodium (group 6). Observation of the parameters of the approximate research activity of the rats in the "open field" test [22, 23] and the multi-parameter method for evaluating anxiety-phobic states according to the generally accepted method was carried out within 3 minutes [24]. The parameter of the orienting-research activity of the rats in "open field" test is characterized by a number of variables: the number of crossed squares (locomotor activity), vertical racks and surveyed openings (routine-research activity), washings (grooming), ovaries and boluses (emotional reactions) according to the generally accepted method [23, 24].

**Conflict of interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**3. Results and discussion**

The influence of the drugs under study and their composition on rat's locomotor activity (number of crossed squares). Formalin induced edema (group 2) reduced the rat's locomotor activity in 1.9 times relative to the control group (Table).

The mono-administration of rofecoxib (group 3) and licopid (group 4) was not significantly different statistically from the rats' locomotor activity of that of group 2, the findings are significantly different statistically from the control values (group 1). The composition of rofecoxib with licopid increased the rat's locomotor activity relative to groups 2–4, which did not significantly differ statistically from the reference drug (group 6), that is, there was a normal locomotor activity (see Table).

**An analysis of the rat’s orienting-research activities in "open field" test, in terms of the number of sets and explored holes, reveals the motivational component of the animal's characteristics. In this case, they try to enter into indirect contact with objects located at a distance: the rats sniffed to objects located outside the "open field".

The number of crossed squares. Formalin induced edema (group 2) contributed to...
The number of explored holes. A variety of rat's orienting-research activities is the number of examined openings – an indicator of the renal reflex, which indicates the ability of the animal to explore the "open field", in particular, to look into the openings. The number of examined openings characterizes cognitive activity of rats.

Formalin induced edema (group 2) contributed to statistically significant reduction in the number of sets to group 2 (see Table). The mono-administration of rofecoxib (group 3) there was an increase in the number of racks by 1.6 times relative to group 2, which did not significantly differ statistically from the values of both control and reference drug. The mono-administration of licopid (group 4) increased the number of sets by 1.2 times compared with group 2, and the findings were also significantly statistically different from the control values (group 1) and the reference drug (group 6). Composition of rofecoxib and licopid showed a statistically significant increase in the number of explored holes relative to the experimental groups 2–6 and remained at the level of animals in group 6 (reference drug) (see Table).

The number of explored holes. A variety of rat's orienting-research activities is the number of examined openings – an indicator of the renal reflex, which indicates the ability of the animal to explore the "open field", in particular, to look into the openings. The number of examined openings characterizes cognitive activity of rats.

Formalin induced edema (group 2) contributed to statistically significant reduction in the number of examined openings by 3.3 times in comparison with the control group. The mono-administration of rofecoxib (group 3) has contributed to a decrease in the number of examined holes in rats relative to groups 1 and 2. The mono-administration of licopid did not affect the number of explored holes in the conditions of formalin edema. Introduction of the pharmaceutical composition of rofecoxib with licopid (group 5) increased the cognitive activity of rats in 1.8 times relative to group 2, in 3.8 times relative to group 3 (mono-administration of rofecoxib). These indications did not significantly differ statistically from the control group and the index of the reference drug, that is, the introduction of this composition contributed to the normalization of vertical activity (see Table).

Emotional reactions in rats are an important characteristic of animal behavior in the "open field". The level of emotional state of rats is estimated by the number of washings (grooming), ovaries and boluses (defecations).

Cosmetic behavior of rats (grooming). Traditionally, rats devote most of their time to scrubbing their body, as compared with moving in space. Grooming closely correlates with motor activity. Therefore, in the study of medicinal products, this behavioral characteristic is particularly interesting.

Formalin induced edema shows that there was a decrease in the amount of washings by 5.1 times relative to control (group 1). The mono-administration of rofecoxib, licopid and their
pharmaceutical composition did not positively affect grooming in the conditions of formalin edema (see Table).

**Diuresis and defecation.** The level of the rat's emotional state is measured by observing the urination and defecation number. The rate of the rat's emotional stress is evaluated by these numbers.

Formalin induced edema (group 2) contributed to the reduction of urinations and defecation, in 1.2 times and 1.6 times respectively, relative to the control. The mono-administration of rofecoxib, licopid at the formalin-induced edema did not affect the number of urinations and defecations. Introduction of the composition of rofecoxib and licopid contributed to the increase in diuresis and the number of defecations movements relative to group 2 (correspondingly), which was not significantly, statistically different from the reference drug (see Table).

Previously, at the Department of Medical and Bioorganic Chemistry of Kharkiv National Medical University (KhNMU) we studied the pharmaceutical compositions of NSAIDs of different chemical structure (N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) acetamide, 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-N-2-pyridinyl-2H-I,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide, [o-(2,6-dichloro-aniline)-phenyl] acetic acid sodium salt, 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-N-(5-methyl-2-thiazolyl)-2H-I,2-benzothiazin-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide) with the psychostimulant caffeine (1,3,7-trimethylxanthine) [2–6]. The results indicated that caffeine potentiated the pharmacological effects of NSAIDs of different chemical structure. In this study, we set a goal to create a pharmaceutical composition of the NSAIDs group of coxib (rofecoxib) with a new adjuvant licopid and investigated its effect on the EBR of rats under the conditions of formalin edema, which has not been experimentally tested previously.

Earlier, employees of D.O. Alpern Department of Pathological Physiology of KhNMU studied licopid in an animal experiment: the possibility of its influence on the leukocyte reaction of peripheral blood in case of carrageenan secondary chronic inflammation was evaluated [25, 26]; studied the effect of licopid on the central link of the blood system, i.e. bone marrow hematopoiesis [27]. The results of these studies show that the use of glucosaminylmuramyl dipeptide leads to a decrease in the chronization of the process, which shows the advisability of using it to prevent chronic inflammation. The authors consider promising future studies related to the improvement of pathogenetic therapy, as well as the prevention of chronic inflammation.

**Conclusions**

A study was conducted to evaluate the effect of rofecoxib and licopid and their pharmaceutical composition on EBR indices in rats by the "open field" method under the conditions of formalin edema, which showed that the introduction of the pharmaceutical composition of rofecoxib and licopid contributed to an increase in rat's locomotor and orientation-research activity, in its indicators of emotional reactions (diuresis and defecations) compared with the mono-administration of rofecoxib.

The pharmaceutical composition of rofecoxib and lycopodis is expedient and promising for the study of anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

**References**


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