

ISSN 1025-028X

VOL. 19  
SUPPLEMENT 2  
2010

# VACCI MONITOR



Pharmacology  
Havana 2010

Celebrating the 15th Anniversary of the  
CUBAN SOCIETY OF PHARMACOLOGY

**PHARMACOLOGY**  
**Essential base of therapeutics**

**JOURNAL**  
**DEVOTED TO**  
**VACCINOLOGY**  
**AND RELATED**  
**TOPICS**

 **FINLAY**  
EDICIONES

## **IV International Congress of Pharmacology and Therapeutic**

MELIA HABANA HOTEL  
Havana City, CUBA  
December 13 - 16, 2010

.....  
**Guest Editors:**

Dr. René Delgado Hernández  
MSc. Mario Landys Chovel Cuervo  
Dra. Idania Rodeiro Guerra  
.....

Pharmacology today: A bridge between the  
traditional methods and new molecular frontiers,  
for news targets and therapeutics alternatives,  
for a rational use of the drugs

**Sponsor:**

CUBAN SOCIETY OF  
**PHARMACOLOGY**

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>Paracetamol is a highly hepatotoxic drug and an overdose requires a careful monitoring to prevent liver failure. Usually in patients with hemorrhagic dengue fever, and/or classic liver enzymes: transaminase glutamic pirúvica (TGP), transaminase glutamic oxalacética (TGO) and gamma glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), elevate and if add an excessive dose of paracetamol to treat fever, this could be the mayor increase of these enzymes. A descriptive study of cross section to identify biochemical disruptions caused by prescription of maximum dose of paracetamol in patients with a diagnosis of dengue was held in the General Diagnostic Medical Centre in the South of California, Caracas and Venezuela, in a period of time from April - August 2010. The universe was make of 48 patients and match with the sample. Among the patients that consumed paracetamol, 71.6% (34 cases), presented high TGP, TGO and GGT and in the ones that were prescribed maximum drug dose, there was a mayor increase of these enzymes. There was no remarkable influence of age and sex. In patients with hemorrhagic dengue, liver enzymes were elevated more than in the case of classic dengue and the mayor experienced alteration was the GGT.</p>   |
| <b>PFE 001-132</b><br><b>PFE-001-131</b> | <b>EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY /<br/>FARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTAL</b>  |
| <b>Chairs</b>                            | <b>Roberto Menéndez, Odalys Blanco, Idania Rodeiro, Ivones Hernandez y Mariela Guevara</b>  |
|  | Discusión de Carteles e Intercambio Científico. Presentación Oral (5 min) de Carteles Seleccionados / <i>Poster Discussion and Scientific Exchange. Oral Presentation (5 min) of Selected Posters.</i>  |
| <b>PFE 001-056</b>                       | <b>PRODUCTOS NATURALES / NATURAL PRODUCTS</b>   |
| <b>PFE 001</b>                           | <p><b>ANTINOCICEPTIVE EFFECT OF <i>Geranium schiedeanum</i> Schl. IN A MODEL OF VISCERAL PAIN IN MICE</b><br/> <b>De la O-Arciniega M<sup>1</sup></b>, Gayosso-De Lucio JA<sup>1</sup>, Castro-Torres IG<sup>2</sup>, Bautista-Ávila M<sup>1</sup>, Velázquez-González C<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Área Académica de Farmacia, Instituto de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo. Pachuca de Soto, Hidalgo, México. email: mina@uaeh.edu.mx<br/> <sup>2</sup>Facultad de Química Farmacéutica Biológica, Universidad Veracruzana. Xalapa de Enriquez, Veracruz, México.</p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> In order to contribute to the knowledge of Mexican medicinal plants, the present study was designed to investigate the antinociceptive effect of <i>Geranium schiedeanum</i> Schl., which is used in Mexican traditional medicine for the treatment of kidney pain and as antipyretic. <b>Material and Methods:</b> All experimental procedures followed the Guidelines on Ethical Standards for Investigations of Experimental Pain in Animals. Male CD1 mice (30-35 g) were used. The antinociceptive effect was evaluated in an experimental model of visceral pain induced by i.p. injection of 0.6% acetic acid in mice (writhing test). The mice (n=6) were treated intragastrically with the acetone-water (7:3) extract of aerial parts of <i>G. schiedeanum</i> Schl., (AWGs) at different doses (100, 178, 316 or 562 mg/kg), and compared with the antinociceptive effect of indomethacin (10 mg/kg), or vehicle physiological NaCl-solution (10 mL/ kg). The total number of abdominal constrictions was recorded in periods of 5 min during 30 min immediately after acetic acid administration. <b>Results and Discussion:</b> AWGs showed a dose-dependent antinociceptive effect. The higher doses of AWGs (316 and 562 mg/kg) showed the maximum antinociceptive effect (61.25 and 81.79% of inhibition, respectively) compared with vehicle, reducing significantly (<math>P&lt;0.05</math>) the number of abdominal constrictions. <b>Conclusions:</b> These results suggest that <i>G. schiedeanum</i> Schl., may have analgesic potential for treatment of pain and lend a support for traditional use of this plant as analgesic agent.</p> <p><b>References:</b> Cariño-Cortés R, et al. <i>J. Ethnopharmacol.</i> 2010; 130 (2): 216-221.</p> |
| <b>PFE 002</b>                           | <p><b>ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY OF RAW JUICE OF <i>Agave lechuguilla</i> Torrey (lechuguilla) IN CD1 MICE</b><br/> <b>Almaguer Vargas G<sup>1</sup></b>, Resendiz Esparza E<sup>1</sup>, Montejano Rodríguez JR<sup>1</sup>, Trejo García M<sup>1</sup>, Martin Gress JM<sup>1</sup>, Chehue Romero A<sup>1</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup>Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Instituto de Ciencias de la Salud. Área Académica de Farmacia, Carretera Exhacienda la Concepción s/n, Tilcuautla, Hidalgo México.<br/> email: georginaalmaguervargas@yahoo.com.mx</p>   |