Evaluation of Hypoglycemic Activity of Tramadol in Streptozotocin Induced Diabetic Rats

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Research Article

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the hypoglycemic activity of Tramadol in streptozocin induced diabetic rats. Methods: In this study, 18 albino rats (Three groups each containing six rats)were included for the study. After 4 days of streptozocin injection those rats that develop fasting blood sugar >200mg/dl will be selected for the study. The study groups will be divided as follows, Group-1 (CONTROL): Distilled water 0.5ml(oral), (STANDARD): Streptozocin (60mg/kg) i.v. and Group-3 (TEST): Streptozocin(60mg/kg) i.v.+ Tramadol(0.45mg/kg). Fasting blood glucose levels from experimental animals will be measured on 1, 3, 7, 14 and 28th day by capillary blood glucose method by using glucometer(ACUCHEK). Results: In this study after inducing diabetes with streptozotocin(60mg/kg) diabetes was induced and test drug has showed significant hypoglycemic activity comparing to standard drug Glimepiride.

Keywords: Hypoglycemic Activity, Streptozotocin.

Introduction

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia and disturbance of carbohydrate, protein, and fat metabolism along with long-term complications affecting the retina, kidney, and nervous system¹. Since Insulin and antidiabetic drugs can cause hypoglycemia so it's necessary to know the hypoglycemic effect of other commonly used drugs in diabetes like tramadol. Tramadol induces hypoglycemia by 2 acceptable complementary mechanisms by binding to mu opioid receptors (MOR) and inhibition of reuptake of noradrenaline and serotonin².

Objective

To evaluate the hypoglycemic activity of Tramadol in streptozocin induced diabetic rats.

Materials and Methods

Source of Data

■ Swiss albino rats weighing around 150 g – 200g of either sex are randomly selected from central animal facility, J S S Medical College, Mysore.

Inclusion Criteria

- 1. Swiss albino rat weighing 200 g-300g of either sex.
- 2. Animals acclimatized to the conditions of experiments 24 hours prior to the experimentation.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Pregnant animals. 2. Diseased animals.

Chemicals Used

Tramadol, Streptozotocin, Glimepiride, Distilled water **Instruments**

Glucometer(ACUCHEK)⁴, Syringe.

Methodology

In this study, 18 albino rats (Three groups each containing six rats)were taken from Central animal Facility JSSMC, Mysore. After 4 days of streptozocin ip injection rats whose blood glucose level was >200mg/dl were selected for the study. The study groups was divided as follows, Group-1 (CONTROL): Distilled water 0.5ml (oral), Group-2 (STANDARD) :Streptozocin (60mg/kg) i.p +Glimepiride0.4mg/kg) p.o and Group-3 (TEST): Streptozocin (60mg/kg) i.p. + Tramadol(0.45mg/kg) i.p. Fasting blood glucose levels of experimental animals were measured on 7, 14 and 28th day by using glucometer(ACUCHEK). The results were expressed in mg/dl.

Result analysis

The effect of the drug under study was presented by calculating mean and SD of the outcome parameters. One way Anova was applied to see the differences between any two groups at a time. Test of significance were carried out at 5%level.SPSS for windows (version 21) was applied in the statistical analysis.

| Table 1. Hypog | lycemic activity | v of Tramadol | in di | fferent rat groups |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|
| Table 1. Hypog. | i yeenine activit | y or rrainador | m ur | mercini rat groups |

| | Mean±SD Day 1 | Day 14 | Day 21 | Day 28 |
|----------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Control | 430.8±49.18 | 381.5±62.05 | 378.83±79.25 | 375.66±31.36 |
| Standard | 438±94.03 | 100±13.79 | 85±9.57 | 86.5±13.66 |
| Test | 429±56.1 | 346.1±87.82 | 296.8±57.35 | 244.65±40.02 |

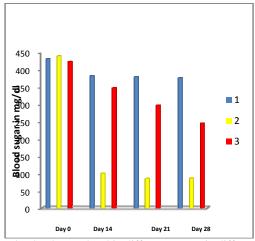


Figure 1: Blood sugar level in different groups in different days

Discussion

Tramadol is the most commonly used analgesic in Diabetes⁵. The hypoglycemic activity of Tramadol is compared to the standard drug Glimepiride. Tramadol shows hypoglycemic activity by acting on binding to mu opioid receptors (MOR) and inhibition of reuptake of noradrenaline and serotonin. Glimepiride is a standard drug to which tramadol is compared. Tramadol shows maximum of 55% of hypoglycemic activity of Glimepiride on day 28th. This proves that tramadol can be a good analgesic substitute in Diabetics with minimal adverse effects meanwhile has to be given carefully in patients with risk of hypoglycemia.

Conclusion

In this study after inducing diabetes with streptozotocin(60mg/kg) diabetes was induced and test drug has showed significant hypoglycemic activity comparing to standard drug Glimepiride. So the results conclude that Tramadol has hypoglycemic activity which should be carefully substituted in diabetics.

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