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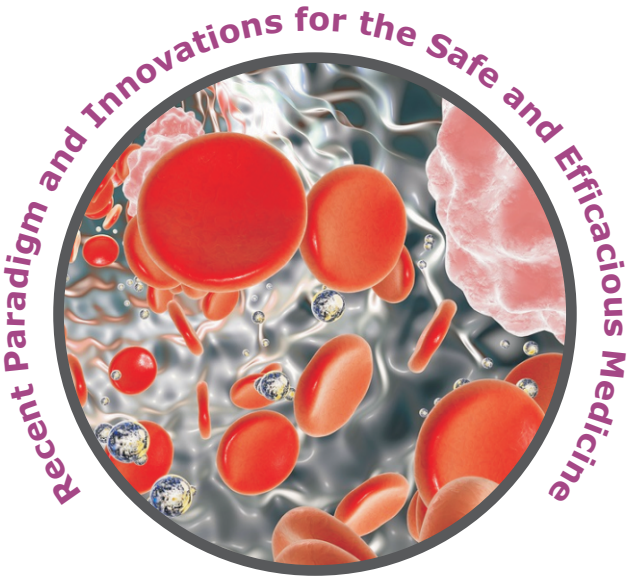

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PH-01

EFFECT OF CALORIC VESTIBULAR STIMULATION ON BRAIN NEUROTRANSMITTERS IN A MPTP-INDUCED MOUSE MODEL OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

The Parkinson disease is a slow progressive, degenerative disease of nervous system associated with damage of dopaminergic neurons in the brain. Though PD was mainly due to damage of damage of dopaminergic system, other neuro-transmitters also effected during PD and contribute to non-motor symptoms of PD. The current study was undertaken to observe the effect of caloric vestibular stimulation on brain neurotransmitters in a MPTP-induced mouse model of Parkinson's disease. 24 healthy, adult male Swiss albino mice with body weight ranging between 25 - 40g were used in the study. The middle ear cavity of the mice was irrigated with hot (40°C) water. 0.5 ml of water was taken in 5 ml syringe with the needle removed. The ear was irrigated with water drop by drop, using the syringe. After 30 days of experimental period, the animals were fasted overnight and sacrificed by cervical decapitation and neuro-transmitter levels were estimated. The present study provides evidence for beneficial effects of caloric vestibular stimulation in limiting the changes in neuro-transmitter levels in Parkinson's disease. We recommend further detailed studies in this area to understand the mechanism of action and to recommend vestibular stimulation as an adjunctive therapy in the management of Parkinson's disease.

PH-02

DEVELOPMENT OF PICTOGRAMS FOR PATIENT EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Aim was to understand and analyse concept of pictogram in educating patients and to develop Pictograms for Patient Education. One of the sources of poor health outcomes is the lack of compliance with the prescribed treatment plans, often due to communication barriers between healthcare professionals and patients. Pictograms are a form of communication that conveys meaning through its pictorial resemblance to a physical object or an action. Pharmaceutical pictograms are often associated with a better comprehension of treatment regimens, although their use is still subject to limitations. This study aims to understand and analyse concept of pictogram in educating patients and to develop pictograms for patient education. Methodology includes collecting information on use of pictograms in patient education through primary and secondary data collection methods, analysis of collected information to understand role of pictogram in patient education and development of designs of pictograms and its evaluation.

PH-03

EFFECT OF CALORIC VESTIBULAR STIMULATION ON BRAIN NEUROTRANSMITTERS IN A ROTENONE-INDUCED MOUSE MODEL OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

The Parkinson disease is a slow progressive, degenerative disease of nervous system associated with damage of dopaminergic neurons in the brain. Though PD was mainly due to damage of damage of dopaminergic system, other neurotransmitters also effected during PD and contribute to non-motor symptoms of PD. The current study was