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RISPERIDONE COMBINED XIAO HUAN TANG EFFECT ON HIGH ACTIVITY AND PREFERENCES BEHAVIOR OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIA MICE

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Objective: To investigate the effect of risperidone and (or) Xiao Huan Tang on activity and preferences behavior of glutamate dysfunction mice model.

Methods: 70 kunming mice were randomly divided into 5 groups, one group as blank group. Rest groups intraperitoneal injection MK-801(0.072mg/ml, 5ml/kg/day) continuously 14 day, then randomly numbered: model group, risperidone group, Xiao Huan Tang group and risperidone combined Xiao Huan Tang group. Gavaged corresponding drugs for each group one month, at the same time observe high activities and changes in the preferences of five groups.

Results: Compared with the blank group, activity of model groups was increased (36.8±16.2 vs blank group 11.3±14.5, $P<0.05$). After gavaged one month, model groups of high activity was decreased, especially risperidone combined Xiao Huan Tang group. There was no statistical meaning in inquiry activity of five groups ($P > 0.05$). Compared with model group, latent period of step-through test was prolonged 34.1s ($P<0.05$), of step-down test was prolonged 20.2s in risperidone combined Xiao Huan Tang group.

Conclusion: the combination of Xiao Huan Tang and risperidone can suppress the high activity, prolong harmed memory time, and protect preference behavior of schizophrenia mice.

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