P21 ANTIEMETIC EFFECT OF YAHOM EXTRACTS IN DOGS

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Effects of three Yahom extracts were investigated for antiemetic activity against emesis induced by orally given of 150 mg tartar emetic or subcutaneously injected of 0.083 mg/kg apomorphine in healthy mongrel dogs. The extract of Intarajuk at the doses of 112.3, 224.6 and 449.2 mg p.o. exhibited significant protection while the extracts of Nawakote and Prasaatthong at the equivalent doses were not significant effective against tartar emetic-induced emesis. The antiemetic effect of Intarajuk at the doses of 112.3 and 224.6 mg were comparable to the effect of 10-20 mg metoclopramide, a D_2-receptor antagonist, whereas Intarajuk extract at the dose of 449.2 mg showed 100% inhibition of emesis. All Yahom extracts were ineffective against apomorphine-induced emesis. However the extracts of Intarajuk and Nawakote attenuated the severity of apomorphine-induced emesis. Metoclopramide but not ondansitron, an 5-HT_3-receptor antagonist, exhibited significant inhibition of apomorphine-induced emesis. The results suggested that the extracts of Yahom, particularly Intarajuk could be the effective antiemetic.The mechanism of antiemetic effect possibly involved D_2-receptor, 5-HT_3-receptor, H_1-receptor, or M-receptor, further study is needed. Preclinical study of toxicity was suggested to confirm the safety of Yahom extracts before clinical investigation will be conducted.

Key words: Yahom extract, antiemetic, metoclopramide