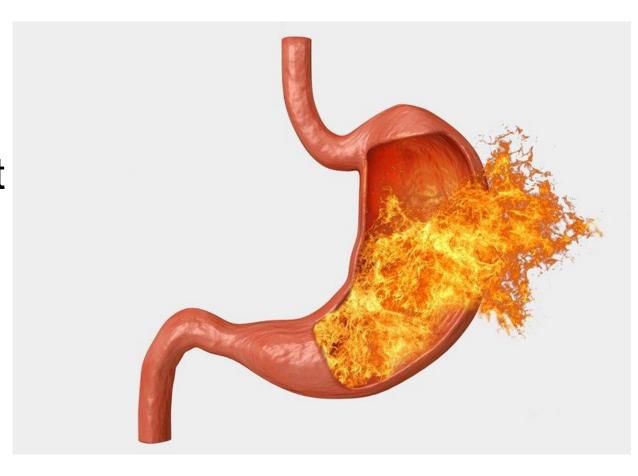
### **Content**

- Introduction
- Cause of ulcer
- Symptoms of ulcer
- Type of ulcer
- Classification of anti-ulcer drug
- Preclinical evaluation
- In vivo
- In vitro



### Introduction

- Peptic ulcer is one of the most prevalent chronic gastrointestinal disorder.
- Gastric ulcer may located at the stomach duodenum.
- Stomach ulcer are called peptic ulcer's and intestine ulcer are called duodenal ulcers.



- Ulcers occurs due the imbalance between the offensive(gastic acid secretion) and defensive(gastric mucosal integrity) factors.
- A peptic ulcer is a sore on the lining of your stomach, small intestine or esophagus.
- A peptic ulcer in the stomach is called a gastric ulcer.

### **Causes Of Ulcer**

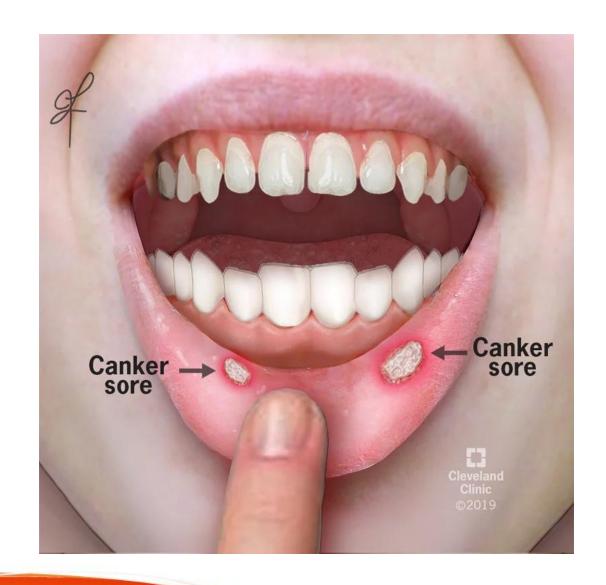
- Helobacter pylori infection
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug( NSAIDs) eg. Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Naproxen.
- Excess stomach acid production
- Smoking
- Stress
- Alochol
- Spicy or acidic food

# **Symptom Of Ulcer**

- Burning sensation
- Pain in the middle of the Abdomen
- Nausea or vomiting
- Bloating stomach
- Heart burn(burning sensation in the chest)

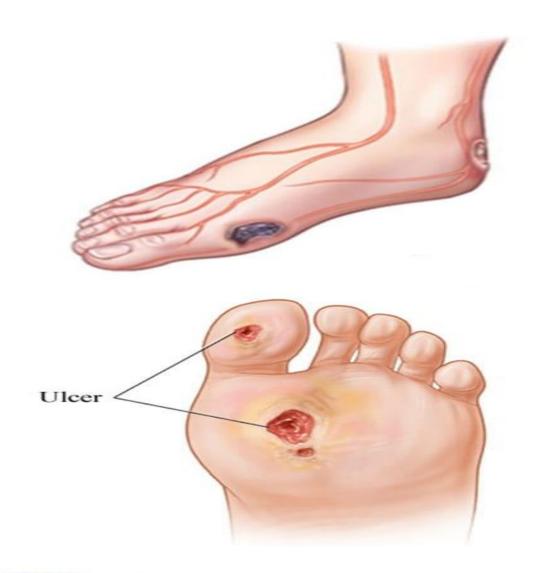
# **Type Of Ulcer**

 Mouth Ulcer - Also known as canker sores, these are painful, shallow sores that appear on the inside of the mouth.



### **Arterial Ulcer**

 Caused by poor circulation due to narrowed or blocked arteries, these ulcer often appear on the feet,toes,heels.



### **Diabetic Ulcer**

 Common in people with diabetes, these ulcer often occur on the feet due to nerve damage and poor circulation.

#### **Stress Ulcer -**

 Severe physical stress such as from surgery injury or critical illness can lead to stress ulcer in the stomach or small intestine.



### **Corneal Ulcer**

These occur on the surface of the eye's cornea and can result from infection injuries or underlying condition.

#### **Gential Ulcer -**

Sexually transmitted infection(STIs) like herpes and syphilis can cause ulcer in the gential area.

#### **Ischemic Ulcer -**

These ulcer develop due to inadequate blood supply to a particular area of the body often seen in people with peripheral artery diseases.

### Classification Of Anti-ulcer Drug

- H2 receptor antagonist Cimetidine, Famotidine, Ranitidine
- Proton pump inhibitors Omeprazole, Pantoprazole, Rabeprazole.
- Anticholinergics Pirenzepine, Telenzepine
- Prostaglandin analouge Misoprostal
- Antacids Sodium bicarbonate, Aluminum hydroxide gel Pepto-Bismol.
- Ulcer protective Sucralfate, Colloidal bismuth subcitrate.
- Anti H-pylori Amoxicillin, Metronidazole, Clarithromycin.





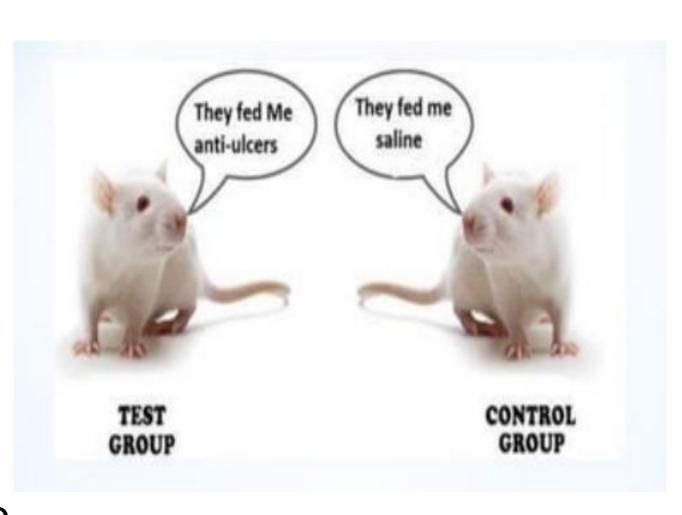
# PRECLINICAL EVALUATION



### Ideal Animal For Screening of anti-ulcer Drug

#### RATS because

- Of continuous secreation of acid.
- Glandular portion of Rat stomach analogous to body of stomach in man both anatomically and functionally.
- Guinea pigs are used when Histamine is used to induce ulcer.



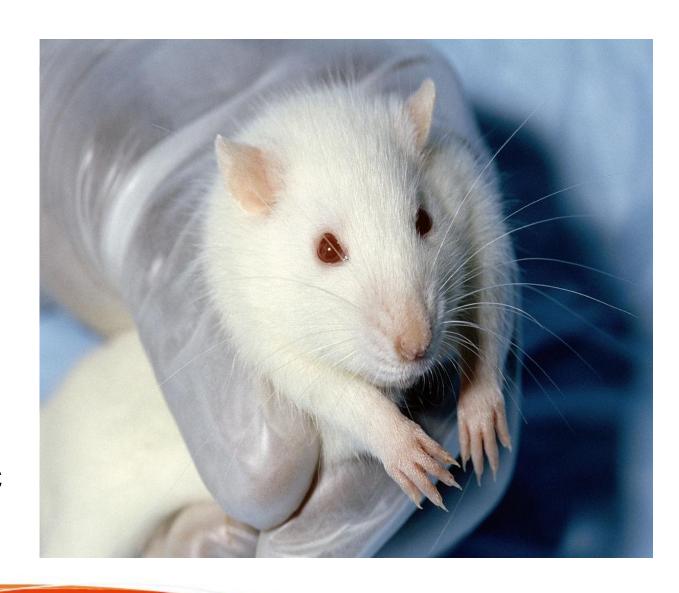
### **In Vitro Method**

- Gastrin Binding Assay
- Tiotidine Binding Assay
- H+/K+ ATPase Inhibition Assay



### **In Vivo Method**

- Pylorus ligation in rats
- Histamine-induce Gastric Ulcer
- Ethanol-induce mucosal damage
- NSAIDs-induce Gastric lesions
- Acetic acid-induce Gastric Ulcer
- Stress ulcer model



# **Pylorus Ligation In Rats**

**Aim-** Study of Anti-ulcer Activity of Drug using Pyloric Ligation Rat Model.

Requirements- Animal: Wistar rats (150-170g)

Drug: Cimetidine, Ranitidine (15mg/kg)

Saline: 0.1NaOH

Equipment: Scissor, suturing needle, thread, cord bord, centrifugation tubes.

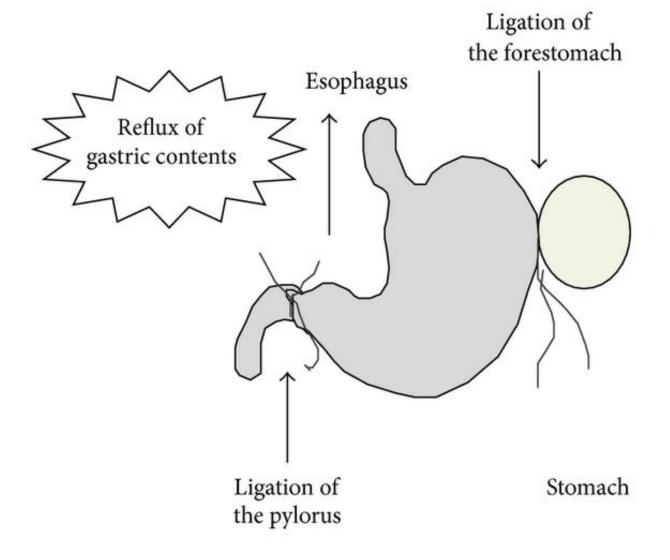
### **Procedure**

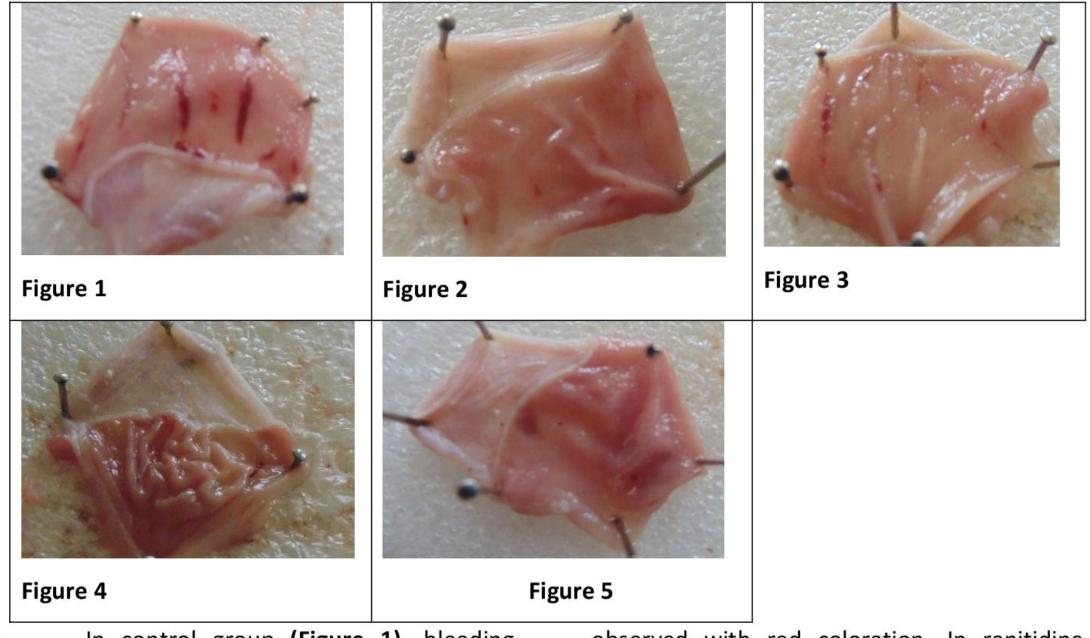
- 150-200 g Wistar rats are fasted for 48hr but having acess to drinking water.
- During this time, they are to be housed single in cages with raised bottom of wide wire mesh in order to avoid coprophagy.
- 10 animals to be used per dose and as controls.under ether anesthesia an midline abdominal incision has to be made.

- Pylorus is ligated without damaging its blood supply.
  Stomach is replaced and abdominal wall closed with sutures.
- Test compounds are given either orally or injected S.C.
- The animal are placed in plastic cylinder with an inner diameter of 45mm being closed on both ends by wire mesh.
- After 17-19 hr the animals are sacrificed by CO2 anesthesia.
- The stomach is removed, contents of the stomach are drained into a graduated centrifuge tube and subjected to analysis for pH, free and total acidity carbohydrates:protein ratio etc.
- Along the greater curvature the stomach has to be opened and pinned on a cork plate.

 The mucosa to be examined with help of a stereomicroscope.







In control group (Figure 1), bleeding observed with red coloration. In ranitidine

### **Evaluation**

Ulcer severity- 0 = No ulcer

1 = Superficial ulcer

2 = Deep ulcer

3 = Perforation

Ulcer index- (UN+US+UP)/10

UN is average number of ulcer per animal

US is average severity score

UP is percentage of animal with ulcer

 Ulcer index of test drug compared with control group to detect anti-ulcer effect of test drug.

#### Observation table:

Gro- up	BW	Dose (mg/ kg)	Vol (ml)	pH	Acidity (mEq/l/100g)		Gastric erosion				Ulcer Index	% Ulcer Protecti
							Ulcer score					on
					Free	Total	0	1	2	3		
_	_	-			-		_		Н	-		
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# Histamine-Induce gastric ulcer

**Principal-** Gastric acid secreation is increased when histamine is administered intraperitoneal.

**Procedure-** 300-400g guinea pig are taken, fasted for 36 hours before experiment only give water.

- 1ml of histamine acid phosphate was administered by i.p.
- Promethazine hydrochloride 5mg was injected i.p. 15 min before and after15min histamine to protect the animal against histamine toxicity.

- The standard/test drug were administered s.c. 45min before the histamine injection.
- After 4 hour, guinea pig were sacrificed and stomach dissected out.
- Stomch was open along the greater curvature ulcer were identified.

### Evaluation - ulcer scoring

Type0 - No visible ulcer

Type1 - 10 or less small ulcer 1-3mm in diameter

Type2 - 11 more ulcer 1-3 mm in diameter

Type3 - 1 or more ulcer 4-6 mm in diameter

- Type4 1 or more ulcer 7mm or more in diameter
- Type5 Perforation of the gastric wall

- Produces 100% gastic ulceration.
- Increased volume of gastric acid secreation.

# Ethanol-induced Mucosal damage

**Principal-** Ethanol being a necrotizing agent damage the superficial epithelial layers and inhibits the release of mucosal prostaglandins.

#### Procedure-

- Wistar rats weighing 150-200 grams are taken
- Fasted for 18hours before experiments water ad libitum.
- Rats are given test drugs or standard drug orally.
- 30min later 1ml/200gm of 99.80% alcohol is administered orally.
- After 1hour rats are sacrificed and stomach dissected out.
- Severity score and ulcer index are calculated.