

## INTRAPERITONEAL ADMINISTRATION OF SALICYLATE DOSE-DEPENDENTLY PREVENTS STRESS-INDUCED ULCER FORMATION IN RATS

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Stress has an important role in the induction of gastroduodenal injury. It was reported that oxygen free radicals played a role in the pathogenesis of this injury. Although some other antioxidant compounds and calcium channel blockers were examined in ulcer models, salicylate has not been tested for its gastroprotective effect in ulcer models by now. In the present study, intraperitoneal administration of 10, 25 and 50 mg/kg of salicylate dose-dependently prevented ulcer formation in obligatory immobilization model in rats. This protective effect of salicylate was found more potent than that of ranitidine for all doses tested. As expected, peroral (by gavage) administration of salicylate at 50 mg/kg exacerbated the ulcer score, in comparison with the control.

**Key words:** *salicylate, stress ulcer, free radicals*

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