## IMPROVED COGNITION IN STREPTOZOTOCIN-RAT MODEL OF SPORADIC ALZHEIMER DISEASE AFTER ORAL GALACTOSE TREATMENT

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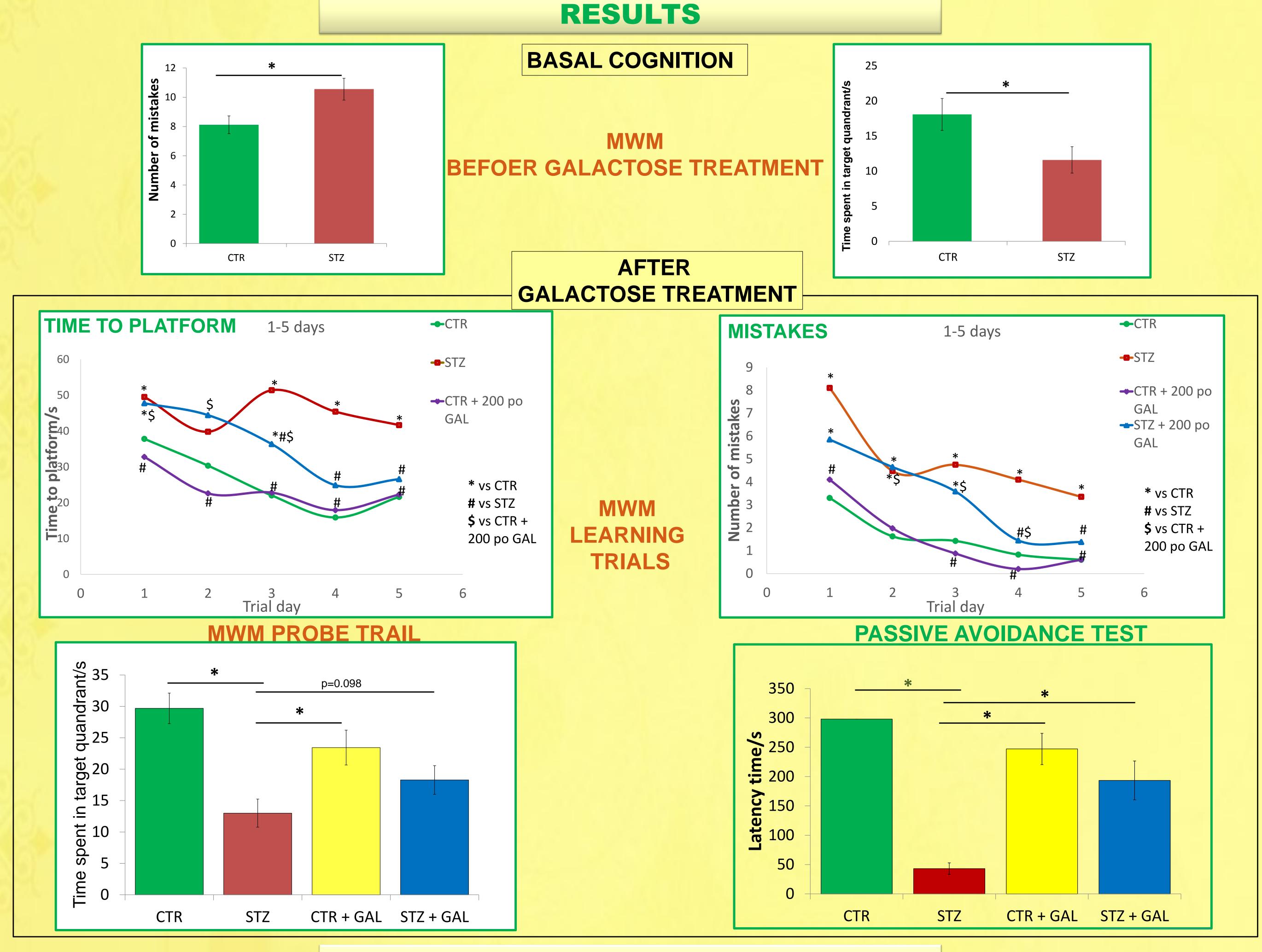
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## **OBJECTIVES**

Streptozotocin intracerebroventricularly-treated rats (STZ-icv) have been proposed as a non-transgenic model of sporadic Alzheimer disease (sAD) which demonstrate cerebral glucose hypometabolism and cognitive deficits. Galactose can serve as an alternative energy source and our previous research showed that its oral administration prevented STZ-icv-induced cognitive deficits. We aimed to explore whether chronic oral galactose treatment can improve already developed cognitive deficits in STZ-icv rat model.

## **MATHERIAL AND METHODS**

Adult male Wistar rats were given STZ-icv (3 mg/kg) while controls received vehicle only. Oral galactose treatment (200 mg/kg) was initiated 1 month after icv injections and continued for 2 months on daily basis until sacrifice (long-term). Cognitive functions were tested by Morris Water Maze (MWM, before and after galactose treatment) and Passive Avoidance (PA, after galactose treatment) tests at the end of galactose treatment. Data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis/Mann-Whitney U-test (p<0.05).



## CONCLUSION

Chronic oral galactose treatment normalized STZ-icv induced cognitive deficits, which should be further explored as a possible new strategy in nutrient-dependent sAD treatment.

