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Summary
Histopathology of nervous tissue in SJL/J mice with induced eae (experimental allergic encephalomyelitis) following chronic cortisone treatment. EAE (Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis), animal model for human MS (Multiple Sclerosis) was induced in SJL/J female mice by repeated administration of MBP (Myelin Basic Protein), the main component of the myelin sheath. The immunisation induced a remitting non-relapsing form of disease, which mimics closely the clinical manifestations of human multiple sclerosis (MS). In the present study, animals were divided into four treatment groups, negative control (no MBP immunisation), reference group (induced EAE, no therapy), Dexamethasone group (induced EAE + chronic Dexamethasone treatment in drinking water) and Deflazacort group (induced EAE + chronic Deflazacort treatment in drinking water). Animals were weighed and examined for development of clinical symptoms daily from the first immunisation (day 0) for approximately 2 months. The severity of EAE was scored clinically on a scale of 0 to 5. At the end of the study animals were deeply anaesthetised, perfused with formalin trough the heart, and spinal cord and brain were removed, embedded in paraffin wax and cut to 5 µm in thickness, stained with hematoxylin&eosin, and examined. In the present communication we report the results of these analyses.

Key words: EAE, Cortisone, Desametazone, Deflazacort, CNS.