

تهتم لدراسة الحالية بعمل تقييم للدور العلاجي لعنصر السيلينيوم في حالة السمية المتأخرة الناتجة عن التعرض للسمية الحادة من المبيد البيروثيرويدي " الديلتاميثرين" وكذلك دراسة اثر هذه السمية علي مستويات بعض الرسل العصبية الامينية.وقد اظهرت النتائج عدم وجود دلائل مؤكدة عن الدور العلاجي للسيلينيوم في مثل هذه الحالة.

Abstract: The present study was designed to investigate the therapeutic effect of selenium on delayed deltamethrin (DM) neurotoxicity. Animals under investigation were treated with a single acute dose of deltamethrin (111.25 mg/100 g body weight). The therapeutic effect of selenium has been evaluated by administration of a daily dose either individually or in antioxidant preparation (Antox) for a period of three weeks. Acute deltamethrin intoxication induced marked alterations in the brain and blood levels of monoamines and free amino acids as well as acetylcholinesterase activity. Selenium supplementation, either individually (DMS) or in antioxidant preparation (DMA), showed a considerable ability to attenuate some but not all signs of delayed deltamethrin neurotoxicity. Among the two Se-supplemented groups, it was difficult to see a clear therapeutic effect. DMA showed the best results in others reflecting different mechanisms of action. These therapeutic effects seemed to be time dependent.