

Pharmacological interaction between NSAIDs with clomipramine and risperidone in mice visceral pain

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Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) possess as primary action mechanism the inhibition of cyclooxygenases (COX-1, COX-2, and COX-3), thus producing a decreasing prostaglandin synthesis. This study was designed to evaluate whether the antinociception induced by NSAIDs could be modulated by clomipramine or risperidone using a chemical model of inflammatory acute visceral pain, the abdominal acetic acid induced a writhing test in mice. Dose-response curves, intraperitoneal, or intrathecal for the antinociceptive activity displayed by ketoprofen, piroxicam, nimesulide, parecoxib, and paracetamol were analyzed in order to obtain the ED50 of each drug. Pretreatment of mice with either clomipramine or risperidone, increased antinociceptive potency of ketoprofen, piroxicam, nimesulide, parecoxib, and paracetamol, expressed by a decrease in the values of antinociceptive ED50. The results that were obtained are in line with those where the inhibition of CO