

ALOE EXTRACT USED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE PROCESS OF BRAIN  
COMPENSATION -- AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANIMALS.

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Published in the Russian Journal of Neuropathological Science (Zhurnal Neoropathologii Psikhatrii), pages 1815-19 in 1970, written in Russian with a summary in English, quoted below:

"The question under study was the influence of cerebrolysin, vit. B<sub>12</sub> and B<sub>6</sub>, extract of aloe and prefizone on the formative brain processes in normal newborn animals and those born in asphyxia. The authors used morphological and histological methods: the determination of the growing activity of brain capillaries and the mitotic division of nervous cells in the cortex, cerebellum and the density of the capillary network at the cortex. The noxious influence of asphyxia on the developing brain was expressed in a significant drop in the activity of formative processes. A HIGH STIMULATING EFFECT ON THE BRAIN WAS MARKED IN INTRODUCTION OF CEREBROLYSIN, VIT. B<sub>12</sub> AND EXTRACT OF ALOE. The convened study permitted to display not only the stimulating mechanisms of therapeutic drugs on the growing brain, but to ground the expediency of their use in clinical practice for the treatment of cerebral disorders in children."

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