

Protective Effect of Formulations of Lecithin (LEC) and
Aspirin (ASA) in HCl-Challenged Rats

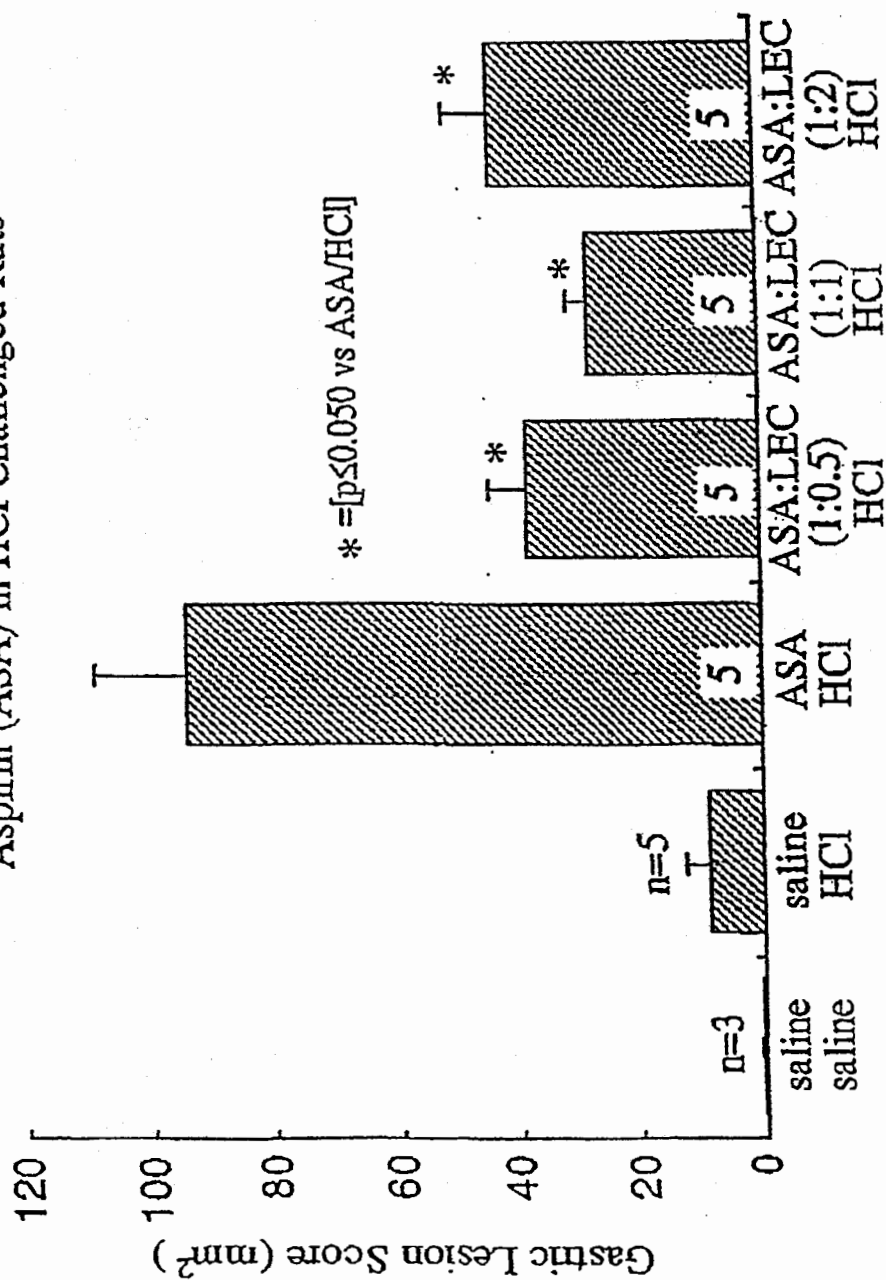


FIG. 1

Protective Effect of Formulations of Lecithin (LEC)
and Indomethacin (INDO)

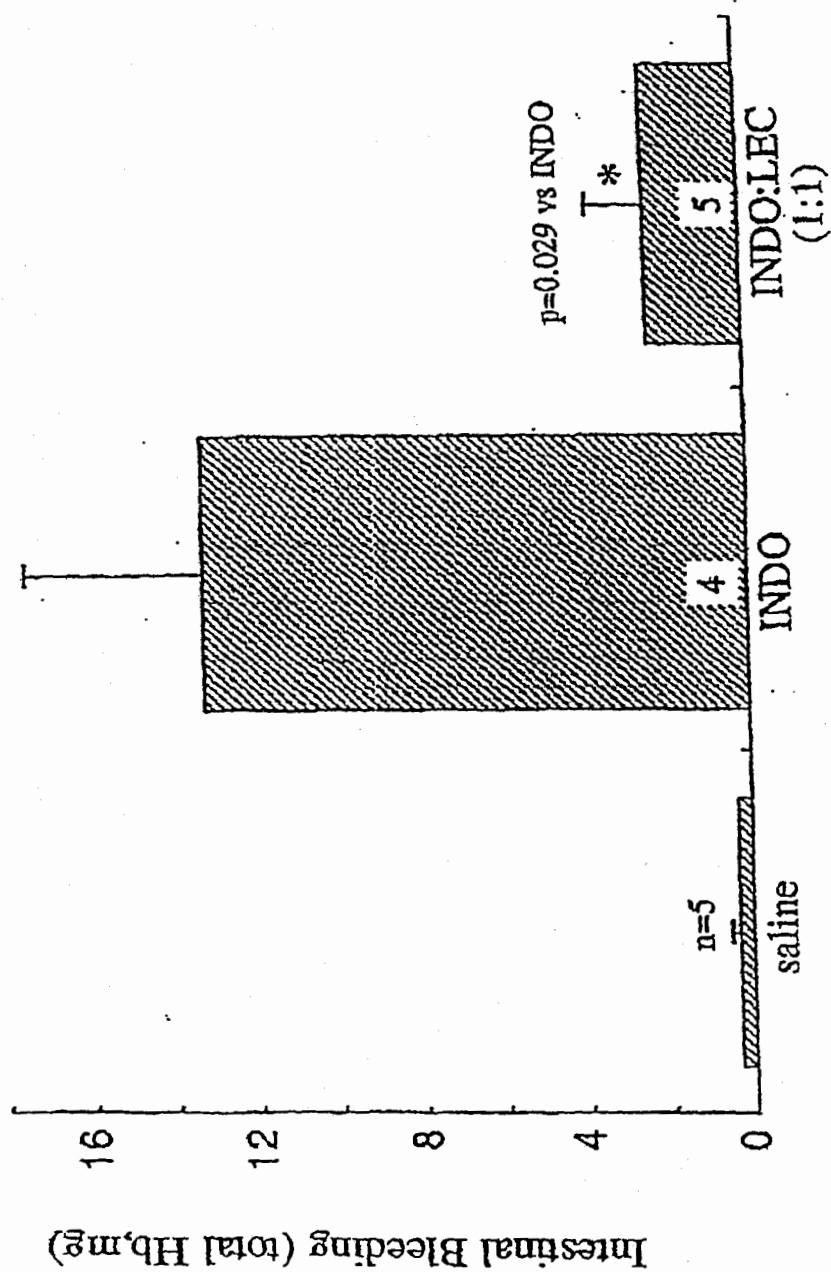


FIG. 2

Protective Effect of Formulations of Lecithin (LEC)
and Ibuprofen (IBU)

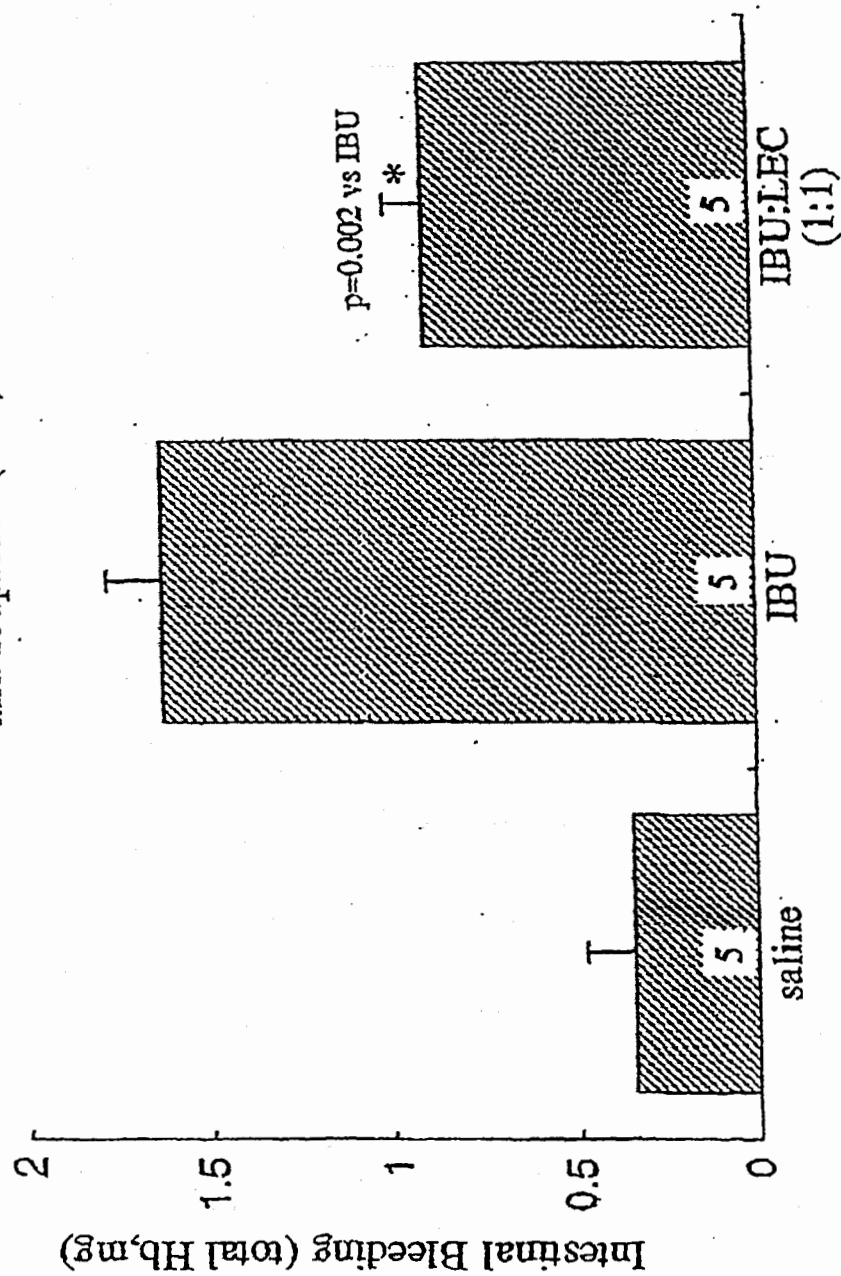


FIG. 3

Analgesic Activity of Aspirin (ASA, 10 mg/kg)
± Lecithin (LEC) in Rats

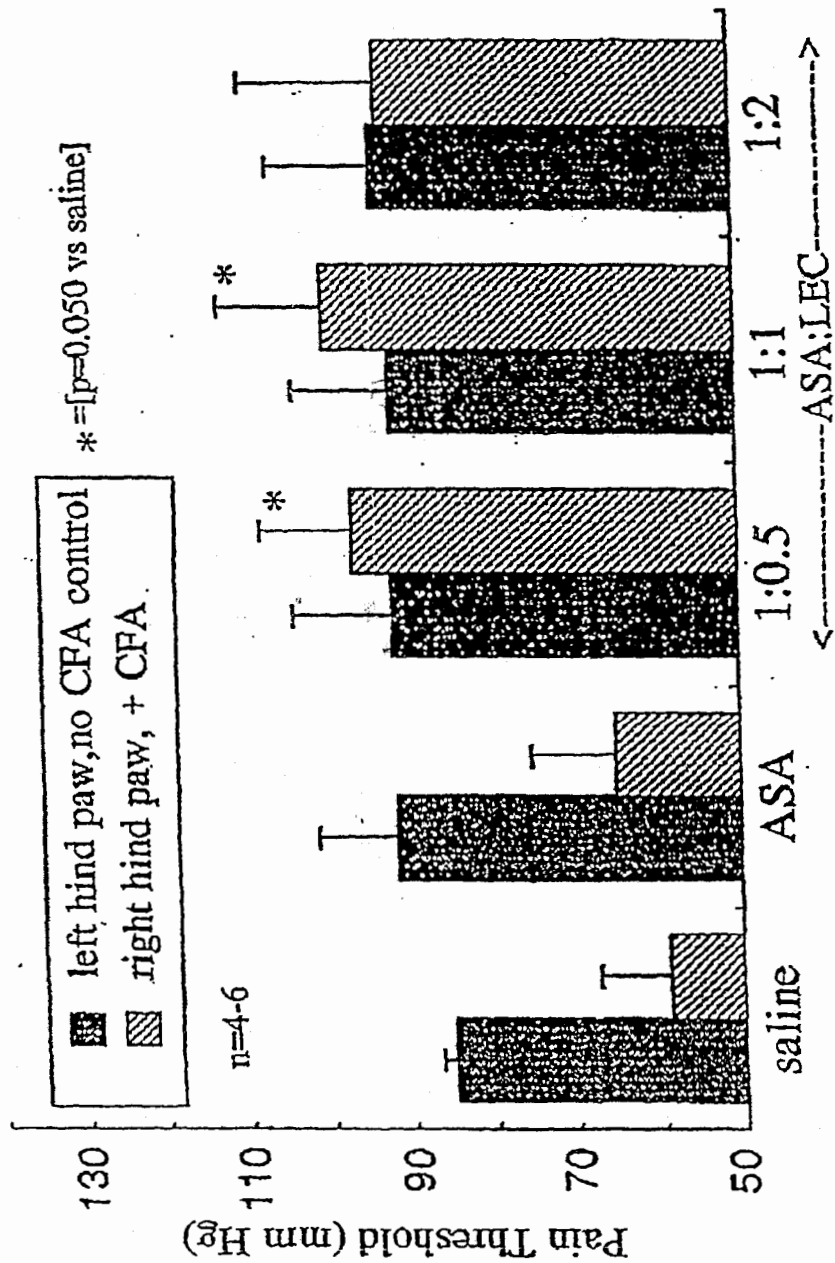


FIG. 4

Analgesic Activity of Ibuprofen (IBU, 25 mg/kg)
± Lecithin (LEC) in Rats

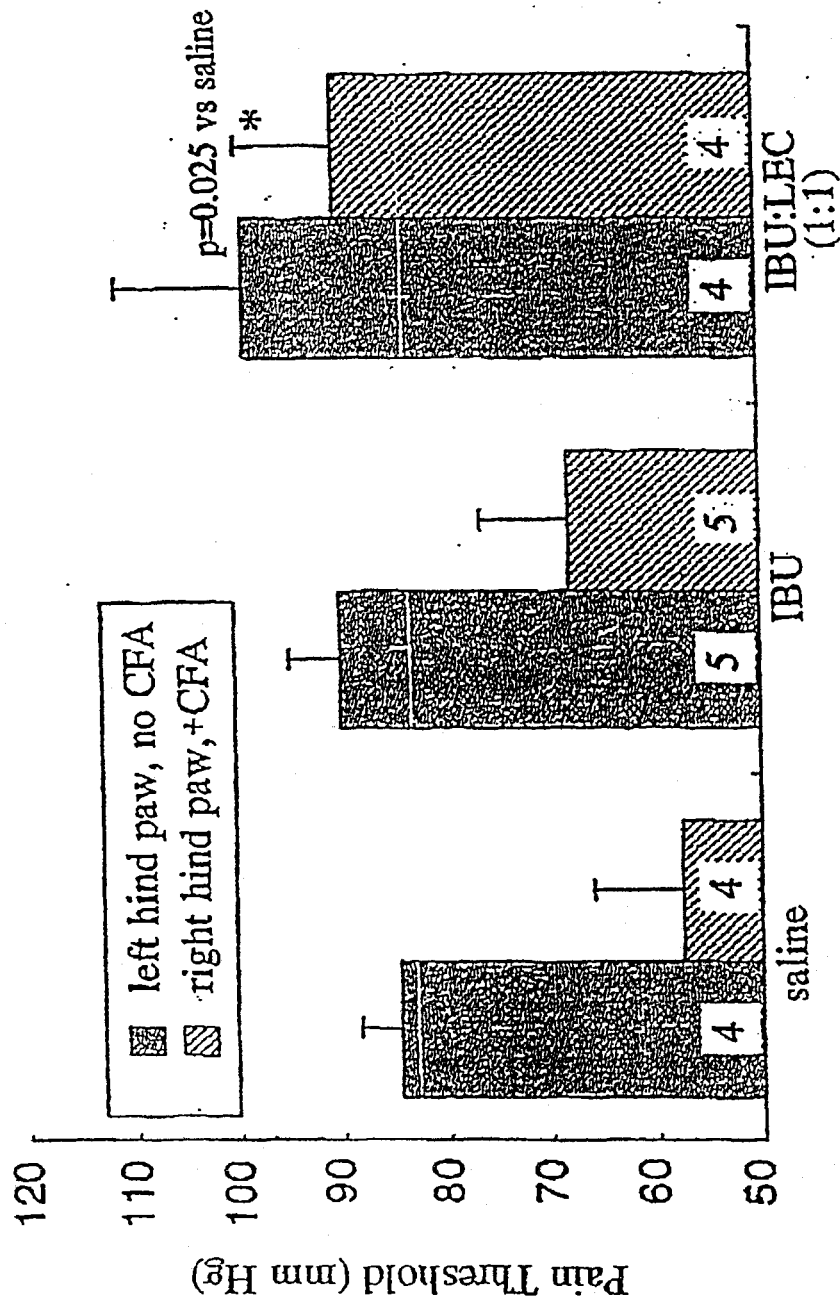
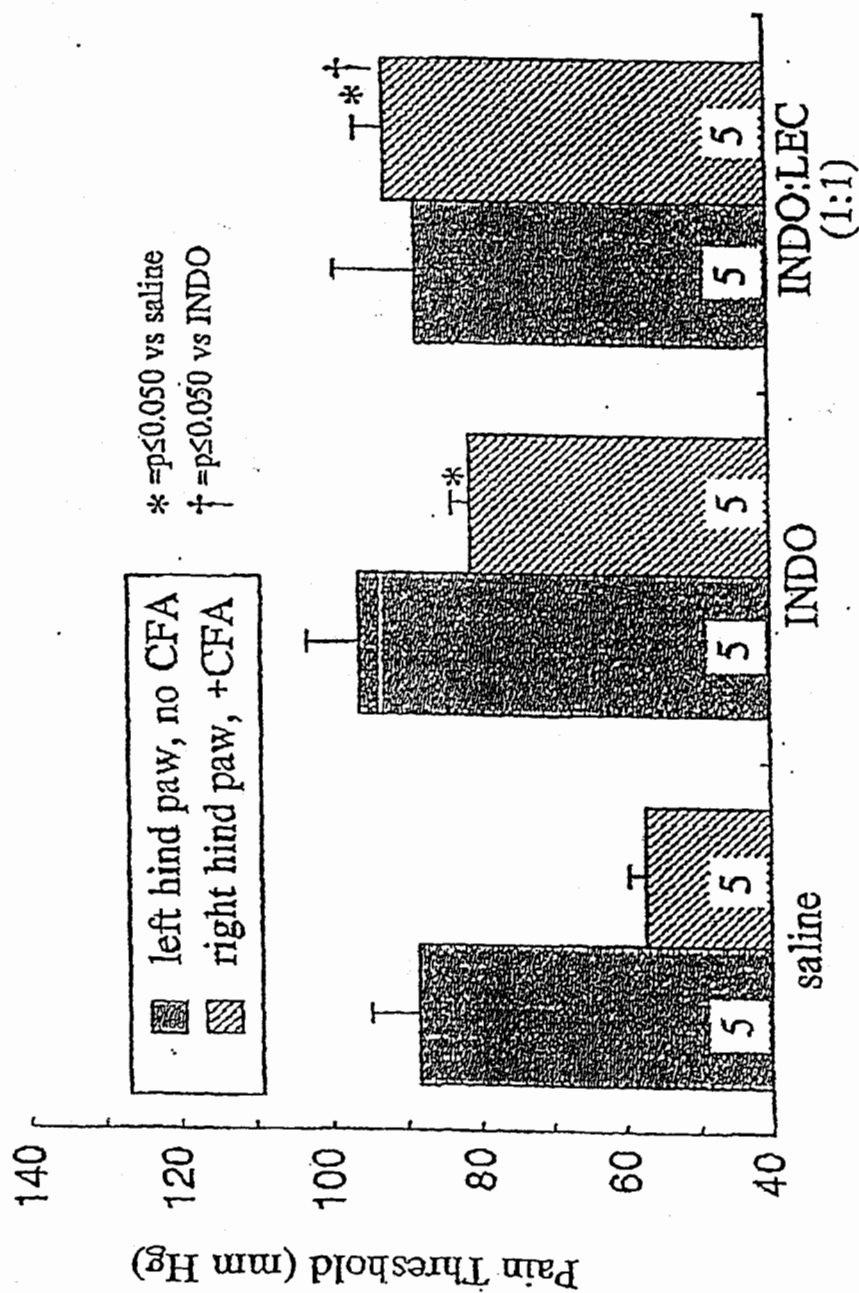


FIG. 5

Analgesic Activity of Indomethacin (INDO, 4 mg/kg)
± Lecithin (LEC) in Rats



F16.6

Hyperalgesia (assessed by Randall Selitto technique) Induced by Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) is Reversed by Treatment with PC-Ibuprofen and

Ibuprofen

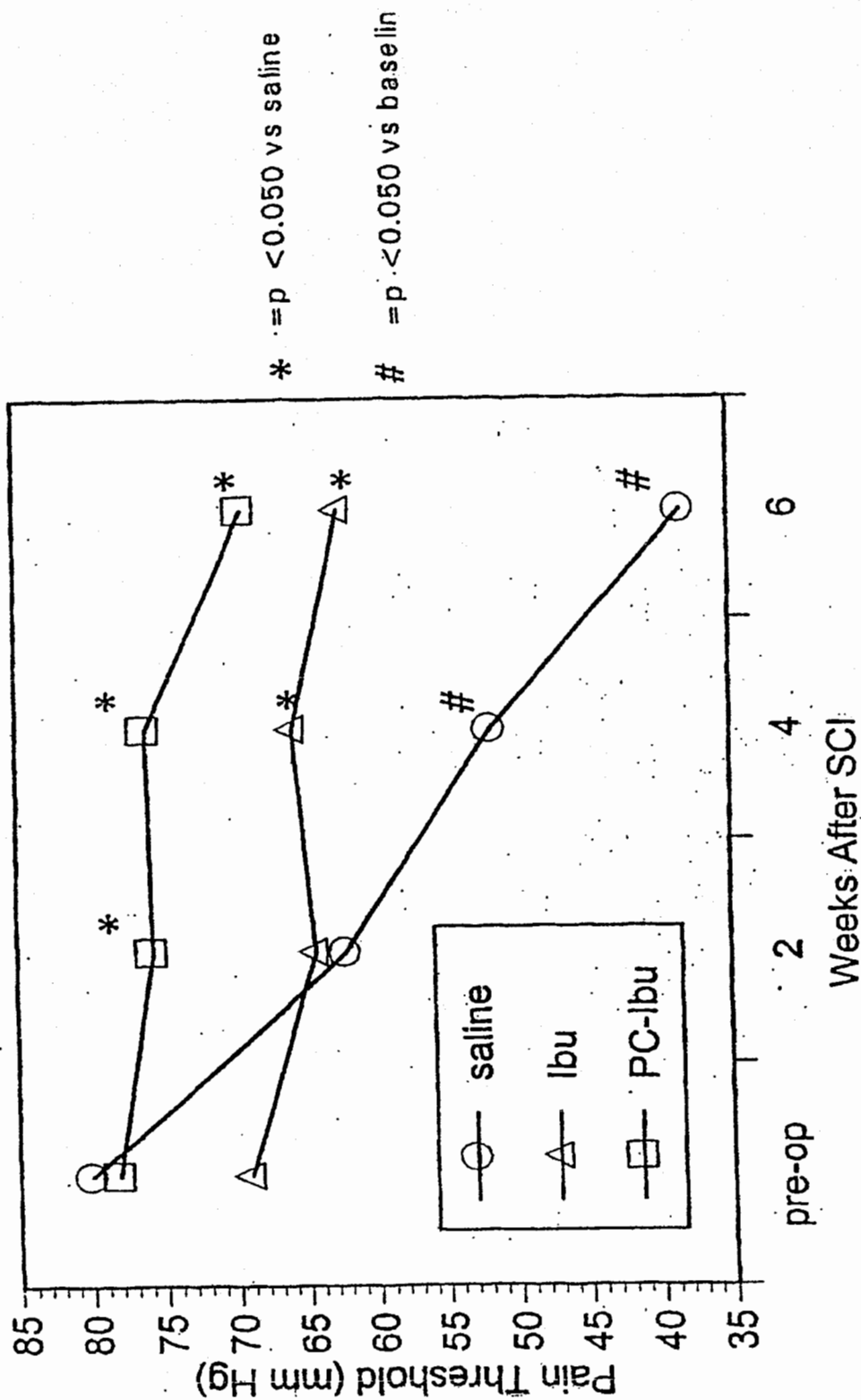


FIG. 7A

Hyperalgesia (assessed by Randall Siletto technique)
Induced by Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) is Reversed by
Treatment with PC-Ibuprofen and Ibuprofen

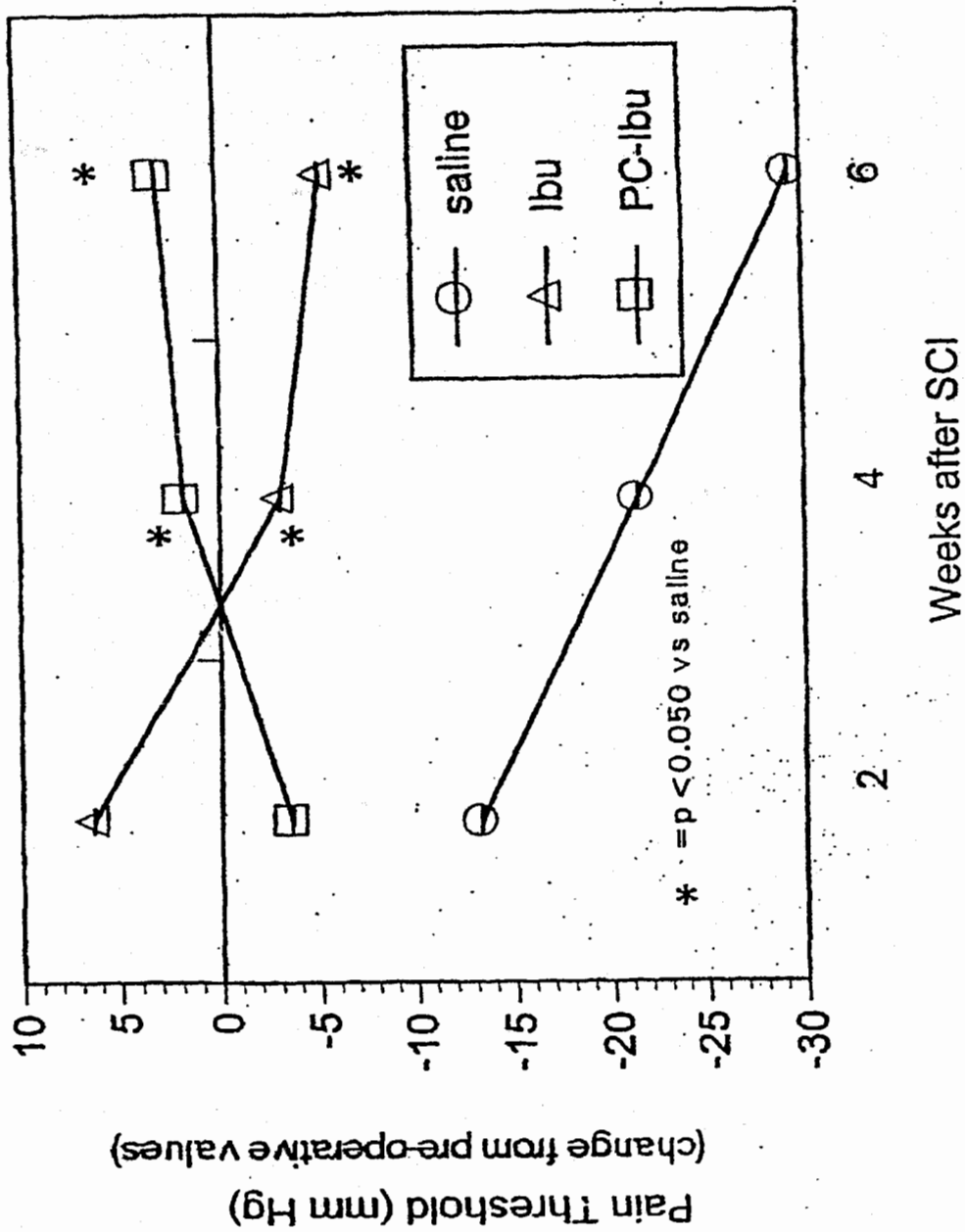


FIG. 7B

Analgesic (Frey hair stimulation) of PC-Ibu is superior to that of Ibuprofen in Rats 5 Weeks After Spinal Cord Injury

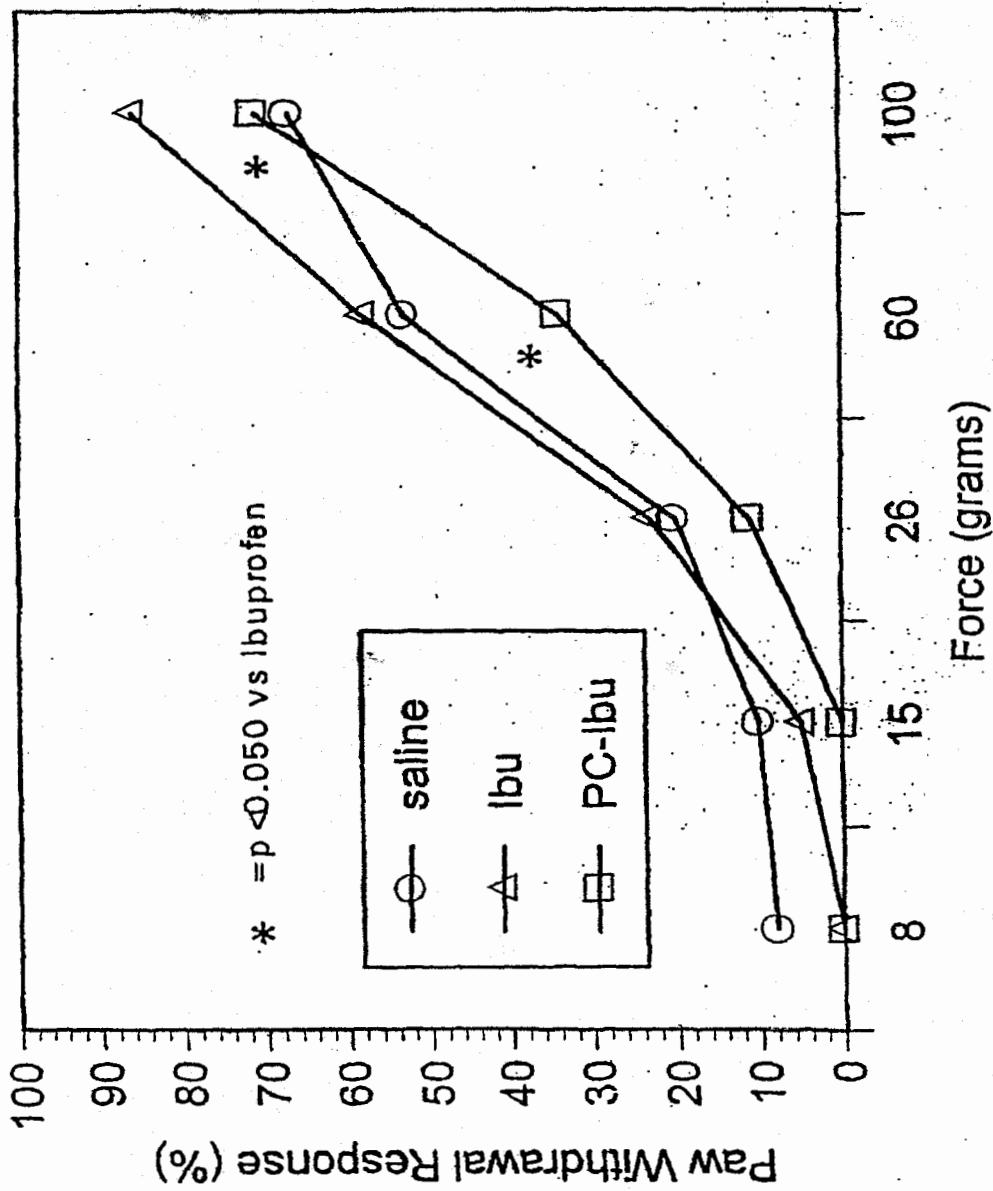


FIG. 8

Body Weight Gain Over 6 week Period in Spinal
Cord Injured Rats Treated with Saline, Ibuprofen
and PC-Ibuprofen

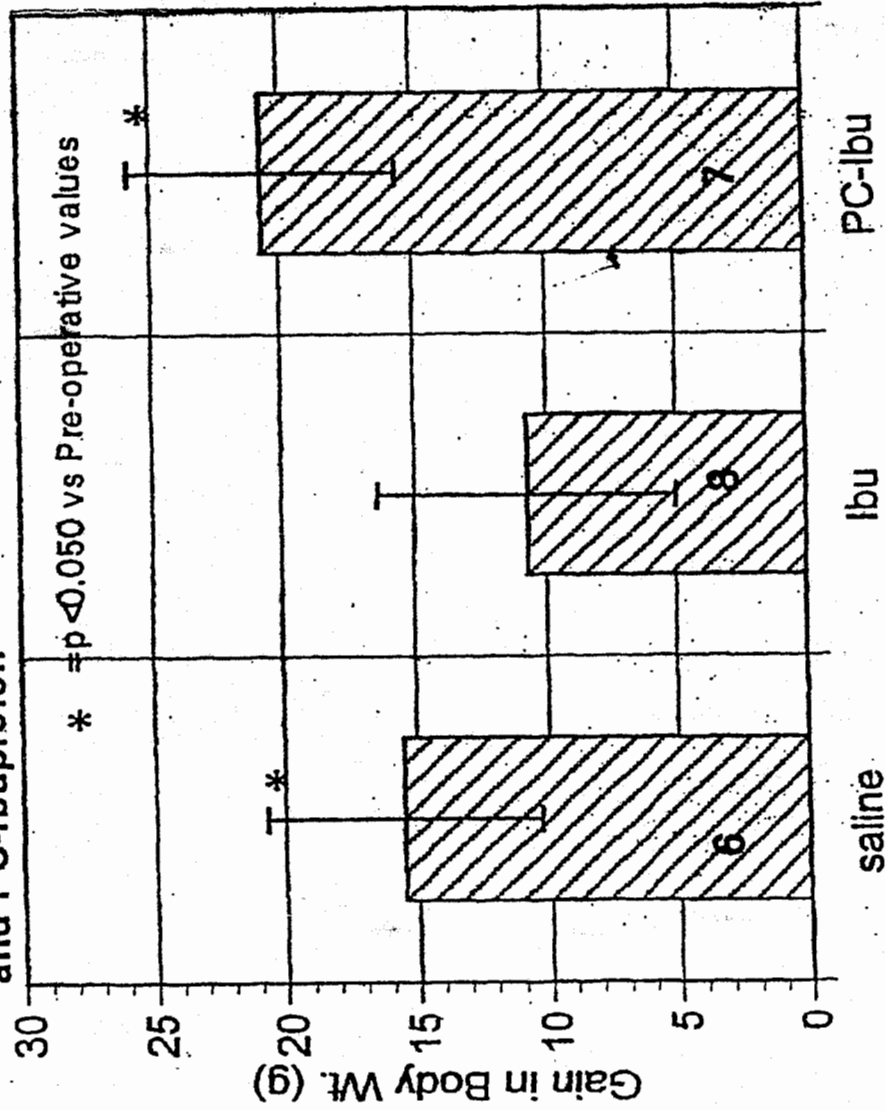
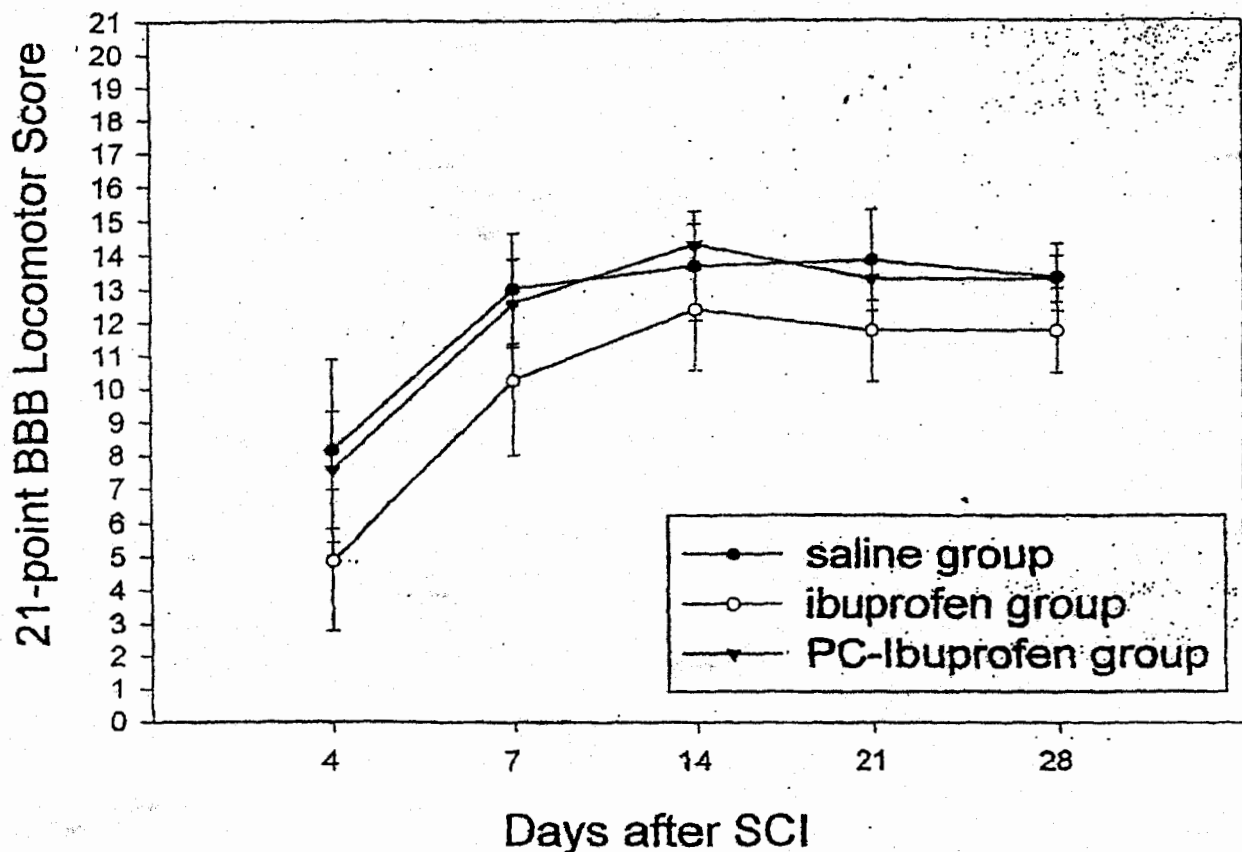


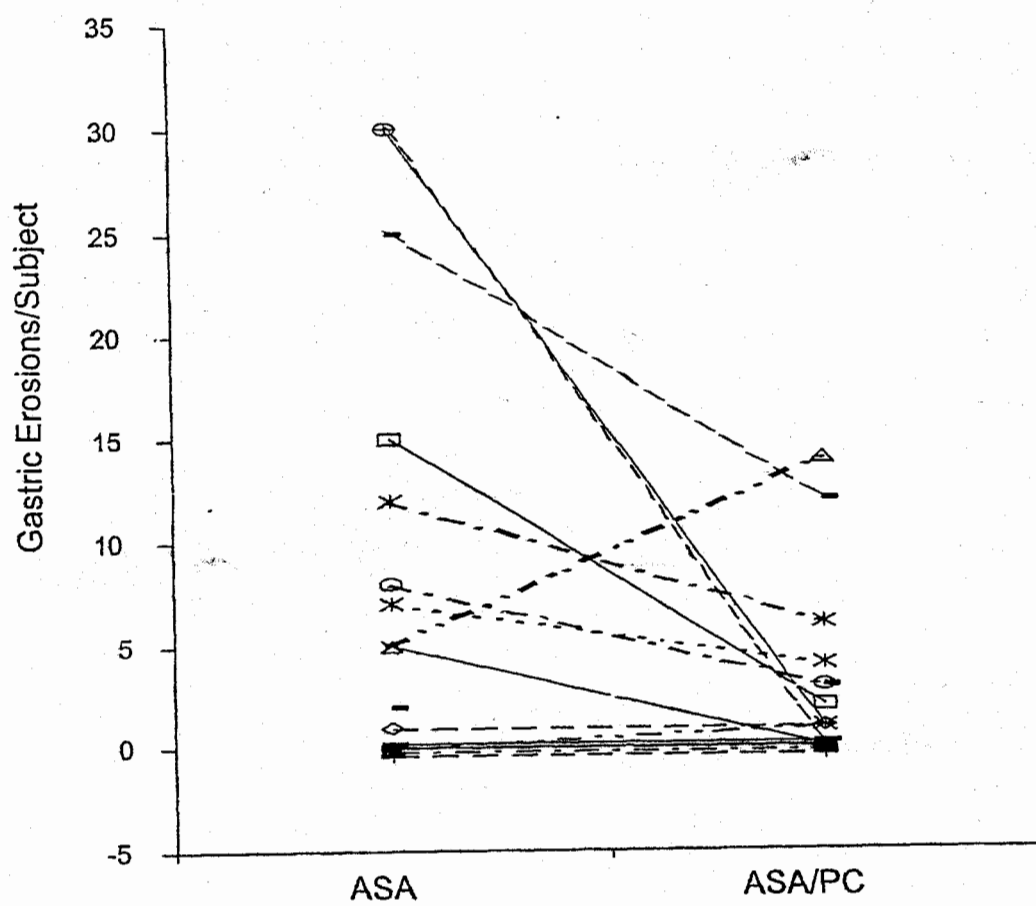
FIG. 9

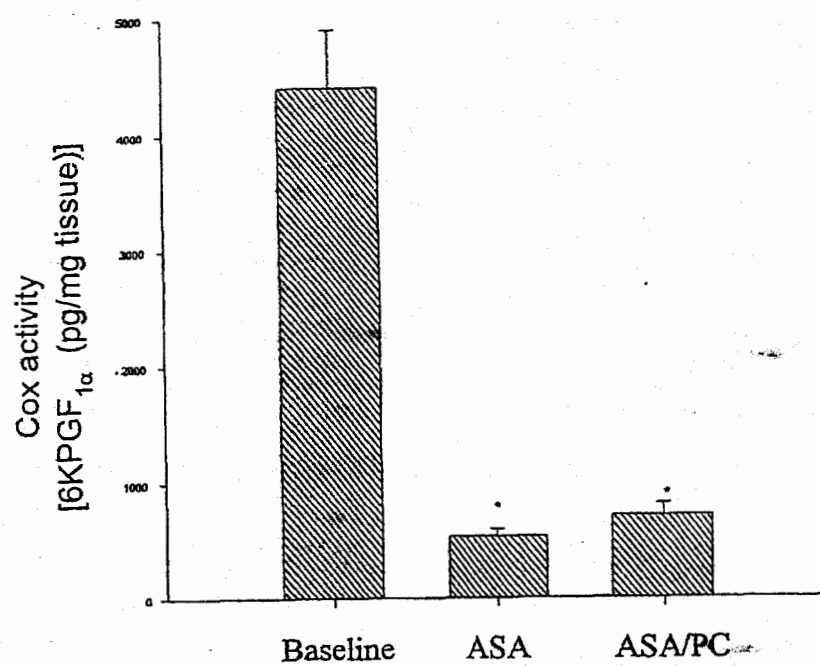
Recovery of Motor Function after Spinal Cord Injury (SCI, assessed by the BBB^a Test) in Rats Treated with Saline, Ibuprofen and PC-Ibuprofen

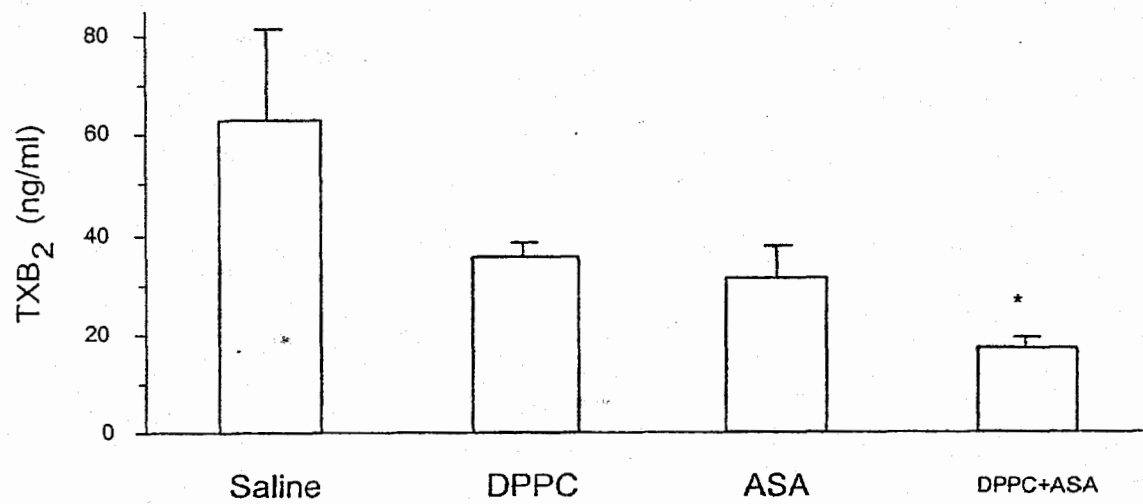


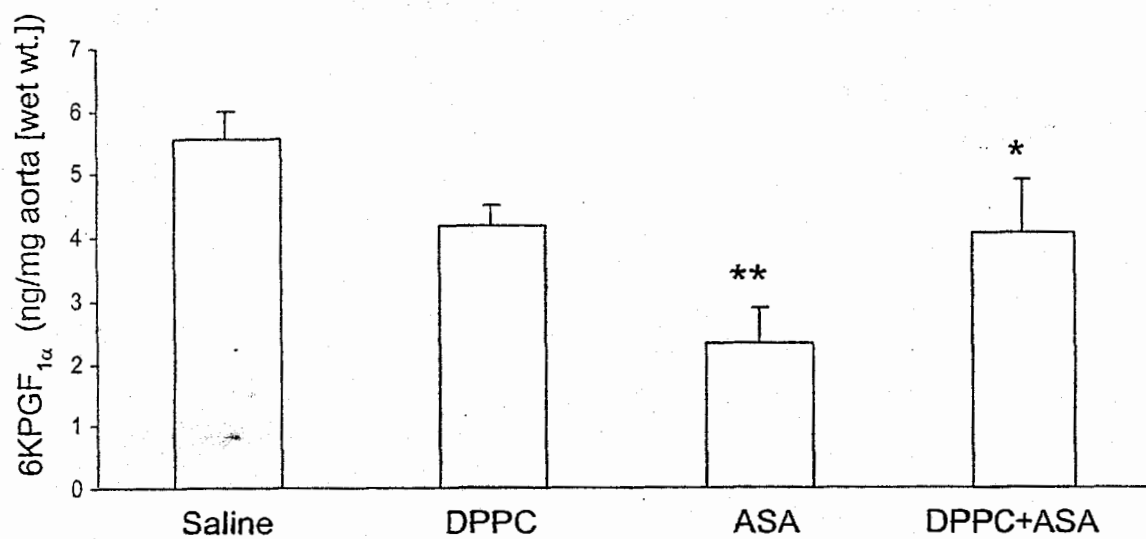
^aBasso, Beattie, Bresnahan

FIG. 10

**FIG. 11**

**FIG. 12**

**FIG. 13A**

**FIG. 13B**

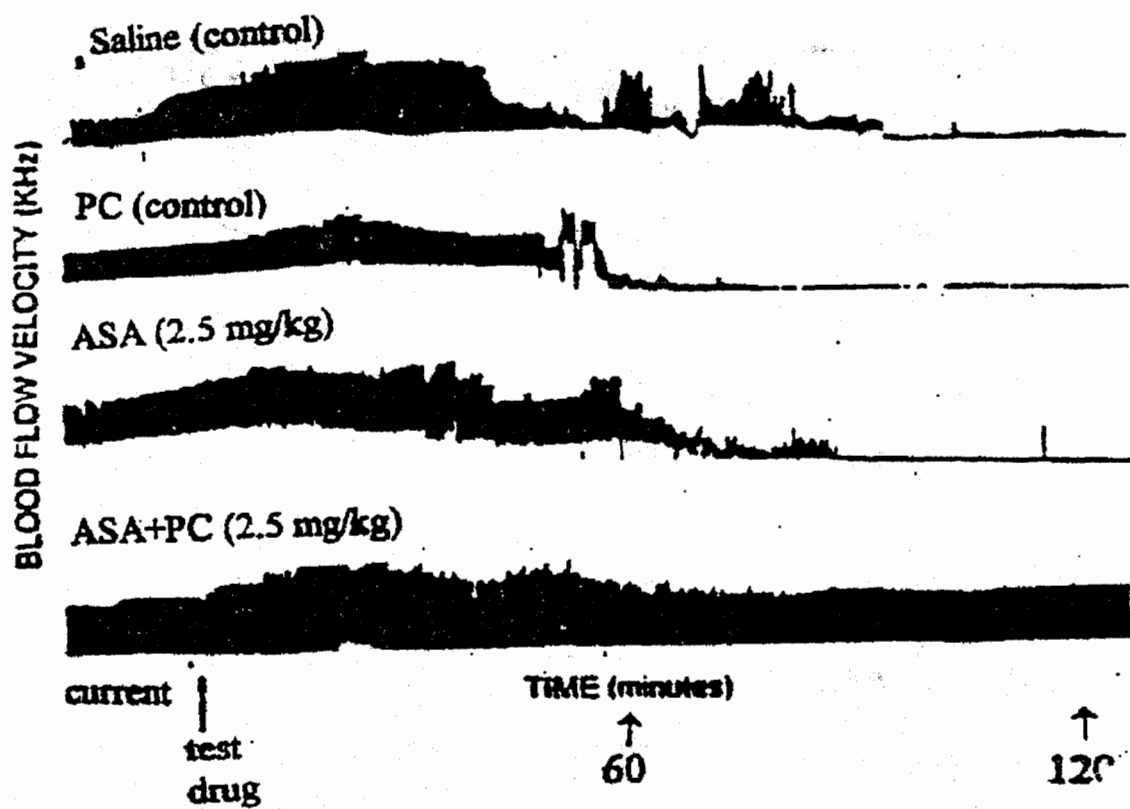
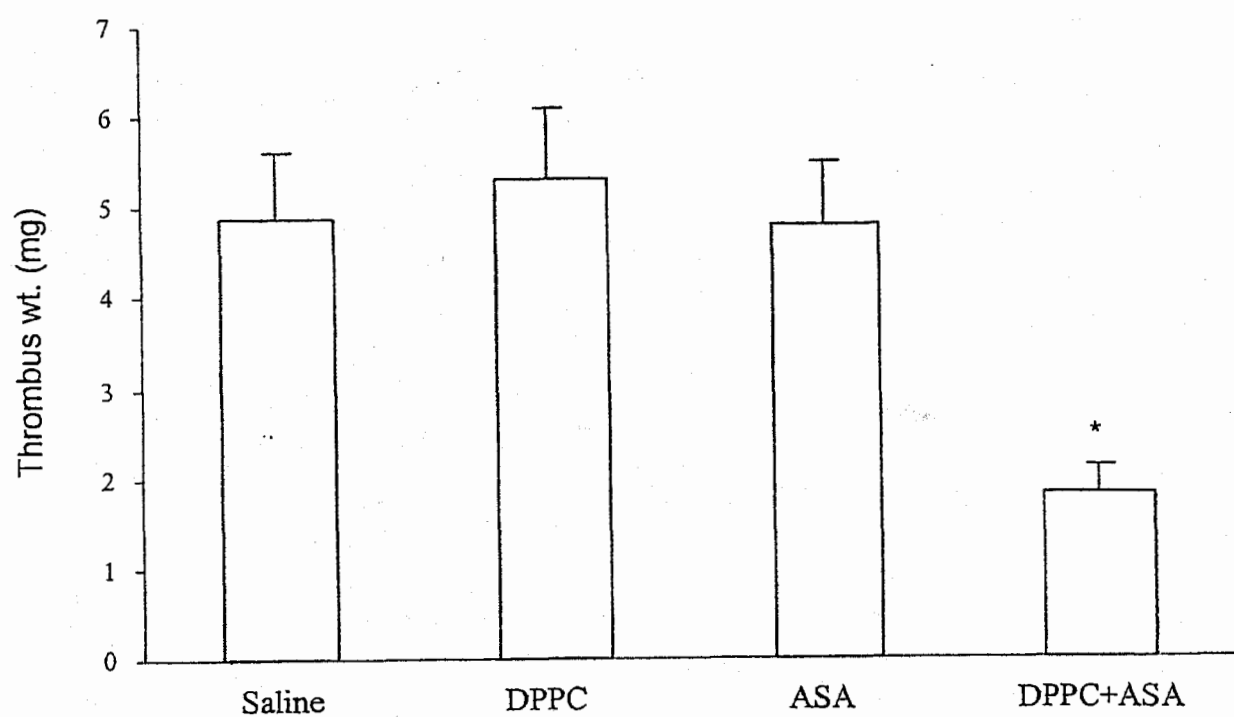
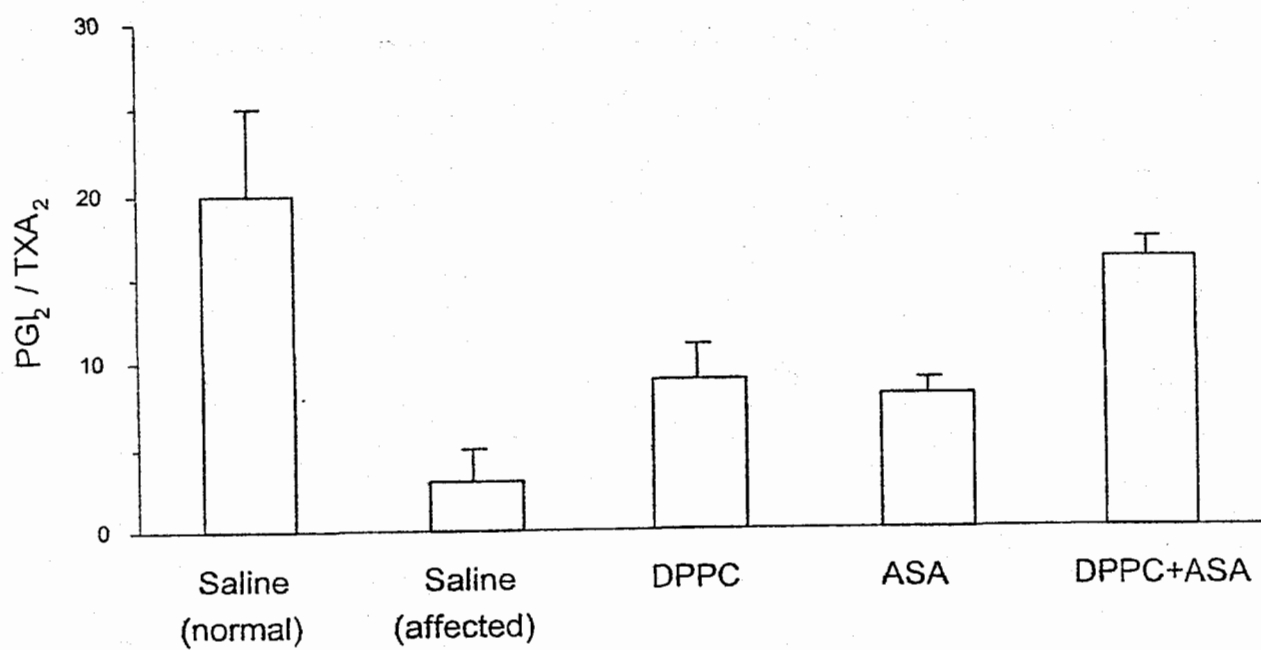
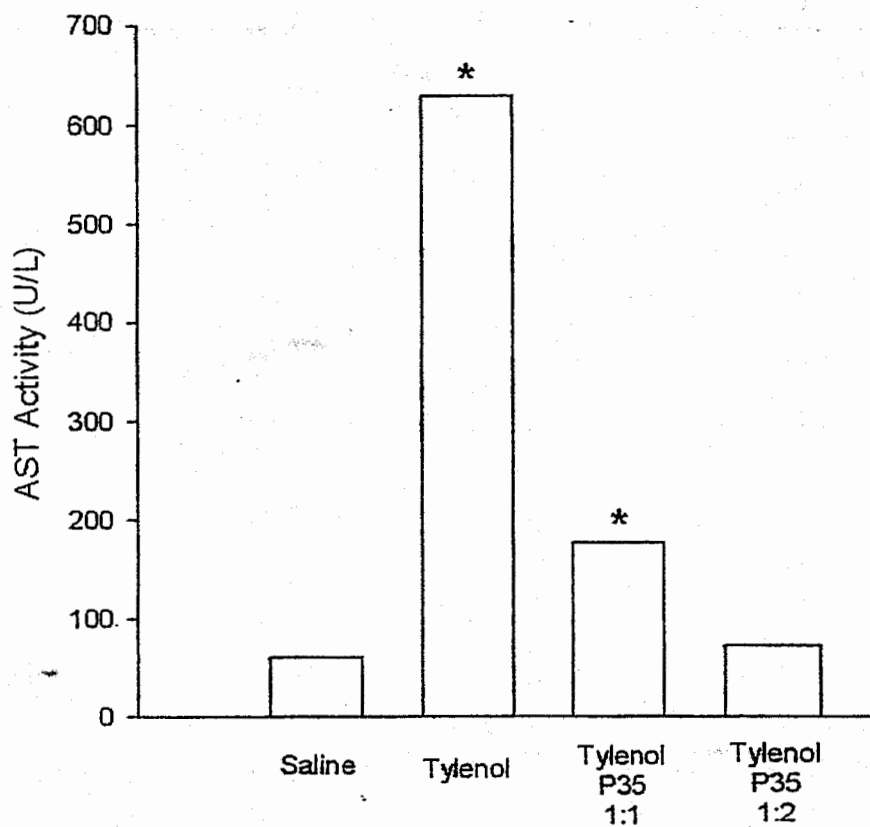


FIG. 14A

**FIG. 14B**

**FIG. 14C**

Protective Effect of Phosal 35 SB (P35) on
Acetaminophen (Tylenol)-Induced
Liver Injury (AST Activity) in Rats



* $P < 0.05$ compared to Saline group; $N = 9-10$ for each group.

FIG. 15