

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**THE EFFECTS OF AQUEOUS MYRMECODIA PLATYTYREA
EXTRACT ON WATER MAZE LEARNING**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study to determine the potency of *Myrmecodiaplatytyrea* in reversing galactose induced-neurodegeneration in B6 albino mice as well as to compare the neuroprotective effects between *Myrmecodiaplatytyrea* with vitamin C in the object recognition test using Morris Water Maze by recording time needed to find hidden platform. Results show that vitamin C show more dominant neuroprotective effect compare *Myrmecodiaplatytyrea* in terms of spatial recognition and memory learning of B6 albino mice to find the hidden platform using Morris Water Maze.

Keywords: *Myrmecodiaplatytyrea*, Morris Water Maze.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research background

Neurodegenerative diseases can be defined as progressive neurological disorders that are highly related to the brains injury. The most common of the neurodegenerative diseases are Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease (PD); for which there are no fundamental treatments currently available to cure these two types of diseases. (Kim *et al*, 2009)

The word dementia can be used to describe a collection of symptoms, namely memory declining as well as reasoning and communication skills and also significant loss of skills needed to carry out daily routine activities. It is a progressive condition and symptoms can become more severe over time. These symptoms are due to the structural and chemical alterations in the brain as a result of neurodegenerative diseases. (Dementia UK, 2007) and the most common form of dementia is AD (Kim *et al*, 2009)