

# Study of Skeletal Muscle Relaxants by Rota-Rod Model

Practical 10 | Pharmacology I

## Aim

To study Skeletal Muscle Relaxants by Rota-Rod Model, and interpret the recorded observations.

## Principle

- Time on a rotating-rod simulation reflects motor coordination/performance and can be influenced by sedation as well as muscle relaxation.
- This exercise uses a software/video simulation or an instructor-provided dataset.
- A response depends on the model, intervention, controls and observation period; comparisons must use the same endpoint.

## Materials and Apparatus

- Assigned model/video and labelled completed pharmacology observations.
- Assigned pharmacology simulation/video and completed observation dataset.
- Computer, graphing or calculation software and a structured record sheet.

## Method

1. Identify the simulated preparation, control group and response being measured.
2. Record the model settings and treatment labels supplied in the exercise.
3. Review the baseline or control trace before comparing the intervention traces.
4. Read the stated response endpoint using the same definition for every group.
5. Tabulate the completed simulation observations and calculate the assigned comparison.
6. Explain the mechanism, control response and any limitation of the model.

## Observation Record

Complete this record using actual laboratory findings or the provided teaching data.

| Observation / parameter    | Record / finding |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Control latency            | _____            |
| Test latency               | _____            |
| Trial number               | _____            |
| Associated model behaviour | _____            |

## Calculations and Interpretation

- Percentage reduction in latency =  $(\text{control} - \text{test}) / \text{control} \times 100$ , where the control latency is nonzero.

## Result

Report the supplied simulated response, its defined comparison and the mechanism supported by the model. Label the observations as simulated.

Finding: \_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion: \_\_\_\_\_

## Precautions

- Keep software units, treatment labels and endpoint definitions consistent.
- Use supplied simulation data and distinguish an illustration from an observed outcome.
- A model demonstrates an experimental principle; it does not establish an individual patient treatment.

## Viva Questions

### 1. Why use a control response?

It separates the intervention effect from baseline variation in the simulated model.

### 2. Why define the endpoint before comparison?

Changing the endpoint after reviewing results can bias the interpretation.

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