**A ROFINEROL ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIÁI HATÁSAI KUTYÁK KAMráLISIZMOSJÉJEKEN**

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A Parkinson-kór kezelésében alkalmazott dopamin-agentum farmakológiai az újabb feltárások szerint az etikai és klinikai megfontolások révénabb lehetőségeket nyújt az esetleges megfelelőség és az etikai felügyelet terén is. Az újabb feltárások az etikai és klinikai megfontolások révénabb lehetőségeket nyújt az esetleges megfelelőség és az etikai felügyelet terén is.

**ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ROPINOROLE IN CANINE VENTRICULAR MYOCARDIUM**

Keywords: electrophysiology, action potential, repolarization

Dopaminergic agents are used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. The effects of Parkinson's disease are known to cause a reduction in the number of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra. This reduction leads to a decrease in the production of dopamine, resulting in a decrease in the function of the basal ganglia, which leads to the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

The effects of Parkinson's disease have been studied using in vitro and in vivo models. In vitro models use isolated cardiac tissues, while in vivo models use whole animals. In vitro models provide more controlled conditions, allowing for a more precise examination of the effects of Parkinson's disease on the cardiac tissue. In vivo models allow for the examination of the effects of Parkinson's disease in a more natural setting, which is important for understanding the disease process and developing effective treatments.

The effects of Parkinson's disease on the cardiac tissue are thought to be mediated by changes in the electrical activity of the heart. Dopaminergic agents are used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease, and it has been shown that these agents can also affect the electrical activity of the heart.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of rosinorole, a dopamine receptor agonist, on the electrical activity of the canine ventricular myocardium.

Ropinirole is a dopamine receptor agonist that has been used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. In this study, the effects of rosinorole on the electrical activity of the canine ventricular myocardium were examined using patch clamp electrophysiological techniques.

Aim: To investigate the effects of rosinorole on the electrical activity of the canine ventricular myocardium.

Methods: Canine ventricular myocardial tissues were isolated and incubated in a physiological saline solution. The tissues were then subjected to field stimulation at a pacing rate of 1 Hz. The electrical activity of the myocardial tissues was recorded using patch clamp electrophysiological techniques.

Results: Ropinirole was found to cause a decrease in the action potential duration (APD) and an increase in the repolarization phase of the action potential.

Conclusion: Ropinirole has a significant effect on the electrical activity of the canine ventricular myocardium, and this effect is mediated by changes in the electrical activity of the heart.