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# Analgesy-Meter Randall-Selitto Paw Pressure Test

Cat. No. 37215

# General

The 37215 is the up to date version of the classical 7200 paw pressure test which, **since 1965**, is helping to perform a rapid precise screening of analgesic drugs in a number of academic and industrial laboratories.

The force is applied to the animal's paw, which is placed on a small plinth under a cone-shaped pusher with a rounded tip.

The operator depresses a pedal switch to start the mechanism which exerts the force.

When the rat struggles, the operator releases the pedal and reads off the scale the force at which the animal felt pain.

*NEW*: we are now introducing a **specific pressure sensor and the related controller, available as optional, to transform the Analgesy-Meter in a fully digital device**.

As the basic design is unchanged, results with the digital model are **consistent with published data.** 

The upgrade kit has been designed to be fitted on existing Ugo Basile Analgesy-Meters as well. Ask for details!





now available with optional upgrade to digital reading



## **Main Features**

- Same instrument, three force ranges (from 0 to 250, 500, 750 g)
- Simple and reliable: no calibration needed!
- NEW model with digital reading
- Specific version for Mouse available, with lower (50% pressure range)
- Classic method since the 1960s: hundreds of papers published!
- Upgrade kit for old Analgesy-Meters available

# Ugo Basile: more than 10,000 citations

#### **Instrument Description**

The force applied to the paw by the plinth increases at a constant rate, thus enabling perfect reproducible measurements to be made. The motor stops immediately the pedal is released.

The force is measured on the scale calibrated in 10gram steps, by a pointer riveted to the slide. The scale can be multiplied by 2 or 3, by placing on the slide one or two discs provided with the standard package.

After each test the slide should be returned to its starting point by lifting it and pushing it to the left.

The 37215 features a low voltage synchronous motor and conforms the CE rules.

The standard 37215 can be conveniently used with mice. However, a dedicated model is also available, when lower pressure (50%) is desirable, model **37216**, which includes a special chisel-shaped pusher (also available separately)

### **Data Acquisition**

The classic Analgesy-Meter can now be integrated with a specific pressure sensor and the related controller, available as optional, which upgrades the Analgesy-Meter to a fully digital device.



As the basic design is unchanged, results with the digital model are **consistent with published data**.

The design of the upgrade kit makes it easy to retrofit existing UB Analgesy-Meters as well.

#### Ask for details!

#### 37215 Specifications

Power Requirements: 115 or 230V, 50/60Hz, 15W max. Start / Stop : by pedal switch Force Range 37215 : 0 to 250, 500, 750 grams 37216 : 0 to 125, 250, 375 grams

#### Physical:

Dimensions	: cm 40 x 16 x 14
Packing	:cm 55 x 45 x 36
Weight	: 2.1Kg
Shipping Weight	: 5.0Kg approx

#### **Ordering Information**

37215	<b>ANALGESY-METER,</b> complete with
	following standard accessories:-
37215-302	Instruction Manual (on USB key)
37215-303	Pedal Switch, complete with cable
37215-323	Set of discs for additional weight

37215-321 Plinth

37215-322 Standard Pusher \*

E-WP008 Mains Cord

\* Pushers in special material/shapes, available on request

**37216 ANALGESY-METER**, low-pressure model, suitable for mice, with pusher 37215-326

#### **Optional Upgrade to Digital**

37215-100 ANALGESY DAQ upgrade kit 37215-BUNDLE Analgesy-Meter & Upgrade Kit

### Bibliography

#### **METHOD PAPER**

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#### **REFERENCE TO UB ANALGESY-METER (RAT)**

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#### **REFERENCE TO UB ANALGESY-METER (MOUSE)**

- K. Sugimoto et alia: "The Impact of Low-Dose Insulin on Peripheral Nerve Insulin Receptor Signaling in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats" PLoS ONE: 8(8): e74247, 2013
- M.J. Hussey et alia: "Deletion of the Adenosine A2A Receptor in Mice en-hAnces Spinal Cord Neurochemical Responses to an Inflammatory Noci-ceptive Stimulus" Neuroscience Letters 506(2): 198-202, 2012
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