Preface

A number of hormones have been reported to modulate memory processes when administered peripherally. Recent investigations suggest that E stimulates the breakdown of glycogen in the liver and the resultant hyperglycemia contributes to the hormone's action on memory. Moreover, Glucose itself has the capacity to be an endogenous modulator of memory. Glucose effects on memory are dose and time dependent in a manner similar to that of E. The present investigation was conducted to determine whether the amnesia produced by either E or Glucose could be counteracted by administration of either the same or the other substance prior to testing.

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(SHINU MEHTA)