ate the effect of khat extract on both acquisition and reversal learning and memory.

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Fig. 1a.

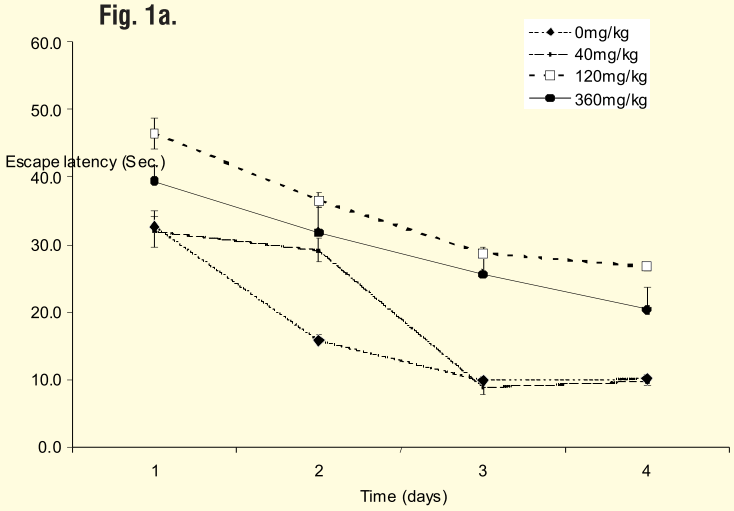

Fig. 1a. Effect of single daily khat extract on escape latency during acquisition training in CBA mice. Mice treated with 120 and 360 mg/kg bwt of khat extract showed a significantly higher ($p<0.05$) escape latency compared to controls and mice treated with 40 mg/kg bwt. (n = 20)

Fig. 1b.

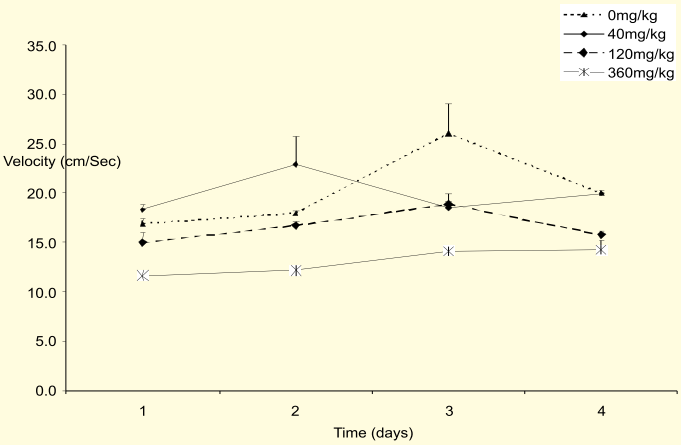

Fig. 1b. Effect of single daily khat extract on swim speed during acquisition training in CBA mice. Swim speed was reduced at all doses of khat extract with significant suppressive effect ($p<0.05$) at 360 mg/kg bwt compared to controls (n = 20)

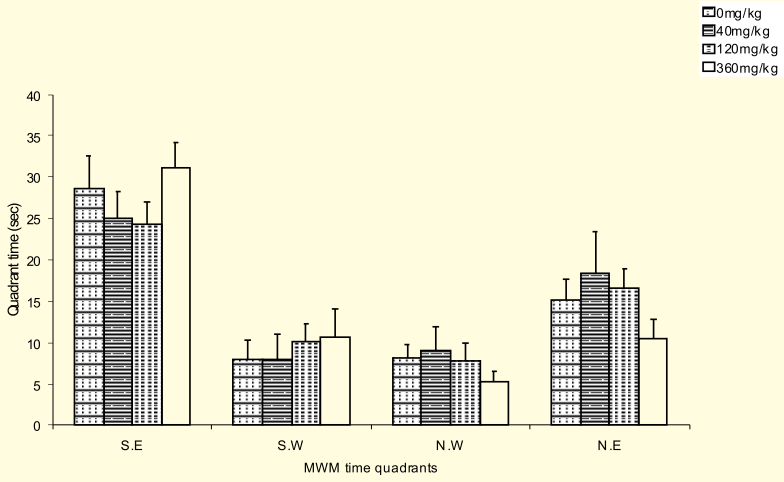

Fig. 1c. Effect of khat extract on quadrant time during probe trial in CBA mice. At all doses of khat extract there was reduction of quadrant time spent in SW, NW and NE quadrants compared to the target (SE) quadrant. At 360 mg/kg bwt mice accurately discerned the target quadrant compared to controls (n = 20).

Fig. 2a.

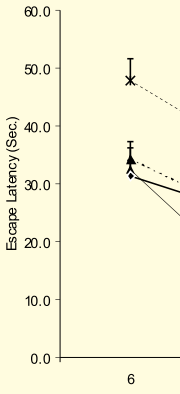

Fig. 2a. Effect of single dai
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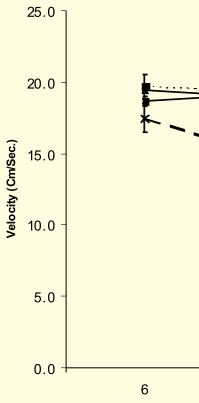

Fig. 2b. Effect of single
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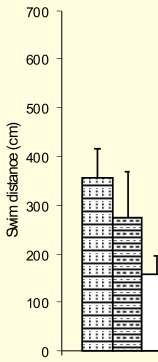

Fig. 2c. Effect of kha
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treated with 360 mg/
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Discussion

These findings are consistent with studies on acute amphetamine administration which increased memory con
paradigms [8, 5].