

**Table 1 Stereological Counting in the Hippocampus of control rats**

<b>Rats number</b>	<b>P(total)</b>	<b>P(myelinated fibers)</b>	<b>P(myelin sheath)</b>	<b>Number of fiber sections</b>	<b>Diameter(<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>
15h	14397	1188	631	222	0.594157412
18h	9578	778	482	171	0.692431193
17h	11194	1122	581	259	0.605253727
40h	19200	1473	765	420	0.583040837
45h	12765	1078	541	300	0.586238532

**Table 2 Stereological Counting in the Hippocampus of diabetic rats**

<b>Rats number</b>	<b>P(total)</b>	<b>P(myelinated fibers)</b>	<b>P(myelin sheath)</b>	<b>Number of fiber sections</b>	<b>Diameter(<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>
54h	14397	765	419	200	0.590830196
57h	14342	1136	635	234	0.63200378
64h	14390	926	492	219	0.579280298
66h	11177	668	385	133	0.580533904
67h	12800	1008	517	221	0.581742293

**Table 3 Coefficient Error of Stereological Test (%)**

	<b>Total hippocampus volume</b>	<b>Total myelin sheath volume</b>	<b>Total myelinated fiber length</b>	<b>Thickness of myelin sheath</b>	<b>Diameter of Fibers</b>
<b>Control rats</b>	5.43%	4.37%	11.93%	14.18%	11.93%
<b>Dabetic rats</b>	4.91%	5.84%	6.78%	6.78%	8.49%

**Table 4 Fasting-blood glucose value (mmol/L)**

	Before injection		Buffer injection		
	Male rats	Female rats	Male rats	Female rats	
<b>control group</b>	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.5	
	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.3	
	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.6	
	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.8	
	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	
	4.9	5.6	4.6	5.4	
	<b>Mean±SD</b>	<b>5.12±0.37</b>	<b>5.35±0.43</b>	<b>4.92±0.45</b>	<b>5.05±0.39</b>
	<b>P(t-test)</b>	<b>0.337 (P&gt;0.05)</b>		<b>0.598 (P&gt;0.05)</b>	
	Before injection		STZ injection		
	Male rats	Female rats	Male rats	Female rats	
<b>Diabetes group</b>	5.8	5.7	24	27.3	
	7.9	5.1	20.1	26.1	
	5.6	6.8	18.1	20.2	
	4.7	6.2	26.2	24.2	
	7.4	6.1	23.4	18.7	
	6.3	6.5	21.1	18.8	
	<b>Mean±SD</b>	<b>6.28±1.19</b>	<b>6.07±0.60</b>	<b>22.15±2.94</b>	<b>22.55±3.80</b>
	<b>P(t-test)</b>	<b>0.699 (P&gt;0.05)</b>		<b>0.842 (P&gt;0.05)</b>	

It shows that the fasting-blood glucose levels of the male and female rats in the control group and the diabetes group. Whether before injection or after STZ injection, there were no gender differences in blood glucose in the two groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). The data are presented as the mean±SD and were analyzed using two-tailed t tests in independent samples.

**Table 5 Escape latency in the Morris Water Maze (t/s, Mean±SD)**

	<b>hidden platform test</b>				<b>visible platform test</b>
<b>Groups</b>	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<b>Control</b>	32.8±28.28	13.45±5.75	8.05±4.78	6.75±5.11	3.3±1.09
<b>Diabetes</b>	120.75±59.88*	78.05±55.04*	52.9±32.24*	34.25±24.49*	8.2±4.82
P(* <i>p</i> < 0.05)	<b>0.018 (*<i>p</i> &lt; 0.05)</b>	<b>0.031 (*<i>p</i> &lt; 0.05)</b>	<b>0.011 (*<i>p</i> &lt; 0.05)</b>	<b>0.039 (*<i>p</i> &lt; 0.05)</b>	<b>0.057 (*<i>p</i> &gt; 0.5)</b>

It shows that for the hidden platform on days 1-4, the escape latency of diabetic rats was significantly extended compared with that of the control group (\**p* < 0.05). For the visible platform on day 5, the escape latency of the control group (3.3 ±1.09 s) and the diabetes group (8.2±4.82 s) was not significantly different (*p* > 0.05). The data are presented as the mean±SD and were analyzed using two-tailed t tests in independent samples.