Roth, B., Faber, J., Nevsimalova, S., Tosovsky, J.

Dept. Neurol., Charles Univ. Med. Fac., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Irmis, F.
Correlation between spontaneous behaviour and cortical or hippocampal EEG in rats: dissociation after atropine and lack of dissociation after physostigmine (1974) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 16 (1), pp. 48-50.


Abstract
It is generally assumed that physostigmine evokes dissociation, i.e. an EEG arousal picture (high degree of cortical desynchronization and hippocampal theta rhythm), while the animals are behaviorally in a resting state. Another type of dissociation is described after atropine i.e. high slow (sleep) EEG while the animals are awake in behavior. These phenomena were tested in 6 wakeful unrestrained rats with electrodes chronically implanted in the frontal cortex and dorsal hippocampus. The results are to a certain extent in agreement with the supposition that if ‘arousal I’ (reticular activating system) is suppressed by atropine (cortical synchronization) then the ‘arousal II’ (which is active during hippocampal theta) may evoke cortical desynchronization and leave the animal awake. However, animals are wakeful also without occurrence of hippocampal theta after atropine. It is possible to suppose that: hippocampal arousal (theta) in rats does not seem to operate directly upon a cholinergic mechanism. Changes in hippocampal theta rhythm and in cortical amplitude (the latter after anticholinergic drugs) in experiments with different (motivational) stimuli situations could also be a consequence of the changes in motor behavior.

Willinsky, M.D., Webster, C.D., Herring, B.S.

Dept. Pharmacol., Univ. Toronto, Canada

Abstract
This study attempted to determine whether or not Δ1 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) produces the avoidance ‘profile’ thought to be characteristic of the hallucinogens. Since dose level is obviously an important variable in attempts to demonstrate profiles, the experiment was designed to provide data on the dose effect relationship. Since the experiment did not show the typical effects of an hallucinogen with each subject, the
authors are not satisfied that the Smythies profile method provides a completely adequate way to screen hallucinogens.

Makoc, Z., Vorel, F.
Inst. Aviat. Med., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Administration of a single dose of caffeine (20 mg/kg) p.o. shortened significantly the swimming time (till drowning) of the adult untrained rat males swimming both individually along the track and also in groups. The stimulating effect of caffeine increased the output during the first phase of swimming, but led to a premature exhaustion and to earlier perishing of tested animals. But this does not mean that the animals would produce lower output after caffeine because they passed the track of the same length at a shorter time and at a higher speed compared with controls. These results indicate that caffeine changes only the staggering of the produced output and that it is insufficient to follow up the time as the only performance parameter in the swimming test.

Niemegeers, C.J.E.
Janssen Pharmaceut., Beerse, Belgium

Lader, M.H., Jarvis, M.J.
Univ. Coll., London, United Kingdom

Hopf, A., Eckert, H.
Inst. Hirnforsch., Univ. Dusseldorf, Germany
Ban, T.A., Ananth, J.V., Lehmann, H.E.
Conditioning in the prediction of drug withdrawal effects in chronic schizophrenic patients

Douglas Hosp., Verdun, Canada

Abstract
A one year study was designed to identify predictive conditioning variables for drug withdrawal effects on the basis of administration of the Verdun Conditioning Program, in a group of 60 chronic hospitalized schizophrenic patients. Drug withdrawal resulted in the division of the experimental population into six groups, three which could be maintained without medication for 7, 8 and 12 mth and three groups, which could not be maintained without medications for similar time periods. The three groups which should be maintained without medication were characterized by relatively superior mean total performance on the battery as a whole and in the skeletomuscular functional system, associated with a relatively impaired performance in the integrational functional system, especially in generalization, compared to the performance of the groups which could not be maintained without medication for a 1, 8 and 12 mth period, are described.

Keating, J., Guerra, F.C., Burton, R.M.
Incorporation of 14C dihydrophenylalanine and 14C choline into rat brain subcellular particles and the effect of psychoactive drugs


Abstract
The subcellular distribution patterns of brain amines can be measured by the incorporation of radioactivity from precursors, such as 14C choline and 14C DOPA, into the subcellular fractions of brain. The preliminary experiments reported indicate that more detailed information concerning the mechanism(s) of action of psychoactive drugs may be obtained by studying the drug induced alteration of brain subcellular patterns of the distribution of neurotransmitter amines.

Linden, K.J., Bergener, M.
Psychometric methods in psychopathology [ZUR PROBLEMATIK PSYCHOMETRISCHER METHODEN IN DER PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE]

Van Lommel, R., Dom, R., Baro, F.
Interaction between neuroleptic therapy and sociotherapeutic approach, an investigation with penfluorid and haloperidol

Colombini, C.E., Westfall, T.C., McCoy, E.E.
The changes in vitamin B6 and brain amine metabolism in mice chronically treated with Δ9 tetrahydrocannabinol
Dept. Ped., Univ. Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., United States

Todrick, A., Tait, A.C.
Laboratory assessments of antidepressive activity: their value for clinical psychiatry and the understanding of depression
Crichton Roy. Hosp., Dumfries, United Kingdom

Abstract
If an apparent clinical superiority of imipramine over desipramine and amitriptyline over nortriptyline were to be confirmed, it might suggest that 5-hydroxytryptamine rather than noradrenaline is the amine concerned with the etiology of endogenous depression. Other workers including Himwich and Carlsson have implicated both amines, noradrenaline being held responsible for the motor component and 5-hydroxytryptamine for the mood. This may be so, but the authors' reading of the clinical picture of endogenous depression is that the mood is the paramount symptom and the psychomotor disturbance secondary, since it is not in fact unidirectional but may be negative as in retarded depression or positive as in agitated depression.

Muller Calgan, H.
A pharmacological model with rhesus monkeys for the prediction of selective depression of psychic functions
Huber, H.P., Ehlers, W.

Psychol. Dept., Univ. Dusseldorf, Germany

Kuhne, G.E.
The position of basic syndromes in pharmacopsychiatry [ZUR STELLUNG VON BASIS SYNDROMEN IN DER PHARMAKOPSYCHIATRIE]

Klin. Psychiat. Neurol., Martin Luther Univ., Halle Wittenberg, Germany

Mager, P.P.
Allosteric inhibition of L glutamic acid decarboxylase by valine in rat brain


Segal, M.
The afterdischarge response as an indicator of central adrenergic mechanisms

Dept. Pharmacol., Dalhousie Univ. Fac. Med., Halifax, Canada

Szekely, J.I., Borsy, J., Kiraly, I.
Chlordiazepoxide induced beta spindle activity in rats

Holland, H.C.
Temperament and tumour: a note on a growth index in two strains of rats following the implantation of a carcinogenic agent

Herink, J., Hrdina, V.
The influence of atropine and benactyzine on some structures of limbic system in the rat

Theobald, W., Buch, O., Delini Stula, A.
Correlation of pharmacological investigations with the clinical efficacy of antidepressant drugs
Res. Lab., Ciba Geigy S.A., Basel, Switzerland

Semiginovsky, B., Chaloupka, Z., Myslivecek, J.
Dissociation between the exploratory activity and the speed of the formation of temporary connections in rats with different ontogeny

Kazdova, E., Dlabac, A., Benesova, O.
The effect of octodothepin and perphenazine on behaviour in rats with different exploration and defecation rates
Ehlers, W., Huber, H.P.

Psychol. Dept., Univ. Dusseldorf, Germany

Bickel, M.H.

Med. Chem. Inst., Univ. Berne, Switzerland

Stowell, H., Yuasa, H.

Dept. Neurosurg., Univ. Mississippi Med. Cent., Jackson, Miss., United States

Abstract
The early components of the somatosensory evoked response to digital indentation were studied during local digital anesthesia in 6 humans, and compared to the same components derived from the hand region of postcentral gyrus in one lightly nembutalized rhesus monkey, during a similar period of digital infiltration and stimulation. For repetitive stimulation equivalent to 30-50 dB(SL) for humans, at least 28% of the primary evoked response amplitude could be recorded from scalp or pial surface when the digital anesthesia was maximally effective in attenuating the evoked response, and when the human subject reported the stimulus as detectable only at the wrist. Receptor systems proximal to the digit may mediate some proportion of the response for this kind and intensity of stimulation.

Horibe, M.

Dept. Pharmacol., Tokyo Med. Coll., Tokyo, Japan

Abstract
Psilocybin produced 2 phases of behavioral changes in monkeys: first a dynamic and then a static phase with intoxicated aphrodisiac action. Neocortical EEG changes were correlated with behavior but not with the EEG of the hippocampus and amygdaloid complex in both monkeys and rabbits. In the inter period between the 2 behavioral
phases a staggering gait was observed in monkeys which was specially correlated with EOG changes.

Sykora, I.

Influence of long term administration of oxyprothepin on reflexes in dogs

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Dolce, G.

Influence of pyrithioxine on the acute alcohol induced change in the EEG, the evoked potential and the behavior of the cat [BEEINFLUSSUNG DER AKUTEN ALKOHOL BEDINGTEN VERANDERUNG DES EEG, DER EVOKED POTENTIALS SOWIE DES VERHALTENS BEI DER KATZE DURCH PYRITHIOXIN]


Kohút, A., Nicák, A.

Relationship between analgesic action of pethidine and its effect on the brain 5-hydroxytryptamine concentration in the rats of different age.

Nádvorník, P., Sramka, M., Pogády, J., Patoprstá, G.

Stereotactic treatment of some psychoses--survey of results.

Bohdanecký, Z., Bozkov, V., Radil-Weiss, T., Radilová, J., Spunda, J.

The role of EEG evoked responses in the study of higher nervous activity.
Guensberger, E., Fleischer, J., Zucha, I.
Some characteristics of diagonal optokinetic nystagmus.

Irmis, F.
Relation between rhythmical hippocampal ("theta") and olfactory (breath) EEG activity during spontaneous behaviour and REM sleep in rats.

Spacek, M., Bohdanecký, Z., Radil-Weiss, T., Linhart, J.
Eye movements during solving a simple verbal problem.

Radil-Weiss, T., Bohdanecký, Z., Bozkov, V., Radilová, J., Spunda, J.
Psychophysiological approach to the study of higher nervous activity.

Kopriva, K., Frantík, E., Horváth, M.
An experimental test of the ability to remain alert in monotonous conditions: validity check by means of a standard interview.

Bajuzíková, A., Kukura, J.
Contribution to the estimation of interindividual differences in pupils.

Paul, K., Dittrichová, J.
Responsivity in sucklings during sleep.
Rokyta, R., Sobotka, P., Chaloupka, Z., Vencovský, E.
The influence of cerebrolysine on higher nervous activity in adult rats.

Jagla, F.
A contribution to the study of the oculomotor activity during the visual imagination of motion.

Mikletic, T., Aghová, I.
A group method for the examination of the actual functional state of the auditory analyser.

Tikal, K., Benesová, O.
The effect of pyrithioxine and pyridoxine in rats with early protein or calorie malnutrition. 3. Individual behavior of adult rats in relation to different stimulus intensity of observation box.

Plevová, J., Frantík, E.
The influence of various saturation rates on motor performance of rats exposed to carbon monoxide.

Slánská, J., Benesová, O.
Personality trait stability-lability and its significance for pharmacological research.

Kolarik, J.
Jaromir Hrbek sexagenarian.
Vozeh, F., Záhlava, J.
Topical relations between GM and cortical auditory areas in dogs.

Semiginovský, B., Jakoubek, B., Sobotka, P., Safanda, J.

Krsiak, M., Valouchová, Z., Zdárková, A.
Timidity occurring on social interaction in singly-housed mice: the role of the partner’s sex.

Spunda, J., Bohdanecký, Z., Radil-Weiss, T., Radilová, J.
Stimulus control and classification of evoked response in psychophysiological experiments concerning perception.

Guensberger, E., Kolibás, E., Zucha, I.
The contribution of conditioning to the study of higher nervous activity in man.
(1974) Activitas Nervosa Superior, 16 (2), pp. 82-84.

Plevová, N., Niks, M., Hulin, I., Chovanová, E.
An attempt to analyse correlations between somatic indices and reaction time in girls in the period of maturation.
Malínský, J.  
Ultrastructure of synapses in human spinal cord during prenatal development.  

Radil-Weiss, T.  
Power spectral density of hippocampal theta activity during rhombencephalic sleep, after phystostigmine administration and during orienting reaction.  

Dostálek, C.  
Categorization of conditional connections.  
(1974) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 16 (2), pp. 81-82.

Krajcí, D., Malínský, J.  
Ultrastructure and histochemistry of spinal ganglia in hibernating hedgehog.  
(1974) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 16 (2), pp. 103-104.

Cerný, M., Jirák, A., Lukásová, A., Pavlát, J., Pokorná, P.  
Physiological components of simulated and hypnosuggestively induced emotional states.  

Tautermannová, M.  
The relation between the length of sleep and waking in infants.  

Cerný, M., Lukásová, A., Pitha, E., Setka, O.  
An attempt to influence the esophageal motility by hypnosuggestion.  
Dittrichová, J., Paul, K.  
Responsivity in newborns during sleep.  

Boleloucký, Z.  
Cattells personality factors in ulcerative colitis male patients.  

Krulisová, H.  
Age differences in alimentary conditioning in infants in the first months of life.  

Malínská, J., Malínský, J., Krajcí, D.  
Light, electron microscopical, and histochemical study of motor nerve cells in spinal cord of hibernating and non-hibernating hedgehog.  

Husák, T.  
Theoretical study of mathematical principles of the automatic analysis of EEG  
[Teoretická úváha o matematických principech uplatnitelných pri automatické analýze EEG]  

Tikal, K., Benesová, O.  
The effects of centrophenoxine and palmitoyl ethanolamide on individual activity in rats with early protein or calorie malnutrition.  

Benes, V.  
Design of a standard model of alcohol intoxication for functional tests of higher nervous activity.  
Tikal, K., Benesová, O.  
Active avoidance and discrimination learning in rats with protein or calorie deficit and centrophenoxine or palmitoyl ethanolamide treatment in early postnatal life.  

Bozkov, V., Bohdanecký, Z., Radil-Weiss, T.  
Method of eye movement research by means of a computer data evaluation.  

Mager, P.P.  
The analysis of multivariate data: variance analysis in time series.  

Benesová, O., Benes, V.  
Brain acetylcholine, liver tryptophane-pyrrolase and glycogen in rats selected for high and low activity and defecation rates.  

Myslivecek, J., Hassmannová, J.  
Electrophysiological evidence of learning in the rat ontogeny.  

Boleloucký, Z., Horváth, M.  
SCL-90 rating scale: first experience with the Czech version in healthy male scientific workers.  

Kolarik, J.  
Jaromír Hrbek: his contribution to neurosciences.  
Franková, S.
Influence of early social environment on behaviour of the protein-calorie malnourished rats.

Cepelák, J.
The structure of somatic and psychic neurotic symptoms in prisoner-toxicomans.

Müller-Oerlinghausen, B., Poser, S., Poser, W.
Clinical-pharmacological investigations on bromism and bromoureide-intoxication.

Seifertová, D., Richter, M., Vinar, O.
Influence of some biographic factors on the therapeutic drug response.

Drtil, J., Tosovský, J.
Comparison of psychopathology scores determined by a psychiatric rating scale and computed on the basis of spontaneous psychomotor activity.

Komenda, S., Hrbek, J., Navrátil, J., Medek, A., Macáková, J., Siroká, A.
Markov chain as a model of verbal learning.
Bambasová, E., Bílková, J., Budínská, K.
Papaverin in the treatment of geriatric patients.

Spankova, H., Rysanek, K., König, J., Mlejnкова, M.
Effect of prothiadene on the function and metabolism of human thrombocytes

Herink, J., Bajgar, J., Nemecek, S.
Some factors determining the response of septal rats to anticholinergic drugs

Nahunek, K., Svestka, J., Rodova, A., Misurec, J.
Further clinical and EEG experience with clozapine
hospitalized patients (2 women and 14 men, mean age 41.2 yr), before treatment and on the 10th and 20th day of therapy. The average therapeutic dose of clozapine was 193 mg on the 10th and 207 mg on the 20th day. In view of the small groups with individual syndromologic diagnoses it was not possible to draw statistically supported indicational differentiations. Good results were achieved in various syndromological schizophrenic as well as manic depressive forms. In endogenous depressions and schizoaffective psychoses with depressive symptomatology patients with paranoid hallucinatory components, with amentiform elements, agitation and anxiety could be well influenced. The therapeutic results, i.e. 70.5% full remissions in patients showing a certain degree of drug resistance, may be regarded as favorable and indicate a certain specificity of the therapeutic effect of this drug which represents a contribution to the neuroleptic group.

Boucek, J., Vinar, O., Novak, A.
A controlled comparison of chlorazepate with oxazepam in neurotic anxiety
Univ. Psychiat. Dept., Brno, Czechoslovakia

Pecova, V., Navratil, J., Stastny, V.
The effect of prothiadene upon the ocular functions
Inst. Railway Transport Workers Hlth Serv., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Rokyta, R.
Comparison of the effect of gamma-aminobutyric acid and of sodium salt of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid during the ontogeny of rats.

Sikora, J., Krulik, R.
Psychotropic drugs and differently stimulated ATPase in CNS
Psychiat. Res. Lab., Praha, Czechoslovakia
JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Servit, Z.
Psychotropic and antiepileptic drugs
Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Mueller Oerlinghausen, B., Poser, S., Poser, W.
Clinical pharmacological investigations on bromism and bromoureide intoxication
Psychiat. Neurol. Klin., Berlin, Germany

Abstract
Acute and chronic intoxications with bromide salts or bromoureide containing drugs have considerably increased in various countries during the last years. The authors have tried to develop simple and reliable methods which can be used as screening methods for the determination of bromide concentrations in blood, serum, saliva, urine or other body fluids. A simple spectrophotometric method which was first introduced by Walter (1925) is recommended.

Horig, C.
Development of consumption of tranquilizers, sedatives and analgetics in the GDR in comparison with international trends [DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER VERBRAUCHSGEWÖHNHEITEN AUF DEM GEBIET DER TRANQUILLIZER, SEDATIVA UND ANALGETIKA IN DER DDR IM VERGLEICH ZU INTERNATIONALEN TENDENZEN]
Dtsch. Inst. Arzneimittelwes., Berlin, Germany

Muellerova, S., Novotna, J., Rehan, V., Skula, E.
Lithium treatment of behavioural disturbances in patients with defective intellect
Mozartova 21, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Benesova, O., Benes, V.
The effect of maprotiline on brain serotonin metabolism in rats
ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1974, 16(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Taussigova, D., Vinar, O., Bastecky, J.
Oxyprothepine in schizophrenia
Inst. Psychiat., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Cigánek, L.

Boleloucky, Z., Vinar, O., Roth, Z.
Placebo response of schizophrenic patients and Cattell’s personality factors
Jihlavska 102, Brno, Czechoslovakia

Hynek, K., Faber, J., Tosovsky, J., Cerny, M.
Proceedings: The effect of combination of methylphenidate and diazepam on the EEG
and its evaluation by means of discriminant analysis.

Sulc, J., Dvorak, A., Botka, K., Moucka, J.
Prolonged medication in active flying
Inst. Aviat. Med., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Franková, S., Jakoubek, B.
Proceedings: Long term behavioural effects of diazepam and ACTH, administered early
in life.
Wildt, S., Metys, J., Bartosova, M.
Pharmacological properties of a potential tranquilising agent mesylphenacyrazine. II. Changes related to its repeated administration

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Rosice nad Labem/Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

Medek, A., Navratil, J., Hrbek, J.
Comparison of the effect of atropine and cannabis upon the fixed conditioned alimentary motor reflexes in cats affected by nicotine

Inst. Higher Nerv. Activ., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Nikolova, M., Stéphanova, D., Tchavdarov, D.
The effect of tempidon on the EEG of cats in acute and chronic experiments [L'influence du tempidon sure l'EEG des chats dans l'expérience aigue et chronique]

Stika, L., Vinar, O., Kubat, K., Uxa, M.
Longitudinal trend in prescribing psychotropic drugs

Inst. Psychiat., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Faltus, F.
Clozapine in the maintenance therapy of schizophrenia

Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Lapin, I.P.
Proceedings: Antagonism of nicotinic acid and other kynurenines to antidepressants:
one of the probable reasons of the therapy-resistance in depression?

Molcan, J., Novotny, V., Schlupkova, L.
Our experience with clozapine treatment
Psychiat. Clin., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Sklenovsky, A., Navratil, J., Hrbek, J., Krejci, Z.
Effect of delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol on free amino acids in brain
Dept. Pathophysiol., Med. Fac., UP, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Nemec, J.
Cardiotoxic effects of tricyclic antidepressants imipramine, amitriptyline and dosulepin (Prothiaden Spofa) in an acute experiment in rats
Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Svestka, J., Nahunek, K., Rodova, A., Ceskova, E.
A controlled comparison of oxypertine and perphenazine in schizophrenic psychoses
Psychiat. Clin., Brno/Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Votava, Z., Metys, J., Dlabac, A.
Effects of high doses of arecoline combined with methylatropine on the EEG and ECG in dogs
Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia
JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Zapletalék, M., Pazdírek, S., Hubsch, T.
Clinical experience with clozapine in psychoses


Vaneček, J., Fink, Z., Vinar, O.
The problem of side effects of thymoleptics

Dept. Pharmacol., Ped. Fac., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Bohdanecký, Z., Bozkov, V., Radil-Weiss, T.
Proceedings: Perception of nonsense shapes in humans.

Radilová, J., Radil-Weiss, T., Spunda, J.
Proceedings: Objective analysis of subjective perception of reversible figures.

Jakoubek, B., Kraus, M., Erdősová, R., Lát, J., Dědicová, A.
Proceedings: The effect of ACTH and diazepam, administered to infant rats on the body-growth curve and some endocrine parameters measured in adult age.

Novotný, V., Kolibas, E., Junasova, D.
Our experience with the treatment of delirium tremens with diazepam

Psychiat. Clin., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Good results have been achieved with benzodiazepine derivatives in alcoholic delirium
(DTs). 40 patients with DTs, aged 26 to 74 yr (mean age 44.9), treated from 1964 to 1968 were compared with 50 patients aged 28 to 70 (mean age 44.26) treated from 1968 to 1973. In the first group, neuroleptics, sedatives or barbiturate hypnotics were employed while diazepam was exclusively used on the second group, i.m. or i.m. and p.o. In the initial period 40 to 360 mg/24 hr was applied. In the diazepam treated group the mean duration of psychotic symptoms was distinctly shorter (1.7 < 3.2) and somatic complications and exits were less frequent (26% < 45%, 2% < 5%). Psychiatric complications (unspecific dementia, Korsakov syndrome and Korsakov psychoses) were non significantly more frequent (14% > 10%). In the DTs group treated with diazepam, psychotic symptoms were extinguished within 48 hr in nearly 75% of cases and in a third of cases within 24 hr of commencement of therapy. The inverse ratio of size of dose and incidence of somatic complications in DTs was statistically significant.

Syka, J., Popelár, J.
Proceedings: Integration of visual information in receptive fields of the cat’s superior colliculus.

Lang, E., Koenig, L.
Lithium poisoning [LITHIUM: INTOXIKATIONEN]

Med. Akad. 'Carl Gustav Carus', Dresden, Germany

Myslivecek, J., Hassmannová, J.

Bozkov, V., Bohdanecký, Z., Radil-Weiss, T.
Proceedings: Eye movement research in humans: methodology and some results.

Kopriva, K., Frantík, E., Horvath, M.
Pentobarbital effect on performance in monotonous conditions not prevented by compensatory effort
Dostalova, K., Hrbek, J.
The effect of adrenaline and serotonin upon the formation of free ammonia in brain cortex slices in rats

Dept. Pathophysiol., Med. Fac., UP, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Svestka, J., Nahunek, K., Rodova, A.
Experience with oxyprothepine in the treatment of manic syndromes

Psychiat. Clin., Brno/Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Oxyprothepine proved to be a good antimanic drug and, due to 57% full and 29% partial remission, occupies the same place as the most successful compounds indicated for schizophrenic psychoses.

Rump, S., Rabsztyn, T., Kopec, J.
Effects of cholinesterase inhibition on the visual evoked potentials in the rabbit and their modification with various drugs


Vinarova, E., Zamrazil, V., Nemec, J.
Lithium treatment and thyroid function in man

Inst. Psychiat., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Hrbek, J., Komenda, S., Macakova, J.
The effect of scopolamine (0.6 mg) and physostigmine (1.0 mg) on higher nervous


Abstract
The method of artificial conditioned speech connections was adopted in this study, following up the performances of 16 healthy and unfatigued volunteers - university students (8 females, 8 males, age 22 years) in the process of learning after subcutaneous application of scopolamine (S; 0.6 mg), and physostigimine (P; 1.0 mg). The trials were performed before the application of the drugs and then from the first up to the fifth hour after the application of S. The criteria were the number of repetitions necessary for mastering the given task (NNR), then the number of correct responses (NCR), and the frequency of responses (FR) during the first eight repetitions when the active knowledge of the experimental subjects was tested. The inhibitory effect of S on the learning process was observed in NNR in the first 4 hours, in NCR five hours, in FR in the 4th and the 5th hour after application. In FR, the effect of interaction appeared in the first hour after application of S; the impairment of performance after S was eliminated by physostigmine. Scopolamine decreased significantly the values of the heart rate from the first up to the fifth hour of its action.

Filip, V., Krulik, R., Haskovec, L., Hyaneck, J.

Psychiat. Res. Unit, Med. Sch., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Rysánek, K., Benesová, O., Spánková, H.
Comparison of the effects of tetracyclic and tricyclic antidepressants on the serotonin uptake by human thrombocytes in vitro.

Queisnerova, M., Svatek, E., Mansfeld, V.
To the metabolism of dosulepin in man

VUFB, Praha, Czechoslovakia

Soucek, K., Zvolsky, P., Krulik, R.
The levels of lithium in serum and in red blood cells and its ratios in manic depressive
patients


Bastecky, J., Gregova, L.
*Priapism as a possible complication of the chlorpromazine treatment*  

Inst. Psychiat., Prague/Bohnice, Czechoslovakia

Zapletaiek, M., Huebsch, T., Zenata, L.
*The effect of mefamamide on some autonomic and psychological tests*  

Psychiat. Clin., Hradek Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Bily, J., Hametova, M., Hanus, H., Polackova, J.
*Some specificities in the course of maniomelancholic psychosis during lithium therapy*  


Sulc, J., Brozek, G., Cmiral, J.
*Neurophysiological effects of small doses of caffeine in man*  

Inst. Aviat. Med., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
The authors presume that the apparent discrepancy between augmentation of bioelectrical brain activity and the decreasing level of drug in the organism could be related hypothetically to mechanisms, analogous to central facilitation (Mountcastle 1968). The medicament perhaps affects the excitability of CNS for non specific stimuli during the entire time, before it is completely metabolized. Thus a changed neuronic pool can accentuate the influence of other stimuli, first of all of the biorhythm.
Thomasova, E., Mlčakova, K., Kumpel, Q.

Psychiat. Hosp., Opava, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
All patients who had been treated with antidepressants in the geronto psychiatric ward, were subjected to an analysis. The sample included 63 patients with depression (12 men and 51 women); of these, 34 were endogenous depressions including involutional melancholia, 17 reactive depressions, 5 symptomatic depressions and 7 mixed psychoses with a depressive picture. 40 patients were treated with amitriptyline, 10 with imipramine, 1 with nortriptyline, 5 with a combination of amitriptyline and imipramine and 9 with a combination of nortriptyline and amitriptyline. Confusional states as a complication of treatment occurred in 11% (1 man and 6 women in the age range of 62 to 75 yr). All these patients had been treated with amitriptyline in routinely given doses (50 to 150 mg), four in combination with neuroleptics, one with a tranquilizer.

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Hvizdosová, J., Benesová, O., Tikal, K.

Jezdinsky, J., Halek, J.
The effects of some analgesics and neuroleptics upon the reflexive and affective components of the formaldehyde and bradykinin induced nociceptive reactions in rats (1974) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 16 (3), pp. 226-228.

Inst. Pharmacol., Med. Fac., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia
Nahunek, K., Kamenicka, V., Ceskova, E.
Clinical experience with doxepin
Psychiat. Clin., Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Dlabac, A., Kazdova, E.
Long term neuroleptics of perathiepin group: VUFB 9977 (oxypyrothepin decanoate)

Sedlácek, J.
Proceedings: The prenatal development of sensory systems in precocial mammals and birds.

Zimanova, J., Vojtechovsky, M.
Sleep deprivation as a potentiation of antidepressive pharmacotherapy?
Hosp. Ment. Dis., Horni Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Jovanovic, U.J.
Categories of psychotrophic drug effects on sleep EEG and EOG

Misurec, J., Nähunek, K., Svestka, J., Rodová, A.
EEG changes in the treatment with octoclothepine in very high doses.
Misurec, J., Náhunek, K., Kamenická, V., Chmelar, M.
Proceedings: Influence of azaphen, a new antidepressive drug, on the human EEG.

Safanda, J., Sobotka, P.
Quantitative relations between chemical structure and epileptogenic activity of penicillins

Abstract
Hydrolysis or hydroxylaminolysis of the betalactam ring produced compounds which are practically devoid of activity even in the case of high activity of the parent compounds. Cephaloridine, benzylpenicillinamide and sulphoxides of benzyl and phenoxyethylpenicillin showed activity which is in good accord with the group postulates. The integrity of the betalactam ring presented an attributive factor of activity. Accordingly it is possible to place penicillins among the generic group of epileptogenic cyclic lactams and similar derivatives. The lipophilism of compounds plays a role in the transport and binding to hydrophobic membranes of the brain.

Remr, J., Nekolová, J., Heinzl, Z.
Proceedings: A comparison of the therapeutic effect of oxypertine and thioridazine in chronic schizophrenia (a controlled trial).

Schizophrenic blood plasma cultivated at low temperatures

Abstract
The effects of blood plasma of schizophrenics and of healthy blood donors on tissue cultures of leukocytes at low temperature were compared. In the tissue culture cultivated with schizophrenic plasma the cytoplasm of neutrophils swelled slightly, and vacuolation of the cytoplasm was just perceptible. The nuclei of the neutrophils also swelled slightly and underwent intensive fragmentation. No ectomy of nuclei was noted. Cell transformation was feeble in lymphocytes at low temperatures. Particularly in small lymphocytes the nuclei acquired a ‘paw’ shape. These changes denote a slowing
down of metabolic processes in the blood elements and a predominance of nuclear activity. Chlorpromazine further inhibited the metabolism at low temperatures.

Metys, J., Metysova, J.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Nica, S., Ciurezu, T., Udingiu, L.

Clin. Psychiat., Bucharest, Romania

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Slanska, J., Plevova, J., Benesova, O.


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Preiningerova, O., Hanus, H., Zapletalek, M.
Clozapine in outpatient practice
Psychiat. Clin., Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Poschlova, N., Krsiak, M., Ostovskaya, R.U.
Effect of sodium gamma hydroxybutyrate on isolation induced aggressivity in mice

Pisl, I., Petranova, T., Pislova, J.
Simple method for detection of the drug cheaters in psychiatry
Ment. Hosp., Dobrany u Plzne, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
A simple and quick method for determining the most often used psychotropic drugs by means of only one test solution is proposed. The reagent contains 85 parts conc. HCl, 5 parts 10% KN02 and 10 parts 5% FeCl3. In phenothiazines (e.g. chlorpromazine, levopromazine, thioridazine, perfenazine, prochlorperazine etc.) three drops of reagent are added to 1 ml urine. Resulting test colors are pink, blue or violet according to the drug and its concentration in the urine. In case of imipramine detection the test reaction is performed with the same reagent, but 20 drops of reagent have to be added to 1 ml of urine. The color is green.

Grünner, O.
Proceedings: Use of natural and artificial changes of magnetic fields in balneopsychiatry.

Dolezalova, V., Faltus, F., Soucek, K.
Pilot clinical study with trifluperidol (Trisedyl) therapy in psychotic patients
Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia
Pislova, J., Pisl, I., Petranova, T., Petrova, M.
Clinical experience with carpipramine (Defekton)

Ment. Hosp., Dobrany Plzen, Czechoslovakia

Sobotka, P., Safanda, J.
Proceedings: Modification of epileptogenic focus by simultaneous application of drugs.

Zapletalek, M., Huebsch, T., Zenata, L.
The effect of Sydnocarb on some psychological and autonomic tests. A pilot study

Psychiat. Clin., Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Katona, F., Berényi, M.
Proceedings: Differential reactions and habituation to acoustical and visual stimuli in neonates.

Tosovský, J., Faber, J., Hynek, K.
Proceedings: Discrimination analysis of the electroencephalogram of healthy volunteers given drugs and of patients with brain tumours.

Tikal, K., Benesová, O., Hvizdosová, J.
Hník, P., Kríz, N., Vyskocil, F., Holas, M., Ujec, E., Mejsnar, J., Smiesko, V.
Proceedings: Changes in potassium concentration in muscle and venous effluent blood induced by muscle activity.

Cervenka, J., Bastecky, J., Kovarik, J.
Psychotropic drugs and ovarian cycle alterations

Dept. Obstet. Gynaecol., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Rydzynski, Z., Duszyk, S., Sklodowski, H.
Limbitrol in out- and inpatients practice


Kabes, J., Taussigova, D., Dostal, T., Vinar, O.
L dopa and tricyclic antidepressants in affective disorders. A pilot study

Inst. Psychiat., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Niturad, A., Ciurezu, T., Cucu, I.
Maintenance treatment of schizophrenia with long acting fluphenazine

Clin. Psychiat., Bucuresti, Romania

Rodova, A., Nahunek, K., Svestka, J.
An attempt to classify neuroleptic drugs on the basis of short term clinical comparative studies

Psychiat. Clin., UJEP, Brno, Czechoslovakia
Predescu, V., Giurezu, T., Tudorache, D.
Hydergine thioridazine combination in the treatment of psychopathological states in old age

Psychiat. Clin., Bucurest, Romania

Abstract
The combination of hydergine and thioridazine proved to be useful for the remission or abatement of various mental disturbances developing in senescence and brain atherosclerosis in 28 patients. This combination made possible the administration of small doses of thioridazine.

Marhold, J., Zimanova, J., Lachman, M.
To the incompatibility of haloperidol with lithium salts

Hosp. Ment. Dis., Horni Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Krsiak, M.
Proceedings: Isolation-induced timidity in mice as a measure of anxiolytic activity of drugs.

Mayer, O.
Proceedings: The effect of sodium gamma-hydroxybutyrate on the CNS of rats and mice.

Bauer, M., Molcan, J.
Volatile solvent addiction and traffic safety

Sasinkova ul. 4, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Factors that have an adverse effect of man in connection with traffic safety are steadily
increasing. One of these is the spread in the consumption of cheap drugs, trichloroethylene and toluene, the so called drug inhalants. The symptomatology is polymorphous: emotional disturbance; perceptual disturbance; disturbance in attention; disturbance in consciousness; disturbance of action and aggressive action, criminal activity, disinhibition or inhibition of reflexive actions, heightened heterosuggestibility; autonomic disturbances; a labile pulse; and vertigo. In the organism, 84% of the resorbed amount of toluene is gradually detoxicated to benzoic and hippuric acid. The metabolites are completely excreted in urine at the latest 14 hr after terminated inhalation. The unmetabolized toluene is partly expired and partly excreted in urine. The inhaled trichloroethylene is also partly expired and the resorbed portion is partly metabolized to trichloroethanol and trichloroacetic acid and excreted in urine. Unmetabolized trichloroethylene can be detected in the blood 24 hr after terminated inhalation. The excretion of trichloroethylene metabolites in urines lasts several days. Thus, after the inhalation of toluene or trichloroethylene, these substances can be detected in expired air, in the blood and urine and, moreover, the corresponding metabolites can be evidenced in urine. In fatal traffic accidents, the inhaled substance can be proved in alveolar air. For the detection of toluene or trichloroethylene in expired air or alveolar air, it is possible to use, like in alcohol breath tests, the detection tube 'Drager' from West Germany, or to take breath samples for gas chromatographic analysis. For the establishment of metabolites, analytic methods that have been tested can be employed.

Bambasova, E., Bilkova, J., Budinska, K.
Papaverin in the treatment of geriatric patients
Psychiat. Hosp., Horni Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Haaszova, M., Vinar, O., Stika, L.
Prescriptions on a newly introduced drug
Inst. Psychiat., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Mestiashvili, M.G.
Psychotropic drugs in the complex treatment of epilepsy in children and teenagers
Inst. Psychiat., Tbilisi, Russia

Abstract
The problem of epilepsy treatment, especially of its non convulsive forms, is still topical today and requires further research not only today for new therapeutical drugs but also
for rational complex methods. 28 patients suffering from a convulsive form, 9 cases of
dysphoria and obnubilation, and 3 chronic epileptical psychoses were treated in
addition to anticonvulsive medication with neuroleptics (chlorpromazine,
 trifluperazine, haloperidol, levopromazine) and tranquillizers (chloridrazepoxide,
diazepam, trioxazin). In pure convulsive forms of epilepsy, particularly in cases of
frequent and serial paroxysms, an obvious therapeutic effect was achieved by the
inclusion of chlorpromazine and small tranquillizing drugs into the treatment complex.
Not only did these reduce the frequency of paroxysms but they influenced also
favorably the affective sphere and somatic state of the patients. The treatment of non
convulsive forms and of epileptical psychosis with a hallucinatory paranoidic syndrome
was equally effective. In most cases the author managed to suppress paroxysms as well
as psychotic changes and thus to overcome the alternative paroxysms or psychosis
mentioned by Falenbach and Korzhenevsky. In 12 out of 17 patients examined the EEG
revealed a substantial improvement in cortical bioelectrical activity, i.e. a decrease in
voltage, disappearance of pathological paroxysmal elements, an increase of alpha
rhythm in the occipital and of beta rhythm in other parts. The EEG of 3 patients showed
no considerable changes and in 2 patients it deteriorated.

Zvolsky, P., Vinarova, E., Dostal, T., Soucek, K.
Family history of manic depressive and endogenous depressive patients and clinical
effect of treatment with lithium

Res. Psychiat. Unit, Charles Univ., Praha, Czechoslovakia

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Pharmacology of 1,2,3,4 tetrahydro 9 amino acridine


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early postnatal period upon the dynamics of excitation and inhibition during
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combination of diazepam and methylphenidate.

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Psychotropic drugs and some enzymes of energy metabolism
Psychiat. Res. Lab., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Haskovec, L., Jirsák, R., Srutová, K.


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Mechanocardiographical comparison of the cardiotoxic effect of prothiaden and imipramine
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