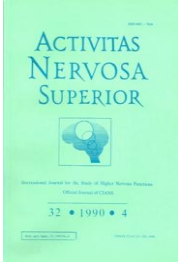

ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Kabes, J., Dostal, T., Roth, Z.

Clinical experience with maprotiline
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 93-98.

Inst. Psychiatr., Prague 8 - Bohnice, Czechoslovakia

Mares, P., Zouhar, A.

Influence of clonazepam and ethosuximide on ECoG pattern induced by metrazol during ontogenesis in rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 1-8.

Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Metrazol (80 mg/kg s. c.) elicited ECoG episodes of rhythmic activity the shape, frequency and localization of which depended on the age of rats. In 15- and 12-day-old animals there was a progression into sustained ictal activity. Clonazepam (1 mg/kg i.p.) exhibited excellent anti-metrazol action in adult, 25- and 12-day-old rats. The results in 15-day-old animals were inconsistent. Ethosuximide (125 mg/kg i.p.) protected sufficiently only adult and 25-day-old rats. In younger age groups only ictal activity was blocked, while metrazol-induced episodes remained unchanged.

Prikryl, P., Rysanek, K., Kvetnansky, R.

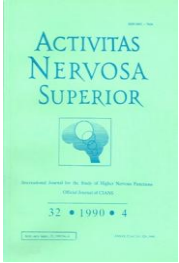
Sympathetic activity in labile essential hypertension in young men. Part I. Plasma catecholamines after orthostatic and emotional stress test
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 29-30.

III Int. Clin., 656 91 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Tesarova, O.

Maprotiline and undesirable effects [MAPROTILINE UND UNERWUNSCHTE WIRKUNG]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 90-92.

Inst. Arztl. Fortbild., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Benesova, O.

To the pharmacological profile of maprotiline
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 63-68.

Dept. Pharmacol. Physiol., Med. Fac. Hyg., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Rysanek, K., Prikryl, P., Kvetnansky, R.

Sympathetic activity in labile essential hypertension in young men. Part II. Influence of exercise on plasma catecholamines
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 30-31.

III Int. Clin., 656 91 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Nahunek, K., Svestka, J., Rysanek, R., Ceskova, E.

Further clinical experience with maprotiline in endogenous depressions [WEITERE KLINISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT MAPROTILIN BEI ENDOGENEN DEPRESSIONEN]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 81-87.

Psychiatr. Klin., J.E. Purkyne Univ., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Dillier, N.

Worldwide clinical experience with ludiomil
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 40-54.

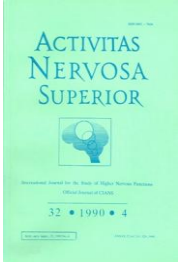
Zapletalek, M., Zbytovsky, J., Kudrnova, K.

Clinical experience with maprotilin and maprotilin/clomipramine infusions in resistent depression
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 73-76.

Psychiatr. Dept., Med. Sch., Charles Univ., Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Tikal, K., Hvizdosova, J.

Catecholamines, serotonin and 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid in the brain and suprarenals, liver tryptophanpyrolase activity and serum Mg after beta-sympathotropic compounds in rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 27-28.



Dep. Pharmacol., Med. Fac. Hyg., 100 34 Praha 10 Vinohrady, Czechoslovakia

Soucek, K.

Combined treatment with clomipramine and maprotilin in refractory depressions [DIE KOMBINIERTE THERAPIE MIT CHLORIMIPRAMIN UND MAPROTILIN BEI THERAPIERESISTENTEN DEPRESSIONEN]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 88-89.

Molcan, J., Novotny, V., Nabelek, L.

Treatment of involution depressions with maprotiline [DIE BEHANDLUNG DER INVOLUTIONSDEPRESSIONEN MIT MAPROTILIN]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 77-80.

Psychiatr. Klin., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

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Provoked aggression in mice after a single intraperitoneal dose of catecholamines
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 25-26.

Dep. Pharmacol., Med. Fac. Hyg., 10034 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia

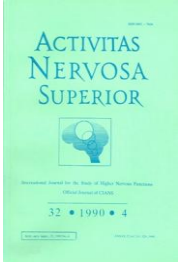
Vinar, O.

Maprotiline in a psychiatric out-patient department [MAPROTILIN IN EINER PSYCHIATRISCHEN AMBULANZ]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 112-117.

Psychiatr. Abt. Poliklin., Prag 1, Czechoslovakia

Libiger, J., Hanus, H., Kindernayova, H.

Analysis of performance spectrum after maprotiline administration [ANALYSE DER EEG LEISTUNGSSPEKTREN NACH MAPROTILIN-VERABREICHUNG]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 106-111.



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Vencovsky, E.

Ambulatory treatment of masked depressions with maprotiline [AMBULANTE BEHANDLUNG LARVIERTEN DEPRESSIONEN MIT MAPROTILIN]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 69-72.

Psychiatr. Klin., Med. Fak., Karl's Univ. Praha, Czechoslovakia

Prikryl, P., Rysanek, K., Tovarek, J.

Effect of cold stress on catecholamines, cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP in hardened and unhardened men
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 32-33.

III Int. Clin., 656 91 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Faltus, F.

Effect of maprotiline on mental symptoms of depressive states [DIE WIRKUNG VON MAPROTILIN AUF DIE ZIELSYMPTOME DER DEPRESSIVEN ZUSTANDE]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 99-100.

Psychiatr. Klin., Karls-Univ., Prag, Czechoslovakia

Slabý, A.

Psychophysiological risk factors of cardiovascular diseases: Psychosocial stress, personality, and occupational specificity.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 34-38.

Hlinák, Z., Madlafousek, J.

Under what conditions does laboratory male rat initiate copulatory behaviour with passively receptive female.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 9-13.

Abstract
Intact, adult male rats with a minimal copulatory experience acquired in interaction with fully proceptive (exhibiting ritualized dartings) female were tested at 1, 24, 48, 96 and 192 hour afterwards by means of passively receptive (responding with lordosis posture only) females. Only five males initiated copulations with lordotic females throughout the whole experiment. Because in the 192 hour test all the males copulated, the development of ability to initiate copulations could not be ascribed to the sexual experience only. Most probably, merely repeated exposition of the males to the passively receptive females resulted in the increase of the hormonal activity. The

acquired ability of males to initiate copulations with thus behaviourally weak stimulus females persisted after sixty-four days of heterosexual abstinence. The observed variance in the latencies of the first intromission and in the number of incomplete mounts preceding the first intromission is interpreted in the sense of a parallel action of the processes of learning as well as of hormonal activation.

The antidepressive maprotiline: symposium at Hradec Kralove 26 November 1980 [Antidepressivum maprotilin: symposium-Hradec Králové 26. 11. 1980.]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 39-118.

Pöldinger, W., Alac, S., Krebs-Roubicek, E.
Treatment of therapy-refractory depressions [Zur Behandlung therapierefraktärer Depressionen.]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 55-62.

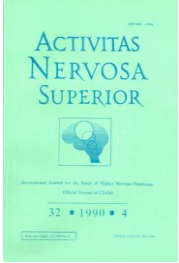
18th Interdisciplinary Conference: experimental and clinical study of higher nervous functions.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (3), pp. 128-197.

Zapletalek, M., Zbytovsky, J., Libiger, J.
Comparison of the effect of target-syndrome antidepressive
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 210-211.

Psychiatr. Clin., MF, Charles Univ., 500 36 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Siegrist, J., Dittmann, K., Matschinger, H., Weber, I.
Towards a cognition - performance model of coronary - prone behavior.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 139-143.

Abstract
The extent of coronary-prone behavior (CPB) is partially dependent upon specific, contextual characteristics of the work setting. Specific work demands reinforce a style of unrealistic cognitive appraisal which is thought to form a significant part of CPB. In order to test this assumption in a first step, we developed a questionnaire measuring this notion more appropriately than the well known tests of CPB (JAS, Bortner). Preliminary results of an experimental psychophysiologic study on the basis of this instrument are presented.



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Piorkowski, P., Günther, K.H., Harig, H., Handreg, W., Braun, H.
Social factors and coronary heart disease risk in a rural community.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 397-399.

Rypka, M., Navratil, J.
A contribution to the mechanism of effect of physostigmine and neostigmine (Syntostigmine) in the CNS
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 277-278.

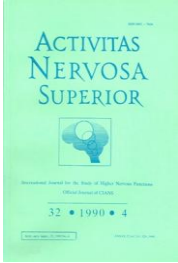
Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac., Palacky Univ., 77515 Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Ruttkay-Nedecký, I., Cherkovich, G.M.
Emotional stress and the electrocardiogram.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 375-379.

Abstract
The joint function of electrocardiographic cycle duration and of the spatial magnitude of the repolarization maximum vector, recorded with the physically corrected orthogonal lead system McFee-Parungao was used for studies of the effect of mental arithmetics in man and of emotional stimulation in unrestrained macaques. This approach allowed to distinguish between heart rate changes with and without signs of direct sympathetic stimulation of the working myocardium, and to study the correlation between emotionally induced effects on the pacemaker and on ventricular myocardial fibers. The latter was found to be much more expressed in macaques than in man. Emotionally induced ECG changes may detect persons prone to hyperkinetic circulation.

Hlinak, Z., Madlafousek, J., Krejci, I.
The influence of lisuride on sexual behaviour in male rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 204-205.

Psychiatr. Res. Inst., 181 03 Prague 8, Czechoslovakia



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Appels, A.
The psychological setting of imminent myocardial infarction.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 144-150.

Winnubst, J.A., Marcelissen, F.M., Kleber, R.J.
Social support as a moderator of stressor-strain relationships in industrial organizations.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 230-235.

Ceskova, E., Svestka, J., Nahunek, K.
Comparison of different treatments of manic states
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), p. 222.

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Heidler, I., Mares, J., Mares, P., Trojan, S.
Influence of clonazepam on cortical self-sustained afterdischarges during ontogenesis in rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 247-248.

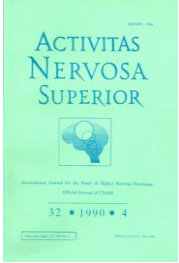
Inst. Physiol., Fac. Gen. Med., Charles Univ., 128 00 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia

Preiningerova, O., Kudrnova, K., Zapletalek, M., Domkar, J.
Our first experience with the preparation eleutherokokk in neurotics
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), p. 240.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac., 500 36 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Metysova, J., Protiva, M.
Stereoselectivity of neuroleptic effects of isofloxythepin in rodents
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 233-235.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 130 60 Praha 3, Czechoslovakia



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Psychophysiological risk factors of cardiovascular diseases. Psychosocial stress, personality and occupational specificity. International symposium.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 1-240.

Orth-Gomér, K.
Intervention on coronary risk factors by changing working conditions of Swedish policemen.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 223-229.

Marek, J.
Psychotropic drugs and inflammatory reaction (I) (Effects of single and repeated administration of various psychotropic drugs on the traumatic oedema of the rat ear pinna)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 273-275.

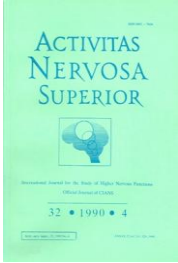
Dep. Pharmacol., Med. Fac. Palacky Univ., 77515 Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Protiva, M., Sindelar, K., Metysova, J., Dlabac, A.
A new group of neuroleptics and antidepressants: Tricycles with two chalcogen atoms in the central seven-membered ring (structure-activity relationships)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 217-219.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 13060 Prague 3, Czechoslovakia

Radil, T., Bohdanecký, Z., Fires, M.
A biofeedback method for the control of heart rate.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 338-341.

Abstract
A heart rate biofeedback system consisting of a JPR 12 minicomputer (12 bit, 4 K), of input devices (an electronic circuit triggered by the EEG R-waves or a photoelectric ear lobe pulse detector and of output devices (a feedback indicator of successful or unsuccessful heart rate control during the preceding time interval, the teletype and the paper tape punch) is described. The actual heart rate is measured and compared with levels differing from the average by a preselected number of pulses/min. When a preset criterion is met, the levels are shifted automatically. In control session shuffled data from the preceding experimental session are used for feedback.



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Weiss, S.M.

Application of behavioural medicine to the treatment of hypertension and coronary heart disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), p. 527.

Mayerová, M., Miksík, O., Brichácek, V.

Life frustration in cardiovascular patients.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 178-181.

Abstract
A different structure of values and life frustrations was observed in subjects with psychosomatic disease than in healthy subjects. The subjects with ischemic disease were affected mostly in the sphere of working and existential needs, whereas their family and social relations were not disturbed, and they were not frustrated in the sphere of material needs, either. On the other hand subjects with ulcer disease felt much more affected in social relations and in primary material needs.

Gostautas, A.

Psychological and somatic correlates of type A behavior pattern.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 84-99.

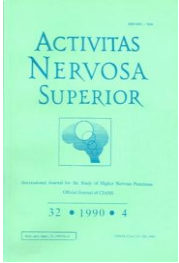
Wiedemann, R., Plehm, R., Curio, I., Richter-Heinrich, E.

Specificity of phasic heart rate responses to visual attention in essential hypertensives.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 274-278.

Abstract
A preliminary report is given concerning phasic heart rate responses in hypertensive individuals. There is some evidence, that the expected accelerative drive appears under visual attention conditions. That is demonstrated in two typical reactions of a hypertensive and a normotensive subject and in a marked higher acceleration at several points of the response curves for the hypertensive group. Z-scores of heart periods are discussed as the appropriate measurement of phasic HR-changes from rest to stimulus conditions.

Rosenman, R.H.

Coronary-prone behaviour pattern and coronary heart disease: implications for the use



of beta-blockers in primary prevention.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 476-486.

Rektor, L., Misurec, J., Horka, E., Cerna, V.

Experience in treatment of pharmacoresistant depressions with maprotiline [UNSERE ERFAHRUNGEN IN DER BEHANDLUNG PHARMAKORESISTENTER DEPRESSIONEN MIT MAPROTILIN]
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (2), pp. 101-105.

Psychiatr. Krankenh., Brno, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
The authors report that maprotiline had a beneficial effect on the depression symptoms of their female patients who had been admitted to hospital because of protracted, drug-resistant depression. The effect of the agent could be seen already in the first to second week of treatment - during the first week the drug was administered by i.v. infusion. Side-effects were only mild and in no case were they the cause of cessation of therapy. Serious complications did not arise. 3 hours after administration of 50 mg maprotiline by mouth no EEG changes could be observed, whereas such changes do arise when tricyclic antidepressants such as amitriptyline or imipramine are used.

Suva, J., Janousek, I.

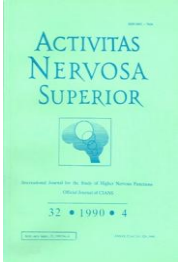
Li and mineral levels in the brain and kidney of guinea pigs injected with LiCl
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 267-269.

Dep. Pharmacol., Med. Fac. Charles Univ., 30167 Pilsen, Czechoslovakia

Ruisel, I.

Effect of experimental anxiety on behaviour.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 316-320.

Abstract
One of the variables capable of significantly affecting personality behaviour under normal conditions and in pathology is anxiety. The theses submitted here are supported by arguments derived from the results of experiments carried out at the Institute of Experimental Psychology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava. Anxiety significantly affects the activity of cognitive processes. Cognitive processes are often affected by anxiety indirectly through enhanced uncertainty, limitation of choice of responses, or inadequate reactions. The personality of an anxious S is characterized by such patterns of behaviour that may contribute, in the form of risk factors, to the onset of cardiac disorders.



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Krejci, I., Dlabac, A., Schuh, J., Valchar, M.
The effects of ergot derivatives on tolerance to the cataleptic effects of neuroleptic drug in the rat
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 200-202.

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

Rechtoríková, O., Stejfa, M.
Psychic and somatic factors of mental invalidism in patients after myocardial infarction.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 187-188.

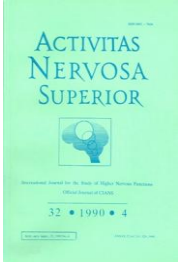
Kliment, P., Palát, M., Riecanský, I., Fejfar, Z.
Some effects of a health educational film on cardiac patients.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 470-474.

Abstract
A health educational film on the psychosocial problems of their illness and recovery was viewed by 51 male patients with myocardial infarction. The attractiveness of the topic was tested and found to be high. Reactions elicited by separate messages of the film during the performance were recorded: their rate rose significantly after statements concerning mostly psychosocial aspects of recovery. On behalf of 13 criteria the film was evaluated by the patients medium positively with differences depending on their education. Viewing of the film changed the kind and structure of expressed demands for more health information and made them more concrete.

Mares, P., Seidl, J.
Excitability cycles of cortical evoked potentials as a tool for pharmacological studies
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 283-284.

Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., 14220 Prague 4, Czechoslovakia

Rysanek, R., Svestka, J., Nahunek, K., Ceskova, E.
Experience with perphenazine-enanthate in the maintenance therapy of schizophrenic psychoses
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 227-228.



Psychiatr. Clin. MF UJEP, 639 01 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Kuchar, V., Kabes, J., Sosnova, Z., Marholdova, K.
Further experience with oxoprothepine decanoate in the maintenance therapy of schizophrenic patients
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 224-226.

Psychiatr. Hosp., 439 85 Petrohrad, Czechoslovakia

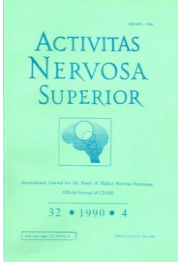
Krejci, I., Schuh, J., Valchar, M.
The effect of pyritinol and piracetam on the development of behavioural and biochemical deviations induced by short-term neonatal protein synthesis inhibition in rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 256-259.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 19400 Prague 9, Czechoslovakia

Uherík, A.
Psychophysiological aspects of regulatory functions in man.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 312-315.

Abstract
The hypothesis on the relationship between biofeedback and the psychophysiological regulatory properties of Ss was tested experimentally. The Ss were 17 adult males after myocardial infarction, 13 patients with bronchial asthma and 18 healthy adults. Biofeedback was followed through a continuous bioelectrical skin reactivity (BSR) recording as an indicator of changes of the activation level and properties of regulatory functions. The data obtained failed to confirm the proposed hypothesis, however, an analysis of BSR as such showed the regulatory functions to follow a different course and have different properties in the experimental and the control groups.

Kozená, L., Frantík, E., Horváth, M., Josífko, M., Roth, Z.
Structured interview and J A S questionnaire assessment of type A behavior: analysis of parallels and contrasts in a Czech population sample.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 100-103.



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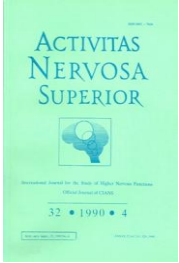
24th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting. Jeseník Spa, January 5--9, 1982.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 199-301.

Michel, J., Vasadze, G.S., Dumbadze, G.G., Cammann, H., Dümde, G.B., Freude, M., Hiller, E., Koch, B., Lange, V.
Measurement of psychophysiological and personality factors in men with ischaemic heart disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 295-300.

Abstract
Essential features of the methods and results of an automated system-analytic investigation procedure with well-defined psychic load are described. This was developed with the aim of recognizing disturbances in the psychophysiological system behaviour as premorbid stages of the most important cardiovascular diseases. Results thus obtained show a.o. that healthy subjects and patients suffering from ischemic heart disease can be classified with high reliability according to their psychophysiological system behaviour. A differentiation could be obtained as well on the basis of personality characteristics. The results support the hypothesis underlying the development of this procedure.

Haynes, S.G., Feinleib, M., Eaker, E.D.
Type A behavior and the ten year incidence of coronary heart disease in the Framingham Heart Study.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 57-77.

Abstract
This study explored the association between Type A behavior, as measured by a short questionnaire on time urgency and competitiveness, and the development of coronary heart disease (CHD). An assessment of Type A behavior in 750 women and 580 men, aged 45-64 years, participating in the Framingham Heart Study, took place between 1965 and 1969. Type A behavior was associated with a two-fold risk of developing CHD over the ensuing 10 years. Among all women, the relative risk (RR) was 2.0 with confidence limits = 1.2 to 3.3. Among housewives, CHD incidence rates were 2.5 times greater among Type A's compared to Type B's (p = 0.02). Type A working women were more than 1.5 times as likely to develop CHD as Type B's, although this was not significant at the 10 year follow-up. Among men employed in white-collar jobs, the RR was 2.4 with confidence limits = 1.1 to 5.7. Type A behavior was most strongly related to coronary diagnoses in which angina pectoris symptoms were present. Synergism between Type A behavior and other CHD risk factors is demonstrated. The findings suggest that assessment of Type A behavior can improve the prediction of incident coronary cases, independent of the standard coronary risk factors.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Uhlir, F., Stevkova, K., Muronova, J., Grumlik, R.
Oxyprothepin decanoate VUFB in the maintenance treatment of psychoses
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 226-227.

Psychiatr. Clin. KUNZ, 746 33 Opava, Czechoslovakia

Hrbek, J., Macakova, J., Komenda, S.
Concomitant interoreflex changes after ethyl alcohol administration
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (3), pp. 193-194.

Dep. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac., Palacky Univ., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

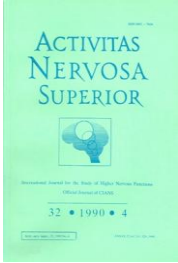
Simon, J., Kruzej, E.
A/B behaviour pattern not correlated with other coronary risk factors in industrial plant populations.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 104-107.

Abstract
The behaviour pattern was assessed in two groups of middle aged men, 157 subjects selected randomly from a coronary risk group of 1553 subjects and 83 respondents for physical fitness testing. The number of risk factors i.e. smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, angina pectoris by chest-pain questionnaire and positive family history was higher in the physical fitness testing respondents than in randomly selected subjects, the difference being highest for A Type men. No correlation between the behaviour pattern and prevalence of RF was found. Subjects with higher score of neuroticism in EPI were the heaviest smokers.

van Doornen, L.J.
Physiological reactivity to stress as a function of personality variables.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 279-284.

Hrbek, J., Macakova, J., Komenda, S.
Effects of scopolamine (0.5 mg) and physostigmine (1.0 mg) the higher nervous activity in man. Changes in the concomitant interoreflex reactions (blood pressure, body temperature, heart rate)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 253-255.

Dep. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac., Palacky Univ., 775 15 Olomouc, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Jenkins, C.D.

Estimation of the coronary-prone behaviour pattern by use of the structured interview and the activity survey: past experience and future directions.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 43-56.

Mencík, M.

CHD risk factors in research personnel and university staff.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 221-222.

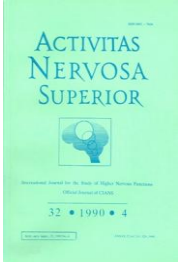
Ferguson, D.A., Edye, B.V., Long, A.A., Ng, T.K.

Occupational stress and hypertension.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 196-211.

Abstract
The Department of Occupational and Environmental Health in the Commonwealth Institute of Health and the University of Sydney has since 1977 been conducting a study of possible occupational factors in hypertension and in other precursors of coronary heart disease. The study arose out of claims by public service employees that the stress of their work was inducing these diseases. The study has two additional aims: prospective observation of progression of hypertension and associated cardiovascular risk variables in relation to evolving occupational conditions; and a trial of non-pharmacological modification of mild hypertension and associated variables through intervention by occupational nurses. A total of 4607 subject drawn from telecommunications and taxation offices in Sydney underwent medical screening before allocation, according to risk, into intervention and reference groups. Data acquisition included self-administration of two questionnaires, on personal, social, occupational and medical history, and on reaction to potential work stresses and to recent life events. Response to questions related to the coronary prone behaviour pattern was tested in a sub-set of the population against rating of the pattern by Rosenman and Friedman's interview method. The paper reports on method and preliminary description of the population.

Britov, A., Alexandrov, A., Molchanov, V., Novikova, T., Prokhorov, A., Litun, I.

Psychological and occupational risk factors in the secondary prevention of the arterial hypertension.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), p. 475.



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Horváth, M., Frantík, E.
Testing the psychophysiological reactivity of subjects with coronary-prone behaviour pattern in a multifactorial preventive study.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 513-517.

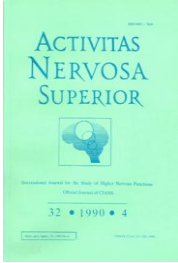
Dorst, K., Kaluza, K., Lehnert, H., Schmidt, H., Losse, H.
Psychological control of essential hypertension.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 437-443.

Rombouts, R.
The reproducibility of cardiovascular reactions during cognitive tasks.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 285-294.

Abstract
Psychophysiological applications have been proposed for and have been found in diagnostic procedures, in therapeutic processes as well as in therapy evaluation studies. Many studies in this area have been done on cardiovascular parameters like heart rate, blood pressure and peripheral resistance. Unfortunately there is still little evidence whether physiological reactivity in these test situations are reproducible. We investigated the stability of heart rate (HR) and pulse transit time (PTT) reactions during simple and complex cognitive tasks, in two sessions with some days in between. The data showed that with simple cognitive tasks the subjects showed a strong habituation on both measures within one session. This habituation did not take place with complex stressors. We also found significant lower reactivity in the second session. Heart rate showed significant test retest reliabilities for males and females with simple stressors and for females only with complex stressors. PTT never showed significant test retest reliabilities. So heart rate proved to be the more reliable indication for cardiovascular reactivity. However, it still seems premature to use psychophysiological paradigms in standard diagnostics.

Brattström, A.
Adaptation of the baroreceptor function. Principles and some experimental results in animals.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 380-386.

Bastecky, J., Kalvach, Z., Halkova, E.
Longterm application of high and medium doses of clorotepin to chronic schizophrenics. (An open comparative study)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 230-232.



Dep. Psychiatry, Postgrad. Med. Pharm. Inst., 181 00 Prague, Czechoslovakia

Eysenck, H., Fulker, D.

The components of type A behaviour and its genetic determinants.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 111-125.

Samuel-Lajeunesse, B., Agathon, M.

Clinical and behavioural assessments: A study on the outcome of behaviour therapy in neurotic patients
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (3), pp. 119-127.

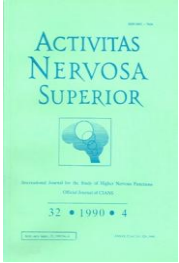
UER Cochin Port-Royal, Univ. Rene Descartes, 75674 Paris 14, France

Abstract
The present study compares two independent evaluations of the outcome of behavioural therapy in 33 phobic patients. The raters were a psychiatrist not involved in the therapeutic process and behaviour therapists. Assessments were done before and after 4 months of therapy. They concerned intensity of fears, anxiety, depressive affects, social impairment. The results indicated a significant agreement on the symptomatic level and on the global evaluation. No significant agreement was found on the level of 'well-being'.

Cooper, M.I.

Effect of relaxation on blood pressure and serum cholesterol.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 428-436.

Abstract
Chronic sympathetic nervous system overactivity has been implicated in the pathogenesis of both hypertension and hypercholesterolemia. We conducted a controlled trial to determine the effect of a relaxation technique on blood pressure and serum cholesterol in drug free subjects with normal and slightly elevated values. Over the follow-up period, highly significant reductions in blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels were noted in relaxation group subjects while control group subjects showed no significant changes. These results suggest that relaxation therapy may contribute to the management of individuals with mild hypertension and/or mild hypercholesterolemia.



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Stancák, A., Mrinák, J., Skorodenský, M., Polláková, A., Kollár, J.
JAS and EPQ questionnaires in the screening of CHD risk factors.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 108-110.

Mrna, B.
Bemegride test of seizure susceptibility in psychic patients (with a view to alcoholics)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 294-295.

Psychiatr. Clin., 77500 Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

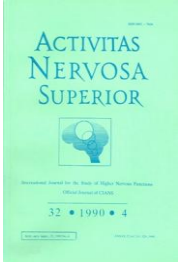
Bättig, K., Buzzi, R.
Physiological responses to noise and to the type of activity under field conditions.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 236-240.

Abstract
Airport area residents were monitored in their private homes for ECG, skin conductance, and respiration during testing sessions of about 1 1/2 hours. All recorded data were analyzed individually. Noise as well as the ongoing activities of the subjects, consisting of mental concentration, scalometric noise assessment, relaxation, and conversation caused significant shifts of the vegetative tonus in most of the subjects. It seems, therefore, that habituation to noise does not develop for this type of environmental noise.

Honzák, R., Veselková, A., Brodan, V., Anděl, M., Kuhn, E., Fabián, J.
The stress effect of diagnostic techniques.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 324-328.

Orth-Gomér, K.
Evidence of psychological influence on the formation of ventricular arrhythmias: implications for preventive therapy.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 498-503.

Vinar, O., Ambrus, O., Jedlickova, A., Vinarova, E.
Drug treatment in spa
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 259-260.



Inst. Psychiatry, 18103 Prague 8, Czechoslovakia

Zapletalek, M., Libiger, J., Tuma, I.
First experience with the new neuroleptic zetidoline in hospitalised schizophrenics
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), p. 221.

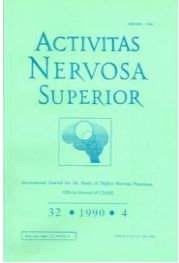
Psychiatr. Clin., MF, 500 36 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Kittel, F., Kornitzer, M., De Backer, G., Dramaix, M.
The Belgian Heart Disease Prevention Project: type A behavior pattern and the prevalence of coronary heart disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 78-83.

Malliani, A.
The visceral nervous system as a mediator of psychosocial risk factors: therapeutic implications of its specific organization.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 504-512.

Abstract
The visceral (autonomic) nervous system is one of the most important mediators between mind and viscera. Its organization has conventionally been attributed to the dominance of the brain, with the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems performing solely outflow functions. However, since the reflex arc appears to be the functional unit of these systems, their organization may be based on local reflexes, modulated by higher nervous structures. Visceral nervous activity therefore reflects both the central excitatory state and local input from the viscera. Moreover, the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems do not exert reciprocal control more or less independently, as used to be thought. In the heart, visceral afferent impulses carried by the vagus and sympathetic nerves each reflexly influence both sympathetic and vagal outflow. Recognition of this pattern of reflex control appears to have implications for beta-adrenergic blockade.

Zíka, J., Frantík, E., Horváth, M.
Relaxation disturbances and intervention in R + D personnel.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 400-402.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Svorad, D.

Topical dopaminergic stimulation of the rat striatum: Neuronal activity
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 286-288.

Inst. Norm. Pathol. Physiol., Cent. Physiol. Sci., Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Günther, K.G., Piorkowski, P., Handreg, W., Bohm, R.

Lowering of blood pressure through behavioural intervention as a first step of hypertension control on the level of general practice.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 395-396.

Wolter, F., König, F., Baumann, H.

A direct biotelemetric blood pressure control in unrestrained animals.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 347-350.

Rosenman, R.H.

Introduction to the international symposium on psychophysiological risk factors of cardiovascular diseases.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 21-29.

Myslivecek, J.

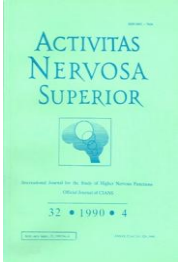
Influence of anticholinergic agents on inhibitory learning and memory in the rat ontogeny
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 251-253.

Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., 100 00 Praha 10, Czechoslovakia

Zalcik, J., Svorad, D.

Relationship between the unit activity average interval and interspike histogram pattern after pentobarbital in the rat striatum
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 291-292.

Inst. Norm. Pathol. Physiol., Cent. Physiol. Sci., Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia



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JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Zackova, P., Hoder, P.

Correlation of body temperature with cardiovascular changes at the interaction of barbiturate - ethanol - benzodiazepines
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 244-246.

Dep. Pharmacol. Toxicol., Pharm. Fac. Charles Univ., 500 65 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Rüddel, H., Langewitz, W., Neus, H., Schiebener, A., Schmieder, R., Schulte, W.

Cardiovascular reactivity during mental stress testing, the type A interview, and exercise testing in healthy male subjects.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 268-273.

Abstract
We compared the blood pressure (BP) of 61 healthy male Ss during mental arithmetic plus noise, physical exercise testing and the Type A interview. A consistent association between personality characteristics and cardiovascular reactivity was not found. There was a consistent correlation between systolic BP reactivity during mental arithmetic and the Type A interview. Mental arithmetic and exercise testing correlated significantly for middle aged men. No correlation of BP was found between the Type A interview and exercise testing.

Golda, V., Petr, R.

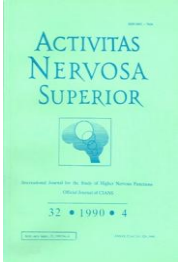
Antihypertensive and 'anxiolytic' effect of bromocriptine: Measurements in normotensive and genetically hypertensive rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 202-203.

Dep. Neurosurg., Med. Sch. UK, 50036 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

David, I., Lideman, R.R., Prilipko, L.L., Filip, V.

Effects of haloperidol on electroretinogram in rats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 298-300.

Psychiatr. Res. Unit, Charles Univ. Sch. Med., 12821 Prague, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Navratil, J., Barborakova, E.

Use of physostigmine in geriatry (a case history)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (3), pp. 190-191.

Dep. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac. Palacky Univ., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Bartůnková, S.

An attempt to intervene combined risk score by increased physical activity.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 466-469.

Abstract
Physical fitness and dynamics of cardiovascular adaptation to the physical load were evaluated in research workers aged 40-55 years. After a special conditioning program for 19 months. The improvements concerned particularly the economy of hemodynamics and reduction of CHD risk score according to Hall. Three years after the termination of regular exercise program some volunteers were retested and the actual state of physical activity level, fitness and CHD risk score were evaluated again. 50% of the group recently examined, still performed regular sport activity, although at a lower intensity. In the group with a physical activity higher level of physical fitness, lower CHD risk score and lower incidence of coronary insufficiency symptoms was found. According to EPI a higher level of stability and middle level of extraversion was characteristic for their personality profile. Physical activity adequate to the actual health state may be supposed as important primary prevention of coronary heart disease.

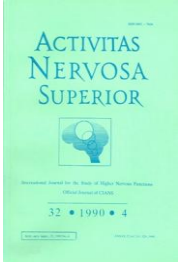
Palát, M., Stukovský, R., Sedláková, A.

Some semantic patterns of cardiac patients.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 173-177.

Abstract
The authors investigate the semantic patterns of patients who after a myocardial infarction are taking part in a long-term rehabilitation program. By means of a specially constructed semantic differential they measure and factor-analyze the attitudes of 50 male patients towards 15 clinico-medical concepts. Data from 60 healthy female controls yielded almost identical factor loadings for the stimulus terms, describing obviously the same perceptual structure having a strong temporal component. The spatial clustering of the concept reveals minor particularities which are specific for the view of the postinfarctional patients.

Siegrist, J., Dittmann, K., Weidemann, H.

The role of psychosocial risks in patients with early myocardial infarction
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (1), pp. 14-24.



Dep. Med. Soc., Univ. Marburg, D-3550 Marburg, Germany

Abstract
Results of a retrospective case-control study on 380 male patients with clinically documented first myocardial infarction (age 30-55) as well as findings of a followup over 18 months of 70% of this sample are presented. First, the presence of somatic risk factors and, in a subsample of 53 patients, a degree of atherosclerosis as demonstrated by coronary angiography are documented. Second, the role of possible additional risks due to higher nervous activity, and especially to neurohormonal imbalance, is explored by analyzing psychosocial risk constellations of the MI group vs. healthy controls. It is shown that significanty greater parts of MI subjects can be classified as simultaneously exposed to several chronic and acute social risks and that social stressors are related to the recurrence of cardiac symptoms in a followup after rehabilitation. Findings are discussed with reference to evidence from prospective studies, and the question of validity of reported data is addressed to by controlling for possible methodological bias such as the role of denial and neuroticism in patients under study and influences caused by interviewers. It can be demonstrated that findings basically remained stable after controlling for these biases. Finally, additional evidence for the validity of subjective stress rating is presented.

Patel, C.

Psychophysiological coping strategies in the prevention of coronary heart disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 403-421.

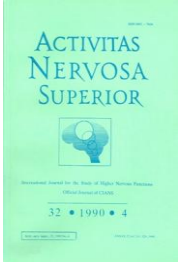
Remirez de Estenoz, A.M.

A differential semantic assay in order to measure aggressiveness.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 126-129.

Abstract
The Semantic Differential test for aggressiveness consists of 45 phrases depicting situations which may provoke aggression. They are semantically grouped in two categories of covert and of overt aggressiveness. The reliability of the test was verified in a preliminary study, using one group of patients clinically diagnosed as aggressive, and one group of non-aggressive subjects. The means of the two groups' scores were significantly different, 95% of aggressive subjects having greater than 8 unit and only 21% of non-aggressive ones. After the final validation of the test it can be used to diagnose the aggressiveness in Type A behaviour pattern.

Khananashvili, M.M.

Informational overload as a risk factor of cardiovascular pathology. Experimental study in animals.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 373-374.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Koskenvuo, M., Kaprio, J., Rita, H.
Mortality after bereavement: a prospective study.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), p. 194.

Kazdova, E., Stary, O., Dlabac, A.
Possible control of neuroleptic extrapyramidal symptomatology by lisuride
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 206-207.

Psychiatr. Hosp. Horni Berkovice, Praha, Czechoslovakia

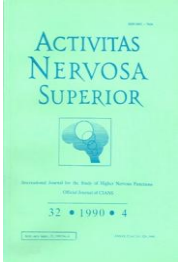
Nahunek, K., Svestka, J., Ceskova, E.
Comparison of the effect of target-syndrome antidepressive therapy in three syndromologic types of endogenous depression
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 211-213.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac. UJEP, 639 01 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Falger, P.
Factors contributing to the development of vital exhaustion and depression in male myocardial infarction patients.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 151-156.

Abstract
Studies on prodromata of myocardial infarction (MI) and sudden cardiac death suggest that psychological experiences like 'general discomfort', 'fatigue/weakness', and 'emotional changes' are as frequently reported as 'chest pain'. A psychological survey - the 'Maastricht Questionnaire' (MQ) - was constructed to measure those prodromata. In several studies it was found that the MQ was positively associated with imminent MI, with MI, with the Type A coronary-prone behavior pattern, and with reported stressful life changes. These associations do not appear to be confounded by somatic risk factors, thus implying to measure an independent psychologic constellation.

Kukleta, M.
Differential diagnosis of neurotic anxiety and its contribution to the therapy
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 242-243.



Dep. Physiol., UJEP, Brno, Czechoslovakia

Bolelоucky, Z., Plevova, J., Bartosova, O., Nahunek, K.
Experience with medazepam in neurotic patients
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 246-247.

Dep. Psychiatry, Med. Fac., JEP Univ., 657 15 Brno 2, Czechoslovakia

Simonov, P.V.
The effect of active and passive emotional states on cardiovascular pathology.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), p. 346.

Semiginovský, B., Jakoubek, B., Novák, J.
Physiological and biochemical correlates of emotional stress response; human as well as animal study.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 329-333.

Zikmund, V., Cagán, S., Riecanský, I., Breier, P., Kopcsayová, V.
Functional efficiency of the central nervous system and some personality characteristics in various age groups of patients with myocardial infarction.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 168-172.

Corson, S.A., Corson, E.O., Andrysco, R.M.
Cardiac and respiratory orienting reflexes as indices of susceptibility to psychosomatic cardio-respiratory disorders.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 351-372.

Abstract
We previously described stable constitutional differences in psychophysiologic reactions of dogs exposed repeatedly to psychologically stressful situations induced by Pavlovian conditioning techniques with electrocutaneous reinforcement. Some dogs (e.g., most beagles and other hounds, and some mongrels) showed high psychophysiologic adaptation (HA dogs). Other dogs (e.g., many wirehair fox terriers, border collies, German shepherds, cocker spaniels, and some mongrels) developed persistent, almost inextinguishable psychophysiologic reactions to the entire Pavlovian

aversive room complex: tachycardia, polypnea, profuse salivation, vasopressin release, high energy metabolism, and high urinary catecholamines (low adaptation or LA dogs). Analysis of the development and extinction of cardiac and respiratory orienting reflexes (O.R.) in these two types of dogs indicates that the LA dogs exhibit higher frequency and more intensive, persistent, and highly fluctuating (poorly modulated) cardiac and respiratory O.R.s than those exhibited by the HA dogs, which show rapid O.R. habituation and good modulation. Insofar as one may extrapolate these data to human subjects, recording of the dynamics of the development and habituation and the degree of modulation of visceral orienting reflexes may facilitate the early detection of individuals at risk for cardio-respiratory and other psychovisceral disorders.

Petrakova, J., Dlabac, A.

Interaction of H2-receptor agonist with selected neuroleptics
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 203-204.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 130 60 Praha 3, Czechoslovakia

Jaekel, J.

Influence of selected beta-blockers on social interaction of rhesus monkeys.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), p. 528.

Sklenovsky, A., Chmela, Z.

Effect of antiepileptic drugs on free fatty acids in the brain during seizure state
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 282-283.

Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac. Palacky Univ., 77515 Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

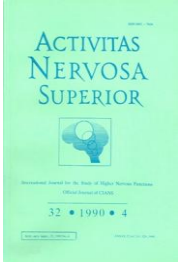
Dostálek, C., Lepicovská, V.

Hathayoga--a method for prevention of cardiovascular diseases.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 444-452.

Rokyta, R., Mares, P., Mares, J.

Electrocorticographic effects of aminooxyacetic acid in the rat
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 293-294.

Inst. Pathophysiol., Med. Fac., Plzen, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Frycova, H., Krejci, I., Dlabac, A., Kasafirek, E.
Enkephalin analogues modified in position 2 and 5
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 207-208.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 13060 Praha 3, Czechoslovakia

Slabý, A., Frantík, E., Horváth, M., Josífko, M.
Circulatory responses to model physiological and emotional stress: contribution of autonomous and psychological variables.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 252-263.

Thomas, H.M.
Hypnosis in cardiovascular disease with emphasis on the correction of chronic habitual hyperventilation.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 462-465.

Dostalova, K., Hrbek, J.
Free ammonia changes in the CNS during various forms of stress
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 280-281.

Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac., Palacky Univ., 77515 Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Wielgosz, T.
Absence of chest pain relief in patients diagnosed with minimal or absent coronary disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 189-193.

Abstract
Patients with chest pain and minimal or no coronary disease have a good prognosis for survival, yet many continue to experience chest pain. We analyzed factors related to unimproved chest pain among 548 medically treated patients one year after undergoing angiography at Duke University Medical Center. Variables from the history and catheterization findings were entered in a stepwise logistic regression function with follow-up pain as the dependent variable. For an unbiased subset of 196 patients we entered behavioral variables including 4 MMPI scales and coronary prone behavior

type. Hypochondriasis was the most significant predictor of continuing pain. While the etiology of pain in symptomatic patients with insignificant or absent coronary disease has yet to be determined, these findings indicate that an excess identification of personal somatic complaints is prospectively associated with continuing, unimproved pain.

Honková, M., Frantík, E., Kotrlíková, E., Kaucká, J., Skorepa, J.
Low HDL-cholesterol in principal investigators?
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), p. 251.

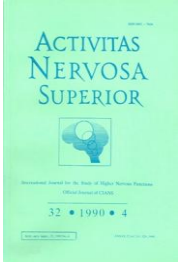
Faltus, F., Filip, V., Posmurova, M.
A double blind comparison of nomifensine, maprotiline and imipramine in the treatment of depression
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 213-214.

Dep. Psychiatr., Charles Univ., 128 21 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia

Wrześniewski, K.
Psychological risk factors of myocardial infarction--proposal of a theoretical model.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 134-135.

Katzenstein, A., Gaefke, I., Kriegel, E.
The role of psychological set in psychosocial stress.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 457-461.

Abstract
Objectively equal social stress may produce very different changes in different personalities, depending upon the subjective interpretation of the external situation. On investigation of the factors responsible for this subjective evaluation we found the psychological set to be of particular importance. We therefore compared some psychological sets of hypertensives, neurotics and adjusted normotensives. Following psychotherapy aiming at changing some of these psychological attitudes we were able to see improvement of the high blood-pressure.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Thoresen, C.E., Friedman, M., Gill, J.J., Ulmer, D.
The recurrent coronary prevention project: initial findings.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 518-524.

Abstract
A behavioural treatment programme, designed to modify type A behaviour, has been compared with cardiological measures (e.g. diet, exercise and adherence to medication), and with 'no treatment', for its ability to prevent reinfarction in patients who had suffered a myocardial infarct at least six months previously. Provisional results show fewer reinfarctions and greater modification of type A behaviour in the group receiving behavioural treatment. In the third year, to date, the difference favouring behavioural over cardiological measures was statistically significant (P less than 0.01), and other factors seem unlikely to be responsible. The five-year study still has two years to run.

Rydzynski, Z., Duszyk, S., Kocur, J.
Comparative study of doxepine and nomifensine in climacteric depression
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 215-216.

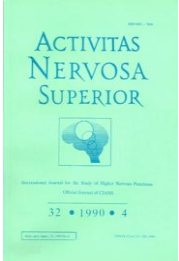
Dep. Psychiatry, Inst. Ment. Hyg., Mil. Acad. Med., 91229 Lodz, Poland

Brichácek, V., Fortová, V., Miksík, O., Zdichynec, B.
Structure of life frustrations in subjects prone to ischemic heart disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 136-138.

Abstract
Men, exhibiting risk factors of ischaemic heart disease (hypertension, family history, smoking, diabetes, retinal angiopathy, hypercholesterolaemia) reported to be less frustrated practically in all spheres of life than non-risk men. In women the overall difference was less conspicuous but the structure of frustrations somewhat differed. The IHD-prone women were more frustrated in the sphere of material needs and of assessment of their own health, which suggests that in them a certain feeling of illness is yet developing. On the other hand in the sphere of work and in their interpersonal relations they were less frustrated.

Morozov, P.V.
Some aspects of psychopharmacological prevention of borderline states
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 249-251.

Inst. Psychiatry, AMS, USSR, Moscow, Russia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Perini, C., Müller, F., Bühler, F.R.

Personality, coronary-prone behaviour and adrenergic factors in essential hypertension: possible implications for cardiac prevention.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 487-497.

Abstract
An association between high blood pressure and the coronary-prone (or type A) behaviour pattern, established as risk factors for myocardial infarction and sudden death, has been postulated on the basis of similar psychophysiological mechanisms involving the sympathetic nervous system. Psychodynamic personality profiles and type A behaviour assessment have therefore been related to biochemical markers of sympathetic overactivity, but type A behaviour scores were generally found to be low in hypertensive subjects - and lowest in those with high plasma noradrenaline. However, projective assessment of reactions to frustration during everyday stress indicates that hypertensive patients with high plasma renin activity as well as high noradrenaline have less externalized but more internalized aggression, and are submissive yet have a stronger need to resolve conflicts immediately. These incompatible tendencies result in chronic frustration. A similar high degree of suppressed anger is shared by patients at risk for coronary heart disease, and high renin patients have a higher incidence of critical cardiac events. This suggests the possibility of a 'hypertensive coronary-prone personality'. Because of their excellent antihypertensive response to chronic beta-blocker therapy, it is conceivable that high renin patients benefit most from the cardioprotective potential of beta-blocker-based antihypertensive therapy.

Patel, V., Banu, N., Ojha, J.K., Malhotra, O.P., Udupa, K.N.

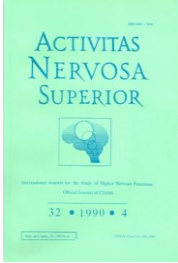
Effect of indigenous drug (Pushkarmula) on experimentally induced myocardial infarction in rats.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 387-394.

Abstract
In the present study, myocardial infarction was induced experimentally in rats by isoprenaline injection. Circulating GOT, LDH, CPK, cAMP, Cortisol, pyruvate, lactate glucose and cardiac cAMP adenyl cyclase levels were gradually increased and serum and cardiac cAMP-PDE levels were gradually decreased from 1 hour to 120 hours after the first injection of isoprenaline. In the rats pretreated with ciplar (beta blocker) or Pushkarmula (indigenous drug) these changes were less when compared to untreated infarcted rats. Similar type of results were also observed in the infarcted rats post treated with Pushkarmula. The pretreatment with Pushkarmula was found to be more effective than post treatment which gives a preventive and curative bearing of the drug in myocardial infarction.

Richter-Heinrich, E., Homuth, V., Gohlke, H.R., Heinrich, B., Schmidt, K.H., Wiedemann, R., Heine, H.

Effectiveness of behavioral treatment methods compared to pharmacological therapy and self recordings of blood pressure in essential hypertensives (preliminary report).
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 422-427.

Abstract



48 essential hypertensives were randomly assigned to (1) a behavioral treatment (n = 20), (2) a pharmacological treatment (n = 20), or (3) self recordings of BP (n = 8). Group 1 and 2 showed during 1 year of therapy comparable significant decreases of systolic and diastolic BP, whilst group 3 showed significant increases after 3 months of therapy.

Boleloucky, Z., Nahunek, K., Radimsky, M.
Controlled clinical study of bromazepam and diazepam in neurotics of a day clinic
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 238-239.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac. UJEP, Brno, Czechoslovakia

Misurec, J., Nahunek, K., Svestka, J., Ceskova, E.
EEG changes after single-dose maprotiline and their correlation with the therapeutic effect
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 288-289.

KUNZ, Brno, Czechoslovakia

Pavlik, A., Teisinger, J., Buresova, M., Benesova, O.
Inhibition of lysozomal enzymes: Possible biochemical mechanism of nootropic drug action
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 255-256.

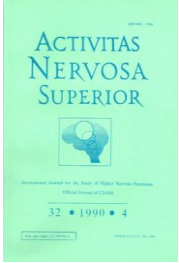
Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Plevova, J., Boleloucky, Z., Ticha, H., Bartosova, O.
Medazepam response in neurotic women and Cattell's personality factors
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 240-242.

Dep. Pharmacol., Med. Sch. Hyg., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Libus, J., Vacek, M.
Our experience with flunitrazepam
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 243-244.

Psychiatr. Hosp., 580 23 Havlickuv Brod, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Czarnecka, M., Halik, J.

Psychological aspects of the symptomatology and clinical course of myocardial infarction.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 182-186.

Abstract
Randomly selected males who suffered from myocardial infarction (MI) were examined. The investigated group was subdivided into two: the patients with no ischemic heart disease (IHD) preceding MI and patients with IHD symptoms occurring prior to MI. The compared groups differed significantly in some psychological parameters and clinical features of MI.

Svestka, J., Nahunek, K., Ceskova, E.

A therapeutic trial to influence florid schizophrenia with nalorphine in comparison with haloperidol
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 208-210.

Psychiatr. Clin. MF UJEP, 657 15 Brno, Czechoslovakia

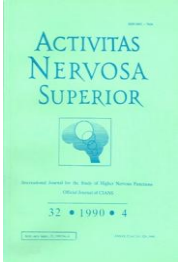
Hinton, J.W.

Can different types of anxiety states be differentiated electrodermally?
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 307-311.

Abstract
Increased electrodermal spontaneous fluctuation and decreased skin conductance OR recovery time were related to short duration increases in test anxiety. These electrodermal indices were unrelated to long-term worry associated with an impending stressful event. Amplitudes of responses were not related to short-term (or test) anxiety. Amplitude of the startle response was found to increase over a period of one week, as anxiety provoking events approached, where the subjects were in a position of helplessness. However, when an effective coping was subjectively perceived, 'startle response' appeared to be 'inhibited' to a significant degree. Amplitude of startle response may be a useful index for monitoring subjective 'worry' versus 'coping'.

Radil-Weiss, T.

Psychophysiological risk factors of cardiovascular diseases; reflection from the point of view of neurosciences.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 532-539.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Novotna, J., Skula, E., Hrochova, K.
Monitoring of hydantoin levels in the treatment of epilepsy
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 248-249.

Psychiatr. Clin., Sternberk, Czechoslovakia

Horváth, M., Frantík, E.
Behavioural and personality characteristics in R & D personnel: occupational and health correlations.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 212-220.

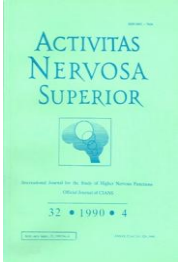
Horváth, M.
Psychosocial stress and socially important diseases: multifactor preventive study in occupationally specific populations. Introductory paper.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 39-42.

Brodner, G., Langosch, W., Farinelli, E.
The Type - A behavior pattern applied to problems in the rehabilitation of MI - patients below age 40: associations with personality dimensions and psychophysiological parameters essential to CHD.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 163-167.

Abstract
In a sample of 60 MI-patients below age 40 there were mainly found correlations between the component "hostility" and personality dimensions indicating job stress and problems in the patients adjustment to their new situation as chronically ill persons. Whereas self- and expert ratings do not differentiate between Type A1 and B subjects psychophysiological testing reveals a groups difference between both groups in Ps. Therefore it can be assumed, that in daily life Type A MI-patients are prone to respond with an elevated Ps.

Pohl, M., Mares, P.
Localization of the origin of the rhythmic ECoG activity induced by metrazol
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 295-296.

Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., 14220 Prague 4, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Hacik, L., Votava, J., Lansky, P.

Gait alteration influenced by functional electrical stimulation of peroneal nerve in hemiparetics

(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (3), pp. 194-195.

Chair Psychol., Fac. Philos., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract

The results from 14 patients confirm at a level of high significance the clinical evidence that the step duration of the affected foot is usually longer (in 12 cases). We postulated that FES would shorten this interval. In 8 cases this was the case. Two types of reaction could be differentiated: A (5 cases): shortening of the step of the affected foot with simultaneous increase of the unaffected foot step duration (in 1 case an inversion was seen, noted ax); and B (3 cases): shortening of both feet step intervals. In 3 cases, noted N, either a slight increase - presumably due to fatigue - or no change was seen. The last 3 cases, noted X, show a highly significant increase of the affected foot step duration. No significant change of the mean step duration for the unaffected and affected foot was found in the whole group. Two of the recordings had to be discarded for technical reasons. The above results are in good correspondence with both clinical and subjective evaluation of the stimulation effect, which was generally positive in the A (except of the ax case) and B groups; minimal in the N group and adverse in the X group. The method used has been found a good quantitative indicator of the degree of gait alteration and of the FES efficiency.

Rysanek, R., Nahunek, K., Svestka, J.

Cardiotoxicity of viloxazine and dosulepin compared

(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 216-217.

Psychiatr. Clin. MF UJEP, 639 01 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Levi, L.

Stress and coronary heart disease - causes, mechanisms, and prevention.

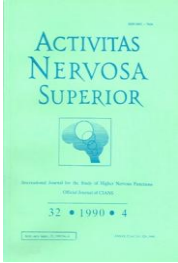
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 525-526.

Molcan, J., Heretik, A., Novotny, V.

Perceived effect of placebo unrelated to the effect imputed to a fancied drug

(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 270-271.

Psychiatr. Clin., 81369 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Epstein, F.H.

Epidemiological research strategies for multiple factor studies.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 30-38.

Abstract
Epidemiological approaches to the study of chronic diseases with multiple aetiology are reviewed. Sources of hypotheses, the place of epidemiology within the total framework of medical research, types of epidemiological studies, problems of methodology and the complexity of the simultaneous measurement of a multiplicity of factors and influences are discussed, with special reference to the psychosocial aspects of cardiovascular disease. Future strategies include prospective epidemiological investigation but also the parallel development of new predictive tests which link psychological stresses to disease mechanisms, providing a base for preventive action.

Psychophysiological risk factors of cardiovascular diseases. Psychosocial stress, personality and occupational specificity. International symposium.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 241-539.

Hamala, K., Pogady, J., Svorad, D., Simkovicova, M.

Analysis of neuronal impulse clusters as a method for drug characterization
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 284-286.

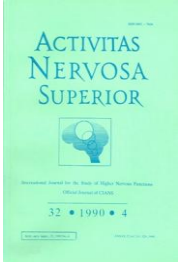
Inst. Norm. Pathol. Physiol., Cent. Physiol. Sci., Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Sykova, E., Kriz, N., Hajek, I.

Possible analgetic effect of endogenous and synthetic opiate like peptides at the spinal level. Relation to poststimulation analgesia
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 199-200.

Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., 14220 Praha 4, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
It can be concluded that LE and ME can modulate spinal nociceptive transmission in frogs by activating positive-negative feed-back mechanisms even at the spinal cord level. These substances or their endogenous analogues are released during TES and together with K+ accumulation they may be responsible for its analgetic effect.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Libusova, E., Libus, J.
Paroxysmal EEG activity and psychotropic therapy
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), p. 290.

Psychiatr. Clin., 58023 Havlickuv Brod, Czechoslovakia

Vencovsky, E., Peterova, E.
Bromazepam in psychiatric outpatients practice
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 237-238.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac. Charles Univ., 305 99 Plzen, Czechoslovakia

Radilová, J.
The late positive component of visual evoked response sensitive to emotional factors.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 334-337.

Navratil, J., Medek, A., Hrbek, J., Komenda, S.
Effect of interaction between carbamazepin (Biston Spofa) and physostigmine on alimentary motor reflexes in cats
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), p. 276.

Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Med. Fac., Palacky Univ., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Experiments with the reproduction of fixed conditioned alimentary motor reflexes were made with a group of 10 cats. The animals reacted to a sound signal by pulling a lever supplying food. The effect of carbamazepine and carbamazepine-physostigmine combination was compared with uninfluenced controls (where 30 reactions corresponded to 100% performance). An 0.03 mg/kg dose of physostigmine gave the same results as the controls. Carbamazepine was applied in two doses (16 and 50 mg/kg). Drug action was estimated from the number of correct reactions, their latencies and the number of incorrect motor reactions.

Svestka, J., Nahunek, K., Ceskova, E.
Comparison of endogenous depression therapy with nomifensine in single and several

daily doses
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 214-215.

Psychiatr. Clin., MF UJEP, 657 15 Brno, Czechoslovakia

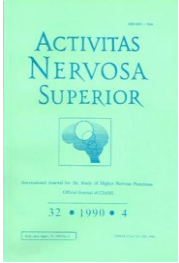
Kabes, J., Kabesova, L.
Pharmacokinetic study with a new form of the retarded lithium carbonate
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 265-267.

Psychiatr. Hosp., 43985 Petrohrad, Czechoslovakia

Katzenstein, A., Kriegel, E., Gaefke, I.
Sociopsychophysiological stress and hypertension.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 453-456.

Schmidt, T.H., Undeutsch, K., Dembroski, T.M., Langosch, W., Neus, H., Rüddel, H.
Coronary prone behavior and cardiovascular reactions during the German version of the type A interview and during a quiz.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 241-251.

Abstract
Type A behavior (TABP) was assessed in 212 German policemen using the structured interview (Si), whereby 10% were classified as A1 (= extreme type A), 48% as A2 (= moderate), 13% as X (= indefinite), and 29% as B (= non type A) by two independent raters. Moreover, traditional risk factors were assessed: serum cholesterol (CHOL) including high density (HDL) and low density cholesterols (LDL), cigarette smoking habits; at rest, during the Si and during a quiz systolic (SBP), and diastolic blood pressure (DBP), as well as heart rate (HR) were measured, and pressure-rate-index (PRi) was calculated. As in this group of policemen TABP and many of the investigated parameters were dependent on age, in a preliminary data analysis 18 type A1 subjects (group A) were compared to 18 age matched type B or X subjects (group B). Between group A and B no differences were found in CHOL as well as HDL and LDL, cigarette smoking, SBP, DBP, HR, and PRi at rest. During the Si group A exhibited a higher rise in SBP, HR, and PRi as well as higher maximal reactions in SBP and PRi. No differences were found during the quiz. This investigation gives some further evidence that the TABP has to be regarded as an independent risk factor; moreover, in specific situations like the Si it is associated with higher cardiovascular reactions independent of language and culture. This cardiovascular hyperreactivity might be regarded as one of the mediators between TABP and CHD.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Valchar, M., Dlabac, A.

Stereoselectivity of isofloxythepin effects on dopaminergic receptors in the rat striatum
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 232-233.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 130 60 Praha 3, Czechoslovakia

Taggart, P.

The role of beta-blockade for prevention/therapeutic intervention in subjects with coronary prone behaviour pattern.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 529-530.

Vingerhoets, A.J., Douma, M.I., Veenstra, B.T.

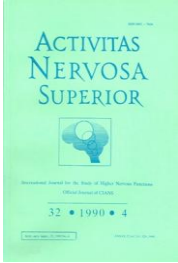
Cardiovascular parameters after diverse conditions of stress and rest.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 301-306.

Abstract
Twenty-one volunteers were subjected to the following conditions: rest, cold pressor, a very difficult word completion task, progressive relaxation, physical effort, and lastly, a further rest period. Dependent variables were: Pulse Transit Time (PTT), Inter Beat Interval (IBI) and the first derivative Ear Densitogram Ejection Time (dEDET). The three variables show a convergent reaction pattern, as expressed by Kendall's coefficient of concordance W, which showed a median value of .72. PTT appeared to be the most sensitive parameter, whereas dEDET was the least sensitive one. The outcome of the decision-tree mostly pointed to a decrease (35%) or increase (27%) in beta-adrenergic activity. This was generally accompanied by an increase or decrease of dEDET, respectively.

Nixon, P.G.

The human function curve - a paradigm for our times.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 130-133.

Abstract
Persistent overloading causes fatigue followed by exhaustion and then ill-health resulting from homeostasis violation and reduced resistance. A breakdown is inevitable if the struggle continues. This course can be illustrated by a shaped performance-arousal curve. The paradigm clarifies the effects of psychosocial handicaps (low curves), of training (high curves), of arousal reduction (= relaxation), and of arousal rising from normal to destructive levels. The paradigm accommodates catastrophe theory and provides an unambiguous basis for screening and intervention in hypertension and coronary heart disease where there is a self-defeating struggle to close the ever widening gap between the actual performance capability and the intended.



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Seifertova, D.

Chlorpromazine treatment of functional psychoses in two different ethnic groups (CSSR and Zambia)
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 235-236.

Psychiatr. Res. Inst., 181 03 Praha, Czechoslovakia

Byrne, D.G.

Type A behaviour and stressful life events as related risks for coronary heart disease.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), p. 195.

Pogady, J., Libikova, H.

Influence upon the immune response and cytotoxicity of psychotropic drugs
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 269-270.

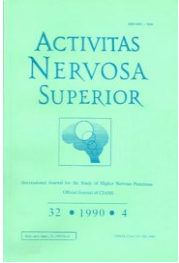
Reg. Psychiatr. Hosp., 90201 Pezinok, Czechoslovakia

Vinarova, E., Vinar, O., Stika, L.

Diazepam and drug dependence
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 261-262.

Inst. Psychiatry, 18103 Prague 8, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Diazepam is one of the most frequently prescribed drugs. Because it may induce dependence, its frequent prescription is connected with a risk. We tried to find out the extent of this risk. Data of samples of patients were obtained using the system of automated processing of medical prescriptions, all patients living in the district Prague 6 who had been prescribed 10 or more packages of diazepam during 6 months were selected from the computer outprints. Diazepam was prescribed to 17,943 patients and 139 (0.8%) of them got 10 or more packages. In 79 (56.8%) of 139) of them, the names and addresses were identified. They were invited to come to the policlinic. Only 50 patients (63.3% of those who were invited) came. 17 of the 50 patients who were examined had reliable signs of dependence on diazepam. For a 2nd sample, 51 patients treated in psychiatric out-patient clinics were examined by the second author. In 18 of them similar signs of dependence were found. These two samples were put together to get a sample of 101 patients. 66 non-dependent patients of this sample did not differ from 35 dependent-ones in sex, age and level of education. It can be concluded that about one third of patients treated with diazepam for a long time became dependent on it.



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Libiger, J., Hanus, H., Zapletalek, M., Valach, M.
EEG spectral analysis after maprotiline and nomifensine in comparison with imipramine
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 296-298.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac., 50036 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Hanus, H., Zapletalek, M., Kindernayova, H.
To the prognosis of lithium therapy
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 264-265.

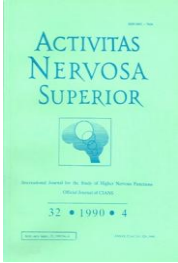
Psychiatr. Clin. MF, 50036 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Suter, T.W., Bättig, K.
Vegetative effects of Stroop-test solving and cigarette smoking.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 264-267.

Abstract
The vegetative effects of cigarette smoking were investigated in 28 male smokers required to answer STROOP stimuli and in 16 smokers tested under yoked conditions. The smoking effects were considerably more pronounced in the yoked group than in the task solving groups. Psychophysiological reactivity to solving the STROOP task only tented to be influenced by smoking. A possible role for the reinforcing effects of smoking in this type of experiment can therefore be seen more in the vegetative activation preparatory to coping with the task than in the modulation of the task-induced vegetative responses.

Zapletalek, M., Kudrnova, K., Preiningerova, O., Zapletalkova, J.
Bromazepam - double blind comparison with chlorprothixene in neurotic inpatients
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 239-240.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac., 500 36 Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Langosch, W., Brodner, G., Farinelli, E.
Type A behavior pattern in a German sample of post-infarction patients below age 40.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 1), pp. 157-162.

Abstract
While Type A is predominant in 62 coronary subjects below age 40, its specificity is to be questioned because for controls the A:B ratio is very similar. Cases display significantly more hostility and loud/explosive speech than controls. During the interview, cases belonging to different Type A categories did not differ in heart rate, skin resistance responses and blood pressure, when task values are used. Furthermore, no differences between coronary A and B subjects are found on cardiological findings, inclusive severity of coronary atherosclerosis.

Queisnerova, M., Metys, J., Svatek, E.
Metabolic studies of a potential antimigraenic, pipethiaden, in the rat organism
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 279-280.

Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., 13060 Prague 3, Czechoslovakia

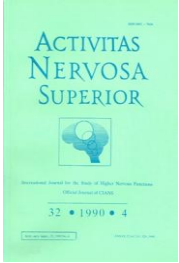
Prikryl, P., Kunovská, V., Rysánek, K., Továrek, J., Rechtoríková, O., Cechovský, K.
Isoprenalin effect on plasma cAMP and blood pressure in labile essential hypertension.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 321-323.

Nahunek, K., Svestka, J., Ceskova, E., Rysanek, R.
Blind comparison of oxyprothepin and haloperidol in six-week treatment periods in schizophrenia
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 219-220.

Psychiatr. Clin., Med. Fac. UJEP, 65715 Brno, Czechoslovakia

Molcan, J., Caplova, T., Mayer, A.
Comparison of the fluspirilene and oxyprothepin decanoate in a longterm study in outpatients
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), p. 224.

Psychiatr. Clin., CS 813 69 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia



ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1982, 24(1-4)

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Donat, P., Krsiak, M.

Effects of scopolamine on agonistic behaviour of aggressive and non-aggressive mice
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (4), pp. 278-279.

Inst. Pharmacol., Czech. Acad. Sci., 12800 Praha 2, Czechoslovakia

Buzzi, R., Wespi, J., Zwimpfer, J.

Data collection, computation and statistical analysis in psychophysiological experiments.
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, Suppl 3 (Pt 2), pp. 342-346.

Abstract
The system was designed to allow simultaneous monitoring of eight bioelectrical signals together with the necessary event markers. The data inputs are pulse code modulated, recorded on magnetic tape, and then read into a minicomputer. The computer permits the determination of parameters for the following signals: electrocardiogram (ECG), respiration (RESP), skin conductance changes (SCC), electromyogram (EMG), plethysmogram (PLET), pulse transmission time (PTT), and electroencephalogram (EEG). These parameters are determined for time blocks of selectable duration and read into a mainframe computer for further statistical analysis.

Hlavicka, P., Hrubant, K., Radil, T.

Reticular stimulation and physostigmine influencing hippocampal theta activity
(1982) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 24 (3), pp. 192-193.

Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia