Rokyta, R., Suchý, M., Heidler, L., Zák, M.
The influence of GABA-like compounds (3-APS) on bioelectrical activity during the ontogeny of rats.

Mracek, Z.
Apallic syndrome. Clinical observations and impressions in treating the wounded with longterm unconsciousness due to craniocerebral lesions.

Tikal, K., Benesová, O.
Social contact behavior in rats selected for high and low activity and defecation rates.

Tautermannová, M.
The relation between inter and intraindividual differences in infants.

Jagla, F.
The influence of the convergence on the angular velocity of the optokinetic nystagmus.

Stowell, H.
Human evoked responses to potentially noxious tactile stimulation, i.

Abstract
Primary somatosensory evoked responses to tapping and pinprick of contralateral central palmar skin, recorded from human scalp, yielded significant differences of peak latency but not of amplitude, suggesting afferent conduction by two populations of primary fibers, Group II and Group III respectively. Pinprick first positives were always later for all conscious subjects, and sometimes larger. A model for cortical discrimination of signal phase and frequency is related to these data.
Kopriva, K., Frantík, E., Horváth, M.
Effects of monotony and of pentobarbital in monotonous conditions: correlation with personality traits.

Martínek, Z., LAT, J., Sommerová, R., Hartl, K.
About the possibility of predicting the performance of adult guard dogs from early behaviour -- II.

Sklenovský, A., Navrátil, J., Dostálová, K.
The dynamics of changes in free amino acids in brain after sleep deprivation.

Kolarík, J., Pěnicková, V.
A contribution to the electogenesis of distant rhythms in EEG.

Dittrichová, J., Paul, K.
Stability of individual differences during paradoxical sleep in infants.

Simpson, M.A.
Unrecognized drug-induced dystonias.

Veselovský, Z.
Comparative ethology in the order Anseriformes.
ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR, 1975, 17(1-4)

JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Slánská, J., Hvizdosová, J., Tikal, K., Benesová, O.
Some psychological, physiological and biochemical characteristics of personal trait stability-lability.

Straka, V., Indra, M., Krekule, I.
Input of the EEG record into the laboratory computer by using EEG apparatus.

Krsiak, M.
Some examples of utilization of ethology in psychopharmacology.

Chaloupka, Z., Růžicková, A.
Cortical responses in the auditory area at various stimulation frequencies.

Herán, I.
To the method of studying the activity of large mammals in zoological gardens.
(1975) Activitas Nervosa Superior, 17 (1), pp. 77-78.

Bicík, V.
Spatial orientation in cats on the basis of acoustical signals.

Cerný, M., Dolezalová, V.
Biofeedback voluntary and hypnotic control of autonomic functions.
Myslivecek, J.  
Some characteristics and mechanisms of learning and memory in the rat ontogeny.  

Islam, S., Buresová, O.  
The effect of cortical spreading depression on motor performance and depth avoidance in rats.  

Abstract  
Functional decortication induced by cortical spreading depression (CSD) was used to estimate the significance of cerebral cortex for swimming and depth avoidance in rats. In the swimming test (5 gr sinkers, 36 degrees C water) the median swimming time was reduced from greater 120 minutes in the controls to 16 minutes in the bilaterally depressed rats. Depth avoidance in the physical and visual cliff situation (6 cm to the shallow and 48 cm to the deep surface) was unimpaired by unilateral CSF but was abolished by bilateral CSD. Combination of monocular occlusion with ipsilateral CSD deteriorated the visual cliff test but not the physical cliff behaviour. Functional decortication increased descent latencies and decreased the exploration rate in both tests. It is concluded that cerebral cortex plays an important role in the regulation of unlearned, innate activities with the overall behaviour of the organism.

Bozkov, V., Bohdaneccký, Z., Radil-Weiss, T.  
Analysis of scanning eye movements in psychophysiological experiments.  

Hrbek, J., Komenda, S., Macáková, J., Siroká, A., Medek, A., Navrátil, J.  
Acute effect of methaqualone (100 mg), nortriptylne (50 mg) and amitriptylne (50 mg) on verbal associations.  

Hrbek, J., Komenda, S., Siroká, A., Macáková, J., Sklenovský, A., Dostálová  
Acute effect of methaqualone (200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg) on verbal associations.  
Radil-Weiss, T.

An attempt to influence by drugs recovery sleep after sleep deprivation.

Abstract
Rats were deprived of sleep by placing them for 36 hours in a slowly moving drum. After this procedure, during recovery sleep, the latency of onset of the first rhombencephalic-paradoxical sleep period decreased and the proportion of telencephalic/rhombencephalic-slow wave sleep reversed (during the first hour of recovery sleep). Repeated administration during the deprivation period of physostigmine (0.5 mg/kg i. p. in 30 min intervals 20-30 times) inducing in waking animals in EEG pattern close to that of rhombencephalic sleep, or atropine (1 mg/kg i. p. in 60 min intervals 10-15 times) evoking an activity resembling telencephalic sleep, did not change the above measures of recovery sleep. Pharmacologically induced sleep-like patterns did not substitute for the sleep the rats were deprived off.

Irmis, F.

Cortical rhythmical EEG activities in waking rats.

Lappalainen, P., Lahtinen, J.

A novel system for tracking and registration of movements.

Zikmund, V.

Psychosomatic aspects of bronchial asthma.

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

Autoradiographic analysis of utilization of U14C glucose in the synthesis of nucleoproteids of cortical neurons in rats with different ontogeny during the anticipation stress.
Radilová, J., Radil-Weiss, T., Spunda, J., Indra, M.
Visual pattern interpretable as reversible or figure-background.

Benesová, O., Dyntarová, H.
The effect of early postnatal malnutrition and pharmacological treatment on sleep time in adult rats.

Myslivecek, J., Kocourková, M., Tikal, K., Benesová, O.
The influence of pyridoxine and pyrithioxine on cortical evoked potentials in rats reared on a low protein diet.

Cerný, M., Dolezalová, V., Pokorná, P., Jirák, R.
Cardiovascular reactions to physical exertion, psychogenic stress and to hypnotically induced emotions.

Navrátil, J., Medek, A., Hrbek, J., Komenda, S., Krejči, Z.
The effect of interaction of syntostigmine and cannabis upon the alimentary motor reflexes in cats.

Erban, L., Hanzlíček, L.
Relationship between pycnotic indec Qp as a result of oxygen supply and similar indices as a result of in vitro offer of cytochrome c and NADP in psychiatry.

Abstract
The authors follow up on their previous studies of morphological changes in the properties of white blood cells represented by the oxygen pycnotic index Qp in patients with the schizophrenic syndrome. Several years of research made it obvious to them that this index remains generally unaffected by drugs administered during the treatment although the patient does show a pronounced clinical change. They decided to substitute the offer of oxygen by adding a supply of cytochrome c and NADP, i.e. by...
substances that give a boost to the oxidoreduction processes within the cell. They found the pycnotic quotient, based on cytochrome c, and - to an even greater degree - the NADP-based quotient to be more responsive to differences in the seriousness of the disease than the oxygen quotient.

Záhlava, J.

Hassmannová, J., Myslivecek, J., Rauzerová, O., Danková, J.

Mares, P., Mares, J., Brozek, G., Staudacherová, D., Jílek, L., Trojan, S., Fischer, J.

Indra, M., Bozkov, V., Krekule, I., Radil-Weiss, T.

Misurec, J., Náhunek, K.

Dostálek, C.
Mrna, B., Klima, V., Koupiš, M., Komenda, S.
Clinical trial of ORAP in schizophrenia.

Vinarová, E., Vinar, O.
Follow-up of empirically obtained groups of psychotic patients and their placebo response.

Faltus, F., Mareček, P., Souček, K.
Preliminary experience in the treatment of schizophrenia with pipothiazine and its derivatives.

Seifertová, D., Schovánková, J., Vinar, O.
Trifluoperazine sirup in chronic psychotic patients.

Topiar, A., Kanczucká, V.
Dosage of neuroleptic drugs for schizophrenic patients (analysis of hospital cases in the psychiatric hospital during 1969 to 1973).

Molcan, J., Polák, L.
To the problem of temporary and permanent effect of drug therapy, particularly in chronic schizophrenia.

Svestka, J., Náhunek, K., Rodová, A., Cesková, E.
The position of trifluoperazine in the group of neuroleptics (a controlled clinical comparative study).
Drtil, J., Tosovský, J.
Proceedings: The discharges of spontaneous psychomotor activity in schizophrenic patients in the experimental situation.

Otero, G., Harmony, T., Ricardo, J.
Polarity coincidence correlation coefficient and signal energy ratio of the ongoing EEG activity. II. Brain tumors
Abstract
The asymmetry of the EEG in 35 patients with brain tumor was analyzed using a special purpose computer which provided two measures: Polarity Coincidence Correlation Coefficient (PCC) and Signal Energy Ratio (SER). Significant differences were found between this group and a control group of normal subjects. A discriminant function was calculated using both measures and gave an overall separation accuracy of 87% in the sample studied. It was concluded that the method described offers great utility in routine screening and diagnosis of brain tumors.

Spankova, H., Kuhn, E., Rysanek, K., Konig, J.
The effect of LS 519 CL2 on the level and uptake of serotonin by thrombocytes

Libusova, E., Souckova, D., Smid, J.
Lithium therapy and the hormonal cycle in women

Koluch, J., Buzek, B., Hribal, R.
The evaluation of the effect of trimeproprimine and imipramine in a double blind trial
Psychiat. Clin., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Misurec, J., Nahunek, K.

Psychiat. Clin., Brno, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
The characteristic EEG change in the treatment with medazepam and oxazepam compared to placebo was a decrease of slow and alpha activity and an increase of the slow and fast beta activity. These changes were in medazepam present in both the occipital and temporocentral, whereas in oxazepam only in the occipital region. Temporocentrally there was an increase of the alpha activity. The typical tranquilizing EEG effect (increase of fast and decrease of other frequencies) was more pronounced in medazepam; in the centrotemporal region there was in the alpha 2 range (9.5-12.5 Hz) a statistically significant difference (p < 0.05) between both tested tranquilizers.

Kazdova, E., Dlabac, A.

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

Berger, H., Emmerich, E., Oswald, V.
Correlation between ERG (b wave) and photically evoked potentials (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (3), pp. 189-191.

Inst. Physiol., Friedrich Schiller Univ., Jena, Germany

Benesova, O.

Marecek, P., Faltus, F., Dolezalova, V.
The relation between the clinical effect of clozapine and the incidence of side effects (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (4), pp. 221-222.

Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Rump, S.


Abstract
The most interesting drug seems to be N morpholine derivative of bromophensuccimide (IL 7). This drug elicits a very strong antipentetrazole action and protects against maximal electroshock seizures. Besides that, it has a very long activity duration (180 min).

Chaloupka, Z., Rokyta, R., Sobotka, P.
The effect of different anamnesis during ontogeny on higher nervous activity in rats (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (2), pp. 86-93.


Abstract
The consequences of malnutrition, experimental experience and sensory deprivation during early postnatal life were investigated in adult rats. The higher nervous activity of experimental animals was evaluated by means of a battery of tests (exploratory activity, avoidance reaction, preference of a small chamber and a water maze). Rats were divided into 5 groups, i.e. control, trained (with previous experimental experience), light deprived, malnourished naive (12-14 animals in the litter) and malnourished trained. From experimental data obtained it may be concluded that the level of nutrition as well as sensory deprivation or additional stimulation during development are important factors the influence of which persists and modifies the somatic development and the higher nervous activity in adult animals. Light deprived and malnourished rats showed retarded somatic development and worse parameters of higher nervous activity. The difference between groups could be altered by augmented stimulation. Previous experimental and intensive handling seems to be an important factor which influences the higher nervous activity of experimental animals.

Zapletalék, M., Pazdírek, S., Hanus, H.
Psychiat. Clin., Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Koenig, L.

Characteristics of tremor as side effect of lithium therapy [UBER BESONDERHEITEN DES TREMORS ALS NEBENWIRKUNG DER LITHIUM THERAPIE]


Abstract
The lithium tremor with a frequency of about 10/sec., the strength of which is really dependent on the height of the serum lithium value, may be regarded less as a resting, and much more as a static and intention tremor. It is, in fact, an accompanying effect as it belongs to every effective Li treatment (Schon 1974). It is not of the Parkinson type, is not accompanied by a corresponding EMG synchronization and seems rather to resemble essential or familiar tremor. The authors for about 2 yr have been treating 10 patients in addition with propranolol 30 to 80 mg per day. Among these patients there are 2 women who had previously taken this preparation for complaints resembling migraine. They reported an improvement of their tremor which they had experienced as a considerable inconvenience.

Taussigova, D., Vinar, O., Bastecky, J., Tenkrat, M.

A method of predicting suicidal behaviour

Inst. Psychiat., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Soucek, K., Krulik, R.

Rubidium in psychiatry

Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Plech, A., Herman, Z.S., Brus, R., Drybanski, A.

The impairment of learning of conditioned avoidance response in rats after 6 hydroxydopamine

Danev, S., Radneva, R., Zlatarov, I.  
Changes in heart rate variability due to informational, physical and emotional load, in laboratory and field conditions  
Cent. Hyg., Med. Acad., Sofia, Bulgaria

Mager, P.P.  
The discrimination in time series analysis: a working procedure  
Inst. Pharmacol., Univ. Greifswald, Germany

Vogel, H.P., Bente, D., Feder, J.  
Mianserin vs. amitriptyline - a double blind trial evaluated by the AMP system  
Psychiat. Dept., Univ. Berlin, Germany

Hajek, F., Vojtechovsky, M.  
Drug treatment in the first 30 days of hospitalisation in the Psychiatric Hospital in Horni Berkovice  
Psychiat. Hosp., Horni Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Zapletalek, M., Hubsch, T., Kindernayova, H.  
Clinical experience with sydnocarb in neuroses and psychoses  
Psychiat. Clin., Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia
**Krulik, R., Farska, I.**
Rubidium in experimental animal tissues at different routes of applications
Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

**Metysova, J., Protiva, M.**
Stereospecificity of neuroleptic effects in the 10 piperazino 10, 11 dihydrodibenzo (b,f) thiepin series
Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia

**Farska, I., Krulik, R.**
The effect of rubidium on Mg++ and Na+K+ ATPase and on K+ dependent phosphatase
Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

**Remr, J., Nekolova, J., Heinzl, Z.**
Comparison of the effect of oxypertine and thioridazine on sensorimotor activity in chronic schizophrenics. (A controlled study)
Psychiat. Dept., Liberec, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
The findings show that oxypertine had no worse effect on sensorimotor reaction than thioridazine. This conclusion jointly with the positive evaluation of the therapeutic effect indicates that oxypertine as a non phenothiazine compound may be useful in the treatment of chronic schizophrenics, especially if it appears to be desirable to exchange a compound of the phenothiazine series with a drug of a different chemical structure.

**Krejcí, I., Kupková, B., Kasafirek, E., Jost, K.**
Proceedings: Effects of peptides regulating the release of MSH and TSH and of some analogues on the spontaneous exploratory reactions in rats.
Harmony, T.

Driving activity. A quantitative study

Abstract
A comparative study of driving activity between normal subjects and neurologic patients was performed. Driving activity was considered as the energy of the visual evoked potentials filtered at the same frequency of stimulation (1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12 and 15 cps) using a CAT 400 C computer as a digital filter. The hemispheric symmetry of the responses was measured by the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and the signal energy ratio. Each symmetry measure for every patient was compared with the normal values and considered abnormal when differences were greater than 3 SD from the normal mean. Of 25 patients, 14 of them with a normal electroencephalogram, 23 presented severe alterations in the symmetry of the filtered visual evoked responses. Each patient showed a peculiar pattern of abnormality. It is concluded that the procedure described is a very powerful method in the discrimination of brain lesions.

Sipos, I., Halmiova, O.

Recognition in instructed forgetting
Inst. Exp. Psychol., Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Ullsperger, P., Otto, E., Brauer, D.

Factors influencing the auditory evoked brain potentials as determined by analysis of variance [VARIANZANALYTISCHE ABGRENZUNG VON EINFLUSSFAKTOREN BEI DER UNTERSUCHUNG AKUSTISCH EVOZIERTER HIRNPOTENTIALE]
Zent. Inst. Arbeitsmed. DDR, Berlin, Germany

Abstract
The effect of the variables 'stimulus intensity', 'residual effect of previous stimulus intensity', 'period effect' and 'subject effect' on the amplitudes and on the peak latencies of the N1 and P2 components of the acoustical EEG evoked potentials was studied in human subjects with the use of an orthogonal experimental design. The stimulus intensity (30, 50 and 80 dB) accounts for the greatest part of the total variance of the amplitudes and of the peak latencies of N1. The existence of a total variance component due to differences between the subjects is also statistically significant (P = 5%). As far as the period effect (habituation effect) is concerned, only its effect on the
amplitude of N1 P2 is statistically significant. The residual effect of the stimulus intensity used in the previous series was not significant.

Guensberger, E., Molcan, J., Rakus, A., Novotny, V.
To the drug therapy of so-called resistant depression

Psychiat. Clin., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
The authors stress that chronic and/or resistant states of depression, can be therapeutically influenced (34.3% improvements, 30% marked improvements, 43% complete remissions). It appears that the primary and most significant moment is a change in drugs at an opportune time. The time disposition for the given drug must be determined by trial. In selected cases the authors would not discourage attempts with IMAO therapy.

Muellerova, D., Sikora, J., Libiger, J.
The effect of folic acid in chronic schizophrenics

Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Vrzal, V., Kloboukova, E., Reinerova, V.
Encephabol: our experience with its effect in children with partial deficiencies - dyslexia, dysorthography and dyscalculia


Abstract
The authors studied the effect of Encephabol in 93 children with partial deficiencies: dyslexia, dysorthography and dyscalculia. Most of them were treated when attending special dyslexic classes (60) belonging to the Psychiatric department of the University Children’s Hospital in Brno; the rest of them (33) outpatients received special remedial treatment. Encephabol was given in the form of syrup (one teaspoon once or twice a day) or of tablets in the morning and at noon in a dose of 100 mg, for a period of 10 days to 4 years. The most positive effect was observed in reading, social contact and behaviour, in conative functions, ability to concentrate, rapidity of reactions, higher level of writing and arithmetic and an improved memory; somatic symptoms: insomnia and bad appetite tended to disappear.
Hrkova, V., Kovalcik, V.

Hynek, K., Tosovsky, J., Susova, J., Faber, J.
Psychiat. Clin., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
In the present quantitative study, the authors tried to determine whether there was any different effect of psychotropic drugs on EEG activity in the right and left hemisphere. The effect of a combination of 15 mg diazepam and 15 mg methylphenidate in a single dose to volunteers was observed. The sample consisted of 20 right-handed (mean age 22 yr) and 20 left-handed subjects (mean age 22 yr). Records were made 45 min after the application of the drugs or placebo. The resting record was studied in a monopolar lead from the frontal, central, parietal, occipital and temporal areas in the right and left hemisphere on a 16 channel electroencephalograph (Ahredvan Gogh) by means of an integrator for the frequency bands delta, theta, alpha, beta. 10 Artefact free 5 sec epochs of integration were selected from each of the 10 areas. A total of 32,000 integrated values were measured. The values were analyzed with the t-test, discrimination analysis, factor analysis and the index of similarity. The discrimination analysis showed that in both samples, the combined application of methylphenidate and diazepam reduced alpha, theta and delta activity and increased beta activity.

Elis, J., Krsiak, M.
Inst. Pharmacol., Czech Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Kanabus, P.
Psychiat. Clin., AM, Warsaw, Poland
Vaněček, J., Fink, Z.
Side effects of phenothiazines
SUKL, Praha, Czechoslovakia

Hrbek, J., Komenda, S., Macakova, J.
Acute effect of methaqualone (300 mg), glutethimide (250 mg) and cyclobarbital (200 mg) on verbal associations

Nahunek, K., Kamenicka, V., Rodova, A.
Experience with azaphene in endogenous depressive states
Psychiat. Clin., UJEP, Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Poschlova, N., Masek, K., Krsiak, M.
The effect of 6 hydroxydopamine and 5,6 dihydroxytryptamine on social behaviour in mice

Tosovsky, J., Hynek, K.
Possibility of predicting the effect of psychotropic drugs on the EEG
Psychiat. Clin., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
On the basis of the mathematical method given, it is possible to determine over which brain area maximal changes are to be expected due to the action of psychotropic drugs.
It is also possible to calculate to what extent the changes observed are due to the action of the drug. According to the authors measurements the results correspond to a maximum of 30 to 40%.

Grünner, O.

Jilek, J.O., Sindelar, K., Rajsner, M.
Chemical approach to the search for noncateleptic neuroleptics in the series of 10 piperazinodibenzo (b,f) thiepin derivatives

Sipos, I., Arochova, O.
Recall in acoustically similar and dissimilar letters by normal and deaf subjects

Tikal, K., Myslivecek, J., Kocourkova, M., Benesova, O.
The influence of pyridoxine and pyrithioxine on transcallosal evoked potentials in rats reared on a low protein diet

Rysanek, K., Bilkova, D., Rotrekl, J.
The effect of prothiaden on cyclic AMP level in thrombocytes

Zalud, P., Indra, M., Krekule, I.
A low frequency active filter with plug in tuning impedances
Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
A new approach to the construction of low frequency (1 Hz - 20 kHz) active filters, based on the application of a pair of IC operational amplifiers forming a separate module and a plug in unit containing RC tuning circuits, is described. The electronic circuits and the design of the filters are presented with all details.

Uhlir, F., Stevkova, K., Kanczucka, V.
A comparison of oxypertine Winthrop and chlorothepin (clothepin spofa) in schizophrenic psychoses
Psychiat. Hosp., Opava, Czechoslovakia

Stepanek, L., Stepankova, J., Jonas, J.
Contribution to the determination of drug dependence
Psychiat. Dept., Policlin. Most, Czechoslovakia

Staudacherova, D., Zmrhal, J., Trojan, S., Jilek, L.
The influence of oxyprothepine on the resistance of the central nervous system of rats against ischemia during ontogeny

Polackova, J., Preiningerova, O., Zapletal, M.
Mefexamid in the treatment of neuroses
Psychiat. Clin., Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Komenda, S., Hrbek, J., Macáková, J., Siroká, A., Navrátil, J., Medek, A.
Proceedings: Information efficiency of the characteristics of learning: length of the first run of incorrect responses.

Fribova, M., Elis, J.
Acetylation of sulphadimidine and p-aminosalicylic acid in brain tissue of various species

Navratil, J., Novakova, D., Pichner, J.
The treatment of climacteric disorders with a combination of estradiol and testosterone an outline of the pathogenesis of psychic symptoms in the climacterium

Mares, P., Kolinova, M.
Influence of pentobarbital on cortical epileptogenic focus in rats

Abstract
In a patient sample of 2 psychiatric outpatient departments and in one rural health centre in the Most district it was ascertained which drug groups are preferred by the patients. The patients were asked to show the drugs they had brought along to the consulting room. Except one, all patients submitted to an examination. A comparison of the patient sample investigated in the outpatient departments with that in the district health centre showed that ambulatory patients carried with them twice as often medicaments than those in the district, and that they obtained twice as often medicaments without a prescription. Most frequently they had in their possession psychotropic drugs, while patients in the health centre had cardiacs and hypotensives. It was also found that there were other significant differences. In no case was there any indication of dependence of the amphetamine type. 75% of the analgetics found
belonged to women, mostly manual workers. One half of the analgetics were found in the age group of 40 to 49 years. Nearly one half in this group admitted that they had been using the drug in a daily dose of 1 to 3 tablets or dragees, giving as a reason headaches, and pain in the backbone or joints. The files of about one half in this group showed the diagnosis neurasthenic syndrome.

Mitrani, L., Radil Weiss, T., Yakimoff, N.

Vojtechovsky, M., Kral, J.
Psychiat. Hosp., Horni Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Nahunek, K., Svestka, J., Rodova, A.
Psychiat. Clin., UJEP, Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Myslivecek, J., Hassmannova, J.

Abstract
In rats aged 2 to 8 weeks cortical evoked potential (EP) to conditioned stimulus (CS) (20 flash tone combinations 0.9/sec, reinforced from the 10th application by electric shocks to the hind leg) were studied within different kinds of behavioral responses during avoidance learning and extinguishing. In contrast to results in freely moving rats no developmental trend was found in this kind of avoidance (lifting of the hind leg). Average EP within reinforced trials (with escape or no reactions) differed in isolated application of CS from those when both CS and US were acting together. In younger animals the EP to CS combined with unconditioned stimulus (US) were characterized by
an evident late negative wave which shifted later (5-6 wk) toward the early negative complex. The EP changes in the auditory cortex were more pronounced, whereas visual EP within CS US combination were rather decreased. In the youngest animals (2 wk) the auditory EP within trials with avoidance were characterized by a distinct short latency deflection of the first positive wave, whereas in EP to extinguished CS the second deflection of the first positive wave prevailed. Also in these phenomena, the typical changes were clearly revealed in the auditory cortex. At later developmental stages (starting the 3rd, more prominently the 4th and 5th wk) the wave following primary positive negative complex was shifted toward the negative if the animal responded by an avoidance; on the contrary an ample positive, often a double peak wave arose if the response was extinguished. The stimulus and reaction dependence in the cortical EP showed the role of not yet fully mature cerebral cortex in avoidance learning. Both fast as well as with some delay running processes participated in the observed phenomena during the ontogenetical development.

Sramka, M., Patoprsta, G., Nadvornik, P.

Abstract
5 Epileptics and 3 patients without epileptic signs were given an equal dose of althesin, i.e. 0.9 mg per kg b wt and continuous EEG records were taken by means of 16 lead electroencephalograph ELEMA; all the patients subsequently submitted to serial psychologic investigations. EEG changes appeared within 1/2 to 1 min in all patients and developed completely within seconds. These included irregular slow components (delta waves) of high voltage with some sharply shaped waves. The most marked changes were confined to both temporal regions. The further evolution of EEG changes differed in both groups. In epileptics, after approx 100 sec, a stage of typical epileptic discharges and of depressed activity appeared. Prolonged periodic alterations could lead to misinterpretation that the patients had a typical epileptic pattern. In non epileptic patients no such stage of discharges and rhythm suppression was recorded. Psychologic investigations showed that the psychic state remained the same before the trial as well as after recovery. In epileptics, althesin induced the appearance of obviously epileptic graphoelements and therefore the drug cannot be recommended in epileptic patients, though the above changes appear to be transitory. It is possible that althesin potentiates periodic cerebral activity, similar to other components of natural steroid hormones.

Vyborova, L., Nahunek, K., Drtílkova, I.
Psychiat. Clin., Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia
JOURNAL CONTENT PLUS ABSTRACTS

Dostalova, K., Hrbek, J.
The effect of ATPase inhibition stimulated by sodium, magnesium and potassium upon
the formation of free ammonia in the rat brain cortex slices
Dept. Pathophysiol., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Chocholova, L., Faber, J., Taichmanova, Z.
Correlation of spike intervals and amplitudes in hypersynchronous EEG episodes in rat
with cobalt focus
Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
EEG activity was recorded from rats with chronic cobalt foci and implanted electrodes.
Within this activity, hypersynchronous rhythmic spike episodes (and those of waves) of
mean frequency of 8-9/sec were studied. The spike amplitude interval relationship was
assessed, using correlation analysis method. A positive correlation of an exponential
nature was found to be growing in line with temporal development of episode.

Dlabac, A., Metysova, J., Kazdova, E., Metys, J.
VUF 10032, a potential psychotropic drug from the group of noncataleptic
neuroleptics
Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Zvolsky, P., Dvorakova, M., Vinarova, E.
Genetic aspects of lithium ratio in red blood cells and in plasma of manic depressive
patients
Res. Psychiat. Unit, Charles Univ., Praha, Czechoslovakia
Faber, J., Tosovsky, J., Hynek, K., Dusek, J.
Factor analysis of EEG in healthy and diseased subjects
(1975) Activitas Nervosa Superior, 17 (2), pp. 139-143.

Abstract
Factor analysis was applied to EEG recordings of healthy and diseased subjects to be analyzed by an 'on line' broad band frequency analyser. Differences between the healthy and the diseased as to the number of given factors were established by means of the Lawly test. Up to 6 factors were determined for patients, up to 3 for the healthy. On medication, the number of factors rose in the delta and beta bands, remaining unchanged in the alpha band dropping in the theta band. The patients manifested a sort of interindividual uniformity and intraindividual simplification. Except for different sites of pathological foci, the patients' EEG recordings were more like each other than those of healthy subjects. The latter might have undergone a similar process on medication. This enabled the authors to establish more factors in the patients, moreover in such a way as to expose some general laws of cortical electric activity, such as unified cortical activity despite its various facets, hemispheral specificity, and also a relative autonomy of the frontal lobes.

Sikora, J., Krulik, R., Farska, I.
Distribution of rubidium in blood
Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Koluch, J., Buzek, B., Hribal, R., Mikulik, J., Mrna, B.
Proceedings: The evaluation of the effect of trimeproprimine and imipramine in a double blind trial.

Busch, H., Renfordt, E.
Proceedings: Influence of the rater's actual mood on the diagnostic judgement of depressive patients.

Cerny, L., Kucerova, Z., Sturma, J.
Pemoline in comparison with amphetamine and placebo in pedo psychiatric practice
Rotrekl, J., Nahunek, K., Homola, D.

Abstract
The present findings indicate that prothiaden and amitriptyline act cardiotoxically, prothiaden being less cardiotoxic.

Rysanek, K., Kuhn, E., Spankova, H.
The role of dopamine beta hydroxylase as an indicator of the sympathetic nerve tonus (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (4), pp. 256-257.


Myslivecek, J.
The effects of piracetam on cortical evoked responses in rats stimulated at different postnatal periods (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (4), pp. 303-304.

Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Sram, R.J.

Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Zabojnikova, M., Kovalcik, V., Jiraskova, M.
The role of calcium in the interaction of reserpine with aminophenazone (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (4), pp. 265-266.

Kolar, J., Kriz, J., Macoun, J.
Our experience with the treatment of the psychic symptomatology in epileptic children and adolescents


Abstract
The use of neuroleptics represents a valuable contribution in comparison with the past where the use of higher doses of barbiturates and hydantoinates though depressing the restlessness of epileptic patients frequently led to bradypsychism, paradoxically elevated irritability and to the danger of cummulation and intoxication.

Fink, Z., Vanecek, J.
Side effects of antiepileptic drugs

SUKL, Praha, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Blood dyscrasias (leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, megaloblastic and aplastic anemia) are among the most serious adverse reactions. Aplastic anemia is connected with high mortality. Of neuro psychic disorders vertigo, ataxia, headache, vision and hearing abnormalities, anxiety, excitement, confusion, delirium, and sleep disorders are reported, and in most cases general apathy, lethargy, drowsiness and depression. Gastrointestinal disorders are characterized first of all by nausea and vomiting. The occurrence of cholestatic jaundice with hepatic necrosis is not exceptional, leading in 40% to death. Dermatological complications, except after barbiturates, are not frequent and include mild reactions as well as serious ones, e.g. lupus erythematosus and erythema multiforme (Steven Johnson syndrome). Gingival hyperplasia is relatively frequent after hydantoin derivatives: on the basis of 15,000 patients the incidence is estimated to be 40%; the etiology is unknown. Sporadical are kidney disorders and abnormalities of heart rhythm and breathing. During the last few years more than a 2 or 3 fold higher incidence of congenital malformations in relation to anticonvulsant medication administered to epileptic mothers was shown. These findings correlate with laboratory experiments. Most studies emphasize the possible association between congenital abnormalities and maternal folic acid deficiency. A very important problem is the interaction of antiepileptics with other drugs. The interaction with steroid hormones, including those used in oral contraceptives, leads to their inactivation. The result of it is inefficacy of this form of contraception.
Polak, L., Molcan, J., Skoricova, M.
Comparison of three types of therapy in enuresis
Psychiat. Clin., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Fusek, J., Patocka, J., Bajgar, J.
Antidotal effect of 1, 2, 3, 4 tetrahydro 9 amino acridine (Tacrine) against poisoning with 3 quinuclidyl benzilate

Tesarova, O., Kolibas, E.
Psychotropic drug treatment of the psychopathological symptomatology in epilepsy

Abstract
In the present paper we report on the long term drug treatment of 34 patients, i.e. 28 cases of temporal epilepsy and 6 cases with primary generalized seizures of the GM type. Our sample consisted of 8 patients treated for a short time, 4 to 21 days (3 transitory sy., 1 epi. obnubilation, 4 cases of ethylism) and of 26 patients treated for 2 to 70 mth (3 toxicomans, 1 sch. defecta, 3 epi. personality changes, 7 schizoidform psychoses, 2 epi. obnubilations, 6 emotional sy., 2 organic psychoses, 2 schizoaffective psychoses). The psychopathological symptoms improved (abated or disappeared) in 29 patients (85%) and remained unchanged in 5 patients (14.5%). Clinical epileptic seizures were less frequent or absent in the period studied in 20 patients (59%), there was no change in 13 patients (38%), in 1 patient the seizures were more frequent after a higher initial dose of levopromazine. The EEG showed in 9 patients (26.5%) occasional specific epileptic graphoelements (6 times after tranquilisers, 2 after neuroleptics, 1 after Li). 23 patients (68%) showed no substantial changes, 2 patients showed an increase of EEG abnormalities (after neuroleptics, in 1 with a simultaneous deterioration of the epilepsy). Our results indicate that it is possible to influence psychopathological symptoms in epileptic patients with psychotropic drugs; that psychotropic drugs of all types may be applied exercising, however, heightened caution (lower mean doses, slower increase of doses, combination with antiepileptics, EEG control). The selection of drugs should be guided by the psychopathological symptoms present; the long term maintenance treatment with psychotropic drugs, as applied by us, affected neither the pathological nor bioelectric activity, it rather improved the pathological graphoelements in the EEG and did not provoke more frequent clinical epilepsy seizures.
Metys, J., Dlabac, A., Kazdova, E.
Pharmacological properties of a new oral long acting neuroleptic drug penfluridol
Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Kristof, M., Kolinova, M., Servit, Z.
Antiepileptic effect of psychostimulant drugs (combined antiepileptic agents containing
phenobarbital and a psychostimulant component)
Inst. Physiol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Fifty six epileptic patients with different ictal and interictal symptomatology were
treated with 2 combined antiepileptic agents containing phenobarbital and a
psychostimulant drug (Malaisin and Fali-lepsin). Differences in the effect could be
observed in cases with different behavioural symptomatology of seizures and different
etiopathogenesis of the epileptic process. The centrencephalic (thalamocortical)
etiopathogenetic component manifesting itself by generalized convulsive seizures
(grand mal) was suppressed maximally. The cortical focal component was less affected,
whereas the diencephalo-temporal component of the etiopathogenetic process,
manifested by psychomotor seizures was reduced in the minority of cases only. Both
drugs had mostly a positive psychotropic influence, especially where psychomotor
activity and/or anxiodepressive symptomatology was concerned. On the other hand, an
augmented irritability appeared in about 20% of patients. The drugs can be very
effective when applied in appropriate cases, selected after an individual
etiopathogenetic analysis.

Sram, R.J., Kucerova, M., Bardodej, Z.
Mutagenic activity of 3 chinuclidylbenzilate
Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Bohdanecky, Z., Radil Weiss, T., Spunda, J., Bozkov, V.
Evoked responses induced by random polygonal pattern presentation
Farska, I., Krulik, R.
Psychiat. Clin., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Mager, P.P.
Inst. Pharmacol. Toxicol., Ernst Moritz Arndt Univ., Greifswald, Germany

Smolikova, J., Smolik, P., Utrata, R., Vojtechovsky, M.
Psychiat. Hosp., Horni Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Libiger, J., Bambasova, E., Vojtechovsky, M.
To whom do we apply the parenteral forms of psychotropic drugs (1975) *Activitas Nervosa Superior*, 17 (4), pp. 298-299.
Psychiat. Hosp., Berkovice, Czechoslovakia

Krsiak, M.
Inst. Pharmacol., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Tosovsky, J., Hynek, K.
Dostal, T., Kabes, J.
Lithium prophylaxis, psychiatric complications and their management by beta adrenergic blockers

Inst. Psychiat., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Otero, G., Harmony, T., Ricardo, J.
Polarity coincidence correlation coefficient and signal energy ratio of the ongoing EEG activity. III. Cerebral vascular lesions


Abstract
The EEG symmetry of 65 patients with different kinds of cerebrovascular disorders was analyzed using the Polarity Coincidence Correlation Coefficient (PCC) and the Singal Energy Ratio (SER) measurements. Significant differences were found between the pathology group and a control group of normal subjects for both measures. A discriminant function was applied for both values with an overall accuracy of 80%. It is concluded that since the method does not require an experienced electroencephalographer it may be useful for the diagnosis of cerebrovascular pathology and for screening purposes.

Boleloucky, Z., Nahunek, K., Kamenicka, V.
Medazepam, oxazepam and placebo. Clinical and experimental study

Psychiat. Clin., Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Kabes, J., Dostal, T., Taussigova, D., Kabesova, L.
Clinical effects of beta adrenergic blockers in psychiatry

Inst. Psychiat., Praha, Czechoslovakia
Nahunek, K., Slama, B., Kuliskova, O.
Possibilities of the prophylactic treatment of drug abuse
Psychiat. Clin., Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Zapletalek, M., Bily, J., Zbytovsky, J.
Clinical experience with maprotiline therapy in depressions
Psychiat. Clin. KU, Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
The authors found a good effect of Ludiomil in endogenous depressions, especially in sleep disturbance, depressive mood, anxiety, depressive thoughts and motor activity. However, in contrast to data in the literature they noted a somewhat later onset of the full effect of maprotiline.

Kuliskova, O., Nahunek, K., Misurec, J.
Experimental and short term clinical trials with mesylphenacyrazine
Psychiat. Clin., Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia

Bastecký, J., Cervenka, J.
Proceedings: Nonspecific reactions of the FPN Forrest test.

Krulisova, H.
Age and individual differences in infants' learning abilities
Inst. Care Mother nd Child, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
To assess age and individual differences in infants learning abilities the method of
conditioned head turning toward the source of milk was applied to 20 infants at two different age periods, one month and four months. The results indicate that with increasing age the conditioned reflex is established more speedily in the first six months of life with a corresponding shortening of the mean latency. Extinction, however, occurs more speedily in one month old infants than in four month old infants. There are no differences in the mean latency of positive reaction during extinction and establishment of the conditioned reflex in both age categories. Considerable individual differences were ascertained in the rate of establishment and extinction of the conditioned reflex. Differences in the rate of extinction of the conditioned reaction appeared to be relatively stable.

Zurabashvili Zig., A., Churadze, T.A.
Structural changes in the central nervous system of animals under conditions of sensibilisation
Inst. Psychiat., Tbilisi, Russia

Plevova, J., Formanek, J., Holoubkova, E., Vanickova, M.
The effect of barbiturates on EEG in rats. I. The problem of data reduction (preliminary results)

Abstract
The results were collected during a more extensive study on the interaction between some industrial toxic agents and drugs. In studying the effects of these compounds on the CNS we adopted a quantitative approach, especially the study of the time series of broad band EEG frequency spectra. It would be desirable to arrive at such a method of data reduction of our multiple time series which would allow the use of electroencephalography in the framework of the reference procedure suggested by Horvath and Frantik (1973) for the comparison of toxic substances. For this aim we used the method of factor analysis (principal component model), and barbiturates as model drugs, the effect of which is known, so that the results of factor analysis could be easily compared with the known effects of these compounds on the EEG.

Stowell, H.
Human evoked responses to potentially noxious tactile stimulation. II
Abstract
Signal summation and minimally adapting tactile stimulation techniques permit the resolution of a critical time domain of the somatosensory evoked response, recorded from human scalp, which is sensitive to the stimulus variables represented by the sensations of tapping and pinprick respectively. The variation of this timedomain suggests the influence of myelinated mechanical nociceptors in the Group III range.

Sklenovsky, A.
Dept. Pathophysiol., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Abstract
Our conception attributes to phospholipase A the basic dynamic effect on the processes of stimulation and inhibition in the CNS. Phospholipase A (PA) degrades the substrates phosphatidyl choline, ethanolamine and serine to the lysoderivatives, especially lysolecithin (LLE), by splitting the fatty acids. (PA) cooperates in the reacylating system, forming in a cyclic fashion lecithin from (LLE) and reconstituting membrane stability and permeability. In fresh brain tissue, there was evidenced a constant level of (LLE) (Webster, Thompson 1963; Webster, Cooper 1968). Until this time, studies have been carried out on (PA) from the point of view of a possible relationship to myelinization impairment. We evidenced an increase of phospholipase activity in experimental allergic encephalomyelitis and pointed to a probable relationship of (PA) to sclerosis multiplex (Sklenovsky et al. 1960). Our conception presumes the presence of (PA) in all structures and the maximum concentration in synaptic endings. (PA) is activated by microamounts of Ca++ liberated by the nervous impulses. The impulse shifts the equilibrium to an (LLE) increase. (LLE) increases the membrane permeability and liberates the transmitters. The drugs, exerting their effect through the mediation of transmitters, can reversely influence - increase or decrease - the activity of the enzyme. We assume that the enzyme activity is determined by the genetic code and as a result there is an enzyme activity change in the affected individual. With the help of this theory, it is possible to explain the fact that reserpine liberates not only noradrenaline and serotonin, but also glutamic acid and GABA, as well as the phase effect of liberated transmitters. It is also possible to explain the effect of delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol on the base of an increase of synaptic permeability and the liberation of transmitters (noradrenaline, serotonin) as well as the change in the connections between individual analysers, and the degeneration of the nervous tissue in chronic users. The above mentioned findings could be practically applied, e.g. Nortriptylin, as the most effective inhibitor of (PA), in reducing the attacks of demyelinization processes, e.g. sclerosis multiplex, or the utilization of the observation of (PA) activity in the 'screening' tests of new neuropharmacological drugs.

Votava, Z., Metys, J., Dlabac, A.
Abstract

VUF 10.032 (2 chloro 10/4 (2 hydroxyethyl) piperazino 10, 11 dihydrodibenzo (b, f) thiepin succinate), selected in the pharmacological trials (Dlabac et al., 1975) as a 'non cataleptogenic' neuroleptic drug of the 'clozapine type' was studied in EEG experiments in rabbits with chronic implanted brain electrodes, in comparison with octoclothepin (Clotepin Spofa) and clozapine (Leponex Sandoz). All drugs were given in the dose of 0.05-1.0 mg/kg i.v., and the effects were evaluated after a 10 min period. It was found that VUF 10.032 shifted the EEG pattern to the resting type, similarly as clozapine (C), whereas octoclothepin (O) did not change the EEG pattern. EEG arousal induced by the dopaminergic drug apomorphine (0.1 mg/kg i.v.) was antagonized by pretreatment with (O), decreased by VUF 10.032, and not changed by (C). On the other hand, EEG arousal induced by cholinomimetics (nicotine, arecoline or physostigmine, 0.025 mg/kg i.v.) was antagonized by pretreatment with (C), decreased by VUF 10.032, and not changed by (O). (C) antagonized especially the nicotine and arecoline induced arousal, whereas VUF 10.032 was more active in antagonizing the physostigmine effect. According to these results it has been suggested that the 'non cataleptogenic' drug (C) has high central antinicotinic and antimuscarinic effects, in contrast to the antidopaminergic effect of the 'classical' neuroleptic (O). VUF 10.032 proved to have both the anticholinergic and antidopaminergic effects, and seems to be interesting for clinical trials.

Herink, J., Hrdina, V., Bajgar, J.

Abstract

Testing of the effect of diazepam on a septal lesion was the aim of the present work. Diazepam did not affect aggressive behavior in sham operated rats at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg, but at a higher dose the drug reduced the aggressive reaction. In contrasts, administration of 0.5 mg/kg diazepam to the medial septal group caused an increase of aggression; diazepam had the same effect in the dorsal septal group at a dose of 1.0 mg/kg. After administration of 5.0 mg/kg, a reduction of aggressive behavior in the dorsal septal group was observed. These experiments suggest that an import role is played by some parts of the limbic system in the modulation of the central effect of diazepam.

Svestka, J., Nahunek, K.
The result of lithium therapy in acute phases of affective psychoses and some other prognostical factors of lithium prophylaxis (1975) Activitas Nervosa Superior, 17 (4), pp. 270-271.

Abstract

Psychiat. Clin., UJEP, Brno Bohunice, Czechoslovakia
Medek, A., Navratil, J., Hrbek, J.
The effect of interaction of amitriptyline and nicotine upon the alimentary motor reflexes in cats
Inst. Higher Nerv. Activ., Palacky Univ., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Guensberger, E., Zucha, I.
The conditioned arrest of optokinetic nystagmus in depressive states
Psychiat. Clin., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Urbankova, I.
The development of psychotropic drug consumption in foreign countries
Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Queisnerova, M., Svatek, E., Metysova, J.
Investigation of the metabolism of oxyprothepin in man
Res. Inst. Pharm. Biochem., Praha, Czechoslovakia

Janatka, J.
To the relationship of anxiolytics and group psychotherapy in neuroses
Cent. Milit. Hosp., Praha Stresovice, Czechoslovakia
Kuhn, E., Rysanek, K., Spankova, H.
Changes in cyclic AMP and dopamine beta hydroxylase during sleep deprivation
Abstract
One can say that SD is associated with elevated tonus of the sympathetic nerve, a
degree of the tonus daily rhythm and consequently that increased catecholamine
excretion is caused by elevated activity of alpha 2 receptors. Changes in the
sympathetic nerve tonus stress manifest themselves by reduction of the c AMP level in
thrombocytes, by its rise in plasma and by its increased excretion in urine.

Vinar, O., Stika, L., Barta, L.
Over the counter analgesics and prescriptions on psychotropic drugs
Inst. Psychiat., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Navrátil, J.
Proceedings: The pathogenesis of the premenstrual tension.

Sulc, J., Poradkova, M.
The effect of low doses of analgesics and caffeine on psychomotor function
Inst. Aviat. Med., Prague, Czechoslovakia

Budinova Smela, J., Mimrova, M.
Cetrexin in cerebrovascular diseases
Dept. Cerebrovasc. Dis., Thomayer's Hosp., Prague, Czechoslovakia
Abstract
The authors studied the effect of Encephabol in 93 children with partial deficiencies:
dyslexia, dysorthography and dyscalculia. The evaluation of 28 phenomena of some
psychic and somatic qualities was done by means of personal rating scale, by
psychological methods with emphasis on specific learning disabilities. Special attention
was paid to the children's performance on numeric quadrate and the quantification of the reading process. Encephabol was given in the form of syrup (one teaspoon once or twice a day) or of tablets in the morning and at noon in a dose of 100mg, for a period of 10 days to 4 years. Encephabol is a valuable compound having a favourable effect on these partial deficiencies. It facilitates the development and maturation of the CNS, harmonises psychic qualities with a favourable reverse effect on the whole organism.

Stika, L., Vinar, O., Kubat, K.

OUNZ Prague, Czechoslovakia