

HOMEOSTASIS in Health and Disease, 2000, 40(1-6)

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Vinklerová, J., Nováková, J., Šulcová, A.

Interactions of effects of methamphetamine and fluoxetine on leukocyte phagocytic activity in mice
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 47-48.

Correspondence Address

Vinklerova J.; Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Jostova 10, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Koupilová, M., Patočka, J., Šída, P., Klenerová, V.

Effects of amphetamine on passive avoidance in rats
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 55-56.

Correspondence Address

Koupilova M.; Purkyne Military Medical Academy, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic

Sulcova, A.

The 42nd Czech-Slovak Psychopharmacological Conference Jeseník Spa, Czech Republic, January 4-8, 2000
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 38-39.

Correspondence Address

Sulcova A.; Department of Pharmacology, Masaryk University, Faculty of Medicine, Jostova 10, 66243 Brno, Czech Republic

Kassa, J., Koupilová, M., Herink, J., Vachek, J.

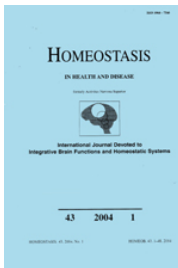
Long-term neurotoxicity in rats exposed to low-level sarin
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 53-54.

Correspondence Address

Kassa J.; Purkyne Military Medical Academy, P.O. Box 35/T, 500 01 Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic

Kassa, J., Koupilová, M.

The importance of anticholinergic drug selection for the neuroprotective effects of antidotes in soman-poisoned rats
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 52-53.



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Charvátová, Z., Nerušilová, K., Hadašová, E., Hyksová, M.

Changes in CYP2D1 activity after pretreatment of rats with fluoxetine and paroxetine (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 40-43.

Correspondence Address

Charvatova Z.; Dpt. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk University, Jostova 10, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Zelenková, O., Hadašová, E., Hyksová, M.

Pharmacological modulation of CYP2D1 activity in rats pretreated with haloperidol and fluoxetine (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 49-51.

Correspondence Address

Zelenkova O.; Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Jostova 10, 66243 Brno, Czech Republic

Pistovčáková, J., Šulcová, A.

The use of locomotor and exploratory mouse behaviour computer analysis for the prediction of antidepressant drug effects (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 254-255.

Correspondence Address

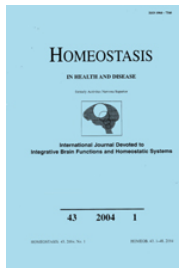
Pistovcakova J.; Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Joštova 10, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Herink, J.

The brain reward system as a structural basis of dependence (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 1-6.

Abstract

The concept of "dependence" covers a wide spectrum of symptoms and types. All these at first sight miscellaneous exhibitions are the result of the specific activity of the functional system indicated as "a reward system" of the brain. In particular, the ventral tegmental area (VTA), nucleus accumbens and ventral pallidum belong to the principal



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constituents of this circuitry. The manifestation of activity of the brain reward system is the consequence of mutual co-ordination of excitatory and inhibitory actions transmitted mainly by dopamine, serotonin, gamma-aminobutyric acid, and enkephalins. The "unblocking" of the dopamine-containing neurons in the VTA can be considered the pivot manifestation of this activation. It eventuates in further propagation of the processes toward the ventral pallidum and hippocampus. The excitation can spread from here to the other brain regions.

Li, G., Long, Y.-F., Yang, L.-J., Zhan, C.-L., Li, C.-J., Huang, J.
Risk factors of psychiatric morbidity among workers in high levels of noise: Case-control study nested in a cohort study
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 23-26.

Abstract

Personality, psychosocial and anamnestic risk factors were compared in 44 psychiatric patients, workers in a textile factory, who had been exposed to high level noise, and in a random sample of 180 noise exposed workers of the same factory. The patient group was selected from a retrospective cohort study (1976 to 1996). Logistic regression has shown that significant risk factors were: low social support, introverted personality, experience of heavy setbacks, family history of psychiatric disease, bad sleep, and male sex.

Correspondence Address

Li G.; Department of Occupational Health, W. China Univ. of Medical Sciences, Chengdu 610041, China

Yamamotová, A., Papežová, H.
Does the pain perception depend on the type of vegetative reactivity? Comparison of healthy women with eating disorders patients
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 134-136.

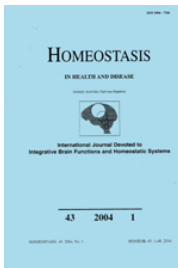
Correspondence Address

Yamamotova A.; Dept. Norm., Pathol. Clin. Physiol., 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Vožeh, F., Motáňová, A., Cendelín, J.
Functional impact of affecting some mediator systems in cerebellar degeneration
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 129-131.

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Shahpesandy, H.M., Medvecký, M., Dóci, I., Kafková, M.

Vascular dementia is the most common cause of dementia - 5 year outcome in Košice (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 242-243.

Correspondence Address

Shahpesandy H.M.; Department of Psychiatry, Košice, Slovakia

Matoušek, M.

Psychological changes associated with spontaneous vigilance fluctuations in the daytime

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 240-242.

Correspondence Address

Matousek M.; Sleep Laboratory, Charles University, Psychiatric Centre, Prague, Czech Republic

Thurzová, E., Štulrajter, V., Dlhoš, M.

Functional state of postural muscles in young basketball players

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 36-37.

Correspondence Address

Thurzova E.; Fac. Physical Education and Sport, Comenius Univ., Nabr. L. Svobodu 9, 84169 Bratislava, Slovakia

Sedláček, J.

The role of nitric oxide in the CNS

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 230-236.

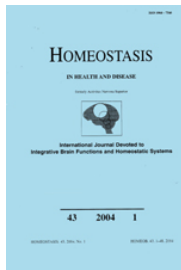
Long, Y.-F., Li, G., Yang, L.-J., Wang, W.-J., Zhan, C.-L., Zhou, A.-P.

Risk of psychiatric morbidity among workers exposed to high levels of noise

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 20-22.

Abstract

The incidence of psychosis in workers exposed to high levels noise was analysed in a retrospective cohort study from 1976 to 1996, in a big textile mill. The results showed that the incidence in noise exposed workers (1.05 per 1000 workers per year) was



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significantly higher than that in control workers (0.46); relative risk (RR) equals 2.28 with 95% CI 1.51 - 3.24. It is suggested that working in HLN environment is one of risk factors of psychosis.

Correspondence Address

Long Y.-F.; Department of Occupational Health, W. China Univ. of Medical Sciences, Chengdu 610041, China

Dohnányiová, M., Ostatníková, D., Laznibatová, J.

Physical development of intellectually gifted children

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 123-125.

Correspondence Address

Dohnanyiova M.; Institute of Physiology, School of Medicine, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia

Nováková, J., Vinklerová, J., Šulcová, A.

The role of 5-HT_{1A} receptor in methamphetamine dependence in rats

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 252-254.

Correspondence Address

Novakova J.; Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Joštova 10, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Bareš, M., Rektor, I., Kaňovský, P., Streitová, H.

Cortical and subcortical distribution of cognitive operations: A contingent negative variation depth electrode study

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 91-93.

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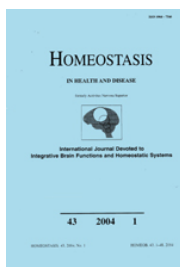
Bares M.; 1st Dept. Neurol., Med. Fac., St. Anne's Hosp., Pekařská 656 91 Brno, Czech Republic

Justinová, Z., Pistovčáková, J., Tomandlová, M., Hadašová E

Influence of 5-HT₁ receptor agonists on the activity of CYP2D1 and N-acetyltransferase in the isolated perfused rat liver

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Vašků, A., Izakovičová Hollá, L., Kukleta, M.

Relations between behavioral risk factors and genomic constitution in essential hypertension

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 149-151.

Correspondence Address

Vasku A.; Inst. Pathol. Physiol. Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Komenského nám. 2, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Jagla, F., Zikmund, V., Žucha, I.

Eye movements and eye movement related brain potentials in patients with symptoms of depression

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 71-75.

Correspondence Address

Jagla F.; Inst. of Norm. and Pathol. Physiol., Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

Tervaniemi, M., Radilová, J., Radil, T., Kujala, T., Näätänen, R.

Mismatch negativity potentials induced by reversals of tonal order

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 35-36.

Češková, E., Špaček, J., Ondrušová, M., Lorenc, M., Drybčák, P.

Possibilities of influencing cognitive functions of schizophrenics by risperidone

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 238-239.

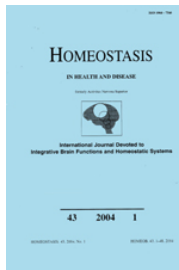
Correspondence Address

Ceskova E.; Psychiatric Clinic, Jihlavská 20, 639 00 Brno, Czech Republic

Štefániková, Z., Jurkovičová, J., Ševčíková, L., Sekretár, S., Ághová, L.

Psychosocial and somatic determinants of nutrition and of physical activity self-evaluation

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 137-139.



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Correspondence Address

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Long, Y., Huang, Y., Hu, B., Zhan, C., Li, C.

Visual strain and work capacity in TV fluorescent screen testers
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 217-219.

Abstract

A group of 53 TV fluorescent screen testers reported symptoms of ocular swelling, blurred vision, insomnia, memory impairment, neck and shoulder pain, lumbago, legs ache, tiredness, skin rashes, skin itching, more frequently than the control group. Sometimes obvious visual fatigue and a decline in work capacity could be found. The difference might result from a combined actions of fluorescent screen glare, improper work position and various psychological stress factors.

Correspondence Address

Long Y.; Dept. of Occupational Health, W. China Univ. of Medical Sciences, Ren Min Nan Lu 3 Section, No. 17, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610041, China

Vinklerová, J., Nováková, J., Šulcová, A.

Influence of serotonergics and cannabinoids on "i. v. self-administration" of methamphetamine in rats
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 44-46.

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Vinklerova J.; Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Joštova 10, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Kukleta, M., Lamarche, M.

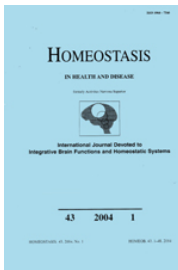
Components of the slow cortical potential induced by externally triggered wrist flexion
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 93-95.

Correspondence Address

Kukleta M.; Dept. of Physiol., Med. Fac., Komenského 2, 66243 Brno, Czech Republic

Cassitto, M.G.

Antisocial behaviors at work: Definition, processes, conditions, characteristics and consequences
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 7-13.



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Correspondence Address

Cassitto M.G.; IOH Milan, 8, Via San Barnaba, Milan, Italy

Kassa, J., Koupilová, M.

The influence of obidoxime and atropine on soman-induced signs of neurotoxicity in rats

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 247-248.

Correspondence Address

Kassa J.; Purkyne Military Medical Academy, P.O. Box 35/T, 500 01 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

Vašků, A., Izakovičová Hollá, L., Kukleta, M.

Genetic aspects of behavioral factors in recruiting campaign of control groups for case-control studies

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 147-148.

Correspondence Address

Vasku A.; Inst. Pathol. Physiol. Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Komenského nám. 2, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Radil, T., Wysocki, C.J.

Lateralization in pure olfaction based upon intensity clues

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 34-35.

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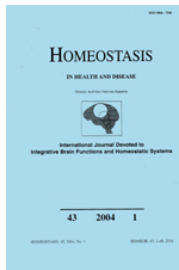
Long, Y., He, J., Zhan, C., Wang, W., Li, C.

Examination of autonomic functions and performance testing in females working in air-conditioned workshop

(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 209-212.

Abstract

More fatigue, health complaints and autonomic dysfunctions were found in a group of female workers in an air-conditioned workshop, engaged in assembly and testing, than in a control group. These differences might result from combined action of microclimatic factors, higher level of noise and monotonous work under time pressure, and perhaps psychological response to an "airtight" environment.



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Zelenková, O., Hadašová, E., Tomandlová, M., Nováková, J., Vinklerová, J.
Changes of CYP2D activity in rats after drugs of abuse medication
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 258-260.

Correspondence Address

Zelenkova O.; Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Med., Masaryk Univ., Joštova 10, 662 43 Brno, Czech Republic

Ruttkay-Nedecký, I., Regecová, V.
Heart rate variability analysis and electrocardiologic characteristics of ventricular repolarization in psychophysiology
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 114-115.

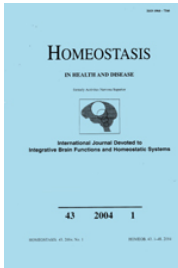
Correspondence Address

Ruttkay-Nedecký I.; Inst. Normal and Pathol. Physiol., Slovak Academy of Sciences, Sienkiewiczova 1, 81371, Bratislava, Slovakia

Velicer, W.F., Prochaska, J.O., Fava, J.L., Rossi, J.S., Redding, C.A., Laforge, R.G., Robbins, M.L.
Using the transtheoretical model for population-based approaches to health promotion and disease prevention
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (5), pp. 174-193.

Abstract

Using the Transtheoretical Model for Population-based Approaches to Health Promotion and Disease Prevention - Wayne F. Velicer, James O. Prochaska, Joseph L. Fava, Joseph S. Rossi, Colleen A. Redding, Robert G. Laforge, Mark L. Robbins - *Homeostasis* 40, 5, 2000 - Health behaviors (tobacco use, diet, physical inactivity, risky sexual practices, and other health behaviors) account for approximately 50% of all premature mortality. There is growing evidence that the behavioral determinants of disease can be successfully modified. Advances in our understanding of human behavior change are critical to developing successful interventions. The Transtheoretical Model has served as the conceptual basis for developing successful interventions. The central organizing construct of the model is the Stages of Change. The model also includes a series of independent variables, the Processes of Change, and a series of outcome measures, including the Decisional Balance and the Temptation scales. Applications from smoking cessation illustrate how the model can be used to guide recruitment, intervention design, feedback, and outcome assessment. Successful



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intervention must combine high recruitment rates with effective interventions in order to produce behavior change at the population level.

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Jurkovičová, J., Ághová, L', Štefániková, Z., Ševčíková, L', Ragan, J., Dubrovová, I.

Perception of risk in relation to prevalence of cardiovascular disease risk factors in selected population groups
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 139-141.

Correspondence Address

Jurkovicova J.Studenohorská 31, 84103 Bratislava, Slovakia

Leitner, J., Štulrajter, V.

Fitness and heart rate variability: Spectral analysis in young soccer players
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 154-155.

Correspondence Address

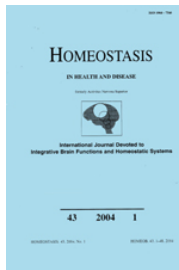
Leitner J.; Dept. of Biological-Medical Sciences, Fac. of Physical Education and Sport, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia

Fraňková, S., Chudobová, P.

Development of body image in preschool girls
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (5), pp. 161-169.

Abstract

Development of body image in preschool girls - Slávka Fraňková, Petra Chudobová - Homeostasis 40, 5, 2000 - In 102 girls 3 1/2-6 1/2 years old, attending kindergartens, the formation of self-concept, body image and attitudes towards body shape and body size, were evaluated. Three paper-doll models, differing in body shapes were presented to the subjects. The girls had to select one of the dolls and paper clothes, most appropriate for the selected doll. They had to decide which of the dolls was most similar to themselves, which would they select as a girl friend, which of them liked exercising, watching TV, dancing, etc. Pictures of five adult women differing in body shapes, from the very thin to the obese, were presented. The girls had to indicate which one of them was most similar to their mothers, which body shape they would prefer as adults. It appeared, that already very young girls were able to perceive differences in body shape, to evaluate both child's and an adult's body size, however, they were not yet able to verbalize them precisely. The youngest girls overestimated body shape, they preferred heavier figures of both children and adult models. They failed to estimate accurately body shape of their mothers. The 5 to 6-year-old girls tended to idealize



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their mother's body: they selected a figure thinner than was appropriate to their mother. As a girl friend, all age -groups chose most often a figure which corresponded with their own body shape, less often the thinner and only rarely the obese one. Our observations indicate that the 6-year-old girls, before entering elementary school, have an almost realistic concept of a body image. They are able to evaluate body build and certain characteristics of slim and heavy children. Also, they express already critical and negative attitude towards overweight subjects.

Correspondence Address

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Regecová, V., Andrásyová, D., Ruttkay-Nedecky, I., Novotná, E.

Electrocardiologic objectivation of sympathetic nervous drive of ventricles in subjects with elevated blood pressure and in sportsmen
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 118-120.

Correspondence Address

Regecova V.; Inst. Normal and Pathol. Physiol., Slovak Academy of Sciences, Sienkiewiczova 1, 81371 Bratislava, Slovakia

Long, Y., He, J., Wang, W., Zhan, C., Li, C.

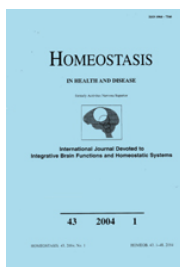
Psychological state of female workers in air-conditioned workshop
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 213-216.

Abstract

The SCL-90 symptoms self-evaluation scale was applied to study 128 female workers in an air-conditioned room of the electron tube workshop. The results showed that while the ambient temperature, humidity, air velocity, CO₂, total germs, dust concentration and noise intensity were up to the standard, the psychological problems existed in those working in the air-conditioned room. The somatic disorders, compulsion, interpersonal relationships, depression, anxiety, hostility, psychotism, and the number of positive items were significantly higher in the test group than in the control group. The compulsion, anxiety and psychotism factors were significantly higher also in comparison with the norms. Also the number of subjects whose score of somatic disorders exceeded the medium degree were higher than in the control group. The changes of interpersonal relationships, depression and psychotism were significantly greater in the group with less than ten years service than in the group with a longer service.

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Strunecká, A., Patočka, J., Řípová, D.

Aluminofluoride complex: New risk factor in etiology of Alzheimer's disease (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 245-247.

Abstract

The pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease (AD) is connected with the alterations in neurotransmission, beta-amyloid production, plaque formation and cytoskeletal abnormalities. The question of aluminium relevance to the etiology of AD cannot yet be adequately answered. Our paper shows that some of pathologic changes are not raised by aluminium alone, but by the aluminofluoride complexes. These complexes may act as the initial signal stimulating impairment of acetylcholinesterase activity, organization of cytoskeleton, degeneration and death of the cells. With respect to the etiology of AD, the long term action of aluminofluoride complexes may represent a serious and powerful risk factor for the development of AD.

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Damborská, A., Brázdil, M., Dufek, M., Jurák, P., Kukleta, M.

Electrophysiological changes preceding voluntary movement in epileptic patients recorded with depth electrodes (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 99-101.

Correspondence Address

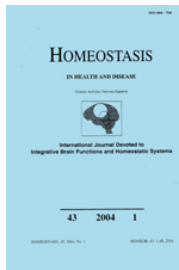
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Zikmund, Vl.

Quality of life and health: Levels, dimensions, interactions (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 109-113.

Abstract

- Quality of life (QoL) is a broad concept which concerns material, biological, psychological, social, and cultural needs necessary for a well-being and life satisfaction of an individual. QoL is a problem of values. Problem of personal priorities and preferences in abilities and possibilities to "live in a certain way". The value orientation of each individual is largely influenced by material and social life conditions, education and the socio-cultural atmosphere. Concept of health-related QoL is closely related to the multifactorial biopsychosocial concept of health and disease. In this work, health is defined as a functional optimum of all life manifestations of an individual and his organism: biological, psychological, and social. In the frame of the above three dimensions of life, several factors exist which are particularly closely related to health and disease. Several of them as well as their interactions are mentioned.



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Problems of the preclinical evaluation of nootropic drug action (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 65-70.

Abstract

The discrepancies concerning favourable effects of most nootropics (cognition enhancers) in animal experiments on the one hand and poor therapeutic outcome in patients on the other hand might be explained by the inconsistency of animal models. In contrast to the clinical condition, i.e., the treatment of senile demented people with necessary long-term drug administration, preclinical tests are carried out in young animals - either healthy or with some artificial brain lesion - using single dose administration. The present study shows one possible way to increase the validity of preclinical evaluation by using experimental protocol simulating as closely as possible the therapeutic condition in the clinic: long-term (10 weeks) peroral drug administration (mixed in food) in middle-aged (12-15 months) or old rats (18-24 months) joined with comprehensive behavioural and brain neurobiological evaluation of drug effects. In addition to the nootropic activity, it is possible to characterize more precisely the therapeutic potency of the drug (whether it is effective only at the beginning of the brain function decline or also in advanced stages of brain degeneration) as well as the mechanism of action (which of the brain degenerative processes is predominately modified by the tested agent).

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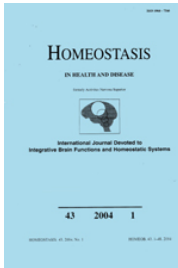
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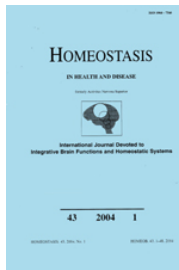
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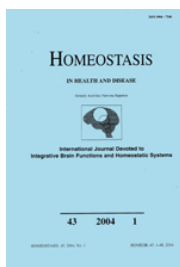
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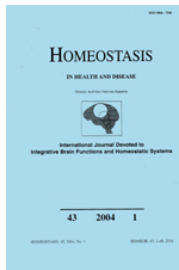
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Visual strain and working capacity in computer operators (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 27-29.

Abstract

A group of 40 computer operators reported symptoms of blurred vision, ocular pain, ocular swelling, neck and shoulder pain, back pain, lumbago, memory impairment, headaches, dizziness, insomnia, menoxemia, more frequently than the control group of medical staff. Sometimes obvious visual fatigue and a decline in working capacity could be seen. The symptoms result probably from a combined action of multiple factors, such as low air concentration of negative ions, high strain of vision long-time gazing at the screen, improper work position and various psychological stress factors.

Correspondence Address

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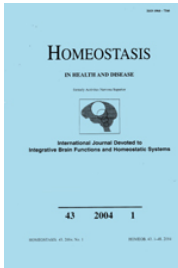
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EEG and motor responses to target stimuli in an oddball paradigm: SEEG recordings in epileptic patients (2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 96-98.

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Unconscious detection and lateralization of odors acting through the olfactory and trigeminal system
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 31-32.

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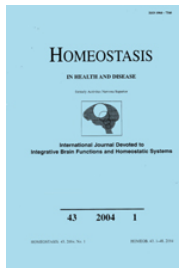
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The course of illness as a predictor of next episode in schizophrenia
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (5), pp. 170-173.

Abstract

The course of illness as a predictor of next episode in schizophrenia - I. Vaňurová, A. Yamamotová - *Homeostasis* 40, 5, 2000 - The long-term catamnestic studies of the course of schizophrenia usually attempt to describe possible course types and to identify their determinants which could be used in the prediction of the future relapse of the illness. The aim of our study was to compare an individual prediction of episodes with the real hospitalization and to evaluate the precision of our predictions in relation to the daily dosage of neuroleptic treatment during the period prior to the hospitalization. The period with the smallest differences between empirical and theoretical values was considered an optimal period and was used for predictions. We tested the hypothesis that the prediction will be more successful in patients with lower daily dosage of neuroleptics than in patients with higher dosage because their endogenous rhythm will be less influenced by the treatment. In 1994 we analysed the cycles of illness in 17 patients (11 men, 6 women) with schizophrenia. Minimal duration of the illness was 5 years with at least 4 hospitalizations. A computer program was used for the evaluation of periodicity. The period with the smallest relative quadratic error was considered an optimal period and was used for predictions. The predictions were generated from the last hospitalization till October 1998 when we obtained new clinical information. Obtained empirical data were compared with the



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predicted ones. The data about the neuroleptic treatment during the predicted period were expressed in chlorpromazine (CPZ) equivalents. A prediction was considered successful when it was within less than 25% of the optimal period. Six patients were not hospitalized in the followed period 1994-98. The remaining 8 patients had 11 hospitalizations - 7 with successful predictions: mean absolute error of prediction 35.6 (22.8) days, and 4 unsuccessful predictions: mean absolute error 122.8 (50.5) days. The more frequent occurrence of hospitalizations was found in the group of patients with the lowest daily dosage of neuroleptics ($\chi^2 = 7.82, p < 0.05$). The successful and unsuccessful predictions occurred independently of the daily dosage of neuroleptics.

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The pitfalls of long-term treatment of depression
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (3-4), pp. 76-83.

Abstract

The paper presents a discussion of the pitfalls of long-term treatment of depression. The acute, continuation and maintenance treatment differ in their goals. In the acute phase it is important to achieve full remission, in order to reduce the frequency of relapses and recurrences. The mean therapeutic efficacy of available antidepressants is similar, but there are differences as to their capacity to induce full remission and also as to their profile of side-effects. In long-term treatment, which is for many patients very often inevitable, other criteria for the selection of an optimal antidepressant become important, e.g. some persistent side-effects. Compliance is one of the frequently underestimated aspects.

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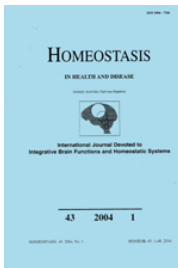
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Kukleta, M., Franc, Z.

Anxiety, depressive symptoms, and psychosocial stress in general population
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), pp. 14-19.

Abstract

Homeostasis 40, 1-2, 2000 - The prevalence of anxiety/tension and its associations with other psychosocial variables were studied in 1531 healthy adult persons. The relationship between anxiety and psychosocial stress was analysed using data from 102 patients treated for various forms of anxiety disorder and data from 102 healthy volunteers. In the period of questioning about 50% of healthy adult subjects reported states of anxiety or tension. There was statistically significant association between anxiety/tension and 33 neurotic symptoms ($r = 0.67, N=1473, P < 0.00$; $r = 0.74, N=58, P < 0.00$), and between anxiety/tension and 5 depressive symptoms ($r = 0.61, N=1473,$



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$P < 0.00$; $r = 0.64$, $N = 58$, $P < 0.00$). The character of mutual relationships between anxiety and stress response has suggested that long-lasting anxiety signals frequently a threat, which cannot be removed completely and definitely. The linkage of anxiety to stress response on one hand and to depressive symptoms on the other hand indicates high diagnostic value of this symptom in the practice of therapeutic stress management.

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Sexual functions in treatment with paroxetine
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (6), pp. 249-251.

Abstract

Sexual function disturbances are among the frequently quoted and discussed side effects of treatment with SSRIs. A wide range of them is observed in 8-80% of patients. The depressed patients mostly do not complain of the sexual dysfunction at the beginning of treatment, but it may become an urgent problem resulting even in discontinuation of treatment, if it persists during long-term administration. Most information about sexual dysfunction induced by SSRI treatment concerns delayed ejaculation in men and anorgasmia in women. A study of sexual dysfunction in patients treated by SSRIs reported the highest frequency of occurrence during the administration of paroxetine (64-71%, Montejo-Gonzales et al., 1997). Paroxetine is also the strongest CYP 2D6 inhibitor, and in most individuals treated by this preparation, a decrease in the CYP 2D6 metabolic capacity can be expected. These individuals are then prone to greater incidence of side effects, including sexual ones.

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Unconscious odor discrimination
(2000) *Homeostasis in Health and Disease*, 40 (1-2), p. 33.

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