

UDK 616.8

ISSN 1331-5196

NEUROLOGIA CROATICA

1953 ZAGREB

PROCEEDINGS

45th International

Neuropsychiatric Pula Congress



EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETIES

C·M·E



C·N·S

June 15 - 18, 2005
Pula, Croatia

NEUROL CROAT

2005

VOL 54 SUPPL 2

South East European Society for Neurology and Psychiatry
INTERNATIONAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PULA SYMPOSIA
(INPS)

In cooperation with
Croatian Medical Association
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Address of Zagreb Secretariat: Prof Boško Barac, MD, Dr Med Sc, Pantovčak 102, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel & FAX: + 385 1 48 222 97 E-mail: bosko.barac@zg.hinet.hr

Address of Graz Secretariat: Prof Dr h c Helmut Lechner, Institut für Klinische Neurophysiologie
Humboldtstr.47, A 8010 Graz, Austria Tel.: +43 316 323312 FAX: +43 316 383510

Dr. Liljana Ilievska, Skopje

Zagreb, Mart 19, 2006

Dear Dr Ilievska,

We thank you submitting your very interesting paper:

L Ilievska, E Ilievska (Skopje):

**EVOKED POTENTIALS IN EVALUATION OF SOLCOSERYL
(ACTIHAMYL) EFFECTS IN THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL
ATROPHIC PROCESSIES**

for presentation in the Program of the **46th International Neuropsychiatric Pula Symposium.**

I am glad to confirm, that the paper has been reviewed and accepted for publication in the Proceedings and for presentation in the PROGRAM of our Symposium. Your paper has to be presented at the **Thursday, June 17, 2006, 15:00 - 16:00.**

The relevant information on the **Oral presentation** you can find on our Web Site:

www.pula-symp.com

Kind regards, looking forward to see you in Pula!

Yours sincerely,

Boško Barac, Secretary General INPS,
Coordinating Editor of the INPS "Proceedings"

EVOKED POTENTIALS IN EVALUATION OF SOLCOSERYL (ACTIHAMYL) EFFECTS IN THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ATROPHIC PROCESSES

L. Ilievska, E. Ilievska

Clinic of Neurology, Clinical Centre, Skopje, R. Macedonia

Twenty-five patients with cerebral atrophic processes, either local or diffuse, of various etiology, proved by computerized tomography were investigated and treated. Eleven patients, beside other symptoms, also had epileptic seizures. The youngest patient was 43-year-old, the oldest 62, with mean age of 59 years.

All patients underwent psychologic testing prior to and after therapy with Actihamil (Solcoseryl), and the results showed different degrees of mental function deficits. Also, EEG and evoked potential (visual and somatosensory) recordings were made in several instances, showing to be a good indicator in objectivization of the Actihamil action on cerebral metabolism.

Concerning the therapy, the patients administering this medication were divided into two groups:

- The first one (16 patients) administered amp. Actihamil within a period of six weeks; and
- The second one (9 patients) who were examined by means of EVP after i.v. injection of Actihamil, when the acute effect was tested.

The control group consisted of 16 patients with no neurologic disease, administering placebo instead of a drug. There were no subjective or objective effects shown by means of EEGs and EVPs recording.