620. Metabolisch-nutritiv bedingte Schäden peripherer Nerven beim appallischen Syndrom
Metabolic and nutritional damage limited to the peripheral nerves in the apallic syndrome

F. GERSTENBRAND und H. SCHULTES, Psychiatrisch-Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Wien, Österreich

Bei 8 Patienten war die Schädigung eines peripheren Nerves nach einem langdauernden Komazustand, der mit den Symptomen eines apallischen Syndroms verlief, aufgetreten. (Bei 4 Patienten was das apallische Syndrom nach schwerer Schädelhirnverletzung, bei 2 nach Leuchtgasvergiftung, bei einem nach Medikamentenintoxikation und bei 1 nach Basilaristhrombose aufgetreten.) Bei 6 Patienten stellte sich eine vollständige bzw. weitgehende Rückbildung ein. Die totale Ischiadicusläsion bei einem Patienten nach traumatisch apallischem Syndrom blieb unverändert, ein Patient verstarb im Vollbild des apallischen Syndroms nach Basilaristhrombose. Die Ursache der peripheren Nervenschädigung wird diskutiert und ätiologisch wird neben einer Ernährungsstörung durch lokalen Druck infolge langen Liegens auf der einen Extremität eine Stoffwechselstörung verschiedener Art (Hypoproteinämie, Hypoglykämie, A-Vitaminose) und toxische Faktoren (medikam.) angenommen.

621. Kinky hair disease. Neuropathological findings of 2 cases

N. R. GHATAK, A. HIRANO, H. M. ZIMMERMAN and J. FRENCH, Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

The central nervous systems of 2 male children aged 23 months and 18 months who died of 'kinky hair disease' were studied. This disorder was originally described by Menkes *et al.* as 'a sex-linked recessive disorder with retardation of growth, peculiar hair and focal cerebral and cerebellar degeneration' (*Pediatrics*, 1962, *29*, 764). The neuropathological findings were essentially the same in both cases. The brains were grossly atrophic. Microscopically, there was widespread neuronal loss in the cerebral cortex as well as reduced volume and myelin pallor in the cerebral white matter. The cerebellum showed diffuse loss of granule cells, gliosis and unique alterations of the Purkinje cells consisting of short tapering processes emanating from the perikarya. The spinal cord showed bilateral degeneration in Clarke's columns and the spino-cerebellar tracts. The central nervous systems of a full term stillborn male sibling of one of the children reported here and an 18-week embryo from the mother of the other affected child were studied and found to be normal.

622. A comparative study of the use of vasodilating drugs in 100 cases of cerebrovascular disease

Chr. GIANNAKIS, A. GRIGORIADIS, Z. KAPSALAKIS and K. MATHEOU, Neurosurgical Unit, Geroulanion Hospital, Athens, Greece

The authors studied 100 cases of cerebrovascular disease admitted to their neurosurgical unit as in-patients for at least 3 weeks and followed up as out-patients from 6 months to 2 years.

They tried to analyse the pathology of the lesion, establish the diagnosis and consider the results, using clinical, pathological, electrophysiological and neuroradiological methods.

50 cases were treated with vasodilating drugs and 50 similar cases, which were used as a control, remained without treatment.

The authors compared also the effects of treatment in the different types of vascular lesion and give their results.

623. The undistorted physiological CSF pressure

O. GILLAND, Department of Neurology, Sahlgren Hospital, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

There are no previous reports on isometric CSF pressure determinations in healthy subjects. The present investigation was undertaken to establish the true normal CSF pressure range, of current interest particularly for the evaluation of long-term intraventricular recordings in cases of suspected raised intracranial pressure. 15 healthy, paid volunteers (6 male and 9 female), in the age range 21–32 years, were examined without premedication. Lumbar

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