Wiener klinische Wochenschrift 90(2):48-56

Gründig E, Gerstenbrand F, Maida E, Binder H, Hawrylewicz A.

Über die Anwendung von Guanidin-Hydrochlorid in der Behandlung von degenerativen Nerven- und Muskelerkrankungen. II. Aminosäureanalysen des Liquor cerebrospinalis und des Serums; Verlaufskontrollen

[The application of guanidine hydrochloride to the treatment of degenerative nervous and muscular diseases. II. Amino acid analysis of the CSF and serum: follow-up determinations (author's transl)]

Abstract

The animo acid composition was determined in the CSF and serum of 19 patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or with other degenerative anterior cell lesions, of 6 patients with degenerative diseases of the spino-cerebellar system, as well as of 4 patients with dystrophic muscle diseases. The amino acid patterns, as well as the clinical status, were controlled continuously during therapy with guanidine hydrochloride. The following results were obtained: In 14 patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis the concentration of tau, ser, asn, glu, gln, gly, ala and met in the CSF was lower than in the controls, but not with respect to the serum. In the 6 patients with anterior horn cell lesions the CSF was continuously controlled and the clinical status correlated with the amino acid pattern. On successful therapy the CSF amino acid pattern returned to normal. When progression occurred the amino acid pattern relapsed again into an abnormal pattern. At a late state of the disease guanidine hydrochloride was ineffective. In 3 patients with Friedreich's disease the CSF values of tyr and phe were low, whereas try and orn were elevated. A similar tendency was found in serum, too. After guanidine hydrochloride therapy the clinical status, as well as the concentration of tyr, phe and try, returned to normal, but orn values increased continuously in CSF and serum. In 1 patient with the Roussy Levi syndrome and in 2 patients with olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy no changes were found in the CSF. In 3 patients with Erb's muscular dystrophy or with dystrophic myotonia, no clinical or biochemical (CSF) response to guanidine hydrochloride was seen. One might assume that the degenerative diseases of the nervous system are connected with disturbances in most transport systems. Therefore, changes in cellular metabolism and in the neurotransmitter systems must exist. The effect of guanidine hydrochloride is not specific; it causes a general increase in membrane permeability.

Betreff: Artikelsuche
Von: "Prof. Gerstenbrand" <f.gerstenbrand@aon.at>
Datum: 29.11.2017 21:05
An: customerservice@springer.com

196

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

Wieder wenden wir uns mit der Bitte um einen von Prof. Gerstenbrand mitverfassten Artikel, der in PubMed in englischer Transkription unter PMID: 203125 gelistet ist, an Sie.

Wien Klin Wochenschr. 1978 Jan 20;90(2):48-56.

über die Anwendung von Guanidin-Hydrochlorid in der Behandlung degenerativen Nerven- und Muskelerkrankungen. II. Aminosäurenanalysen des Liquor cerebrospinalis und des Serums; Verlaufskontrollen
Gründig E, Gerstenbrand F, Maida E, Binder H, Hawrylewicz A.

Wir sind Ihnen für die Zusendung eines Reprints des Artikels dankbar.

Mit besten Grüßen,

Silvia Kohl

PubMed PMID: 203125

Format: Abstract

See 1 citation:

Wien Klin Wochenschr. 1978 Jan 20;90(2):48-56.

[The application of guanidine hydrochloride to the treatment of degenerative nervous and muscular diseases. II. Amino acid analysis of the CSF and serum: follow-up determinations (author's transl)].

[Article in German]

Gründig E, Gerstenbrand F, Maida E, Binder H, Hawrylewicz A.

PMID: **203125**

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH terms, Substances

LinkOut - more resources

PubMed Commons

PubMed Commons home

0 comments

How to join PubMed Commons