



08.00 - 08.45 h

Salon Petrini

DES-03 Sleep disorders in neurology

Chairperson: B. Högl, Austria

Sleep is generated in the brain, and sleep deprivation affects the brain. It is therefore conceivable, that neurologic disorders can be associated with disturbances of sleep and wakefulness regulation. The most frequent neurological disorders of sleep are Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) and narcolepsy. In both disorders, current research has made progress in clarification of pathophysiology and better treatments. Some neurological disorders are associated very closely with sleep disorders and daytime sleepiness, the most outstanding example is Parkinson's disease. Recent research has demonstrated, that sleep disorders, specifically REM sleep behavior disorder, can be an early sign of an involving parkinsonian syndrome. The clinical signs of RBD, diagnostic workup, treatment and predictive value of the diagnosis will also be discussed in this seminar.

Monday, 4 June 2007

08.00 - 08.45 h

Salon Echter

DES-05 New galenic types of treating Parkinson's diseaseChairpersons: E. Schneider, Germany
Z. Pirtosek, Slovenia

In the first part of the Seminar novel drug treatments of Parkinson's disease will be reviewed. Major categories of novel anti-parkinsonian preparations will be compared with old ones and with each other from various aspects - pharmacokinetical, pharmacodynamical, from the point of drug interactions and adverse effects: · Dopaminergic & nondopaminergic · Levodopa & dopamine agonists (oral & parenteral) · Oral levodopa preparations (conventional & slow-release & liquid & combined with COMT inhibitors) · Dopamine agonists: oral & parenteral & transdermal Pulsatile & continuous. In the second part of the Educational Seminar, 4 case reports will be presented and their treatment will be discussed with the emphasis on pros or cons of novel approaches.

08.00 - 08.45 h

Salon Beatrix

DES-06 Myotonic disorders

Chairperson: K.-H. Reiners, Germany

Diagnostic decisions in myotonic disorders are based on family history, clinical examination and molecular biology, if available. While electromyography plays an important role in identifying myotonic trains and separating these from "pseudomyotonic" and neurogenic repetitive discharges it is rarely helpful in distinguishing different forms of myotonias. The seminar will provide clues to discriminating repetitive myogenic and neurogenic discharges and diagnosing myotonias based on the clinical spectrum of muscular and multisystemic features.

08.00 - 08.45 h

Salon Oegg

DES-08 Spinal cord injuries and whiplash injuryChairpersons: F. Gerstenbrand, Austria
T. Doczi, Hungary

Both topics are mainly caused by a trauma of the vertebral spine, especially the patients with a traumatic injury of the spinal cord are young. Spinal cord injury has to be differentiated in complete, incomplete and spinal cord transection syndrome of different degrees. Till now this patients are cared in the acute phase by accident surgeons or neurosurgeons, the neurologist often is coming in a later phase. The treatment in the acute and post acute phase mainly is directed to the stabilisation of the damaged vertebral spine and to the training for using a wheelchair. Modern therapeutic methods with the aim to improve the disturbed spinal cord functions are started mostly late. Different stimulation systems are proved, in the last time implantation methods are in development. In case of the whiplash injury the patients are mostly victims of a traffic accident. The clinical symptoms and the cause of the "Whiplash Disease" are on the one side very clear, on the other side a prolongation of the complains, sometime without somatic background has to be taken into account. Additional insurance and medico-legal questions are influencing the post acute phase. It has to be also mentioned, that other causes like slippery accidents etc. can lead to a whiplash injury. Some of the patients have an additional traumatic brain injury due to an impact at the head. In many cases a "secondary TBI" is not discovered and also not treated. Both topics, the spinal cord injuries and the whiplash injury will be presented in all details.

08.00 - 08.45 h

Salon Petrini

DES-14 Neuromuscular updateChairpersons: C. Wessig, Germany
J. Bednarik, Czech Republic

An overview of the current opinions on the neuromuscular disturbances encountered in critically ill patients will be presented. The traditional concept of two main types of neuromuscular involvement - critical illness polyneuropathy and critical illness myopathy - will be revised in the light of new findings and concepts. The overview will end in practical recommendations for the diagnostics and practical management of a new weakness in the intensive care unit settings.

08.00 - 08.45 h

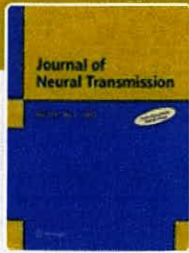
Salon Main

DES-15 Diagnosis hereditary neuropathies

Chairperson: M. Auer-Grumbach, Austria

Molecular genetic studies of the past two decades have demonstrated marked clinical and genetic heterogeneity of the hereditary neuropathies. An accurate diagnosis in a patient or family afflicted with this disease has thus become a challenge for both clinicians and geneticists. This seminar will provide phenotype-genotype correlations in different types of hereditary neuropathies including the presentation of distinct cases. Recent guidelines of molecular genetic diagnosis will be discussed.





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I. Manoharan, A. Kuznetsova ... S. Darvesh

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