159. Results of GABOB Therapy on Human Epileptics

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In 1956, Hayashi and Nagai showed that γ -amino- β -hydroxybutyric acid (GABOB), when introduced into cerebrospinal fluid, inhibited seizures which were produced by electrical stimulation of the motor cortex in dogs.

We tried to apply GABOB to the epileptic patients by means of lumbar puncture and obtained the following results; complete inhibition of seizure 13 (59%), improved 6 (27%), and unchanged 3 (14%) among 22 patients.

160. A Study of the Serum Proteins of Cerebrospinal Fluid in Epilepsia by Means of Polarography and Paper Electrophoresis

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Serum proteins, glycoproteins and lipoproteins in epilepsy and progressive paralysis had already been reported in the 19th general meeting of this society.

This time, similar studies have been carried out concerning cerebrospinal fluid. Native waves, denaturation waves, filtrate-test waves and post-filtrate-test denaturation waves were studied by polarography, and protein and glycoprotein fractions by paper electrophoresis.

In 30 cases of epilepsy, attention was paid to a relationship between a convulsion fit and a minor seizure, and 2 cases were studied in a state of superimposed convulsions. Normal, progressive paralysis and schizophrenic groups were chosen as controls.

With polarographical techniques, there were no other marked changes than a tendency of the amplitude of the denaturation wave to lower slightly in the intermittent stage of convulsion. Mucoprotein activity of denaturation type III was observed more greatly than before convulsion, and this was perceived until