P138 The effect of local corticosteroid injection on sympathetic skin response from frontal region in unilateral migraine headache

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Purpose: To investigate sympathetic nervous system function in unilateral migraine headaches (MH) on neck region.

Method: Thirty seven patients with unilateral MH and 21 healthy volunteers were studied by evoking bilateral neck sympathetic skin responses (N-SSRs) with electrical stimulation of the median nerve in attack, post attack and interval periods.

Results: There was not any difference in the mean latencies and maximum amplitudes of the symptomatic sides (N-SSRs) with electrical stimulation of the median nerve in attack, post attack and interval periods (p<0.05 for both intervals). In post-attack period, there was not any difference in the amplitudes of the N-SSRs of patients and controls, indicating a relative hyperfunction in the recovery period when compared to those in the attack period.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that there is a sympathetic hypofunction on the neck region in attack and interval periods regardless of the side while this hypofunction subsides in the post-attack period.

P140 Sympathetic skin responses from neck region in unilateral migraine headache

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P141 The investigation of selegiline and rasagiline administration on QT interval in conscious rabbits

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Purpose: Rasagiline (RSG) and selegiline (SEL) are potent selective monoamine oxidase-B inhibitors and used in the treatment of Parkinson’s disease. Selegiline is also metabolized in vivo to l-methamphetamine and l-amphetamine which effect cardiovascular system. The aim of this study was therefore to evaluate and to compare effects of long-term use of these drugs on QT interval in conscious rabbits.

Method: The study involved 11 New Zealand rabbits of both sexes, aged between 7 and 14 months. The SEL group (SG, n=6) received 5 mg/per rabbit daily for 14 days. Electrocardiographic (ECG) records were taken before the experiment (baseline) and at 1st, 7th, and 14th days of experiment by direct writing electrocardiograph for two groups.

Results: Heart rate (HR), QT and QTC values were determined from ECG records. HR did not significantly differ in both treatment groups throughout the experimental period when compared to baseline values. The significant prolongation of QT and QTC values were observed at 7th, and 14th day (p<0.01) in SG and 1st day of experiment in RG (p<0.05) as compare to baseline values.

Conclusion: In conclusion, use of SEL and RAS resulted in QTc prolongation in rabbits. Therefore care should be taken when these drugs especially SEL, are used in Parkinson’s disease (PD) as sudden death does occasionally occur of which some might have been related to QTc prolongation.