

The results showed that gabapentin, vigabatrin, lamotrigine and morphine decreased significantly the scratching and biting behaviors, as well as reverted allodynia and hyperalgesia. In addition, morphine administered in PAG reduced significantly the scratching and biting behaviors, and this effect was reverted by naloxone. Lidocaine, in its side, did not change the increased scratching and biting behaviors.

Our results may conclude that the behaviors sugges-

tive of chronic neuropathic pain (scratching and biting) are inhibited by drugs with gabaergic action, blocking effect on Ca⁺⁺ and Na⁺ channels and through PAG stimulation with morphine, as well as PAG inhibition with morphine/naloxone and lidocaine. These results reinforce the interpretation of these behaviors as suggestive symptoms of chronic neuropathic pain.

KEY WORDS: pain, neuropathic chronic pain, experimental, PAG.

*Correlação anatômica-comportamental-farmacológica dos parâmetros de dor neuropática crônica experimental animal (Resumo). Tese de Doutorado, Universidade Federal do Ceará (Área: Farmacologia). Orientador: Carlos Mauricio Castro Costa.

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STUDY OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE OF 1,0 T AS A METHOD OF IMAGING IN VIVO OF THE EXPERIMENTAL HYDROCEPHALUS: ON THE APPLICATION OF THE METHOD TO EVALUATE THE SIZE OF THE VENTRICLES IN RATS SUBMITTED TO VENTRICULAR SHUNTS (ABSTRACT)*. **THESIS. RIBEIRÃO PRETO, 2003.**

*SAMUEL CAPUTO DE CASTRO***

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) equipments of high field, dedicated specifically to experimental uses, have been used to study the hydrocephalus in vivo of small rats carriers of congenital hydrocephalus. In this experiment the MRI of 1,0 T (the same used to investigate neurological diseases in humans is evaluated as an imaging method to study in vivo the size of the ventricles of hydrocephalic rats of the race Wistar.

To accomplish this study, 33 rats had become hydrocephalic through the intracisternal injection of caulin. The parameters, Ventricular Ratio, Cortical Thickness and Ventricular Area, were measured at the digital picture of the MRI slice and at the anatomical slice of the brain. At eye vision, the quality of the images were sufficient to distinguish the ventricular cavities from the brain.

The ventricular ratio was the most confident parameter to compare, resulting in a correlation ratio of 0.95. The MRI overestimated the ventricular area in an average of 36.23%. The imaging method was applied to eval-

uate the size of ventricles of hydrocephalic rats submitted to a surgical ventricular shunt.

Beforehand, in order to determine the best surgical procedure, 14 hydrocephalic rats were submitted to ventricle-subcutaneous shunts, 9 to ventricle-peritoneal shunts and 6 to ventricle-pleural shunts. The ventricular-subcutaneous shunt to the neck demonstrated to be the best surgical procedure to treat the hydrocephalus in this model, because it was technically easier, faster to perform, presented less complications and has been more secure than the others to check up the patency of the system.

In another group of 26 hydrocephalic rats, the shunts to the subcutaneous tissue of the neck were more efficient to reduce the size of the ventricles when performed in animals injected, operated upon and were sacrificed much earlier than the ones injected, operated upon and sacrificed late.

KEY WORDS: experimental hydrocephalus, magnetic resonance, experimental surgery.

*Avaliação da ressonância magnética de 1,0 T como método de imagem in vivo da hidrocefalia experimental: aplicação do método na avaliação do tamanho dos ventrículos em ratos submetidos à derivação líquórica (Resumo). Tese de Doutorado, Universidade de São Paulo (Área: Cirurgia). Orientador: Hélio Rubens Machado.

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THE VALUE OF THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL ANGIOTOMOGRAPHY IN DIAGNOSIS FROM THE INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS, WHEN COMPARED AT THE STANDARD METHOD (DIGITAL SUBTRACTION ANGIOGRAPHY): SYSTEMATIC REVIEW (ABSTRACT)*. **DISSERTATION. SÃO PAULO, 2004.**

*GUILHERME CABRAL DE ANDRADE***

To evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of tridimensional computerized tomography angiography (3DCTA) in the detection of intracranial aneurysms, correlating with the digital subtraction angiography (DSA) and to

determine the smaller size of the intracranial aneurysms diagnosed with the 3DCTA. The tridimensional computerized tomography angiography has utilized on the intracranial aneurysms diagnosis.