

9.88)]. There was no significant association between migraine, RLS and other comorbidities like diabetes, obesity, anemia and drugs used in that study. The type of migraine (with aura or not) and family history did not differ between RLS and control groups. Depression score as measured by Beck's Inventory was more frequent in migraine patients with RLS ( $p=0.04$ ).

**Key words:** migraine, restless legs syndrome, dopamine.

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\*Estudo epidemiológico sobre síndrome das pernas inquietas e migrânea (Resumo). Dissertação de Mestrado. Departamento de Neurociências e Comportamento, Divisão de Neurologia, Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo (Área: Neurologia). Orientador: José Geraldo Speciali.

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## Preclinical evidence of antinociceptive action of 3-phenyl-5-(4-ethylfenil)-imidazolidine-2,4-dione in psychopharmacological studies (Abstract)\*. Dissertation. João Pessoa, 2011.

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Imidazolidine derivatives are synthetic products with many different therapeutic applications. The 3-phenyl-5-(4-ethylphenyl)-imidazolidine-2,4-dione (IM-3), recently synthesized from amino acid was selected for psychopharmacological studies. The study has began with screening and behavioral pharmacology of the LD<sub>50</sub> determination. In the screening results indicate a depressant activity on CNS and from the LD<sub>50</sub> doses were chosen for subsequent tests with 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg intraperitoneally. In the next step, methodologies to evaluate the specific antinociceptive activity were used. The first was the writhing induced by acetic acid; afterwards, the formalin test and finally the hot plate test, which is specific for the central antinociceptive activity. In the three methodologies used, the IM-3 showed to be effective in the writhing test by acetic acid at a dose of 200 mg/kg which increased both the latency to the onset of writhing and reduced the number of writhing in the control group and in the formalin test at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg decreased the time of the paw lick in the second phase of testing. Therefore, from these experimental data, it is possible to infer that the IM-3 has antinociceptive activity of the anti-inflammatory type.

**Key words:** imidazolidine derivatives, psychopharmacology, antinociceptive, anti inflammatory activity.

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\*\*Evidências pré-clínicas da ação antinociceptiva do 3-fenil-5-(4-etilfenil)-imidazolidina-2,4-dione em estudos psicofarmacológicos (Resumo). Dissertação de Mestrado. Centro de Ciências da Saúde da Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa PB (Área: Farmacologia). Orientadora: Liana Clébia Soares Lima de Moraes, Co-Orientador: Reinaldo Nóbrega de Almeida. \*Address: Av. Umbuzeiro 1237/402 - 58038-182 João Pessoa PB - Brasil. (E-mail: qronaldo@ig.com.br)

## Hemispheric assymetry of abnormal focal EEG findings (Abstract)\*. Theses. Recife, 2011.

Fábio Galvão Dantas\*\*

**Background:** Left and right cerebral hemispheres are morphologically similar. Focal EEG abnormalities should appear with an equal frequency in both of them.

**Objective:** To find out if there is an asymmetry for focal EEG abnormalities in a retrospective study of a series of EEGs.

**Method:** We retrospectively studied 10,408 EEGs from April 2001 to April 2010, separated by age and gender to estimate the frequency of left-sided versus right-sided focal abnormalities. Associated clinical features were also accessed.

**Results:** Discharges were more prevalent in left cerebral hemisphere, in temporal lobe. A stronger lateralization was found among adults. Right-sided discharges occurred more in frontal lobe. Slow waves were more prevalent in left cerebral hemisphere and among adults. Among left-sided slow waves group, women were more prevalent and men, among right-sided group. Left-sided slow waves were more prevalent in temporal and parietal lobes and right-sided, in frontal and occipital lobes. Epilepsy occurred more in patients with focal discharges. Right-sided slow waves were more related to epilepsy and left-sided, to headache.

**Conclusion:** There were significant differences between cerebral hemispheres on focal EEG abnormalities, suggesting that cerebral asymmetry which must result from different specificities.

**Key words:** lateralization, EEG, sharp waves, slow waves.

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