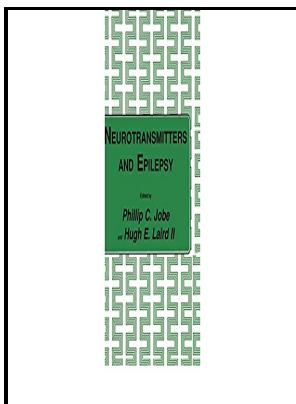


# Neurotransmitters in epilepsy

## - - Neurotransmitter



Description: -

-Neurotransmitters in epilepsy

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Epilepsy research supplement -- No.8Neurotransmitters in epilepsy

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

This edition was published in 1992



Filesize: 19.51 MB

Tags: #Adab #A1

## List of Neurotransmitters

The others are pumped back into the axon and stored or diffuse into the surrounding tissues. Other neurotransmitters Substance P, a peptide, occurs in central neurons in the habenula, substantia nigra, basal ganglia, medulla, and hypothalamus and is highly concentrated in the dorsal root ganglia. EMERGING MECHANISMS FOR POTENTIAL THERAPIES THAT MODULATE THE GLUTAMATE SYSTEM Many other agents that directly target non-NMDA-type glutamate receptors are now in preclinical and clinical development in an effort to exploit this mechanism to reduce hyperexcitability in the epileptic brain ;.

## Epilepsy Foundation Study Sheds Some Light on SUDEP

This allows new signals to be produced from the adjacent nerve cells. For example, one trial is looking at the ability of an antianxiety medication to increase brain activity in specific regions, which could in turn decrease epileptic seizures. Experts have identified more than 100 neurotransmitters to date.

## Epilepsy Information Page

The work shows how inhibitory synapses are stabilized when the neurotransmitter glutamate triggers stored calcium to be released from the endoplasmic reticulum in neurons. When starting any new antiseizure medication, a low dosage will usually be prescribed initially followed by incrementally higher dosages, sometimes with blood-level monitoring, to determine when the optimal dosage has been reached. Health conditions that result from an imbalance of neurotransmitters often require treatment from a professional.

## Neurotransmission

The reaction triggered by neurotransmitter release can either excite or activate the postsynaptic neuron or inhibit or block its activity. Gamma aminobutyric acid GABA hypoactivity induces dopamine hyperactivity because dopaminergic neurons are affected by the inhibitory influence of the GABAergic system through GABA A receptors. These drugs are capable of changing the effects of neurotransmitters, which can alleviate the symptoms of some diseases.

## The Epilepsies and Seizures: Hope Through Research

The device delivers short bursts of electrical energy to the brain via the vagus nerve.

### **Epilepsy Foundation Study Sheds Some Light on SUDEP**

More complicated actions, which may seem purposeful, can also occur involuntarily. Once detected, the device administers an intervention, such as electrical stimulation or a fast-acting drug to prevent the seizure from occurring.

### **Neurotransmitter**

Where synaptic neurotransmitters are released by axon terminals to have a fast-acting impact on other receptor neurons, neuromodulators diffuse across a larger area and are more slow-acting.

### **Neurotransmitters in Human Epilepsy**

Other nonepileptic events may be caused by narcolepsy sudden attacks of sleep , Tourette syndrome repetitive involuntary movements called tics , cardiac arrhythmia irregular heart beat , and other medical conditions with symptoms that resemble seizures. Are there special risks associated with epilepsy? After release and interaction with receptors, dopamine is actively pumped back reuptake into the nerve terminal.

## Related Books

- [Fantasma en el espejo](#)
- [Dieter Finke - \[aus Anlass der Ausstellung in den Räumen des Neuen Berliner Kunstvereins, 21. 1.-18\]](#)
- [Communicating research](#)
- [Galaxies and quasars](#)
- [Gamebird rearing](#)