

## 6 Literaturverzeichnis

1. Adab N, Kini U et al. The longer term outcome of children born to mothers with epilepsy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2004; 75(11): S.1575-1583
2. Allan LA, Morrice N et al. Inhibition of caspase-9 through phosphorylation at Thr 125 by ERK MAPK. *Nat Cell Biol* 2003; 5(7): S.647-654
3. Autret-Lecaes, Ployet JL et al. Treatment of febrile convulsions. *Arch Pediatr* 2002; 9(1): S.91-95
4. Baumann RJ, Duffner PK. Treatment of children with simple febrile seizures: the AAP practice parameter. *Pediatr Neurol* 2000; 23(1): S.11-17
5. Baumann RJ. Prevention and management of febrile seizures. *Paediatr Drugs* 2001; 3(8): S.585-592
6. Bausch SB, McNamara JO. Experimental partial epileptogenesis. *Curr Opin Neurol* 1999; 12(2): S.203-209
7. Bausch SB, McNamara JO. Contributions of mossy fiber and CA1 pyramidal cell sprouting to dentate granule cell hyperexcitability in kainic acid-treated hippocampal slices. *J Neurophysiol.* 2004; 92(6): S.3582-3595
8. Bengzon J, Kokaia Z et al. Apoptosis and proliferation of dentate gyrus neurons after single and intermittent limbic seizures. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 1997; 94: S.10432-10437
9. Bengzon J, Mohapel P et al. Neuronal apoptosis after brief and prolonged seizures. *Prog Brain Res* 2002; 135: S.111-119
10. Berkeley JL, Decker MJ et al. The role of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-mediated activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase1/2 in pilocarpine-induced seizures. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 2002; 17: S.132-201
11. Berkeley JL, Gomeza J et al. M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors activate extracellular signal-regulated kinase in CA1 pyramidal neurons in mouse hippocampal slices. *Mol Cell Neurosci* 2001; 18: S.512-524
12. Berkeley JL, Levey AI. Cell specific extracellular signal regulated kinase activation by multiple G-Protein coupled receptor families in hippocampus. *Molecular Pharmacology* 2003; 63(1): S.128-135
13. Bhutta AT, Anand KJ. Vulnerability of the developing brain. Neuronal mechanisms. *Clin Perinatol* 2002; 29(3): S.357-372
14. Biagini G, Avoli M et al. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor superinduction parallels anti-epileptic-neuroprotective treatment in the pilocarpine epilepsy model. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 2001; 76: S.1814-1822
15. Bittigau P, Ikonomidou C. Antikonvulsive und Neurotoxizität. *Neuropädiatrie in Klinik und Praxis* 2002; 1(3): S.110-114
16. Bittigau P, Siffringer M et al. Antiepileptic drugs and apoptotic neurodegeneration in the developing brain. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 2002; 99(23): S.15089-15094
17. Bonni A, Brunet A et al. Cell survival promoted by the Ras-MAPK signaling pathway by transcription-dependent and -independent mechanisms. *Science* 1999; 286(5443): S.1358-1362
18. Bourrillon A. Traitement des convulsions fébriles du nourrisson. *Arch Pédiatr* 1995; 2: S.796-798

19. Brown LW. Febrile seizures. *Curr Treat Options Neurol* 2000; 2(6): S.553-558
20. Burek MJ, Oppenheim RW. Programmed cell death in the developing nervous system. *Brain Pathology* 1996; 6: S.427-446
21. Bymaster FP, Carter PA et al. Role of specific muscarinic receptor subtypes in cholinergic parasympathomimetic responses, in vivo phosphoinositide hydrolysis, and pilocarpine-induced seizure activity. *European Journal of Neuroscience* 2003; 17: S.1403-1410
22. Calabresi P, Centonze D et al. Endogenous Ach enhances striatal NMDA-responses via M1-like muscarinic receptors and PKC activation. *Eur J Neurosci* 1998; 10(9): S.2887-2895
23. Carroll RS, Zhang J et al. Apoptosis in astrocytic neoplasms. *Acta Neurochir* 1997; 139(9): S.845-850
24. Castro PA, Cooper EC et al. Hippocampal heterotopia lack functional Kv4.2 potassium channels in the methylazoxymethanol model of cortical malformations and epilepsy. *J Neurosci* 2001; 21(117): S.6626-6634
25. Cavalheiro EA, Leite JP et al. Long-term effects of pilocarpin in rats: structural damage of the brain triggers kindling and spontaneous recurrent seizures. *Epilepsia* 1991; 32(6): S.778-782
26. Choi DW. Glutamate neurotoxicity in cortical cell culture is calcium dependent. *Neurosci Lett* 1985; 58(3): S.293-297
27. Choi DW. Ionic dependence of glutamate neurotoxicity in cortical cell culture. *J Neurosci* 1987; 7(2): S.369-379
28. Chu S, Holtz M et al. BCR/ABL kinase inhibition by imatinib mesylate enhances MAP kinase activity in chronic myelogenous leukemia CD34+ cells. *Blood* 2004; 103(8): S.3167-3174
29. Covolan L, Mello LE. Temporal profile of neuronal injury following pilocarpine or kainic acid-induced status epilepticus. *Epilepsy Res* 2000; 39(2): S.133-152
30. Covolan L, Smeth RL et al. Ultrastructural identification of dentate granule cell death from pilocarpine-induced seizures. *Epilepsy Research* 2000; 41: S.9-21
31. Crossthwaite AJ, Valli H et al. Inhibiting Src family tyrosine kinase activity blocks glutamate signaling to ERK1/2 and Akt/PKB but not JNK in cultured striatal neurons. *J Neurochem* 2004; 88(5): S.1127-1139
32. De Olmos JS, Ingram WR An improved cupric-silver method for impregnation of axonal and terminal degeneration. *Brain Research* 1971; 33: S.523-529
33. Dessens AB, Cohen-Kettenis PT et al. Association of prenatal phenobarbital and phenytoin exposure with small head size and with learning problems. *Acta Paediatr* 2000; 89(5): S.533-541
34. Dikranian K, Ishimaru M et al. Apoptosis in the in vivo mammalian forebrain. *Neurobiology of disease* 2001; 8: S.359-379
35. Dobbing J, Sands J. Comparative aspects of the brain growth spurt. *Early Human Development* 1979; 3(1): S.79-83
36. Doble A. The role of excitotoxicity in neurodegenerative disease: implications for therapy. *Pharmacol Ther* 1999; 81(3): S.163-221; 0163-7258/99
37. Druga R, Mares P et al. Degenerative neuronal changes in the rat thalamus induced by status epilepticus at different

- developmental stages. *Epilepsy Res* 2005; 63(1): S.43-65
38. Dura-Trave T, Yoldi-Petri ME. A long-term follow up of 234 children with febrile seizures. *Rev Neurol* 2004; 39(12): S.1104-1108
39. Earnshaw WC, Martins LM et al. Mammalian caspases: structure, activation substrates and functions during apoptosis. *Annu Rev Bioch* 1999; 68: S.383-424
40. Elger CE, Helmstaedter C et al. Chronic epilepsy and cognition. *Lancet Neurolog* 2004; 3(11): S.663-672
41. Ferrer I, Martin F et al. Both apoptosis and necrosis occur following intrastriatal administration of excitotoxins. *Acta Neuropathol* 1995; 90: S.504-510
42. Fieberkrampf (Infektkrampf). AHC-Concilium 2000; <http://www.akh-consilium.at/daten/fieberkrampf.htm>
43. Fisher RS Animal models of the epilepsies. *Brain Research Reviews* 1989; 14: S.245-278
44. Forth W, Henschler D et al. Antikonvulsiva. Hrsg.: Forth W, Henschler D : Allgemeine und spezielle Pharmakologie und Toxikologie. 7. Auflage; Heidelberg-Berlin-Oxford; Spektrum Akademischer Verlag 1996; S.263-273
45. Forth W, Henschler D et al. Benzodiazepine. Hrsg.: Forth W, Henschler D : Allgemeine und spezielle Pharmakologie und Toxikologie. 7. Auflage; Heidelberg-Berlin-Oxford; Spektrum Akademischer Verlag 1996; S.301-307
46. Forth W, Henschler D et al. Hypnotika. Hrsg.: Forth W, Henschler D : Allgemeine und spezielle Pharmakologie und Toxikologie. 7. Auflage; Heidelberg-Berlin-Oxford; Spektrum Akademischer Verlag 1996; S.255-258
47. Forth W, Henschler D et al. Transmittersubstanzen. Hrsg.: Forth W, Henschler D: Allgemeine und spezielle Pharmakologie und Toxikologie. 7. Auflage; Heidelberg-Berlin-Oxford; Spektrum Akademischer Verlag 1996; S.113-126
48. Francis J, Jugloff DG et al. Kainic acid-induced generalized seizures alter the regional hippocampal expression of the rat Kv4.2 potassium channel gene. *Neurosci Lett* 1997; 232(2): S.91-94
49. Fujikawa DG. The temporal evolution of neuronal damage from pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus. *Brain Res* 1996; 725(1): S.11-22
50. Fujikawa DG, Shinmei SS et al. Lithium-pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus produces necrotic neurons with internucleosomal DNA fragmentation in adult rats. *European Journal of Neuroscience* 1999; 11(5): S.1605-1614
51. Fujikawa DG, Shinmei SS et al. Seizure-induced neuronal necrosis: implications for programmed cell death mechanisms. *Epilepsia* 2000; 41 Suppl 6: S.9-13
52. Funke MG, Amado D et al. Tyrosine phosphorylation is increased in the rat hippocampus during the status epilepticus induced by pilocarpine. *Brain Research Bulletin* 1998; 47(1): S.87-93
53. Giroux S, Tremblay M et al. Embryonic death of Mek1 deficient mice reveals a role for this kinase in angiogenesis in the labyrinthine region of the placenta. *Curr Biol* 1999; 9(7): S.369-372

54. Greger R. Die hormonabhängige IP<sub>3</sub>-Kaskade. Hrsg.: Klinke R, Silbernagel S: Lehrbuch der Physiologie. 2. Auflage; Stuttgart, New York; Georg Thieme Verlag 1996; S.34-35; ISBN3-13-796002-9
55. Gross-Selbeck G, Boenigk HE. Epilepsie im Kindesalter. Leitlinien der Gesellschaft für Neuropädiatrie 2003; <http://www.uni-duesseld.de/WWWAWMF/II/022-007.htm>
56. Gubser M, Blumberg A et al. Febrile convulsions: assessment of current status. Schweiz Med Wochenschr 1999; 129(17): S.649-657
57. Gundersen HJ, Bendtsen TF Some new, simple and efficient stereological methods and their use in pathological research and diagnosis. Apmis 1988; 96(5): S.379-394
58. Hamilton SE, Loose MD et al. Disruption of the M<sub>1</sub> receptor gene ablates muscarinic receptor-dependent M current regulation and seizure activity in mice. Proc Natl Acad Sci 1997; 94(24): S.13311-13316
59. Harms D. Zerebrale Krampfanfälle. Hrsg.: Niessen KH: Pädiatrie. 5. Auflage; Stuttgart, New York; Georg Thieme 1999; S.542-548
60. Hauser WA. The prevalence and incidence of convulsive disorders in children. Epilepsia 1994; 35 Suppl 2: S.1-6
61. Heinemann U, Buchheim K et al. Cell death and metabolic activity during epileptiform discharges and status epilepticus in the hippocampus. Prog Brain Res 2002; 135: S.197-210
62. Hengartner MO The biochemistry of apoptosis. Nature 2000; 407: S.770-776
63. Hetman M, Xia Z Signaling pathways mediating anti-apoptotic action of neurotrophins. Acta Neurobiol Exp 2000; 60: S.531-545
64. Hirtz D, Berg A et al. Practice Parameter: Treatment of the child with a first unprovoked seizure. Neurology 2003; 60(2): S.166-175
65. Holmes GL, Ben-Ari Y. The neurobiology and consequences of epilepsy in the developing brain. Pediatr Res 2001; 49(3): S.320-325
66. Huang L, Cilio MR et al. Long-term effects of neonatal seizures: a behavioral, electrophysiological, and histological study. Brain Res Dev Brain Res 1999; 118(1-2): S.99-107
67. Lentile R, Macaione V et al. Apoptosis and necrosis occurring in excitotoxic cell death in isolated chick embryo retina. J Neurochem 2001; 79(1): S.71-78
68. Ikonomidou Ch, Bittigau P et al. Neurotransmitters and apoptosis in the developing brain. Biochemical Pharmacology 2001; 62: S.401-405
69. Janz D. Epilepsy: seizures and syndromes. Eds. Frey HH, Janz D: Antiepileptic Drugs. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology; Vol 74; Berlin, Springer, S.3-34
70. Jiang ZM, Yao HR et al. Expression and significance of survivin in colon cancer. Ai Zheng 2004; 23(11): S.1414-1417
71. Jope RS, Simonato M et al. Acetylcholine content in rat brain is elevated by status epilepticus induced by lithium and pilocarpine. J Neurochem 1987; 49(3): S.944-951
72. Karow T, Lang-Roth R. Antiepileptika. Hrsg.: Karow T, Lang-Roth R: Allgemeine und Spezielle Pharmakologie und Toxikologie. 11. Auflage; Köln; Thomas

- Karow; 2003; S.433-440
73. Kaufmann SH, Gores GJ. Apoptosis in cancer: cause and cure. *BioEssays* 2000; 22: S.1007-1017
74. Kawasaki Y, Kohno T et al. Ionotropic and metabotropic receptors, protein kinase A, protein kinase C and Src contribute to C-fiber-induced ERK-activation and cAMP response element-binding protein phosphorylation in dorsal horn neurons, leading to central sensitization. *J Neurosci* 2004; 24(38): S.8310-8321
75. Kerr JF, Wyllie AH et al. Apoptosis: A basic biological phenomenon with wide-ranging implications in tissue kinetics. *Br J Cancer* 1972; 26(4): S.239-257
76. Kish SJ, Olivier A et al. Increased activity of choline acetyltransferase in actively epileptic human cerebral cortex. *Epilepsy Res* 1988; 2(4): S.227-231
77. Knudsen FU. Febrile seizures: treatment and prognosis. *Epilepsia* 2000; 41(1): S.2-9
78. Kornblum HI, Sankar R et al. Induction of brain derived neurotrophic factor mRNA by seizures in neonatal and juvenile rat brain. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res* 1997; 44(2): S.219-228
79. Krasilnikov MA. Phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase dependent pathways: the role in control of cell growth, survival, and malignant transformation. *Biochemistry* 2000; 65(1): S.68-78
80. Kubová H, Druga R et al. Status epilepticus causes necrotic brain damage in the mediodorsal nucleus of the thalamus in immature rats. *The journal of neuroscience* 2001; 21(10): S.3593-3599
81. Kubová H, Haugvicova R et al. Does status epilepticus influence the motor development of immature rats? *Epilepsia* 2000; 41(6): S.64-69
82. Lado FA, Laureta EC et al. Seizure-induced hippocampal damage in the mature and immature brain. *Epileptic Disord* 2002; 4(2): S.83-97
83. Leloup C, Michaelson DM et al. M1 muscarinic receptors block caspase activation by phosphoinositide 3-kinase-and MAPK/ERK-independent pathways. *Cell Death Differ* 2000; 7(9): S.825-833
84. Li JL, Zhu JH et al. G-protein-coupled muscarinic acetylcholine receptor activation up-regulates Bcl-2 and phospho-bad via Ras-ERK-1/2 signaling pathway. *Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao (Shanghai)* 2003; 35(1): S.41-48
85. Lipton SA, Nicotera P. Excitotoxicity, free radicals, necrosis and apoptosis. *The Neuroscientist* 1998; 4(5): S.345-352 1073-8584
86. Mao L, Tang Q et al. Regulation of MAPK/ERK phosphorylation via ionotropic glutamate receptors in cultured rat striatal neurons. *Eur J Neurosci* 2004; 19(5): S.1207-1216
87. Mao L, Yang L et al. Role of protein phosphatase 2A in mGluR5-regulated MEK/ERK phosphorylation in neurons. *J Biol Chem* 2005; 280(13): S.12602-12610
88. Mathern GW, Leiphart JL et al. Seizures decrease postnatal neurogenesis and granule cell development in the human fascia dentata. *Epilepsia* 2002; 43 Suppl 5: S.68-73
89. Mattson MP, Duan W. "Apoptotic" biochemical cascades in synaptic compartments: roles in adaptive plasticity

- and neurodegenerative disorders. *Journal of Neuroscience Research* 1999; 58: S.152-166
90. McKinlay I, Newton R. Intention to treat febrile convulsions with rectal diazepam, valproate or phenobarbitone. *Dev Med Child Neuro* 1989; 31(5): S.617-625
91. McNamara JO. Emerging insights into genesis of epilepsy. *Nature* 1999; 399(6738): S.A15-22
92. Nakao N, Grasbon-Frodl EM. Antioxidant treatment protects striatal neurons against excitotoxic insults. *Neuroscience* 1996; 73(1): S.185-200
93. Ochoa JG. Antiepileptic Drugs: An Overview. <http://www.emedicine.com/neuro/topic404>
94. Offringa M, Moyer VA et al. Evidence based paediatrics: Evidence based management of seizures associated with fever. *BMJ* 2001; 323(7321): S.1111-1114
95. Olney JW. Neurotoxicity of excitatory amino acids. Hrsg.: Mc Geer EG, Olney JW, Mc Geer PL: Kainic Acid as a tool in Neurobiology. New York; Raven Press 1978; S.95-112
96. Olney JW. Excitotoxins: An overview.. Hrsg.: Fuxe K, Roberts P, Schwarcz R: Excitotoxins. London; Macmillan 1983; S.82-96
97. Olney JW. Inciting excitotoxic cytocide among central neurons. Hrsg.: Ben-Ari Y, Schwarcz R: Excitatory amino acids and seizure disorders. New York; Plenum Press; 1986 S.631-645
98. Olney JW. Brain lesions, obesity and other disturbances in mice treated with monosodium glutamate. *Science* 1969; 164(88): S.719-721
99. Olney JW. Glutamate-induced neuronal necrosis in the infant mouse hypothalamus: an electron microscopic study. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol* 1971; 30(1): S.75-90
100. Olney JW. New insights and new issues in developmental neurotoxicology. *NeuroToxicology* 2002; 23: S.659-668
101. Olney JW, Collins RC et al. Excitotoxic mechanisms of epileptic brain damage. *Adv Neurol* 1986; 44: S.857-77
102. Papavasiliou A, Mattheou D et al. Written language skills in children with benign childhood epilepsy with centrot temporal spikes. *Epilepsy Behav* 2005; 6(1): S.50-58
103. Parmar RC, Sahu DR et al. Knowledge, attitude and practices of parents of children with febrile convulsions. *J Postgrad Med* 2001; 47(1): S.19-23
104. Paul S, Nairn AC et al. NMDA-mediated activation of the tyrosine phosphatase STEP regulates the duration of ERK signaling. *Nat Neurosci* 2003; 6(1): S.34-42
105. Pearson G, Robinson F et al. Mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase pathways: regulation and physiological functions. *Endocrine Reviews* 2001; 22(2): S.153-183
106. Pelletier MR, Wadia JS et al. Seizure-induced cell death produced by repeated tetanic stimulation in vitro: possible role of endoplasmic reticulum calcium stores. *J Neurophysiol* 1999; 81(6): S.3054-64
107. Pope A, Morris AA et al. Histochemical and action potential studies on epileptogenic areas of cerebral cortex in man and the monkey. *Res Publ assoc Res Nerv Ment Dis* 1947; 26: S.218-231
108. Poeck K, Hacke W. Epilepsien. Hrsg.: Poeck

- K, Hacke W: Neurologie. 10. Auflage; Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Barcelona, Budapest, Hongkong, London, Mailand, Paris, Santa Clara, Singapur, Tokio; Springer 1998; S.375-408
109. Rantala H, Tarkka R et al. Preventive treatment for recurrent febrile seizures. Ann Med 2000; 32(3): S.177-180
110. Riccio A, Ginty DD. What a privilege to reside at the synapse: NMDA receptor signaling to CREB. Nature Neuroscience 2002; 5(5): S.389-390
111. Rossler OG, Giel KM et al. Neuroprotection of immortalized hippocampal neurons by brain-derived neurotrophic factor and Raf-1 protein kinase: role of extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. J Neurochem 2004; 88(5): S.1240-1252
112. Rutten A, van Albada M et al. Memory impairment following status epilepticus in immature rats: time-course and environmental effects. European Journal of Neuroscience 2002; 16: S.501-513
113. Samren EB, Van Duijn CM et al. Antiepileptic drug regimes and major congenital abnormalities in the offspring. Ann Neurol 1999; 46(5): S.739-746
114. Sankar R, Shin D et al. Epileptogenesis during development: injury, circuit recruitment, and plasticity. Epilepsia 2002; 43 Suppl 5: S.47-53
115. Schmidt-Kastner R, Humpel C et al. Cellular hybridization for BDNF, trkB, and NGF mRNAs and BDNF-immunoreactivity in rat forebrain after pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus. Exp Brain Res 1996; 107(3): S.331-347
116. Selcher JC, Nekrasova T et al. Mice lacking the ERK1 isoform of MAP kinase are unimpaired in emotional learning. Learn Mem 2001; 8(1): S.11-19
117. Shelton JG, Steelman LS et al. Effects of the RAF/MEK/ERK and PI3K/Akt signal transduction pathway on the abrogation of cytokine-dependence and prevention of apoptosis in hematopoietic cells. Oncogene 2003; 22(16): S.2478-2492
118. Shinnar S, Glauser TA. Febrile seizures. J Child Neurol 2002; 17 Suppl 1: S.44-52
119. Siemes H Fieberkrämpfe. Leitlinien der Gesellschaft für Neuropädiatrie 2003; <http://www.uni-duesseld.de/WWWAWMF/II/022-005.htm>
120. Singer W. Hirnentwicklung-neuronale Plastizität-Lernen. Hrsg.: Klinke R, Silbernagel S: Lehrbuch der Physiologie. 2. Auflage; Stuttgart-New York; Georg Thieme Verlag 1996; S.710-720
121. Sisodiya SM. Malformations of cortical development: burdens and insights from important causes of human epilepsy. Lancet Neurol 2001; 3(1): S.29-38
122. Sisodiya SM, Lin WR et al. Multidrug-resistance protein 1 in focal cortical dysplasia. Lancet 2001; 357(9249): S.42-43
123. Sloviter RS, Dean E et al. Apoptosis and necrosis induced in different hippocampal neuron populations by repetitive perforant path stimulation in the rat. J Comp Neurol 1996; 366(3): S.516-533
124. Sloviter RS, Dempster DW. "Epileptic" brain damage is replicated qualitatively in the rat hippocampus by central injection of glutamate or aspartate but not by GABA or acetylcholine. Brain Res Bull 1985; 15(1):

- S.39-60
125. Suchomelová L, Kubová H et al. Are acute changes after status epilepticus in immature rats persistent? *Physiol Res* 2002; 51: S.185-192
126. Sutton G, Chandler LJ. Activity-dependent NMDA receptor-mediated activation of protein kinase B/Akt in cortical neuronal cultures. *J Neurochem* 2002; 82(5): S.1097-1105
127. Swellam M, Ismail M et al. Emerging role of p53, bcl-2 and telomerase activity in egyptian breast cancer patients. *IUBMB Life* 2004; 56(8): S.483-490
128. Tandon P, Yang Y et al. Neuroprotective effects of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in seizures during development. *Neuroscience* 1999; 91(1): S.293-303
129. Temkin NR. Antiepileptogenesis and seizure prevention trials with antiepileptic drugs: meta-analysis of controlled trials. *Epilepsia* 2001; 42(4): S.515-524
130. Tenneti L, Lipton SA. Involvement of activated caspase-3-like proteases in N-methyl-D-aspartate-induced apoptosis in cerebrocortical neurons. *J Neurochem* 2000; 74(1): S.134-142
131. Toth Z, Yan XX et al. Seizure-induced neuronal injury: vulnerability to febrile seizures in an immature rat model. *The Journal of Neuroscience* 1998; 18(11): S.4285-4294
132. Tower DB, Mc Earchern D Acetylcholine and cholinesterase activity in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with epilepsy. *Can J Res* 1949; E27: S.120-131
133. Turski L, Ikonomidou Ch et al. Review: cholinergic mechanisms and epileptogenesis. The seizures induced by pilocarpine: a novel experimental model of intractable epilepsy. *Synapse* 1989; 3: S.154-171
134. Turski WA. Pilocarpin-induced seizures in rodents-17 years on. *Pol J Pharmacol* 2000; 52: S.63-65 1230-6002
135. Turski WA, Cavalheiro EA et al. Seizures produced by pilocarpine in mice: a behavioral, electroencephalographic and morphological analysis. *Brain Res* 1984; 321(2): S.237-253
136. Turski WA, Cavalheiro et al. Limbic seizures produced by pilocarpine in rats: a behavioral, electroencephalographic and neuropathological study. *Behav Brain Res* 1983; 9(3): S.315-335
137. Turski WA, Czuczwar SJ et al. Cholinomimetics produce seizures and brain damage in rats. *Experientia* 1983; 39(12): S.1408-1411
138. Tuunanen J, Lukasiuk K. Status epilepticus-induced neuronal damage in the rat amygdaloid complex: distribution, time-course and mechanisms. *Neuroscience* 1999; 94(2): S.473-495
139. Vanderlinden L, Lagae LG. Clinical predictors for outcome in infants with epilepsy. *Pediatr Neur* 2004; 31(9): S.52:55
140. Vicent S, Lopez-Picazo JM et al. ERK1/2 is activated in non-small-cell lung cancer and associated with advanced tumours. *Br J Cancer* 2004; 90(5): S.1047-1052
141. Wang E, Marcotte R et al. Signaling pathway for apoptosis: a racetrack for life and death. *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry* 1999; Supplements 32/33: S.95-102
142. Wang JQ, Tang Q et al. Glutamate signaling to Ras-MAPK in striatal neurons:

- mechanisms for inducible gene expression and plasticity. Mol Neurobiol 2004; 29(1): S.1-14
143. Waruiru C, Appleton R. Febrile seizures: An Update. Archives of disease in Childhood 2004; 89(8): S.751-756
144. Wasterlain CG, Fujikawa DG. Pathophysiological mechanisms of brain damage from status epilepticus. Epilepsia 1993; 34 Suppl 1: S.37-53
145. Wasterlain CG, Niquet J. Seizure-induced neuronal death in the immature brain. Prog Brain Res 2000; 135: S.335-353
146. Wojnowski L, Stancato LF et al. cRaf-1 protein kinase is essential for mouse development. Mech Dev 1998; 76(1-2): S.141-149
147. Wu X, Zhu D et al. AMPA protects cultured neurons against glutamate excitotoxicity through a phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-dependent activation in extracellular signal-regulated kinase to upregulate BDNF gene expression. J Neurochem 2004; 90(4): S.807-818
148. Wylie PG, Challiss RA et al. Regulation of extracellular-signal regulated kinase and c-Jun N-terminal kinase by G-protein-linked muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. Biochem J 1999; 338(3): S.619-628
149. Yang L, Mao L et al. A novel Ca<sup>2+</sup>-independent signaling pathway to extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase by coactivation of NMDA receptors and metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 in neurons. J Neurosci 2004; 24(48): S.10846-10857
150. Young GM. Pediatrics: Status Epilepticus. <http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic404>
151. Zheng B, Fiumara P et al. MEK/ERK pathway is aberrantly active in Hodgkin disease: a signaling pathway shared by CD30, CD40 and RANK that regulates cell proliferation and survival. Blood 2003; 102(3): S.1019-1027