VI LSD No. 360 [§102a] M 500 effect of intracerebral injection

HALEY, T.J., DASGUPTA, S.R.

For a preliminary report on intracerebral injection of LSD in dogs see HALEY & McCORMICK, LSD No. 173, Report 66 II/8. For an identical version of the present paper see HALEY & DASGUPTA, LSD No. 460. For similar studies in other species by the same group of investigators see HALEY, LSD No. 387, Report 91 II/4; HALEY & RUTSCHMANN, LSD No. 331, Report 85 I/3; HALEY, LSD No. 273, Report 81 II/5; HALEY, LSD No. 239/Str No. 109, Report 79 II/5; HALEY, LSD No. 250/Gy, Report 76 II/7.

w3 (EK 13'116)
NKT/Dr.Bs/Dr.Spi/pz 858

Injection intra-cérébrale de LSD chez le chat et le chien

HALEY, T.J., DASGUPTA, S.R. (Div.of Pharmacol.and Toxicol., Atomic Energy Project and Dept.of Anatomy, School of Med., Univ. of California, Los Angeles.)

Intracerebral injection of lysergic acid diethylamide in conscious dogs and cats.

(Injection intra-cérébrale de diéthylamide de l'acide lysergique chez le chien et le chat non narcotisés)

Univ.of California, Los Ang., School of Medicine, Atomic Energy Project, Report No. UCLA 393.

L'injection intra-cérébrale de LSD chez le chien (20-140 µg) et le chat (34-210 µg) provoque une activation profonde du système nerveux végétatif avec salivation, envie de vomir, perte d'urine et mydriase, la réactivité des pupilles restant maintenue.

Chez le rat, on constate, en outre, des sudations et une hypersensibilité aux stimulations optiques, acoustiques et tactiles. Une colère factice ("sham rage") n'est pas observée, mais les animaux réagissent à une stimulation continue par une agression.

Chez le chien, apparition d'ataxie.

Chez les chats et les chiens, le LSD provoque un comportement anxieux.

Les auteurs discutent l'importance des modifications déclenchées par LSD et les aires cérébrales y jouant éventuellement un rôle.

LSD injected intracerebrally in cats and dogs

HALEY, T.J., DASGUPTA, S.R. (Div.of Pharmacol.and Toxicol., Atomic Energy Project and Dept.of Anatomy, School of Med., Univ.of California, Los Angeles.)

Intracerebral injection of lysergic acid diethylamide in conscious dogs and cats.

Univ.of California, Los Ang., School of Medicine, Atomic Energy Project, Report No. UCLA 393.

Intracerebral injection of LSD in dogs (20-140 µg) and cats (34-210 µg) caused profound activation of the autonomic nervous system, resulting in salivation, retching, micturition and mydriasis with reactive pupils.

In the cats sweating, and hypersensitivity to light, sound and touch were noted. "Sham rage" was not observed, but the animals would attack if continuously irritated.

In the dogs ataxia was observed.

In both cats and dogs LSD induced a fear complex.

The significance of the LSD-induced changes is discussed and the possible brain areas involved in the responses are indicated.

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HALEY, T.J., DASGUPTA, S.R. (Div.of Pharmacol. and Toxicol., Atomic Energy Project and Dept.of Anatomy, School of Med., Univ. of California, Los Angeles)

Intracerebral injection of lysergic acid diethylamide in conscious dogs and cats.

(Intracerebrale Injektion von Lysergsäurediäthylamid bei wachen Hunden und Katzen).

Univ.of California, Los Ang., School of Medicine, Atomic Energy Project, Report No. UCLA 393.

LSD intracerebral bei Hunden (20-140 µg) und Katzen (34-210 µg) verursachten eine erhebliche Stimulierung des vegetativen Nervensystems mit Speichelfluss, Würgen, Harnabgang und Mydriasis bei erhaltener Reaktionsfähigkeit der Pupillen.

Bei Katzen wurde auch Schwitzen und Ueberempfindlichkeit gegenüber optischen, akustischen und taktilen Reizen festgestellt. "Scheinwut" ("sham rage") wurde nicht beobachtet, doch reagierten die Tiere auf fortgesetzte Reizung mit Angriff.

Bei Hunden trat Ataxie auf.

Sowohl Katzen wie Hunde zeigten nach LSD furchtsames Verhalten.

Vff. erörtern die Bedeutung der durch LSD ausgelösten Veränderungen und welche Hirngebiete dabei eventuell beteiligt sind.

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