

Hedrick R, Williams F, Morin R, Lamb WA, Cate JC (1983) Carbamazepine-erythromycin interaction leading to carbamazepine toxicity in four epileptic children. *Ther Drug Monitoring* 5: 405-407.

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*Reply From Authors*

We thank Dr. Bartle for the comments on our recent article (Albright and Bruni, 1984). We agree that cimetidine can elevate phenytoin levels through inhibition of hepatic drug metabolizing enzymes. Cimetidine may also elevate plasma levels of other antiepileptic drugs such as the benzodiazepines.

The purpose of our article was to review the most frequently reported and most significant drug interactions of the antiepileptic drugs, rather than to present all the drug interactions reported. Additional drugs that may elevate phenytoin levels include nortriptylene, phenylbutazone, clofibrate, furosamide, imipramine, sulfonamides, propranolol and phenothiazines. Drugs that may lower phenytoin levels include folate, pyridoxine, and diazoxide.

Carbamazepine plasma levels may be elevated with the concomitant use of propoxyphene, erythromycin and triacetyloleandomycin (Dravet et al., 1977) and clinical intoxication may occur.

We agree with Dr. Bartle that when an additional drug is added to the treatment regimen of a patient on antiepileptic drugs closer monitoring of plasma levels is required to detect possible pharmacokinetic drug interactions.

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**CHOLECYSTOKININ HYPOTHESIS OF TOURETTE SYNDROME**

*To The Editor:*

The neuropeptides constitute a large proportion of the putative neurotransmitters within the brain. Not surprisingly, peptides are affected in a number of neurological disorders. The etiology of Tourette Syndrome (TS), a juvenile-onset

neurological disorder characterized by chronic, fluctuating motor tics and involuntary vocalizations, is unknown, but may involve neostriatal mechanisms. Most evidence exists for a defect in dopamine (DA) neurotransmission, possibly a supersensitivity of DA receptors (Friedhoff, 1982). Treatment with DA receptor blockers, such as haloperidol, leads to clinical improvement in many, but not all, TS patients. These agents have numerous adverse side effects.

The primary defect in TS might be in cholecystokinin-octapeptide (CCK) mechanisms. This neuropeptide coexists with DA in mesencephalic neurons projecting to cortical and limbic forebrain regions. By contrast, striatal CCK appears to arise in neurons in the claustrum and/or piriform cortex and amygdala (Meyer et al., 1982). Despite this lack of localization to the same neurons, CCK has a direct effect on DA receptor function in the striatum. The binding of CCK to its receptor leads to a direct decrease in DA receptor number in this brain region (Fuxe et al., 1981). A decreased striatal CCK transmission could lead to an apparent overactivity of DA systems through the loss of such DA receptor modulation. Treatment with a DA receptor blocker would not address such a deficit directly, possibly explaining the lack of efficacy of this agent in some patients. CCK and related peptides appear to have neuroleptic-like activity, both in animal tests (Van Ree et al., 1983) and in humans with neuroleptic-resistant schizophrenia (Nair et al., 1983). Therefore, we believe that pharmacotherapies designed to increase striatal CCK transmission would lead to more effective treatments for patients with Tourette Syndrome.

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**ERRATUM**

In the paper "Spinal Epidural Lipomatosis" published in the August 1984 issue (1984; 11:383-386), the name of one author was inadvertently omitted and wrong initials were used for another. The list of authors for this article should read N.A. Russell, G. Belanger, B.G. Benoit, D.N. Preston, J.E. Latter, D.L. Finestone and G.W. Armstrong.