impairment, psychosis, alcoholism, or a history of head injury (Harvey, 1986). They were given tests of frontal lobe functions and sub-tests of the Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS). Using matched normative data for Nelson's Modified Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (MWCST), the obsessinals were shown to perseverate significantly more than normals \( t = 2.80, P = 0.01 \). Their mean percentage perseveration (50%, s.d. = 31) was greater than for patients with gross frontal lobe damage (42%, s.d. = 25). Obsessinals with or without significant perseveration were comparable on age-scaled sub-tests of the WAIS. Perseveration correlated with degree of obsessiallity on the Leyton Obsessional Inventory (Spearman's \( r = 0.50, P = 0.01 \), which also correlated, negatively, with alternating category verbal fluency (ACVF) \( r = -0.62, P = 0.002 \). This latter test and the MWCST assess cognitive set-shifting ability, a specific frontal lobe function.

Although OCD could affect cognitive tasks, such as the ACVF test, via impaired performance efficiency, it seems unlikely that a qualitatively distinctive error, such as perseveration, would occur on this basis. An overall impairment of performance would seem more likely, although this was not evident from the WAIS sub-tests. Whether or not idiopathic OCD is associated with frontal impairment therefore needs to be looked at as a specific issue. It should not be assumed that such impairment necessarily implies the presence of a known brain injury.

References


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伽马谷氨酰转肽酶和红细胞体积的酒精

先生：拉查姆（Journal，September 1986, 149, 353-356）提出，测量血液中伽马谷氨酰转肽酶（GGT）和红细胞体积（MCV）的临床意义在于评估因饮酒而入院的精神科病人的病情。显微镜下观察血细胞的数量和形态学特征。MACROCYTOSIS在酒精依赖中至少有四个不同的原因，其中一些与饮酒史的持续时间有关。拉辛贝（1980）提出，酒精依赖者红细胞体积的增大可能与血红蛋白合成不足有关，以及胶质细胞的反应。MACROCYTOSIS的出现可能与酒精依赖有关，而非酒精依赖。差值显示，酒精依赖者的红细胞体积明显高于非酒精依赖者。因此，红细胞体积的变化可能与酒精依赖的诊断有关。NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT SYNDROME or LITHIUM NEUROTOXICITY