

Konkol RJ. Menstrual cycle-related fluctuations of tics in Tourette syndrome. Pediatr Neurol Jan/Feb 1992; 8:43-46). (Correspondence: Dr. Konkol, Department of Neurology, MACC Fund Research Building, Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee, WI 53226.)

COMMENT. Thermal stress is another factor that might exacerbate Tourette syndrome and cause an increase in the frequency of tics (Lombroso PJ et al. Exacerbation of Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome associated with thermal stress: a family study. Neurology Dec 1991; 41:1984-1987). When challenged with heat or exercise in climate controlled conditions a 17 year old boy showed a marked increase in frequency of tics. The patient reported that his tics became more severe whenever the weather became warmer, when he had a fever, or after vigorous exercise. He would have difficulty standing and often had to lie down because of the severity of head jerks and other tics.

ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDERS

ATTENTION DEFICIT AND EEG ANALYSIS

Computerized power spectral analysis (PSA), permitting topographic representation and statistical analysis of EEG, of 25 right-handed males, 9-12 years of age with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder was used in studies from the Departments of Psychology, Pediatrics (Neurology) and Computing Center, University of Tennessee and East Tennessee Children's Hospital, Knoxville, TN. When compared with 27 controls matched for age and grade level, children with ADHD had increased theta (4.75 Hz) and decreased beta 1 (12.75-21 Hz). The differences were less when the patients were at rest during visual fixation and greater when tested for reading and drawing skills. The increased theta activity was found in the frontal and central locations and decreased beta in posterior and temporal locations. These differences were enhanced in patients with ADHD during the drawing task, with a difference of more than 20% between groups ($P < .01$) in premotor and prefrontal regions. The study provided 80% predictability for ADHD group membership and 74% for membership in the control group (Mann CA. Quantitative analysis of EEG in boys with attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder: controlled study with clinical implications. Pediatr Neurol Jan/Feb 1992; 8:30-36). (Correspondence: Dr. Lubar, Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TX 37996-0900.)

COMMENT. In a previous study (Flynn JM, Deering WM. Dev Med Child Neurol 1989; 31:215-223) PSA was used successfully to differentiate the Boder subgroups of dyslexic children. An increase of theta in the left temporal region was greater for those with dyseidetic dyslexic disorder as compared with the dysphonetic disorder. The present study shows that quantitative EEG may help to characterize the attentive difficulties in children with ADHD and provide more objective and physiologically based data than are currently available from subjective questionnaires or rating scales.