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Effects of thalamic deep brain stimulation in the pilocarpine model of temporal epilepsy for rodents

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) has been proposed as an alternative treatment for patients with epilepsy who are refractory to conventional treatment. There is a consensus that high frequency stimulation of the anterior nucleus of thalamus (ANT) is capable to reduce seizure frequency. Our group has focused on studies of ANT DBS in pilocarpine model of temporal lobe epilepsy. Here, I'll present the data relative to the effects of ANT DBS in the acute and chronic phases of this rodent model, focusing in some interesting aspects of hippocampal excitability, plasticity, neuroprotection and spatial memory.

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