

Week 6

- Tuesday: Midterm #1
- Thursday: Ogden Chapter 1 : Clinical Neuropsychology

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Aims of Clinical Neuropsychology

- Applied
 - diagnose, treat, rehabilitate people with neurological disorders
 - prevention
- Academic
 - how does the “normal” brain work by studying the damaged brain
- Training:
 - Subfield of Clinical Psychology

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Assumptions of Clinical Neuropsychology

- Similarity of human brains
 - in adult brains, functions are generally localized the same places
 - Is this a good assumption with children?
- Formal Assessment & Tests can be better than casual/informal observation
 - example: NP Testing can detect Alzheimer’s disease before behaviors are obvious

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Related Disciplines

Discipline	Focus	Subjects	Setting	Tests & Measures
Cognitive Psychology	Mind	Healthy Undergrads	Research University	Computerized Reaction Time(RT)
Cognitive Neuropsychology	↕	↕	↕	↕
Clinical Neuropsychology				
Behavioral Neurology	↕	↕	↕	↕
Neurology	Brain	Patients with Neurological Disease	Hospital	Informal, behavioral

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Brain Anatomy Notes

- Ogden calls the Secondary zones “Association cortex” whereas KW calls the Tertiary zones “Association cortex”

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Functional Systems

- (From Luria)
- Brain has numerous small modules (aka “subunit”, “factor”, “component”) which combine to form *functional systems*
- Damage to small area of brain will therefore impact any functional system which uses that area

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Compensation

- Functional systems require participation from many modules
- If module is damaged...
- Person may be able to find new way of performing task by using different module, or by re-training module(s) to perform task that the damaged module can not do
- Example
 - Normal:
 - A B C D E
 - Damage:
 - A B C D E
 - Compensation
 - A B R D E
- Example :
 - Howard Engel / Alexia sine Agraphia

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Disconnection Syndrome

- When damage is not to the modules, but to the connections between them
- Odd patterns of behavior
 - Conduction Aphasia : can speak and understand, but can't repeat speech
 - Ideomotor Apraxia : can perform tasks spontaneously, but not to command
- Both examples due to damage to *Arcuate Fasciculus* which connects Wernicke's area to frontal lobes

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NP Terms 1

- Deficit, Dysfunction, Impairment, Disorder
 - often used as synonyms
- Syndrome
 - group of related symptoms

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NP Terms : Lesions

- Lesion
 - damaged area
 - *focal* or *diffuse*
- Infarct, Infarction
 - area of dead (or damaged) brain tissue
- Atrophy
 - reduction in size/health. shriveled / shrunken

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NP Terms : Causes of Lesions

- Physical Injury / Trauma
 - open, closed head injury
- Stroke - blood flow interruption
 - ischemic
 - blockage (temporary or permanent)
 - hemorrhagic
 - bleed / burst vessel
- Infections
 - bacteria
 - viruses
 - herpes simplex encephalitis

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NP Terms : Causes of Lesions

- Hematoma
 - pool of blood
- Edema : swelling due to fluid, injury, inflammation
- Mass effects
 - shifting of brain tissue causes pressure
 - death if brain stem is affected

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NP Terms - Prefix, Roots, Suffixes

- Roots:
 - -phasia : speech
 - -graphia : writing
 - -lexia : reading
 - -praxia : purposeful motor actions
 - -gnosia : to know
- Prefixes:
 - a-, ano- : lack of (or impairment in)
 - dys- : diminished, malfunctioning
- Suffixes :
 - -itis : inflammation
 - -ectomy : removal of
 - -otomy : cut into

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NP Terms 3 : Examples

- Modifiers
 - visual : sight
 - tactile : touch
 - prosopos : face
 - motor : movement
 - olfactory : smell

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NP Terms : Combinations

- Examples:
 - Prosopagnosia
 - Anagnosia
 - Visual Agnosia
 - Visual Anagnosia
 - Ideomotor Apraxia

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O1 : Cerebral Lateralization

- Historical
 - Broca's Area (1861)
 - Wernicke's Area (1874)
- Data from Split-brain studies
- Normal Language dominance (left hemisphere):
 - 92% of right handers
 - 69% of left handers

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O1 : Cerebral Dominance Myths

- LH was considered "dominant"
 - Consciousness
- RH considered specialized for "creativity"
 - Subconscious
- People : either "Right-brained" vs. "Left-brained"
- Problems
 - data from split brain patients
 - unfair importance of language
- Modern understanding
 - both hemispheres participate in most tasks
 - LH and RH are more specialized for certain tasks

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Review : Cerebral Dominance

- LH was considered "dominant"
 - Consciousness
- RH considered specialized for "creativity"
 - Subconscious
- People : either "Right-brained" vs. "Left-brained"
- Problems
 - data from split brain patients
 - unfair importance of language
- Modern understanding
 - both hemispheres participate in most tasks
 - LH and RH are more specialized for certain tasks
- How does this jibe with first-hand-experience, e.g. *Stroke of Insight* video

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Plasticity

- Brain can recover from big injuries in childhood
 - example: hemispherectomy
 - up to age 12, perhaps 15 - yes
 - adults : ? not clear ?
- Example in people who went blind:
 - before age 12 : no visual dreams or imagery
 - after age 12 : report visual dreams & imagery
 -

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Dissociation

- Single or simple dissociation:
 - Lesion to brain area L1 causes behavior problem B1
 - Lesion to other area L2 does not cause B1
- Double Dissociation:
 - Lesion to brain area L1 causes B1 but not B2
 - Lesion to other area L2 causes B2 but not B1
- Reality:
 - due to high interconnection between brain systems, may not be this simple.
 - dysfunction in another area (L3) may cause both patterns

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Neuropsychology as Scientist-Practitioners

- Interplay of Research vs. Clinical Practice
- Finding (double) dissociations is hard
 - Research is limited by
 - lack of lesions
 - unclear lesions
 - (easier now with neuroimaging)
 - patients able to participate in research
 - patients willing to participate
 - etc.

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Roles of Neuropsychologists

- Clinical
 - seeing patients
 - diagnosing disorders
 - recommending treatments
 - tracking progress
- Consulting
 - e.g. assessment prior to surgery
- Forensic
 - competency hearings / ability to stand trial
 - lawsuits, damages due to accidents/injuries
- Research
 - drug research
 - epidemiological
 - ...

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