

neurophysiology

- The objective of the course is to make obvious the importance of physio- and physiko- therapeutical work in the general bio-psycho-social health
- By pointing at the role of neuropsychology
- The functioning of the nervous system (as related to the anatomy and in the context of behavior).

- We shall get to know the structure of the nervous system in relation to its function with a special emphasis on the „higher mental functions”
- The „traditional” view of neuropsychology is centered around the cerebral cortex
- Stating that this makes us human
- Since humans are „thinking animals” (rational beings)
- And thinking (rationality, planning) is the function of the cerebral cortex

- We try to argue, and a lot of recent results from the field of neuroscience supports us
- That the so called higher order functions
- Aren't solely confined to the functioning of the cortex as the most complex structure situated on top of the nervous system hierarchy
- But they are the results of an integrated complex processing of the whole network of the system

- We'll take a look at the central nervous system
- And at the different parts of the central (and peripheral) nervous system
- From this perspective

- The core material of the course will be

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# Subcortical Structures and Cognition

Implications for Neuropsychological Assessment

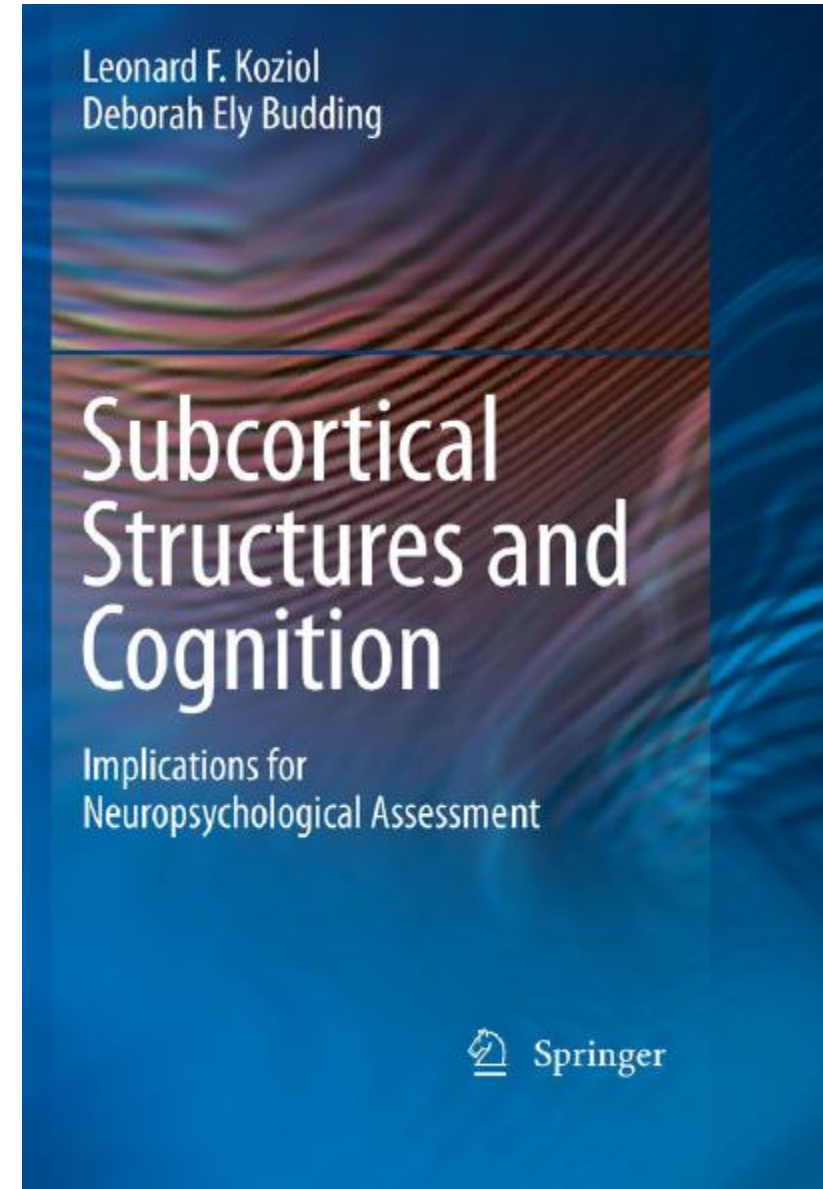
ISBN 978-0-387-84866-2 e-ISBN 978-0-387-84868-6  
DOI 10.1007/978-0-387-84868-6

Library of Congress Control Number: 2008940617

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- But of course we will use a lot of complementary materials to understand the main claims



<http://www.springer.com/978-0-387-24155-5>

Designing Human Interface in Speech Technology

Chen, F.

2006, XXIV, 382 p., Hardcover

ISBN: 978-0-387-24155-5

Chapter 2

**BASIC NEUROPSYCHOLOGY**

- Thematics
  - -- the structure of the cerebral cortex
  - -- the local (layered, columnar, cellular) structure
  - -- the notion of the areas (of the cerebral cortex)
    - Functional areas
  - -- hemispheres, asymmetries
  - -- pathways in the central nervous system
  - -- neurotransmitter systems
    - Transmitters and receptors
      - Excitation and inhibition
    - Transmitter systems
    - Neuromodulators
    - Transmitters, modulators, pathways, functions
    - Connections between the cortex and subcortical areas



- „vertically organized brain systems”
  - Vs the corticocentric view

# Basal Ganglia

- Structures and subdivisions
- The notion and examples of the circuit
  - Direct and indirect pathways
- Motor behavior and cognition
- Motor and cognitive deficits, parallels
- Basal Ganglia and learning
- Learning and Memory
- Behavioral selection
- Frontal circuits

# Cerebellum

- Surface anatomy
- Cortex and Cerebellum
- Cerebellum and non-motor functions
- Cerebellum and (procedural) learning
- Cerebellum in the cognitive functions

# Memory and learning

# Language and social functions

# Psychiatric disorders

- Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Attention deficit Hyperactivity disorder
- Schizophrenia spectra
  - Basal Ganglia
  - Cerebellum
  - Anatomy and symptomology
- Autism spectrum disorders
- Mood disorders
- Personality disorders

Familiarity and novelty

# Thought in Action



# Neuropsychological testing

- Neuropsychological tests
- Basal ganglia
- cerebellum

# The integrated brain