

[MOBI] La Remédiation Cognitive Dans La Schizophranie Le Programme Recos Psy T 8

Getting the books **la remédiation cognitive dans la schizophranie le programme recos psy t 8** now is not type of challenging means. You could not lonely going in the manner of book gathering or library or borrowing from your contacts to entry them. This is an unquestionably simple means to specifically get guide by on-line. This online declaration **la remédiation cognitive dans la schizophranie le programme recos psy t 8** can be one of the options to accompany you as soon as having other time.

It will not waste your time. agree to me, the e-book will certainly appearance you extra situation to read. Just invest tiny become old to retrieve this on-line proclamation **la remédiation cognitive dans la schizophranie le programme recos psy t 8** as without difficulty as review them wherever you are now.

Psychology and Cognitive Science-Michel Denis 1998 This special issue includes revised versions of papers presented at the IUPsyS Symposium "Psychology and Cognitive Science", held during the XXVIth International Congress of Psychology in Montreal, August 1996. The introductory article reports the results of an international survey conducted for the IUPsyS on the place and role of psychology in cognitive science; the next three papers are illustrations of interdisciplinary approaches to cognitive issues. Approaches to discourse comprehension by cognitive psychology, artificial intelligence, linguistics, and neurobiology are discussed, and it is considered how the human mind and machines represent knowledge from discourse and text. Finally, there is a description of a computational approach to vision and language inspired by psychological theories.

Cognitive Remediation Therapy (CRT) for Eating and Weight Disorders-Kate Tchanturia 2014-10-23 The effective treatment of anorexia nervosa (AN) remains a significant challenge. This has prompted new research into ways of engaging and keeping patients in treatment and ultimately achieving better outcomes, not only on a symptomatic level but also in broader aspects of life. In this book Kate Tchanturia brings together international experts from the field of eating disorders to discuss the effectiveness of cognitive remediation therapy for treating anorexia nervosa, and keeping patients in therapy. Cognitive Remediation Therapy (CRT) is a type of therapy that concentrates on improving neurocognitive abilities such as attention, working memory, cognitive flexibility and planning, and executive functioning which leads to improved general functioning. Recent research has demonstrated the effectiveness of the approach for treating those with anorexia nervosa, cognitive improvements have been noted in patients, and the approach is associated with low drop-out rates from the treatment, and high levels of acceptability among both patients and therapists. This book presents research focussing on: - individual therapy with adults - family-based therapy - CRT with young people - group format of CRT - adapting interventions for people with co-morbidities - clinicians experiences working with CRT Illustrated throughout with case studies, and integrating neuropsychological testing and brain imaging this book discusses the latest research on this novel treatment approach. It will be key reading for researchers and academics in the eating disorders field wanting to trial the approach, as well as final year undergraduates and postgraduate clinical psychology students looking for a new perspective.

Advances in Virtual Agents and Affective Computing for the Understanding and Remediation of Social Cognitive Disorders-Eric Brunet-Gouet 2016-03-02 Advances in modern sciences occur thanks to within-fields discoveries as well as confrontation of concepts and methods from separated, sometimes distant, domains of knowledge. For instance, the fields of psychology and psychopathology benefited from accumulated contributions from cognitive neurosciences, which, in turn, received insights from molecular chemistry, cellular biology, physics (neuroimaging), statistics and computer sciences (data processing), etc. From the results of these researches, one can argue that among the numerous cognitive phenomena supposedly involved in the emergence the human intelligence and organized behavior, some of them are specific to the social nature of our phylogenetic order. Scientific reductionism allowed to divide the social cognitive system into several components, i.e. emotion processing and regulation, mental state inference (theory of mind), agency, etc. New paradigms were progressively designed to investigate these processes within highly-controlled laboratory settings. Moreover, the related constructs were successful at better understanding psychopathological conditions such as autism and schizophrenia, with partial relationships with illness outcomes. Here, we would like to outline the parallel development of concepts in social neurosciences and in other domains such as computer science, affective computing, virtual reality development, and even hardware technologies. While several researchers in neurosciences pointed out the necessity to consider naturalistic social cognition (Zaki and Ochsner, Ann N Y Acad Sci 1167, 16-30, 2009), the second person perspective (Schilbach et al., Behav Brain Sci 36(4), 393-414, 2013) and reciprocity (de Bruin et al., Front Hum Neurosci 6, 151, 2012), both computer and software developments allowed more and more realistic real-time models of our environment and of virtual humans capable of some interaction with users.

As noted at the very beginning of this editorial, a new convergence between scientific disciplines might occur from which it is tricky to predict the outcomes in terms of new concepts, methods and uses. Although this convergence is motivated by the intuition that it fits well ongoing societal changes (increasing social demands on computer technologies, augmenting funding), it comes with several difficulties for which the current *Frontiers in* topic strives to bring some positive answers, and to provide both theoretical arguments and experimental examples. The first issue is about concepts and vocabulary as the contributions described in the following are authored by neuroscientists, computer scientists, psychopathologists, etc. A special attention was given during the reviewing process to stay as close as possible to the publication standards in psychological and health sciences, and to avoid purely technical descriptions. The second problem concerns methods: more complex computerized interaction models results in unpredictable and poorly controlled experiments. In other words, the assets of naturalistic paradigms may be alleviated by the difficulty to match results between subjects, populations, conditions. Of course, this practical question is extremely important for investigating pathologies that are associated with profoundly divergent behavioral patterns. Some of the contributions of this topic provide description of strategies that allowed to solve these difficulties, at least partially. The last issue is about heterogeneity of the objectives of the researches presented here. While selection criteria focused on the use of innovative technologies to assess or improve social cognition, the fields of application of this approach were quite unexpected. In an attempt to organize the contributions, three directions of research can be identified: 1) how innovation in methods might improve understanding and assessment of social cognition disorders or pathology? 2) within the framework of cognitive behavioral psychotherapies (CBT), how should we consider the use of virtual reality or augmented reality? 3) which are the benefits of these techniques for investigating severe mental disorders (schizophrenia or autism) and performing cognitive training? The first challenging question is insightfully raised in the contribution of Timmermans and Schilbach (2014) giving orientations for investigating alterations of social interaction in psychiatric disorders by the use of dual interactive eye tracking with virtual anthropomorphic avatars. Joyal, Jacob and collaborators (2014) bring concurrent and construct validities of a newly developed set of virtual faces expressing six fundamental emotions. The relevance of virtual reality was exemplified with two contributions focusing on anxiety related phenomena. Jackson et al. (2015) describe a new environment allowing to investigate empathy for dynamic FACS-coded facial expressions including pain. Based on a systematic investigation of the impact of social stimuli modalities (visual, auditory), Ruch and collaborators are able to characterize the specificity of the interpretation of laughter in people with gelotophobia (2014). On the issue of social anxiety, Aymerich-Franch et al. (2014) presented two studies in which public speaking anxiety has been correlated with avatars' similarity of participants' self-representations. The second issue focuses on how advances in virtual reality may benefit to cognitive and behavioral therapies in psychiatry. These interventions share a common framework that articulates thoughts, feelings or emotions and behaviors and proposes gradual modification of each of these levels thanks to thought and schema analysis, stress reduction procedures, etc. They were observed to be somehow useful for the treatment of depression, stress disorders, phobias, and are gaining some authority in personality disorders and addictions. The main asset of new technologies is the possibility to control the characteristics of symptom-eliciting stimuli/situations, and more precisely the degree to which immersion is enforced. For example, Baus and Bouchard (2014) provide a review on the extension of virtual reality exposure-based therapy toward recently described augmented reality exposure-based therapy in individuals with phobias. Concerning substance dependence disorders, Hone-Blanchet et collaborators (2014) present another review on how virtual reality can be an asset for both therapy and craving assessment stressing out the possibilities to simulate social interactions associated with drug seeking behaviors and even peers' pressure to consume. The last issue this *Frontiers*' topic deals with encompasses the questions raised by social cognitive training or remediation in severe and chronic mental disorders (autistic disorders, schizophrenia). Here, therapies are based on drill and

practice or strategy shaping procedures, and, most of the time, share an errorless learning of repeated cognitive challenges. Computerized methods were early proposed for that they do, effortlessly and with limited costs, repetitive stimulations. While, repetition was incompatible with realism in the social cognitive domain, recent advances provide both immersion and full control over stimuli. Georgescu and al. (2014) exhaustively reviews the use of virtual characters to assess and train non-verbal communication in high-functioning autism (HFA). Grynszpan and Nadel (2015) present an original eye-tracking method to reveal the link between gaze patterns and pragmatic abilities again in HFA. About schizophrenia, Oker and collaborators (2015) discuss and report some insights on how an affective and reactive virtual agents might be useful to assess and remediate several defects of social cognitive disorders. About assessment within virtual avatars on schizophrenia, Park et al., (2014) focused on effect of perceived intimacy on social decision making with schizophrenia patients. Regarding schizophrenia remediation, Peyroux and Franck (2014) presented a new method named RC2S which is a cognitive remediation program to improve social cognition in schizophrenia and related disorders. To conclude briefly, while it is largely acknowledged that social interaction can be studied as a topic of its own, all the contributions demonstrate the added value of expressive virtual agents and affective computing techniques for the experimentation. It also appears that the use of virtual reality is at the very beginning of a new scientific endeavor in cognitive sciences and medicine. Handbook of Recovery in Inpatient Psychiatry-Nirbhay N. Singh 2016-09-14 This handbook provides a guide for individualized, responsive, and meaningful care to patients with severe mental illness. It begins with an overview of the foundational aspects of recovery - definitions and assessment, recovery principles, recovery research, and applications of recovery principles in inpatient psychiatry. Subsequent chapters offer in-depth analyses of provider competencies, the patient's role in personal choices and decision making, and the deeper healing goals of recovery. The handbook also offers detailed treatment modalities, including cognitive remediation, psychological and psychiatric services, nursing and occupational therapy services, peer support, and pharmacological treatment. Featured topics include: Sexuality and sexual health in the inpatient psychiatric setting. The power of stigma and the usage of SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) principles to combat stigma. Legal advocacy. Self-advocacy and empowerment. Methods to enhance resilience and sustain recovery in inpatients. Common errors and solutions during the transformation to recovery-oriented systems. The Handbook of Recovery in Inpatient Psychiatry is a must-have resource for researchers, graduate students, clinicians, and related professionals/practitioners in psychology, psychiatry, social work, nursing, rehabilitation therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and allied professionals in related mental health and medical disciplines.

Cognitive Remediation for Brain Injury and Neurological Illness-Marvin H Podd 2011-11-04 The purpose of this book is to teach psychologists with a neuropsychology background about cognitive remediation, the evidence in the research literature, and how to develop and conduct a treatment plan and evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions. The approach is illustrated using the computer-assisted cognitive remediation program developed by the author (NeurXercise). Twenty-nine different cases are presented in depth, following the outline presented in the earlier portions of the book. Treatment planning emphasizes Luria's concepts of alternate functional systems and double dissociation. Pre- and post-treatment neuropsychological testing results are presented along with ecological validity and generalization to daily functioning. The cases are presented by etiology and each section concludes with what can be learned about that etiologic process from the cognitive remediation results. This section includes blast injuries, which are still being characterized in the literature, as well as effective treatment of patients with head injury, stroke, post-neurosurgical sequelae, co-morbid disorders, subcortical disorders, attention deficit disorder, and learning disabilities. The book identifies the most commonly used neuropsychological test instruments for evaluating cognitive deficits, discusses their input and output characteristics, and does the same for the NeurXercise computer-based exercises so that the connection between testing and treatment is easy to see and develop. In addition to discussing this in the appropriate sections of the book, these are summarized in the appendixes as a reference for correlating test findings and appropriate exercises for remediating deficits.

Cognitive Remediation Therapy for Schizophrenia-Professor Til Wykes 2006-05-02 Could CRT provide the first structured method of alleviating cognitive deficits associated with schizophrenia? Cognitive Remediation Therapy for Schizophrenia describes the background and development of this new psychological therapy and demonstrates how it provides the first structured help to overcome the thinking problems associated with schizophrenia. In three sections, the book covers the theoretical and empirical underpinning of cognitive remediation therapy and explores its application. Part I, 'The Development of Therapy', provides the historical context and theoretical background to the therapy and emphasizes the value of rehabilitating cognitive deficits. In Part II, 'Improving Cognitive

Processes', the process and effects of changing cognition are examined. Finally, in Part III, 'The Process of Therapy', the authors provide a clinical guide to the delivery of cognitive remediation therapy and use case examples to support its efficacy. This book is the first to describe an individual cognitive remediation therapy programme based on a clear model of the relationship between thinking and behaviour. It will be of both academic and clinical value to all those health professionals and clinical academics who want not only to understand the relationships between thought and action but also to intervene to improve therapy. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation E-Book-Randall L. Braddom 2010-12-07 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation presents today's best psychiatry knowledge and techniques, ideal for the whole rehabilitation team. This trusted reference delivers the proven science and comprehensive guidance you need to offer every patient maximum pain relief and optimal return to function. In this new edition, Dr. Randall L. Braddom covers current developments in interventional injection procedures, the management of chronic pain, integrative medicine, recent changes in the focus of stroke and brain injury rehabilitation, and much more. Access the complete contents online along with 1000 self-assessment questions at www.expertconsult.com. Gain a clear visual understanding of important concepts thanks to 1400 detailed illustrations—1000 in full color. Find and apply the information you need easily with each chapter carefully edited by Dr. Braddom and his associates for consistency, succinctness, and readability. Access the fully searchable text online at Expert Consult, as well as 1000 self-assessment questions. Master axial and peripheral joint injections through in-depth coverage of the indications for and limitations of these therapies. Make optimal use of ultrasound in diagnosis and treatment. Get a broader perspective on your field from a new chapter on PM&R in the international community.

Brain Evolution, Language and Psychopathology in Schizophrenia-Paolo Brambilla 2013-11-12 This book provides a comprehensive review of new developments in the study of language processing and related neural networks in schizophrenia by addressing the complex link between psychopathology, language and evolution at different levels of analysis. Psychopathological symptoms in schizophrenia are mainly characterized by thought and language disorders, which are strictly intertwined. In particular, language is the distinctive dimension of human beings and is ontologically related to brain development. Although normal at the levels of segmental phonology and morphological organization, the speech of patients suffering from schizophrenia is often characterized by flattened intonation and word-finding difficulties. Furthermore, research suggests that the superior temporal gyrus and specific prefrontal areas which support language in humans are altered in people with schizophrenia. Brambilla and Marini bring together international contributors to explore the link between brain evolution and the psychopathological features of schizophrenia, with a focus on language and its neural underpinnings. Divided into three sections the book covers: • brain evolution and language phylogenesis • brain abnormalities in schizophrenia • psychopathology and schizophrenia. This theoretical approach will appeal to professionals including clinical psychologists, cognitive neuroscientists, neuropsychiatrists, neuropsychologists, neurolinguists, and researchers considering the links between brain evolution, language and psychopathology in schizophrenia.

Handbook of Evidence-Based Practice in Clinical Psychology, Adult Disorders-Michel Hersen 2012-08-02 Handbook of Evidence-Based Practice in Clinical Psychology, Volume 2 covers the evidence-based practices now identified for treating adults with a wide range of DSM disorders. Topics include fundamental issues, adult cognitive disorders, substance-related disorders, psychotic, mood, and anxiety disorders, and sexual disorders. Each chapter provides a comprehensive review of the evidence-based practice literature for each disorder and then covers several different treatment types for clinical implementation. Edited by the renowned Peter Sturmey and Michel Hersen and featuring contributions from experts in the field, this reference is ideal for academics, researchers, and libraries.

Nuevos enfoques para la intervención en primeros episodios de psicosis-José Luis Vázquez-Barquero 2008

Psychose, langage et action-Mr Nicolas Franck 2009-11-17 Cet ouvrage est né d'un colloque interdisciplinaire et international ayant eu lieu le 8 avril 2008 à l'Institut des Sciences Cognitives de Bron. Il articule les connaissances neuroscientifiques aux données psychopathologiques, en privilégiant les notions d'action, de langage et d'imaginaire, dans le cadre d'une approche épistémologique et éthique des psychoses. Il s'appuie sur les données les plus récentes de la neuro-imagerie, de la psychopathologie cognitive, de la neurolinguistique et des théories de l'action. Il ne juxtapose pas des perspectives scientifiques cloisonnées, mais s'attache à définir un cadre théorique commun. L'articulation des données empiriques avec une réflexion épistémologique ou philosophique ne permet, certes, pas encore la construction d'un modèle psychopathologique intégratif, mais elle éclaire la compréhension du fonctionnement mental et celle du fonctionnement psychotique. La psychiatrie bénéficie largement de l'apport de plusieurs disciplines fondamentales et ne peut même se situer qu'à leur point de convergence. Le fonctionnement mental doit être abordé à plusieurs

niveaux distincts n'entrant pas mutuellement en compétition. Cet ouvrage transdisciplinaire réunit l'apport des meilleurs spécialistes dans les domaines concernés. Une diversité d'approche a permis aux sciences cognitives d'approfondir la compréhension de l'esprit. Dans ce cadre conceptuel, la psychiatrie et les neurosciences se sont enrichies conceptuellement, avec d'importants bénéfices pour les personnes souffrant de troubles mentaux en termes de compréhension théorique et d'applications thérapeutiques.

Cognitive Effects of Multimedia Learning-Zheng, Robert Z. 2008-12-31 "This book identifies the role and function of multimedia in learning through a collection of research studies focusing on cognitive functionality"--Provided by publisher.

Remédiation cognitive-Nicolas Franck 2017-04-04 La remédiation cognitive est un outil de soin destiné à renforcer les ressources cognitives afin de restaurer la capacité à percevoir, à comprendre, à décider et à agir. Elle vise à réduire les conséquences de troubles cognitifs pouvant avoir un fort retentissement négatif sur la capacité des personnes à affronter leur quotidien, leurs relations interpersonnelles et à s'insérer professionnellement. Le contenu de cette seconde édition a été totalement revu et actualisé. De nouveaux chapitres concernant le traitement des personnes alcoolodépendantes ou souffrant de lésions cérébrales acquises ont été ajoutés.

Neuropsychological Rehabilitation-Chad A. Noggle, PhD, ABN 2013-04-26 "Neuropsychological Rehabilitation provides useful introductory material and background information on various disorders, assessments, and rehabilitative interventions for adult and geriatric populations... This book is essential for psychologists or clinical neuropsychologists who have a strong interest in understanding the current medical aspects of neuropsychological rehabilitation."--PsycCRITIQUES This volume disseminates knowledge about the most advanced practices and techniques in the rehabilitation of neuropsychological deficits, covering both specific neuropsychological domains and approaches in neurorehabilitation. It adheres to the philosophy that it is not enough to identify a deficit or diagnose a disease unless doing so helps to direct rehabilitation efforts to improve function. Intended to advance clinical skills, the book goes beyond surface diagnostic practice to foster rehabilitative efforts in response to residual deficits and disease. The volume begins by addressing the foundations of neuropsychology in rehabilitation and discussing, in depth, domain-specific rehabilitation practices, with a focus on functioning. This is followed by a discussion of supplemental applications and practices that go beyond function-specific methodology including neuroimaging and pharmacological agents. Also covered is the role of system/environmental manipulation and transitioning strategies. The final section attends to those presentations/groupings most commonly seen in rehabilitation practice for which there is no prototypical form. Key Features: Presents in depth the most advanced clinical applications for neuropsychological rehabilitation Covers neuropsychological rehabilitation in terms of specific cognitive domains (attention, language, memory) and approaches to and practices in neurorehabilitation (neuroimaging, vocational rehabilitation, pharmacological rehabilitation) Written by the foremost scholars in the field Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Fourth Edition-Russell A. Barkley 2014-10-28 Widely regarded as the standard clinical reference, this volume provides the best current knowledge about attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children, adolescents, and adults. The field's leading authorities address all aspects of assessment, diagnosis, and treatment, including psychological therapies and pharmacotherapy. Core components of ADHD are elucidated. The volume explores the impact of the disorder across a wide range of functional domains--behavior, learning, psychological adjustment, school and vocational outcomes, and health. All chapters conclude with user-friendly Key Clinical Points. New to This Edition *Reflects significant advances in research and clinical practice. *Expanded with many new authors and new topics. *Chapters on cutting-edge interventions: social skills training, dietary management, executive function training, driving risk interventions, complementary/alternative medicine, and therapies for adults. *Chapters on the nature of the disorder: neuropsychological aspects, emotional dysregulation, peer relationships, child- and adult-specific domains of impairment, sluggish cognitive tempo, and more.

International Journal of Phoniatics- 1990

Toward A Genetics of Language-Mabel L. Rice 2013-02-01 The past decade has brought important new advances in the fields of genetics, behavioral genetics, linguistics, language acquisition, studies of language impairment, and brain imaging. Although these advances are each highly relevant to the determination of what a child is innately prepared to bring to language acquisition, the contributing fields of endeavor have traditionally been relatively self-contained, with little cross communication. This volume was developed with the belief that there is considerable value to be gained in the creation of a shared platform for a dialogue across the disciplines. Leading experts in genetics, linguistics, language acquisition, language impairment, and brain imaging are brought together for the purpose of exploring the current evidence, theoretical issues, and research challenges in a way that bridges disciplinary boundaries and points toward future

developments in the search for the genetic and environmental bases of language acquisition and impairments. This collection provides discussions and summaries of: *breakthrough findings of the genetic underpinnings of dyslexia; *theoretical and empirical developments in the specification of a phenotype of language acquisition and impairment; *evidence of familiarity and twin concordances of specific language impairment; and *new evidence from brain imaging. It concludes with a critical response from an advocate of rational empiricism.

The Rehabilitation of Cognitive Disabilities-Charles J. Long 2012-12-06 The rehabilitation of intellectual impairment resulting from brain injury has become a major professional activity of clinical neuropsychologists. In recent years, neuropsychology has developed from a professional role stressing assessment and diagnosis to one that now includes treatment and rehabilitation activities. Such trends are also manifested in two new research interests of neuropsychologists: the study of the generalizability of neuropsychological test findings to everyday abilities, often referred to as the "ecological validity" of tests, and outcome studies of cognitive retraining treatments. Discovering the relationships between traditional neuropsychological tests and everyday behavior is important because the referral questions posed to neuropsychologists have changed. Now, the neuropsychologist is asked to comment on the patient's functional intellectual abilities as they relate to the everyday demands of home, work and educational settings. Of course, the development of cognitive retraining theory and procedures allows neuropsychologists to intervene in the treatment of the cognitive problems that the neuropsychological evaluation has documented. Since these approaches are still in their formative stages, they have been the subject of clinical lore, great controversy and little systematic research. This situation prompted one of our presenters to lament, "Either you believe Cognitive Retraining is divinely inspired, or the work of the devil." There is apparently little middle ground. Given this state of affairs, the program committee of the Mid-South Conference on Human Neuropsychology decided to focus on the role of neuropsychologists in rehabilitation.

Déterminants et traitements influençant la reprise des activités professionnelles ou scolaires chez des jeunes adultes en début d'évolution d'un trouble psychotique-William Pothier 2019 La personnalisation de la remédiation cognitive en fonction de caractéristiques individuelles (e.g., déficits cognitifs préexistants) et contextuelles (e.g., combinaison des interventions) semble avoir favorisé la réponse thérapeutique. À la lumière des résultats des deux études, la remédiation cognitive pourrait être utilisée comme catalyseur de la reprise des activités professionnelles ou scolaires dans les programmes de soutien à l'emploi ou à l'éducation. En effet, la remédiation cognitive semble améliorer plusieurs déterminants du retour au travail ou aux études, dont ceux déterminés à l'étude 1 (i.e., la mémoire de travail et la durée d'absence du travail ou des études). Les trajectoires variées vers le retour au travail ou aux études semblent indiquer que les mécanismes par lesquels la remédiation cognitive favorise la reprise des activités professionnelles ou scolaires sont hétérogènes, soulignant l'importance de personnaliser les interventions.

Health Reports- 1993

The Cognitive Neuropsychology of Attention-Shane O'Mara 1994 The theme of this Special Issue is one that is ill-served by the existing neuropsychological literature. A publication that collates reviews of the developmental, physiological, clinical and cognitive aspects of this topic is therefore timely and would prove valuable to clinicians, researchers and students alike. The underlying problem addressed by the invited contributors is how attention is manifest in the intact brain, and how disorders of attention present themselves in the damaged brain. The topics to be covered will range from the physiology of attention (as revealed by single unit recording studies of extra-striate cortex of monkeys and PET scans in humans and low frequency EEG recordings) to disorders of attention after brain damage (e.g. stroke) and chronic pathological disorders of the brain (e.g. dyslexia and mental retardation). The range of contributions to the Special Issue demonstrates that the kinds of attentional processing required are determined by the task in hand. Correspondingly the volume discusses attention in the parietal, temporal and frontal lobes of the human and macaque brain, investigated by clinical, electrophysiological and behavioural methods. Attentional processes are also shown to be distributed in the brain and the effects of diminished attentional capacities which do not result from focal brain lesions are discussed in the context of mental retardation and dyslexia.

Cognitive Rehabilitation for Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury-Jeffrey S. Kreutzer 1991

Dissertation Abstracts International- 2000

PASCAL explore- 1988

The Effects of Cognitive Rehabilitation on the Remediation of Memory, Attention, and Socio-behavioral Deficits for Individuals with Traumatic Brain Injury-George Patrick Alexander Parris 2005

De l'efficacité des pratiques enseignantes?- 2003

Ageing, cognition, and neuroscience. Envejecimiento, cognición y neurociencia-Soledad BALLESTEROS JIMÉNEZ 2013-06-21 La ciencia conductual, la ciencia cognitiva y la neurociencia están realizando grandes

progresos en la comprensión de los cambios cognitivos que se producen durante el proceso de envejecimiento. Especialistas de distintos campos, tales como la psicología conductual y cognitiva y las neurociencias, que están investigando en un número de áreas diferentes, fueron invitados a participar en este volumen. Estas áreas incluyen el estudio de los mecanismos básicos que explican el declive cognitivo asociado a la edad, los procesos mentales (percepción, atención, memoria, razonamiento y lenguaje), los cambios neurológicos que ocurren a nivel molecular y celular que influyen en el funcionamiento mental durante el ciclo vital, los cambios cerebrales y conductuales asociados a la edad que se producen en las enfermedades neurodegenerativas, tales como la enfermedad de Alzheimer, métodos experimentales y clínicos e intervenciones sociales.

Language, Culture, and Cognition-Lilliam Malavé 1991 Exploring the relationship between native culture, first and second language acquisition and cognitive development, this book provides up-to-date research findings to analyze and interpret critically the academic and cognitive performance of bilinguals.

Canadian Journal of Psychiatry- 2005

APS Observer- 2001

IBSS: Sociology: 2005 Vol. 55-Anonimo 2006-11 First published in 1952, the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology) is well established as a major bibliographic reference for students, researchers and librarians in the social sciences worldwide. Key features * authority: Rigorous standards are applied to make the IBSS the most authoritative selective bibliography ever produced. Articles and books are selected on merit by some of the world's most expert librarians and academics. * breadth: today the IBSS covers over 2000 journals - more than any other comparable resource. The latest monograph publications are also included. * international Coverage: the IBSS reviews scholarship published in over 30 languages, including publications from Eastern Europe and the developing world. *User friendly organization: all non-English titles are word sections. Extensive author, subject and place name indexes are provided in both English and French.

Grants and Fellowships Awarded-Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada 1995

The Tenth Mental Measurements Yearbook-Jane Close Conoley 1989

The ... Mental Measurements Yearbook-Oscar Krisen Buros 1989

La Raza Habla- 1976

PASCAL bibliographie internationale- 1993

Cognition and Addiction-Antonio Verdejo García 2019-09-29 Cognition and Addiction: A Researcher's Guide from Mechanisms Towards Interventions provides researchers with a guide to recent cognitive neuroscience advances in addiction theory, phenotyping, treatments and new vistas, including both substance and behavioral addictions. This book focuses on "what to know and "how to apply information, prioritizing novel principles and delineating cutting-edge assessment, phenotyping and treatment tools. Written by world renowned researcher Antonio Verdejo-Garcia, this resource will become a go-to guide for researchers in the field of cognitive neuroscience and addiction. Examines cognitive neuroscience advances in addiction theory, including both substance and behavioral addictions Discusses primary principles of cutting-edge assessment, phenotyping and treatment tools Includes detailed chapters on neuro-epidemiology and genetic imaging

Dental Malpractice-Norman L. Schafler 1996

PASCAL.- 1992

Short-term/working Memory-Ian Neath 1999 This special issue of the International Journal of Psychology had its origins in the Quebec 98 Conference on Short-Term Memory, held in Quebec City, Canada, in June 1998. Following this conference, participants were invited to submit contributions based on, and expanding upon, their presentation at this conference. The enthusiastic response made it possible to collect the exciting selection of articles that you will find herein. It must be noted that because of the finite journal space available, the editors and reviewers were faced with the difficult problem of selecting only a limited number of the excellent articles that were submitted. The outcome of this process is this special issue, which we believe provides an up-to-date overview of current research on short-term/working memory, including the challenges, controversies, and recent theoretical advances in this field.