Rehabilitation In Semantic Dementia Demneuropsy

Progressive language impairments comprise a broad range of symptoms of impaired language processing that worsen over time as a result of neurodegenerative disease. This title focuses on intervention for progressive language impairments, providing an overview of the research and including examples of interventions at different levels
In a broad sense, neuropsychology stands for the branch of brain sciences that aims to understand how the structure and function of the brain relate to specific cognitive and psychological processes. The idea of developing a research field somewhere between neurology and cognitive psychology emerged in the 1960s as a result of studies conducted by both disciplines which, although using different methodologies and tools, were analysing the same issues. Neuropsychology particularly puts emphasis on the clinical and experimental study of the cognitive effects of brain injury or neurological diseases, taking models of normal cognitive functioning into account. Neuropsychological Research: A Review provides a meticulous overview of what has been achieved in the field of cognitive neuropsychology from its early beginnings in the 1960s and 1970s to the present day. Authors include some of the pioneers involved in the genesis of neuropsychology as an independent and distinct field of neuroscience. The comprehensive coverage includes language disorders, skilled movement disorders, recognition disorders, attentional and executive disorders, visuo-perceptual disorders, memory disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases. This fascinating text forms an enjoyable tribute to the rich heritage of neuropsychology, and will be essential reading for researchers and students of neuropsychology, clinical psychology, cognitive psychology, and behavioural neuroscience.
Now presented in full color, this updated edition of Memory Loss, Alzheimer's Disease, and Dementia is designed as a practical guide for clinicians that delivers the latest treatment approaches and research findings for dementia and related illnesses. Drs. Budson and Solomon — both key leaders in the field — cover the essentials of physical and cognitive examinations and laboratory and imaging studies, giving you the tools you need to consistently make accurate diagnoses in this rapidly growing area. Access in-depth coverage of clinically useful diagnostic tests and the latest treatment approaches. Detailed case studies facilitate the management of both common and uncommon conditions. Comprehensive coverage of hot topics such as chronic traumatic encephalopathy, in addition to new criteria on vascular dementia and vascular cognitive impairment. Includes new National Institute on Aging–Alzheimer's Association and DSM-5 criteria for Alzheimer’s Disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment. Learn how to use new diagnostic tests, such as the amyloid imaging scans florbetapir (Amyvid), flutemetamol (Vizamyl), and florbetaben (Neuraceq), which can display amyloid plaques in the living brains of patients. Updated case studies, many complete with videos illustrating common tests, clinical signs, and diagnostic features, are now incorporated into the main text as clinical vignettes for all major disorders. Brand-new chapters on how to approach the differential diagnosis and on primary progressive aphasia. Medicine eBook is accessible on a variety of devices.
The present volume has come about through an awareness of the absence of any cohesive and substantive source on the treatment of cognitive dysfunction following brain insult. I initiated the devel opment of our annual symposium Models and Techniques of Cognitive Rehabilitation, on which the present volume is based, so as to educate myself, as well as others, about the state of the art in modifying cognitive processes in the brain, injured. I became aware of the need for interventive strategies for the brain, injured while a graduate student. Brain functions had, for a long time, always fascinated me, but from an academic perspective. I was confronted with the clinical consequences of brain injury while administering batteries of neuro psychological tests, and this experience added another dimension to my interest in brain functions. I felt grossly inadequate because I was able to rather eloquently describe changes in brain-behavior relations with neuropsychological tests, but could only generate re commendations based solely on the use of compensatory strategies and occasionally on some unfounded, and probably naive, remedial guess. A literature search at this time yielded devastating, little informa tion. The next several years were characterized by a pseudo-obsession, occurring at times without total awareness, with methods and tech niques which might alter impaired brain-behavior relations. Completing graduate school, however, required that these thoughts take a secondary position relative to more typical graduate student thoughts.
Accessible and practical, this book helps teachers incorporate executive function processes - such as planning, organizing, prioritizing, and self-checking - into the classroom curriculum. Chapters provide effective strategies for optimizing what Ka "12 students learn by improving how they learn. Noted authority Lynn Meltzer and her research associates present a wealth of easy-to-implement assessment tools, teaching techniques and activities, and planning aids. Featuring numerous whole-class ideas and suggestions, the book also covers the nuts and bolts of differentiating instruction for students with learning or attention difficulties. Case examples illustrate individualized teaching strategies and classroom accommodations. Fifteen reproducibles are included; the large-size format facilitates photocopying and day-to-day reference. This book will be invaluable to classroom teachers and special educators in grades K-12, teacher educators, school psychologists, and neuropsychologists.
Current demographical patterns predict an aging worldwide population. It is projected that by 2050, more than 20% of the US population and 40% of the Japanese population will be older than 65. A dramatic increase in research on memory and aging has emerged to understand the age-related changes in memory since the ability to learn new information and retrieve previously learned information is essential for successful aging, and allows older adults to adapt to changes in their environment, self-concept, and social roles. This volume represents the latest psychological research on different aspects of age-related changes in memory. Written by a group of leading international researchers, its chapters cover a broad array of issues concerning the changes that occur in memory as people grow older, including the mechanisms and processes underlying these age-related

memory changes, how these changes interact with social and cultural environments, and potential programs intended to increase memory performance in old age. Similarly, the chapters draw upon diverse methodological approaches, including cross-cultural extreme group experimental designs, longitudinal designs assessing intra-participant change, and computational approaches and neuroimaging assessment. Together, they provide converging evidence for stability and change in memory as people grow older, for the underlying causes of these patterns, as well as for the heterogeneity in older adults' performance. Memory and Aging is essential reading for researchers in memory, cognitive aging, and gerontology.

The Handbook of Adult Language Disorders is the essential guide to the scientific and clinical tenets of aphasia study and treatment. It focuses on how language breaks down after focal brain damage, what patterns of impairment reveal about normal language, and how recovery can be optimally facilitated. It is unique in that it reviews studies from the major disciplines in which aphasia research is conducted—cognitive neuropsychology, linguistics, neurology, neuroimaging, and speech-language pathology—as they apply to each topic of language. For each language domain, there are chapters devoted to theory and models of the language task, the neural basis of the language task (focusing on recent neuroimaging studies) and clinical diagnosis and treatment of impairments in that domain. In addition, there is broad coverage of approaches to investigation and treatment from leading experts, with several authors specializing in two or more disciplines. This second edition focuses on characterizing the cognitive and neural processes that account for each variant of aphasia as a first step toward developing effective rehabilitation, given that aphasia is one of the most common and disabling consequences of stroke. The best and most authoritative handbook in the field, The Handbook of Adult Language Disorders is the definitive reference for clinicians and researchers working in the scientific investigation of aphasia.

Principles of Deglutition is the first in class comprehensive multidisciplinary textbook to encompass the entire field of normal and disordered deglutition. It is designed as the definitive text for all those who desire to further their knowledge of the dynamic and expanding field of deglutology. The text is created to serve as a treasured reference for clinicians, educators and trainees from such diverse backgrounds as gastroenterology, speech language pathology, otolaryngology, rehabilitation medicine, radiology and others. Principles of Deglutition brings together the state-of-knowledge from 12 disciplines involved in dysphagia through contributions of over one hundred thought leaders and master clinicians for the benefit of patients and providers alike. It concisely organizes the wealth of knowledge that exists in each of the contributing disciplines into one comprehensive information platform. Principles of Deglutition provides a one-stop destination for members of all specialties to obtain state-of-the-art and critically reviewed information regarding deglutition physiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and management. It delivers a comprehensive and in depth review of deglutition related cerebral cortical, brainstem, peripheral nerves, and neuromuscular mechanisms, advanced diagnostic modalities and standard of care and cutting edge medical, rehabilitative and surgical treatments. It is an essential reference for all deglutologists.

The third edition of the best-selling Cognitive Assessment for Clinicians provides readers with an up-to-date, practical guide to cognitive function and its assessment to ensure readers have a conceptual knowledge of normal psychological function and how to interpret their findings. Organized into 8 chapters, this resource offers a framework in which various aspects of cognition are considered. This includes the representation of cognition in the brain (such as attention and memory), focal representation (such as language, praxis and spatial abilities), detailed descriptions of the major syndromes encountered in clinical practice, and discussions on taking a patient's history and performing cognitive testing. To ensure readers are aware of the latest developments in patient assessment and neuropsychological practice all content has been carefully revised by John R. Hodges to include essential updates on areas such as the pathology and genetics of frontotemporal dementia, and social cognition and major syndromes encountered in clinical practice such as delirium. This useful resource offers a theoretical basis for cognitive assessment at the bedside or in the clinic, and a practical guide to taking an appropriate history and examining patients presenting with cognitive disorders. This edition also includes the latest version of Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination III (ACE-III), and 16 case histories on a variety of cognitive disorders illustrating the method of assessment and how to use the ACE-III in clinical practice. In addition, the appendix outlines the range of formal tests commonly used in neuropsychological practice.

Agrammatic aphasia (agrammatism), resulting from brain damage to regions of the brain involved in language processing, affects grammatical aspects of language. Therefore, research examining language breakdown (and recovery) patterns in agrammatism is of great interest and importance to linguists, neurolinguists, neuropsychologists, neurologists, psycholinguists and speech and language pathologists from all over the world. Research in agrammatism, studied across languages and from different perspectives, provides information about the grammatical structures that are affected by brain damage, their nature, and how language (and the brain) recovers from brain damage. The chapters in this book focus on the symptoms that arise in agrammatic aphasia at the lexical, morphological and sentence level and address these impairments from neurolinguistic, neuropsychological and neurological perspectives. Special attention is given to methods for assessment and treatment of agrammatism and to the neurobiological changes that can result from the treatments. Perspectives on Agrammatism provides an up-to-date overview of research that has been done over the past two decades. With contributions from the most influential aphasiologists from Europe and the United States, it provides an indispensable reference for students and academics in the field of language disorders.

Rev. ed. of: The American Psychiatric Press textbook of geriatric neuropsychiatry. 2nd ed. 2000.

CONTENTSForeword by Robert T. Wertz, Ph.D. Introduction to the Book and to the Population. Review and Proposed Accounts of Selected Symptoms. Appraisal, Evaluation, and Diagnosis. Procedures and Data. Prognosis, Recovery, Treatment Efficacy, and Outcome. Treatment Principles and Considerations. Treatment Approaches and Strategies. Other Roles in Patient Management. Index.

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) may affect 10 million people worldwide. It is considered the "signature wound" of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. These injuries result from a bump or blow to the head, or from external forces that cause the brain to move within the head, such as whiplash or exposure to blasts. TBI can cause an array of physical and mental health concerns and is a growing problem, particularly among soldiers and veterans because of repeated exposure to violent environments. One form of treatment for TBI is cognitive rehabilitation therapy (CRT), a patient-specific, goal-oriented approach to help patients increase their ability to process and interpret information. The Department of Defense asked the IOM to conduct a study to determine the effectiveness of CRT for treatment of TBI.

Translating Evidence-Based Recommendations into Practice is a significant contribution to the field of brain injury rehabilitation. Never before have research outcomes been so accessible for use in everyday clinical practice. The Manual -- all 150 pages, including clinical forms -- is a practical guide for the implementation of evidence-based interventions for impairments of executive functions, memory, attention, hemispatial neglect, and social communication.

Executive function refers to the goal-oriented regulation of one’s own thoughts, actions, and emotions. Its importance is attested by its contribution to the development of other cognitive skills (e.g., theory of mind), social abilities (e.g., peer interactions), and academic achievement (e.g., mathematics), and by the consequences of deficits in executive function (which are observed in wide range of developmental disorders, such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism). Over the last decade, there have been growing interest in the development of executive function, and an expanding body of research has shown that executive function develops rapidly during the preschool years, with adult-level performance being achieved during adolescence or later. This recent work, together with experimental research showing the effects of interventions targeting executive function, has yielded important insights into the neurocognitive processes underlying executive function. Given the complexity of the construct of executive function, however, and the multiplicity of underlying processes, there are often inconsistencies in the way that executive function is defined and studied. This inconsistency has hampered communication among researchers from various fields. This Research Topic is intended to bridge this gap and provide an opportunity for researchers from different perspectives to discuss recent advances in understanding childhood executive function. Researchers using various methods, including, behavioral experiments, neuroimaging, eye-tracking, computer simulation, observational methods, and questionnaires, are encouraged to contribute original empirical research. In addition to original empirical articles, theoretical reviews and opinions/perspective articles on promising future directions are welcome. We hope that researchers from different areas, such as developmental psychology, educational psychology, experimental psychology, neuropsychology, neuroscience, psychiatry, computational science, etc., will be represented in the Research Topic.

This new edition has five new chapters on cerebral plasticity, functional brain imaging, genetics of neural development, & alterations to the state of consciousness. There is authoritative coverage of disorders of perception, attention & awareness.

In this book, some of the leading clinicians and cognitive neuroscientists consider the effectiveness of cognitive rehabilitation. They situate the issues within an overall context that considers the different types and levels of diagnosis and assessment, the adequacy of underlying cognitive theory for rehabilitation, and more importantly, the clinical effectiveness of current treatments to improve functional recovery. By employing an evidence-based approach that critically evaluates the published literature, the book provides for a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of the cognitive approach and hopefully a more realistic expectation of its outcome for patients with neurological deficits. The book will serve as a valuable source for a wide spectrum of professionals who deal with the neuropsychological and neurological effects of brain damage.

This special issue of the journal Aphasiologyis dedicated to the topic of quality of life in aphasia.

Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common form of neurodegenerative disorder in the elderly, is characterised pathologically by extracellular amyloid plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles, pathophysiologically by synaptic dysfunction, and clinically by a progressive decline in cognition. Currently, AD has no cure and its prevalence is predicted to triple by 2050 with the rapid increase in the ageing population, unless more effective treatments are developed. Since the publication of the second book volume, the rapid progress in the research fields of AD and dementia continues through the intensive efforts of research scientists worldwide. This third book volume contains 15 chapters, bringing together a presentation of research frontiers in current AD/dementia research. The topics include molecular genetics of AD, gene expression abnormalities in AD progression, presenilins, taupathy in AD, single -induced(neuron gene expression abnormalities in AD, intracellular A neurodegeneration, roles of lipoprotein receptors in AD onset and progression, cholesterol and tau hyperphosphorylation, AD diagnostics and therapeutic strategies, in vivo visualisation of amyloid-like structures, cathepsin B, antiamyloidogenesis and neuroprotection, environmental enrichment, Fragile X mental retardation gene and dementia, category learning in Parkinson's disease, cerebrovascular disease and dementia, and dementia and hypertension. These chapters cover current advances in our understanding of the pathogenic mechanisms underlying AD and dementia, in the diagnosis of early AD and dementia, and in the development of therapeutic agents that target memory-relevant AD pathogenesis. The book will be highly valuable to students and scientists worldwide who are interested in the scientific research progress in AD and dementia.

The Behavioral Neurology of Dementia is a comprehensive textbook that offers a unique and modern approach to the diagnosis and treatment of patients with dementing conditions in the twenty-first century. The coverage is broad, ranging from common conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinsonian disorders, vascular and frontotemporal dementia, to the more obscure such as Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease. Subtypes of mild cognitive impairment are presented and the early prodromes of neurodegenerative diseases are explored. Simple approaches to bedside mental status testing, differential diagnosis and treatment, genetic testing, interpreting neuropsychological testing and neuroimaging findings, and assessing rapidly progressive dementias, paraneoplastic syndromes and disorders of white matter give guidance to both the novice and expert in dementia. The basic science of dementia is outlined in introductory chapters on animal models of dementia, dementia epidemiology and dementia neuropathology.

In the World Library of Psychologists series, international experts themselves present career-long collections of what they judge to be their finest pieces - extracts from books, key articles, salient research findings, and their major theoretical and practical contributions. This volume of self-selected papers recognises Andy Young's major contribution to the study of face perception, for which he received the BPS Lifetime Achievement Award in 2013. Focusing on his work in facial expression recognition, a specially written introduction gives an overview of his work and contextualises the selection in relation to developments in the field during this time. Divided into five distinct sections, the book covers work on both theoretical and experimental approaches to facial expression recognition, neuropsychology, functional brain imaging, and applications of research. This book will be of great interest to students and researchers of cognitive psychology or neuropsychology interested in face perception. It will also appeal to those with an interest in the highly varied applications of the research and provide insight into a number of clinical disorders.

This book brings together theoretical and clinical aspects of Neuropsychological Rehabilitation. Following an introductory chapter and a brief history of Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, there are chapters on specific cognitive deficits (attention, executive deficits, memory, and language). The next section addresses rehabilitation of emotional, social and behavioural disorders. Then comes a section on specific groups of people (children, people with dementia and people in reduced states of awareness. Although the main focus of the book is on adults with non-progressive brain injury, these other groups are included as NR is being increasingly employed with them. The book concludes with a chapter on systems of service delivery and another on the future of NR. Thus this book covers a number of aspects of NR and is broader in outlook than most existing books in this area. It presents current practice techniques in cognitive rehabilitation from a conceptual and theoretical perspective. It offers both clinicians and researchers a sense of the research and theory underlying current clinical applications. The main audience will be clinical neuropsychologists especially those working in rehabilitation. Other audiences include clinical psychologists working with people who have mental health problems, schizophrenia or are elderly; occupational therapists; speech and language therapists and rehabilitation doctors. It is likely that some social workers, nurses psychiatrists and neurologists will also want to read the book.

This 2007 book provides a much needed review of frontotemporal dementia and related syndromes.

This revised and updated second edition provides a practical and structured overview of some of the most commonly used and easily available cognitive screening instruments applicable in the outpatient clinic and bedside setting. It now includes additional chapters on AD8 and also methodological aspects of systematic cognitive screening instrument assessment from the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group. Expert authors from around the world equip the reader with clear instructions on the usage of each screening instrument, its strengths and weaknesses, and the time required for administration. Rules on scoring are also provided, such as how to correct for variations in the patient's age or education, and suggested cut-off scores. Cognitive Screening Instruments: A Practical Approach, Second Edition is aimed at both clinicians and professionals in disciplines allied to medicine who are called upon to assess patients with possible cognitive disorders, including neurologists, old age psychiatrists, neuropsychologists, primary care physicians, dementia support workers, and members of memory assessment teams.

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) can occur through road traffic incidents, falls, or violence, and is therefore an extremely prevalent type of injury, constituting a significant burden on health care around the world. As more people are able to recover physically from TBI, it is important to consider how to help repair the cognitive functions of the brain. The cognitive functions could be greatly maximized by appropriate Neuropsychological rehabilitation, which occurs within months of the damage. This book discusses both the theoretical and practical applications of Neuropsychological rehabilitation techniques, offering a comprehensive overview of the process. Using several case studies from India, gained over years of clinical practice, research and academic teaching, this book offers an excellent guide to the procedures and tasks needed to respond effectively to patients with TBI. Although focused on the Indian context, this book will appeal to students and practitioners around the world as a useful resource on Neuropsychological rehabilitation techniques in India. Innovative approach to Neuropsychological Rehabilitation using case vignettes Theoretical and Clinical subject matter

The goal of this book is to introduce cognitive neuropsychology to a broad audience of clinicians and researchers. To orient readers who are interested in disorders of higher cortical function, but have little background in psychology, sufficient introductory material is provided, and yet each topic is explored in enough depth to serve as a reference for cognitive psychologists and cognitive neuropsychologists. The editor, David Margolin, M.D., Ph.D., has assembled a prominent group of researchers and clinicians, and each describes how the vocabulary, theoretical framework, and information-processing models of cognitive psychology are applied to various disorders of higher cortical function. Each chapter provides an overview of the disorder being discussed, develops a rationale for selecting the stimulus materials, and demonstrates how a given patient's deficits can be understood in terms of a breakdown in one or more cognitive domains. The contributors gear the chapters toward the practicing clinicians and use a step-by-step description of how one goes about determining the locus of the deficit in a patient. This cognitive neuropsychological approach is applied to disorders of attention, memory, language, vision, calculation, and motor control. A final chapter introduces the important role of neuroimaging techniques in diagnosis, which will continue to aid our understanding of brain-behavior relationships. Professionals in the fields of neuropsychology, neurology, clinical psychology, psychiatry, as well as practicing speech therapists and pathologists, will find this volume a comprehensive introduction to this increasingly important discipline.

This state-of-the-art volume contains the latest research and findings on Alzheimer's disease. Particular attention is given to current advances in mild cognition impairment, biological markers, neuroimaging, risk factors, behavioral disturbance, clinical practice, and drug treatment research.

Neuroscience is progressing so rapidly that even expressions such as 'by leaps and bounds' fail to capture the pace of its growth. Questions that once were thought to be unanswerable - perhaps even unaskable - have been both asked and answered, and questions once unthinkable, are routine. Topics in Integrative Neuroscience has singled out four of the most important problems in neuroscience: higher order perception; language; memory systems; and sensory processes. The volume presents original contributions by many of the leading researchers in those fields, and with an initial chapter covering neuroethics. It is impossible to capture fully the sweep of discoveries that emerged from the 'Decade of the Brain' within the covers of a single volume. It is possible, however, to provide a sample, both in recognition of what has been accomplished and as a harbinger of what is surely to come.

"Aphasia is a debilitating disorder, resulting from brain damage, which causes a person to lose the ability to understand or express speech. While aphasia is sometimes permanent, some people can completely recover their language ability spontaneously or with treatment. This monograph consists of four chapters that provide details about the disorder and describe various treatment options. Chapter One reports non-invasive brain stimulation's contribution to the study of phonological, syntactic and semantic language processing, as well as the recent interest in connections between language and motor systems. Chapter Two describes linguistically focused intensive group therapy and discusses the specific needs of adolescents and young adults

with acquired aphasia. Chapter Three presents a case report of a patient with post-traumatic aphasia. Chapter Four provides details about subcortical aphasia, which is a language disorder caused by injuries in subcortical areas, such as the basal ganglia, white matter tracts, and thalamus, but not by injuries in cortical language areas, such as Wernicke's and Broca's areas"--
Containing contributions from world leaders honoring Bruce Whittlesea’s lifetime contribution to memory research, this volume reflects the current understanding amongst memory researchers that memory is more than passive acquisition and retrieval, but involves constructions, attributions, and inferences.
Apraxia is a term used to denote a disorder in the performance of limb, verbal and oral non-verbal gestures, with often preserved ability to perform these same gestures outside the clinical setting in the appropriate situation or environment. Over the past century and particularly in the past four decades, a great deal of research has focused on understanding the nature of this complex disorder. This book is a review of current approaches to the study of apraxia and related action sequencing disorders as well as an examination of the mechanisms thought to underly these disorders. Neuropathological processes associated with apraxia are evaluated and principles of motor control, handedness and bimanual coordination are considered as they relate to the study of apractic disorders.
This book comprises succinct, accessible clinical cases in neuropsychiatry. Each clinical case has a specific and practical learning point, concerned with assessment, diagnosis, treatment or general approach. Each case models clinical reasoning and shows how the 'puzzle' in the case changed the future practice of the author. Neuropsychiatry Case Studies is divided into sections relating to specific areas of neuropsychiatry, including dementias, movement disorders, autoimmune encephalopathies and epilepsy, amongst others. This book is aimed at trainee doctors in neurology and psychiatry and will also be of interest to fully trained doctors, nurses, psychologists and other allied health professionals working in this area.?
This newly revised and updated Fourth Edition continues to focus on speech therapy, addressing concerns that aid in the rehabilitation and recovery of aphasia patients. Topics include: assessment of language and communication, principles of language intervention, restorative approaches to language intervention, cognitive neuropsychological approach implications, functional intervention, and treatment for each syndrome. Other approaches and therapy for associated neuropathologies of speech and language related functions are also discussed. For more information, visit http: //connection.LWW.com/go/chapey.
Neuropsychological RehabilitationTheory and PracticeCRC Press
Advances in healthcare have led to an extended life expectancy throughout the developed world, but cognitive impairment in later life, and Alzheimer's disease (AD) in particular, remains one of the intractable problems which can blight quality of life as we age. Depression in Alzheimer's disease is an additional factor which has a significant impact on disability, disease progression, and caregiver burden. This book, volume 4 of the Advances in Alzheimer’s Disease book series which is published in coordination with the Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease, presents papers which reflect the progress in recent years of research into depression in AD. This research has focused on several areas, including the improvement of diagnostic criteria and outcome measures for depression and depressive symptoms in AD, genetic and imaging studies to elucidate the neurobiological mechanisms, and clinical trials of antidepressants. The book is divided into sections on phenomenology, epidemiology, neuropsychology, neurobiology and neuropathology, neuroimaging, genetics, and treatment. Providing a stimulus to further research in this challenging area by engaging both basic and clinical researchers, this book will be of interest to all those whose work involves understanding and dealing with depression in those suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
The demographics of ageing suggest a great need for an early diagnosis of dementia and for the development of preventive strategies. Neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease is estimated to start 20-30 years before clinical onset, and the identification of biological markers for pre-clinical and early diagnosis is the principal aim of research studies in the field. In this book, the authors present topical research on Alzheimer's diagnosis including cerebrospinal fluid biomarker Amyloid-B 1-42 identification; visual impairment in Alzheimer's disease; cerebral glucose metabolism through F-fluoro-deoxy-glucose positron emission tomography and neuroimaging.
The Oxford Handbook of Aphasia and Language Disorders integrates neural and cognitive perspectives, providing a comprehensive overview of the complex language and communication impairments that arise in individuals with acquired brain damage.