



Funciones Ejecutivas: Aspectos Clínicos [

Grupo de Neurociencias de Antioquia,
2008

text (article)

Analítica

The executive function talks about to the directive, and governing function of the brain. It is the brain of the brain. In fact the governing function of the brain is rather a set of directive functions that include aspects varied of the programming and execution of the cerebral activities. The injuries of the frontal lobes, in special of the prefrontal regions are associated with alterations in the executive functions. There are three syndromes dis-executives related to alterations in different regions from the frontal lobes: dorsolateral prefrontal syndrome, orbitofrontal syndrome and mediobasal or cingular syndrome. The injuries of the dorsolateral prefrontal region produce a pseudodepressive syndrome, alteration of the flexibility expressed like perseveración conducts, conducts of use and alteration of the working memory and the memory of context. The orbital prefrontal syndrome is associated to injuries of the orbital region of the frontal lobes. It is pronounced like behavior disinhibited, and looking like a seudopsicopathic syndrome. The syndrome basal or Cingular produces alterations of the emotional memory, in the tasks of atencional supervision and the decision making. While the prefrontal lateral cortex is essential to maintain transitory representations even though the related stimulus is not present, the ventromedial prefrontal region connects the information with passed experience, especially with affective associations. Given to the importance of the frontal lobes and of the executive functions, many clinical syndromes are accompanied by a fundamental nucleus of alterations of the executive functions as it happens in the schizophrenia, the S of Guilles of the Tourette, the attention deficit with hyperactivity disorder, the frontotemporal dementia and other disorders

The executive function talks about to the directive, and governing function of the brain. It is the brain of the brain. In fact the governing function of the brain is rather a set of directive functions that include aspects varied of the programming and execution of the cerebral activities. The injuries of the frontal lobes, in special of the prefrontal regions are associated with alterations in the executive functions. There are three syndromes dis-executives related to alterations in different regions from the frontal lobes: dorsolateral prefrontal syndrome, orbitofrontal syndrome and mediobasal or cingular syndrome. The injuries of the dorsolateral prefrontal region produce a pseudodepressive syndrome, alteration of the flexibility expressed like perseveración conducts, conducts of use and alteration of the working memory and the memory of context. The orbital prefrontal syndrome is associated to injuries of the orbital region of the frontal lobes. It is pronounced like behavior disinhibited, and looking like a seudopsicopathic syndrome. The syndrome basal or Cingular produces alterations of the emotional memory, in the tasks of atencional supervision and the decision making. While the prefrontal lateral cortex is essential to maintain transitory representations even though the related stimulus is not present, the ventromedial prefrontal region connects the information with passed experience, especially with affective associations. Given to the importance of the frontal lobes and of the executive functions, many

clinical syndromes are accompanied by a fundamental nucleus of alterations of the executive functions as it happens in the schizophrenia, the S of Guilles of the Tourette, the attention deficit with hyperactivity disorder, the frontotemporal dementia and other disorders

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:38443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhcmF0ei5yZW4vMzE1MTg4ODA>

Título: Funciones Ejecutivas: Aspectos Clínicos [electronic resource]

Editorial: Grupo de Neurociencias de Antioquia 2008

Tipo Audiovisual: Función ejecutiva cerebro ejecutivo atención planeación programación control cerebral
Disfunción ejecutiva cerebro del cerebro cerebro anterior Lóbulos frontales Executive function executive brain
attention planning programming cerebral control Executive dysfunction brain to the brain anterior brain Frontal
lobes

Documento fuente: Revista Neuropsicología, Neuropsiquiatría y Neurociencias, ISSN 0124-1265, Vol. 8, Nº. 1, 2008, pags. 59-76

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <http://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <http://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista Neuropsicología, Neuropsiquiatría y Neurociencias, ISSN 0124-1265, Vol. 8, Nº. 1, 2008, pags. 59-76

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es