



Alteraciones cognoscitivas después de un trauma craneoencefálico [

2011

text (article)

Analítica

Colombia lacks studies on the neuropsychological characteristics of people who suffer a traumatic brain injury (TBI), despite this being a public health problem and the leading cause of disability and death. Previous studies have shown that TBI generates further cognitive impairment in attention and memory, which, in turn, affect the daily lives of patients. The aim of this study was to describe the cognitive functions that may be affected as a result of TBI. A total of 30 patients, mean age 34 years and a history of TBI of at least 6 months duration participated in the study; 9 of them had mild head injury; 10 had a moderate condition and 11 had severe TBI; their average schooling was 9 years and they had no history of previous neurological and / or psychiatric problems. The brief neuropsychological assessment in Spanish (NEUROPSI) was carried out, along with the application of the Trail Making Test A and B (TMTA-TMTB), the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), the Figura Compleja de Rey, the Test de Aprendizaje Audioverbal de Rey and the Stroop Test. Results showed below average scores in all tests and in the three groups of TBI, detecting a decrease in the processes of evocation of verbal and visual memory, attention, language and executive functions. In conclusion, TBI affects most cognitive functions, differentially altering them and in some cases without this being related to the severity of TBI. These findings are important due to their implications for the rehabilitation process offered to these patients which should not be limited to the physical condition

Colombia lacks studies on the neuropsychological characteristics of people who suffer a traumatic brain injury (TBI), despite this being a public health problem and the leading cause of disability and death. Previous studies have shown that TBI generates further cognitive impairment in attention and memory, which, in turn, affect the daily lives of patients. The aim of this study was to describe the cognitive functions that may be affected as a result of TBI. A total of 30 patients, mean age 34 years and a history of TBI of at least 6 months duration participated in the study; 9 of them had mild head injury; 10 had a moderate condition and 11 had severe TBI; their average schooling was 9 years and they had no history of previous neurological and / or psychiatric problems. The brief neuropsychological assessment in Spanish (NEUROPSI) was carried out, along with the application of the Trail Making Test A and B (TMTA-TMTB), the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), the Figura Compleja de Rey, the Test de Aprendizaje Audioverbal de Rey and the Stroop Test. Results showed below average scores in all tests and in the three groups of TBI, detecting a decrease in the processes of evocation of verbal and visual memory, attention, language and executive functions. In conclusion, TBI affects most cognitive functions, differentially altering them and in some cases without this being related to the severity of TBI. These findings are important due to their implications for the rehabilitation process offered to these patients which should not be limited to the physical condition

Colombia lacks studies on the neuropsychological characteristics of people who suffer a traumatic brain injury (TBI), despite this being a public health problem and the leading cause of disability and death. Previous studies

have shown that TBI generates further cognitive impairment in attention and memory, which, in turn, affect the daily lives of patients. The aim of this study was to describe the cognitive functions that may be affected as a result of TBI. A total of 30 patients, mean age 34 years and a history of TBI of at least 6 months duration participated in the study; 9 of them had mild head injury; 10 had a moderate condition and 11 had severe TBI; their average schooling was 9 years and they had no history of previous neurological and / or psychiatric problems. The brief neuropsychological assessment in Spanish (NEUROPSI) was carried out, along with the application of the Trail Making Test A and B (TMTA-TMTB), the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), the Figura Compleja de Rey, the Test de Aprendizaje Audioverbal de Rey and the Stroop Test. Results showed below average scores in all tests and in the three groups of TBI, detecting a decrease in the processes of evocation of verbal and visual memory, attention, language and executive functions. In conclusion, TBI affects most cognitive functions, differentially altering them and in some cases without this being related to the severity of TBI. These findings are important due to their implications for the rehabilitation process offered to these patients which should not be limited to the physical condition

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:28443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhemF0ei5yZW4vMzExODkwMDA>

Título: Alteraciones cognoscitivas después de un trauma craneoencefálico electronic resource]

Editorial: 2011

Tipo Audiovisual: funciones cognitivas alteraciones neuropsicológicas trauma craneoencefálico cognitive functions neuropsychological impairment traumatic brain injury Funções cognitivas danos neuropsicológicos lesão cerebral traumática

Documento fuente: Acta Colombiana de Psicología, ISSN 0123-9155, Vol. 14, Nº. 1, 2011, pags. 71-80

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: <https://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: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Acta Colombiana de Psicología, ISSN 0123-9155, Vol. 14, Nº. 1, 2011, pags. 71-80

Baratz Innovación Documental

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