

a la calidad de la literatura infantil, conciencia fonémica y oportunidades de lectura, escritura, escucha y lenguaje oral. Los ambientes de aula y los acuerdos de colaboración con las familias son dimensiones cruciales también.

Early literacy: Research, implications for practice in early education programs, and long term significance

ABSTRACT

The plethora of research in recent decades has provided a significant body of knowledge related to how very young children acquire literacy. Therefore, the attention in the United States that previously focused on intervention targeting struggling readers has now shifted to an approach that emphasizes the importance of the early years. Research provided by the neuroscientist's reports that between 80 to 90 % of the brain is developed by the age of four. This fact has dramatically impacted early education, more specifically literacy development. The context of education in the United States is driven currently by outcomes, standards, and assessments. This movement has affected early education in methods and curriculum that are not consistent with what we know about fundamental child growth and development knowledge. Therefore, support and guidance to early educators in the form of professional development has become paramount. The practice of promoting and encouraging the development of language and literacy involves many dimensions. Without question, the teacher is the most significant factor in this development. Since early educators represent a variety of educational backgrounds, experiences, and motivations, the quality of programs for very young children in the US differs enormously. The reality of financial compensation and programmatic conditions affect the variability. Research suggests that developmentally appropriate methods related to the development of literacy for very young children includes attention to quality children's literature, phonemic awareness, and opportunities for reading, writing, listening, and oral language. The classroom environments and partnerships with families are crucial dimensions as well.

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Palabras clave: Cerebro; Cognición

Ictus en las minorías

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RESUMEN

Hay patrones definitivos y persistentes de desigualdad en la incidencia y prevalencia de ictus, factores de riesgo de ictus y subtipos, gravedad del ictus y mortalidad. Pocos estudios en sociedades multiétnicas han intentado explorar las diferencias basados en la raza/etnia de la incidencia, factores de riesgo, subtipos, utilización de procedimientos o de servicios y el resultado del ictus. La evidencia que la incidencia de ictus en las comunidades negras es peor que en las comunidades no-negras proviene principalmente de los Estados Unidos (EUA) y sugiere que los grupos minoritarios tienen tasas más altas o más severos ictus; posteriormente muchos estudios realizados hacia los perfiles de factores de riesgo en los grupos blanco y negro. Es notable que se hayan realizado estudios epidemiológicos para cuestiones étnicas de ictus predominantemente en los Estados Unidos y Reino Unido (UK) para comprender las asociaciones de factores de riesgo con subtipos de ictus para los diferentes grupos étnicos, que se requiere para mejorar las estrategias de prevención primarias y secundarias, así como las pautas de manejo de ictus. Diferentes directrices clínicas nacionales para el ictus se establecieron en muchos países para proporcionar un marco para el óptimo cuidado estandarizado para todos los pacientes después del ictus. Sin embargo, estas

directrices no tienen en cuenta la variabilidad de los factores de riesgo, fisiológicos y de comportamiento, de personas de diferentes orígenes étnicos y cómo tienen un impacto en el cuidado de estas personas después del ictus. Este trabajo está diseñado para proporcionar información sobre el ictus en las minorías (basada en raza/étnica) en un formato estandarizado que contribuye a una mejor comprensión de este tema conflictivo.

Stroke in minorities

ABSTRACT

There are definitive and persistent patterns of inequality in stroke incidence and prevalence, stroke risk factors and subtypes, stroke severity, and mortality. Few studies in multiethnic societies, have attempted to explore race/ethnic-based differences in the incidence, risk factors, subtypes, utilization of procedures, or services and outcome of stroke. The evidence that the incidence of stroke in Black communities is worse than in non-Black communities comes mainly from the United States (US) and suggests that minority groups have higher rates or more severe strokes; later on many studies had been conducted to address risk factor profiles in Black and white groups. Noteworthy, epidemiological studies for ethnic issues of stroke have been performed predominantly in the US and United Kingdom (UK) to understand risk factor associations with stroke subtypes for different ethnic groups, which is required to improve primary and secondary preventive strategies as well as stroke management guidelines. Different national clinical guidelines for stroke were established in many countries to provide a framework for optimum standardized care for all patients after stroke. However, these guidelines do not take into account the variability of risk factors, both physiological and behavioral, for people from different ethnic backgrounds and how they might have an impact on the care of such people after stroke. This work is designed to provide information about stroke in minorities (race/ethnic-based) in a standardized format that contributes to a better understanding of this conflicting issue.

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Palabras clave: Neurología; Ictus

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Electrofisiología, potenciales de campo y el estudio de la plasticidad sináptica

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RESUMEN

La electrofisiología se ha desarrollado para constituir una herramienta para Neurociencias clínicas y experimentales. El estudio de los potenciales de campo permite la investigación de las propiedades funcionales de poblaciones neuronales y su relación con procesos neurales o los estados mentales. Los potenciales evocados monosinápticos en el hipocampo es un método ampliamente utilizado, debido principalmente a su simplicidad y bajos requerimientos técnicos, permitiendo sin embargo declaraciones e interpretaciones a nivel celular, especialmente en lo referente a modificaciones en la eficacia sináptica. La plasticidad sináptica es uno de los mecanismos que permiten las características adaptativas del sistema nervioso.