spontaneous occurrence. Therefore be hypothesized that early cognitive stimulation of executive functions may increase the availability of mental processing resources.

Objective: To demonstrate the effectiveness of early cognitive stimulation of executive function in patients with aphasia secondary to ischemic cerebrovascular disease.

Methods: We conducted a Neuropsychological study of September/2014 September/2015, with the participation of 40 patients with aphasia as a sequel of ischemic stroke, separated in Experimental group and Control Group. The Experimental group, a week after brain damage, and with Neuropsychological tests and brain imaging performed, was subjected to the cognitive tasks of executive function "CogniGames" stimulation system, for 21 days in 90-minute sessions. Meanwhile, the Control Group received routine medical care. At the month of the damage, both groups were subjected to global Neuropsychological exploration. The results were analyzed with descriptive and comparative statisticians.

Results and conclusions: The overall cognitive performance differed significantly in both groups. The Experimental group showed higher levels of recovery of damage and better cognitive performance. The group control showed deep affectations. These results indicate that early cognitive stimulation of executive functions, in addition to being effective, facilitates general cognitive recovery of the patient.

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Epilepsia y sociedad

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RESUMEN

La epilepsia es probablemente la condición neurológica más frecuente en el mundo, que involucra entre 1–2 % de la población mundial. La OMS estima que cerca de 60 millones de personas en el mundo la padecen, de ellas 40 millones viven en países subdesarrollados. Los pacientes con epilepsia sufren desde los inicios de la historia de la humanidad de un estigma que provocó en la antigüedad y el Medioevo la aplicación de prácticas bárbaras y anticientíficas. A pesar de los avances en el conocimiento de la génesis de la enfermedad, persisten en nuestros días una serie de mitos y actitudes que provocan que el paciente con epilepsia no sea aceptado plenamente en la sociedad moderna. Entre ellos se encuentran sentimientos de sobreprotección por parte de la familia, rechazo por parte de maestros y colegas, así como una serie de prácticas discriminatorias en la edad adulta en lo referente a posibilidades de empleo y maternidad, entre otras.

Epilepsy and society

ABSTRACT

Epilepsy is probably the neurological condition more common in the world, involving between 1-2 % of the world's population. WHO estimates that about 60 million people in the world suffer from it, of which 40 million live in developing countries. Patients with epilepsy suffer since the beginning of the humanity history of a stigma that led to barbarian and antiscientific practices in antiquity and the middle ages. Despite advances in knowledge of the genesis of disease persist in our days a series of myths and attitudes that cause that the patient with epilepsy is not fully accepted in modern society. These include feelings of overprotection by family, rejection by teachers and colleagues, as well as a series of discriminatory practices in adulthood in relation to employment and maternity leave, among other possibilities.

Enfoque semiológico de la cirugía de epilepsia

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RESUMEN

La selección de los candidatos de la cirugía de epilepsia es impulsada principalmente por el diagnostico electroclínico. Mientras las mejorías en la neuroimagen estructural y funcional han potenciado la detección de lesiones epileptogénicas y el mapeo prequirúrgico de cortezas funcionalmente elocuentes, la comprensión de la semiología puede ayudar a lateralizar o incluso localizar la zona epileptógena, incluso en casos con anormalidades estructurales o cuyos registros de EEG del cuero cabelludo no son concluyentes. Esta presentación presentará importantes, características semiológicas validadas electroclínicamente o quirúrgicamente para ayudar al diagnóstico y planificación quirúrgica. Las características semiológicas más importantes a cubrir son las auras epilépticas, las manifestaciones tónico o clónicas motoras de focal discognitivo y las crisis generalizadas tónico-clónicas secundariamente, y los automatismos ictales. Las presentaciones de casos se presentarán al público para comentarios.

Semiological approach to epilepsy surgery

ABSTRACT

Selection of epilepsy surgery candidates is driven mainly by electroclinical diagnosis. While improved structural and functional neuroimaging have enhanced the detection of epileptogenic lesions and the presurgical mapping of functionally eloquent cortices, understanding semiology may help to lateralize or even localize the epileptogenic zone, even in cases with structural abnormalities or inconclusive scalp EEG recordings. This presentation will present important, electroclinically or surgically validated semiological features to aid diagnosis and surgical planning. The most important semiological features to be covered are epileptic auras, tonic or clonic motor manifestations of focal dyscognitive and secondary generalized tonic–clonic seizures, and ictal automatisms. Case presentations will be presented for the audience for comment.

Cita:

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