

About

LURIA NEUROSCIENCE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES WEBINAR SERIES ABOUT THE BRAIN AND THE MIND

The webinars are presented by Elkhonon Goldberg, Ph.D., ABPP, a clinical neuropsychologist and cognitive neuroscientist, and Diplomate of The American Board of Professional Psychology in Clinical Neuropsychology. His critically acclaimed and bestselling books have been translated into 24 languages.

CE credits: each webinar takes 3 hours and 3 CE Credits will be awarded by CE credit sponsor R. Cassidy Seminars

Time: 1 pm – 4:15 pm Eastern Time (noon – 3:15pm Central Time, 10am – 1:15pm Pacific Time), with a short break.

Dates: February - March 2022.

Fee: \$165 for a three-hour course. There is no additional charge for the CE certificate..

ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR



The webinars will feature Elkhonon Goldberg, Ph.D., ABPP, a clinical neuropsychologist and cognitive neuroscientist, and Diplomate of The American Board of Professional Psychology in Clinical Neuropsychology.

Elkhonon Goldberg, Ph.D., ABPP authored numerous research papers on functional cortical organization, hemispheric specialization, frontal lobe functions and dysfunction, memory and amnesias, traumatic brain injury, dementias, and schizophrenia. Goldberg's books *The Executive Brain* (2001), *The Wisdom Paradox* (2005), and *The New Executive Brain* (2009) have met with international acclaim. He coauthored *The SharpBrains Guide to Cognitive Fitness* (2013). A sought-after educator, he has lectured worldwide. Elkhonon Goldberg was a student and close associate of the great neuropsychologist Alexander Luria.

Dr. Goldberg's more recent books are:

1. **Creativity: The Human Brain in the Age of Innovation** (Oxford University Press, 2018)
2. **Executive Functions in Health and Disease** (Academic Press, 2017)

Webinars

Executive Functions and the Frontal Lobes

February 17, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Executive functions represent the highest level of cognitive control, goal formation, planning, mental flexibility, impulse control, and working memory. They are mediated by the prefrontal cortex and related structures. We will examine their cognitive composition, neural mechanisms, lifespan changes, and gender differences; as well as the role of executive functions in creativity and intelligence.

Executive Dysfunction in Brain Disorders

February 24, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Executive functions are fragile. They are affected in many neurological, psychiatric, neurodevelopmental, and neurogeriatric disorders. We will examine how executive functions are affected in dementias (Alzheimer's, Lewy body, and Frontotemporal); traumatic brain injury, cerebrovascular disease, neuropsychiatric disorders (schizophrenia and affective disorders), seizure disorders, viral encephalopathies like neuro-COVID, and other disorders.

COVID-19 and Brain Dysfunction: Evolving Understanding

March 3, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

COVID-19 is a viral illness caused by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), which has become a global pandemic. While it was originally characterized as respiratory illness, the brain may also be affected. We will discuss the concept of "neuro-COVID" and examine how COVID-19 impacts the human brain with multiple clinical neurological and neuropsychological manifestations. We will discuss the long-term neurocognitive sequelae of neuro-COVID and the role of neuropsychology in addressing them. We will also review the impact of other coronaviruses (SARS, MERS) on the brain.

NEUROCOVID-19: Cognitive, Psychiatric, and Psychological Manifestations

March 10, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

COVID-19 can affect the brain, causing a wide range of neurocognitive and neuropsychiatric symptoms. It can also have a profound psychological and psychiatric impact on the general population. We will further discuss the concept of "neuro-COVID" and the expanding knowledge of its impact on specific brain systems. We will examine the causal role of neuro-COVID in dementia and delirium; in executive deficit, memory impairment and other specific cognitive impairments; in psychosis and psychiatric and psychological disorders; and its pediatric manifestations. We will review the

Webinars

emerging therapies, global research and clinical initiatives., and how one can participate in them.

Long NEUROCOVID: What Has Been Learned

March 17, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

New information will be presented about the evolution of the pandemic, challenges associated with vaccination, and the variants. As the pandemic evolves, its character changes. Vaccines are here, but so are the new virus variants. We have a better understanding of the mechanisms of acute and long NEUROCOVID, and of its impact on various segments of the population. NEUROVID in children and in the elderly is of particular concern, as well as the risk of later-life dementia. The burden of the pandemic on the overall psychological state of the world is growing, but so is the arsenal of tools to counter it. These and other issues will be discussed in the new webinar.

Aging and Dementias

March 24, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Dementias are among the most prevalent neurocognitive disorders presenting a unique set of clinical and societal challenges. We will review several major types of dementia: Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body dementia and its relationship to Parkinson's disease, frontotemporal dementia, vascular dementia, and others. For each of them we will discuss the underlying neurobiology, epidemiology, natural history, diagnosis, and cognitive characteristics. We will also discuss cognitive aging, as well as associated protective and risk factors.

Laterality, Tourette and ADHD

March 31, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

The ADHD diagnosis has become a fad and is often given too casually and inclusively. Conflation between two distinct classes of clinical phenomena, hyperactivity and exploratory behavior, is a common source of ADHD overdiagnosis. Inspired by early insights by Oliver Sacks, we examine the relationship between frontal-lobe syndromes, Tourette, and Parkinson's disease. This leads to a new understanding of Tourette syndrome and helps identify its distinct subtypes. These subtypes are caused, respectively, by predominant dysregulation in the left vs right fronto-striatal circuits, and result in the preponderance of tics vs excessive exploratory behaviors. We examine the difference between hyperactivity and excessive exploratory behavior, and the potential for diagnostic confusion between ADHD and Tourette if this difference is ignored.