

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.

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

When: November 2023.

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)

Creativity and Cognition

November 4 (Saturday), 2023, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Creativity is a complex construct involving multiple components. We will discuss the various components of creativity. Creativity is not a monolithic trait; there are many paths to creativity. Even the most innovative creative individual ahead of his or her society is a product of that society. We will discuss the relationship between individual creativity, cognition, and the host culture. In order to be recognized by society as creative, a scientific or artistic product has to be novel. But novelty alone is not sufficient; the product must also be relevant. We will discuss the relationship between creativity, novelty, and salience. The relationship between creativity and intelligence has intrigued psychologists for decades. We will discuss this relationship, as well as the limitations of current approaches – intelligence defined as IQ and creativity as performance on “divergent thinking” tests. The connection between creativity and psychopathology has intrigued scientists, clinicians, and the general public for years. We will discuss the evidence for and against this relationship, as well as the possible brain mechanisms behind it. Can creativity be enhanced? We will discuss some of the programs designed to enhance creativity, or at least its components and prerequisites. Is creativity the unique attribute of human cognition? This point of view may flatter our feeling of exceptionalism but rudimentary creativity may be present already in other species. We will review the evidence.

Traumatic Brain Injury

November 5 (Sunday), 2023, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is a highly prevalent condition sometimes referred to as a “silent epidemic.” In this webinar we will review various types of TBI (closed, open, blast); various causes and unique characteristics of motor vehicle accidents, workplace-related, military and sports TBI; various mechanisms of TBI (diffuse axonal injury, contre-coup, neurometabolic cascade); cognitive characteristics (particularly executive and memory impairment); recovery from TBI and long-term outcomes; and forensic issues commonly associated with TBI.

Executive Dysfunction in Brain Disorders

November 11 (Saturday), 2023, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Executive functions are the most fragile of all cognitive functions. They are affected in a wide range of neurological, psychiatric, neurodevelopmental, and neurogeriatric disorders. In this webinar we will examine how executive functions are affected in various dementias (including Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body dementia, and Frontotemporal dementia); traumatic brain injury, cerebrovascular disease, neuropsychiatric disorders (including schizophrenia and affective disorders), infectious encephalopathies, seizure disorders, and other clinical conditions, including viral encephalopathies, like neuro-COVID.

Tourette and ADHD: A new look at an old quandary

November 12 (Sunday), 2023, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

The ADHD diagnosis has acquired the status of 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 syndrome, and Parkinson's disease. This synthesis 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 frontostriatal systems, 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.

Executive Functions and the Frontal Lobes

November 26 (Sunday), 2023, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

Executive functions represent the highest level of cognitive control and involve goal formation, planning, mental flexibility, impulse control, working memory. Executive functions are mediated by the prefrontal cortex and related structures. In this webinar we will examine their cognitive composition, neural mechanisms, changes throughout the lifespan, and gender differences. We will also examine the role of executive functions in creativity and their relationship to intelligence.