

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: May - June 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)

Executive Functions and the Frontal Lobes

May 7, 2022, 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.

Executive Dysfunction in Brain Disorders

May 8, 2022, 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.

COVID-19 and Brain Dysfunction: Evolving Understanding

May 28, 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 affecting all of us. While it has been originally characterized as respiratory illness, a growing body of evidence suggests that the brain may also be affected. In this webinar we will discuss the concept of "neuro-COVID" and examine the emerging evidence of COVID-19 impact on the human brain and the multiple clinical neurological and neuropsychological manifestations of this impact. In particular, we will discuss the potential for long-term neurocognitive sequelae of neuro-COVID and the role of neuropsychology in addressing them. In addition, we will briefly review the impact of diseases caused by other coronaviruses (SARS, MERS) on the brain.

NEUROCOVID-19: Cognitive, Psychiatric, and Psychological Manifestations

May 29, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

COVID-19 can affect the brain of infected individuals, which may result in a wide range of neurocognitive and neuropsychiatric symptoms. It can also have a profound psychological and psychiatric impact on the general population. In this webinar we will further discuss the concept of "neuro-COVID" and examine 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 also review the emerging therapeutic approaches, global research and clinical initiatives, and how one can participate in them.

Long NEUROCOVID: What Has Been Learned

June 4, 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 its being a risk factor for later-life dementia. The burden of the pandemic on the overall psychological state of the world is growing, but so are the arsenal of tools to counter its effects. These and other issues will be discussed in the new webinar.

Aging and Dementias

June 5, 2022, 1 pm – 4:15 pm EST

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