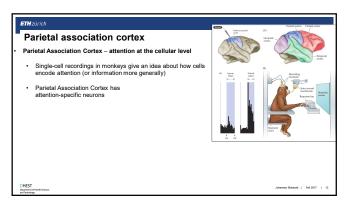
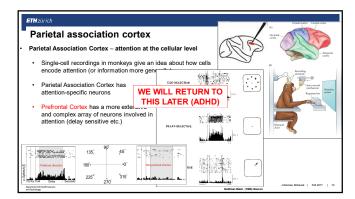
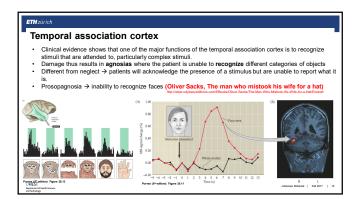
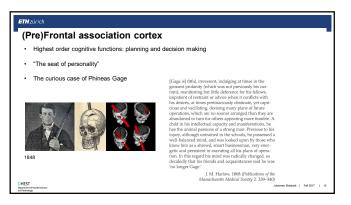


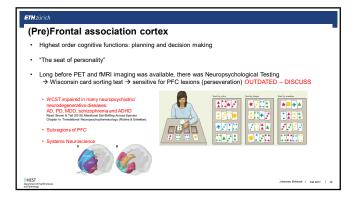
Parietal association cortex Damage to the parietal cortex & contralateral neglect syndrome Important: contralateral neglect syndrome is typically associated with damage to the right parietal cortex Why? Because language is predominantly processed in the left hemisphere, and only a bit of attention (right sided) is also localized in the left hemisphere. Thus, the right side deals with most of the attention processing for both left and right side of the bodylenvironment Therefore, if you loose your left parietal function (and thus lose right-sided attention), your right side can compensate. If right parietal function is gone, left side cannot compensate for

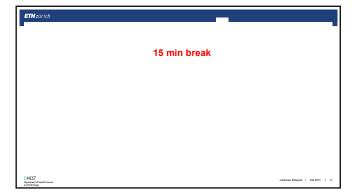




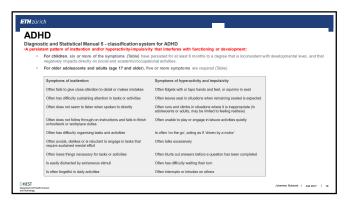


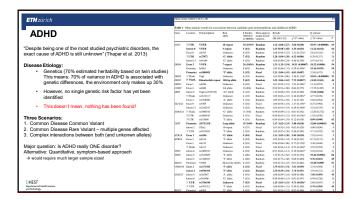












l	ETH zürich	
ľ	ADHD	
	Environmental Risk Factors (from Tarver et al, 2014)	
	Pre-natal smoking (both mother and father) Sould be confounded by underlying genetic factors small sample sizes, hard to find mothers who (admittedly) smoke during pregnancy	
	2) Premature birth/low birthweight: 3 ADHD is 4x more frequent in children born <26 weeks 5 Low birthweight seems to account for this, also kids born later with low birthweight are at increased risk (;	3x higher) for ADHD
	3) Diet – nutritional deficiencies detected in children with ADHD relative to controls → effect sizes are often small and not always reproducible – detection and quantification tricky → Cause and effect undear: is diet the cause of the deficiency, or is food metabolized differently in ADHD pi	vatients?
	 Early deprivation/neglect Romanian orphan study (Rutter et al., 2001), not clear how releavant this is concerning widespread ADH/ 	A in western society
	5) TV & video games, media → Jolin & Weller, 2011, Current Psychiatry Reports	
	6) Gene-environment interactions (epigenetics)	
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