

CHAPTER 15: NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDERS RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Why are between 70-88% of all people who sustain a head injury male?
- Depression is a significant predictor of stroke and Parkinson's Disease. Is this because depression is an integral component of both disorders?
- Physical activity, smoking, drinking moderate levels of alcohol and diets high in vitamins B6, B12 and folic acid all predict lower levels of Alzheimer's Disease. Is this a genuine protective effect, or a statistical artefact?
- Alzheimer's Disease has a significant inherited component – but what is it that is inherited in the disorder?
- Are there different genes linked to early and late-onset Alzheimer's Disease?
- Are psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations intrinsic to Parkinson's Disease, or are they effects of the medications used to treat the disorder?
- Can depression accelerate disease processes that cause atrophy of nerve cells in the brain (e.g. in disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases)?
- How does deep brain stimulation (DBS) in Parkinson's Disease have the effect of alleviating many of the physical symptoms of the disorder, and is it effective in alleviating the neurocognitive deficits in Parkinson's disease?
- What are the more effective means of treating memory deficits – memory aids (e.g. pagers, diaries etc.) or memory treatments (e.g. procedures for training better memory functioning)?
- How effective is errorless learning as a form of training neurocognitive deficits?