

I. Follow-up Program of Neurocognitive Long-term Effects of Tumors affecting the Central Nervous System

Pediatric Oncology,
Pediatric Neurology and
Children and Adolescent Mental Health

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL REINA SOFÍA, CÓRDOBA

Patients

- Patients with oncologic pathology before and at the end of cranial radiotherapy and/or intensive systemic chemotherapy and/or intrathecal chemotherapy
- Patients with associated psychopathology
- Patients with severe adaptive problems due to their disease

Methodology

Patients older than 6 years

- Clinical history and attention evaluation (D-2)
- Evaluation of cognitive functions (WISC-IV)
- Evaluations of emotional and behavioral disturbances (SENA)
- According to detected pathology
- Social environment and family intervention
- School intervention
- Neuropsychological rehabilitation (not available in USMIJ)
- Psychotherapeutic treatment
- Pharmacologic treatment

Patients younger than 6 years

- Clinical history and development evaluation (Batelle)
- Evaluations of emotional and behavioral disturbances (SENA)
- According to detected pathology
- Social environment and family intervention
- School intervention
- Neuropsychological rehabilitation (not available in USMIJ)
- Psychotherapeutic treatment
- Pharmacologic treatment

II. Research Group

Pediatric Oncology,
Pediatric Neurology and
Psychology Faculty

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Research Projects Related to Neurocognitive Long-term Effects in Pediatric Cancers

- Survivors of central nervous system tumors suffer more long term sequelae than other childhood cancers

Cerebellar contribution to cognition and affect is significant → damage in childhood may influence a wide range of psychological processes: impairments are noted in executive function, including planning and sequencing, and in visual–spatial function, expressive language, verbal memory and modulation of affect