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

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL REINA SOFÍA, CÓRDOBA
UNIVERSITY OF CÓRDOBA
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.