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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Problem Solving: Practical Examples and Additional Properties -- The Problem Solving Metaphor, Neuropsychology, and Executive Functioning -- Neuropsychological Constructs, Assumptions, and Executive Functioning: Revisiting Principles of Brain Organization -- Functional Domains, Unitary Constructs, and the Integrated Brain -- Large Scale Brain Systems -- The Application of Large Scale Brain Systems to Practical "EF" Behavior: Revisiting the Introductory Examples -- The Novelty -Routinization Principle of Brain Organization -- Clues to Understanding the Phylogeny of Behavioral Control -- Ways of Generating Behavior -- Movement, Thinking, Anticipation, and Banishing Executive Functioning -- The Four Steps of the Development of the Cognitive Control System -- Abolishing the Executive and the Mind-Body Problem -- Why Cognitive Control is an Expansion of Cortical-Cerebellar and Cortical-Basal Ganglia Motor Control Systems -- The Cerebro-Cerebellar Underpinning of Cognitive Control -- Structure and Function of the Cerebro-Cerebellar Circuitry System -- The Basal Ganglia Underpinning of Cognitive Control: The Fronto-

Striatal System -- Cognitive Control, Reward, and the Basal Ganglia -- Basal Ganglia Dynamics, Cognition, and Social Behavior -- Interim Summary -- How Well Do These Principles "FIT" Exceptional Cases? -- Why People Who Cannot Move Are Able to Think -- The Exceptionality of the Congenitally Blind -- The Exceptionality of Deafness -- Neuropsychological Testing and Neuropsychological Evaluation: Is There A Difference Between These Approaches? -- Missing Elements in the Neuropsychological Assessment of EF -- The Traditional Neuropsychological Assessment Paradigm -- The Motor Examination -- The Evaluation of Reward Preferences -- Summary, Conclusions, and Future Directions.

Sommario/riassunto

Executive functioning: we measure it, assess it, document its development in youth, track its decline in age, and use it as a basis for diagnoses, treatment planning, and -- of course -- theories. Could it be possible that science has spent decades chasing a cognitive phantom? Noting the lack of consensus concerning definition, component skills, and location within the brain, The Myth of Executive Functioning calls basic assumptions, prominent theories, commonly used test methods, and even the phrase executive functioning into question. The book's deceptively simple argument takes an evolutionary/neuroscience look at the cornerstones of cognitive organization, including memory, planning, decision-making, and adaptation to novel circumstances. From there, gaps are identified between systems of cognitive control and those behaviors that are evaluated in neuropsychological testing -- gaps that contribute to the disconnect between how science views mind and body, brain and behavior. The author's problem-solving metaphor places new emphasis on stimulus processing and on the relationship between movement and thought as he offers thought-provoking perspectives on: The limits of neuropsychological constructs. The components of adaptive thinking. The automatic aspects of problem solving. The left-brain/right-brain dichotomy. Problems with the domain approach to cognition. New paradigms for testing cognitive functioning. A controversial presentation with the potential to change clinical practice and training, The Myth of Executive Functioning will be read, debated, and learned from by neuropsychologists, clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, cognitive neuroscientists, and rehabilitation specialists.
