1. Record Nr. UNISALENTO991001052519707536

Autore	Bergman, Stefan
Titolo	Kernel functions and elliptic differential equations in mathematical physics / Stefan Bergman ; M. Schiffer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : Academic Press, 1953
ISBN	012090750X
Descrizione fisica	xii, 419 p. ; 23 cm
Collana	Pure and applied mathematics. A series of monographs & textbooks [Academic Press], 0079-8169 ; 4
Classificazione	AMS 35J
Altri autori (Persone)	Schiffer, Menahem
Disciplina	515.353
Soggetti	Elliptic equations and systems
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2.

Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991001585409707536
Autore	Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale
Titolo	Le dodici europe : i paesi della Comunità di fronte ai cambiamenti del 1989-1990 / ISPI, Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale ; a cura di Maurizio Ferrera
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bologna : Il mulino, [1991]
ISBN	8815031588
Descrizione fisica	192 p. ; 23 cm.
Collana	Cronache internazionali / ISPI
Altri autori (Persone)	Ferrera, Maurizio
Disciplina	327.1 341.2
Soggetti	Politica Internazionale Comunità economica europea 1989-1990
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910346742903321

Autore	Fregni Felipe
Titolo	NEUROTRAUMA: From Emergency Room to Back to Day-by-Day Life
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2019
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (96 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Medicine
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a nondegenerative, noncongenital insult to the brain from an external mechanical force, possibly leading to permanent or temporary impairment of cognitive, physical, and psychosocial functions, with an associated diminished or altered state of consciousness. The definition of TBI has not been consistent and tends to vary according to specialties and circumstances. The term brain injury is often used synonymously with head injury, which may not be associated with neurological deficits. The definition has also been problematic due to variations in inclusion criteria. Both American and Brazilian data indicate that more than 700,000 people suffer TBI annually, with 20% afflicted with moderate or severe TBI. According to this data, 80% of people who suffered mild TBI can return to work, whist only 20% of moderate, and 10% of victims of severe TBI can return to their daily routine. Cognitive rehabilitation, a clinical area encompassing interdisciplinary action aimed at recovery as well as compensation of cognitive functions, altered as a result of cerebral injury, is extremely important for these individuals. The aim of a cognitive and motor rehabilitation program is to recover an individual's ability to process, interpret and respond appropriately to environmental inputs, as well as to create strategies and procedures to compensate for lost functions that are necessary in familial, social, educational and occupational relationships. In general, the cognitive rehabilitation programs tend to focus on specific cognitive domains, such as

memory, motor, language and executive functions. By contrast, the focus of compensatory training procedures is generally on making environmental adaptations and changes to provide grater autonomy for patients. Successful cognitive rehabilitation programs are those whose aim is both recovery and compensation based on an integrated and interdisciplinary approach. The purpose of this Research Topic is to review the basic concepts related to TBI, including mechanisms of injury, severity levels of TBI, the most common findings in mild, moderate and severe TBI survivors, and the most cognitive and motor impairments following TBI, and also to discuss the strategies used to handle patients post-TBI. Within this context, the importance of an interdisciplinary rehabilitation for TBI is underlined.