

To evaluate the influence of cognitive functions on the rehabilitation process (iCOR)



Background: Cognitive deficits, such as impairments in attention, memory and executive functioning, are frequent consequences of congenital and acquired brain injuries. These impairments affect not only functions of daily life but also interfere with the acquisition of new skills, such as during rehabilitation. Furthermore, cognitive deficits are an important factor to be considered in effectiveness studies, for example as inclusion criteria or as a predictive factor.

Goal

- To assess recovery and long-term outcome of intellectual abilities for specific groups of children after congenital and acquired brain injuries (such as Cerebral Palsy, TBI, stroke or brain tumor).
- To evaluate the influence of a cognitive learning intervention in children with congenital or acquired brain injury.
- To validate prospectively two different intelligence tests which can be applied to children of various ages.
- To investigate the influence of cognitive function on the rehabilitation process, which can be considered a motor learning process and therefore is likely to require a certain level of cognition.

Project onset

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Project members

- Karin Birrer
- Carla Raselli
- Huub van Hedel

Cooperating partners

- Institute of Neuropsychology, University of Zurich

Sponsor

- Mäxi Stiftung