

Index

- AAIDD. *See* American Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
- ABA. *See* applied behavioral analysis
- ACA. *See* anterior cerebral arteries
- academic outcomes
 with epilepsy, 193
 with FASD, 86
 with LBW/preterm birth, 7–10
 prevention strategies for, 8–9
 special education services, 8
 with LD
 for basic academic skills, 118
 for complex academic skills, 118
 with pediatric cancer, 171
 with PHIV, 214–215
 with SBM, 28
 clinical treatment practices for, 37
 IEPs and, 33–34, 35
 intervention strategies for, 35
 neuropsychological evaluations of, 32–33
- acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), 210
- activities of daily living (ADL), with HIV, 213
- acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), 162
 intellectual functioning with, 170
- acute myeloid leukemia (AML), 162
- AD. *See* Alzheimer's disease
- ADA. *See* Americans with Disabilities Act
- ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA) (2008), 54, 117
- adaptive functioning
 with FASD, 86–87
 with PHIV, 215
- ADDM Network. *See* Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network
- ADHD. *See* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- ADL. *See* activities of daily living
- adolescence. *See also* pediatric cancer; pediatric HIV; pediatric ischemic stroke
 ADHD during, 94
 HIV and, 215–216
- behavioral and emotional functioning, 216
- cognitive functioning, 215–216
- HAND, 217–219
- intellectual disability syndromes
 during, 73
 MS in, 234–235
 SBM during, 30
 TBI and, behavioral and emotional outcomes with, 145
- ADT. *See* androgen deprivation therapy
- adult care, transition to
 with ASD, 54–55
 for college and university attendance, 54
 for employment, 54–55
 for independent living skills, 55
- in epilepsy treatment, 203
- with intellectual disability syndromes, 73–74
- with LD, 130
- RD, 123
- after pediatric TBI, 145–146
- with SBM, 38
- adult patients with cancer. *See* cancers
- AEDs. *See* antiepileptic drugs
- African Americans, SBM among, 24
- age
 intellectual disability syndromes by, 73–74
 maternal, DS and, 65
 MS and, age of onset for, 228
- aging. *See also* adult care
 HIV and, 212, 217
- AIDS. *See* acquired immune deficiency syndrome
- AIM program. *See* Attention Intervention and Management program
- alcohol-related birth defects (ARBD), 79
- alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND), 79
- alemtuzumab, 237
- ALL. *See* acute lymphocytic leukemia
- all-cause dementia, 269
- Alzheimer's disease (AD), 268, 269–271
- behavioral features, 272
- clinical features, 273
- neuropsychological features, 272
- American Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD), 61
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (1990), 54, 117
- AML. *See* acute myeloid leukemia
- androgen deprivation therapy (ADT), 165–167
- anticipatory guidance, 37
- antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), 186, 201–202, 204
- antiretroviral (ARV) treatments, 210, 220. *See also* combination antiretroviral therapy
- anxiety, cancer and, 175
- anxiety disorder, 45, 235
- aphasia, 256
- applied behavioral analysis (ABA), 51–52
- aptitude-achievement discrepancy model, 127
- ARBD. *See* alcohol-related birth defects
- ARND. *See* alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder
- arteriovenous malformation (AVM), 247
- ARV treatments. *See* antiretroviral treatments
- ASD. *See* autism spectrum disorders
- Asian populations, SBM among, 24
- ATN. *See* Autism Treatment Network
- atomoxetine, 101
- atrial fibrillation, 249
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 assessment of
 CPTs, 99–100
 EF, 100
 multi-informant, 99–100
 through rating scales, 99–100
 CBT for, 105–106
 group metacognitive therapy, 105–106
 individual, 105

Index

- comorbid psychiatric disorders, 95
 CD, 9, 95
 MDD, 95
 ODD, 9, 95
 DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, 93
 employment outcomes with, 94
 epidemiology, 93–94
 gender distribution, 94
 by race, 94
 epilepsy and, 192–193, 195
 etiology, 107
 functioning domains with, 94–95
 during adolescence, 94
 during childhood, 94
 intervention strategies, 101–107
 academic, 103
 BPT, 103–104
 classroom-based, 102–103
 cognitive training, 106–107
 organizational skills, 104–105
 pharmacological, 101–102
 physical activity, 107
 school-based, 102–103
 self-regulatory, 103
 skill-based, 104
 LBW/preterm birth and, 9
 PAE and, 86–87
 pathophysiology, 95–97
 brain development, 96–97
 through fMRI imaging, 96–97
 heritability factors, 95–96
 phenotype, 97
 pediatric ischemic stroke and, 253
 SBM and, 26
 subtypes, 93
 attention deficits
 with ASD, 50
 with DS, 65–66
 with epilepsy, 192–193
 with FASD, 84–85
 iFC and, 5
 LBW/preterm birth and, 5–7
 with MS, 234
 with pediatric, 170
 with SBM, 25–26
 intervention strategies, 33–34
 neuropsychological evaluations of, 31
 with stroke, pediatric ischemic stroke, 253
 top-down abilities, 26
 Attention Intervention and Management (AIM) program, 152–153
 Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network, 46
 autism spectrum disorders (ASD)
 ADHD and, 45
 adult care practices, transition to, 54–55
 for college and university attendance, 54
 for employment, 54–55
 for independent living skills, 55
 under Americans with Disabilities Act, 54
 anxiety disorder and, 45
 clinical features, 45–46
 clinical practices, 56
 future research on, 57
 pharmacological interventions, 55–57
 clinical presentation, 47–51
 attentional deficits, 50
 brain development, 48
 cognitive function, 49
 EF deficits, 50
 language skills development, 49–50
 megencephaly, 48
 memory impairment, 50–51
 motor function impairments, 51
 social interaction issues, 9–10, 47
 diagnostic criteria, 45, 48–49
 by CDC, 47
 in DSM-5, 45, 46
 with fMRI, 48
 testing instruments in, 48–49
 epidemiology, 46–47
 ADDM Network, 46
 prevalence rates, 46
 intervention approaches, for
 children, 51–54
 ABA, 51–52
 Early Social Interaction Project, 53
 ESDM, 52–53
 NDBI, 52
 PRT, 52
 LBW/preterm birth and, 9–10
 mood disorder and, 45
 pathophysiology, 46–47
 genetic factors, 46
 pharmacological interventions, 55–57
 Autism Treatment Network (ATN), 56
 AVM. *See* arteriovenous malformation
 Bayley Scales of Infant Development, 219–220
 Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF) scores, 7
 behavioral parent training (BPT), 103–104
 behavioral variant Frontotemporal Dementia (bvFTD), 268, 273
 behavioral features, 272
 clinical features, 273
 neuropsychological features, 272
 specific assessment considerations, 279
 biomarkers, in dementia, 269, 282
 birth defects. *See also* spina bifida
 myelomeningocele
 prevalence rates for, 24
 by race, 24
 BPT. *See* behavioral parent training
 brain attack, 259. *See also* stroke
 brain development
 with ADHD, 96–97
 with ASD, 48
 with HIV, 212
 LBW/preterm birth and, 4
 LD and, 120
 with SBM, 31
 white matter development, with megencephaly, 48
 Brief Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological Tests (BRB), 236
 BRIEF scores. *See* Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function scores
 bvFTD. *See* behavioral variant Frontotemporal Dementia
 cancer-related cognitive impairment (CRCI), 163–164
 cancers. *See also* pediatric cancer
 ALL, 162
 intellectual functioning with, 170
 AML, 162
 anxiety and, 175
 assessment recommendations, 177
 clinical manifestations, 166–167
 clinical practice implications, 168
 CLL, 162
 CML, 162
 CNS tumors, 162
 surgical interventions for, 163–164
 depression and, 175
 diagnosis rates, 162
 interventions for, 175–177
 CBT, 175
 future research on, 177–179
 neuropsychological, 176–177
 pharmacological, 175–176
 liquid tumors, 162
 neuroanatomical correlates, 166–167
 neuropsychological functioning, 172–173
 assessment tests, 172
 genotype associations, 173
 prevalence rates, 162

Index

- cancer (cont.)
 prevention strategies, 170
 solid tumors, 162
 treatment factors, functioning
 influenced by, 163–170
 chemotherapy, 164
 CRCL, 163–164
 CRT, 163–164
 endocrine therapy, 165–168
 hormonal therapy, 165–168
 HSCT, 164–165
 radiation therapy, 165
 SES as factor in, 169
 cART therapy. *See* combination
 antiretroviral therapy
 CAS. *See* Cognitive Assessment System
 CBT. *See* cognitive behavioral therapy
 CD. *See* conduct disorder
 Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
 ASD diagnostic criteria, 47
 FASD estimates, 80
 intellectual disability rates, 61–62
 central nervous system (CNS) tumors,
 162
 surgical interventions, 163
 cerebral atrophy, 254
 cerebral palsy (CP), 3
 cerebral sinovenous thrombosis
 (CSVT), 244
 ischemic stroke, 244
 cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD),
 247, 248, 254
 cerebral vascular accident, epilepsy
 and, 188
 chemoprotectants, 169
 chemotherapy, 164
 Chiari-II malformation, 25
 Chicago Multiscale Depression
 Inventory, 262
 children. *See* infants and children
 cholesterol level management, 249
 chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL),
 162
 chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), 162
 chronic traumatic encephalopathy
 (CTE), 146–147
 CIFASD. *See* Collaborative Initiative
 on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum
 Disorders
 CIS. *See* clinically isolated syndrome
 clinically isolated syndrome (CIS), 233
 CLL. *See* chronic lymphocytic
 leukemia
 CML. *See* chronic myeloid leukemia
 CNS tumors, 162
 “cocktail party syndrome,” 32
 Cognitive Assessment System (CAS),
 31
 cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)
 for ADHD, 105–106
 group metacognitive therapy,
 105–106
 individual, 105
 in cancer interventions, 175
 for epilepsy, 202–203
 cognitive function
 with ASD, 49
 with FASD, 81–87
 academic outcomes, 86
 EF, 84–85
 language skills development,
 85
 learning impairments, 85–86
 memory impairments, 85–86
 with HIV, 212–213
 in adolescence, 215–216
 LBW/preterm birth, 5
 metacognition, 26
 with MS, 234–235
 in adults, 234
 attention deficits, 234
 in children and adolescents,
 234–235
 EF, 235
 language skills development,
 234–235
 memory deficits, 234
 with PHIV, 213–215
 with stroke, 263–263
 pediatric ischemic, 257–258
 with TBI, 141, 142–144
 cognitive rehabilitation
 for HAND, 221
 for MS, 238–239
 cognitive reserve, 212
 Cogstate program, for pediatric cancer
 assessment, 178–179
 Collaborative Initiative on Fetal
 Alcohol Spectrum Disorders
 (CIFASD), 84
 combination antiretroviral (cART)
 therapy, 212, 217, 220
 for HAND, 220–221
 Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken
 Language, 32
 conduct disorder (CD), 9, 95
 continuous performance tests (CPTs),
 99–100
 corticosteroids, 237
 CP. *See* cerebral palsy
 CPTs. *See* continuous performance
 tests
 cranial radiation therapy (CRT),
 163–164
 for pediatric cancer, use limitations
 in, 169
 CRCL. *See* cancer-related cognitive
 impairment
 CRT. *See* cranial radiation therapy
 CSVD. *See* cerebral small vessel disease
 CSV. *See* cerebral sinovenous
 thrombosis
 CTE. *See* chronic traumatic
 encephalopathy
 culture, epilepsy considerations
 influenced by, 197
 neuropsychological assessment of,
 200
 daclizumab, 237
 DAI. *See* diffuse axonal injury
 DART. *See* Dual Attention to Response
 Task
 delayed onset dementia, 275
 dementia
 AD, 268, 269–271
 behavioral features, 272
 clinical features, 273
 neuropsychological features, 272
 all-cause, 269
 assessment strategies
 comprehensive, 278–279
 neuropsychological, 276–277
 normative considerations in, 279
 screening tests, 277–278
 serial, 279
 specific considerations in,
 279–280
 test design for, 282
 utility of, 282
 bvFTD, 268, 273
 behavioral features, 272
 clinical features, 273
 neuropsychological features, 272
 specific assessment
 considerations, 279
 causes of, 270
 common causes of, 268
 comprehensive assessment of,
 278–279
 definitions, 268
 diagnostic criteria, 268–269
 biomarkers in, 269, 282
 clinical overview, 281
 NCDs, 268–269
 epidemiology of, 271
 with epilepsy, 194–195
 frontotemporal, 270
 interventions for, 280–282
 clinical overview, 281
 non-pharmacological, 280–281
 pharmacological, 280
 LBD, 268, 270, 271–273
 behavioral features, 272
 clinical features, 273
 neuropsychological features, 272
 specific assessment
 considerations, 279–280
 neuroimaging in, 277
 prevention strategies, 275

- risk factors, 273–274
 support factors for, 275–276
 for delayed onset, 275
 limited, 276
 from TBI, 146–147
 CTE, 146–147
 unsupported factors for, 276
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies. *See* Lewy Body Disease
- depression
 cancer and, 175
 Chicago Multiscale Depression Inventory, 262
 with MS, 235
 stroke and, 262
- developmental MD, 121
- diabetes, management of, 249
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition* (DSM-5)
 ADHD diagnostic criteria, 93
 ASD, 45, 46
 intellectual disability, 61, 63
 LD diagnostic criteria, 117–119
 for basic academic skills, 118
 for complex academic skills, 118
 IQ levels in, 118–119, 127
- diet and nutrition
 ketogenic, 202
 stroke prevention and, 249
- diffuse axonal injury (DAI), 140
- diffuse TBI, 140
- dimethyl fumarate, 237
- Donepezil, 173–174
- Down syndrome (DS), 64–66
 attention deficits with, 65–66
 epidemiology, 64–65
 etiology, 64–65
 chromosome 21 overexpression, 64–65
 maternal age, 65
 race and ethnicity factors, 65
 language development and, 65–66
 medical comorbidities, 65
 motor function and, 65–66
 neurobehavioral profile, 65–66
 neurological basis, 66
 phenotype, 65
 prevalence rates, 64–65
 survival prognosis, 66
- DS. *See* Down syndrome
- DSM-5. *See* *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition*
- Dual Attention to Response Task (DART), 31
- dyslexia. *See also* reading disorder
 heritability of, 120
- Early Social Interaction Project, 53
- Early Start Denver Model (ESDM), 52–53
- Education for All Handicapped Children Act (1975), 116
- education services. *See* special education services
- EF. *See* executive functioning
- ELBW. *See* extremely low birth weight
- employment outcomes
 with ADHD, 94
 with ASD, 54–55
- endocrine therapy, 165–168
- endoscopic third ventriculostomy with choroid plexus cauterization (ETV/CPC), 38–39
- EP birth. *See* extremely preterm birth
- epilepsy
 ADHD and, 192–193, 195
 in adults
 cognitive manifestations, 193–195
 psychoclinical features, 193–195
 assessment techniques, 188
 behavioral manifestations of, 192
 cerebral vascular accident and, 188
 in children
 cognitive manifestations, 188–193
 psychosocial features, 195
 clinical practice implications, 205–206
 cognitive manifestations of, 188–195
 academic outcomes, 193
 attention deficits, 192–193
 EF deficits, 193
 memory deficits, 193
 cultural considerations across lifespan, 197
 neuropsychological assessment of, 200
 defined, 186
 dementia with, 194–195
 EF and, 193
 neuropsychological assessment of, 201
 ischemic stroke and, 188
 longer-term outcomes with, 197
 longitudinal development studies, 197
 medically refractory, 192
 memory functions and, 193
 neuropsychological assessment of, 200–201
 mental health disorders with, 202–203
 neuropsychological aspects of, 189–191
 neuropsychological assessment of, 199–201
 cultural considerations, 200
 for EF, 201
- ILAE Neuropsychology Task Force, 199–200, 204, 205–206
 for intellectual functioning, 200
 language skills, 200
 for memory, 200–201
 new-onset, 194
 prevalence rates, 186–187
 prevention strategies, 187
 early, 187
 against infection, 187
 PTE, 187–188
 seizures, 186
 PNES, 197–199
 after TBI, 187–188
 treatment strategies, 201–202
 with AEDs, 186, 201–202, 204
 with CBT, 202–203
 through ketogenic diet, 202
 transition to adult care, 203
 VNS, 202
- ESDM. *See* Early Start Denver Model
- ETV/CPC. *See* endoscopic third ventriculostomy with choroid plexus cauterization
- executive functioning (EF)
 with ADHD, 100
 with ASD, 50
 BRIEF scores, 7
 epilepsy and, 193
 neuropsychological assessment of, 201
 with FASD, 84–85
 with HIV, 212–213
 LBW/preterm birth and, 5–7
 with MS, 235
 neuroanatomical correlates of, 7
 with pediatric cancer, 170
 with SBM, 26–27
 clinical treatment practices for, 37
 intervention strategies for, 34
 neuropsychological evaluations of, 31
 with stroke, 257–257
 pediatric ischemic stroke, 253
- Expanded Disability Status Scale, 233–234
- extremely low birth weight (ELBW), 2
- extremely preterm (EP) birth, 2
- facilitative intervention training (FIT), 106–107
- families, functioning skills for, with SBM, 29–30
 clinical manifestations, 29–30
 interprofessional team partnering with, 36–37
 intervention strategies for, 35–36
 neuropsychological evaluations of, 33
 SES factors, 29–30

Index

- families, TBI and, psychosocial outcomes for, 145
 FAS. *See* fetal alcohol syndrome
 FASD. *See* fetal alcohol spectrum disorders
 fatigue, with MS, 235
 females. *See* women
 fertility treatments, preterm birth rates and, 2
 fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD)
 ARBD, 79
 ARND, 79
 behavioral functioning, 87
 neuroanatomical correlates, 82–83
 CDC estimates, 80
 during childhood, 82–83
 clinical care practices, 89–90
 cognitive impairments, 81–87
 academic outcomes, 86
 EF, 84–85
 language skills development, 85
 learning impairments, 85–86
 memory impairments, 85–86
 defined, 79
 diagnostic criteria, 79
 epidemiology, 80
 FAS, 79
 pFAS, 79
 interventions, 88–89
 future directions for, 90
 non-pharmacological, 88–89
 pharmacological, 88
 neuropsychological impairments, 81–87
 adaptive functioning, 86–87
 assessments of, 87
 attentional difficulties, 84–85
 CIFASD program, 84
 intellectual disability, 82–84
 motor function, 86
 visual-spatial processing, 85
 NIAAA guidelines, 79
 PAE, 79, 81
 ADHD and, 86–87
 ND-PAE, 79–80
 pathophysiology, 80
 prevention strategies, 80–81
 UPPSs, 81
 psychopathology with, 87
 psychosocial functioning, 87
 fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), 79
 pFAS, 79
 fingolimod, 237
 FIT. *See* facilitative intervention training
 Flair MRI, 247–248
 fMRI. *See* functional magnetic resonance imaging
 focal TBI, 140
 Fragile X syndrome (FXS), 66–67
 ADHD and, 66
 ASD and, 66
 comorbidities, 66
 epidemiology, 66
 etiology, 66
 gender factors, 67
 long-term prognosis, 67
 neurobehavioral profile, 67
 neurological basis, 67
 phenotype, 66
 prevalence, 66
 frontotemporal dementia, 270
 Full Scale IQ (FSIQ), 68
 functional adaptation, with SBM, 30
 intervention strategies for, 36
 neuropsychological evaluations of, 33
 functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
 for ADHD, 96–97
 for ASD diagnosis, 48
 FXS. *See* Fragile X syndrome
 gender. *See also* males; women
 ADHD and, 94
 FXS and, 67
 long-term prognosis by, 67
 MS and, 228
 glatiramer acetate, 237
 glucocorticoids, 168–169
 goal-setting. *See* metacognition
 Gordon Diagnostic System, 31
 group metacognitive therapy, 105–106
 HAND. *See* HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders
 health-related quality of life (HRQoL)
 with HIV, 213, 217
 with SBM, 29
 hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT), 164–165
 hemispatial neglect, 256
 hemorrhagic stroke, 244, 247
 Hispanic populations, SBM among, 24
 HIV. *See* human immunodeficiency virus
 HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND), 211, 212
 in adolescents, 217–219
 in adults, 217
 cART and, 220–221
 in children, 217–219
 cognitive rehabilitation, 221
 development of, 216–217
 hormonal therapy, 165–168
 HRQoL. *See* health-related quality of life
 HSCT. *See* hematopoietic stem cell transplant
 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). *See also* HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders;
 pediatric HIV
 in adolescence, 215–216
 behavioral and emotional functioning, 216
 cognitive functioning, 215–216
 HAND, 217–219
 adults with
 evidence-based guidelines, 221
 HAND, 217
 aging and, 212, 217
 AIDS and, 210
 clinical manifestation, 212–216, 222
 ADLs, 213
 behavioral function, 213
 cognitive function, 212–213
 EF, 212–213
 emotional functioning, 213
 motor function, 213
 cognitive functioning with, 212–213
 in adolescence, 215–216
 in infants and children, 213–215
 cognitive reserve, 212
 development history for, 210
 epidemiology, 211–212
 UNAIDS projections, 211
 HRQoL with, 213, 217
 interventions for, 210–211
 longitudinal development, 216–223
 mood disorders with, 213
 neuropsychological development, 216–223. *See also* HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders
 assessment methods, 219–220
 pathophysiology, 211–212
 brain development, 212
 CNS damage, 211. *See also* HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders
 in perinatal acquisition, 211–212
 prevalence rates, 211
 prevention, 212
 research on, 210–211
 treatment strategies
 ARV, 210, 220
 cART, 212, 217, 220–221
 evidence-based guidelines, 223
 hybrid models, for LD testing, 128
 hydrocephalus, 25
 hypercholesterolemia, 249
 hyperfractionation, 169
 ICD-10. *See* International Classification of Diseases

Index

- IEP. *See* individualized education program
- iFC. *See* intrinsic functional connectivity
- ILAE Neuropsychology Task Force, 199–200, 204, 205–206
- individualized education program (IEP), 33–34, 35
 development strategies for, 116
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (1990), 116
- infants and children. *See also* pediatric cancer; pediatric HIV; pediatric ischemic stroke
- ADHD in, 94
- ASD and, intervention approaches for, 51–54
- ABA, 51–52
- Early Social Interaction Project, 53
- ESDM, 52–53
- NDBI, 52
- PRT, 52
- epilepsy in
- cognitive manifestations, 188–193
- psychosocial features, 195
- FASD during, 82–83
- intellectual disability syndromes
- from environmental exposure, 63–64
- from infants to preschool age, 73
- during school age, 73
- MS in, 230
- WISC-V, 31
- intellectual disability syndromes. *See also* Down syndrome; Fragile X syndrome; Williams Syndrome
- during adolescence, 73
- adult care with, transition to, 73–74
- assessment considerations, 73
- by age, 73–74
- behavior observation, 73
- sensory and motor conditions, 73
- in childhood
- from environmental exposure, 63–64
- from infants to preschool age, 73
- school age, 73
- clinical manifestations, 69
- defined, 61
- diagnostic criteria
- AAIDD, 61
- classification systems, 62–63
- DSM-5, 61, 63
- dual, 73
- ICD-10, 61, 63
- epidemiology, 61–62
- etiology, 62–64
- environmental exposure, during
- childhood, 63–64
- genetic disorders, 63
- LBW/preterm birth, 63
- prenatal risk factors, 63
- from TBI, 63, 64
- with FASD, 82–84
- interventions for, 71–73
- resources for, 74
- neuropsychological assessment, 68–71
- PKU, 64
- prevalence for, 61–62
- CDC estimates, 61–62
- prevention strategies, 64
- treatment strategies, 71–72
- intellectual functioning
- with ALL, 170
- with epilepsy, 200
- with pediatric cancer, 170
- with pediatric ischemic stroke, 250–252
- intelligence quotient (IQ)
- FSIQ, 68
- LBW/preterm birth and, 5
- with LD, 118–119, 127
- International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10), intellectual disability diagnosis, 61, 63
- intra-individual differences model, 126–127
- intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), LBW/preterm birth and, 2
- intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC), 5
- IQ. *See* intelligence quotient
- ischemic stroke, 188
- CSVT, 244
- IUGR. *See* intrauterine growth restriction
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 211
- Kanner, Leo, 48
- Kaufman Test of Educational Achievement-Third Edition, 32
- ketogenic diet, 202
- language skills
- with ASD, 49–50
- “cocktail party syndrome,” 32
- Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language, 32
- with DS, 65–66
- with epilepsy, 200
- with FASD, 85
- with MS, 234–235
- with pediatric ischemic stroke, 252
- with PHIV, 214–215
- with SBM, 27
- intervention strategies for, 34
- neuropsychological evaluations of, 31–32
- late preterm (LP) birth, 2
- LBD. *See* Lewy Body Disease
- LBW. *See* low birth weight
- learning disabilities (LD). *See also* academic outcomes
- definitions, 116–117
- under ADA/ADAAA, 117
- IEP development strategies
- influenced by, 116
- NJCLD guidelines, 116
- under RSA, 116
- unexpected underachievement as core aspect in, 130–131
- DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, 117–119
- for basic academic skills, 118
- for complex academic skills, 118
- IQ levels in, 118–119, 127
- under Education for All
- Handicapped Children Act, 116
- epidemiology, 119–122
- etiology, 119–122
- under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 116
- intervention/prevention strategies, 122–125, 129–130
- for adults, 130
- for MD, 129
- for RD, 122–124, 129
- LBW/preterm birth and, 7–10
- ADHD, 9
- diagnostic evaluations of, 14–15
- prevention strategies, 8–9
- special education services, 8
- MD, 120–121
- comorbidity with, 121
- developmental, 121
- genetic risk factors, 121
- intervention strategies, 129
- prevalence rates, 120–121
- pathophysiology, 119–122
- RD, 119–120
- brain development and, 120
- comorbidities with, 119–120
- intervention/prevention strategies, 122–124, 129
- meta-analysis of adults with, 123
- prevalence rates, 119
- risk factors for, 120
- testing for, limitations in, 125–130
- aptitude-achievement discrepancy model, 127
- discrepancy approaches, 129
- future strategies for, 130–133
- hybrid models, 128

Index

- learning disabilities (LD). (cont.)
 intra-individual differences
 model, 126–127
 low achievement model, 126
 regression to the mean model,
 127–128
 RTI model, 128
 learning skills. *See also* academic
 outcomes
 with FASD, 85–86
 non-verbal, 86
 verbal, 85
 with pediatric ischemic stroke, 253
 lesions
 with MS, 229
 with stroke, 254
 leukemias. *See specific leukemias*
 Lewy Body Disease (LBD), 268, 270,
 271–273
 behavioral features, 272
 clinical features, 273
 neuropsychological features, 272
 specific assessment considerations,
 279–280
 liquid tumors, 162
 low achievement model, 126
 low birth weight (LBW)
 academic outcome issues with, 7–10
 prevention strategies for, 8–9
 special education services, 8
 ASD and, social issues as result of,
 9–10
 classifications, 2
 decline of, 2–3
 defined, 2
 developmental disorders
 ADHD, 9
 ASD and, 9–10
 diagnosis of, 11
 interventions for, 11–13
 personality issues, 10–13
 ELBW, 2
 emotional issues and, 10
 epidemiology, 2–16
 intellectual disability and, 63
 LBW, 2
 learning disabilities and, 7–10
 ADHD, 9
 diagnostic evaluations of, 14–15
 prevention strategies, 8–9
 special education services, 8
 mortality rates, 3
 neurodevelopmental complications,
 3, 4, 14–16
 attention issues, 5–7
 brain development, 4
 cognitive ability, 5
 CP, 3
 diagnostic evaluations of, 14–15
 EF deficits, 5–7
 IQ, 5
 long-term, 4–16
 PVL, 3
 visuomotor skills, 7
 pathophysiology, 2–16
 personality issues, 10–13
 corrected age evaluations, 10–11
 prevalence rates for, 2
 prevention strategies, 3
 risk factors for, 2
 WHO demographics for, 2
 LP birth. *See* late preterm birth
 MACFIMS. *See* Minimal Assessment
 of Cognitive Function in MS
 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 Flair, 247–248
 fMRI
 for ADHD, 96–97
 for ASD diagnosis, 48
 Major and Mild Neurocognitive
 Disorders (NCDs), 268–269
 major depressive disorder (MDD), 95
 males
 ADHD in, 94
 with FXS, 67
 math disorder (MD), 120–121
 comorbidity with, 121
 developmental, 121
 genetic risk factors, 121
 intervention strategies, 129
 prevalence rates, 120–121
 MCA. *See* middle cerebral arteries
 MD. *See* math disorder
 MDD. *See* major depressive disorder
 medically refractory epilepsy, 192
 megencephaly, 48
 memory
 with ASD, 50–51
 recall ability, 51
 epilepsy and, 193
 neuropsychological assessment of,
 200–201
 with FASD, 85–86
 non-verbal learning, 86
 verbal learning, 85
 with MS, 234
 with pediatric cancer, 170, 171
 with PHIV, 214
 prospective, 27
 retrospective, 27
 with SBM, 27
 intervention strategies for, 34–35
 neuropsychological evaluations
 of, 32
 with stroke, 257
 pediatric ischemic stroke, 253
 working, 27
 mental retardation, 61. *See also*
 intellectual disability
 metacognition, 26
 methylphenidate, 173
 middle cerebral arteries (MCA), 254
 mild TBI, 139, 140
 assessment following, 147
 clinical characteristics, 142
 clinical implications, 153–154
 intervention strategies, 150–151
 Minimal Assessment of Cognitive
 Function in MS (MACFIMS),
 236
 mitoxantrone, 237–238
 MITP. *See* Mother-Infant Transaction
 Program
 moderately preterm (MP) birth, 2
 moderate-severe TBI, 142
 AIM program, 152–153
 assessment following, 147–148
 clinical implications, 154
 intervention strategies, 151–153
 pharmacological interventions for,
 153
 mood disorders, 45. *See also* anxiety
 disorder; depression
 with HIV, 213
 with MS, 235
 mortality rates
 LBW/preterm birth, 3
 SBM, 25
 mosaic trisomy, 64–65
 Mother-Infant Transaction Program
 (MITP), 12
 motor function
 with ASD, 51
 with DS, 65–66
 with FASD, 86
 with HIV, 213
 with intellectual disability
 syndromes, 73
 LBW/preterm birth and, 7
 with pediatric cancer, 170
 with pediatric ischemic stroke,
 252–253
 with SBM, 28
 intervention strategies for, 35
 neuropsychological evaluations
 of, 32
 MP birth. *See* moderately preterm
 birth
 MRI. *See* magnetic resonance imaging
 multiple sclerosis (MS)
 clinical manifestations, 230–235
 in children, 230
 CIS, 233
 clinical practice implications,
 239
 cognitive functioning, 234–235
 in adults, 234
 attention deficits, 234

- in children and adolescents, 234–235
 EF, 235
 language skills development, 234–235
 memory deficits, 234
 disease course, 233–234
 epidemiology, 228–229
 age of onset, 228
 by gender, 228
 by race, 228
 etiology, 229
 future research on, 239–240
 interventions, 237–239
 cognitive rehabilitation, 238–239
 with corticosteroids, 237
 pharmacological, 238
 neuropsychological assessment, 235–236
 BNBC, 236
 BRB, 236
 MACFIMS, 236
 MS Society Neuropsychological Core Battery, 237
 pathophysiology, 228–229
 lesions, 229
 pediatric, 229
 prevention strategies, 229–230
 psychosocial impact, 235
 anxiety disorders, 235
 depression, 235
 fatigue, 235
 mood disorders, 235
- natalizumab, 237
 National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN), 177
 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 79
 National Joint Committee on Learning Disabilities (NJCLD), 116
 Naturalistic, Developmental Behavioral Interventions (NBDI), 52
 NCCN. *See* National Comprehensive Cancer Network
 NCDs. *See* Major and Mild Neurocognitive Disorders
 ND-PAE. *See* neurobehavioral disorder associated with prenatal alcohol exposure
 neonates. *See* infants and children; low birth weight; preterm birth
 neurobehavioral disorder associated with prenatal alcohol exposure (ND-PAE), 79–80
 neuroimaging. *See also* functional magnetic resonance imaging for dementia, 277
- neuropsychological functioning,
 learning skills, 253. *See also* perinatal stroke
 new-onset epilepsy, 194
 NIAAA. *See* National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
 NJCLD. *See* National Joint Committee on Learning Disabilities
 non-verbal learning, with FASD, 86
 nutrition. *See* diet and nutrition
- obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 249
 oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), 9, 95
 OSA. *See* obstructive sleep apnea
- PAE. *See* prenatal alcohol exposure
 partial fetal alcohol syndrome (pFAS), 79
 PBRT. *See* photon beam radiation therapy
 PCA. *See* posterior cerebral arteries
 pediatric cancer. *See also specific cancers*
 assessment strategies, 173
 Cogstate program, 178–179
 behavioral functioning, 171–172
 clinical manifestations, 166–167
 clinical practice implications, 168
 emotional functioning, 171–172
 longitudinal outcomes, 171–172
 interventions for, 173–175
 cognitive, 174
 educational, 174
 future research on, 178, 179
 online, 174–175
 pharmacological, 173
 socioemotional, 175
 long-term effects into adulthood, 163
 neuropsychological resources, 176
 neuroanatomical correlates, 166–167
 neuropsychological functioning with, 170–171
 academic outcomes, 171
 attention deficits, 170
 EF, 170
 genetic moderators of, 172
 intellectual functioning, 170
 memory functions, 170, 171
 speed and motor functions, 170
 pharmacological preventions, 169–170
 psychosocial functioning, 171–172
 longitudinal outcomes, 171–172
 treatment strategies
 chemoprotectants, 169
 CRT, use limitations of, 169
 hyperfractionation, 169
- PBRT, 169
 pediatric HIV (PHIV), 213–216
 academic outcomes, 214–215
 acquisition pre-birth, 211–212
 adaptive functioning, 215
 behavioral and emotional functioning, 215
 cognitive functioning, 213–215
 evidence-based guidelines, 221–223
 language acquisition skills, 214–215
 memory deficits, 214
 pediatric ischemic stroke, 244
 ADHD and, 253
 aphasia, 256
 clinical practices, 257, 260–261
 hemispatial neglect, 256
 heterogeneous population for, 255–256
 intervention strategies, 258–260
 rt-PA therapy, 258
 neuropsychological functioning, 250–258
 attention deficits, 253
 cognitive functions, 257–258
 EF, 253
 intellectual ability, 250–252
 language skills development, 252
 learning skills, 253
 memory deficits, 253
 motor function, 252–253
 post-stroke, 262–263
 visual-spatial ability, 252–253
 prevention strategies, 248–248, 258–260
 risk factors, 246–247
 social emotional functioning, 253–258
 pediatric MS, 229
 pediatric TBI. *See also* mild TBI; moderate-severe TBI
 adult outcomes from, 145–146
 behavioral and emotional outcomes, 144–145
 clinical implications, 153–154
 psychosocial outcomes, 145
 return-to-school guidelines with, 150–151
 perinatal stroke, 244
 ADHD and, 253
 assessment for, 256
 MCA and, 254
 neuropsychological functioning, 250–258
 attention deficits, 253
 EF, 253
 intellectual ability, 250–252
 language skills development, 252
 learning skills, 253
 memory deficits, 253

Index

- perinatal stroke (cont.)
 motor function, 252–253
 visual-spatial ability, 252–253
 risk factors, 246–247
 periventricular leukomalacia (PVL), 3
 personality deficits, LBW/preterm
 birth and, 10–13
 corrected age evaluations, 10–11
 pFAS. *See* partial fetal alcohol
 syndrome
 phenobarbital, 168–169
 phenylketonuria (PKU), 64
 PHIV. *See* pediatric HIV
 photon beam radiation therapy
 (PBRT), 169
 Pivotal Response Therapy (PRT), 52
 PKU. *See* phenylketonuria
 PNES. *See* psychogenic non-epileptic
 seizures
 posttraumatic amnesia (PTA), 139,
 142–143, 147
 posttraumatic epilepsy (PTE), 187–188
 posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD),
 144–145
 prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE), 79,
 81
 ADHD and, 86–87
 ND-PAE, 79–80
 preterm birth
 academic outcome issues with, 7–10
 prevention strategies for, 8–9
 special education services, 8
 ASD and, social issues as result of,
 9–10
 classifications, 2
 decline of, 2–3
 defined, 2
 developmental disorders
 ADHD, 9
 ASD and, 9–10
 diagnosis of, 11
 interventions for, 11–13
 personality issues, 10–13
 emotional issues and, 10
 EP, 2
 epidemiology, 2–16
 fertility treatments and, 2
 intellectual disability and, 63
 IUGR and, 2
 learning disabilities and, 7–10
 ADHD, 9
 diagnostic evaluations of, 14–15
 prevention strategies, 8–9
 special education services, 8
 LP, 2
 medical complications, 3, 4
 mortality rates, 3
 MP, 2
 neurodevelopmental complications,
 3, 4, 14–16
 attention issues, 5–7
 brain development, 4
 cognitive ability, 5
 CP, 3
 diagnostic evaluations of, 14–15
 EF deficits, 5–7
 IQ, 5
 long-term, 4–16
 PVL, 3
 visuomotor skills, 7
 pathophysiology, 2–16
 personality issues, 10–13
 corrected age evaluations, 10–11
 prevalence rates for, 2
 prevention strategies, 3
 risk factors for, 2
 SGA birth and, 2
 VP, 2
 WHO demographics for, 2
 prospective memory, 27
 PRT. *See* Pivotal Response Therapy
 psychogenic non-epileptic seizures
 (PNES), 197–199
 PTA. *See* posttraumatic amnesia
 PTE. *See* posttraumatic epilepsy
 PTSD. *See* posttraumatic stress
 disorder
 PVL. *See* periventricular leukomalacia
 race. *See also* African Americans; Asian
 populations; Hispanic
 populations
 ADHD and, 94
 birth defects and, 24
 DS and, 65
 MS and, 228
 radiation therapy, 165
 CRT, 163–164
 for pediatric cancer, use
 limitations in, 169
 PBRT, 169
 RBANS. *See* Repeatable Battery for the
 Assessment of
 Neuropsychological Status
 reading disorder (RD), 119–120
 brain development and, 120
 comorbidities with, 119–120
 intervention/prevention strategies,
 122–124, 129
 meta-analysis of adults with,
 123
 prevalence rates, 119
 risk factors for, 120
 recall ability, 51
 recombinant tissue plasminogen
 activator (rt-PA) therapy,
 258
 regression to the mean model, 127–128
 Rehabilitation Services Administration
 (RSA), 116
 Repeatable Battery for the Assessment
 of Neuropsychological Status
 (RBANS), 278
 response to intervention (RTI) model,
 128
 retrospective memory, 27
 return-to-school guidelines, after TBI,
 150–151
 rituximab, 237
 RSA. *See* Rehabilitation Services
 Administration
 RTI model. *See* response to
 intervention model
 rt-PA therapy. *See* recombinant tissue
 plasminogen activator therapy
 SBM. *See* spina bifida
 myelomeningocele
 SDB. *See* sleep disordered breathing
 seizures, epileptic, 186
 PNES, 197–199
 SES. *See* socioeconomic status
 severe TBI. *See* moderate-severe TBI
 SGA birth. *See* small for gestational age
 birth
 sleep disordered breathing (SDB), 249
 small for gestational age (SGA) birth
 classifications, 2
 preterm birth and, 2
 social functioning
 with ASD, 9–10, 47
 with SBM, 29
 intervention strategies for, 35–36
 neuropsychological evaluations
 of, 33
 socioeconomic status (SES)
 cancer treatment and, 169
 SBM and, 29–30
 solid tumors, 162
 special education services, 8
 IEP and, 33–34
 spina bifida myelomeningocele (SBM)
 during adolescence, 30
 clinical manifestation, 25–31
 academic outcomes, 28
 ADHD, 26
 attentional deficits, 25–26
 EF deficits, 26–27
 family functioning issues, 29–30
 functional adaptation issues, 30
 language deficits, 27
 memory dysfunction, 27
 metacognition deficits, 26
 motor function deficits, 28
 psychological dysfunction, 28–29
 social functioning deficits, 29
 visual-spatial abilities, 27–28
 clinical treatment practices, 36–39
 for academic outcome success, 37
 anticipatory guidance, 37

Index

- for developmental issues, 37
- for EF, 37
- through interprofessional team partnering, with families, 36–37
- through medical care, 37
- for psychological functioning, 37–38
- transition to adult care, 38
- defined, 24
- epidemiology of, 24–25
- ETV/CPC and, 38–39
- features, 24
- HRQOL with, 29
- intervention strategies, 33–37
 - for academic outcome success, 35
 - for attention deficits, 33–34
 - for EF, 34
 - for family functioning, 35–36
 - for functional adaptation, 36
 - for language skills development, 34
 - for memory deficits, 34–35
 - for motor functioning issues, 35
 - for psychological functioning, 35–36
 - for social functioning, 35–36
 - for visual-spatial difficulties, 35
 - vocational training, 37
- mortality rates with, 25
- neuropsychological evaluations with, 30–33
 - for academic outcomes, 32–33
 - for attention deficits, 31
 - brain development, 31
 - for EF, 31
 - for family functioning, 33
 - for functional adaptation, 33
 - for language skills, 31–32
 - for memory, 32
 - for motor functioning, 32
 - for psychological functioning, 33
 - for social functioning, 33
 - for visual-spatial abilities, 32
- pathophysiology, 24–25
 - Chiari-II malformation in, 25
 - hydrocephalus in, 25
 - non-genetic factors, 25
- prevalence rates, by race, 24
- prevention strategies, 25
- tectal beaking and, 26
- stroke. *See also* pediatric ischemic stroke
 - cerebral atrophy, 254
 - clinical practices, 260–261
 - CSVD, 247, 248, 254
 - definitions, 244, 245
 - depression and, 262
 - diet and, 249
 - Flair MRI, 247–248
 - hemorrhagic, 244
 - AVM and, 247
 - risk factors, 247
- incidence rates, 244
- intervention strategies, 258–260
 - rt-PA therapy, 258
- ischemic, 188
 - CSVT, 244
- MCA and, 254
- neuropsychological functioning, 250–258
 - cognitive functions, 257–258, 263–263
 - EF, 257–257
 - lesion location and, 254
 - memory deficits, 257
 - post-stroke, 262–263
- OSA and, 249
- prevention strategies, 248–250, 258–260
 - cholesterol level management, 249
 - diabetes management, 249
 - through lifestyle modification, 249–250
 - through medical management, 249
- risk factors, 244, 259–259
 - atrial fibrillation, 249
- SBD and, 249
- types, 245
- VCI and, 263–263
- Sunitinib, 173–174
- tamoxifen, 167–168
- TBI. *See* traumatic brain injury
- tectal beaking, 26
- teriflunomide, 237
- Theory of Visual Attention (TVA), 31
- top-down attentional abilities, 26
- topiramate, 168–169
- training. *See* behavioral parent training; facilitative intervention training; vocational training
- translocation trisomy, 64–65
- traumatic brain injury (TBI)
 - behavioral and emotional outcomes with, 144–145
 - in adolescents, 145
 - in children, 144–145
 - blast injuries and, 140–141
 - clinical manifestations of, 141–142
 - cognitive characteristics, 141
 - magnitude of impairment, 141–142
 - mild TBI, 142
 - moderate-severe TBI, 142
 - neuroanatomical correlates, 141
 - neurobehavioral characteristics, 141
 - over time, 143
- cognitive outcomes with, 141, 142–144
- DAI, 140
- definitions, 139
 - severity in, 139
- dementia risks, 146–147
 - CTE, 146–147
- diffuse, 140
- epidemiology, 139
- epilepsy after, 187–188
- focal, 140
- functional outcomes, 145
- future research on, 154–155
- intellectual disability from, 63, 64
- intervention strategies, 149–154
 - for mild TBI, 150–151
 - moderate-severe TBI, 151–153
 - return-to-school guidelines, for children, 150–151
- mild, 139, 140
 - assessment following, 147
 - clinical characteristics, 142
 - clinical implications, 153–154
 - intervention strategies, 150–151
- moderate-severe, 142
 - AIM program, 152–153
 - assessment following, 147–148
 - clinical implications, 154
 - intervention strategies, 151–153
 - pharmacological interventions for, 153
- pathophysiology, 140–141
- pediatric. *See also* mild TBI; moderate-severe TBI
 - adult outcomes from, 145–146
 - behavioral and emotional outcomes, 144–145
 - clinical implications, 153–154
 - psychosocial outcomes, 145
 - return-to-school guidelines with, 150–151
- prevention strategies, 148–149
- psychosocial outcomes, 145
 - for children, 145
 - for families, 145
- PTA and, 139, 142–143, 147
- PTSD and, 144–145
- treatment strategies, 149–150
- trisomy 21, 64–65
- TVA. *See* Theory of Visual Attention
- UNAIDS. *See* Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- unexpected underachievement, learning disabilities and, 130–131
- universal prevention programs (UPPSs), 81

Index

- vagal nerve stimulator (VNS), 202

vascular cognitive impairment (VCI), 263–263

verbal learning, with FASD, 85

very low birth weight (VLBW), 2

very preterm (VP) birth, 2

visual-spatial abilities

 with FASD, 85

 LBW/preterm birth and, 7

 with pediatric ischemic stroke, 252–253

 with SBM, 27–28

 intervention strategies for, 35

 neuropsychological evaluations of, 32

VLBW. *See* very low birth weight

VNS. *See* vagal nerve stimulator
- vocational training, as SBM

 intervention strategy, 37

VP birth. *See* very preterm birth

Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-V), 31

Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence, Revised (WPPSI-R), 12

white matter development, with megencephaly, 48

WHO. *See* World Health Organization

Williams syndrome (WS), 67–68

 comorbidities, 67

 epidemiology, 67

 etiology, 67

 life expectancy, 68

 neurobehavioral profile, 68
- neurological basis, 68

phenotype, 67

prevalence, 67

WISC-V. *See* Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children

women. *See also* low birth weight; preterm birth; small for gestational age birth

 ADHD and, 94

 FXS and, 67

 MS and, 228

Woodcock-Johnson IV Tests of Achievement, 32

working memory, 27

World Health Organization (WHO), 2

WPPSI-R. *See* Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence, Revised

WS. *See* Williams syndrome