

Neuropsychology

- Increased functional network segregation in glioma patients posttherapy: A neurological compensatory response or catastrophe for cognition?
- The Society for Clinical Neuropsychology's 2023 strategic plan: Charting a new path forward
- Movie-watching evokes ripple-like activity within events and at event boundaries
- Impact of motor symptom asymmetry on non-motor outcomes in Parkinson's disease: a systematic review
- Biomarker evidence of neurodegeneration in mid-life former rugby players
- Evaluating Access to Neuropsychological Services for Individuals with Spina Bifida: Insights from the 2022 Provider Survey
- Predicting cognitive function 3 months after surgery in patients with a glioma
- Depressive symptoms can negatively influence patient reported disease severity after subthalamic nucleus stimulation for Parkinson's disease

Neuropsychology studies the structure and function of the brain as they relate to specific psychological processes and behaviors. It is an experimental field of psychology that aims to understand how behavior and cognition are influenced by brain functioning and is concerned with the assessment and treatment of behavioral and cognitive effects of neurological disorders. Whereas classical neurology focuses on the physiology of the nervous system and classical psychology is largely divorced from it, neuropsychology seeks to discover how the brain correlates with the mind. It thus shares concepts and concerns with neuropsychiatry and with behavioral neurology in general. The term neuropsychology has been applied to lesion studies in humans and animals. It has also been applied to efforts to record electrical activity from individual cells (or groups of cells) in higher primates (including some studies of human patients).

It is scientific in its approach, making use of neuroscience, and shares an information processing view of the mind with cognitive psychology and cognitive science.

In practice neuropsychologists tend to work in research settings (universities, laboratories or research institutions), clinical settings (involved in assessing or treating patients with neuropsychological problems), forensic settings or industry (often as consultants where neuropsychological knowledge is applied to product design or in the management of pharmaceutical clinical-trials research for drugs that might have a potential impact on CNS functioning).

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