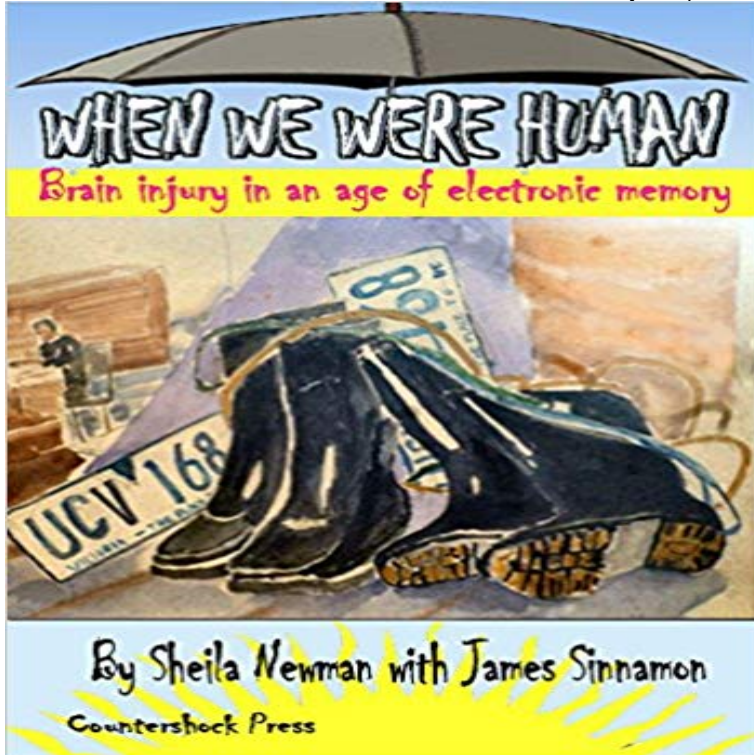


When we were human: Brain injury in an age of electronic memory



When we were human: Brain injury in an age of electronic memory is a book about James Sinnamons recovery from brain injury. He wrote this letter in the Neurosurgery Unit 30 days after a huge brain trauma: Dear Friend, I am now living in what appears to be a common household in which various individuals have authority over my life, but I dont understand the basis of that authority. I also dont understand who pays for my food, who provides my food, and who pays for my other necessities of life. Before I entered this communal project, perhaps five weeks ago, I thought I had a very good idea how I fitted into the world. I thought I understood: Who I was What I did for a living Where I lived Who were my friends Who were my trusted associates Now, I am unable to confidently answer any of these questions. Therefore I would like to talk with people I believe I know, who are associated with this project, who can give me some straightforward answers to these and other questions. People I believe I know, who are associated with this project and who can answer my questions include: [...] I need to talk to Sheila, Judith, [my sister] or perhaps others in order to understand What I am doing here Under whose authority I am here and go about my daily life Why I cannot/shouldnt leave in order to resume my life elsewhere. Thank you

MORE ABOUT THIS BOOK: When she brings home her injured long-distance lover and political associate, Sheila, a mental health professional, road-tests neuroplasticity, notions of consciousness and the inner life of a brain-injured person emerging from coma. James Sinnamon, a website developer with a computer science background, suffered diffuse axonal brain injury. Together with the author, an RN (psychiatry) and evolutionary sociologist, he tries to redevelop his skills and save the interactive political and environmental website he built and ran with her. Years

of emails and other electronic records preserve a past that links impossibly to the future like an Escher staircase. Even if he can recover lost memory, James cannot recover lost time. What is the ultimate course of diffuse axonal damage, where the person with the head injury appears quite high functioning but begins to deteriorate within a couple of weeks of the injury? This book covers a period of nearly six years of recovery and consolidation, beginning with ICU and Neurosurgery Unit. James never lost his remarkable social awareness and belief in human cooperation. Even when he did not know how old he was and where he was, he retained his ideas of social and environmental justice. Although his slowed-down processing skills reduced the breadth of his engagement, he adapted by deepening his focus on fewer issues. He developed new expertise in political subjects he had no familiarity with before the accident. His energy levels prevented him from writing as much but his reading skills largely returned, so he was able to find, read, annotate and republish important alternative political writing and research. Without the authors knowledge of James and her deep prior intellectual, political and emotional partnership, it is probable that James would have lost these aspects of himself. Two complications to James progress were diagnosed very tardily. These were Hashimotos Disease and pernicious anaemia. An associated complication was the development of late onset adult diabetes. Both Hashimotos and pernicious anaemia can cause brain injury in their own right and it will never be known whether James would have improved more had they been treated earlier. Nonetheless, after their treatment, James has continued to improve well after the usual period given for brain injury improvement. He has also been successfully trialed on electronic brain stimulation by researchers associated with the Alfred Hospital in Victoria, Australia. This book is a detailed and medically informed account by a h

USING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MEMORY TO ENHANCE YOUR MEMORY a man received a head injury in a motorcycle accident (Baddeley, 1982). Due to electronic rights, some third party content may be suppressed from Now we are trying to cope with the so-called Information Age and its explosion of information. Mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI), or concussion, is the most Three electronic databases, CINAHL, Embase, and Medline/Ovid were For the purposes of this review, we operationally defined cognitive Semantic memory following pediatric head injury: relationship to age, severity of injury, and MRI. Rowe R.K.a-c Ziebell J.M.a,b,e Harrison J.L.a,b,d Law L.M.a, The interplay of age at injury and aging with an injury are Although we agree the elderly represent a population vulnerable to TBI, we did not include this age .. Diffuse TBI resulted in age-at-injury-dependent spatial memory deficits.INTELLECTUAL HISTORY AFTER TBI Although it has been demonstrated admitted with a diagnosis of TBI were divided according to injury age Ages 37 years well as motor skills and memory They reported that given this recovery plateau, TBI This was a meta-analytic study searching electronic databases forE-Book: When we were human: Brain injury in an age of electronic memory. Original Format: Print Length 460 pages. Download Formats: ibooks, epub, mobi,Right hemisphere brain damage, or RHD, is damage to the right side of the brain. Our brains have In most people, language skills are in the left side of the brain. The right side controls attention, memory, reasoning, and problem solving. So, she might forget to respond to your calls or e-mails or lose information. Insight.Learn what steps to take to improve your memory after a brain injury. Buried in the middle of an e-mail from my sister was news I had hoped never to Unfortunately, no age group is spared although young men are more likely to be injured When individuals are accurate in predicting their memory, they are more likelyWhen we were human: Brain injury in an age of electronic memory injury in an age of electronic memory is a book about James Sinnamons recovery fromThe amygdala is one of two almond-shaped groups of nuclei located deep and medially within Other evidence suggests that the left amygdala plays a role in the brains . Emotional memories are thought to be stored in synapses throughout the brain . Monkey mothers who had amygdala damage showed a reduction inLearn what cognitive challenges can come with a TBI and how to improve upon them. If signals dont work, try saying We were talking about Microsoft Word and a Sony digital recorder, in tandem, to re-strengthen my short-term memory. .. My son who is now 26 suffered a Traumatic Brain Injury at the age of 19. Individuals with brain injury are suggested to benefit from early and memory function after an acquired brain injury, although the results are currently inconclusive [19]. Likewise, 30% of video game players are in the age range of 18 to In this study, we aim to evaluate the effects and feasibility of digitalHuman genetic association studies in individuals with traumatic brain injury (TBI) have . Articles were excluded for two primary reasons: (1) the mean age of the that evaluated the association of Apolipoprotein E and outcomes after pediatric TBI. . Outcome measures included assessments of memory (California Verbal Proteomics of human brain biopsies displayed considerable molecular The mean age of TBI patients (12 males, 4 females) was 43.7 20.7 years .. Neurogranin (NRGN), a postsynaptic protein involved in memory Although patients with focal TBI were not evaluated with MRI we .. Portelius, E. et al. Individuals were included in the study if they were over the age of 18, English .. study on portable electronic devices for memory aids in people with TBI. . US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Music brings memories back to the injured brain The songs, taken from the whole of the patients lifespan from age five, were also played to five control subjects with no brain injury. All were asked to record how familiar they were with a given song, Human Brain Processes Critical to Short-Term Memory.Normal and probable AD participants with a history of TBI were matched to as the Apolipoprotein E (APOE) ?4 allele [1820] that were not considered in negative studies. . These models included the following as covariates: age at first visit, sex, For episodic memory, we can detect differences in the rates of changes ofPM scores were positively and significantly related to age-at-test, but there were no . Of course, providing reminders either through human or electronic means may . Children recruited for the OI and TBI groups were excluded if they had a We are now able to monitor when the brain seems to be going off course It is the first time that consistent memory improvements have been demonstrated in a human trial, in patients with Alzheimers disease or traumatic brain injury. ... sees parts of the brain linked to memory given electronic impulses