

Editorial Note on Cognitive Deficits

Ramachandran Muthiah*

Department of Clinical Child Psychologist, Art Therapist, Gujarat University, Gujarat, India

Description

Cognitive deficits in children range from severe intellectual disability with minimal functional abilities to mild disability in certain surgery. To understand the concept of cognitive impairment, there are some basic questions to understand when measuring cognitive function. Cognitive impairment is a broad term used to describe the impairment of a person's mental processes leading to the acquisition of information and knowledge, and to determine how one understands and behaves in the world.

The following areas form the domain of cognitive function:

- Caution
- Decide
- General Knowledge
- Judgment
- Language
- Storage
- Sensing
- Plan
- Inference
- Visual Space

Limited intelligence Intellectual disability (formerly known as intellectual disability) is the current diagnostic term for DSM5 that describes the development of both intellectual and adaptive dysfunction during development. In the United States, the development period refers to the period before the 18th century. Children with this disability may exhibit delayed developmental milestones, but milder levels may not be recognized until school age. Intellectual disability is not progressive and generally lasts a lifetime. However, encounters with certain hereditary disorders can manifest themselves at the stage of cognitive decline. Intellectual disabilities can be confirmed by clinical evaluation and standardized intelligence tests. People with an IQ of less than 70 have a very low range of function and fall into the bottom 2 percent of the age group. Psychologists and other professionals involved in the assessment of intellectual function should also consider linguistic diversity and cultural differences when determining the validity of IQ scores.

Deficiencies in adaptive function include deficiencies in conceptual, practical, and interpersonal skills that limit a person's ability to function in one or more activities of daily life in multiple environments. Adaptive function can be evaluated through structured interviews or reports from supervisors as follows: Adaptive Behavior Evaluation System 3rd Edition (ABASIII) Revised Scale of Independent Behavior (SIBR) Vineland Adaptive Behavioral Scales, 2nd Edition (VinelandII) Patients admitted with COVID-19 have cognitive and behavioral problems after discharge, new studies show 4,444 researchers discovered cognitive changes, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in infected patients, both in the sub-acute phase and 10 months after discharge.

"Cognitive and behavioral changes have been shown to be associated with COVID-19 infection within 2 months of discharge and partially persist in the post-COVID stage," said IRCCS San Neuroimaging Research Unit Research Leader. Dr. Elisa Canu said. The Rafele Institute of Science in Milan, Italy, said at a press conference.

Results were presented at a virtual conference of the European Academy of Neurology (EAN) 2021.

These disorders are associated with acute respiratory symptoms, infection-induced neuroinflammation, cerebrovascular changes, and/or the severity of neurodegeneration.

However, it is unclear if these confusions will persist during the Post COVID phase.

To investigate this, researchers examined the cognitive and psychopathological features of 49 patients with confirmed COVID-19 admitted to the hospital's emergency room. They investigated these factors after 2 months (subacute) and 10 months (late COVID).

In addition to cognitive and neurological examinations, participants underwent MRI 2 months after discharge. Researchers have obtained data on gray matter, white matter, and total brain volume. Lower oxygen levels are associated with more cognitive impairment More than one-third of patients experienced symptoms of depression (16%) or PTSD (18%). 4,444 patients under the age of 50 have more higher-order dysfunction, and 75% of younger patients experience these symptoms. "Our explanation for this is that young people received home care because the clinical profile of COVID was mild,"

*Address for Correspondence: Ramachandran Muthiah, Department of Clinical Child Psychologist, Art Therapist, Gujarat University, Gujarat, India; E-mail- cardiramachandran@yahoo.co.uk

Copyright: © 2021 Muthiah R. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received date: 01 November, 2021; Accepted date: 15 November, 2021; Published date: 22 November, 2021

Kanu said. During hospitalization, she said, patients were "ongoing alert" and could receive structured interventions for cognitive and behavioral problems. "Low levels of oxygen in the brain can cause confusion, headaches, fog in the brain, and the cognitive deficits we see," Kanu said. "These white matter lesions may already be present due to the cardiovascular risk factors that were present in our population and may have exacerbated the memory impairment we saw," Kanu said I commented.

psychopathological disorders. For example, she said that patients with PTSD and depression may have problems with attention and memory.

Conclusion

Researchers found no significant correlation between cognitive ability and brain volume. Kanu found a link between cognitive and

How to cite this article: Muthiah, Ramachandran. "Editorial Note on Cognitive Deficits." *J Brain Res* 4 (2021) : 148.