

LURIA'S SYNDROME ANALYSIS IN DIAGNOSIS AND REHABILITATION

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Neuropsychology as science considers the possible relationship between mental processes and the brain in a normal population and in various pathologies. Such relationships can be understood in many ways. The unique approach proposed by Alexander Luria is based on the concept of three blocks of the brain. This concept is not sufficiently understood and even less used in practical diagnosis and rehabilitation today. Often neuropsychologists provide assessments of isolated functions using psychometric procedures. Diagnoses are formulated using such terms as "attention or memory disorders" or "dyslexia" and so on. All these terms are far from understanding the systemic and dynamic representation of human actions in the functional systems of the brain. Even worse is the situation with rehabilitation, aimed at isolated functions. The objective of our report is to share our opinion on the application of Luria's methodology to syndrome analysis in diagnosis and rehabilitation. Systemic functional diagnostics should lead to systemic rehabilitation procedures. An example of a qualitative assessment of a teenage patient with a traumatic brain injury is given. We discuss the goals, stages and results of the formation of actions in rehabilitation. The theory of stage-by-stage formation of mental actions and orientation basis of action is taken into account. We discuss the need for mutual enrichment of the psychological theory of activity and the theory of systemic representation of actions by functional brain systems and demonstrate how Luria's methodology might be implemented in real practice of assessment and rehabilitation.