February 2015
Website Update
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Dogs Can Discriminate Facial Expressions

German veterinary scientists have discovered convincing evidence that dogs can tell the difference between angry and happy human facial expressions without the aid of body language, and/or voice.

British and American scientists conducted a Monti Carlo of 176 published research articles of long-term academic outcomes of AD/HD children and found AD/HD negatively affects academic performance. There was consistent significant improvement with multi-modal treatment (medication with behavioral methods) in standardized tests scores and academics.

AD/HD, Preschoolers, and Naps

American researchers discovered restricting nap time in preschoolers with AD/HD can significantly increase nighttime sleep consolidation and possibly improve daytime attention.

Multisensory Processing and ASD

A Canadian doctoral student found in this dissertation research that those with autism spectrum disorder have significant difficulty simultaneously processing visual and tactile stimuli. Additionally it was found that those with ASD have significant difficulty with tasks that required simultaneous allocation of attention to multiple stimuli.

ASD and Stereotyped Interests

A British researcher found that repetitive stereotyped interests in people with autism spectrum disorder is connected to how attention is processed and not as much to difficulties with theory of mind.

ASD & Somatosensory Response

Scientists found through magnetoencephalography that children with autism spectrum disorder are born with differences in sensory processing that influences future brain development and the ability to integrate motor responses.

Researchers from North Carolina discovered that differences in the \textit{FZD8} enhancer HARE5 genetic material is what causes the uniquely huge development of the human brain.

American scientists discovered that mice exposed in utero to common pesticides experience deficits in DAT and D1 dopamine receptors similar to children with AD/HD. This may indicate a possible link of pesticides to AD/HD.

Korean scientists attempted to find a link between Brain Derived Neurotropic Factor (BDNF) and catechol-\(O\)-methyltransferase (\(COMT\)) related to AD/HD. Neither was found to be related to AD/HD.

A controlled, randomized pilot study of treating college students with AD/HD Dialectical Behavior Therapy group training indicated those receiving the treatment showed improvement in their AD/HD symptoms and their executive functions. The results held at three month follow-up. These results were found promising enough to conduct the study with appropriate power and effect size.

Short-Term Memory and Dyslexia

Recently researchers discovered that dyslexia is caused in part by a deficit in short-term memory of serial order, but not of information.

Dyslexia and Simultaneous Processing

Dyslexics have been found to have difficulty simultaneously processing visual and auditory stimuli. This is separate for phonological awareness.