Spatial but not object memory impairments in children with fetal alcohol syndrome

There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Whether children with fetal alcohol syndrome demonstrate a similar dissociation has received little attention. In this experiment, 30 Native American children, 15 previously identified with fetal alcohol syndrome and 15 control children, were asked to recall places and objects in a task previously shown to be sensitive to memory skills in individuals with and without mental retardation. As in animal models, children with fetal alcohol syndrome demonstrated a spatial but not an object memory impairment. A possible role for the hippocampus was discussed. Authors: A Uecker; L Nadel. Related Docum In contrast, children with ADHD alone clearly showed reduced activations during the 1-back task. DTI analysis revealed that the TD group had significantly higher total tract volume and number of fibers than the ARND group. These measures. fMRI activations suggest that the similar behavior of children with ARND and ADHD on a spatial working memory task is the result of different cognitive events. Poor object or location recognition, or a lower capacity to maintain visual images after disappearance of the stimulus [29, 48] may, in part, underlie the worse performance of the ARND group on spatial working memory tasks and may place additional demands on the cortical regions responsible for processing downstream events (Figure 2, [21]). ADHD group.