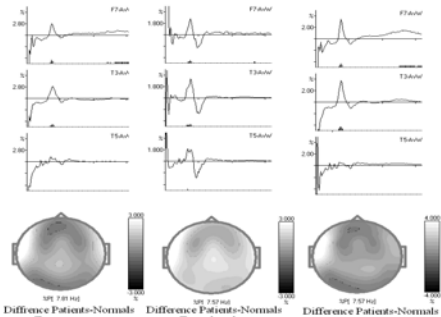
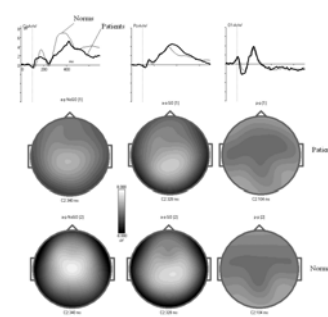
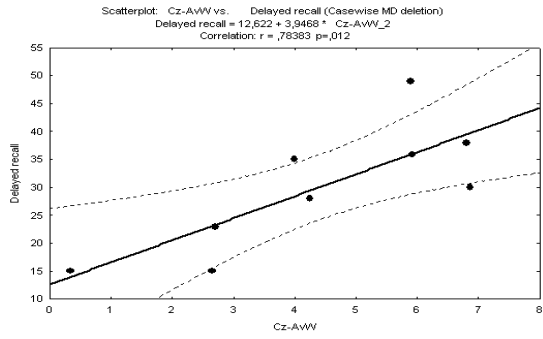


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<p>Areas of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of normal adults • Memory and Attention in normals (students) 	<p>Clinical perspective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different kinds of brain related disorders • Skogholt's disease
 <p> The figure displays EEG waveforms for three conditions: Eyes open, Eyes closed, and VCPT. Each condition has three electrode sites: F7AaV, T3AaV, and T5AaV. Below the waveforms are three topographic maps showing the difference in relative EEG amplitudes between patients and normals. The maps are labeled: 'Difference Patients-Normals Eyes open', 'Difference Patients-Normals Eyes closed', and 'Difference Patients-Normals VCPT'. Each map includes a color scale from 0 to 2.00. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The comparison of relative EEG amplitudes for all conditions (eyes open, eyes closed and VCPT). There is consistency in all conditions, with an increase of relative EEG amplitude over both temporal-frontal areas with maximum of excess on the left side.</i> 	 <p> The figure shows EEG waveforms and topographic maps for three conditions: NOGO, GO, and Inverse. Each condition has three electrode sites: F7AaV, T3AaV, and T5AaV. Below the waveforms are three topographic maps showing the difference in relative EEG amplitudes between patients and normals. The maps are labeled: 'Difference Patients-Normals NOGO', 'Difference Patients-Normals GO', and 'Difference Patients-Normals Inverse'. Each map includes a color scale from 0 to 2.00. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Late positive NOGO component, induced by NOGO stimuli, distributed over central-frontal areas was suppressed in the patient group.</i>



- The delayed recall of Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (T-scores, age corrected).

- ADHD
- Stroke patients, Neurotherapy and Direct Current Stimulation