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基底核损伤与额叶损伤对注意力和短时记忆的影响 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

**摘要 目的:** 探讨基底核损伤与额叶损伤对注意力和短时记忆的影响, 为不同脑区损伤患者记忆康复策略的制定提供理论依据。**方法:** 收集2007年3—8月在南京医科大学第一附属医院住院患者共28例, 其中额叶损伤组12例, 左侧基底核损伤组8例, 右侧基底核损伤组8例。同期住院的非脑部疾病的患者或无任何疾病的健康者10例。**结果:** ①额叶损伤组在MMSE中的计算力、回忆能力, WMS中所有的注意力和短时记忆力, 连线A和B测验等得分均显著低于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ )。②左侧基底核损伤组在MMSE中的计算力和回忆能力, 在WMS-R中的注意力和与短时记忆相关的逻辑记忆和视觉成对联想, 以及连线测验A和B等得分也显著低于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ )。③右侧基底核损伤组在MMSE中的回忆能力, WMS中的注意力和与短时记忆相关的逻辑记忆和视觉成对联想, 以及连线测验B等得分与对照组相比有显著差异 ( $P<0.05$ ); 而数字记忆广度测验项目的得分低于对照组, 显著高于额叶损伤组和左侧基底核损伤组 ( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:** 额叶损伤所导致的注意障碍与短时记忆障碍较基底核损伤更为严重而广泛; 左右侧基底核损伤在瞬时记忆方面有其相应特征; 该研究提示计算力、回忆能力以及数字记忆广度等测验项目可以用于为基底核或额叶损伤患者的记忆障碍检查。**关键词** 额叶损伤; 基底核损伤; 注意障碍; 短时记忆障碍  
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**关键词:** [额叶损伤](#) [基底核损伤](#) [注意障碍](#) [短时记忆障碍](#)

The effects of basal ganglia and frontal lobe lesions on attention function and short-term memory [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

**Objective:** To explore the effects of basal ganglia lesion and frontal lobe lesion on attention function and short-term memory in order to provide therapeutic strategy for patients with brain damage. **Method:** Twenty-eight patients with brain damage which contained 12 cases of frontal lobe lesions, 8 cases of left basal ganglia lesions and 8 cases of right basal ganglia lesions were collected in the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from Mar. to Aug. in 2007. Ten cases without brain damage were used as control group. **Result:** ①The scores in two items about calculation and recall of MMSE, all items about attention function and short-term memory of WMS-R, TMT of part A and part B were significantly lower in patients with frontal lobe lesion than that in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). ②The scores in items about calculation and recall of MMSE, three items about attention function, logical memory and visual paired associates of WMS-R, TMT of part A and part B were significantly lower in patients with left basal ganglia lesion than that in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). ③The scores in one item about recall of MMSE, three items about attention function, logical memory and visual paired associates of WMS-R, TMT of part B were remarkably lower in patients with right basal ganglia lesion than that in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The scores in digit span of WMS-R in patients with right basal ganglia lesion were remarkably lower than that in control group ( $P<0.05$ ) and were significantly higher than that in patients with frontal lobe lesion or with left basal ganglia lesion respectively ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Tests of calculation, recall function and digit span can be used to examine memory disorders in patients with frontal lobe lesion or basal ganglia lesion.

**Keywords:** [frontal lobe lesion](#) [basal ganglia lesion](#) [attention disorder](#) [short-term memory disorder](#)

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