BRAIN MAPPING

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Brain mapping is the newest most comprehensive method of studying electrical activity of the brain. A series of simultaneous multiple computerized recordings of brain activity draw a colored topographic map of the brain which shows the normal and abnormal distribution of different electrical activities of the brain.

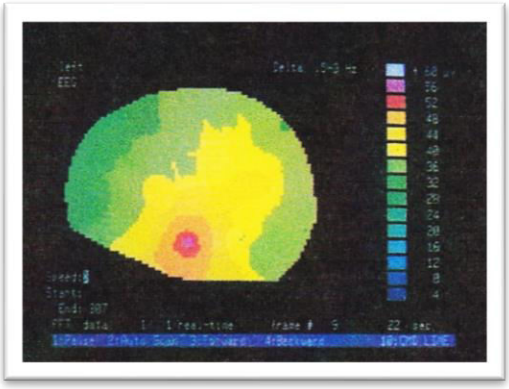
This is the most sensitive tool in recording cerebral contusion, early stages of stroke, poor circulation to the brain, poor oxygenation to different areas of the brain, and minimal brain dysfunction (MBD).

Brain mapping is most useful and diagnostic in that a normal brain mapping is incompatible with serious illness of the brain. As a result, one can easily differentiate hysterical, malingering, or non-organic type of psychiatric patients from organic type of brain dysfunctions.

The tests study studying the brain are divided into two groups, anatomical and physiological. The anatomical test are MRI and CT scan which showed structural abnormalities in the brain that are gross enough to be seen on magnetic resonance or x-ray. The physiological tests, on the other hand, demonstrates the functional abnormalities of the brain. These consists of EEG, evoke potentials, and brain mapping. The brain mapping is the most sensitive of this group.

The anatomical tests (CT and MRI) may show congenital abnormalities, or structural changes unrelated to the patient's symptoms. The physiological test show disturbance of brain performance which cannot be the demonstrated-on x-ray (e.g., heart attack causes no change in CT or MRI).

LEFT TEMPORAL LESION



NORMAL