



Banha university
Faculty of Arts
Department of Psychology



Summary of Master's Thesis entitled:

Executive functions as Predictors of Motor Behavioral Frontal Lobe Syndrome
among Patients with Traumatic Brain Injury and Healthy

Prepared by

Shereen Shaker Mohammed Hassan

Demonstrator – Department of psychology- faculty of arts- Benha university

Supervised by

Pro.Dr/ Mohamed Naguib Ahmed Al-Sabwa

Professor of clinical psychology

Faculty of Arts- Cairo University

Dr/ Mostafa Mahmoud El-Deeb

Assistant of Neuropsychology

Faculty of Arts - Benha University

The current study aimed to examine and evaluate the extent to which executive functions contribute to the prediction of be predicted through some executive functions in a sample of brain injuries versus healthy subjects, and to know the role that executive functions play in shaping various purposeful behavior patterns, and to what extent the motor behavioral frontal lobe syndrome increases are affected by traumatic brain injury.

The study relied on the descriptive comparative comparative approach or what is called the non-experimental approach, and the transvers design was used for the case group versus the comparison group, and a group of brain injury patients was chosen to represent the case group, and another corresponding group represented the healthy ones, which is the comparison group to test hypotheses The study is based on the study sample consisting of (90) males, by 45 adults with brain injuries with an average

age of (26,91) years and a standard deviation (4,52) years, and 45 healthy participants with a mean age of (27,60) years and a standard deviation. (4,68) years. Taking into account the creation of parity between groups in age, educational level and socio-economic level. Applying battery executive functions of "Delice, Kaplan, and Kramer, and the frontal behavioral collegiality intelligence, prepared by the student, was applied to measure the variables of the current study." All the study hypotheses were achieved as the study reached a number of results using the progressive multiple regression analysis and the (T) test for significance. The differences between the averages between the two study groups, as the results of the regression analysis showed the extent of the contribution of executive functions in predicting motor behavioral frontal lobe syndrome complications in traumatic brain injury patients and healthy people . The results of the study using the (T) test showed that there are substantial differences between the two study groups "those with traumatic brain injury and the healthy" "According to the performance, the sample of healthy people was essentially the best in performance, followed by patients with brain injuries, and this indicates an increase in the average healthy population over all executive functions, except for performance on investigating motor behavioral frontal lobe syndrome associates compared to healthy people . The results of the study also showed a statistically significant correlation between some executive functions." And motor behavioral frontal lobe syndrome complications and each other in a sample of brain injuries and healthy people.

keywords:

Traumatic brain injury, Motor behavioral frontal lobe syndrome, Executive functions.