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## Neuropsychologist near me

Dr. Sanam Hafeez PsyD is an authority in neuropsychology and neuropsychological evaluation. He is a New York State Licensed Neuropsychologist and School Psychologist, and founder and Director of Comprehensive Counseling Psychological Services, P.C. He is also a professor at Columbia University.Since 2003, Dr. Hafeez has dedicated both his time and energy to offering neuropsychological education and developmental assessments to both his children and adults. It also works with individuals suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (THSD), learning disabilities, autism, attention and memory problems, trauma and brain damage, abuse, childhood development and psychopathology (bipolar, schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, etc.). In addition, Dr. Hafeez serves as a medical professional and expert witness, providing full assessments and witness statements for law firms and courts.Dr. Hafeez immiculed to the United States from Pakistan when he was twelve years old. He speaks English, Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi (Pakistani and Indian). She lives in Queens, New York, with her husband and twin boys. In short, what is neuropsychology in your words? Technically, Neuropsychology is a specialty within Psychology that deals with more complex and higher cognitive processes such as brain damage, memory, executive functions and learning. However, I feel that my brand neuro-executive evaluation of neuropsychology is a coexecered clinical and school psychology specific to each patient. I always say my job is to find missing parts and provide answers only for sick but other treatment medical professionals. If I do a standard neuropsychological assessment and I can't tell you what's causing the problem or how to fix it, I'm failing. Why do I feel that the field of neuropsychology is gaining interest and more recognition? I think people are noticing the value of something beyond MR II or a CT scan. Sometimes we need to know more complex processes that affect our functioning but are not severely damaged, and therefore are not shown in the computer or imaging test. When neuropsychology is properly applied, neurology, psychiatry and behavioral health can help set many wheels in a marriage and movement and finally design a suitable treatment plan. How are patients evaluated and treated? I get advice on schools, parents and other doctors for children or teenagers, questionable or learning, behavioral problems, ADHD, speech and processing, as well as psychiatric problems such as anxiety and depression. In adults, advice is often sedied by self-referrals, life transitions, wanting to return to school, seeking accommodation or those who wish to carry firearms for the police or military, or in standardized exams from workplaces such as ongoing treatment and drug management. Their advice can also come from doctors, spouses and courts. When patients are referred to a neuropsychologist, which disorders are most often evaluated? Learning Disability, Autism, Traumatic Brain Injury, Memory or Processing Problems, Dementia, ADHD, and less common but clinically trained for neuropsychologists like me as well, manic depression, schizophrenia, anxiety, etc., which may overlap most of the symptoms or cloud of this cognitive nature. Can you summarize your role in neuropsychology? I do the reviews, necessarily only test but, more importantly, before planning a battery of tests, to understand what is the reason why the initial information collection reception was shipped. As a Clinical Consultant and lecturer at Columbia University, I teach Neuropsychological Tools and we constantly audit many clinicians and interns. Reports, analysis, diagnosis and recommendations are a good product of neuropsychological evaluation and provide a patient's brain map on carefully written and described document that will take a lot of time behind the scenes and help them hopefully perform better and more productively. How did you get interested in this area? I became interested in clinical psychology, but as I grew up as a school psychologist and understood the role of cognitive and learning processes that coincided with psychological processes, my focus shifted from treatment to evaluation. I realize that treatment is often falling short or fruit is not brought due to a lack of comprehensive diagnostic evaluation, standard and design of applicable and effective solutions supported by objective pathways and empirical research looking at a problem. I like to tell patients that what I'm doing is the closest thing I've ever done to a blood test, or a difficult science in psychology. Learn more about becoming a neuropsychologist. What advice do you have for students who want to enter this field or follow this field as part of the advanced degree program? I hear a lot of students talking about neuropsychology and think attractive or lucrative sounds, but the scope seems to have a very limited understanding. Like another area, I think a student would only recommend doing their own research but a neuropsychologist even try to gain real experience working together voluntarily, or in a center or hospital where some exposure is possible, before investing any time in it. Sometimes, a workspace opens doors that we never thought possible. You never know where it's going to take you. Don't get it. up to an idea or application in an area. Related Articles Related Articles Related Expert Interviews Psychologist, Consultant B.S. Psychology, M.S..C Psychology, CBT Certification, DP (counseling institute), A.D.C.P, Mphil Psychologist, Sexologist, Addiction Specialist MSc (Psychology), ADCP, MS (Clinical Psychology), Hypnotherapy diploma, Speech Therapy Clinical Neuropsychology Diploma: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions What is Clinical Neuropsychology? Clinical neuropsychology is a special area within clinical psychology, dedicated to understanding the relationships between brain and behavior, especially these relationships can be diagnosed with brain disorder, evaluation of cognitive and behavioral functioning, and effective treatment design. What is a Clinical Neuropsychologist? The clinical neuropsychologist is an independent, professional, Doctoral-level psychologist who provides evaluation and intervention services to people of all ages based on scientific concepts of clinical neuropsychology. Clinical neuropsychology training consists of a wide background in clinical psychology, as well as special training and experience in clinical neuropsychology. Clinical neuropsychology training and preparation especially 1.) completion of a PhD degree in psychology from an accredited university education program, 2.) internship in a clinically relevant field of professional psychology, 3.) Clinical neuropsychology is also equivalent to two years of additional specialization training and 4.) state or provincial to independently implement psychology and/or clinical neuropsychology. Achieving the ABCN/ABPP Clinical Neuropsychology Diploma (i.e. board certification) is the clearest evidence that all these criteria are met as a clinical neuropsychologist. What happens during neuropsychological evaluation? Neuropsychological evaluation consists of the collection of relevant historical information, neuropsychological examination, analysis and integration of data and findings, and feedback to the source of recommendation. History is obtained through examination of medical and other records and interview with the patient. With the patient's permission, family members or other knowledgeable persons may be interviewed and asked to share their perceptions and perspectives on important aspects of history and symptoms. The exam usually consists of manipulation of materials such as oral questions, paper and pen, computers, blocks and puzzles, and the application of standardized tests using other procedures. Depending on the scope and purpose of the assessment, the test can focus on a wide range of cognitive functions, including attention, memory, language, academic skills, reasoning and problem solving, visocpatial ability, and sensory-motor skills. This tests and surveys related to the psychological aspects of mood, emotional style, behavior and personality can also be implemented. Some or all of the tests can be applied by a neuropsychology technician in the clinical neuropsychologist's training. The time of direct contact required for the patient depends on the scope of the special assessment; the evaluation can be a short scan that requires as little as an hour, or a comprehensive evaluation spread that requires 8 hours or more, spanning several appointments. What's going to happen after the evaluation? After the evaluation, the clinical neuropsychologist will analyze all data and information collected by date and review and integrate it into a comprehensive report. Again, depending on the subject of reference and the scope of the assessment, the report will provide a description of neuropsychological strengths and weaknesses, patterns of diagnostically important findings, and recommendations for further evaluation and/or treatment. The clinical neuropsychologist can plan a follow-up consensus with you to review findings and recommendations and address questions about your concerns. Depending on the situation, such follow-ups can also be provided via phone or other forms of communication. With your permission, the report may be shared with the doctor (or other professional) who initiated the recommendation and other healthcare providers involved in your care. Examples of common referral problems Learning and development: Is there a developmental disorder in this patient that affects learning? If so, how can you help him overcome these weaknesses and provide the best learning environment for success? Traumatic brain injury: What are the lasting effects of an injury and what treatment can help? Memory and aging: Is this a normal age-related change or a disease? Or is it something else? Personality and behavioral changes: Are these symptoms of psychiatric disorder or does it indicate a brain-related syndrome? Litigation purposes: whether a person's cognitive problems are some kind of result of an accident? How do I find a Clinical Neuropsychologist? Clinical neuropsychologists practice in a wide range of environments, including hospitals, outpatient clinics, private practices, schools, rehabilitation centers, nursing homes and government agencies. Referral is usually requested by another physician or health care organization; teachers may request an assessment for a student who has the need to learn in a school environment; insurance companies can apply to assess whether a person is disabled from work or if a person's alleged deficits are the direct result of some kind of accident. If you have any concerns that you believe will be handled in the best way With a clinical neuropsychologist, you can discuss advice options with your doctor. Because neuropsychologists often work closely with neurologists, neurosurgeons, psychiatrists and rehabilitation clinicians, talking to one of these professionals is another option to find a neuropsychologist. In addition, the largest hospitals and academic medical centers include staff neuropsychologists. The list of Clinical Neuropsychologists approved by the American Board of Clinical Neuropsychology can be found on the AACN website in the Member directory. Most states have professional membership associations or associations dedicated to clinical neuropsychology. Membership in a state association does not necessarily mean professional competence, it provides a advice service for many public. Public.

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