The cerebrovascular disease (CVD) during the childhood is rare and interferes drastically in the development of child. The aim of this study is to relate the neuropsychological findings in children with ischemic or hemorrhagic CVD, to variables that interfere in the disease, for example: recurrence, etiology, the age of the installation.

Thirty-two children with prior history of ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke, of both sexes in the age group from 6 to 16 years, were subjected to an neuropsychological, intellectual, visual-motor, school performance, cerebral blood flow evaluation; among others, the sample was selected from the Group of Studies in CVD in childhood and adolescence database of the HC of UNICAMP.

Twenty-five children also the hemorrhagic with 31.25%, there was no difference in relation of sex, recurrence, seizures and the age of installation of the CVA. It was noticed that 87% grew with motor sequelae and 34.3% with an intellectual reduction.

The intellectual performance was more damaged facing these situations: sickle cell disease, premature age of the installation, recurrence, evolution of convulsive crisis, two hemispheres attacked, cortical-subcortical lesion and motor sequelae. It was checked, 18.7% of the children in the experimental group could not respond to the battery of instruments, suggesting that the lesion in the cortical an subcortical areas in early age produced severe cognitive damages.

Key words: cerebrovascular disease, intelligence quotient, childhood, SPECT, recurrence.

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND INTELLECTUAL STUDY OF CHILD AFTER ISCHEMIC OR HEMORRHAGIC STROKE (ABSTRACT)*. THESIS. CAMPINAS, 2008.

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INÊS ELCIONE GUIMARÃES**

SUGAR CANE BIOPOLYMER MEMBRANE AS DURA MATER SUBSTITUTE IN WISTAR RATS (ABSTRACT)*. THESIS. RECIFE, 2008.

FREDERICO DE MELO TAVARES DE LIMA**