

Введение в клиническую неврологию.
Предмет и история клинической неврологии.
Принципы строения и функции нервной системы.
Методы исследования нервной системы.
Построение топического диагноза.



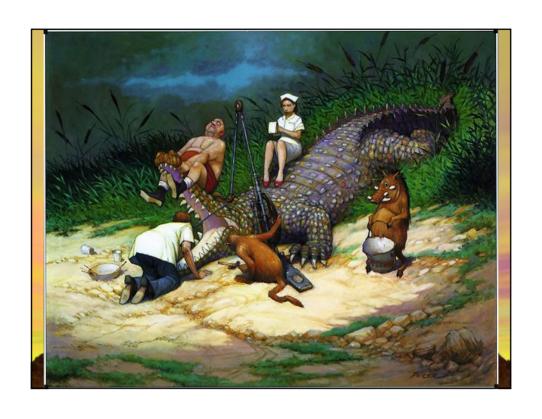


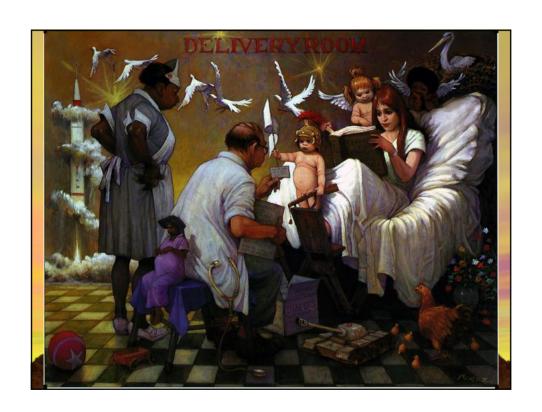


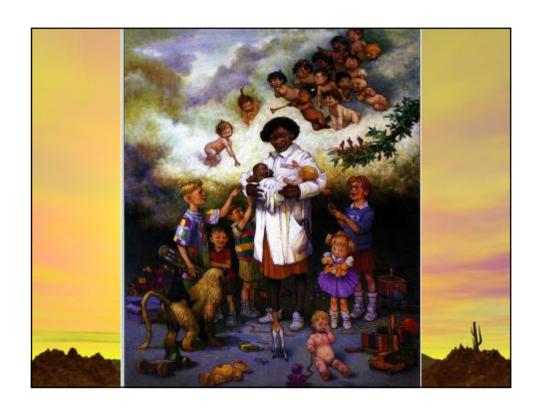




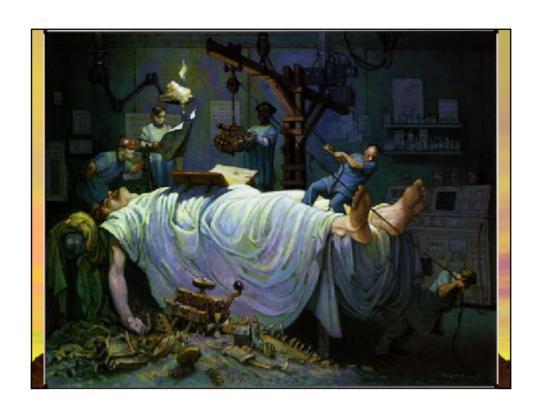


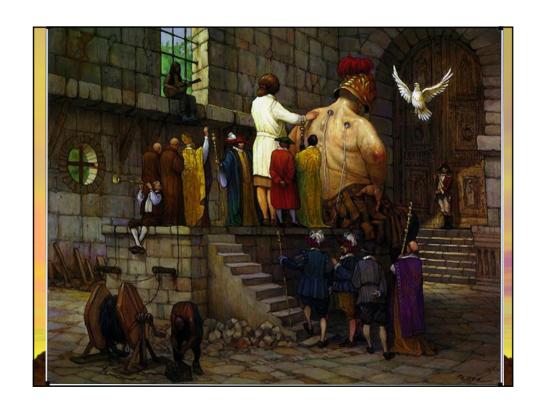


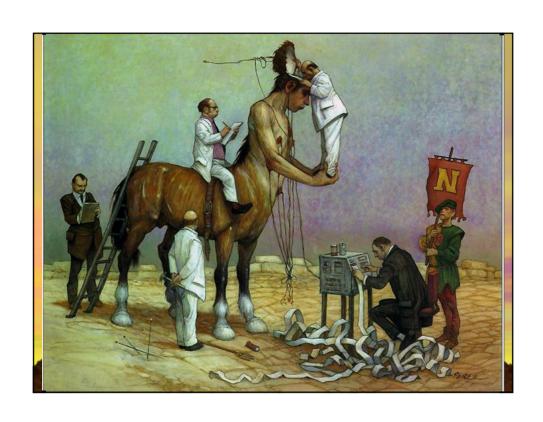








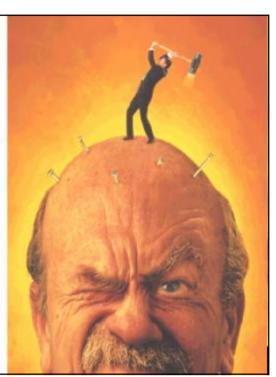






Образование требует трех условий: способности, желания и умения.

Если только одного не хватает, то все напрасно

























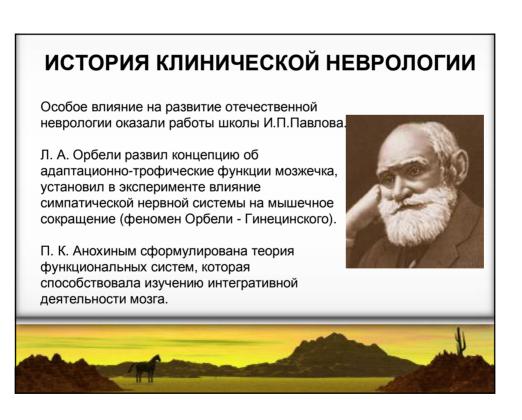






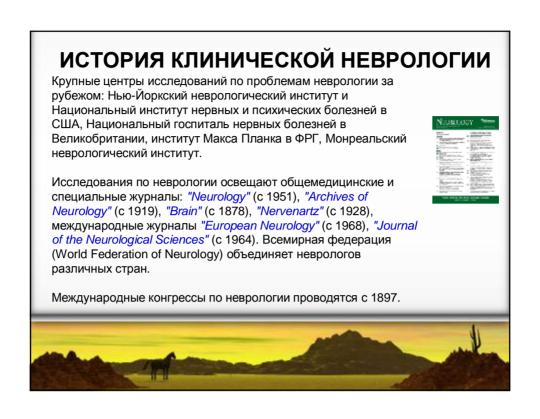






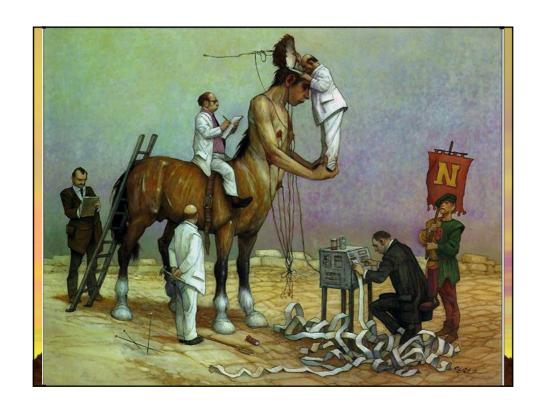












Canad M. A. J. Jan. 1952, vol. 48 WALSHE: ON NEUFOLOGY 21

SOME PROBLEMS OF METHOD IN NEUROLOGY®

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THE THEME of my remarks this afternoon is one that has recurred to my mind many times during my forty years as a clinical neurologist, with the traditional interest that we all have in the snatomy and physiology of the nervous system which are the foundations of our discipline.

Perhaps a brief autobiographical prologue to my address may explain my choice. I halted in the middle of my student life to give an extra year to physiology. During that year I worked in the laboratories of Professors Buyliss and Starling and what stands out in my mind as its most important event—indeed, perhaps of all my professional years since—was the publication of Sherrington's "Integrative Action of the Nervous System", a book which Bayliss put into my hand in 1906.

It is still easy for me to recapture the excite-

withstood the attacks of generations of antiintellectualist philosophers and will. I have no doubt, outlive the confident simplicities of the electronic enthusiasts and the philosophers of our day.

Now for the Greeks the mind had two aspects, the one they named Ratio, and the other Intellectus. Ratio is the power of logical and discursive thought, of enquiry, of definition and of drawing conclusions. It is essentially active and involves effort. Intellectus, on the other hand, is the capacity for insight, for the vision that contemplates the essence of things. It is essentially receptive and effortless. Batio, the ancients regarded as the peculiarly human aspect of mind, but in Intellectus there was, for them, something superhuman. If I now revert to the language of our own time, I should say that the hallmark of Ratio is eleverness, the hallmark of Intellectus insight and wisdom; a feeling for the essence of things.

It is the combination of Ratio and Intellectus

МЕТОДЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ НЕРВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

- Клинический осмотр
- Рентгеновские методы
- Биопсия
- Электроэнцефалография
- Электронейромиография, ВП
- Магнитно-резонансная томография
- Полисомнография и др.

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