

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL Sergio Moreira da Silva

TRADUTOR PÚBLICO E INTÉRPRETE COMERCIAL MATRICULADO NA JUNTA COMERCIAL DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO SOB Nº 1705

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I, the undersign	ed Public	Sworn Transi	lator	and Commercial	Interpreter	, do l	hereby certify	that
this is a faithful	translation	of a documer	nt wri	itten in Portugues	e, which I to	ranslo	ate as follows:	

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Neuropsychology comes into place

One of the tools that help in the fight against the Alzheimer disease is neuropsychology, which examination allows evaluating the brain injuries and disorders, such as that of the problem in question. With it, it is possible to identify and measure the severity of the neurological deficit and how the problem affects the general functioning of the patient. The used tests cover different cognitive domains, such as language, memory and reasoning.

In the opinion of the neuropsychologist and cognitive-behavior therapist Livia Pontes, neuropsychology is an important supporting in the Alzheimer's case, helping both in the evaluation and in the rehabilitation of the patient. "The aim of such tool is not the cure, since the disease is degenerative and evolves progressively. The objective is to decrease the evolution of the deficit and keeps the person functioning for the longest possible time", explains Livia, who is member of the psychology service of the Institute of Hospital das Clínicas (HC).

According to her, the neuropsychological evaluation starts with the obtaining of data about the patient's life, aiming at knowing how the disease started and if it has been evolved. Such interview is long and takes about two hours, sometimes more than this. It is from such first procedure that a test is selected to be applied on the person.

Hard to accept - when the Alzheimer diagnostic is made, the first reaction of the relatives is the non-acceptance. According to Rosilene Alves de Souza Lima, Director and coordinator f the Psychological Support Group of the Brazilian Association (Abraz), usually a new evaluation is made with another physician. "The patient oscillates a lot within the diagnostic. One day he/she seems to be well, on the other day no. Such characteristic gives to the relatives the hope that the problem is not Alzheimer", she explains.

Nothing else. Data ut supra. In witness whereof.

SERGIO MOREIRA DA SILVA TRADUTOR PÚBLICO JURAMENTADO SWORN TRANSLATOR

