# GYÓGYPEDAGÓGIAI GYAKORLATBAN ELŐFORDULÓ GYERMEKKORI NEUROPSZICHIÁTRIAI RENDELLENESSÉGEK BIOLÓGIAI HÁTTERE

KISS SZIDÓNIA[1]

*Babes-Bolyai Tudományegyetem*
*Oktatásban Alkalmazott Pszichológia Tanszék*
*Kolozsvár*

**Abstract:** Advances in neuroimaging and neuropsychologic technologies have opened new ways for understanding the biologic basis of obsessive-compulsive disorder, Tourette-syndrome, separation anxiety disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder. The neuronal basis for these conditions is thought to consist of anatomical and functional disturbances in cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical circuits. These circuits loop between cortical and subcortical brain regions. The portions of the circuits affected, together with the genetic relatedness of some of these conditions, may account for their common clinical co-occurence. The new findings help us to understand how underlaying genetic vulnerabilities contribute to disordered protein expression and abnormal cellular functions in particular neural systems, which then produce particular clinical phenotypes. Increased knowledge of the genetics of the disorders and novel pathophysiologic models hold promise for the development of better strategies for treatment.

**Keywords:** obsessive-compulsive disorder, Tourette-syndrome, separation anxiety disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder