

35_CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA A TEMPO DETERMINATO, DELLA DURATA DI CINQUE ANNI PER N. 1 POSTO DI COLLABORATORE PROFESSIONALE DI RICERCA SANITARIA, DA ASSEGNARE ALLA SC NEUROPSICHIATRIA INFANTILE 2 – EPILETTOLOGIA E NEUROLOGIA DELLO SVILUPPO

PROVA I

- I. PROFILO COGNITIVO COMPORTAMENTALE NELLA SINDROME DI DRAVET, E STRUMENTI DI VALUTAZIONE
2. A cosa serve il programma Microsoft Excel?
 - a) realizzare fogli elettronici per analisi di dati
 - b) realizzare presentazioni
 - c) gestire spooler di stampa
3. Leggere e tradurre il testo seguente

The Complex Relation between Executive Functions and Language in Preschoolers with Developmental Language Disorders

Abstract: *Backgrounds:* The relationship between linguistic difficulties and cognitive impairments in children with developmental language disorders (DLDs) is receiving growing interest in international research. Executive functions (EF) appear to be weak in these children. The current investigation aims at exploring the relationship between difficulties in two components of EF (i.e., updating and inhibition) and the linguistic and narrative skills of 16 DLD preschoolers matched with 24 typically developing peers. *Methods:* Updating skills were tested by administering the forward and backward digit recall subtests of the Wechsler Scales, while children's inhibition abilities were assessed by completion of Developmental Neuropsychological Assessment (NEPSY-II) inhibition tasks. Information on the linguistic skills of the participants was collected through a set of subtests included in the Batteria per la Valutazione del Linguaggio in bambini dai 4 ai 12 anni (Batteria per la Valutazione del Linguaggio; BVL_4-12), assessing articulatory and phonological discrimination skills, lexical production/comprehension, grammatical production/comprehension, and narrative production skills. *Results:* Findings revealed that DLD children performed significantly lower than their peers on both updating and inhibitory tasks. Linguistic difficulties were found in the DLD group on articulatory/phonological skills, grammatical production/comprehension, and lexical informativeness on narrative production. Measures of EF correlated with linguistic and narrative measures. *Conclusion:* The current study confirms a significant association between DLD's performances on EF and displayed linguistic skills, suggesting the need to include the assessment of executive functions to target early intervention rehabilitation programs for children with DLDs.

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Handwritten signature

PROVA ESTRATTA

21/05/2025

Manfredi

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PROVA 2

1. STRUMENTI PER LA VALUTAZIONE DELLE FUNZIONI ESECUTIVE

2. Per URL si intende una sequenza di caratteri che:
- a) identifica univocamente l'indirizzo di una risorsa web
 - b) un componente del sistema operativo
 - c) un linguaggio di programmazione

3. Leggere e tradurre il testo seguente

A Longitudinal Follow-Up Study of Intellectual Function in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy over Age: Is It Really Stable?

Abstract: The aim of the study was to retrospectively evaluate the consistency of longitudinal findings on intellectual functioning in DMD boys and their relationship to behavioral and neuropsychiatric difficulties. The cohort included 70 patients of age 3 to 17 years with at least two assessments using the Wechsler scales. CBCL and clinical observation of behavior were also performed. Changes in total intelligence quotient were interpreted as stable or not stable using the reliable-change method. On the first assessment 43/70 had normal quotients, 18 borderline, 5 mild, and 4 moderate intellectual disability, while 27/70 had no behavioral disorders, 17 had abnormal CBCL, and 26 patients had clear signs of attention deficits despite normal CBCL. The remaining seven were untestable. The mean total intelligence quotient change in the cohort was -2.99 points (SD: 12.29). Stable results on TIQ were found in 63% of the paired assessments. A third of the consecutive cognitive assessments showed a difference of more than 11 points with changes up to 42 points. Boys with no behavioral/attention disorder had smaller changes than those with attention ($p = 0.007$) and behavioral disorders ($p = 0.002$). Changes in IQ may occur in Duchenne and are likely to be associated with behavioral or attention deficits.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. M. D. S.' or similar, with a stylized flourish at the end.

PROVA NON ESTRATTA

21/05/2025

Muhammad Fuzly

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PROVA 3

- I. VALUTAZIONE DEL PROFILO COGNITIVO-COMPORTAMENTALE DEL BAMBINO CON DISTURBO DEL LINGUAGGIO
2. Il termine "Open Source" indica:
 - a) un software i cui autori ne permettono e favoriscono il libero studio e l'apporto di modifiche da parte di altri programmatori
 - b) un software che può essere modificato da chiunque a patto di corrispondere all'autore una offerta libera
 - c) un software protetto da diritti d'autore che non può essere modificato da nessuno tranne da chi ne detiene i diritti
3. Leggere e tradurre il testo seguente

Multicenter prospective longitudinal study in 34 patients with Dravet syndrome: neuropsychological development in the first six years of life

Abstract

The objective of this study was to identify developmental trajectories of developmental/behavioral phenotypes and possibly their relationship to epilepsy and genotype by analyzing developmental and behavioral features collected prospectively and longitudinally in a cohort of patients with Dravet syndrome (DS).

Thirty-four patients from seven Italian tertiary pediatric neurology centers were enrolled in the study. All patients were examined for the *SCN1A* gene mutation and prospectively assessed from the first years of life with repeated full clinical observations including neurological and developmental examinations. Subjects were found to follow three neurodevelopmental trajectories. In the first group (16 patients), an initial and usually mild decline was observed between the second and the third year of life, specifically concerning visuomotor abilities, later progressing towards global involvement of all abilities. The second group (12 patients) showed an earlier onset of global developmental impairment, progressing towards a generally worse outcome. The third group of only two patients ended up with a normal neurodevelopmental quotient, but with behavioral and linguistic problems. The remaining four patients were not classifiable due to a lack of critical assessments just before developmental decline.

The neurodevelopmental trajectories described in this study suggest a differential contribution of neurobiological and genetic factors. The profile of the first group, which included the largest fraction of patients, suggests that in the initial phase of the disease, visuomotor defects might play a major role in determining developmental decline.



PROVA NON ESTRATTA

21/05/2025

Neumtreubergl