
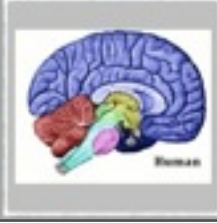
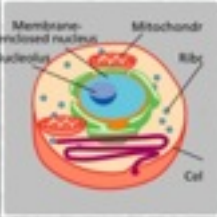
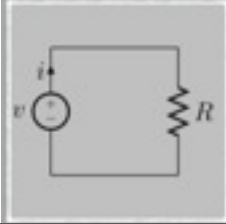




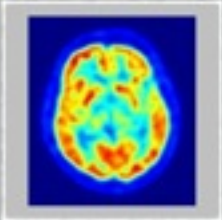



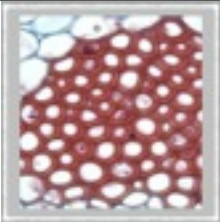
				<b>Solutions Chapter 0</b>
1	als	EAL		Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
2	alzheimersxdisease	enfermedad de Alzheimer	x 	Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior. Symptoms usually develop slowly and get worse over time, becoming severe enough to interfere with daily tasks. (8)
3	brain	cerebro	x 	the part of the central nervous system enclosed in the cranium of humans and other vertebrates, consisting of a soft, convoluted mass of gray and white matter and serving to control and coordinate the mental and physical actions. (2)
4	breakthrough	avance, logro		any significant or sudden advance, development, achievement, or increase, as in scientific knowledge or diplomacy, that removes a barrier to progress. (2)
5	cell	célula	x 	a usually microscopic structure containing nuclear and cytoplasmic material enclosed by a semipermeable membrane and, in plants, a cell wall; the basic structural unit of all organisms. (2)

6	cerebral palsy	parálisis cerebral		a neurological disorder caused by a non-progressive brain injury or malformation that occurs while the child's brain is under development. Cerebral Palsy primarily affects body movement and muscle coordination. Though Cerebral Palsy can be defined, having Cerebral Palsy does not define the person that has the condition. (12)
7	circuit	circuito	x 	Also called electric circuit. the complete path of an electric current, including the generating apparatus, intervening resistors, or capacitors. (2)
8	connections	conexiones		A channel of communication. (2)
9	decline	declive, descenso		a gradual deterioration of the physical powers, as in later life or in disease. (2)
10	disorder	trastorno		a disturbance in physical or mental health or functions; malady or dysfunction. (2)
11	epilepsy	epilepsia		Epilepsy is a disease characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate epileptic seizures and by the neurobiological, cognitive, psychological, and social consequences of this condition. Translation: a seizure is an event and epilepsy is the disease involving recurrent unprovoked seizures. (9)

12	fmri	IRMf		Functional magnetic resonance
13	hippocampus	hipocampo	x 	An enfolding of cerebral cortex into the lateral fissure of a cerebral hemisphere, having the shape in cross section of a sea horse.
14	huntingtonsdisease	enfermedad de Huntington		Huntington's disease is an inherited disease that causes the progressive breakdown (degeneration) of nerve cells in the brain. Huntington's disease has a broad impact on a person's functional abilities and usually results in movement, thinking (cognitive) and psychiatric disorders. (11)
15	interconnect	interconectar		to be or become connected or interrelated. (2)
16	medulla	médula		the lowest or hindmost part of the brain of humans and of animals with backbones. (3)

17	mentalxdisorder	trastorno mental		A mental disorder (also called a mental illness, psychiatric disorder, or psychological disorder) is a diagnosis, most often by a psychiatrist, of a behavioral or mental pattern that may cause suffering or a poor ability to function in life. Such features may be persistent, relapsing and remitting, or occur as a single episode. (5)
18	nerve	nervio	x 	any of the cordlike bundles of fibres that conduct sensory or motor impulses between the brain or spinal cord and another part of the body. (1)
19	network	red		A system or group of interrelated or interconnected elements.
20	neurogenesis	neurogénesis		Neurogenesis (birth of neurons) is the process by which neurons are generated from neural stem cells and progenitor cells. It plays a central role in neural development. Neurogenesis is most active during pre-natal development and is responsible for populating the growing brain with neurons. In mammals, adult neurogenesis has been shown to occur in multiple brain structures, including the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus and the olfactory bulb. (7)

21	neurologicalxillness	enfermedad neurológica		any disorder of the body nervous system. Structural, biochemical or electrical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord or other nerves can result in a range of symptoms. Examples of symptoms include paralysis, muscle weakness, poor coordination, loss of sensation, seizures, confusion, pain and altered levels of consciousness. (6)
22	neuron	neurona	x 	a specialized, impulse-conducting cell that is the functional unit of the nervous system, consisting of the cell body and its processes, the axon and dendrites. (2)
23	neuroscience	neurociencia		the field of study encompassing the various scientific disciplines dealing with the structure, development, function, chemistry, pharmacology, and pathology of the nervous system. (2)
24	neuroscientist	neurocientífico	x 	a scientist researching the various scientific disciplines dealing with the structure, development, function, chemistry, pharmacology, and pathology of the nervous system.
25	parkinsonsxdisease	enfermedad de Parkinson		Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder of the nervous system that affects movement. (10)
26	pet	TEP	x 	Positron emission tomography
27	plasticity	platicidad		Ability to be shaped, re-shaped or molded.

28	research	investigación	x 	systematic investigation to establish facts or principles or to collect information on a subject. (1)
29	spinalxcord	médula espinal		The cord of nerve tissue extending through the spinal canal of the spinal column. (2)
30	stem cell	célula madre		An undifferentiated biological cell that can differentiate into specialized cells and can divide to produce more stem cells. (2)
31	stroke	ataque		Also called apoplexy, cerebrovascular accident. a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply and, depending on the extent and location of the abnormality, such symptoms as weakness, paralysis of parts of the body, speech difficulties, and, if severe, loss of consciousness or death. (2)
32	tissue	tejido	x 	A group of similar cells forming a structural part of a living thing.

