CONFORMATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

The phenomenon whereby your intelligence, mentality, cast of your mind, intuition, perceptions, imagination and rationality are controlled by the expectations, norms, mores, traditions and cultures of society, without you being aware of it.

- Cognitive Dissonance
- Constraint of Original Thought, Creativity and Innovativeness
- Impedes Emotional IQ
- Marginalization of Outliers
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The Central Limit Theorem
Chronic traumatic encephalopathy pathology in a neurodegenerative disorders brain bank

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Abstract Chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder linked to repetitive brain injury. Immunochemistry revealed 21 of 66 former athletes had cortical tau pathology consistent with CTE.
Histological evidence of chronic traumatic encephalopathy in a large series of neurodegenerative diseases

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Chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) is a long-term neurodegenerative consequence of repetitive traumatic population with or without NDDs which is currently not known.
THE LANCET, FEBRUARY 21, 1976

THE LANCET

Brain Damage in Sport

Cerebral concussion has been regarded as an essentially reversible syndrome without detectable brain damage. This view is contested by Ommaya and Gennarelli, whose thoughts are in line with those of Symonds, who proposed that the term concussion should be taken to include all episodes of unconsciousness whether or not the effects of the injury are permanent. Gronwall and Wrightson now seem to have taken the question of brain damage a stage further. They used a simple test in which their patients were required to add serial numbers presented at different speeds by

more relevant, perhaps, has been the demonstration of a distinctive pattern of cerebral damage and degeneration that is apt to arise in the brains of men who have boxed hard over many years. A major part of these changes is concentrated on the medial temporal grey matter and the septal and hypothalamic regions including the mamillary bodies. Such destruction of tissue and severe neuronal degeneration can be clearly identified in these areas and may well contribute to some of the psychological aberrations, including poor memory and even dementia, that have come to be recognised as possible sequelae of repeated blows to the head (and, in connection with boxing, part of the punch-drunk syndrome). It is hard, however, to quantify the risk of such a syndrome either in boxers or in other sportsmen. A single example of traumatic encephalopathy in a young boxer was
Policy Statement—Boxing Participation by Children and Adolescents

abstract

Thousands of boys and girls younger than 19 years participate in boxing in North America. Although boxing provides benefits for participants, including exercise, self-discipline, and self-confidence, the sport of boxing encourages and rewards deliberate blows to the head and face. Participants in boxing are at risk of head, face, and neck injuries, including chronic and even fatal neurologic injuries. Concussions are one of the most common injuries that occur with boxing. Because of the risk of head and facial injuries, the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Canadian Paediatric Society oppose boxing as a sport for children and adolescents. These organizations recommend that physicians vigorously oppose boxing in youth and encourage patients to participate in alternative sports in which intentional head blows are not central to the sport. Pediatrics 2011;128:817–823

INTRODUCTION

Amateur or Olympic-style boxing is a collision sport that is won on the basis of the number of clean punches landed successfully on an opponent’s head and body (Appendix). A match is won outright if an opponent is knocked out. Participants in boxing are at risk of serious neurologic and facial injuries. Despite these potential dangers, thousands of boys and girls participate in boxing in North America. In 2008, more than 18 000 youths younger than 19 years were registered with USA Boxing (Lynette Smith, USA Boxing, written communication, August 2011).
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Long-Term Outcomes Associated with Traumatic Brain Injury in Childhood and Adolescence: A Nationwide Swedish Cohort Study of a Wide Range of Medical and Social Outcomes

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Functionally-Detected Cognitive Impairment in High School Football Players without Clinically-Diagnosed Concussion

Thomas M. Talavage, Eric A. Nauman, Evan L. Breedlove, Umit Yoruk, Anne E. Dye, Katherine E. Morikaki, Henry Feuer, and Larry J. Leverenz

Abstract

Head trauma and concussion in football players have recently received considerable media attention. Postmortem evidence suggests that accrual of damage to the brain may occur with repeated blows to the head, even when the individual blows fail to produce clinical symptoms. There is an urgent need for improved detection and characterization of head trauma to reduce future injury risk and promote development of new therapies. In this study we examined neurological performance and health in the presence of head collision events in high school football players, using longitudinal measures of collision events (the
Subconcussive Head Impact Exposure and White Matter Tract Changes over a Single Season of Youth Football

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Jillian E. Urban, PhD
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Christopher G. Vaughan, PsyD
Gerard A. Giola, PhD
Joel D. Stitzel, PhD
Christopher T. Whitlow, MD, PhD, MHA

Purpose:
To examine the effects of subconcussive impacts resulting from a single season of youth (age range, 8–13 years) football on changes in specific white matter (WM) tracts as detected with diffusion-tensor imaging in the absence of clinically diagnosed concussions.

Materials and Methods:
Head impact data were recorded by using the Head Impact Telemetry system and quantified as the combined-probability risk-weighted cumulative exposure (RWE_{CP}). Twenty-five male participants were evaluated for seasonal fractional anisotropy (FA) changes in specific WM tracts:
Induction of a transmissible tau pathology by traumatic brain injury

Elisa R. Zanier, Ilaria Bertani, Eliana Sammali, Francesca Pischitta, Maria Antonietta Chiaravalloti, Gloria Vegliante, Antonio Masone, Alessandro Corbelli, Douglas H. Smith, David K. Menon, Nino Stocchetti, Fabio Fiordaliso, Maria-Grazia De Simoni, William Stewart and Roberto Chiesa

Traumatic brain injury is a risk factor for subsequent neurodegenerative disease, including chronic traumatic encephalop-
TRUTH
DOESN’T HAVE A SIDE

My Alarming Discovery about the Danger of Contact Sports

DR. BENNET OMALU
with Mark Tabb

Foreword by WILL SMITH