



Introducing our keynote speaker:

Tedd Judd

Tedd Judd, PhD, ABPP-CN, is a cross-cultural clinical and forensic neuropsychologist. He has evaluated clients from about 90 countries and has taught neuropsychology in 24 countries. He is Past President of the Hispanic Neuropsychological Society. He teaches a practicum in non-English cross-cultural psychology and is the academic co-director of Central America's first Master's degree in neuropsychology at the Universidad del Valle, Guatemala. He has published a book on Neuropsychotherapy and several book chapters and articles.



Tedd will be presenting the following topics:

Criminal Forensic Neuropsychology: Reaching an Underserved and Neglected Brain-Disabled Population

In many countries, there is a high prevalence of brain disabilities among people accused of crimes. Despite this, professional neuropsychology has a relatively low profile in working with this population, and neuropsychology training is often weak in this area. Brain disabilities can be predisposing to criminal behaviour. Neuropsychology has much to offer this population in distinguishing the presence of brain disabilities, their possible relationship to criminal behaviours and to the justice process, and appropriate treatment and sentencing. This presentation will address the major issues that forensic neuropsychology typically addresses in the criminal arena and the distinctive tools and skills needed. Issues will include competence to stand trial, *mens rea*, mitigation, and sentencing considerations.

Multi-Cultural Neuropsychology: The Challenges and Rewards of an Evolving Profession

Equitable and accurate neuropsychological assessment of linguistically, educationally, and culturally diverse populations requires changes in our profession in our organizations, research, workforce, training, and individual practice. This presentation will briefly outline those changes needed at the level of the collective profession. I will then focus on specific applicable procedures in cross-cultural assessment. Participants will learn to identify professional preparation for cross-language and cross-cultural work, including ethics, language and interpreter use skills, accessing cultural and linguistic knowledge, test translation and adaptation principles, and community and testing resources. A chronological case evaluation protocol will cover issues from the first contact through case selection, pre- and post-evaluation language and cultural research, rapport, cultural and language history-taking, testing considerations, and cultural/linguistic adaptation of evaluation outcomes. Consistent with the theme of the conference, there will be an emphasis on evaluations in a range of forensic and administrative contexts (e.g., criminal issues, civil competencies, child welfare, disability accommodations, educational access, injured workers, etc.).

Neuropsychotherapy: Adapting Psychotherapy and Social Interventions for People with Brain Disabilities

Neuropsychotherapy adapts conventional psychotherapy and social interventions to the distinctive problems, disabilities, and needs of people with brain disabilities and those around them. It differs from conventional psychotherapy in the following ways:

The conceptualization of neuropsychopathology includes pre-illness, reactive, and organic components. This allows for planning different treatment strategies appropriate to each type of problem.

The technique of neuropsychotherapy incorporates cognitive and emotional compensations and accommodations into therapy. This involves communication style, memory compensations for therapy content and skills, and cuing systems for implementing therapeutic strategies in real life settings.

The content of neuropsychotherapy includes psychoeducation, an emotional rehabilitation approach, a focus on self-awareness, self-regulation retraining, and discovering and presenting the new self.

The social context of neuropsychotherapy typically includes involvement of family and community. The person with a brain disability often is not capable of full responsibility for their own behaviour. Sharing that responsibility with others is a moving target, facilitated by the neuropsychotherapist.

This workshop will give principles and examples of each of these distinctive features in a format that can be readily implemented by neuropsychologists and taught by neuropsychologists to psychotherapists.
