This chapter contrasts normal cerebral and cognitive development with that of children who have sustained frontal pathology. It focuses specifically on the domain of executive function, with the assumption that frontal regions are essential to the development and implementation of efficient executive skills. It discusses two studies from that illustrate the impact of frontal lobe pathology during childhood and the problems of assessing these skills accurately with current methodologies. The first study describes an ongoing program of research that examines the range of executive deficits exhibited by children who have sustained traumatic brain injury involving the frontal regions. The second study investigates the impact of focal frontal lesions during childhood, with an emphasis on approaches to the measurement of executive function.

By means of endocranial casts, it is possible to demonstrate the entire meningeal venous system in adults and to follow its changes during growth. In addition, endocranial casts of fossils reveal the functional importance of this venous system, which reflects cerebral development during human evolution in adults as well as in juvenile subjects. This
The chapter aims to provide a detailed illustration and comprehensive examination of images of the human fossil and its meningeal venous system in adult and juvenile fossils. Before proceeding to the subject matter, the chapter first explores the meningeal system of adult man and young subjects.