



**SAPIENZA**  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Dipartimento di Psicologia  
Facoltà di Medicina e Psicologia

# Un passo verso la diagnosi pre-clinica

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**SANTA LUCIA**  
NEUROSCIENZE E RIABILITAZIONE

## Le aree coinvolte precocemente nell'invecchiamento patologico fanno parte del network della navigazione!

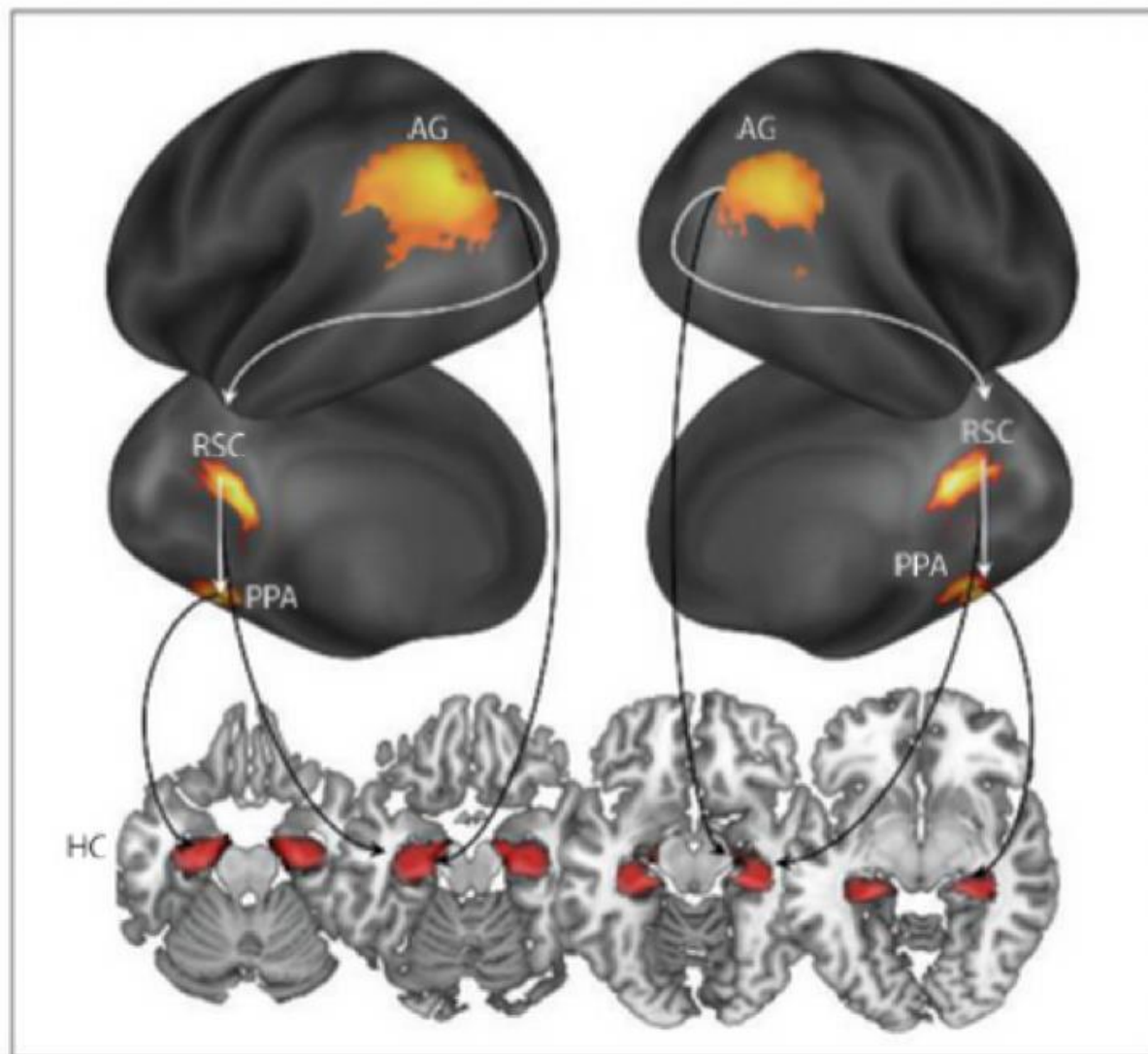
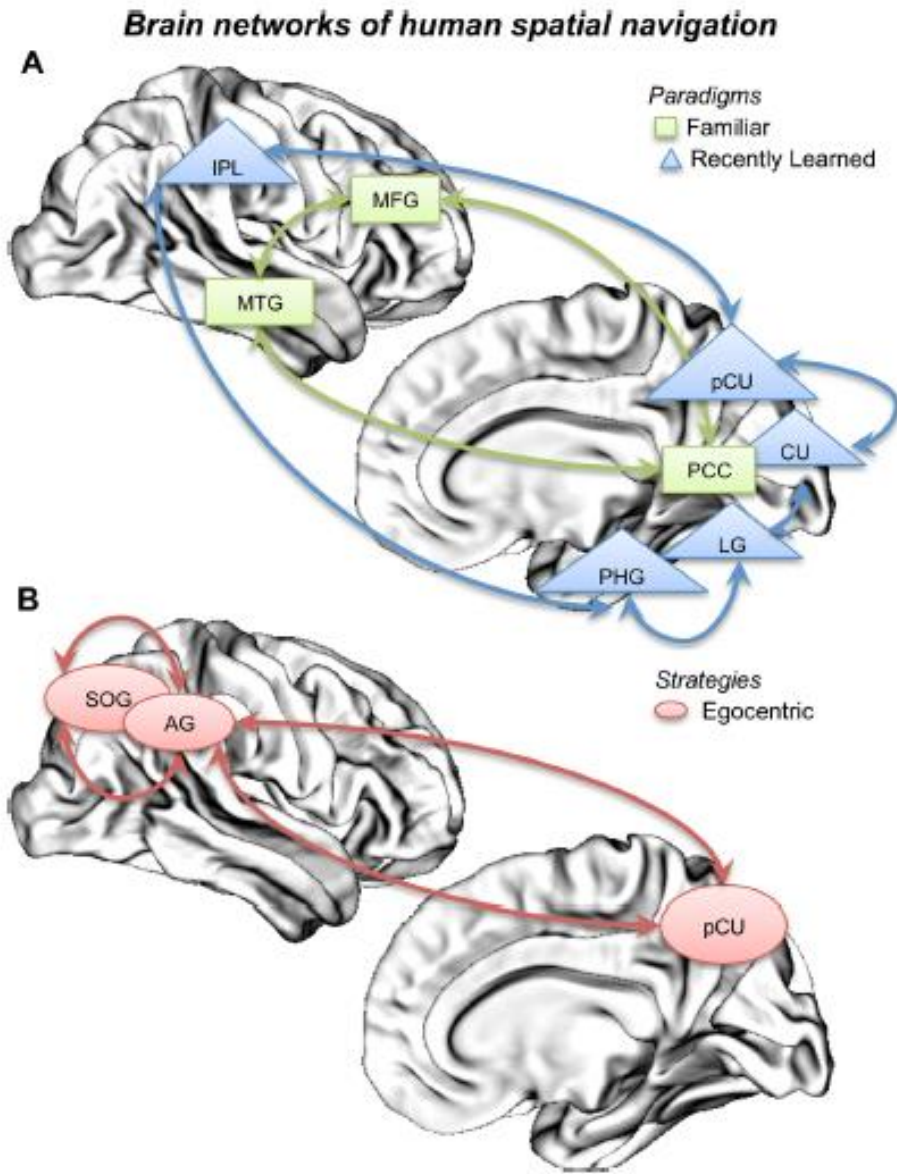
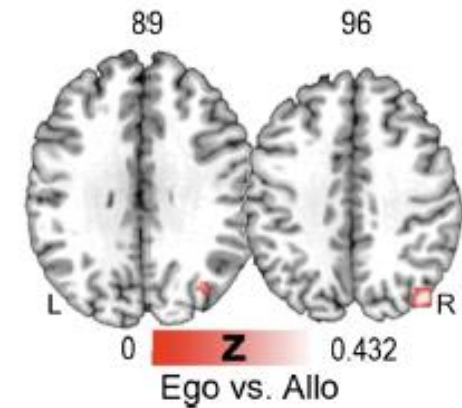
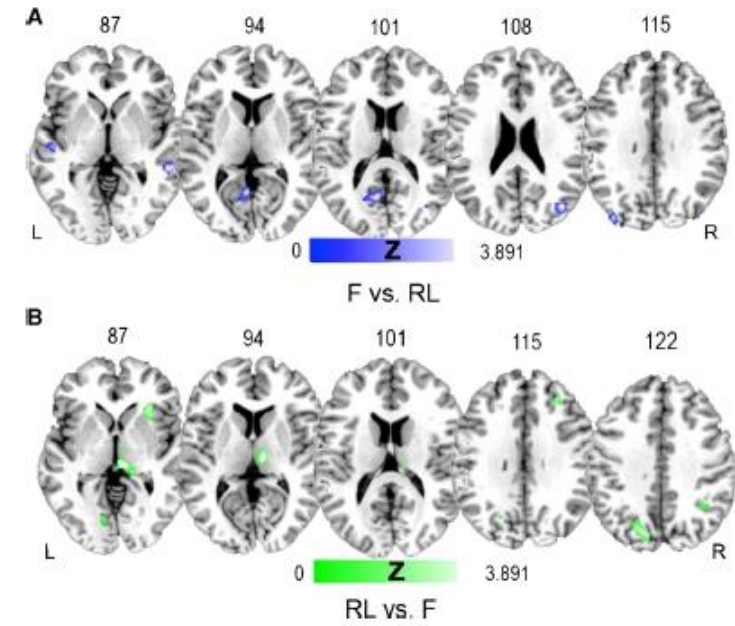


FIGURA 1 In figura sono mostrate le principali aree cerebrali coinvolte nella navigazione spaziale nell'uomo (Bocchia et al., 2014) e le loro connessioni. Le aree e le connessioni sono mutate dal lavoro di Bocchia et al. (2017), il quale dimostra l'esistenza nell'uomo di un network parieto-temporo-mediale per la navigazione spaziale, precedentemente dimostrato nel macaco (Kravitz et al., 2011).  
AG = giro angolare;  
RSC = corteccia retrospleniale;  
PPA = area paraippocampale per i luoghi;  
HC = ippocampo.  
(Le autrici ringraziano la Dott.ssa Maddalena Bocchia per la preparazione della figura.)



### Familiar (F) vs Recently Learned (RL) environments



**Fig. 3** Areas showing higher activation for egocentric than allocentric strategies, as revealed by the contrast between ego vs. allo strategies. A parieto-occipital network that includes the right superior occipital gyrus, angular gyrus and precuneus subserves egocentric representation of space



## Spatial cues

### ENVIRONMENTAL CUES

- Discrete environmental objects (i.e. local and distal landmarks)
- Global orientation cues
- Geometric structure of the environment
- Symbolic representations (i.e. maps, linguistic descriptions)

### SELF-MOTION CUES

- Vestibular cues
- Motor efference copies
- Proprioceptive feedback
- Optic, auditory, tactile flow

## Computational mechanisms

### SPATIAL COMPUTATIONS

- Space perception
- Self-motion perception
- Translation betw. ego-and allocentric reference frames
- Computing directions and distances to unseen goals
- Imagining shifts in spatial perspective

### EXECUTIVE PROCESSES

- Novelty detection
- Selection and maintainance of navigational goals
- Route planning or selection
- Uncertainty/Conflict resolution
- Resetting mechanisms

## Spatial representations

### ONLINE REPRESENTATIONS

- Self-position and orientation
- Egocentric self-to-object directions and distances
- Allocentric object-to-object directions and distances
- Route progression
- Navigational goals

### OFFLINE REPRESENTATIONS

- Memories of local views and places
- Enduring, often hierarchically organized representations of the structure of an environm. (egocentric / allocentric)
- Networks of habitual routes

*TRENDS in Cognitive Sciences*

# Rappresentazione route





# Route





# Route



# Route





# Route



# Route





# Route





# Route



Istantanea scherm



# Route





# Route





# Route



Istantanea scherm



# Route



Istantanea scherm



# Route



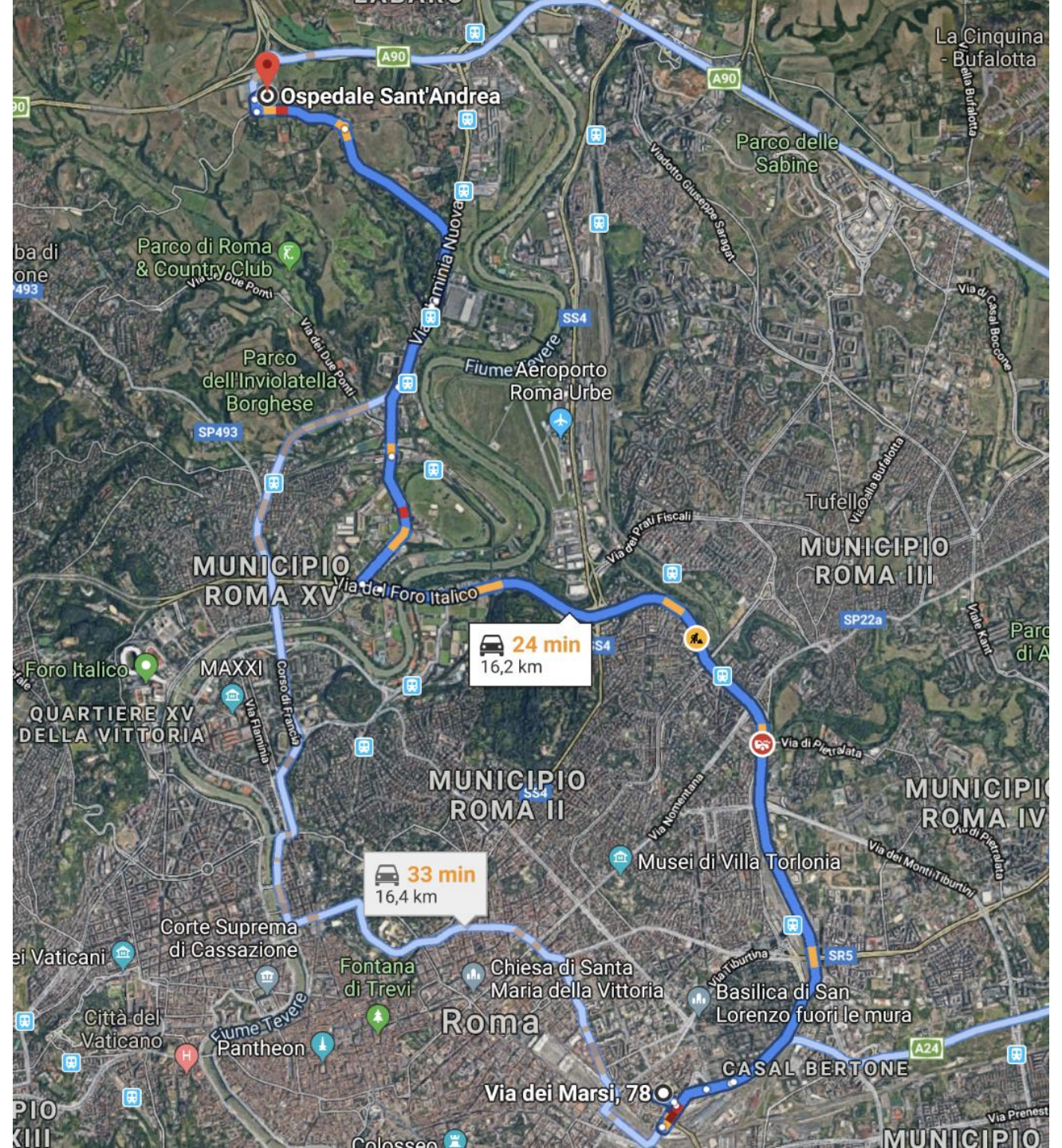


# Route





# Rappresentazione survey





















**Roma - «Spina di Borgo»**





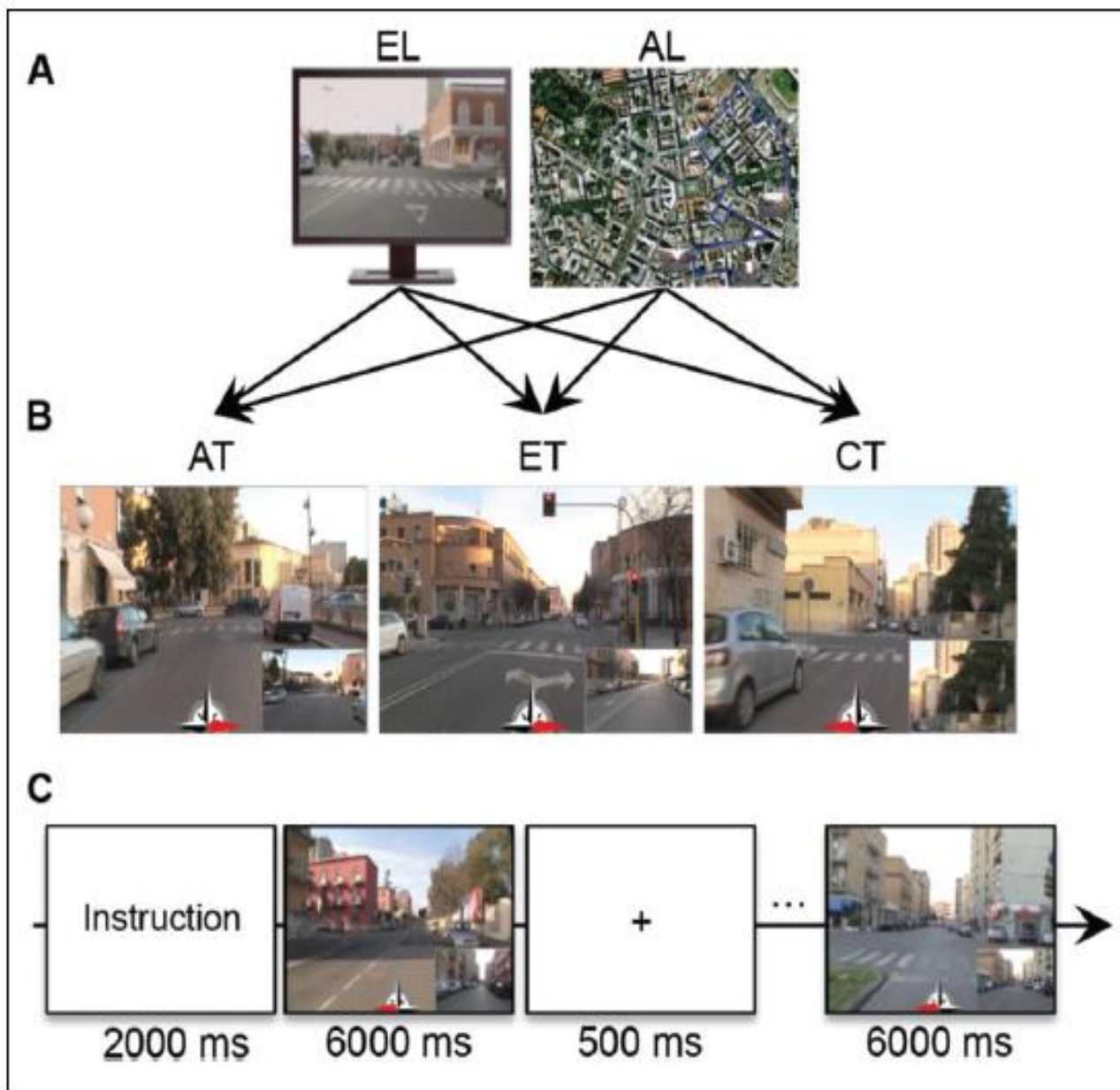
**Roma – via della Conciliazione**



**Cosa si perde nell'invecchiamento?**

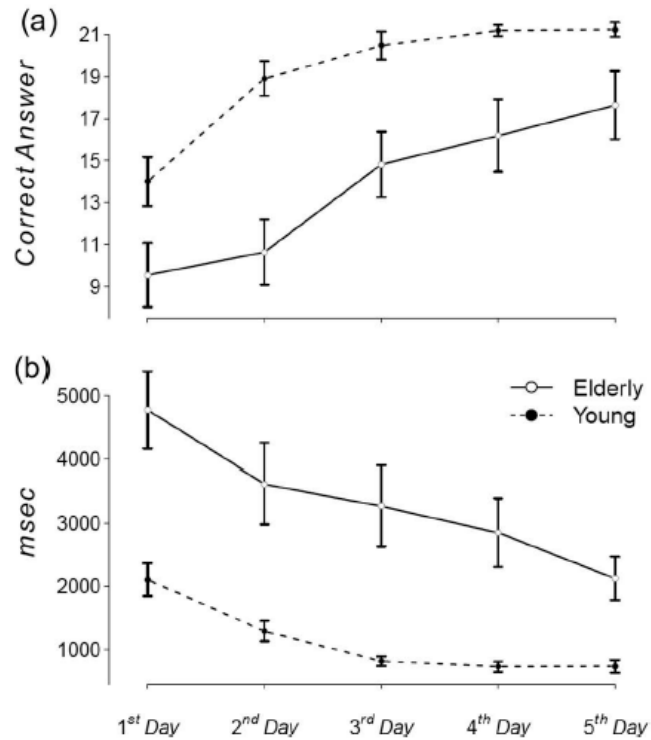
**Come ci si perde?**



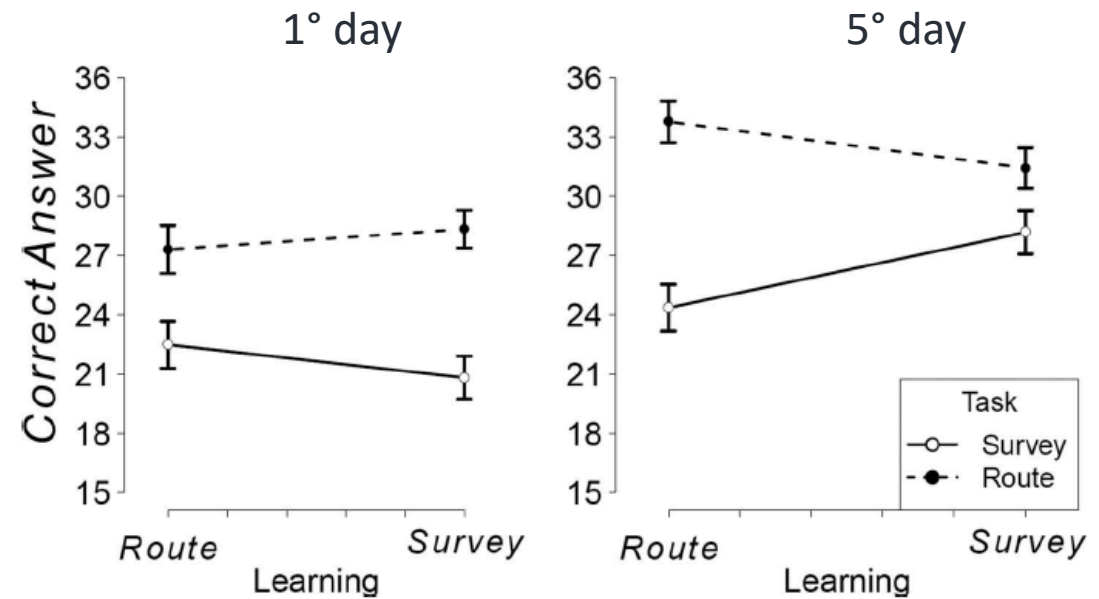




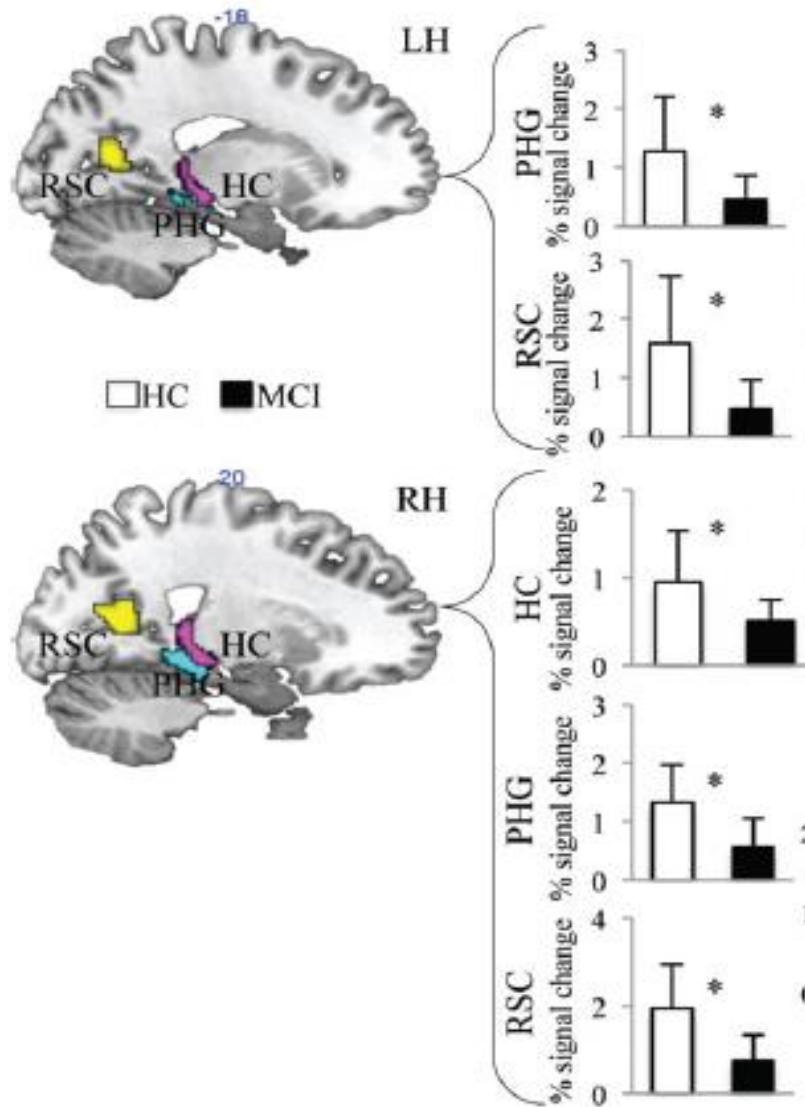
# Giovani vs anziani



**Apprendimento  
più lento e con  
più errori**



**Peggiora rappresentazione survey e  
peggiore capacità di shifting  
tra rappresentazioni**

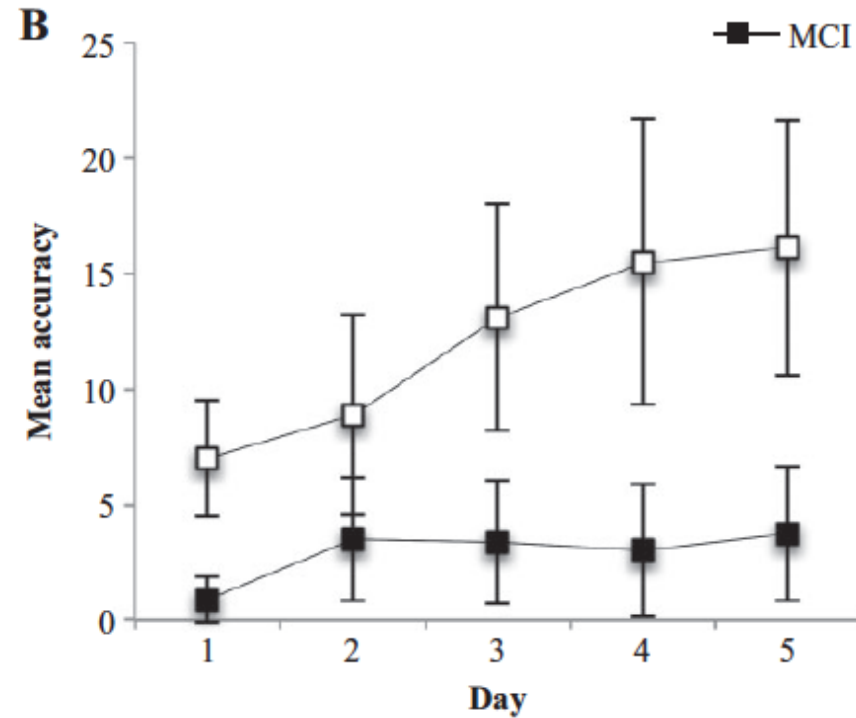
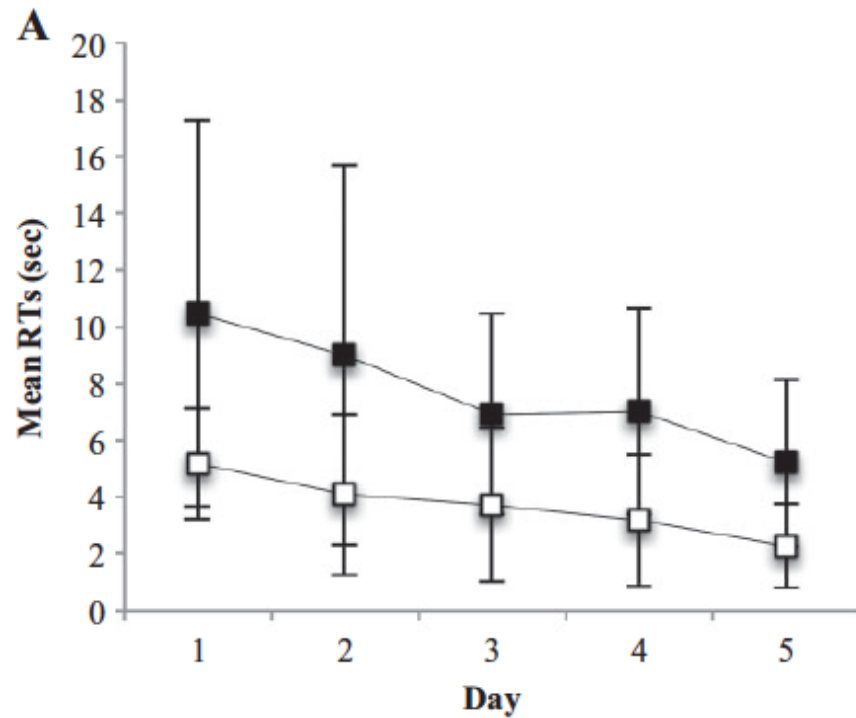


**MCI: diminuito volume di ippocampo (H), giro paraippocampale e corteccia retrospleniale,**

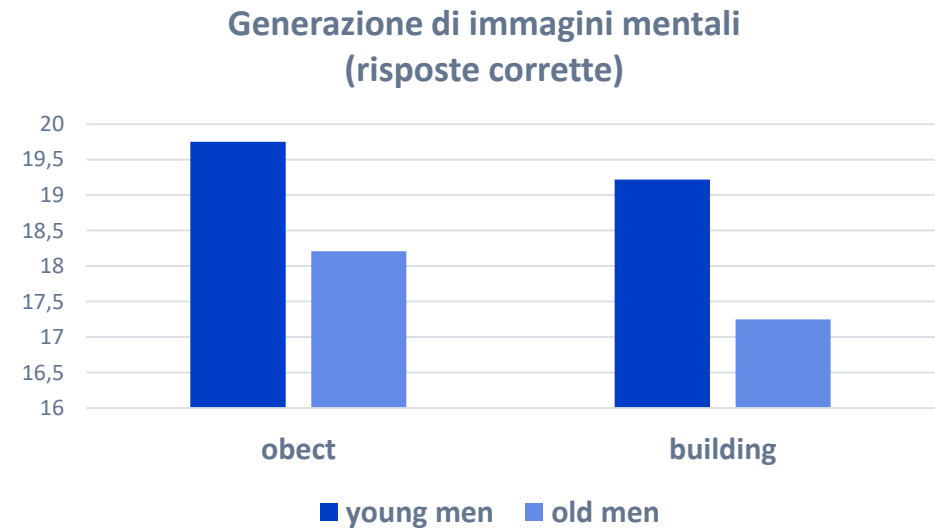
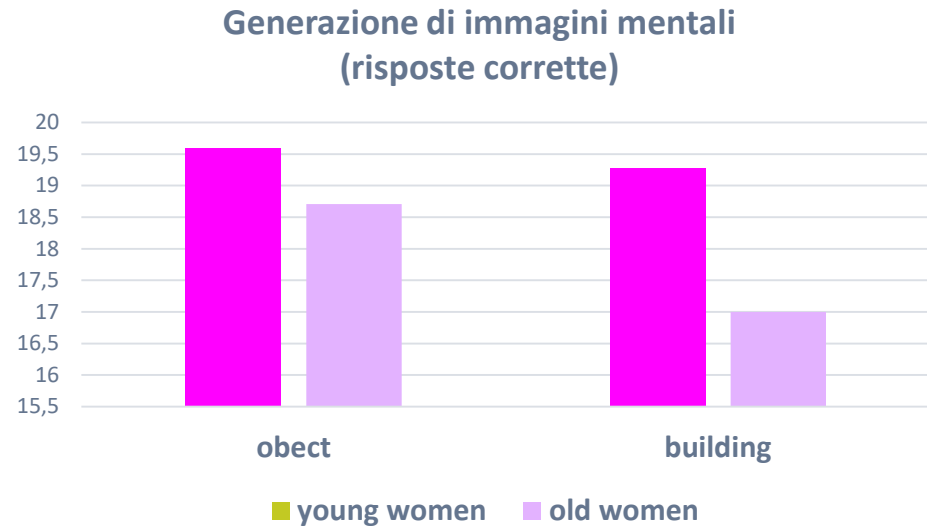
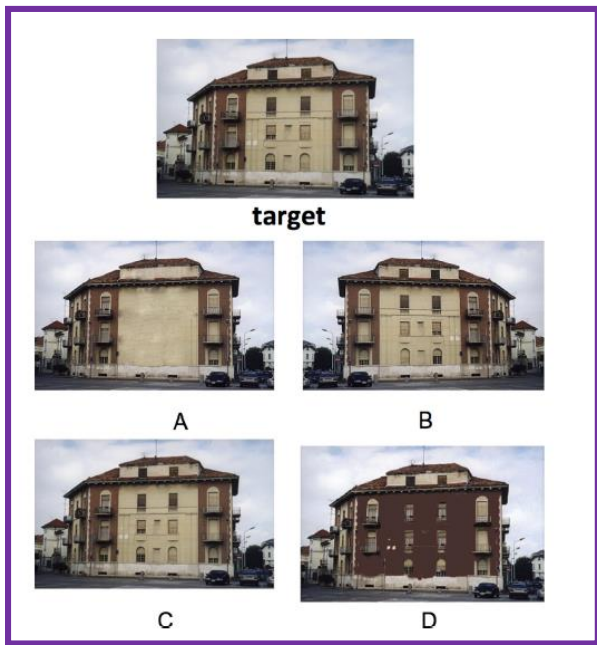
**ma anche di giro angolare e corteccia orbitofrontale**

**Percentage BOLD signal change in HC and MCI**

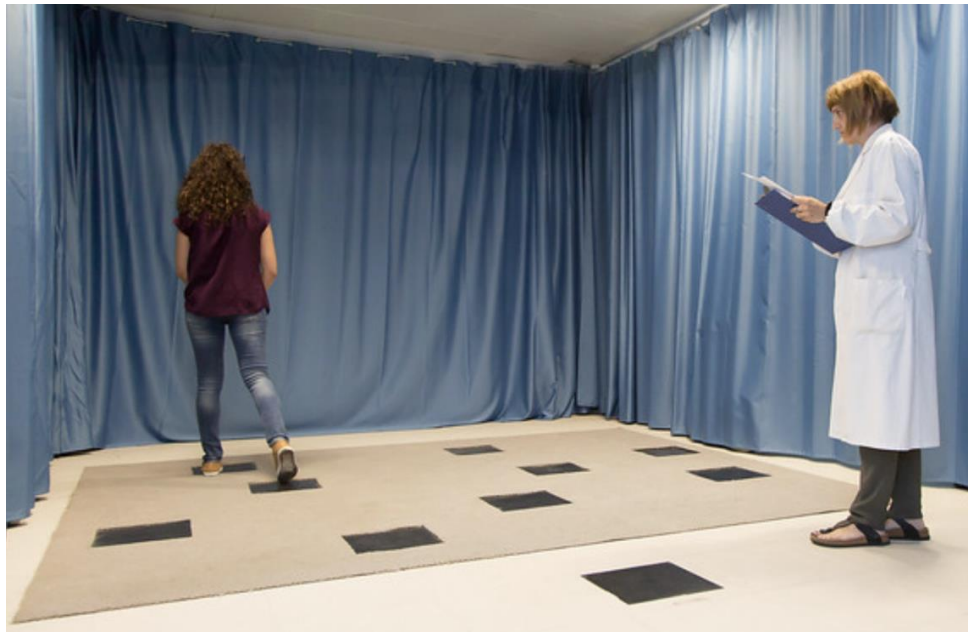




**aMCI non differiscono da C nell'apprendimento dalla prospettiva Egocentrica, ma sono particolarmente deficitari in quello dalla prospettiva Allocentrica e nel rievocare in prospettiva Egocentrica quanto appreso in prospettiva Allocentrica**

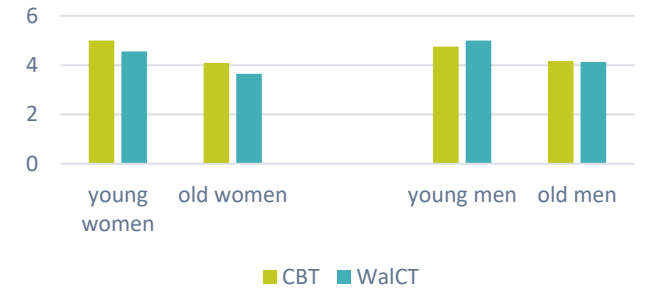




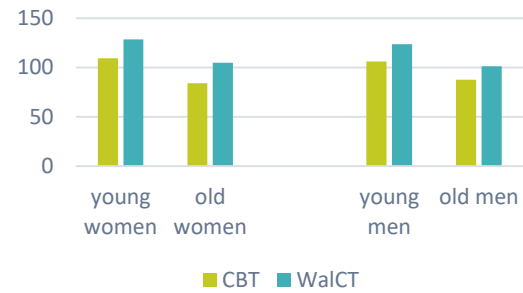


Giovani: 35-46 anni  
 Anziani: 60-86 years

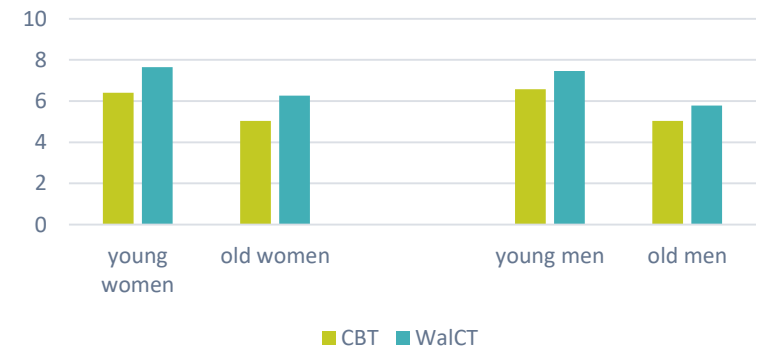
### Working Memory

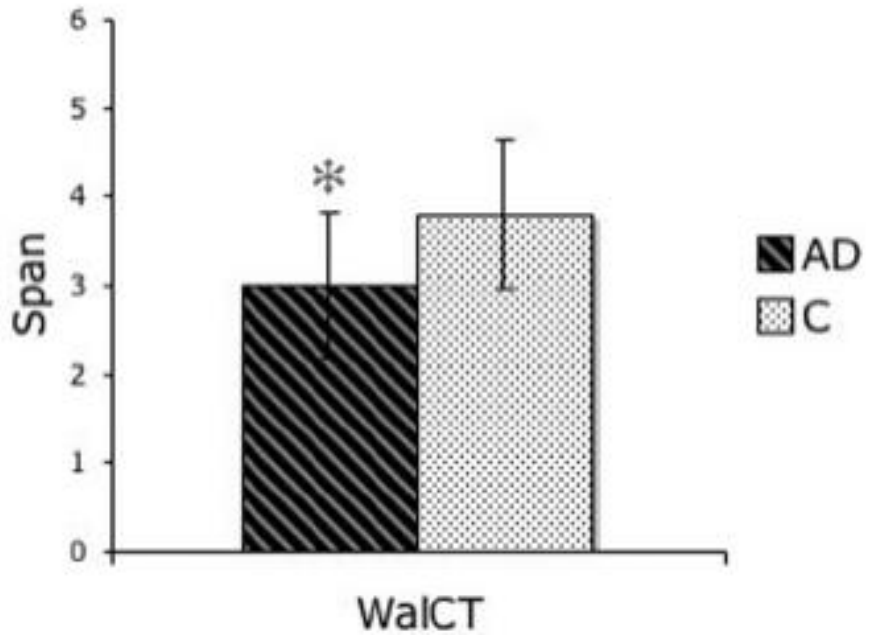
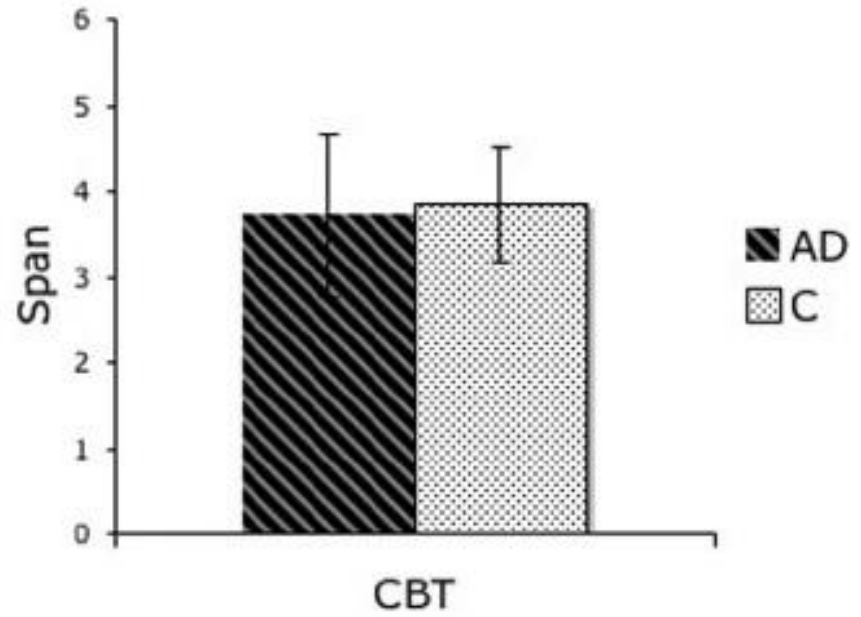
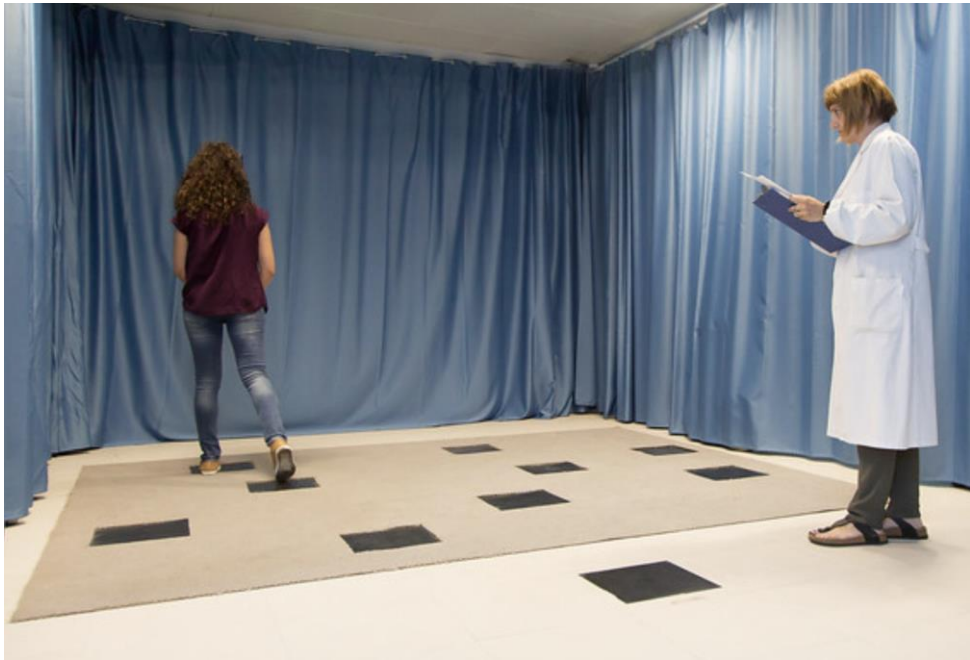


### Apprendimento



### Richiamo Differito

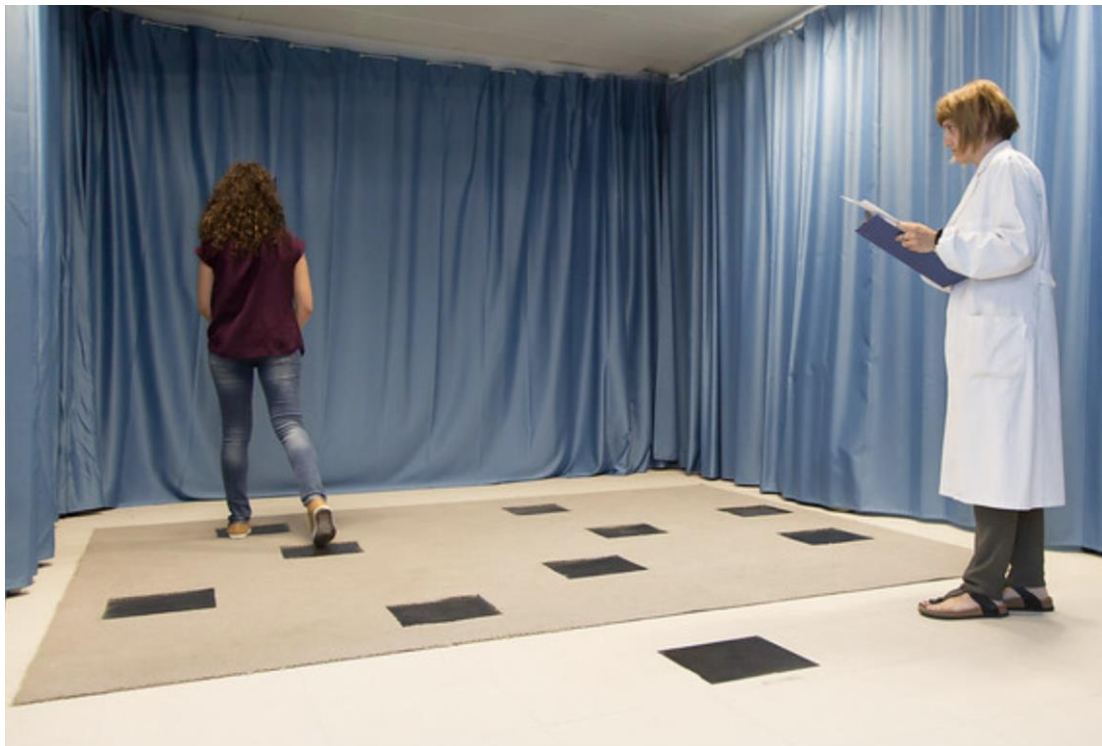






# 19 MCI (3 single domain) 19 Controlli

Test	C		MCIInd	
	M	SD	M	SD
			<i>Verbal Memory</i>	
<i>RAVLT (immediate recall)</i>	37.51	4.85	23.81	7.24
<i>RAVLT (delayed recall)</i>	6.10	1.40	3.31	3.36
<i>RAVLT correct recognitions</i>	14.79	0.42	10.50	3.98
<i>RAVLT false recognitions</i>	0.58	0.77	2.19	2.86
			<i>Episodic Memory</i>	
<i>BSR (immediate recall)</i>	4.88	0.63	2.96	1.77
<i>BSR (delayed recall)</i>	4.83	0.67	2.51	2.36
			<i>Verbal working memc</i>	
<i>DS</i>	4.99	0.58	4.63	0.50
			<i>Visual memory</i>	
<i>Rey-Osterrieth's figure (immediate recall)</i>	15.06	7.11	7.53	6.48
<i>Rey-Osterrieth's figure (delayed recall)</i>	15.08	7.42	7.41	6.09
			<i>Selective Attention</i>	
<i>VS</i>	46.95	5.15	44.31	8.31
			<i>Attentional shift</i>	
<i>TMT</i>	44.16	26.09	137.38	74.60
			<i>Language</i>	
<i>VPF</i>	30.95	8.17	24.25	8.15
<i>VSF</i>	35.00	5.64	28.81	10.00
<i>BNT</i>	29.53	0.61	26.75	2.24
			<i>Visuo-constructional s</i>	
<i>Clock Test</i>	1.00	0.00	2.81	1.28
<i>Rey-Osterrieth's figure (copy)</i>	33.97	2.68	23.25	11.59
			<i>Executive functions</i>	
<i>FAB</i>	18.00	0.00	14.25	3.19
			<i>Logic and abstract reasoni</i>	
<i>RCPM</i>	27.04	3.51	22.57	4.21











## Working Memory:

$MCI < HC$

$CBT > WaICT$

## Apprendimento:

$MCI < HC$

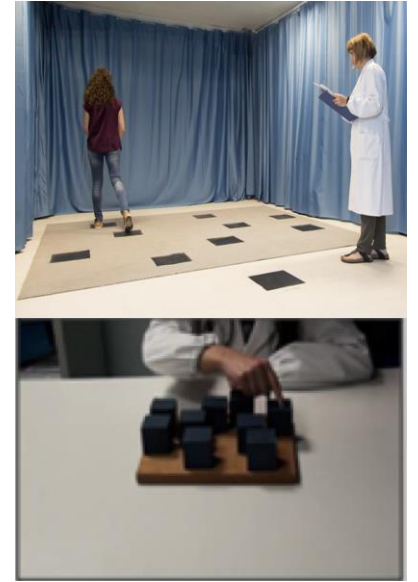
in C  $CBT = WaICT$

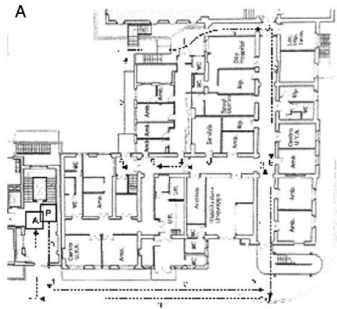
in MCI  $WaICT < CBT$

## Richiamo Differito:

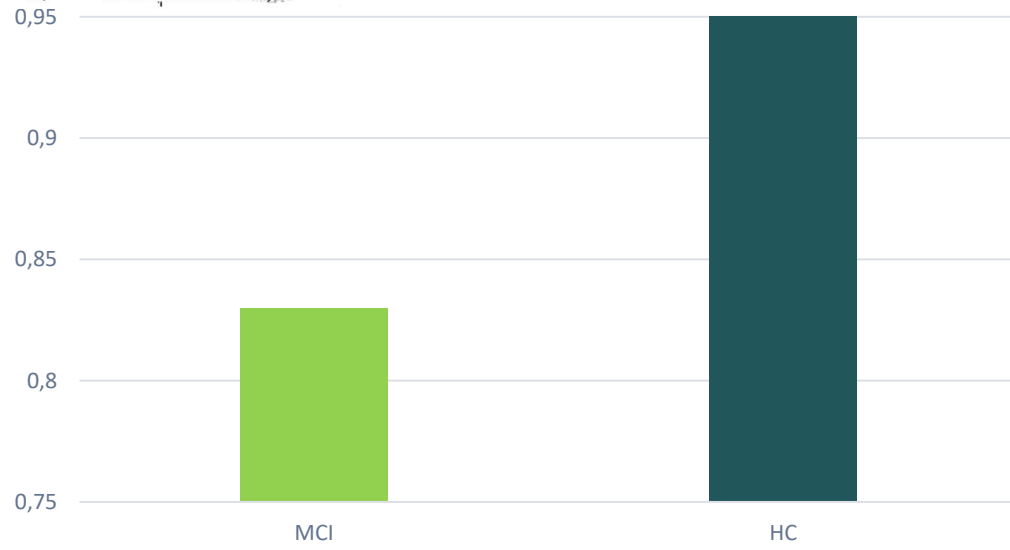
$MCI < HC$

$CBT = WaICT$

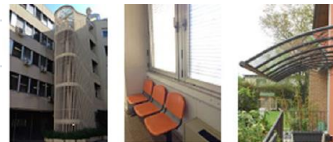
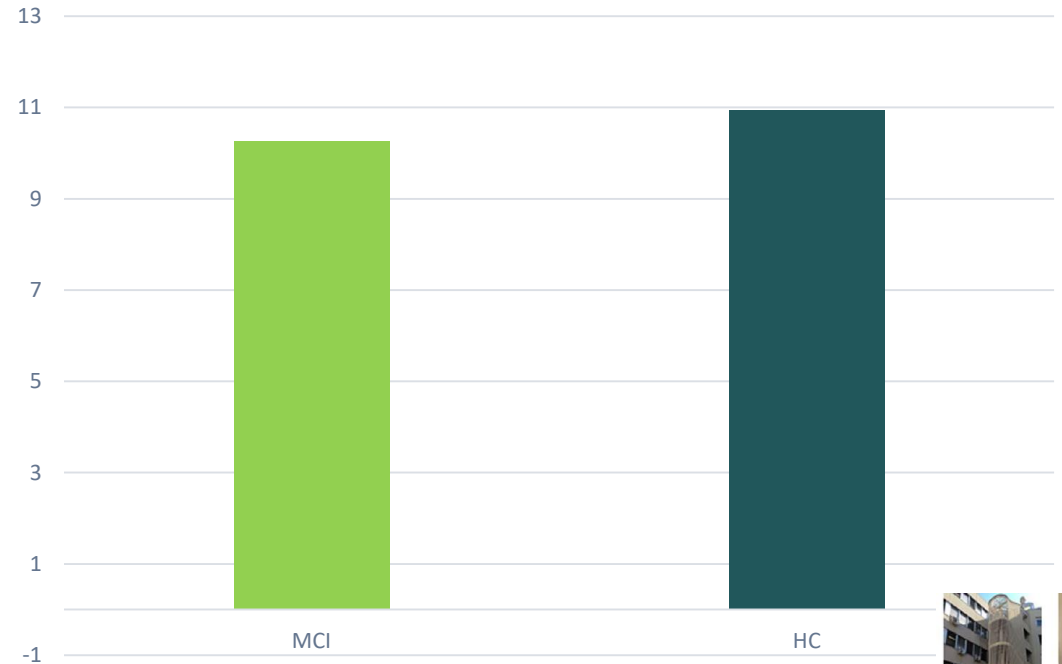




### Apprendimento Percorso



### Riconoscimento Landmark





Grazie a ...

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