

Curriculum Neuroscienze Cliniche

Prova 1

Traccia A:

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TOTAL SERUM CHOLESTEROL AND SUICIDE ATTEMPTS IN SUBJECTS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CONFOUNDING FACTORS

Objectives: We tested whether serum total cholesterol levels might be associated with recent suicide attempts in subjects with major depressive disorder, after controlling for relevant individual characteristics.

Traccia B:

DISSOCIATIONS AND SIMILARITIES IN MOTOR INTENTION AND MOTOR AWARENESS: THE CASE OF ANOSOGNOSIA FOR HEMIPLEGIA AND MOTOR NEGLECT

Abstract

Objectives: To confront motor awareness in anosognosia for hemiplegia (AHP), where paralyzed patients deny their motor impairment, and in motor neglect (MN), where non-paralyzed patients behave as if they were paretic.

Prova 2

Traccia A:

PAIN AND SOMATIC SENSATION ARE TRANSIENTLY NORMALIZED BY ILLUSORY BODY OWNERSHIP IN A PATIENT WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY.

Purpose: Spinal cord injury (SCI), a profound impairment of sensorimotor functions, is often associated with pain related phenomena, including mechanical allodynia, a condition in which non-painful tactile sensation is perceived as pain. Pain and somatic sensation are undeniable markers of normal bodily awareness. However, the mechanism by which they are integrated into a coherent sense of the bodily self remains largely unclear. In this study, we investigated the effect of high-level multisensory manipulation on subjective experiences of pain, touch, and body-ownership.

Traccia B:

EFFECT OF HIGH-DOSE SIMVASTATIN ON BRAIN ATROPHY AND DISABILITY IN SECONDARY PROGRESSIVE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (MS-STAT): A RANDOMISED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, PHASE 2 TRIAL.

Background: Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis, for which no satisfactory treatment presently exists, accounts for most of the disability in patients with multiple sclerosis. Simvastatin, which is widely used for treatment of vascular disease, with its excellent safety profile, has immunomodulatory and neuroprotective properties that could make it an appealing candidate drug for patients with secondary progressive multiple sclerosis.

Prova 3

Traccia A:

SUBJECTIVE MEMORY DECLINE PREDICTS GREATER RATES OF CLINICAL PROGRESSION IN PRECLINICAL ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Introduction: The objective of this study was to determine the utility of subjective memory decline (SMD) to predict episodic memory change and rates of clinical progression in cognitively normal older adults with evidence of high β -amyloid burden (CN A β +).

Traccia B:

PURINERGIC SYSTEM DYSFUNCTIONS IN SUBJECTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER: A COMPARATIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Abstract

Background: Subjects with bipolar mania may have increased uric acid levels, based on a purinergic system dysfunction with reduced neurotransmission of adenosine. We investigated whether there were differences in uric acid levels between individuals with bipolar disorder (in manic or depressive phases) and those with major depressive disorder.