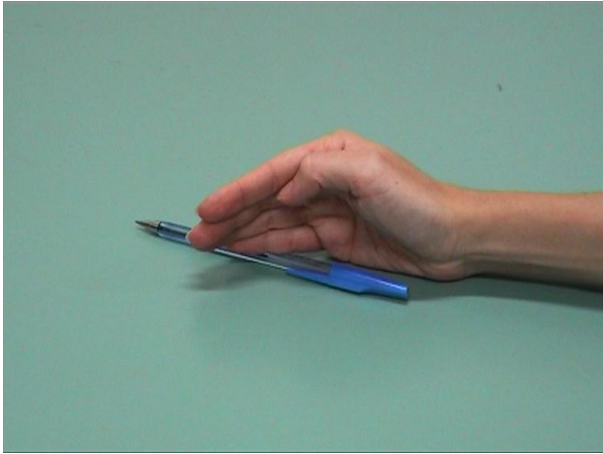
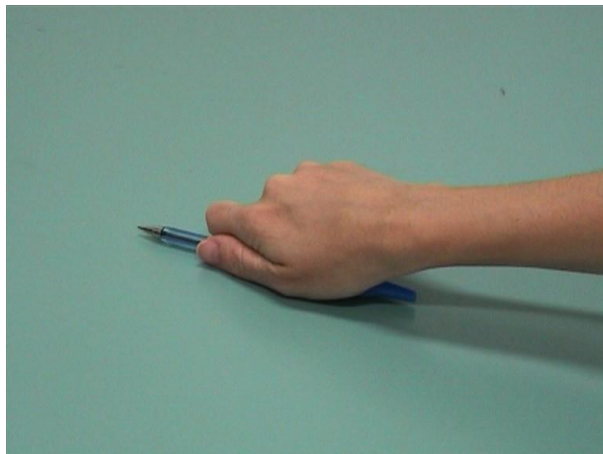
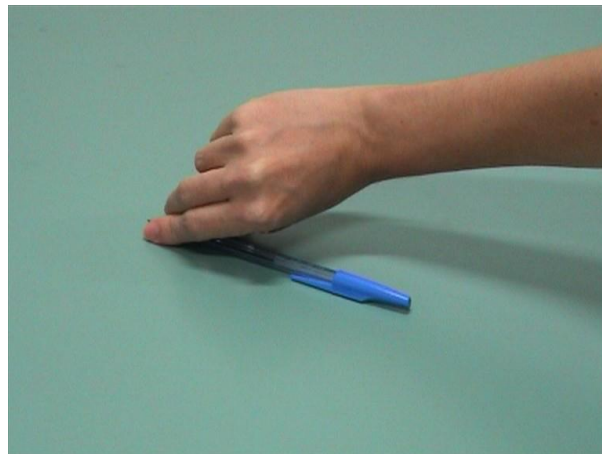
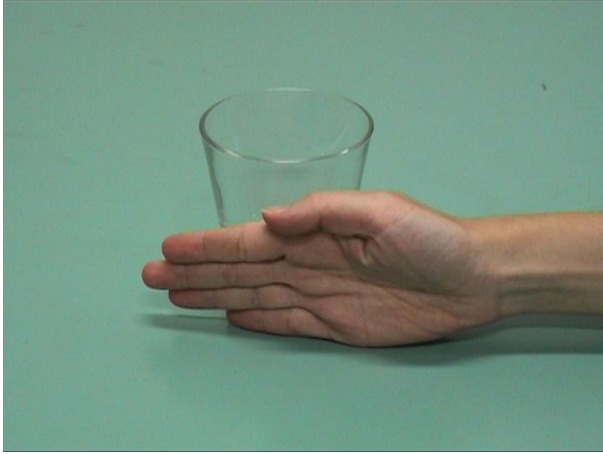
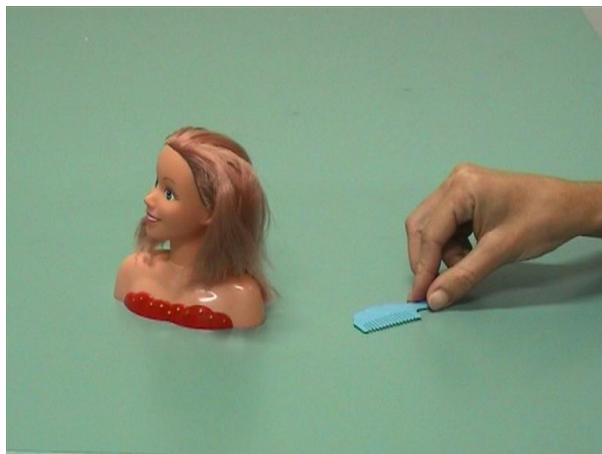
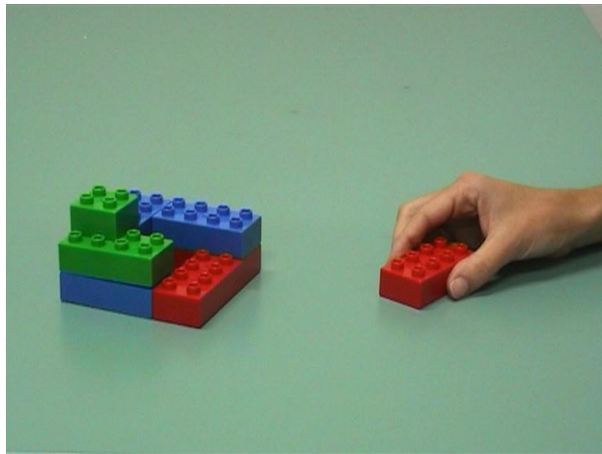
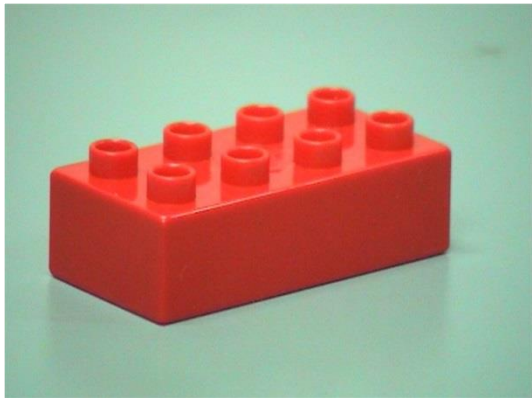
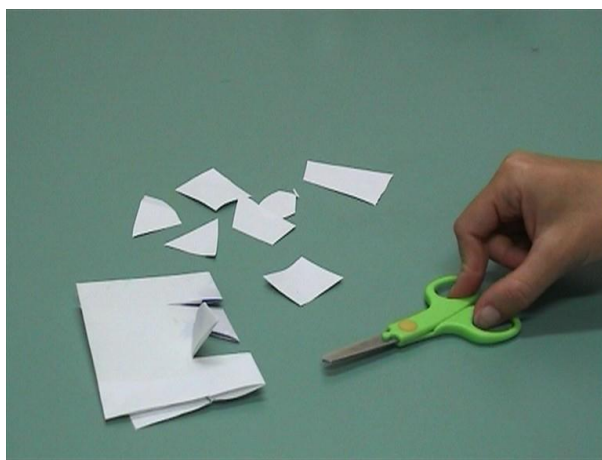


Il cosa e il perché

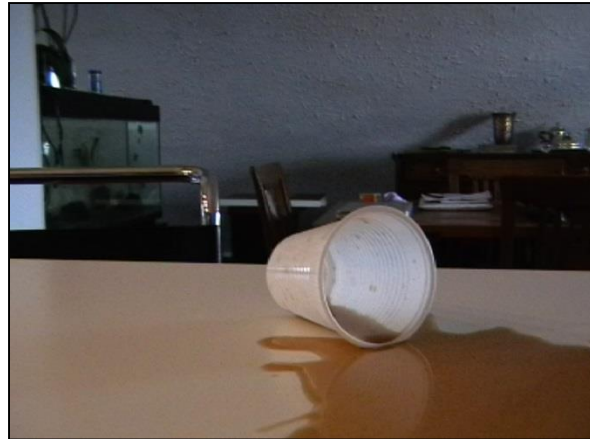




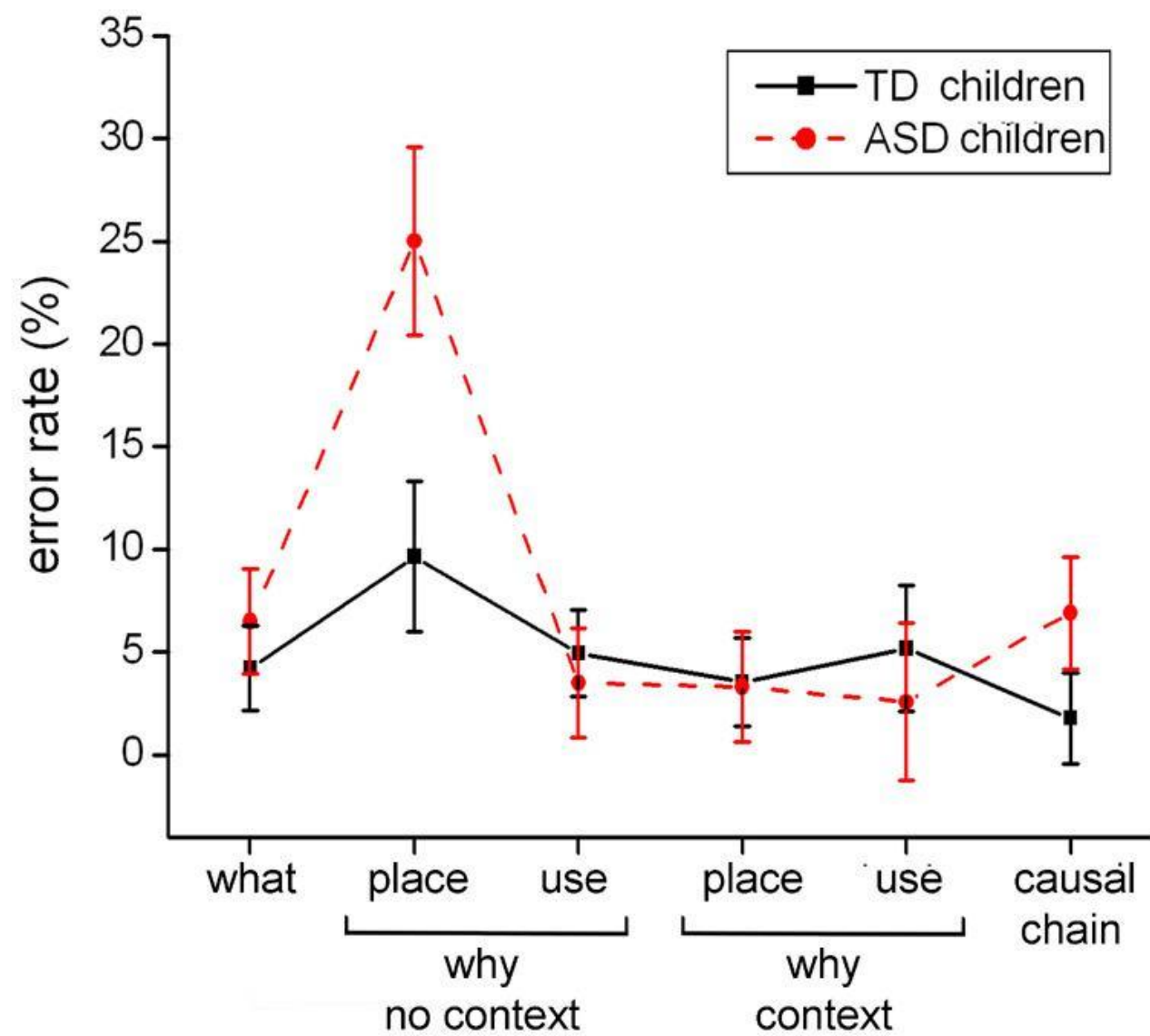


Condizione 3 (Catena causale)

Condizione di controllo per verificare la capacità dei bambini con ASD di capire le relazioni causali tra eventi

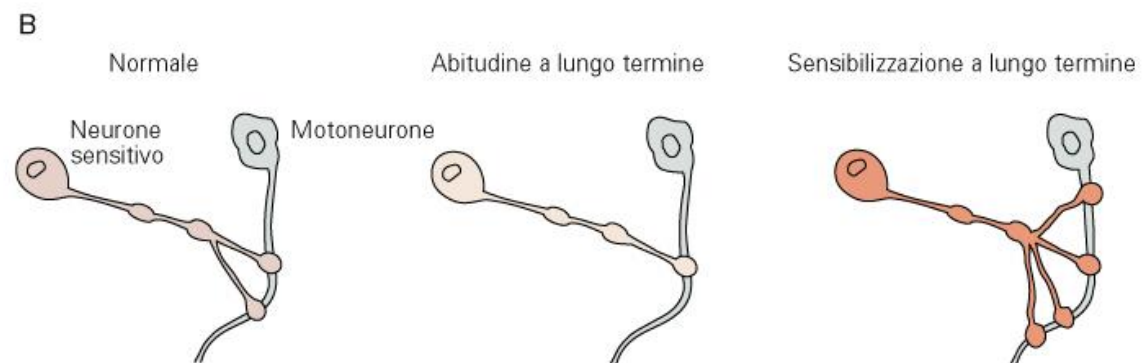
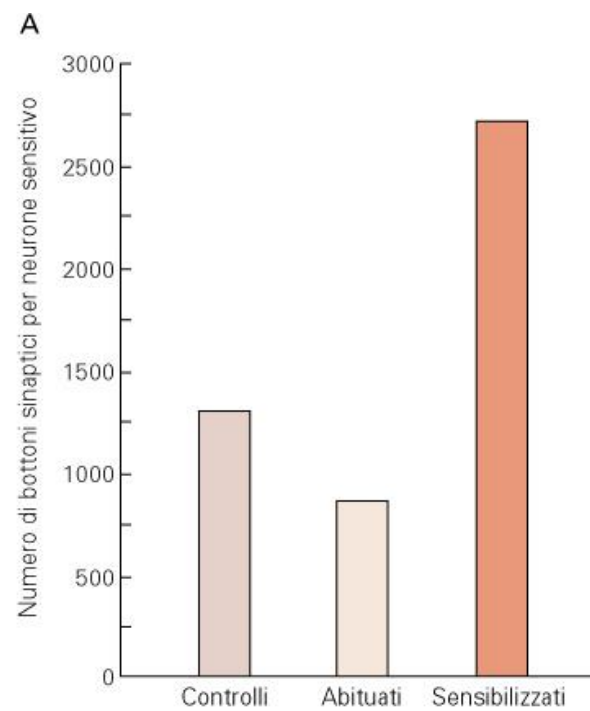


Quale segue?

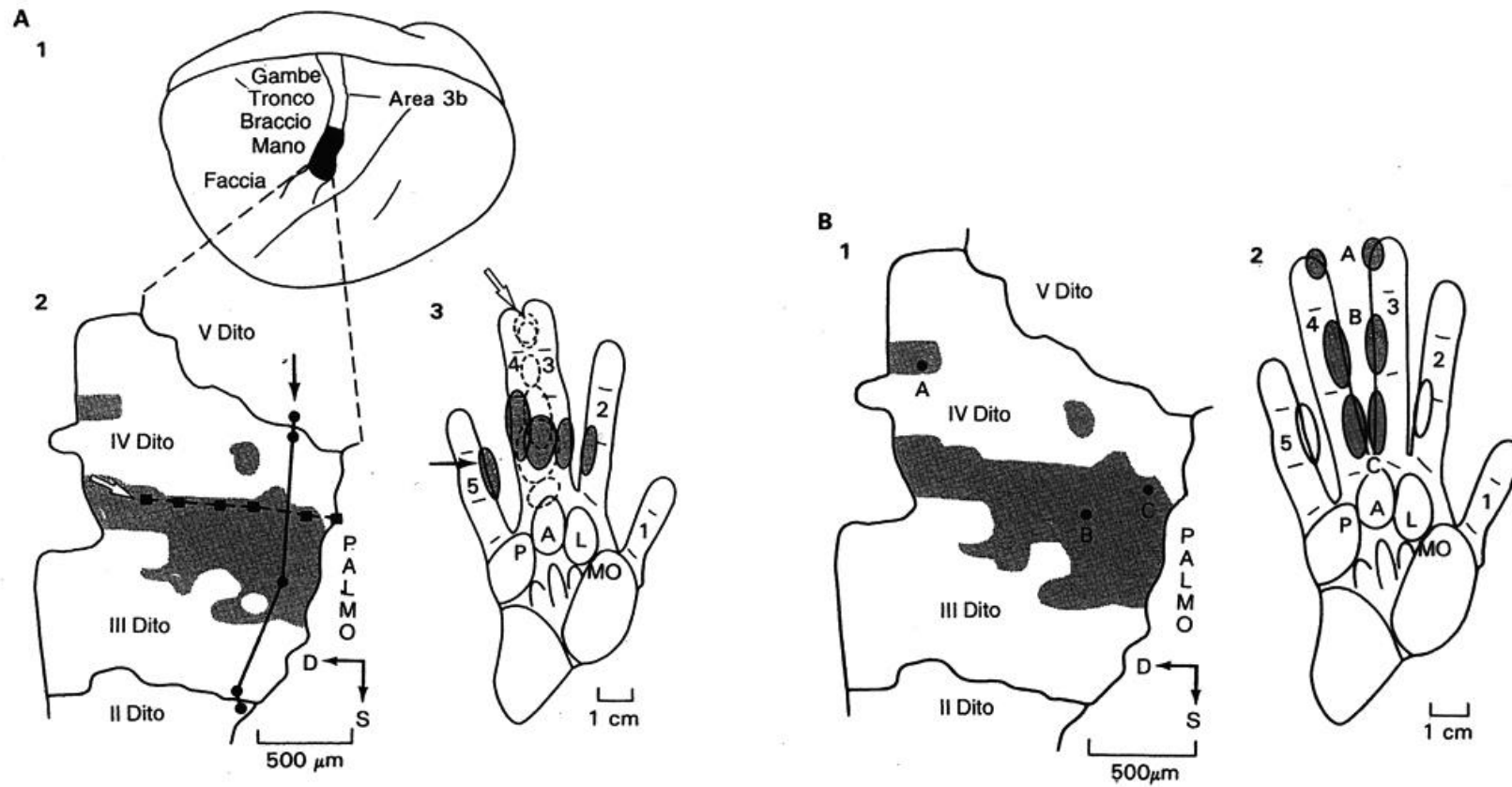


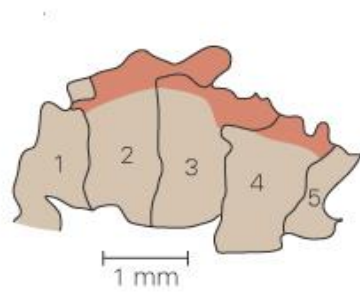
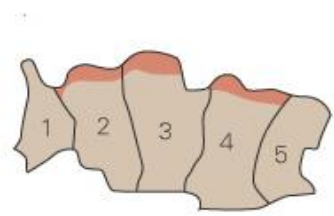
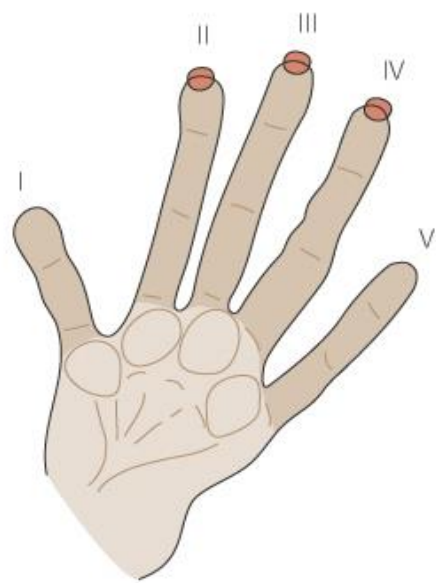
Plasticità e sistema specchio

Formazione di nuove sinapsi

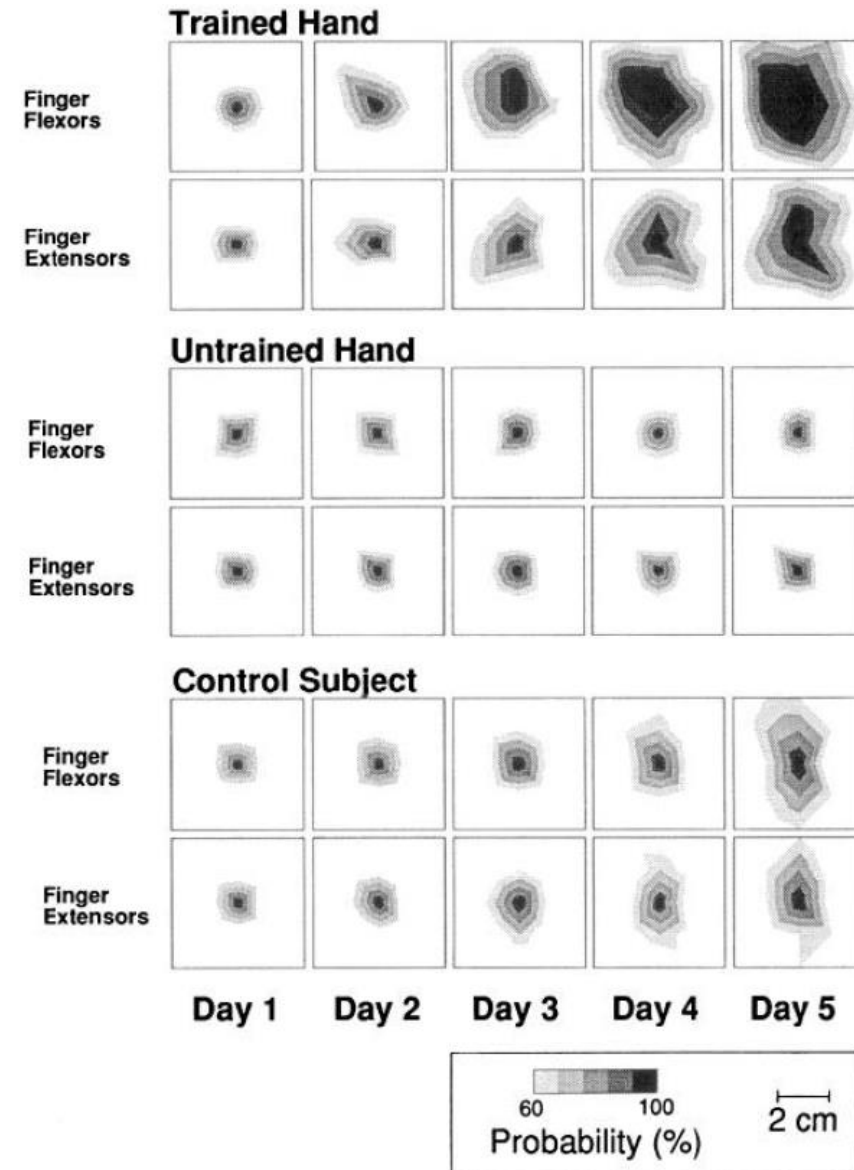
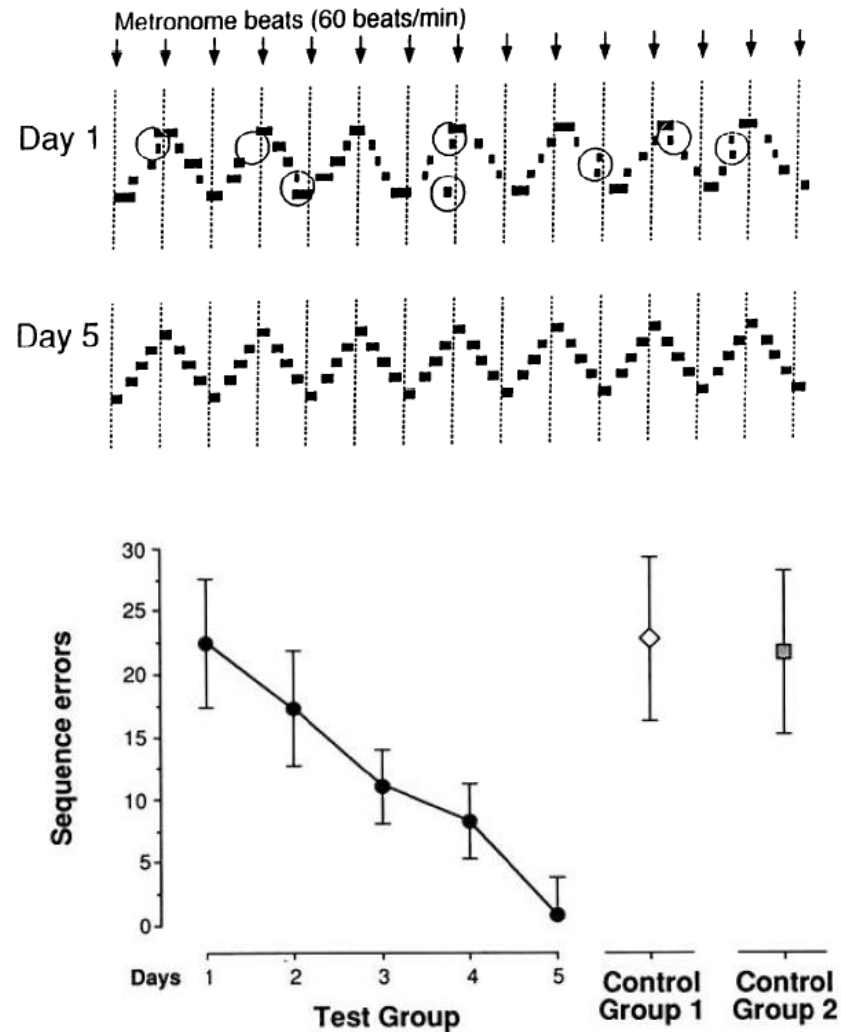


Plasticità delle mappe corticali

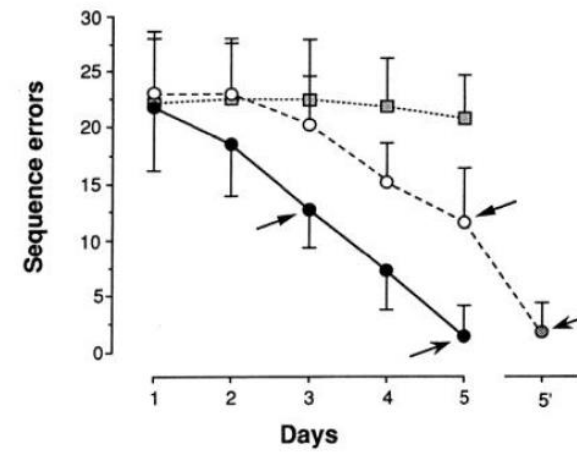
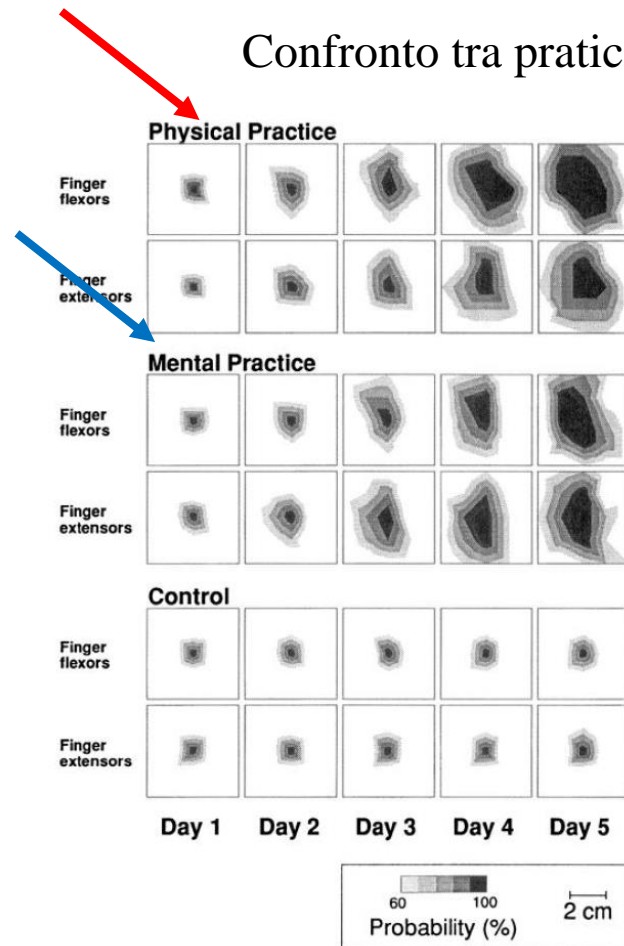


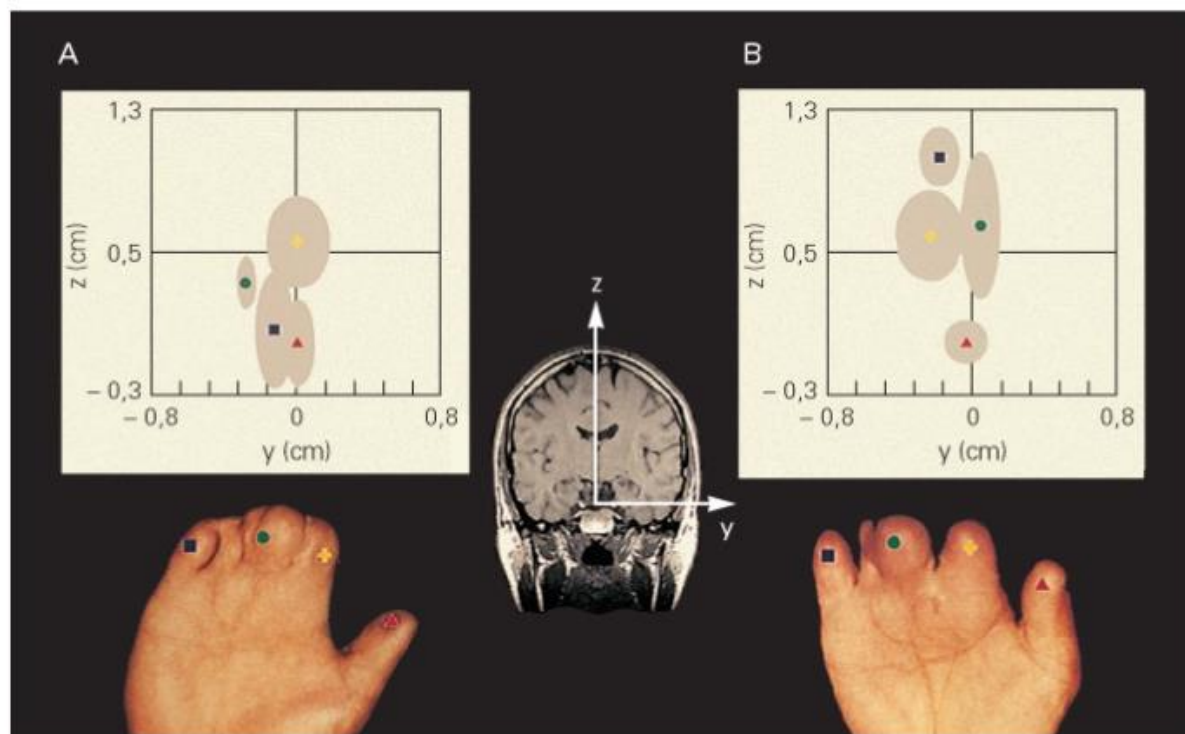


Pascual-Leone et al. 1995. L'allenamento su un compito motorio aumenta la rappresentazione motoria corticale della mano

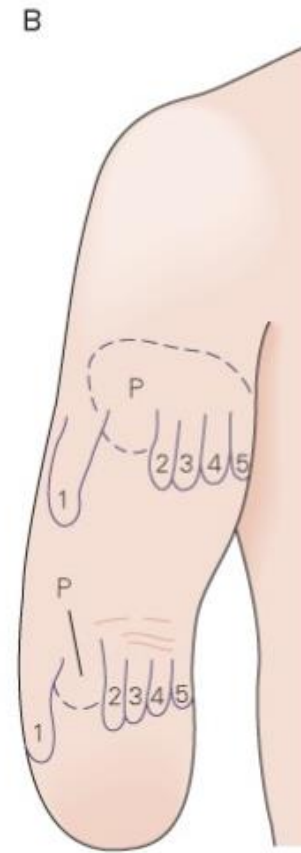
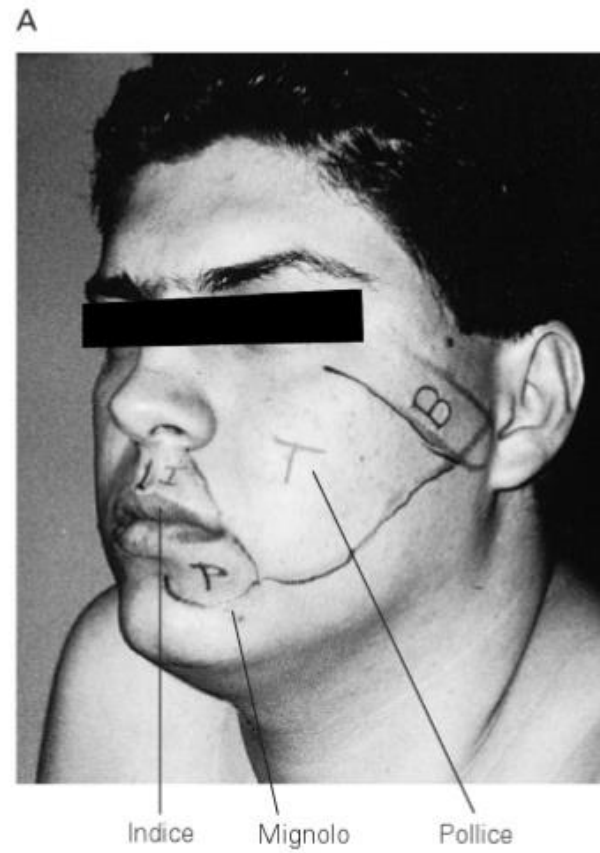


Confronto tra pratica fisica e pratica mentale





Arto fantasma



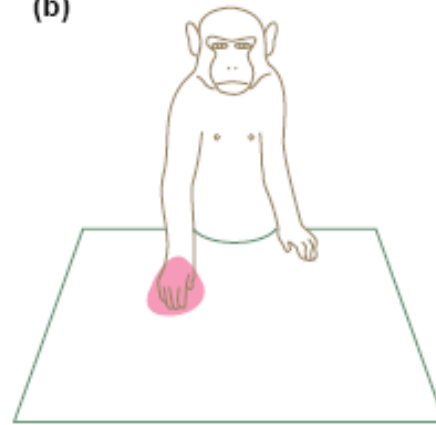
Distal-type neurons

(a)



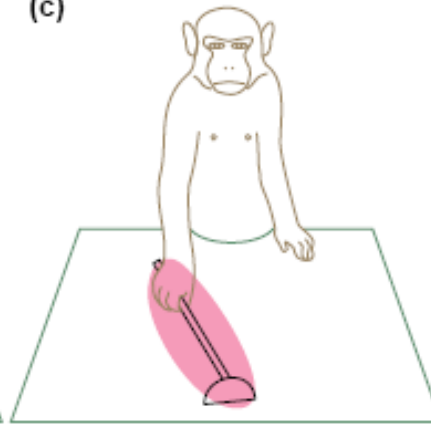
sRF

(b)



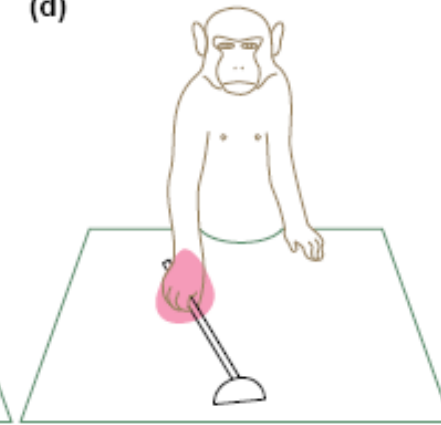
Before tool-use

(c)



After tool-use

(d)



Passive holding

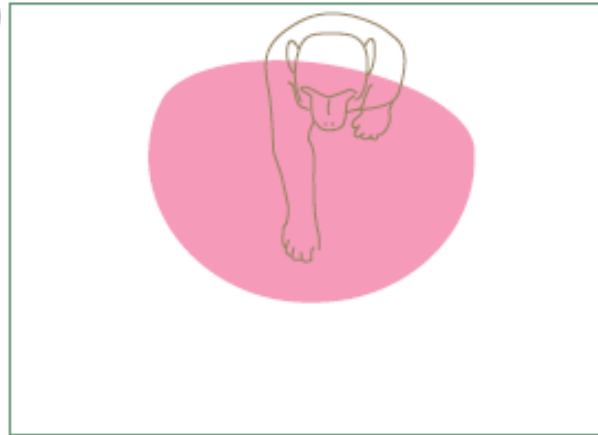
Proximal-type neurons

(e)



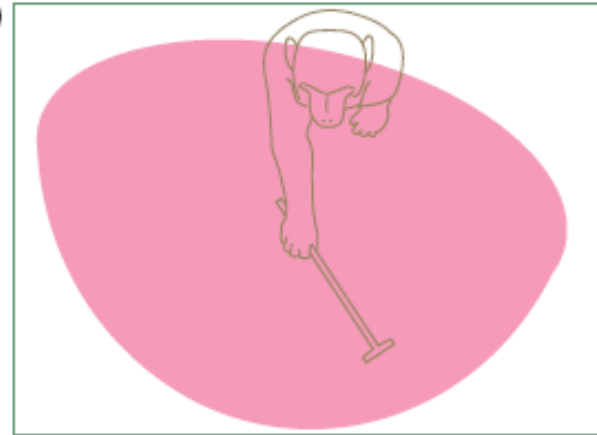
sRF

(f)

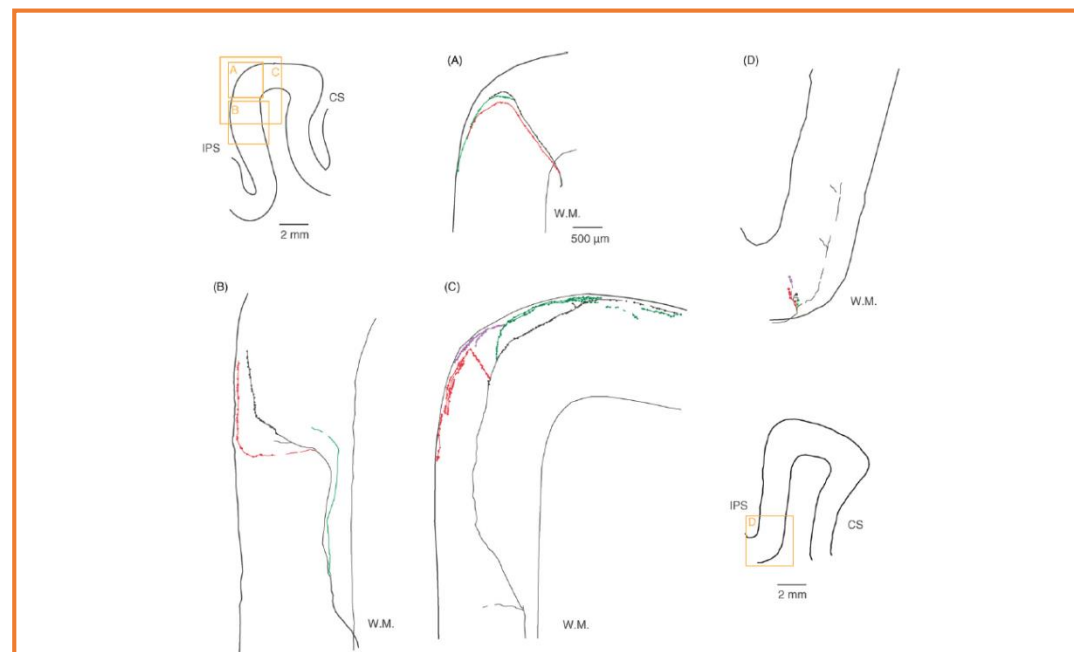
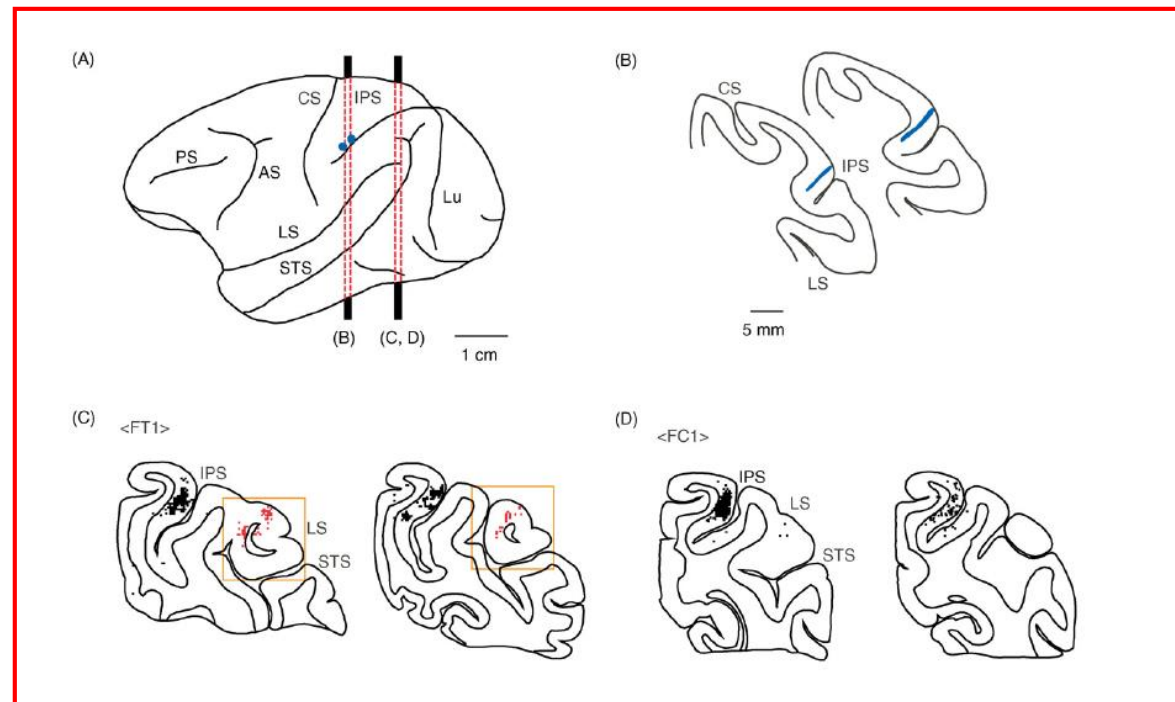


Before tool-use

(g)



After tool-use



Iriki et al. 2006

Aumento della sostanza grigia dopo allenamento motorio con uno strumento

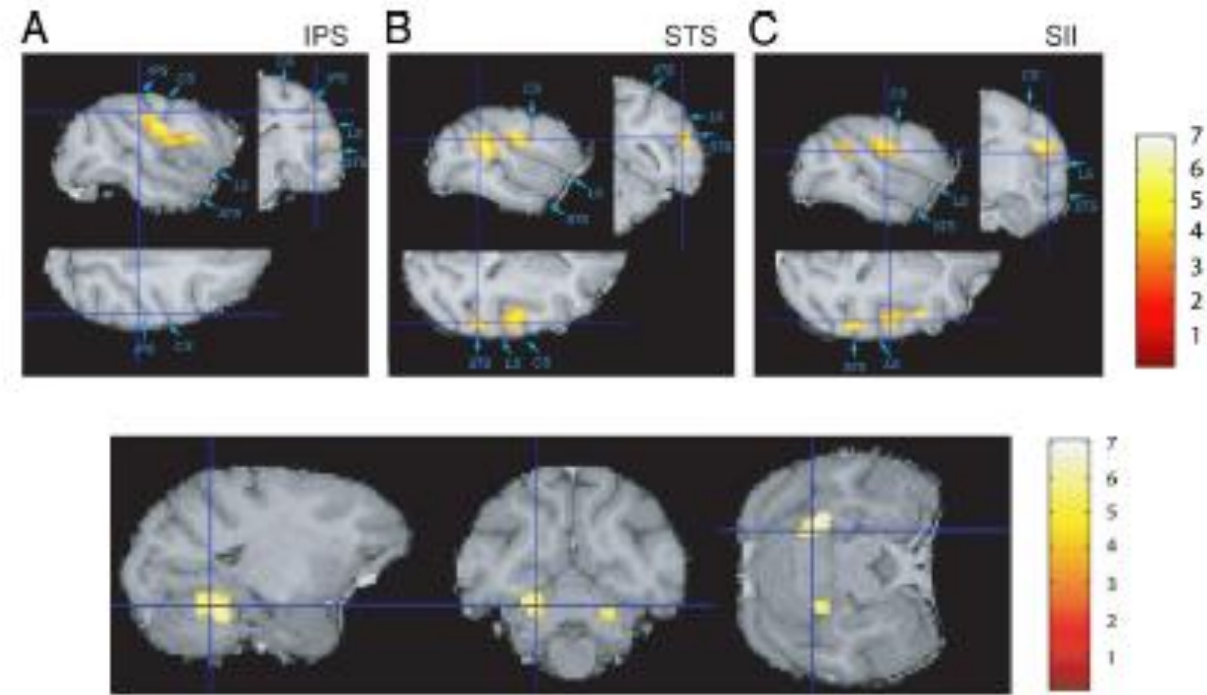


Table 1. Areas of gray and white matter change in the group and individual analyses

Region	Coordinates			Group		Individual Z scores monkey		
	x	y	z	Cluster size	Z score	E	F	N
Gray matter region								
STS, right	23	-23	-1	73*	5.53*	5.75*	N.S.	4.88*
STS, left	-23	-23	0	25	4.24†	5.30*	N.S.	N.S.
SII, right	19	-14	5	133*	5.20*	3.00†	N.S.	5.69*
IPS, right	19	-19	9		3.89†	2.31	N.S.	3.20†
SII, left	-18	-15	5	105	3.78†	N.S.	N.S.	4.28†
IPS, left	-19	-20	10	4	4.19†	3.97†	N.S.	2.37†
White matter region								
Cerebellum, right	10	-27	-14	38*	5.75*	5.25*	N.S.	5.29*
Cerebellum, left	-12	-26	-13	98*	6.15*	5.04*	N.S.	5.66*

Effetti dell'esperienza motoria sulla plasticità corticale

Soggetti:

- Esperti di balletto classico
- Esperti di capoeira
- Non esperti

A.

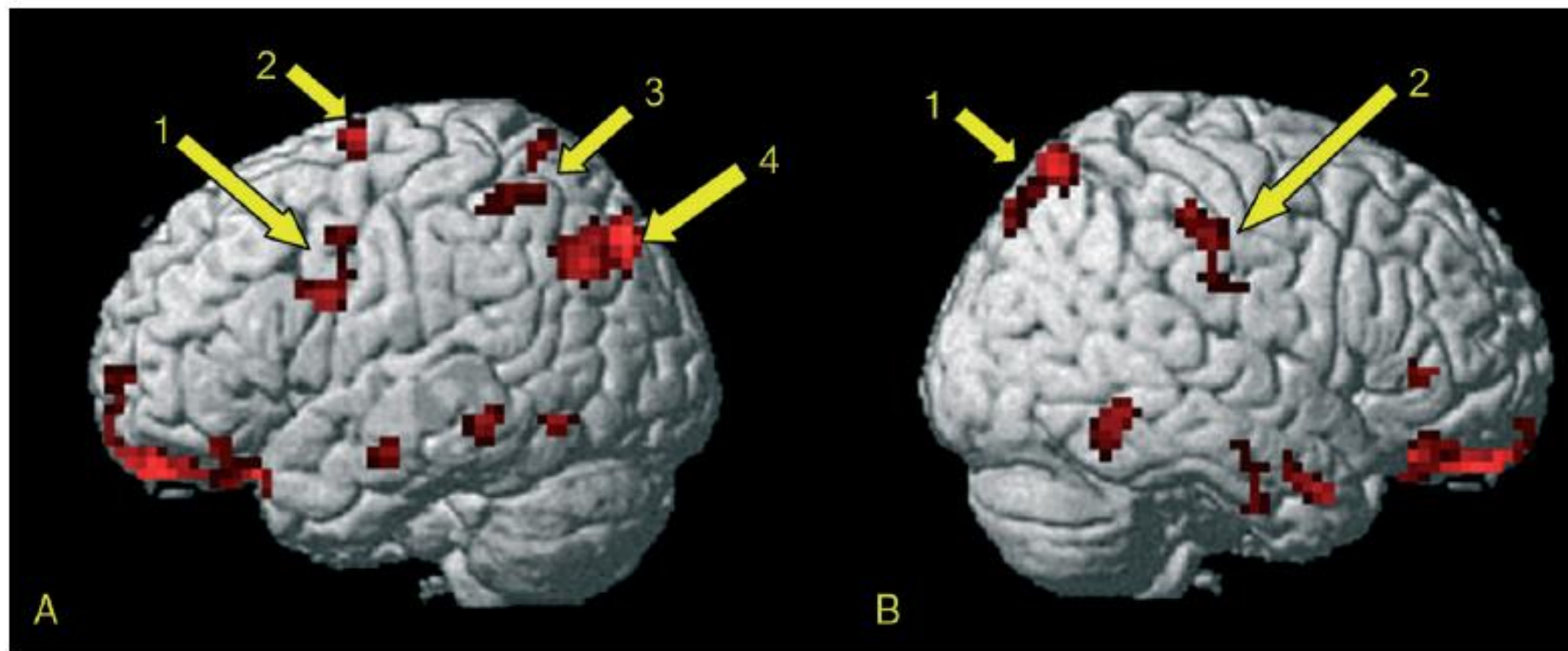


3 sec

B.

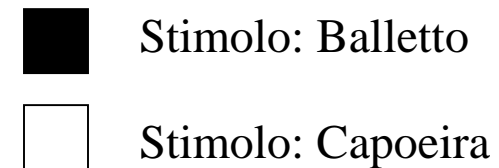
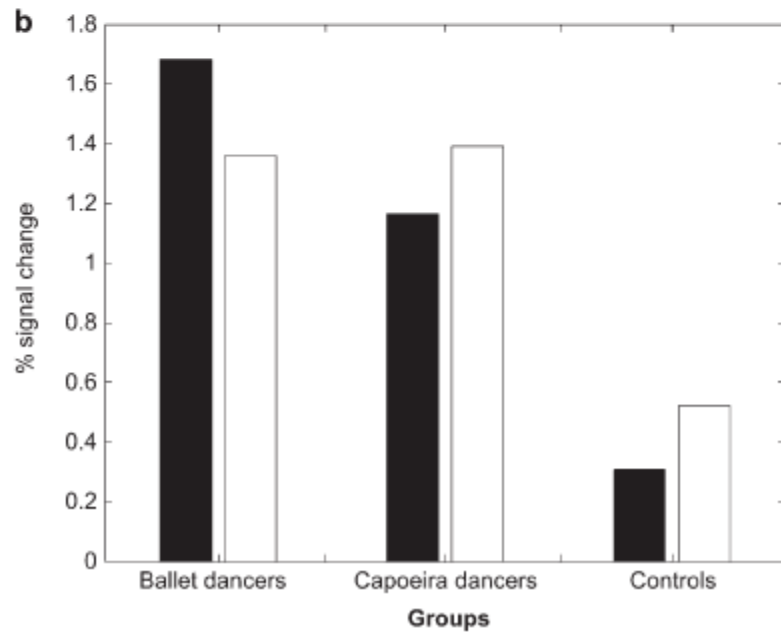
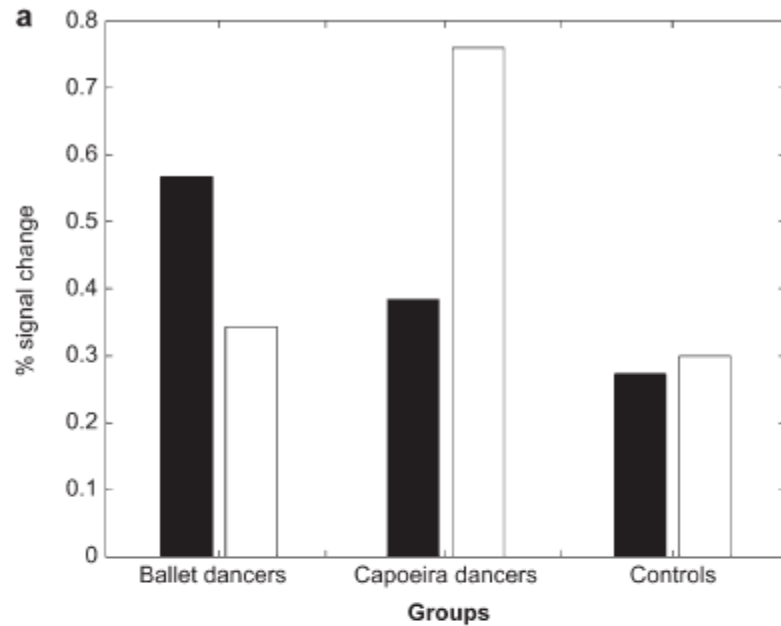


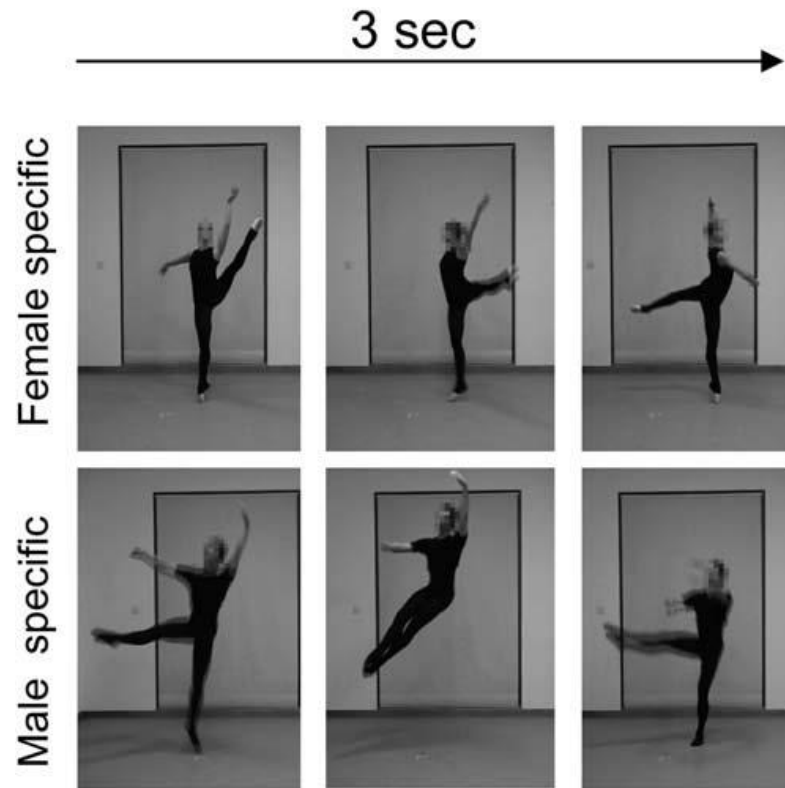
Effetto della esperienza motoria



Influenza dell'esperienza motoria sull'osservazione dell'azione

- a. Attivazione del giro precentrale sinistro/ corteccia premotoria dorsale
- b. Attivazione del solco intraparietale di sinistra





Controllo: videoclip di passi eseguiti e visti da entrambi i generi

Risultati dei questionari posti ai due gruppi:
Quanto spesso *fanno* o *vedono* i passi di danza mostrati.

La familiarità visiva risulta identica, quella motoria è maggiore per i passi di danza osservati che corrispondono alla propria esperienza motoria

