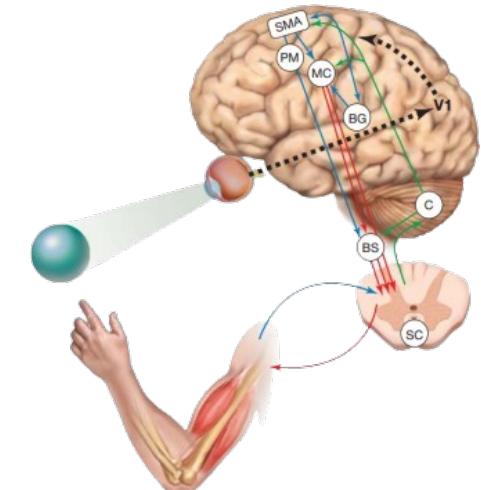
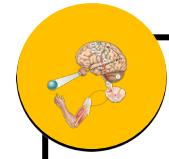


FUNÇÕES DE ALTA ORDEM, CORTÉX PRÉ-FRONTAL E EXERCÍCIO FÍSICO

Prof. Tércio Apolinário-Souza

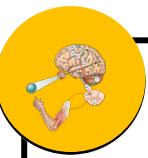
2025/1





Conceito

O funções de alta ordem é essencial para comportamentos propositais orientados por objetivos e tomadas de decisão.



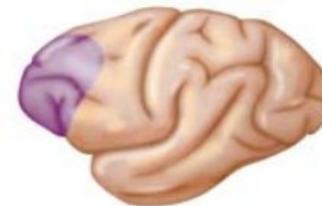
Comparação do Córtex Pré-frontal em Diferentes Espécies



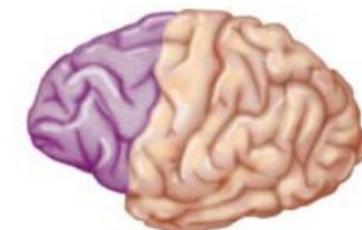
Squirrel monkey



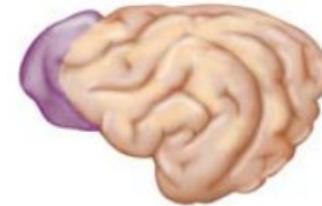
Cat



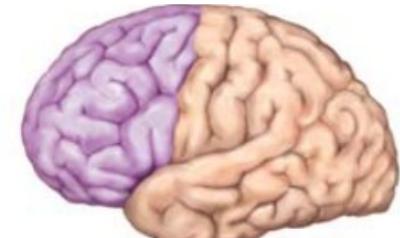
Rhesus monkey



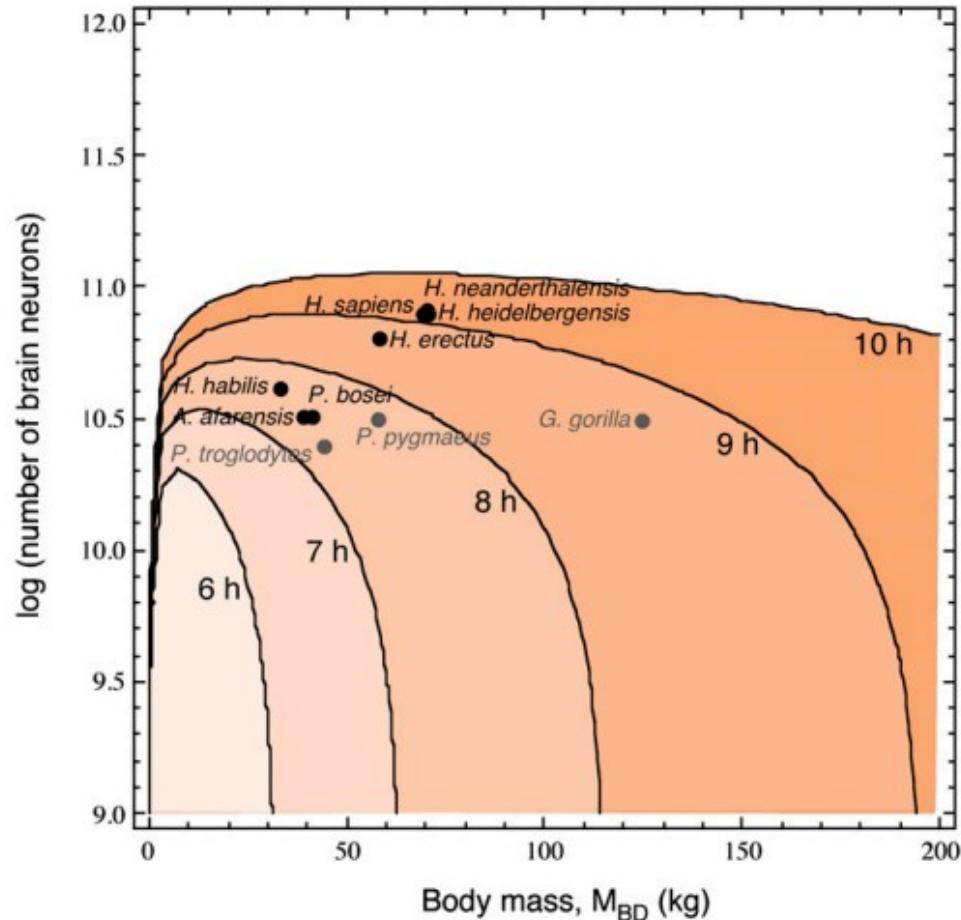
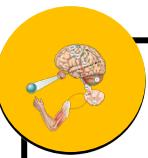
Chimpanzee



Dog



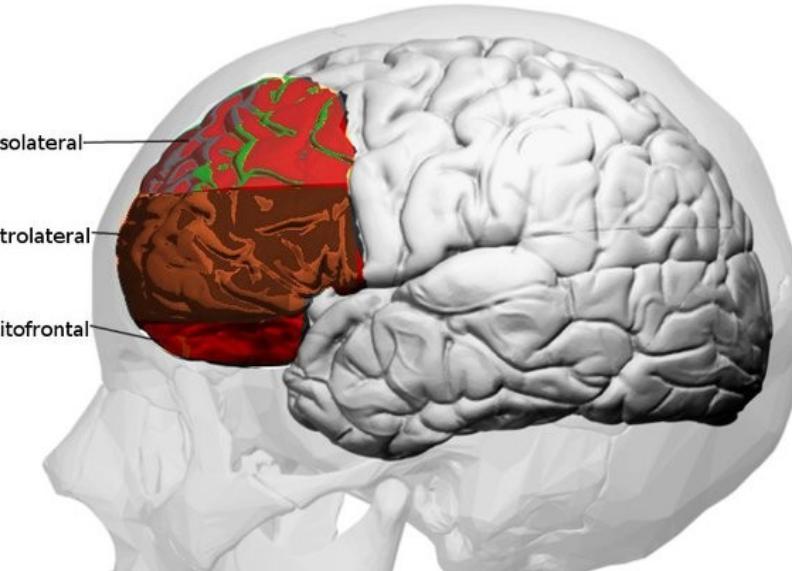
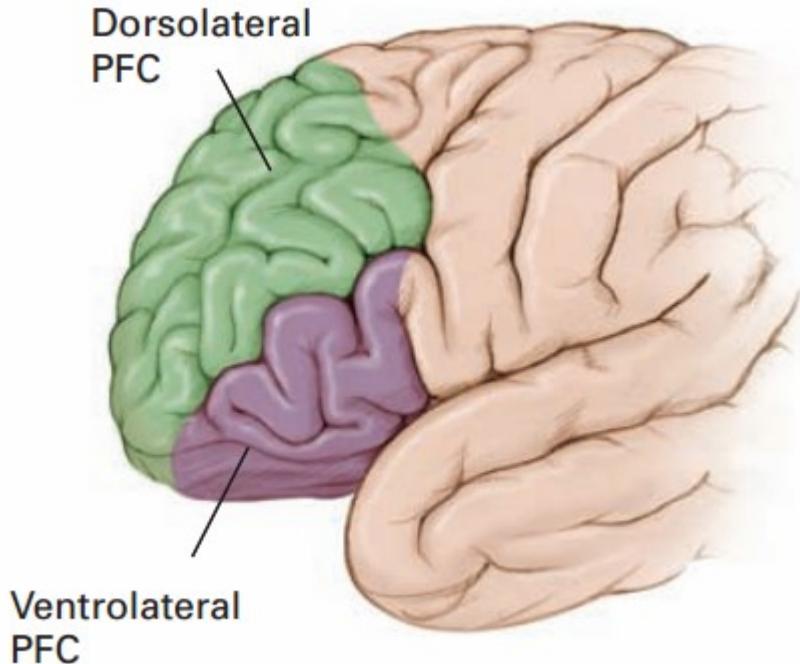
Human



Fonseca-Azevedo, K., & Herculano-Houzel, S. (2012). Metabolic constraint imposes tradeoff between body size and number of brain neurons in human evolution. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109(45), 18571-18576.



A anatomia





MEMÓRIA DE TRABALHO

CONTROLE INIBITÓRIO

FLEXIBILIDADE COGNITIVA

Tomada de decisões

Raciocínio abstrato

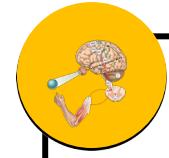
Solução de problemas

Planejamento

Diamond (2013)



Memória de Trabalho

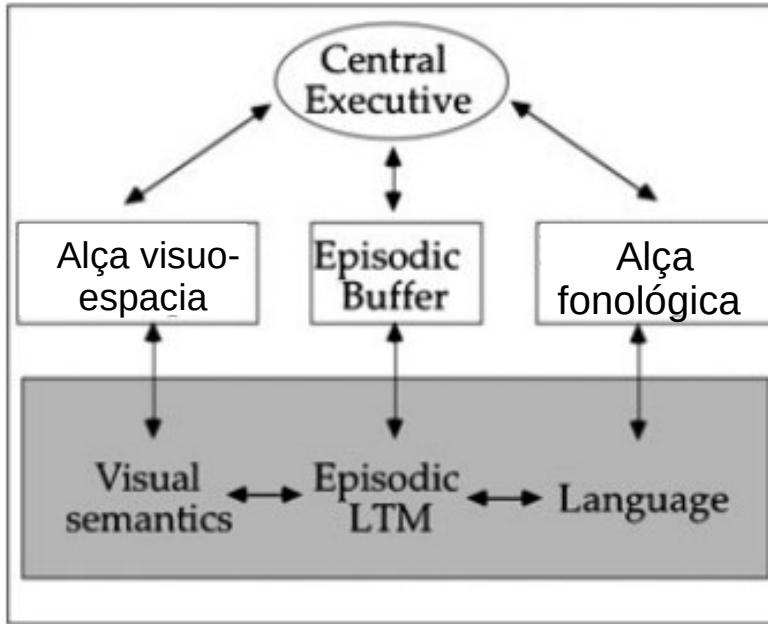


Conceito

Memória de trabalho envolve manter e manipular informações na mente.



Modelo de multicomponente

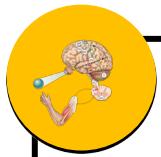


Fluid systems

Crystallised systems



Alan Baddeley



Manipulação e monitoramento



Manipulation

Dorsolateral PFC
Central executive



Left ventrolateral PFC
Phonological loop

Anterior
Semantic information **Posterior**
Phonological information

Right ventrolateral PFC
Visuospatial sketchpad



Left posterior cortical speech and language areas
Verbal information

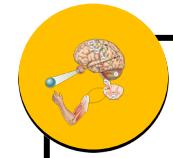
Right posterior cortical visual areas
Object and location information

“Armazenamento”



Storage

Maintenance (rehearsal)

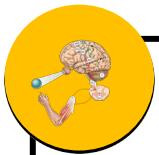


MT depende da atividade dopaminérgica

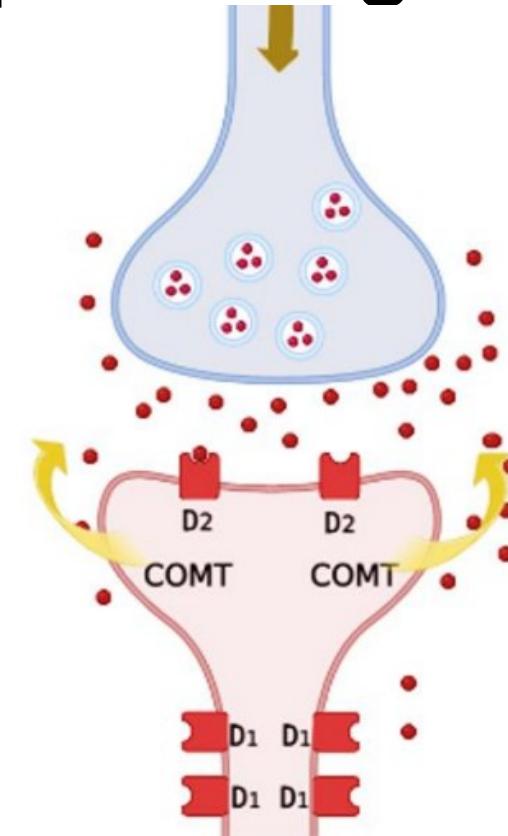
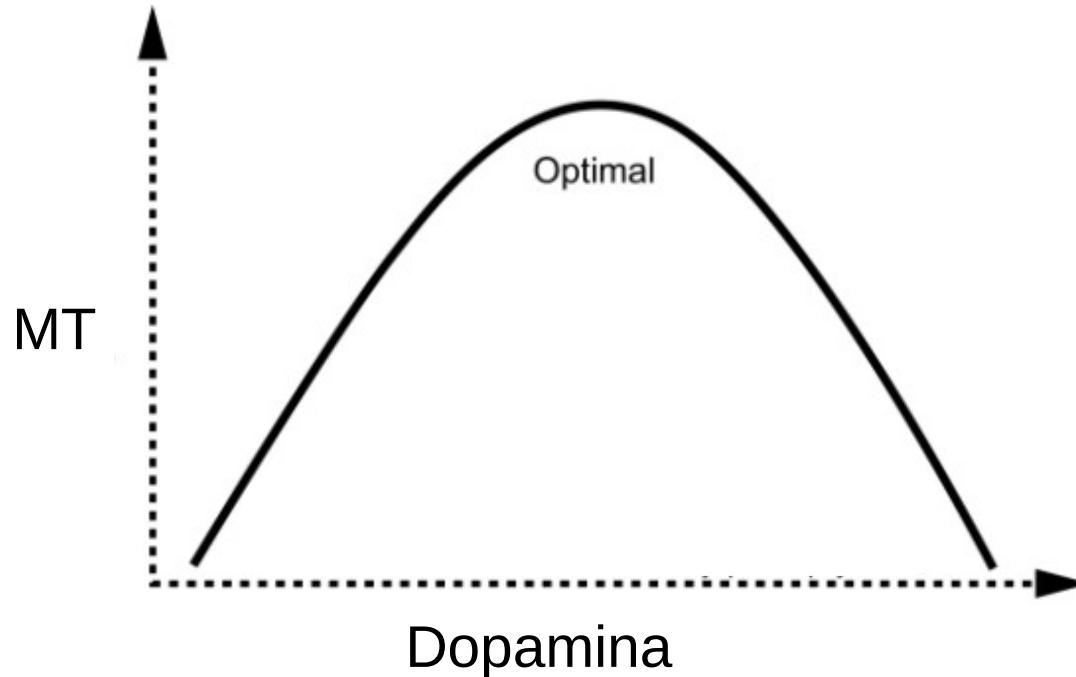
Receptor D1 mais abundantes no córtex.

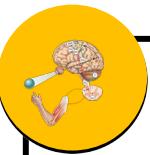


Patricia Goldman-Rakic



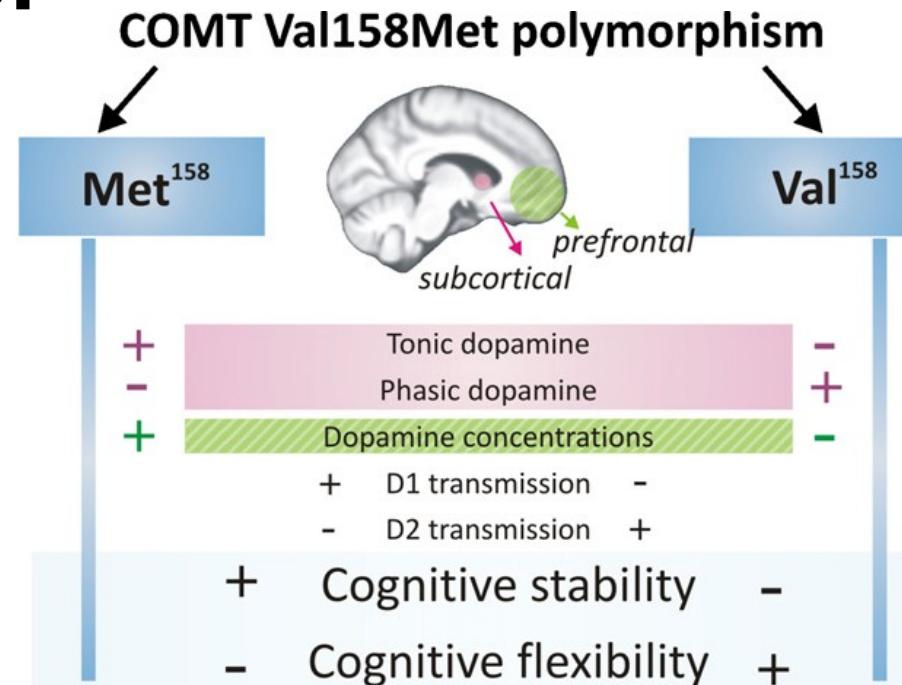
MT depende da atividade dopaminérgica



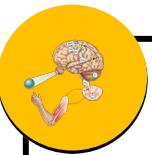


Relação entre DA e comportamento motor

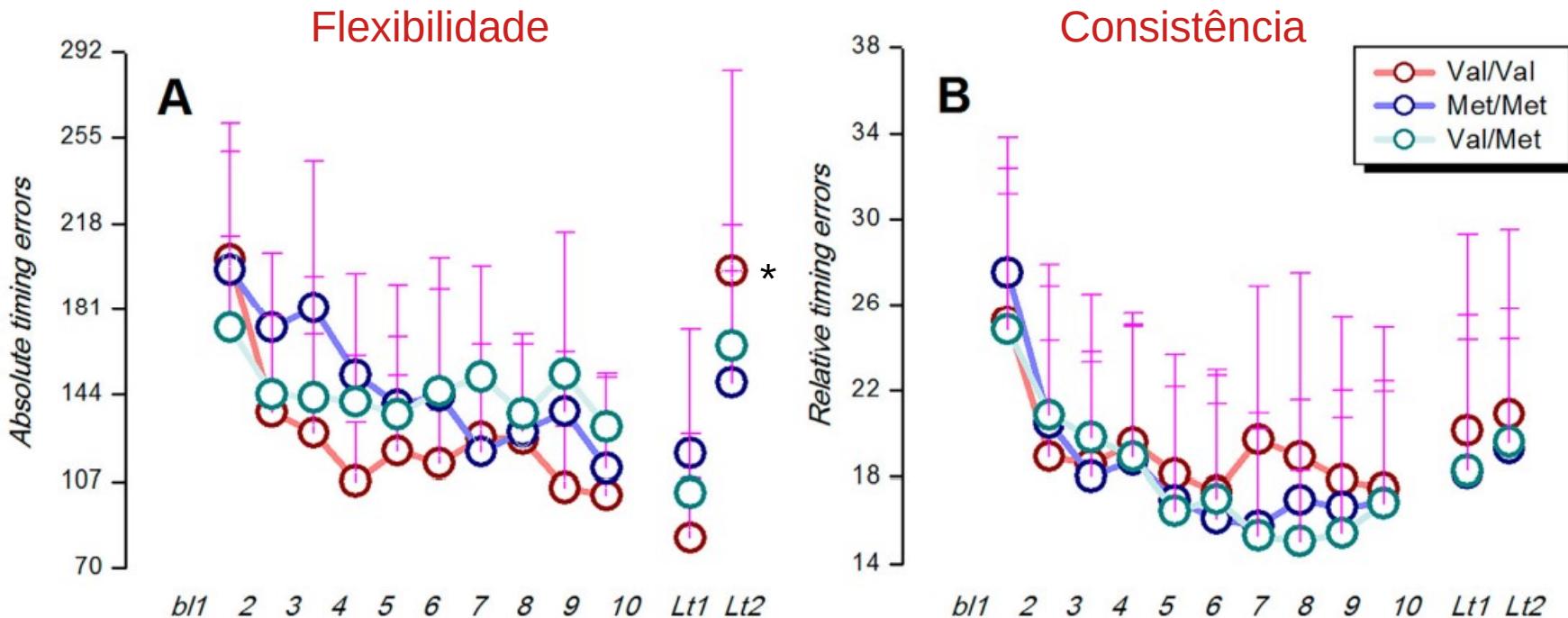
O homozigoto Met está associado a baixa atividade enzimática na atividade da COMT em relação ao Val. O que corresponde a uma maior disponibilidade de DA sináptica.



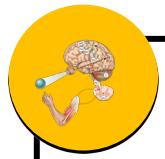
Witte, A. V., & Flöel, A. (2012). Effects of COMT polymorphisms on brain function and behavior in health and disease. *Brain research bulletin*, 88(5), 418-428.



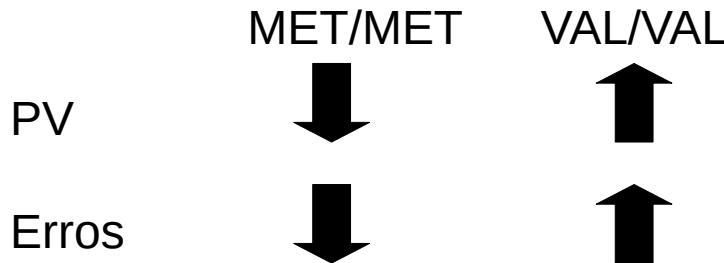
Relação entre DA e comportamento motor



Nogueira et al. Motor learning and COMT Val158met polymorphism: Analyses of oculomotor behavior and corticocortical communication. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 168, 107157.



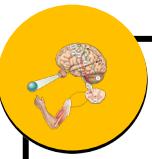
Relação entre DA e comportamento motor



Lage, G. M. et al. (2014). Association between the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) Val158Met polymorphism and manual aiming control in healthy subjects. PloS one, 9(6), e99698.



Controle Inibitório



Stopping actions



Avoiding intrusive thoughts



Resisting distraction



Suppressing urges

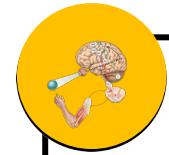


Resolving linguistic competition



Regulating externalizing behaviors





Conceito

- Interromper ações inadequadas
- Suprimir representações mnemônicas desatualizadas ou indesejadas
- Evitar distrações de um foco ativo de atenção



Disfunções no Controle inibitório está presente:

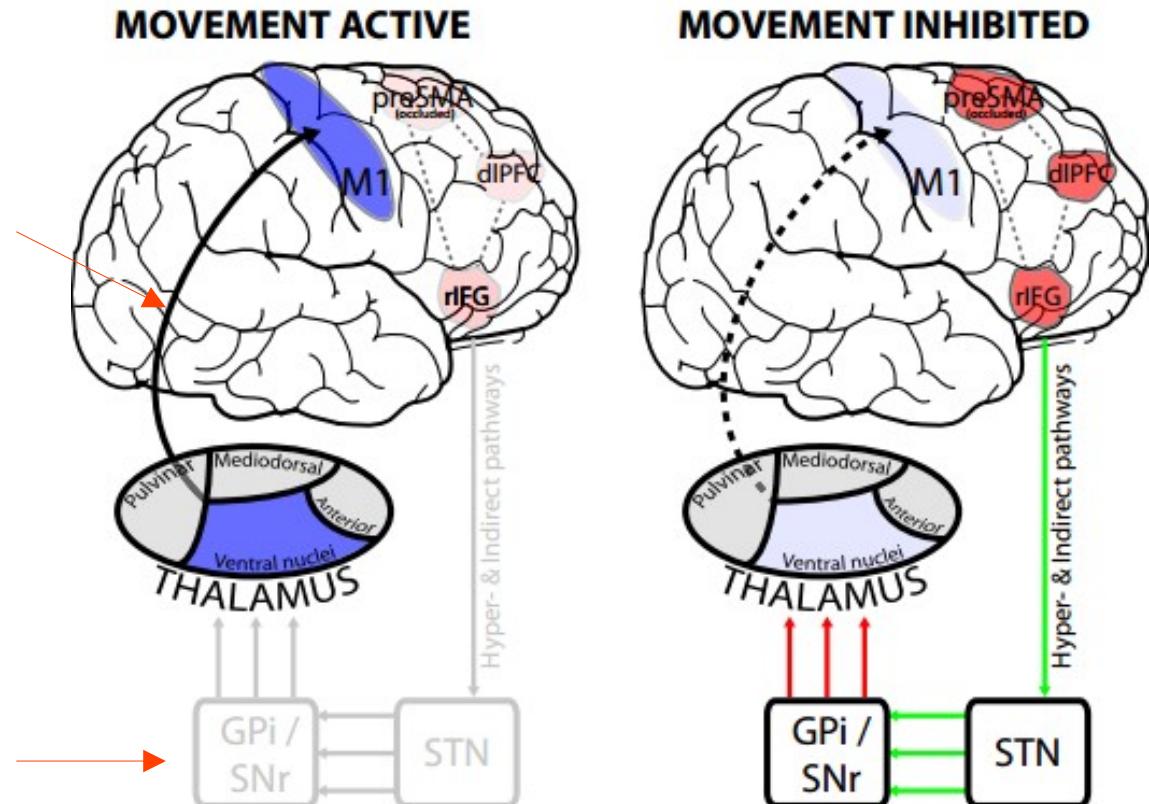
- Transtornos (ex., ADHD)
- Abuso de substâncias
- Doenças (ex., Parkinson)
- Processamento de linguagem
- Muitos outros



Neuroanatomia do controle motor inibitório: vias fronto-subtalâmicas

Thalamocortical drive

Núcleos da base

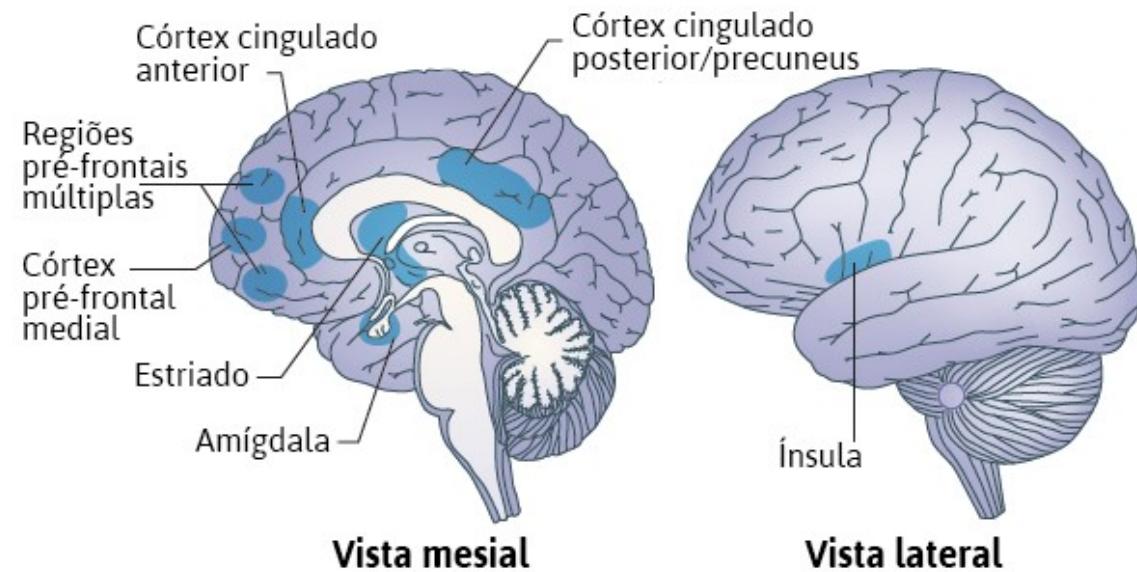


STN = núcleo subtalâmico



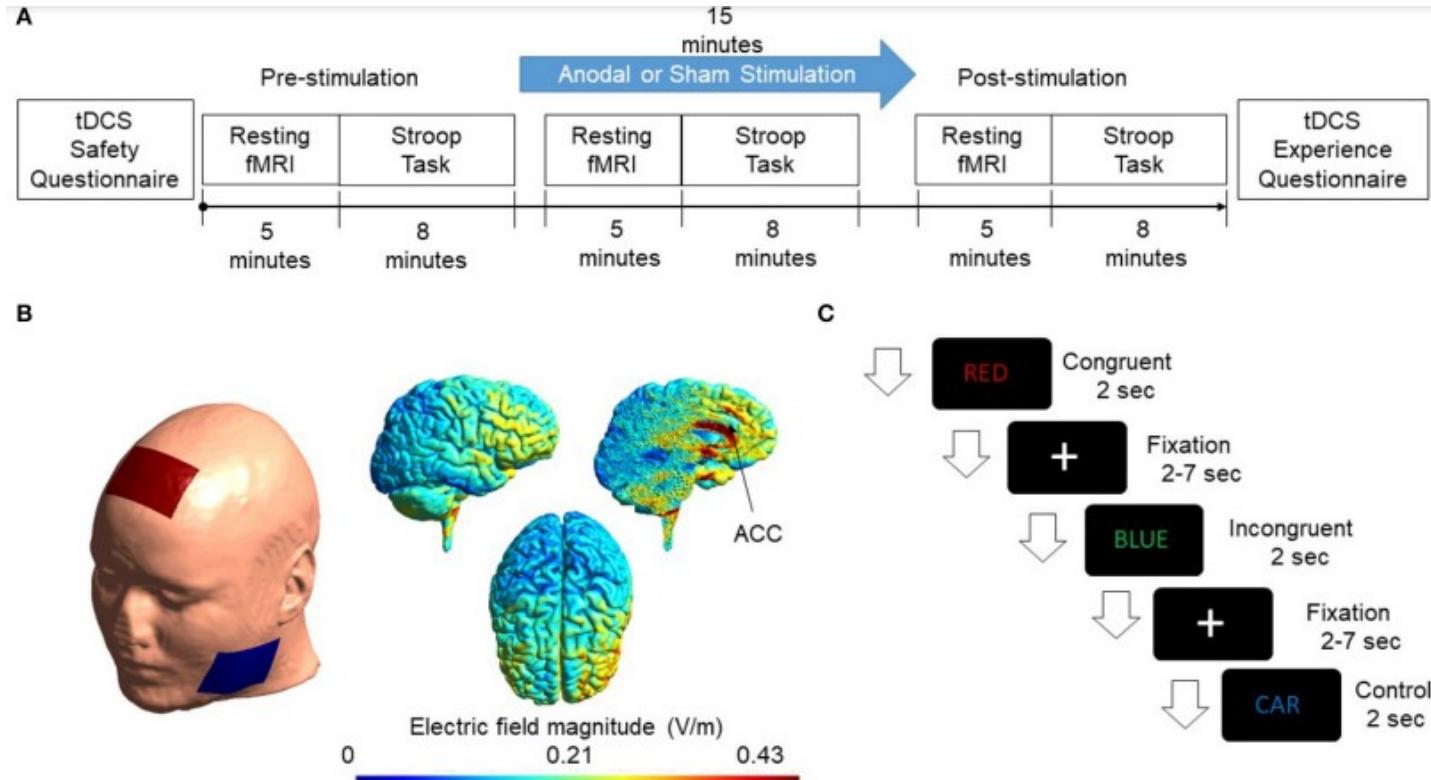
Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC)

Monitoramento de conflitos cognitivos.





Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC)

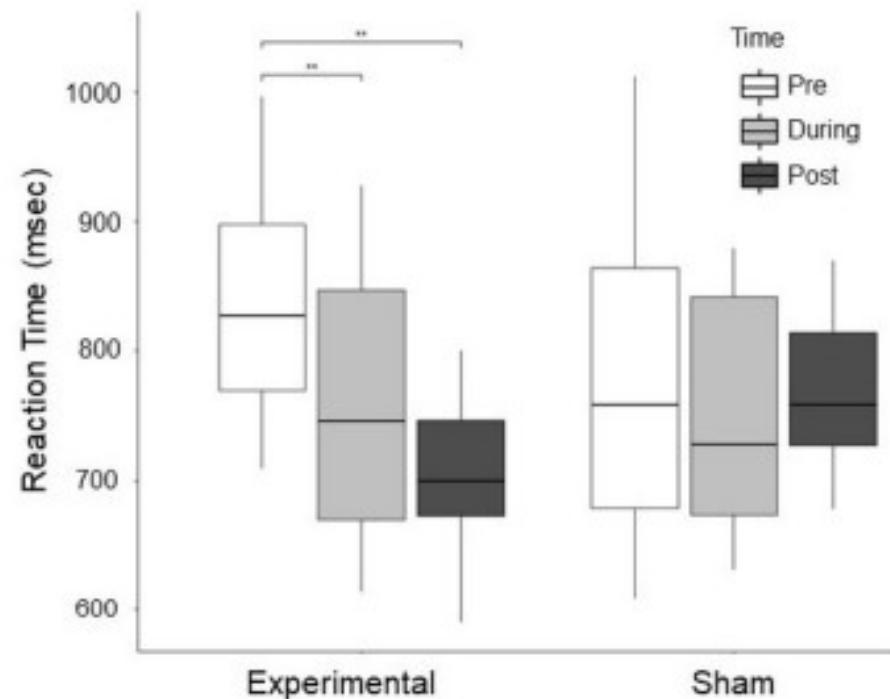


Khan, A., Wang, X., Ti, C. H. E., Tse, C. Y., & Tong, K. Y. (2020). Anodal transcranial direct current stimulation of anterior cingulate cortex modulates subcortical brain regions resulting in cognitive enhancement. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 14, 584136.



Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC)

A



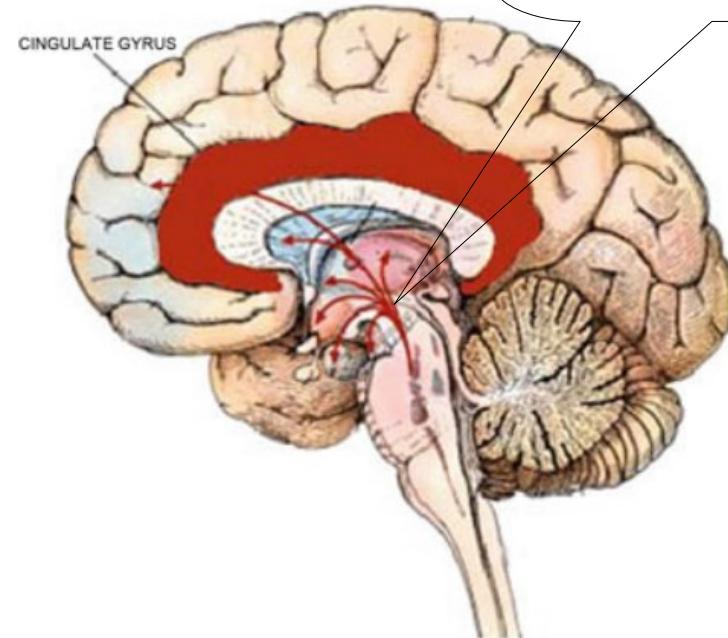
Khan, A., Wang, X., Ti, C. H. E., Tse, C. Y., & Tong, K. Y. (2020). Anodal transcranial direct current stimulation of anterior cingulate cortex modulates subcortical brain regions resulting in cognitive enhancement. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 14, 584136.



Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC)

1. Antes da ação.

Predição da recompensa



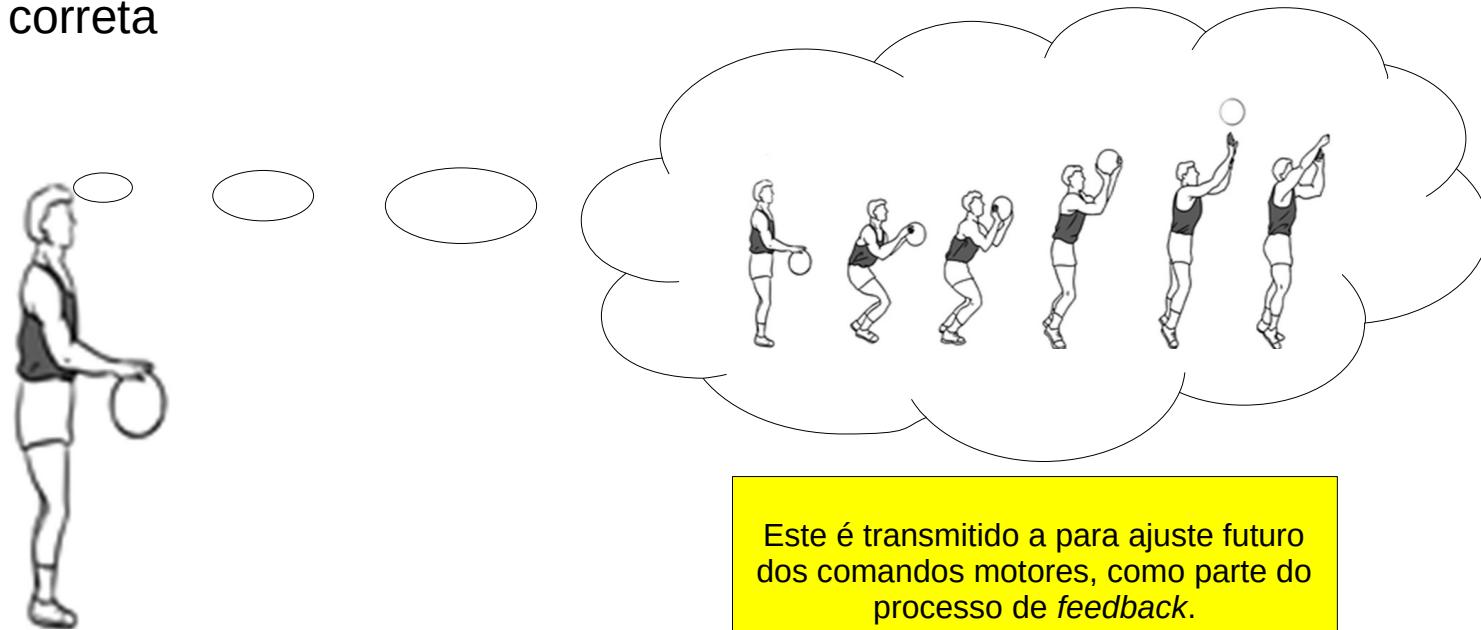
Sinais de erro da previsão
da recompensa das
células dopaminérgicas do
mesencéfalo



Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC)

2. Após a ação.

Disparidade entre a saída real do sistema motor e a melhor estimativa da resposta correta

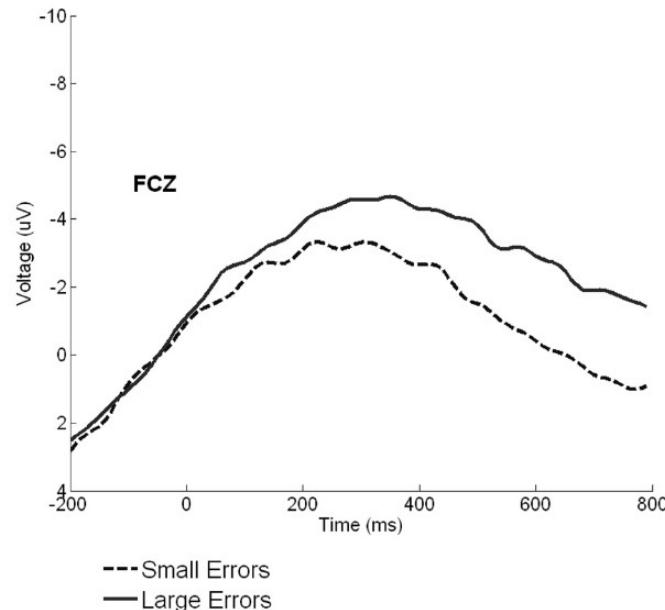


Este é transmitido para ajuste futuro
dos comandos motores, como parte do
processo de *feedback*.

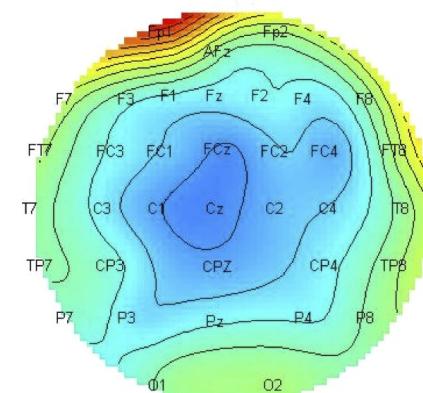


Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC)

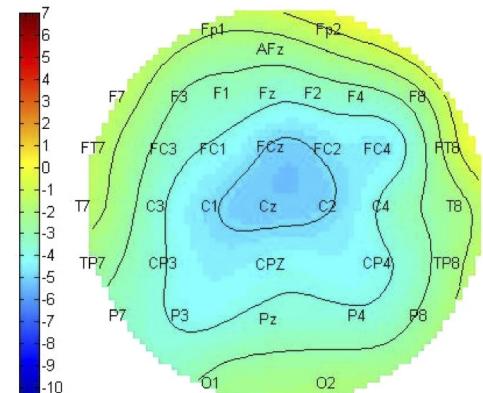
Exemplo



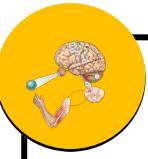
A Large Early Error Trials



B Small Early Error Trials



Anguera et al., Neurophysiol 102: 1868–1879, 2009



Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC) no controle pró-ativo e reativo



Crespo-García, M., Wang, Y., Jiang, M., Anderson, M. C., & Lei, X. (2022). Anterior cingulate cortex signals the need to control intrusive thoughts during motivated forgetting. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 42(21), 4342-4359.



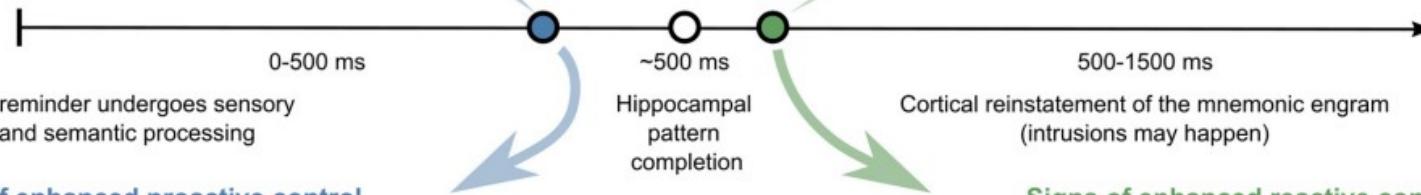
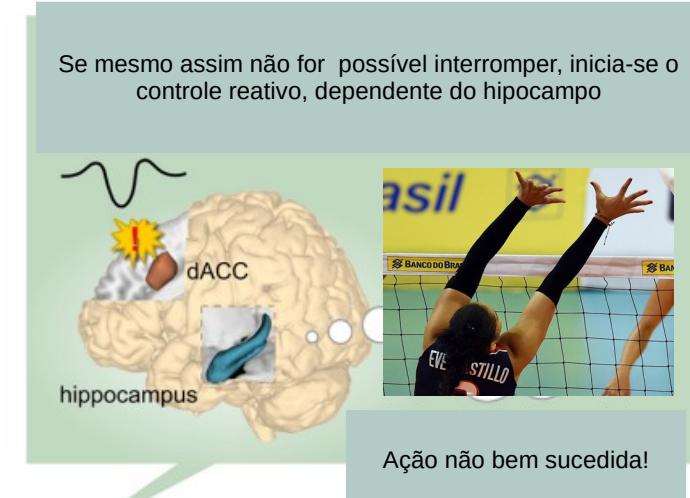
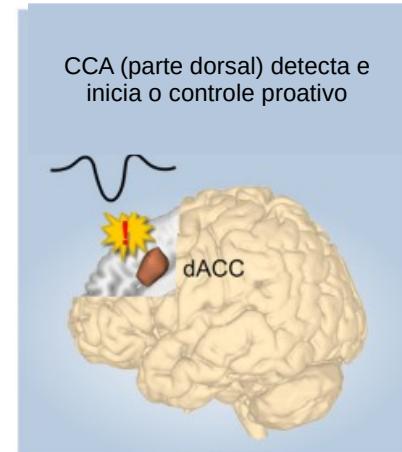
Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC) na controle pró-ativo e reativo



Crespo-García, M., Wang, Y., Jiang, M., Anderson, M. C., & Lei, X. (2022). Anterior cingulate cortex signals the need to control intrusive thoughts during motivated forgetting. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 42(21), 4342-4359.



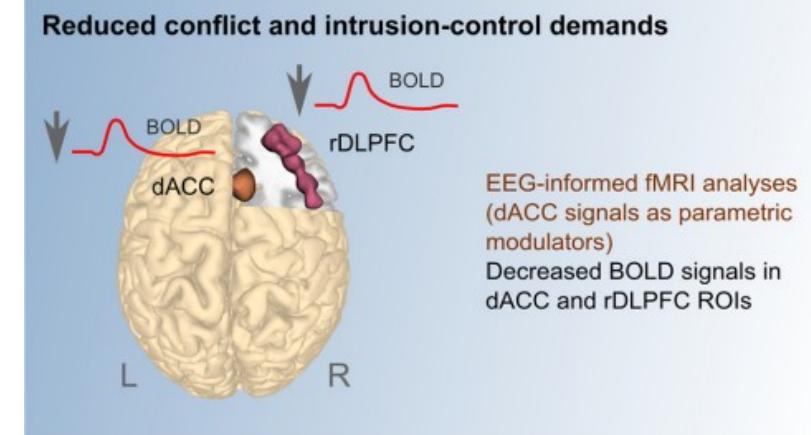
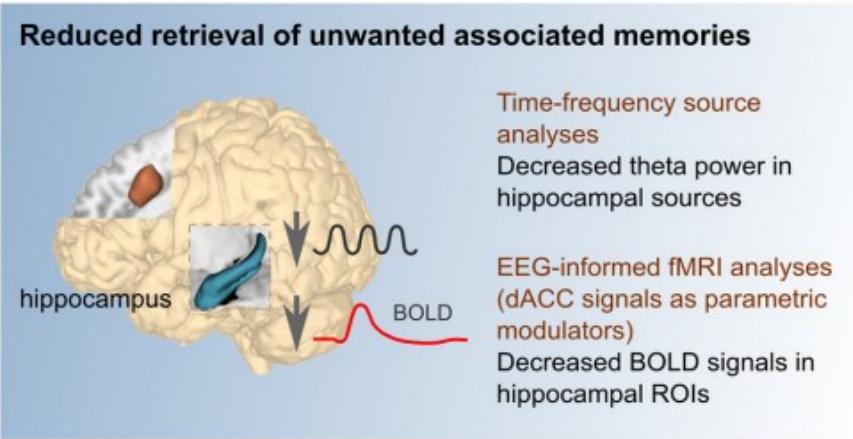
Papel do córtex cingulado anterior (ACC) na controle proativo e reativo



Crespo-García, M., Wang, Y., Jiang, M., Anderson, M. C., & Lei, X. (2022). Anterior cingulate cortex signals the need to control intrusive thoughts during motivated forgetting. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 42(21), 4342-4359.



Papel do córtex pré-frontal dorso lateral - DLPFC

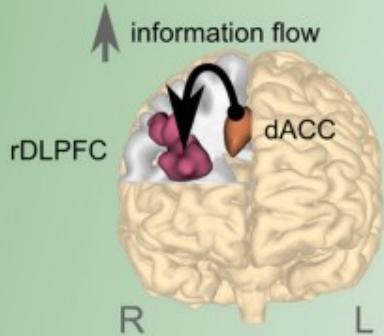


Controle pró-ativo



Papel do córtex pré-frontal dorso lateral - DLPFC

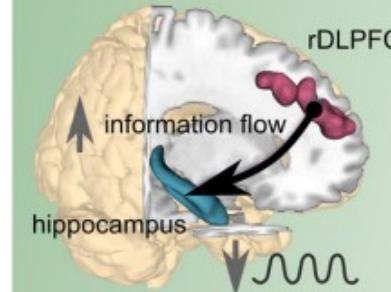
Increased communication of control demands to rDLPFC



Granger causality analyses between dACC and rDLPFC sources
Increased information flow from dACC to rDLPFC



Increased rDLPFC's top-down control over hippocampus



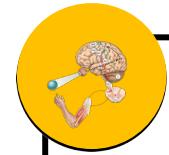
Granger causality analyses between rDLPFC and hippocampal sources
Increased information flow from rDLPFC to hippocampus

EEG-informed fMRI analyses (hippocampal theta power as parametric modulator)
Decreased theta power in hippocampal sources in trials with increased BOLD signals in dACC and rDLPFC ROIs

Controle reativo



Flexibilidade cognitiva

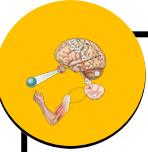


Conceito

Um aspecto da flexibilidade cognitiva é ser capaz de mudar de perspectiva.

“Como seria isso se eu o visse de uma direção diferente?”

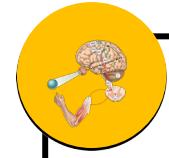
“Vamos ver se consigo enxergar isso do seu ponto de vista”



Conceito

Outro aspecto da flexibilidade cognitiva é ser capaz de ser flexível o suficiente para se ajustar a demandas alteradas, admitir que estava errado e aproveitar oportunidades repentinhas e inesperadas.

Suponha que você estava planejando fazer X, mas surgiu uma oportunidade incrível de fazer Y: Você tem a flexibilidade para aproveitar a serendipidade?



Conceito

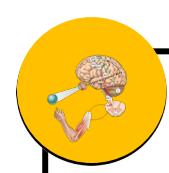
Há uma grande sobreposição entre flexibilidade cognitiva, e criatividade.

A flexibilidade cognitiva é o oposto da rigidez.

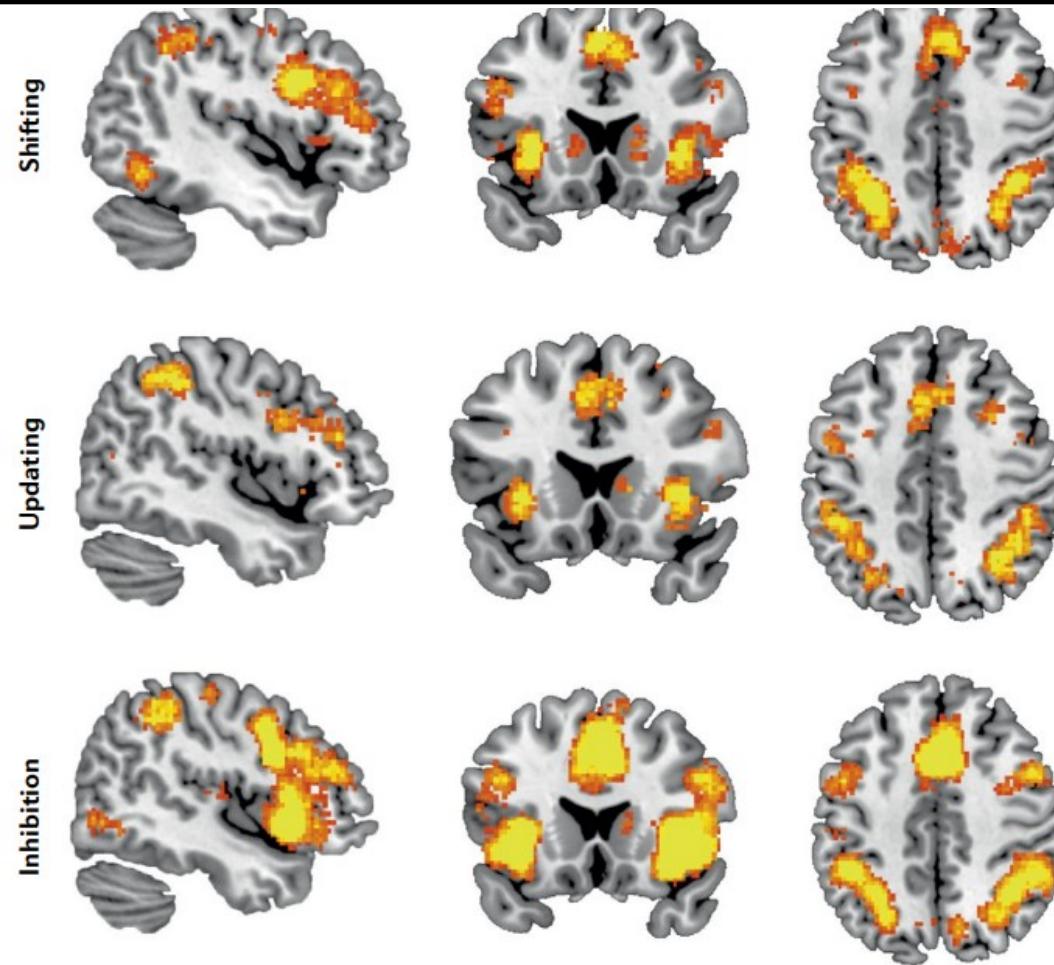
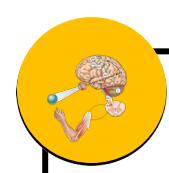


Box 2 | How is creativity related to flexibility?

Flexible thinking is a critical component of creativity, or the ability to think of new ideas or make new things. Flexibility and creativity have not historically been studied in tandem, despite the obvious parallels between the constructs. While cognitive flexibility is conceptualized as an aspect of executive function and is associated with a rich human neuroimaging literature, creativity has only recently become the topic of cognitive neuroscientific investigations. A query of researchers from academic societies focused on creativity (the Society for the Neuroscience of Creativity and the Society for the Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity, and the Arts) yielded several cognitive constructs deemed relevant to creativity, including 'flexibility', 'cognitive control' and 'divergent thinking'¹⁴⁵. A meta-analysis of neuroimaging studies of divergent thinking indicates that brain networks underlying creative idea generation are composed of lateral prefrontal, posterior parietal and anterior cingulate cortices, as well as the caudate¹⁴⁶. A study examining neuroimaging predictors of creativity assessed with visual and verbal tests of divergent thinking, everyday creative behaviour and creative achievement revealed that greater creativity was broadly predicted by grey matter of the inferior frontal gyrus and inferior parietal lobule as well as white matter integrity of the basal ganglia¹⁴⁷. These findings align with functional activation studies showing inferior frontal gyrus involvement in verbal creative problem-solving¹⁴⁸. The overlap in lateral frontoparietal and striatal involvement for both flexibility and creativity points to potential shared neural substrates for these related constructs. Future work in creativity could thus benefit from closer integration with the literature on cognitive flexibility.



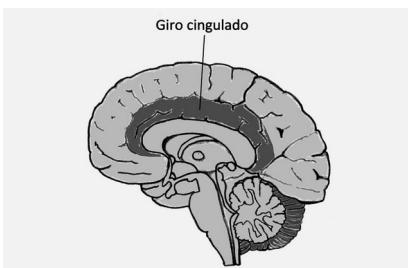
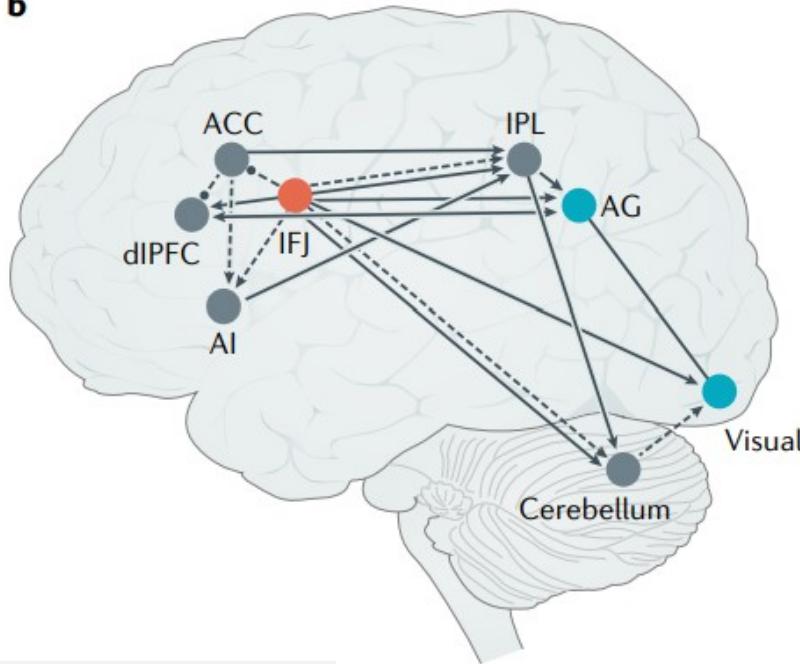
Mecanismos da flexibilidade cognitiva



Uddin, L.Q. Nat Rev Neurosci 22, 167–179 (2021).



b



Círcuito Frontoparietal lateral (L-FPN)

- Controle executivo

- Córtex pré-frontal lateral (dIPFC e IFJ).

- Lóbulo parietal inferior (IPL).

- Lóbulo temporal inferiores

- Lóbulo temporal posterior

- Porções do giro cingulado médio

Círcuito Cíngulo-insular média (M-CIN)

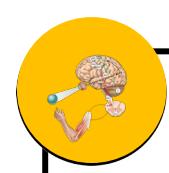
- Controle da saliência.

- Insulas anteriores bilaterais (AI)

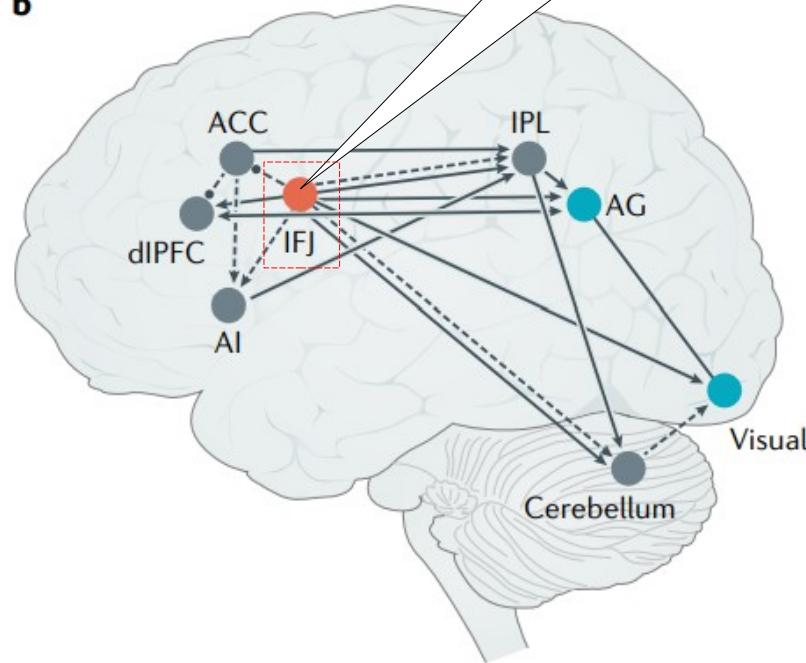
- Córtex cingulado médio anterior

- Amígdala

- Tálamo.

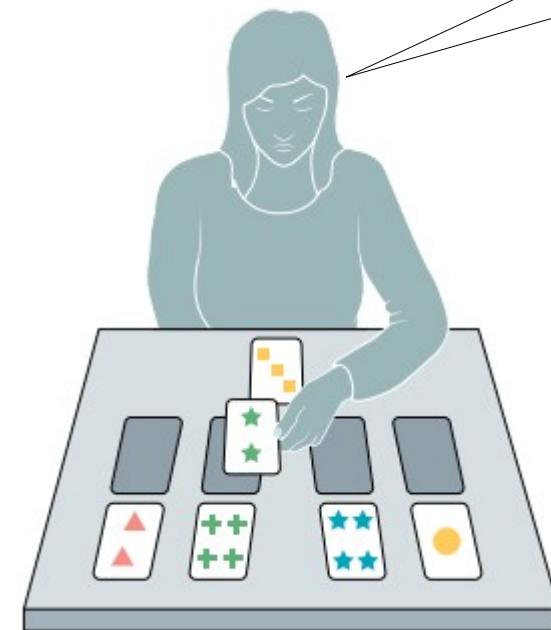


b

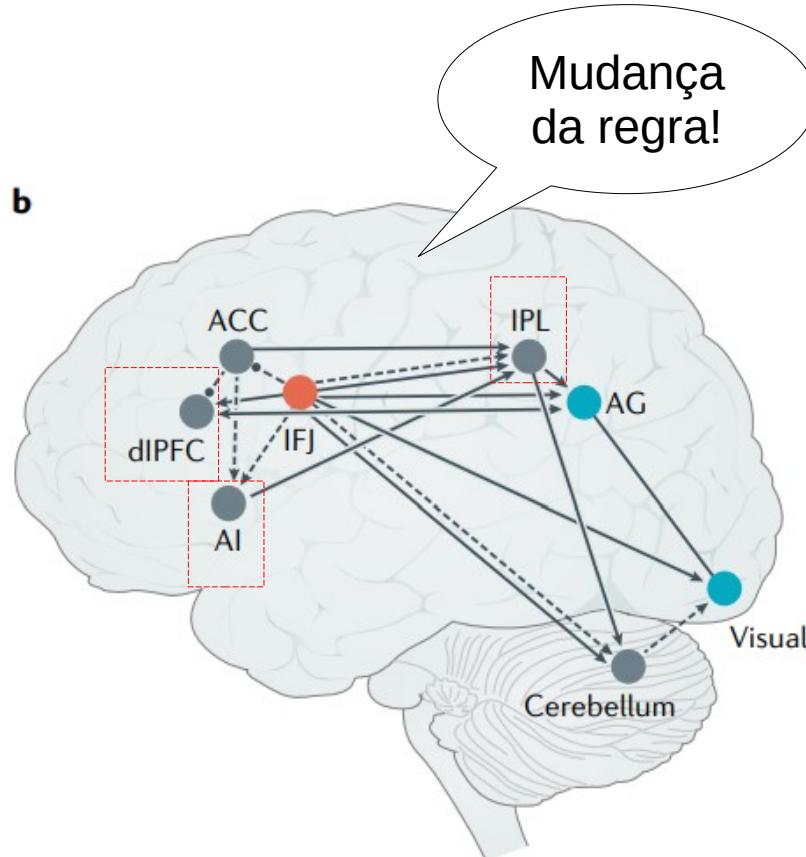


Manter a
regra!

a Wisconsin Card Sorting Test



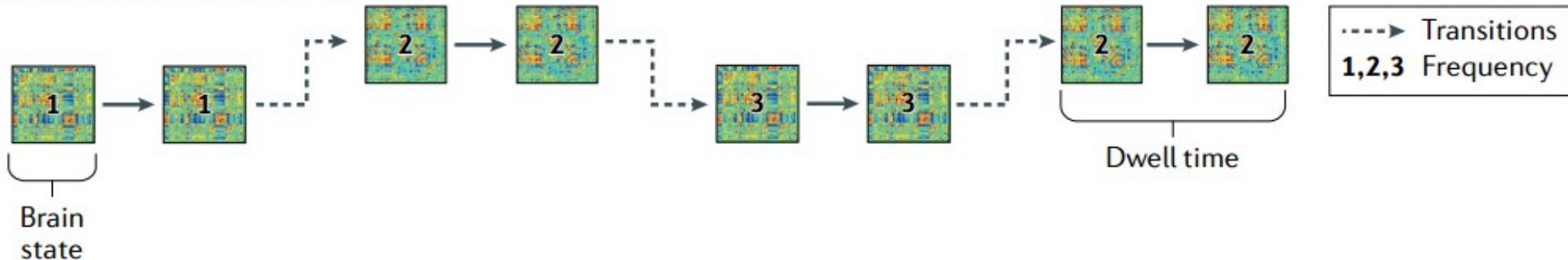
Regra:
Posicionar
por cor





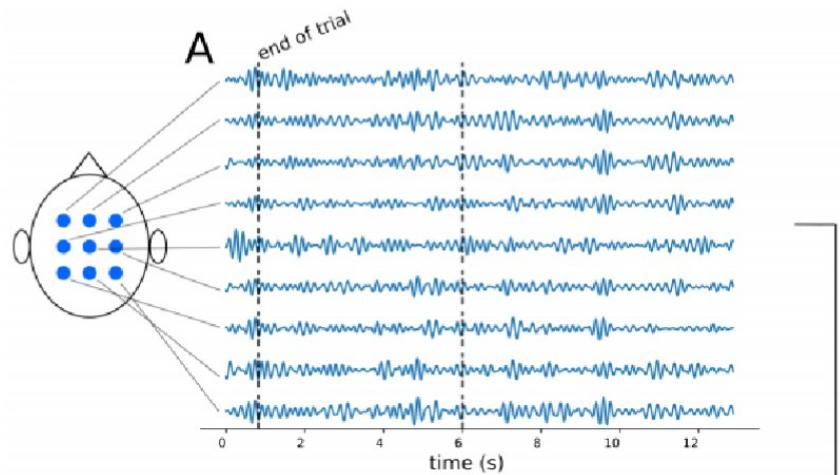
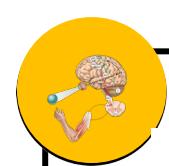
Dinâmica cerebral associada a flexibilidade

b Dynamic brain state metrics

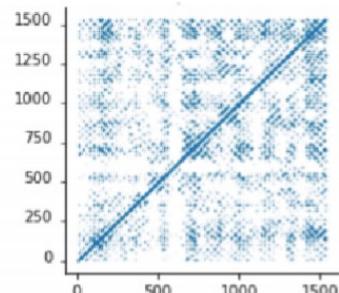


Maior flexibilidade cognitiva esteve associado:

- Menor tempo gasto em estado particular
- Menor número de vezes que um particular estado ocorreu
- Maior número de transição entre os estados



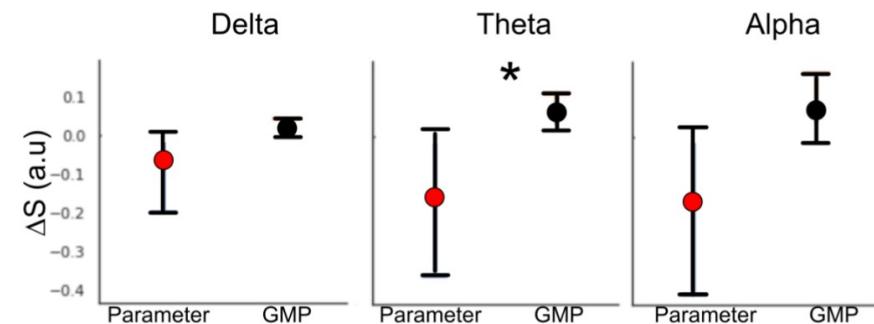
C



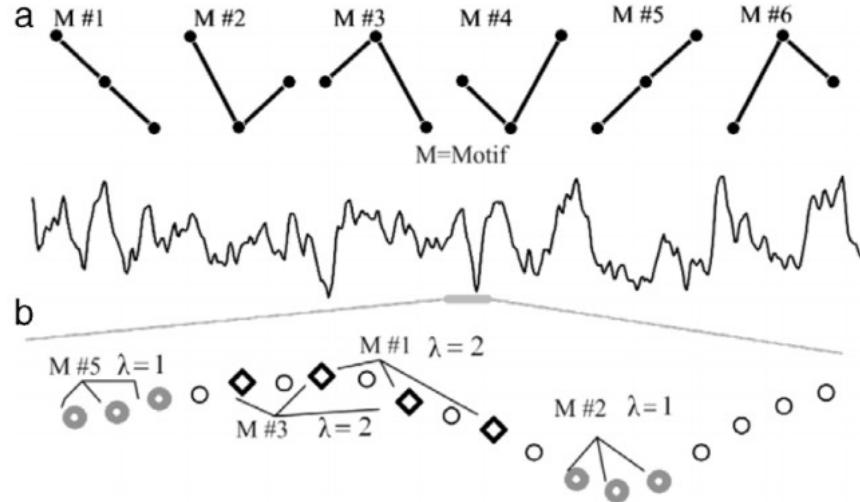
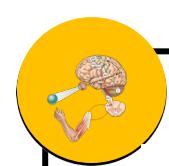
B

9D state space

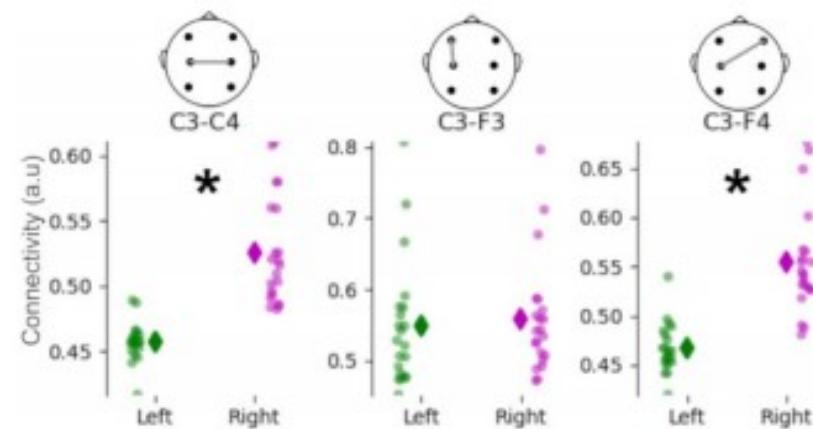
$$R_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (\varepsilon - \|\mathbf{X}_i - \mathbf{X}_j\|) < 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$



Variação de PMG gera mais flexibilidade

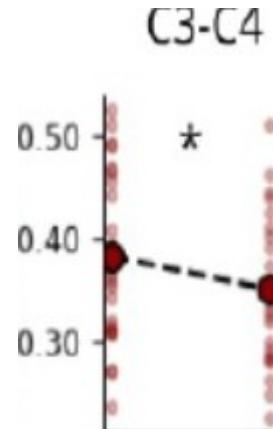


Execução com MD associa-se a menor flexibilidade



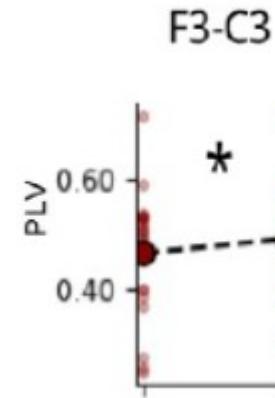


Regiões motoras



Aumento

Regiões Frontais e Motoras contralateral

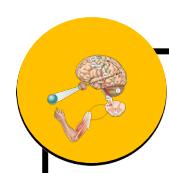


Diminuição

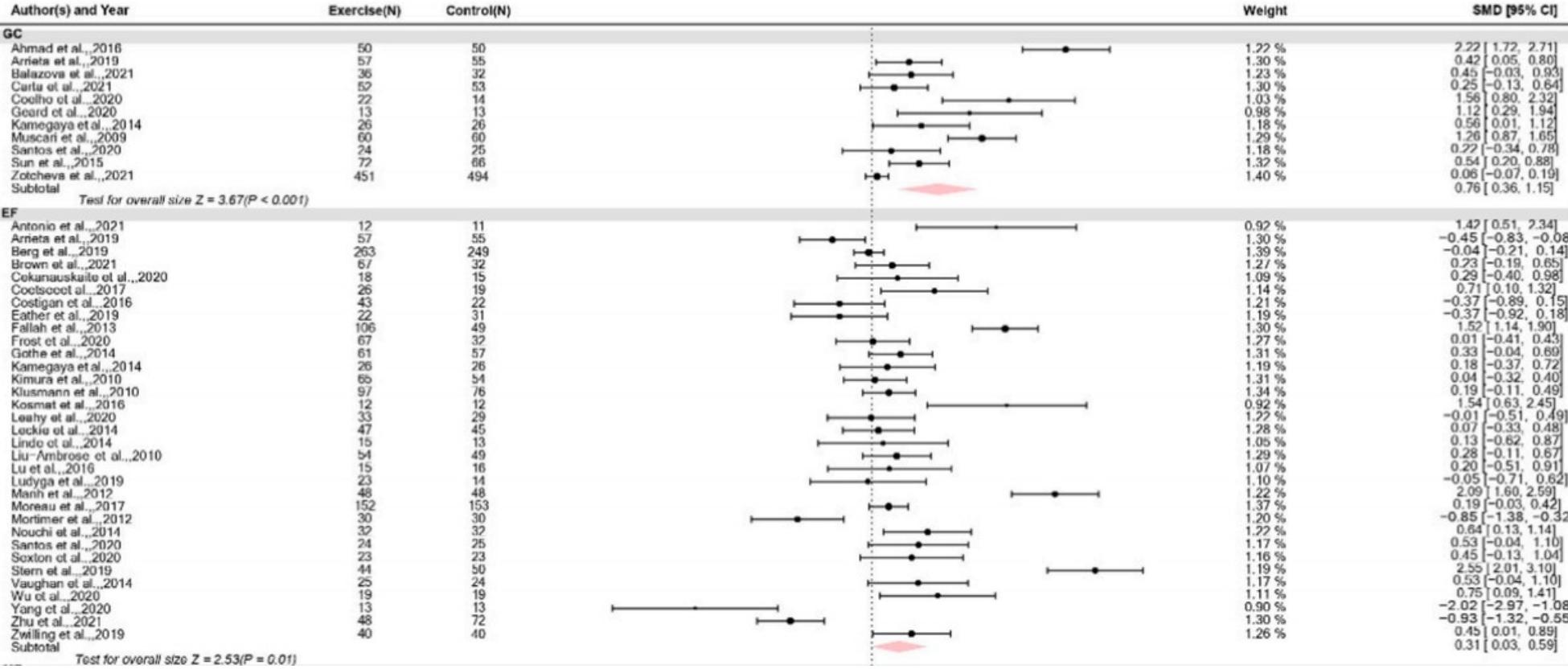
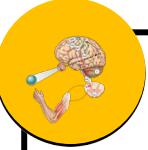
A aprendizagem motora associa-se a aumento e diminuição de flexibilidade cognitiva

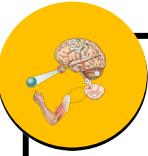


Exercício Físico nas funções executivas



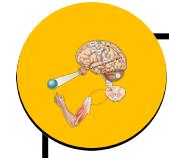
Adultos



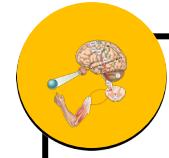


Mensagem principal

- Uma pequena diferença entre o exercício aeróbico e o exercício de resistência, sendo o de resistência um pouco melhor.
- 1-2 vezes por semana durante 3-6 meses.
- Mind-body exercises melhor do que os dois: energia x informação.
- Videos “mind-body_exercises.mp4”



Em idosos

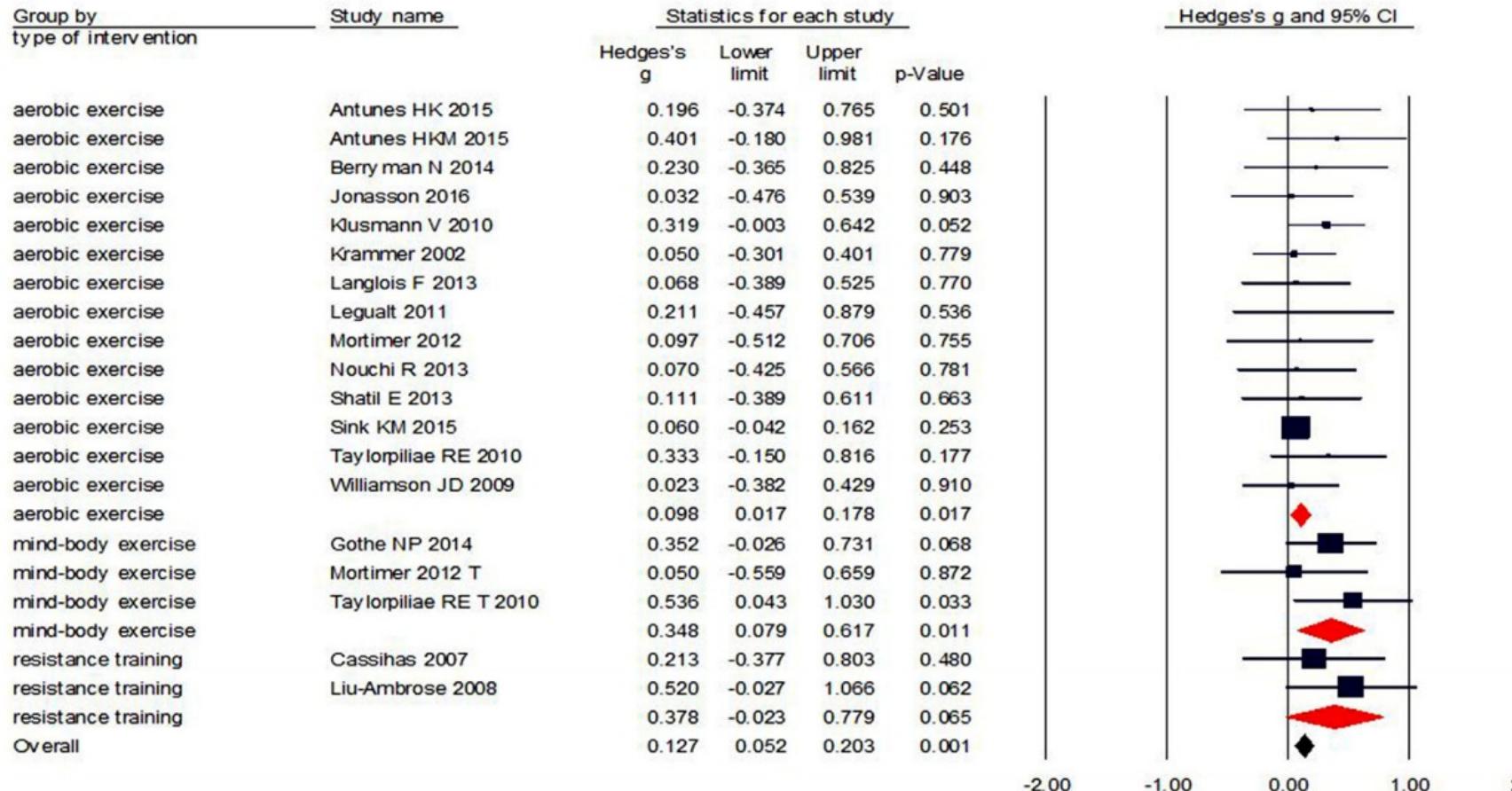


Mensagem principal

Especialmente o exercício aeróbico, melhorou significativamente em idosos cognitivamente saudáveis com intervenção de 26 semanas.

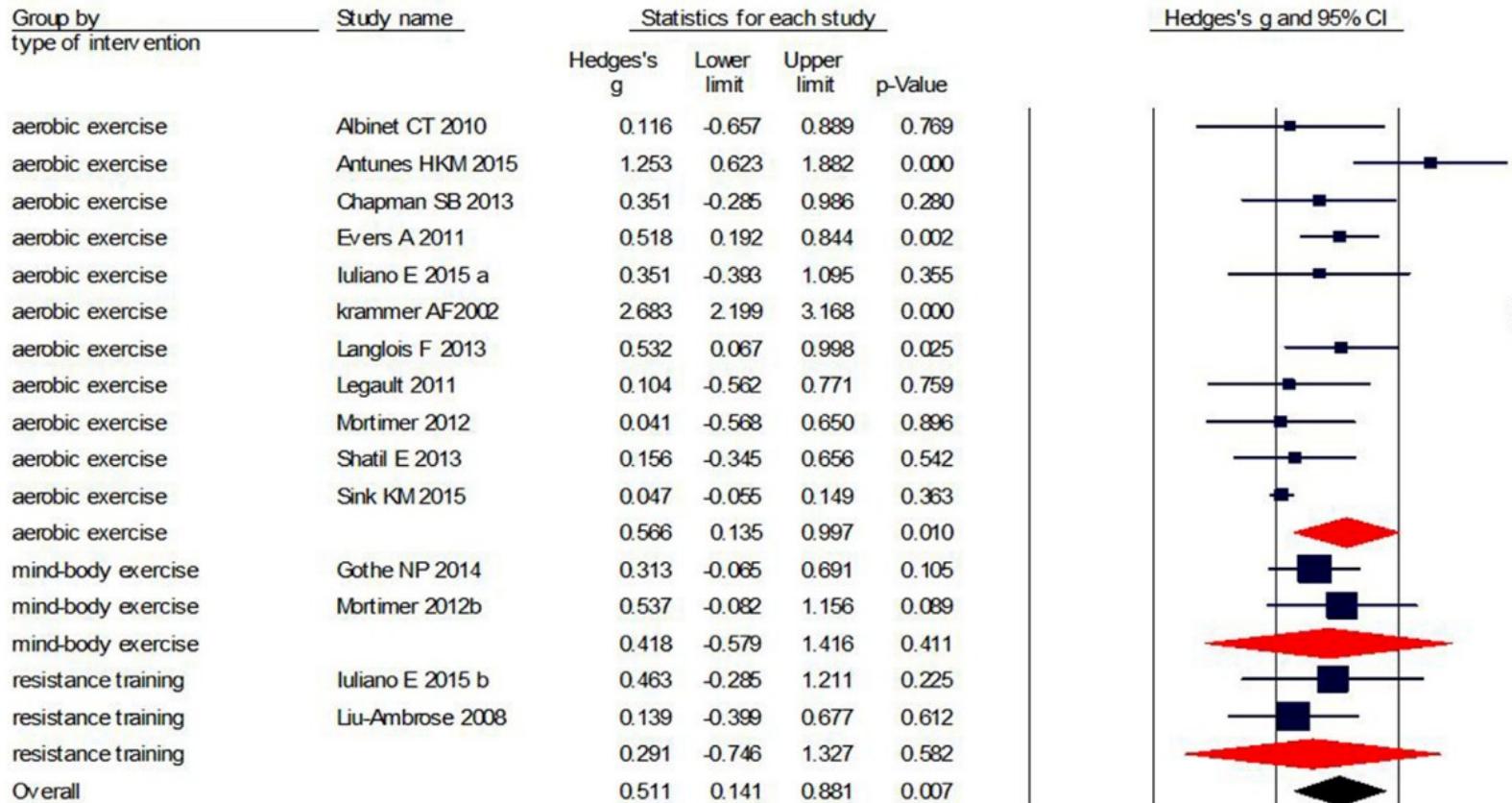


physical exercise in working memory, type of intervention



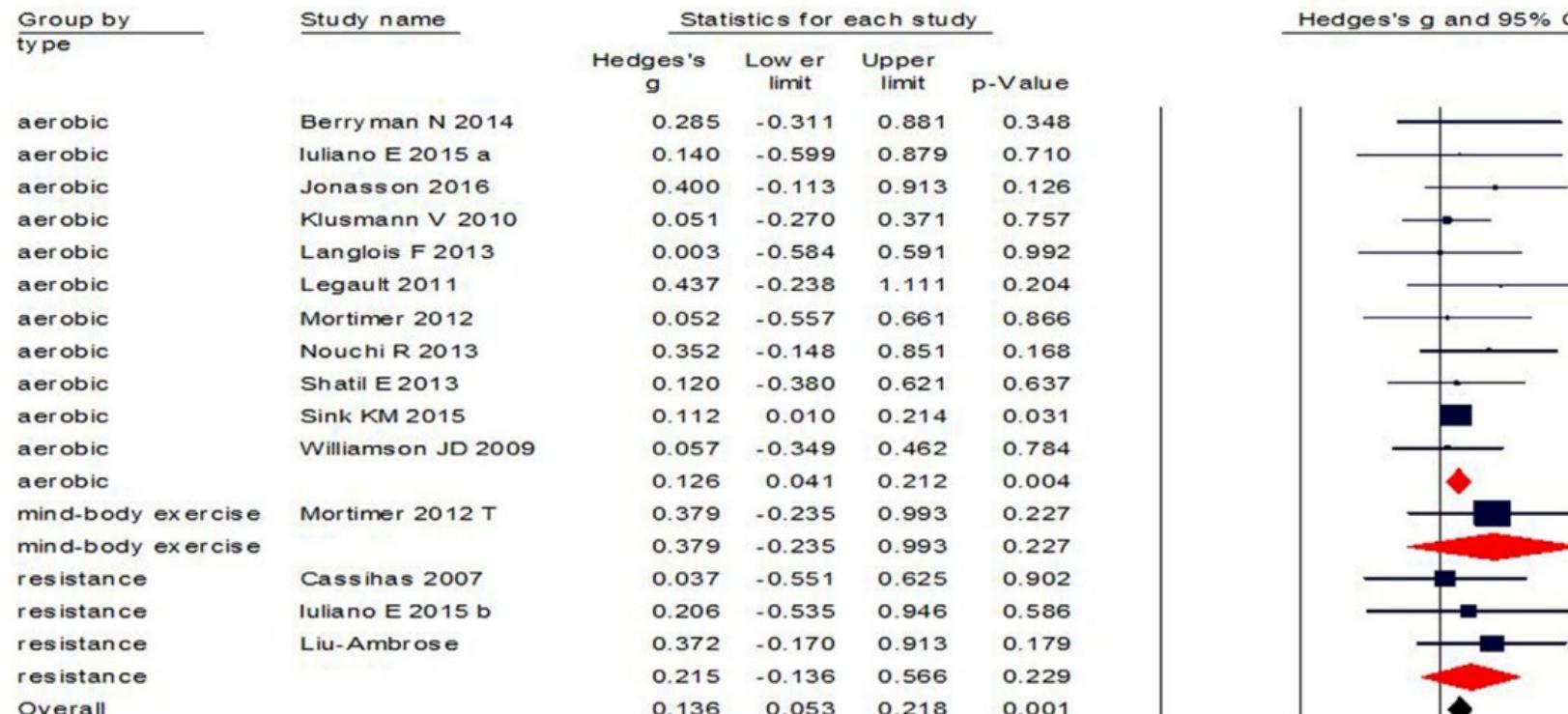


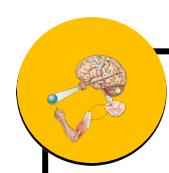
physical exercise in cognitive flexibility, type of intervention



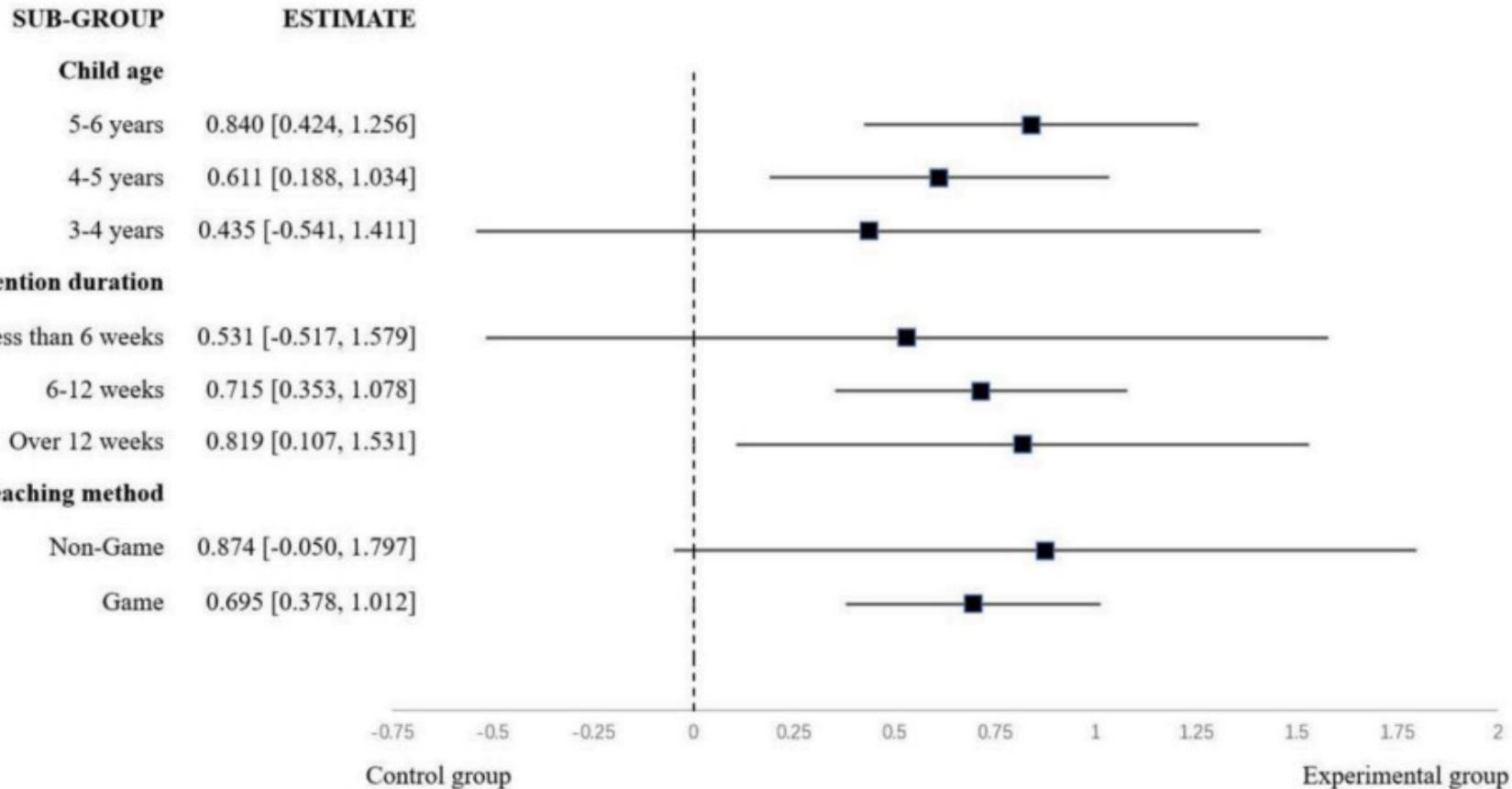
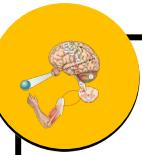


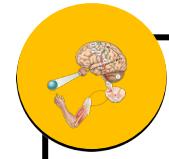
physical exercise in inhibition, type of intervention





Em crianças



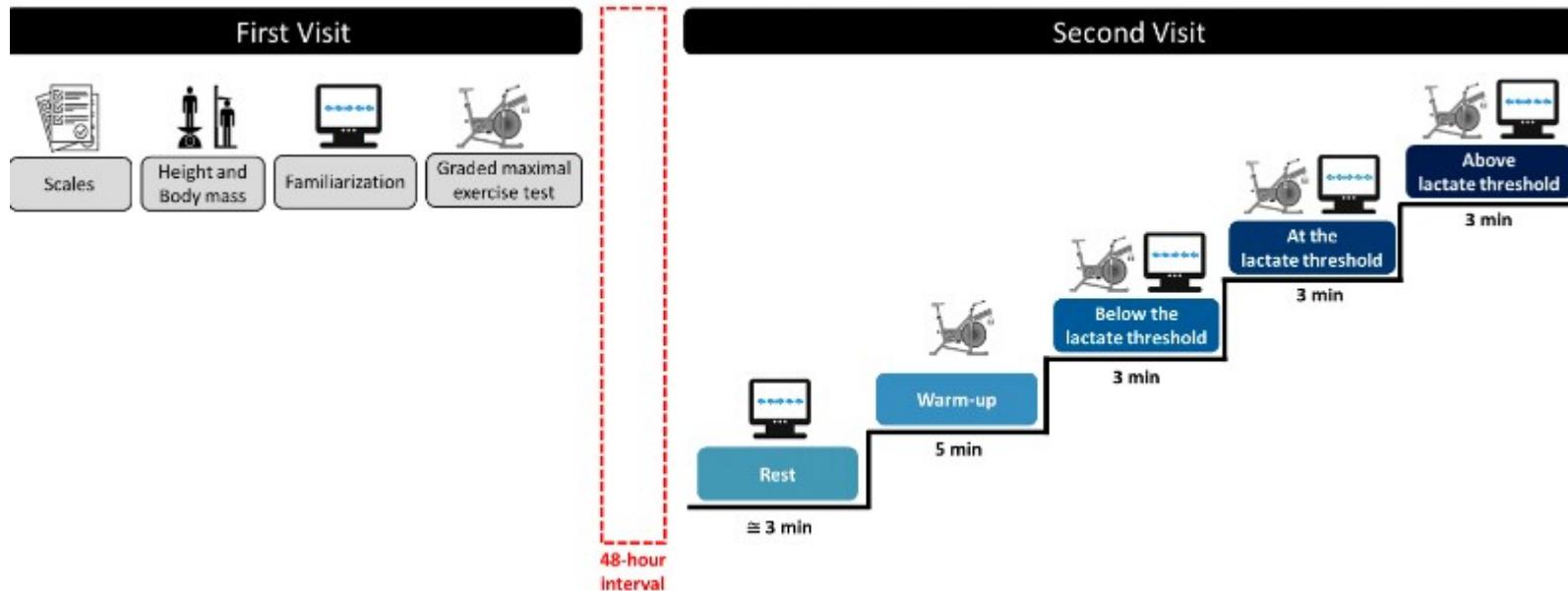


Mensagem principal

- Período inferior a 6 semanas não impactam nas FEs.
- Jogos (esportivos ou não) apresentam efeitos aditivos.
- Crianças mais velhas são mais favorecidas.



Efeito agudo do exercício nas funções executivas

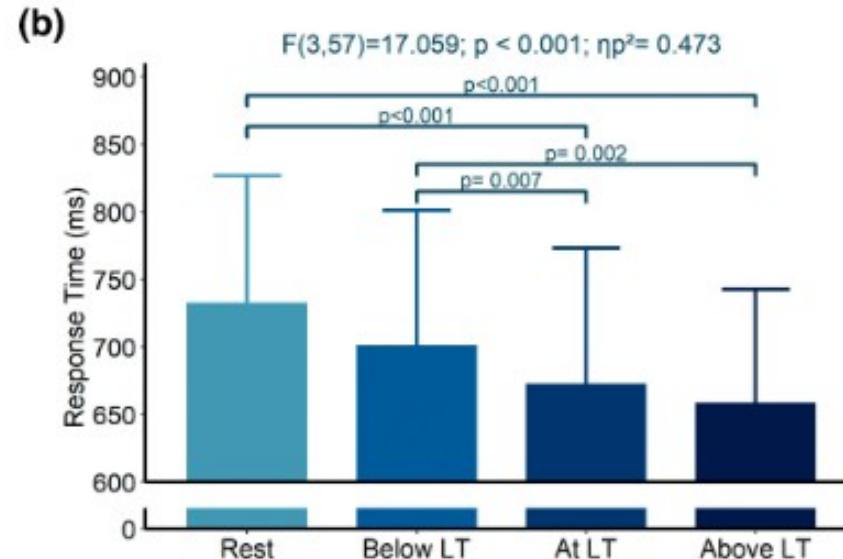
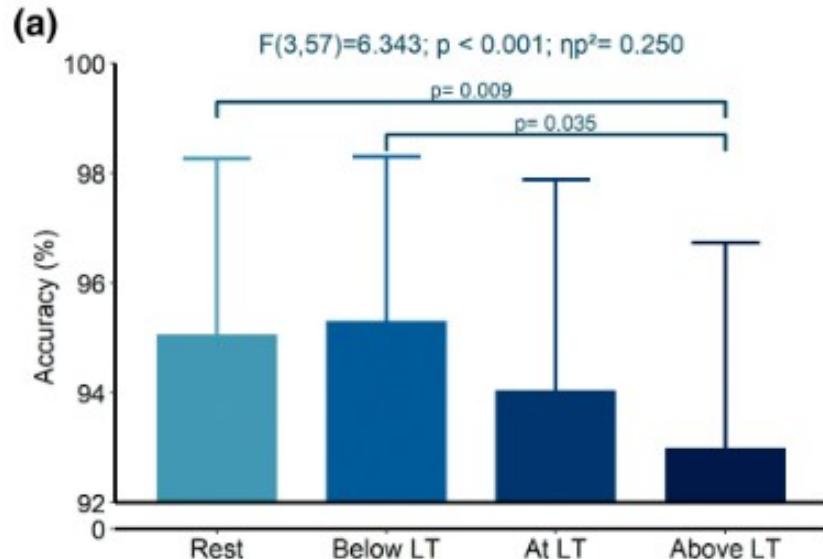


Video Marcio.mp4

Albuquerque et al.. Psychophysiology, 60(5),2023.



Efeito agudo do exercício nas funções executivas

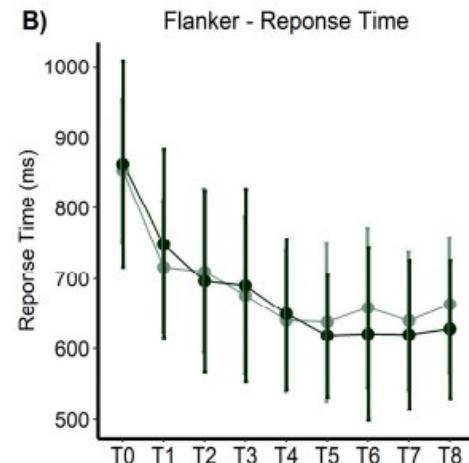
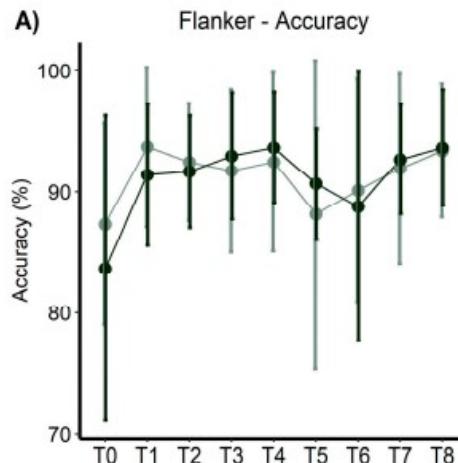




Efeito agudo do exercício nas funções executivas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=krqhHoWKhj4&t=123s>

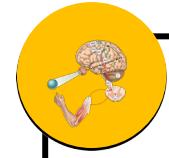
Fitlight Training



Sem diferenças, também nos outros testes de FE



Organização de uma bateria de testes para FE



Memória de trabalho verbal



N-Back task / 2-Back task

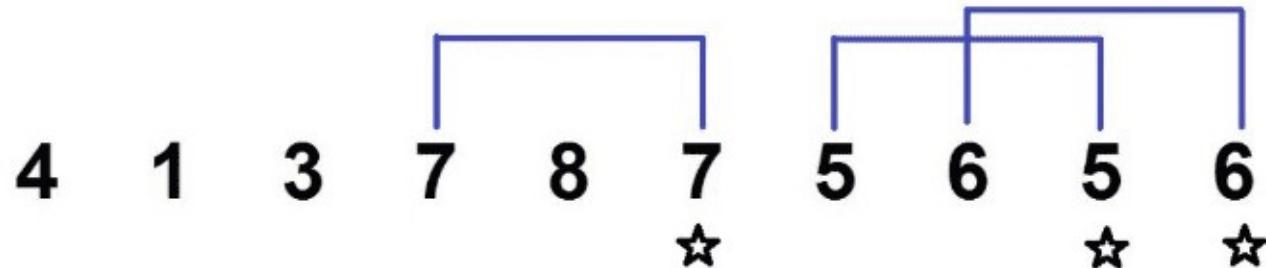
Uma sequência de estímulos é apresentada, um de cada vez.

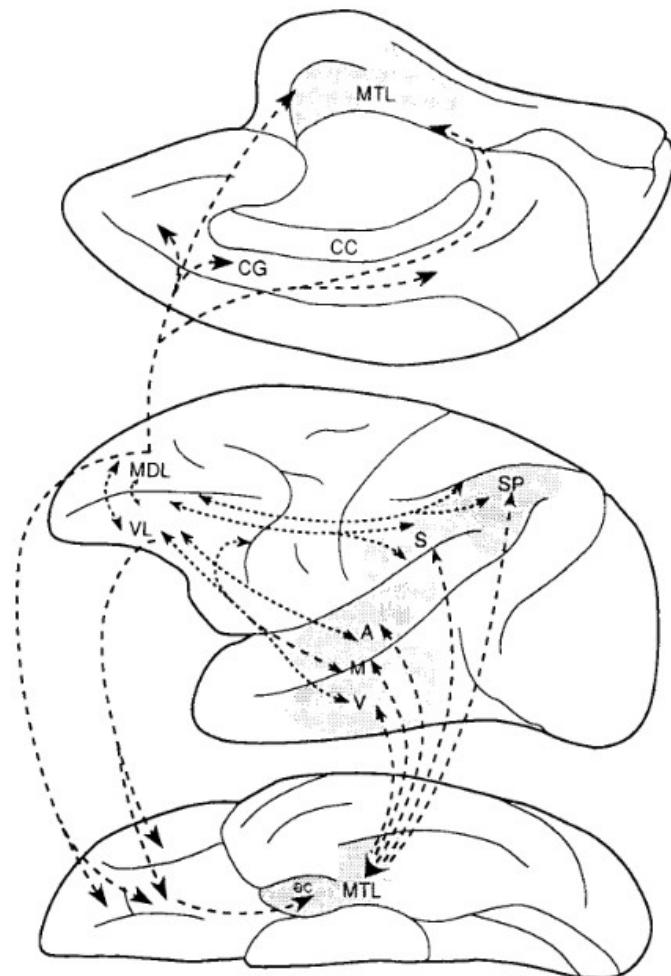
Para cada estímulo, o participante precisa decidir se o estímulo atual é o mesmo que o apresentado N tentativas atrás.

O N pode ser 1 tentativa, 2 tentativas, 3 tentativas, etc. Quanto maior o número, mais difícil é a tarefa.

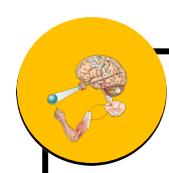


N-Back task / 2-Back task



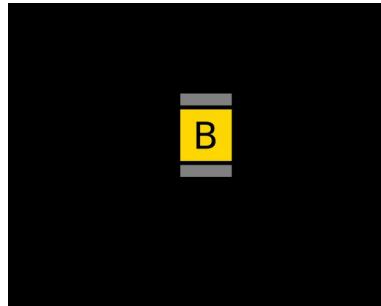


Petrides M. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1995



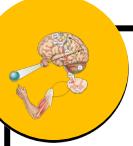
Você precisa pressionar a tecla "m" se o estímulo for o mesmo que o apresentado há 2 tentativas.

Caso contrário, não pressione nenhuma tecla.



A tecla "m" foi escolhida porque a memória de trabalho começa com um "m".

<https://www.psystoolkit.org/experiment-library/nback2.html>

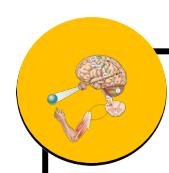


N-back working memory task

In this task, you will see letters. Each letter is shown for a few seconds. You need to decide if you saw the same letter 2 letters ago. This is called a n=2-back task.

If you saw the same letter 2 letters ago, you press the "m" key. If you did it correctly, you see green colors around the letter. If you press the button when you should not press it, you will see "red" around the letter.

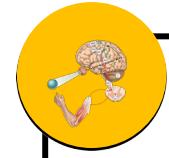
press the space bar to start



Your memory score is the sequence you could remember 2x in a row.

Your best sequence (digit span): 5

Click the mouse anywhere to continue

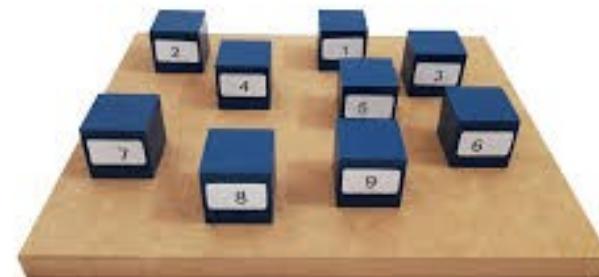


Memória de trabalho visuoespacial



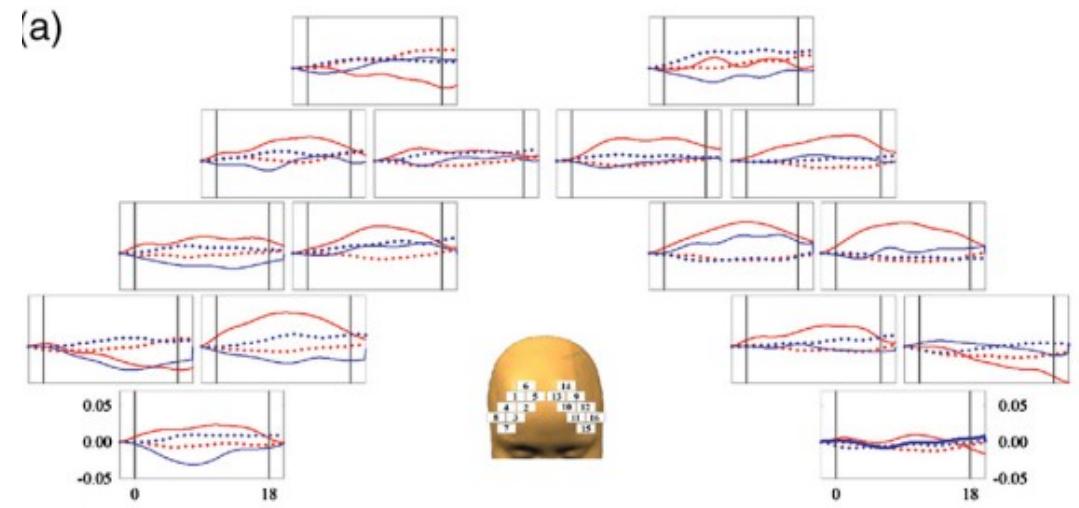
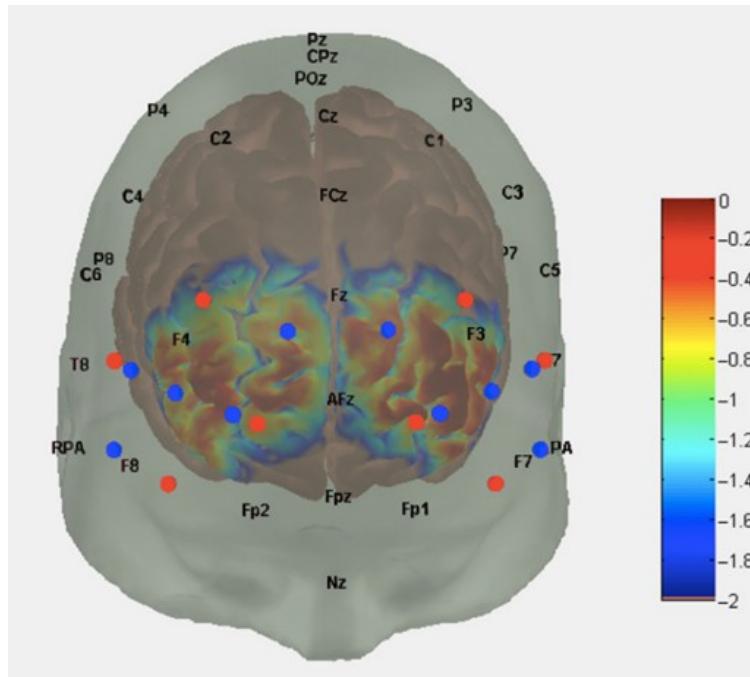
Cubos de corsi

Um sujeito observa o examinador tocar uma série de blocos, e então o sujeito deve tocar nos blocos na mesma ordem ou em inversa ordem.

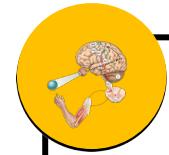




fNIRS durante o cubos de corsi



Lancia et al. Neurophotonics 5(1) (2018)



Nesta implementação, começa-se com uma sequência de 2 blocos.

Depois que a sequência é mostrada, você ouvirá a palavra "go" (se você tiver os alto-falantes ligados).

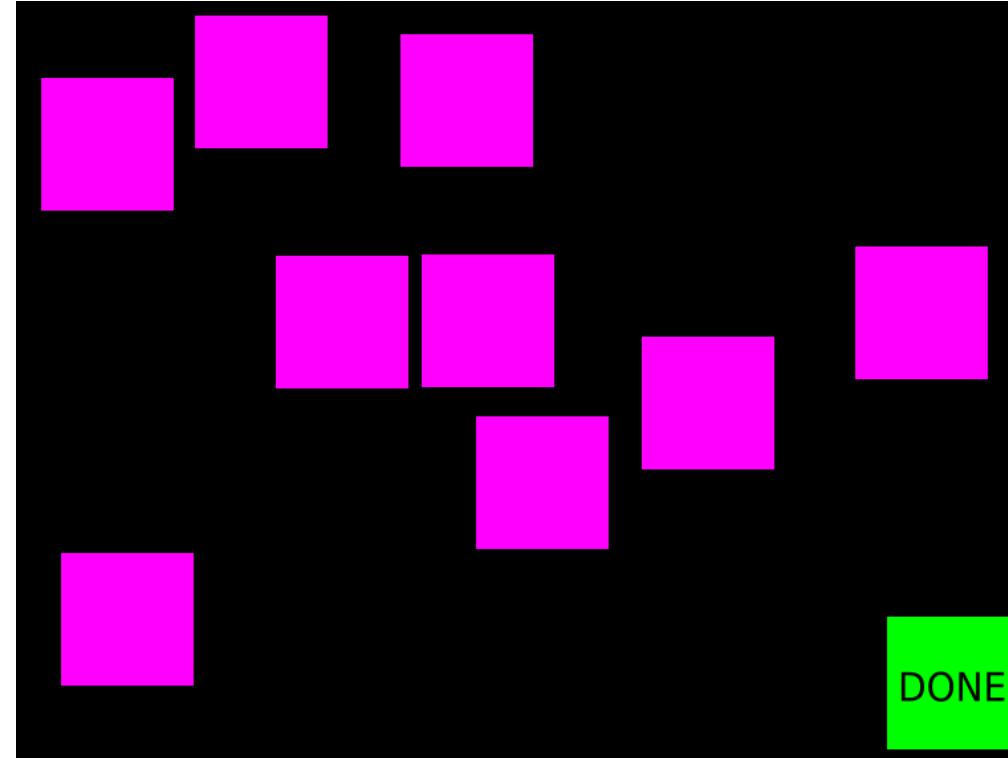
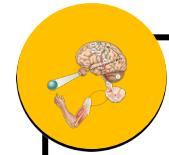
Você precisa clicar com o mouse nos blocos na ordem inversa à mostrada anteriormente.

Quando terminar, clique no bloco verde "done".

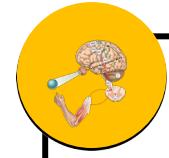
Você receberá *feedback* (um rosto sorridente significa que você acertou, ou um rosto triste se cometeu um erro).

Se você fizer corretamente, passará para o próximo número mais alto de blocos.

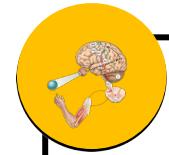
Se você errar, terá mais uma chance. Se errar novamente, receberá sua pontuação (a extensão de blocos de Corsi invertida).



https://www.psystoolkit.org/experiment-library/backward_corsi.html



Controle inibitório



Go/No-go task

Em algumas condições, os participantes precisam responder, enquanto em outras condições são solicitados a não responder.





Nesta versão, você apenas vê o texto “Go” ou “No Go”. Quando você vê “Go”, você precisa responder dentro de 2 segundos. Quando você vê “No Go”, você precisa garantir que não pressiona o botão (por 2 segundos).

Anote quantas vezes a pessoa errou.

In the following trials, only press the space bar if you see the message.

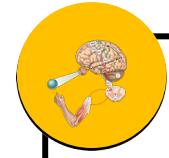
GO
Press the space bar

Do nothing (no go) if you see the following message:

NOGO
Press nothing

Now, press the space bar to start!

<https://www.psystoolkit.org/experiment-library/go-no-go.html>



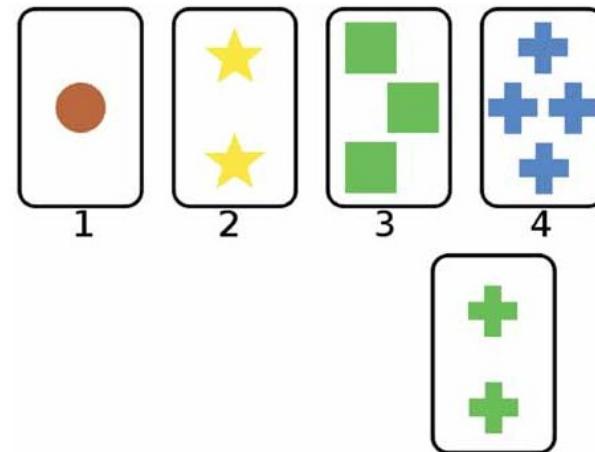
Flexibilidade cognitiva



Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

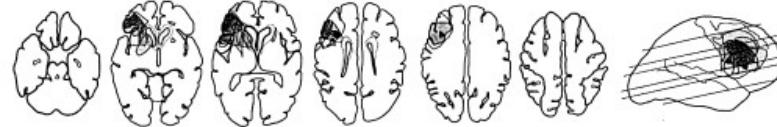


Cada carta pode ser classificada por cor, forma ou número. Sua tarefa é descobrir a regra de classificação para ordenar a carta em função do feedback.

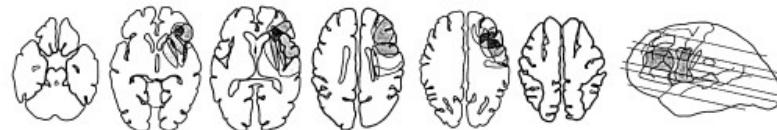




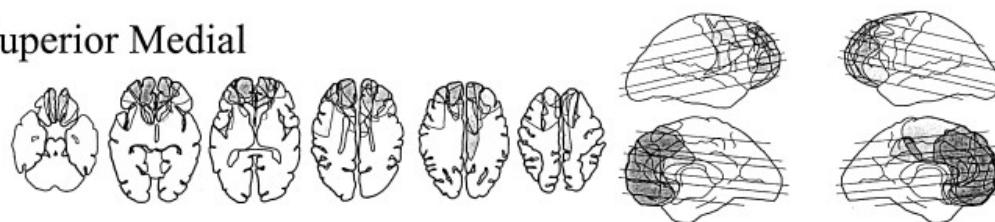
Right Dorsolateral



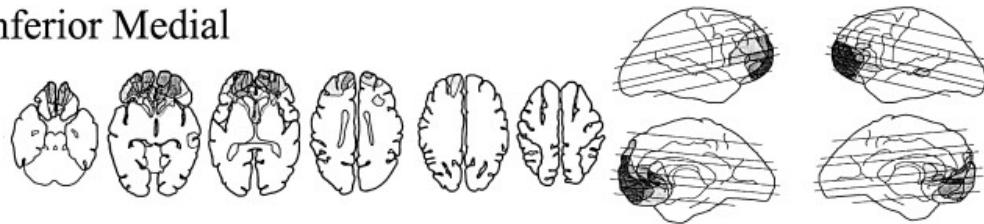
Left Dorsolateral



Superior Medial

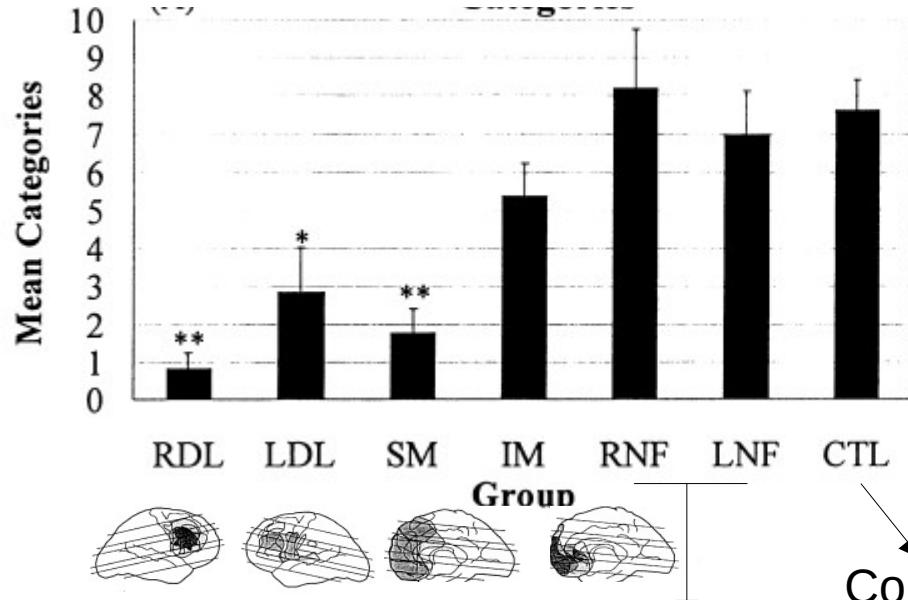


Inferior Medial

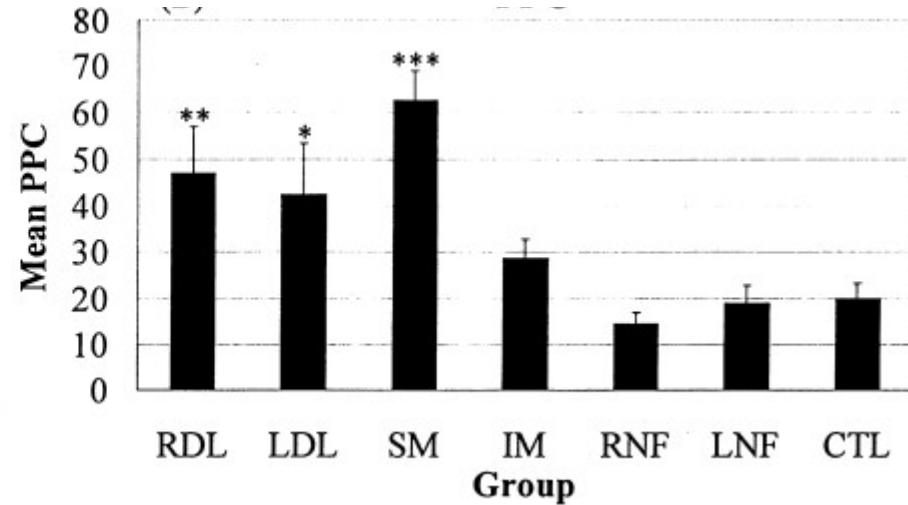




Acertos



Preservação do erro



Controle

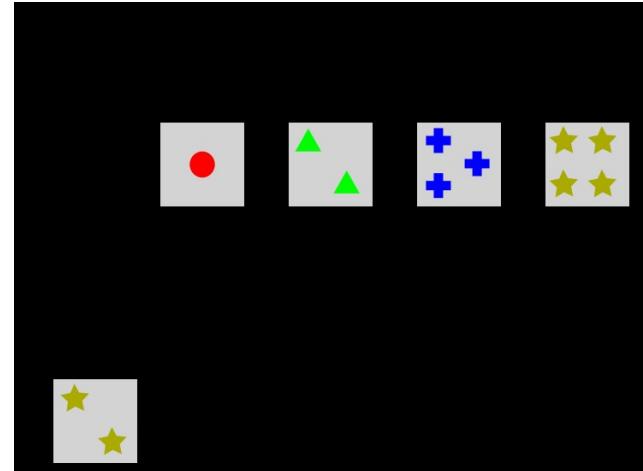
Regiões não relacionadas





Wisconsin Card Sorting Inspired Task (WCST)

Há quatro cartas na tela.



Sua tarefa é descobrir a regra de classificação para ordenar a carta.

<https://www.psystoolkit.org/experiment-library/wcst.html>



Feedback on your WCST performance

(Note: There were in total 60 trials)

Error count: 13 (22%)

Perseveration error count: 9 (15%)

Non-perseveration error count: 4 (7%)

Press space bar to continue