Sissejuhatus psühhofüsioloogia rakendustesse

## Muud mõõdikud

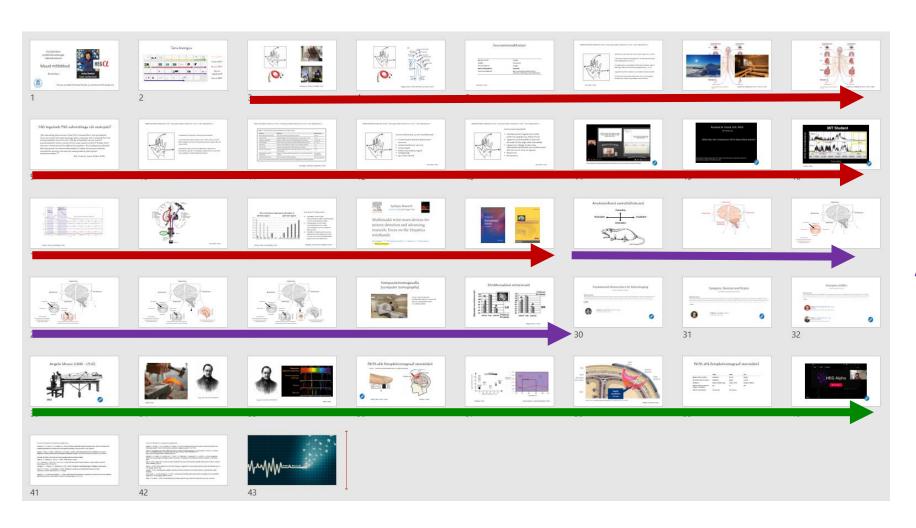
Richard Naar





Kursuse arendamist toetas Haridus- ja noorteameti IT-akadeemia

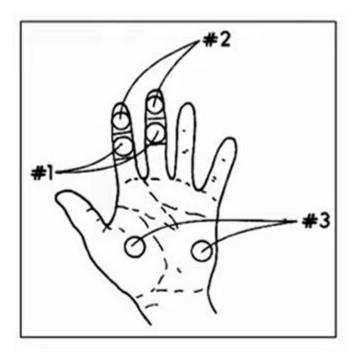
## Täna loengus



**EDR** 

Asenditähistused

**fNIRS** 

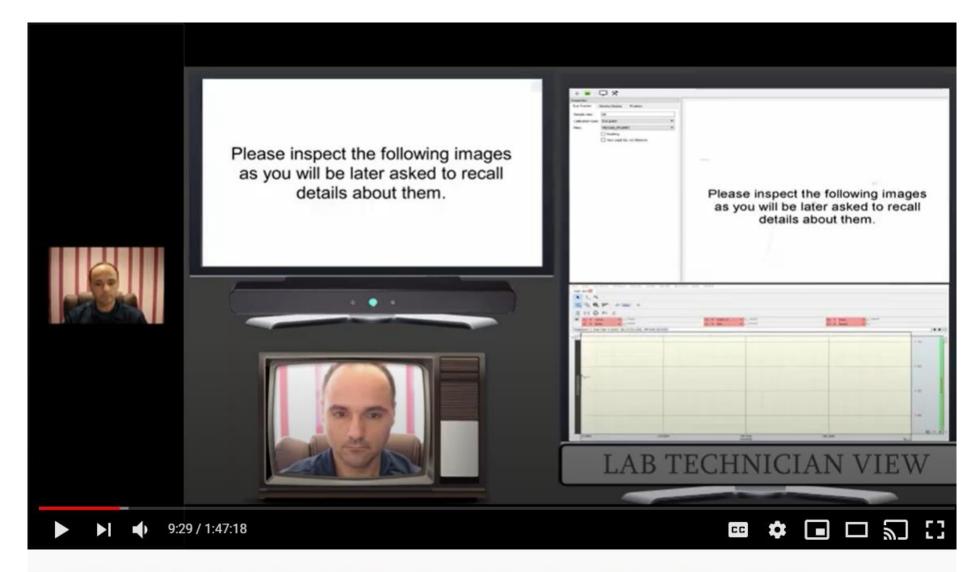




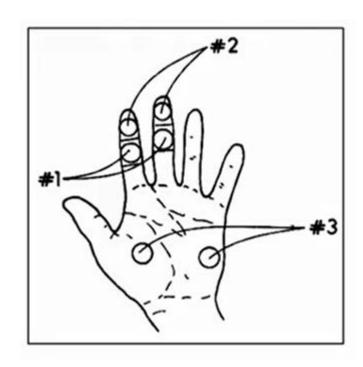




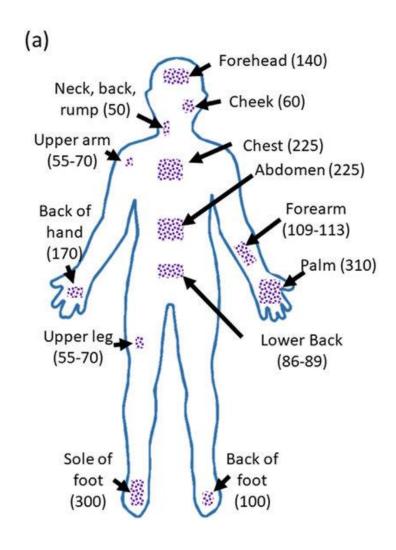
(Anderson, Lazard, & Hartley, 2017)











(Legner, Kalwa, Patel, Chesmore, & Pandey, 2019)

## Suunamisreaktsioon

Absoluutne lävi Langeb

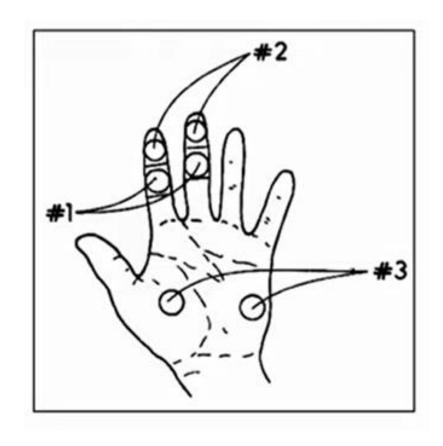
Pupillid Suurenevad

EEG alfa amplituud Kahaneb

Naha elektrijuhtivus Suureneb

Veresoonte läbimõõt Ajus suureneb (vasodilatatsioon) /

Jäsemetes väheneb (vasokonstriktsioon)



Mõõdetud juba enam kui 140 aastat (Vigouroux, 1879)

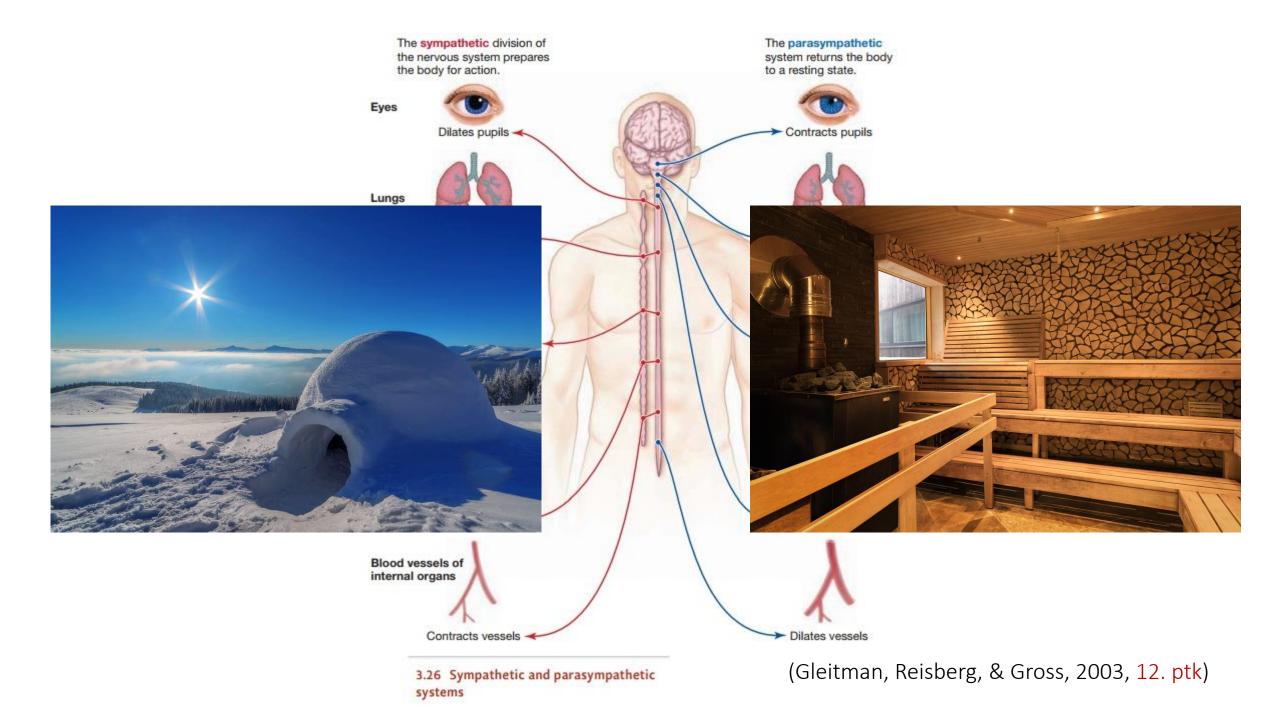
Esimesed mõõtmised kirjeldavad, et stiimuli esitamisel naha elektrijuhtivus kasvas

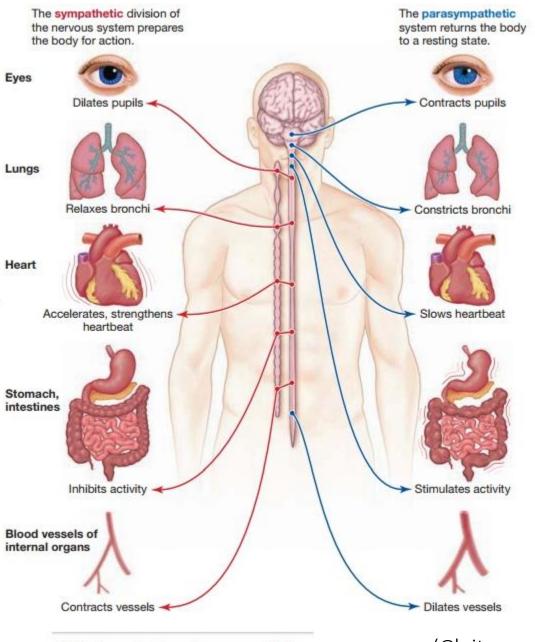
Tüüpilisel eksosomaatilisel mõõtmisel juhitakse nahast läbi väga väike ja konstantse pingega laeng (~ 0,5V)

Signaal koosneb toonilisest ja faasilisest komponendist

Seostub emotsionaalse intensiivsuse ja motoorikaga (reaktsiooni juhib sümpaatiline närvisüsteem)

(Boucsein, 2012)





3.26 Sympathetic and parasympathetic

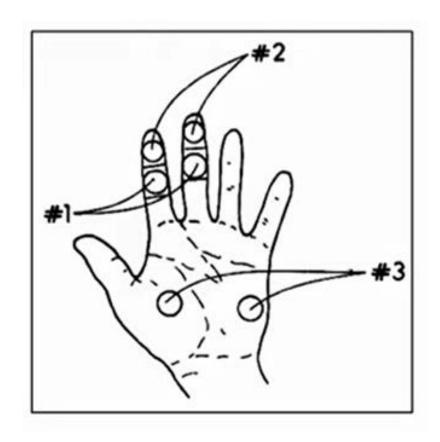
systems

(Gleitman, Reisberg, & Gross, 2003, 3. ptk)

# SNS tegutseb PNS vahenditega või vastupidi?

"The interesting phenomenon is that ACh is released from the sympathetic nerve terminal to stimulate sweating, while, classically, ACh is released from the parasympathetic nerve terminal. Why do sympathetic nerves, but not parasympathetic nerves, release ACh to cause sweat secretion? To date, there has been limited research to address this question. The Landis group indicated that appropriate neurotransmitters/factors mediate this process and that sympathetic neurons innervate the sweat glands by altering their neurotransmitters.<sup>37</sup>"

(Hu, Converse, Lyons, & Hsu, 2018)

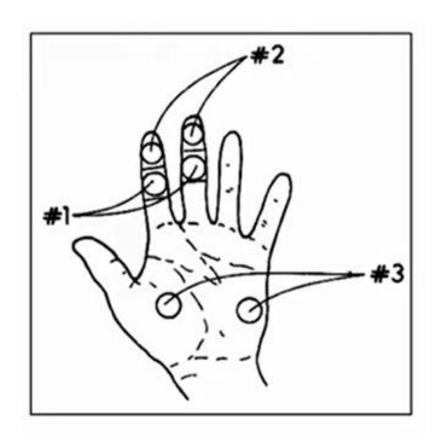


Tüüpiliselt mõõdetakse mittedominantsel käel

Suured individuaalsed erinevused (~10% puhul seostub labori tingimustes emotsionaalse intensiivsusega vähe või üldse mitte)

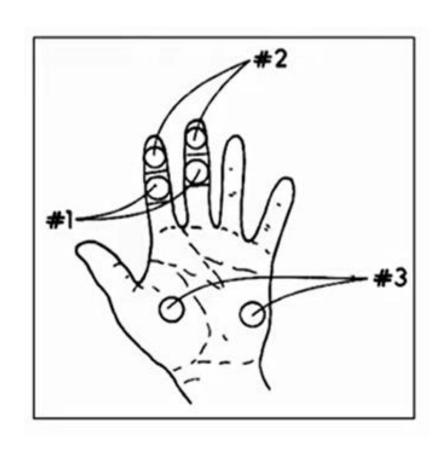
Reaktsiooni olemasolu kontrollimiseks võib paluda katseisikul sügavalt, sisse hingata (reaktsiooni suurendab see kui hiljem natuke hinge kinni hoida)

Measure	Definition	Typical Values 2–20 μS
Skin conductance level (SCL)	Tonic level of electrical conductivity of skin	
Change in SCL	Gradual changes in SCL measured at two or more points in time	1–3 μS
Frequency of NS-SCRs	Number of SCRs in absence of identifiable eliciting stimulus	1–3 per min
SCR amplitude	Phasic increase in conductance shortly following stimulus onset	0.1–1.0 μS
SCR latency	Temporal interval between stimulus onset and SCR initiation	1–3 s
SCR rise time	Temporal interval between SCR initiation and SCR peak	1–3 s
SCR half recovery time	Temporal interval between SCR peak and point of 50% recovery of SCR amplitude	2–10 s
SCR habitation (trials to habituation)	Number of stimulus presentations before two or three trials with no response	2–8 stimulus presentations
SCR habituation (slope)	Rate of change of ER-SCR amplitude	0.01–0.5 μS per tria



Levinuimad kasutus- ja uurimisvaldkonnad:

- emotsionaalse stressi ja depressiooni uurimine
- valetamiskäitumise uurimine
- uneuuringud
- toote ja turundusuuringud
- biotagasiside
- aju-arvuti liidesed



#### Levinuimad müraallikad:

- vahelduvvoolust tingitud müra (aitab elektriline varjestamine, filtreerimine)
- liigutamine (elektroodide kinnitamine sõrmede või käe külge aitab vähendada)
- liigutamine mõjutab ka otse naha elektrijuhtivust (sõltuvalt uurimisküsimusest võib see olla nii müra kui signaal)
- kõnelemine
- temperatuur

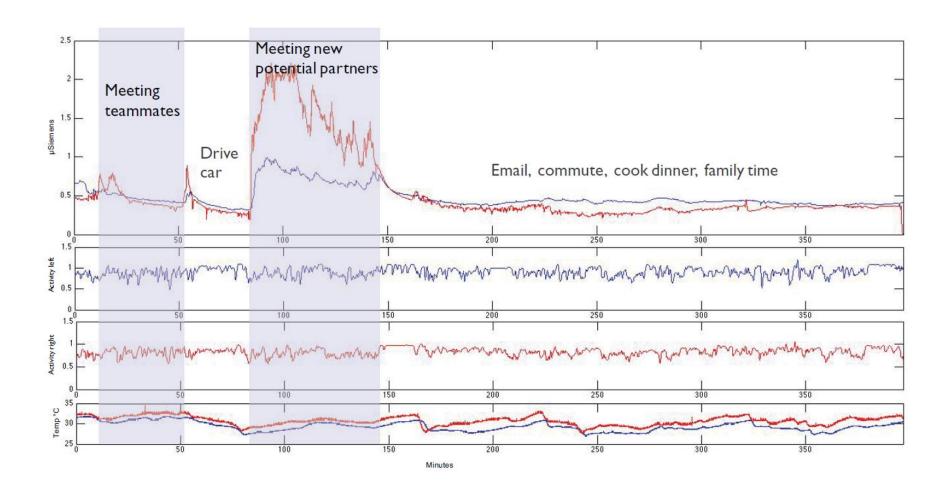
## Rosalind W. Picard, ScD, FIEEE

MIT Media Lab

What Does Skin Conductance Tell Us About Brain Activity?

Recorded on Wednesday, May 29th, 2013 at the Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging in Charlestown, MA







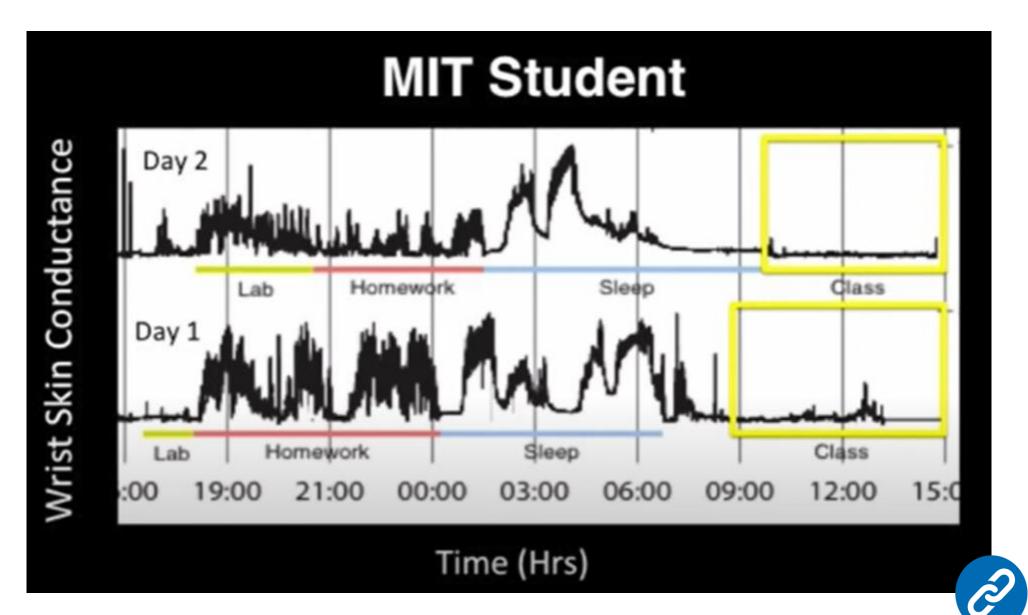
## Epilepsy Research

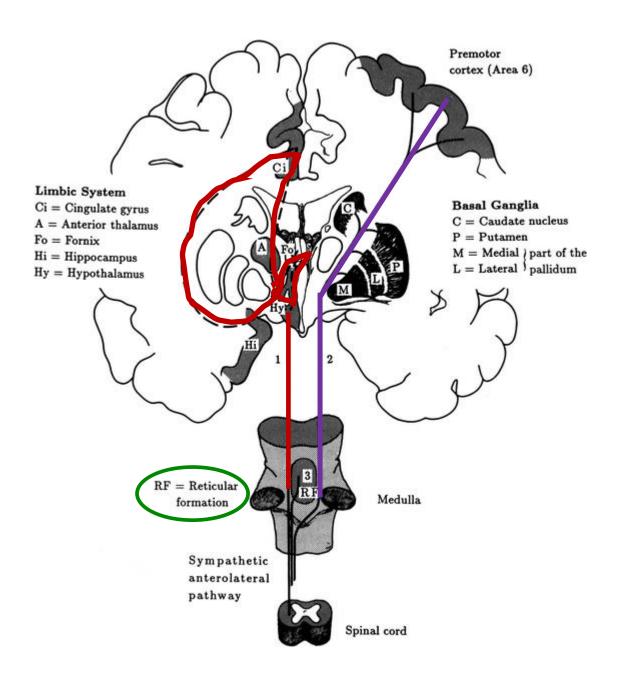
Volume 153, July 2019, Pages 79-82



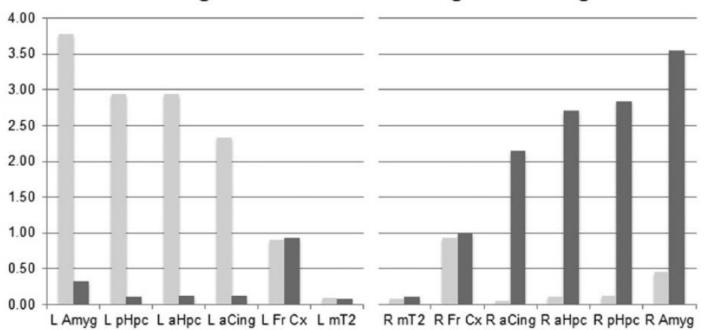
Multimodal wrist-worn devices for seizure detection and advancing research: Focus on the Empatica wristbands

Giulia Regalia <sup>a, b</sup> △ ¹ , Francesco Onorati <sup>a, b, 1</sup>, Matteo Lai <sup>a, b</sup>, Chiara Caborni <sup>a, b</sup>, Rosalind W. Picard <sup>a, b, c</sup>





## Skin conductance responses to stimulation of left-brain regions right-brain regions

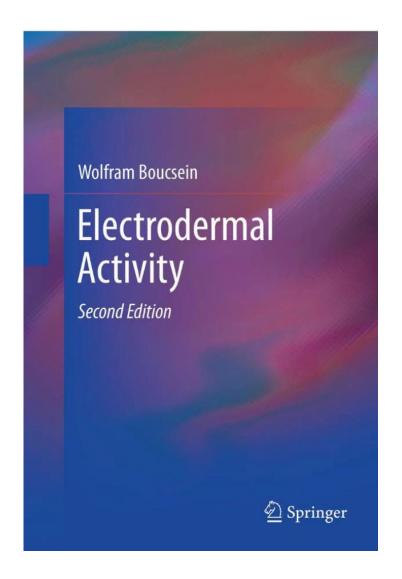


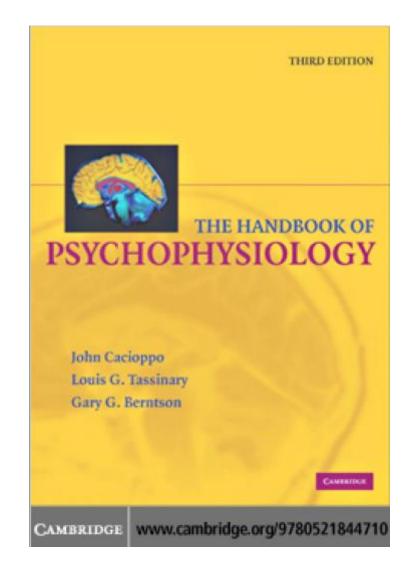
#### Kolm peamist tähelepanekut:

- Limbiliste struktuuride stimuleerimine tekitas ipsilateraalse vastuse (samal keha poolel)
- 2) Kortikaalsete struktuuride stimuleerimine kutsus esile sümmeetrilise vastuse mõlemal keha poolel
- 3) Limbilise süsteemi alla kuuluvate piirkondade stimuleerimine andis suurema vastuse, kui kortikaalsete piirkondade stimuleerimine

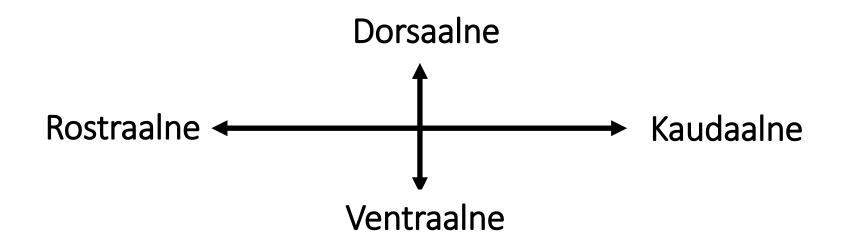
(Picard, Fedor, & Ayzenberg, 2016)

(Mangina and Beuzeron-Mangina, 1996)

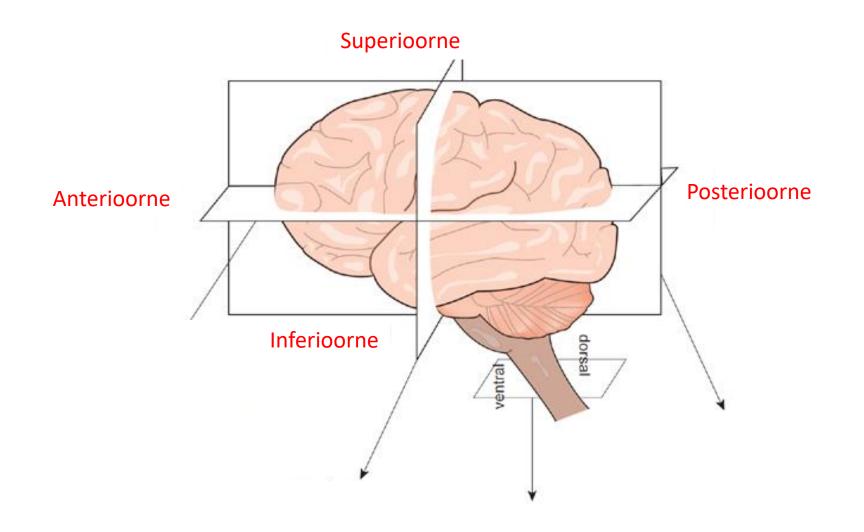


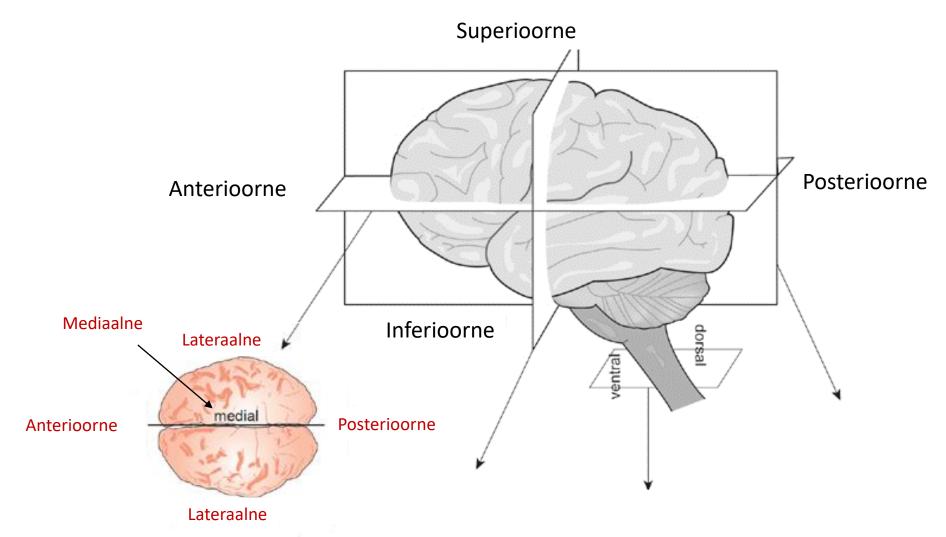


## Anatoomilised asenditähistused

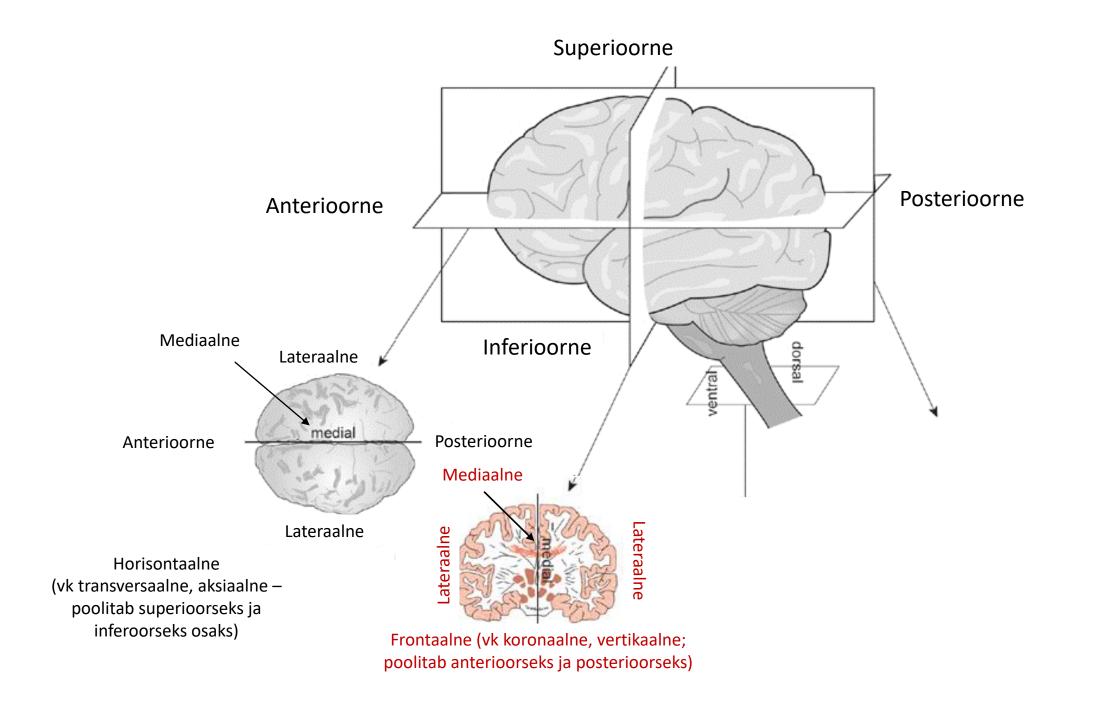


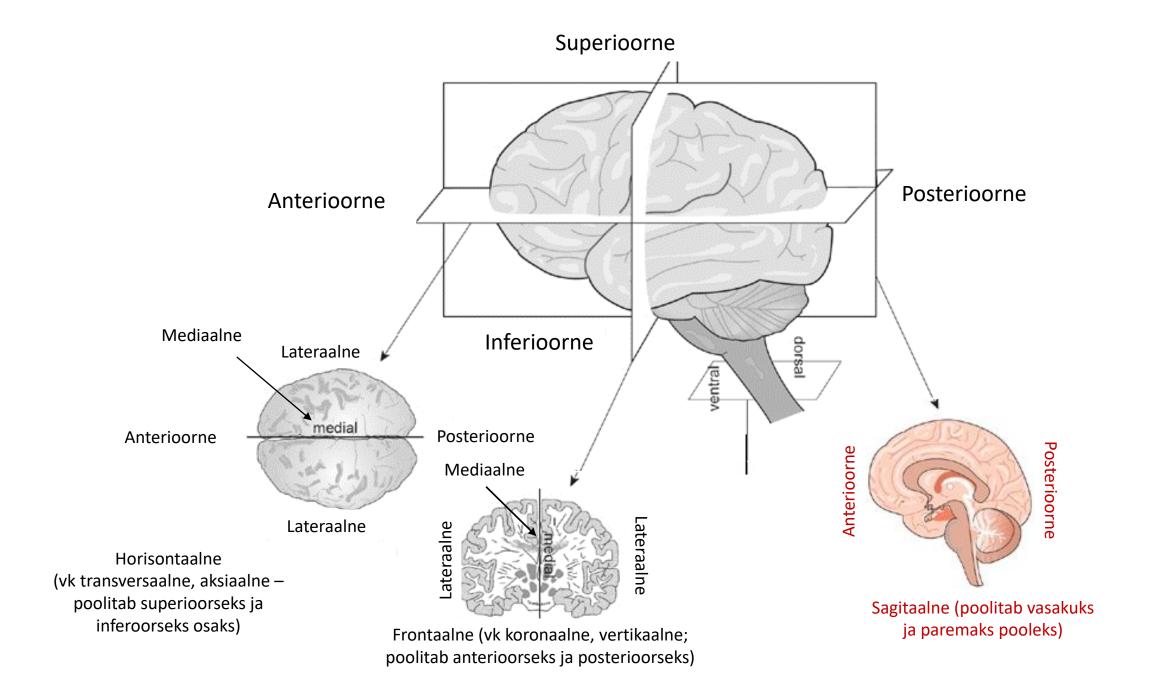


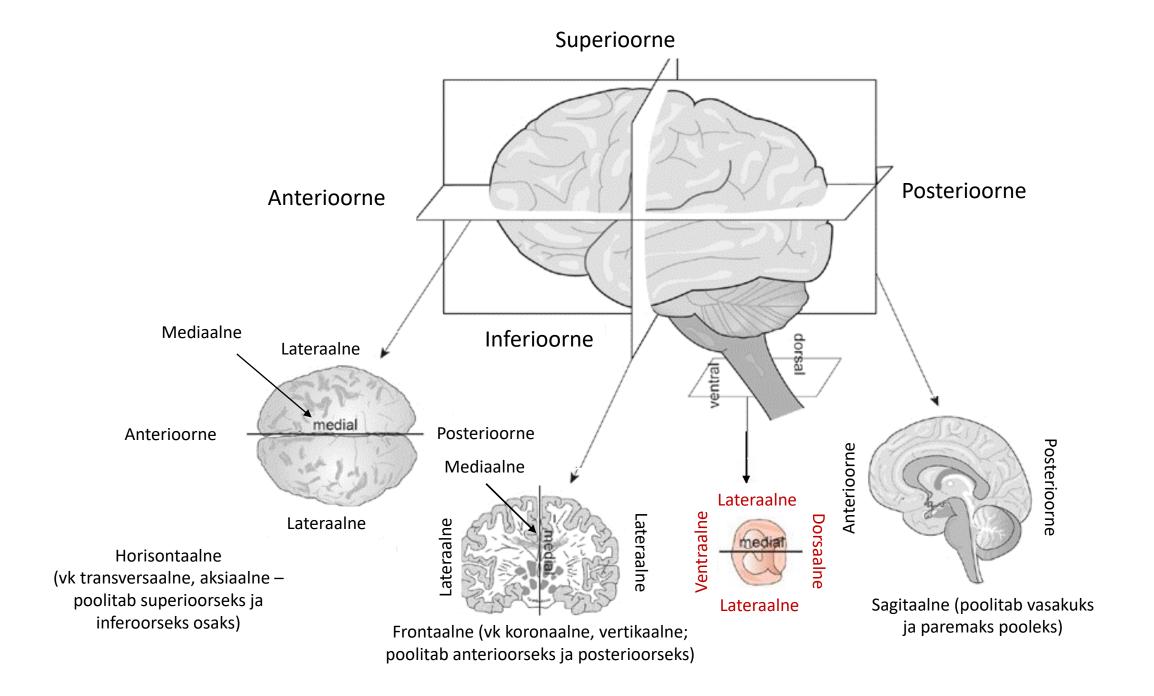




Horisontaalne (vk transversaalne, aksiaalne – poolitab superioorseks ja inferoorseks osaks)





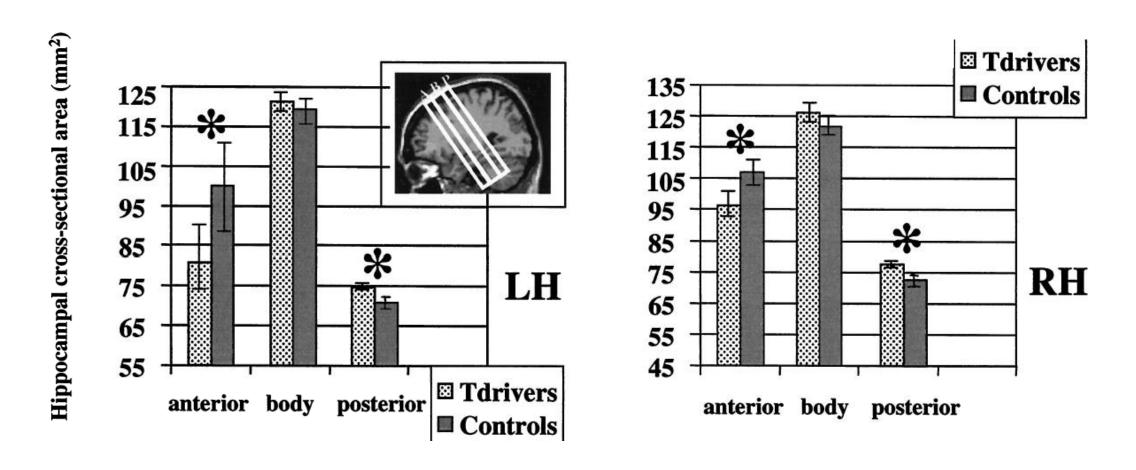


# Kompuutertomograafia (computer tomography)



Kompuutertomograafia kombineerib paljude nurkade alt tehtud röntgenpildid üheks ruumiliseks pildiks

## Strukturaalsed erinevused



## Fundamental Neuroscience for Neuroimaging

by Johns Hopkins University

#### **About this Course**

Neuroimaging methods are used with increasing frequency in clinical practice and basic research. Designed for students and professionals, this course will introduce the basic principles of neuroimaging methods as applied to human subjects research and introduce the neuroscience concepts and terminology necessary for a basic understanding of neuroimaging applications. Topics include the history of neuroimaging, an





Taught by: Arnold Bakker, Assistant Professor

Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences



## Principles of fMRI 1

by Johns Hopkins University

#### **About this Course**

Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) is the most widely used technique for investigating the living, functioning human brain as people perform tasks and experience mental states. It is a convergence point for multidisciplinary work from many disciplines. Psychologists, statisticians, physicists, computer scientists, neuroscientists, medical researchers, behavioral scientists, engineers, public health researchers, biologists, and





**Taught by: Martin Lindquist, PhD, MSc**, Professor, Biostatistics

Bloomberg School of Public Health | Johns Hopkins University



**Taught by: Tor Wager, PhD**, Diana L. Taylor Distinguished Professor

Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences



## Synapses, Neurons and Brains

by Hebrew University of Jerusalem

#### **About this Course**

These are very unique times for brain research. The aperitif for the course will thus highlight the present "brain-excitements" worldwide. You will then become intimately acquainted with the operational principles of neuronal "life-ware" (synapses, neurons and the networks that they form) and consequently, on how neurons behave as computational microchips and how they plastically and constantly change - a process that underlies

**∨** More

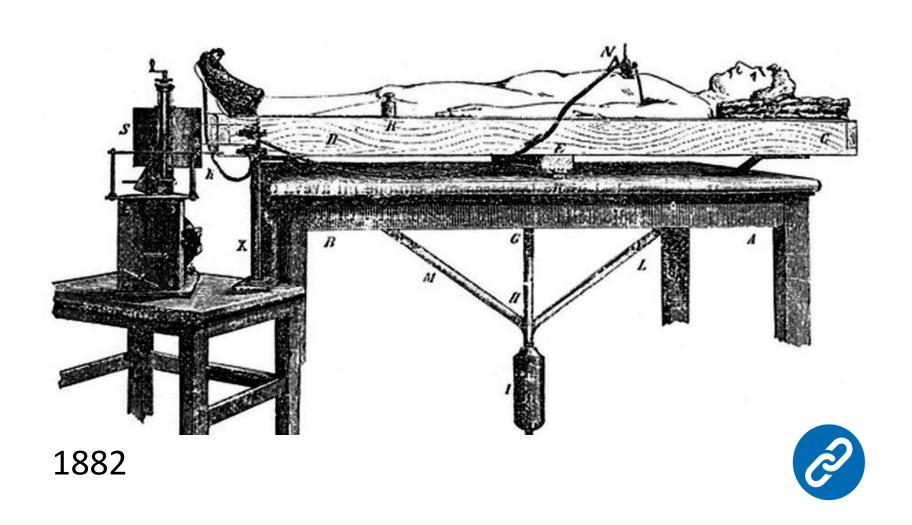


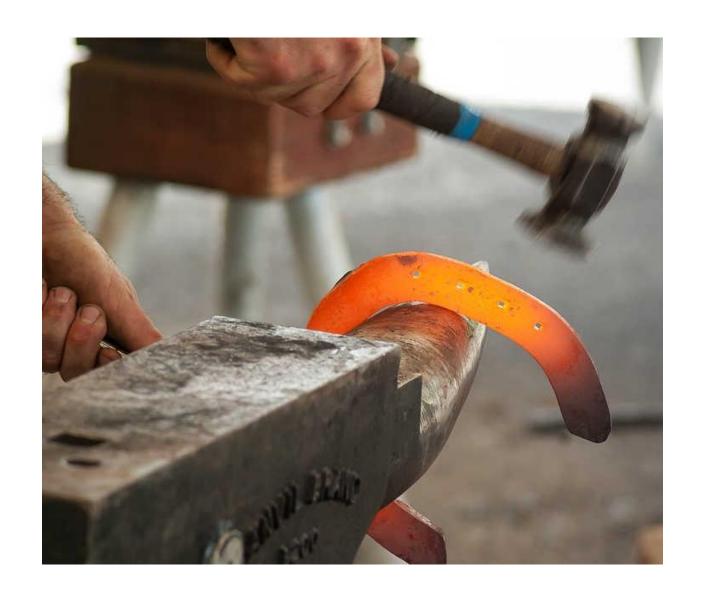
Taught by: Idan Segev, Professor

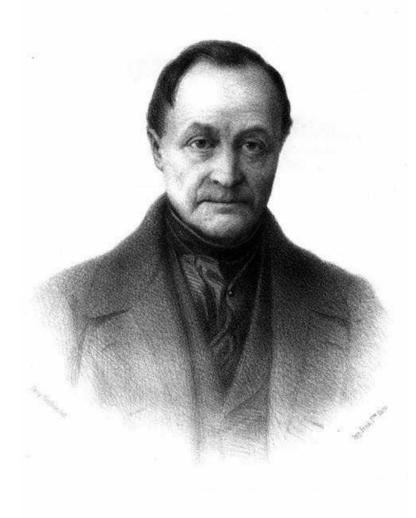
Computational Neuroscience



# Angelo Mosso (1846 –1910)





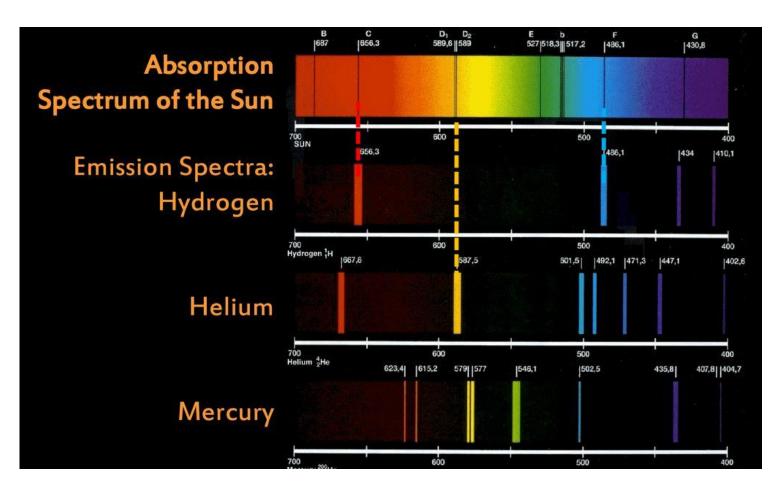


Auguste Comte (1798-1857)

(Mee, 2012)

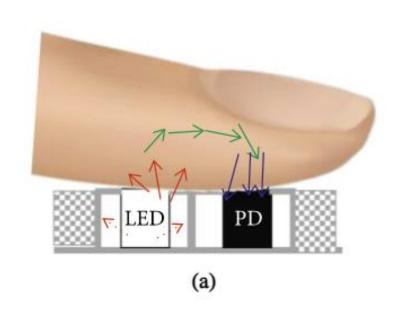


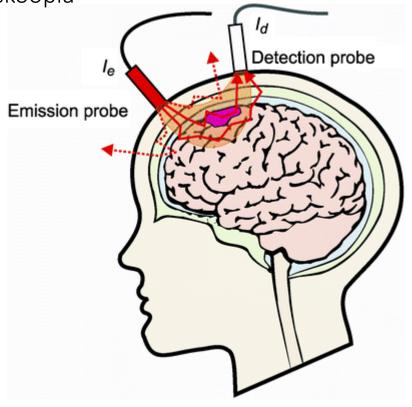
Auguste Comte (1798-1857)



# fNIRS ehk fotopletüsmograaf steroididel

fNIRS – funktsionaalne lähiinfrapuna spektroskoopia

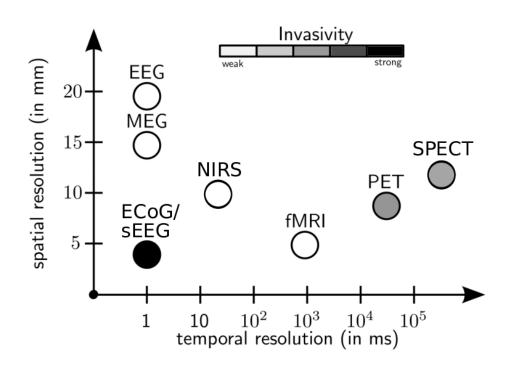


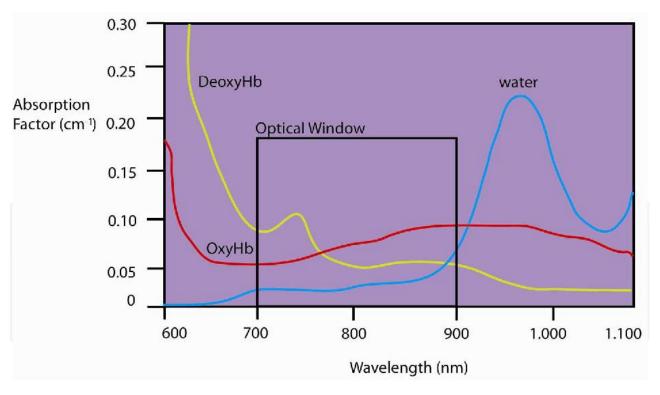




(Baek, Shin, & Cho, 2018)

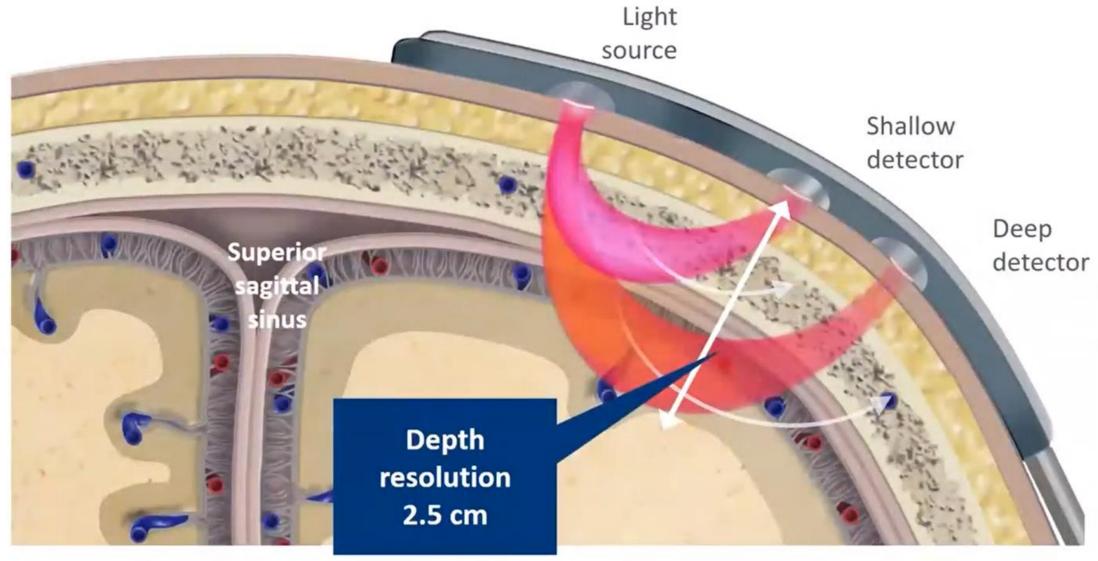
(Okada, E2013)





(Hitziger, 2015)

(León-Carrión, & León-Domínguez, 2012)



Brain

Skin

Skull

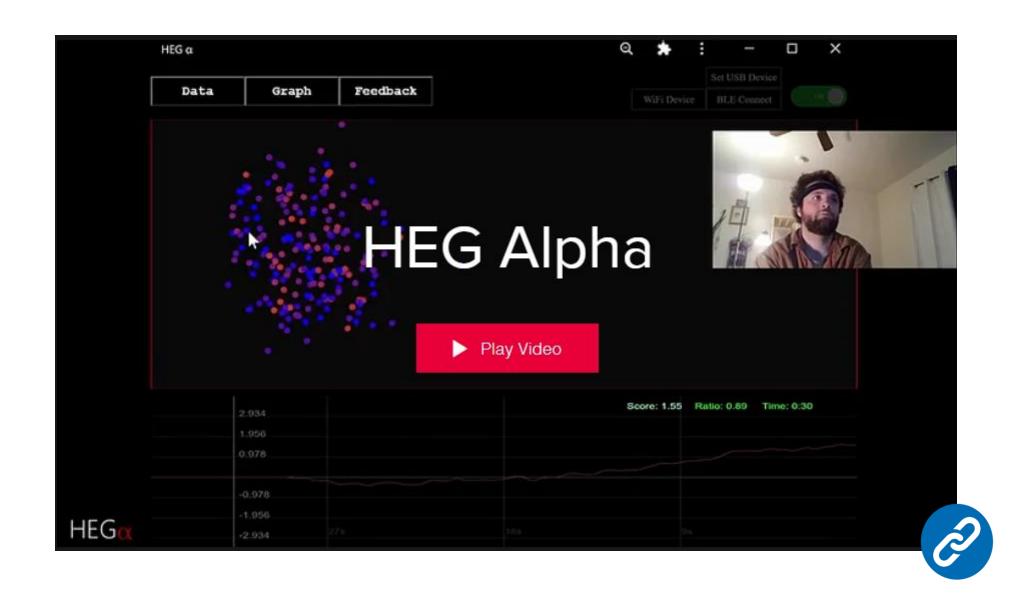
Periosteal

dura mater

04 Marin T, Moore J. Understanding Near-Infrared Spectroscopy J. Adv Neonatal Care 2011 Dec;11(6):382-8

# fNIRS ehk fotopletüsmograaf steroididel

	fNIRS	fMRI	EEG
Ajaline lahutusvõime	keskmine	madal	kõrge
Ruumiline lahutusvõime	keskmine	kõrge	madal
Mobiilsus	kõrge mobiilsusega	väga madal	kõrge mobiilsus
Elektroonikaseadmetest tingitud artefaktid	ei	jah	jah
Esimene mõõtmine	90-ndatel	90-ndatel	1920-ndatel



# Erasmus+ programmiga Euroopasse praktikale

Erasmus+ on Euroopa Liidu kõrgharidusalane programm, mille raames on üliõpilastel võimalik õppida või sooritada praktikat väljaspool koduriiki. Välismaal sooritatud praktika annab tudengitele suurepärase rahvusvahelise kogemuse, mis omakorda on suureks eelise tööturul.

"Praktikaid saab teha programmi- või partnerriigis mistahes avaliku- või erasektori asutuses, sh kõrgkoolides, mis on tööturul aktiivsed või haridus-, koolitus-, teadus-, noorte- või innovatsioonivaldkonnas."



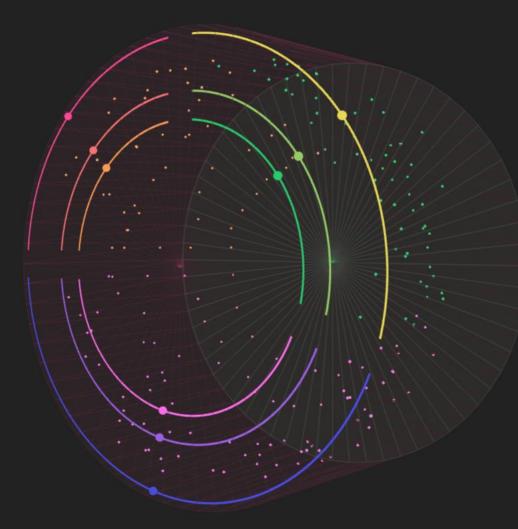
View company lis











#### Mindmap overall

This online interactive IT-system represents a complete Longevity Industry in Singapore Landscape Overview. Given that the Longevity Industry continues to grow in size but remains highly fragmented, this platform aims to deliver a framework for tangible and pragmatic industry unification. It consists of a vast industry database and includes different entities functioning in Longevity Industry, such as various companies, non-profit organizations, research labs, investors, etc. These entities are further subdivided into distinct industry subsectors such as Personalized Medicine, AgeTech, Preventive Medicine, Regenerative Medicine, Progressive wellness, etc. Furthermore. the platform emphasizes interactions, relations, connections between the aforementioned industry entities. providing a more dynamic lens through which to view emerging trends and activities in this sphere. platform enables complex interactions between industry entities and stakeholders to be visualized, filtered, searched and thus more easily understood. It is being continuously updated with real-time

Theme switching (DARK/LIGHT)



Capitalization greater than:

#### Kasutatud kirjandus (esinemise järjekorras)

Anderson, C. A., Lazard, D. S., & Hartley, D. E. (2017). Plasticity in bilateral superior temporal cortex: Effects of deafness and cochlear implantation on auditory and visual speech processing. *Hearing research*, 343, 138-149.

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Mangina, C. A., & Beuzeron-Mangina, J. H. (1996). Direct electrical stimulation of specific human brain structures and bilateral electrodermal activity. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 22(1-2), 1-8.

#### Kasutatud kirjandus (esinemise järjekorras)

Regalia, G., Onorati, F., Lai, M., Caborni, C., & Picard, R. W. (2019). Multimodal wrist-worn devices for seizure detection and advancing research: focus on the Empatica wristbands. Epilepsy research, 153, 79-82.

Castro, A., & Sergeant, M. (2010). The human nervous system: functional anatomy. In P. BanyardM. N. Davies, & C. Norman (Eds.), Essential psychology: A concise introduction (pp. 129-149). SAGE Publications Ltd, https://www.doi.org/10.4135/9781446251461.n7

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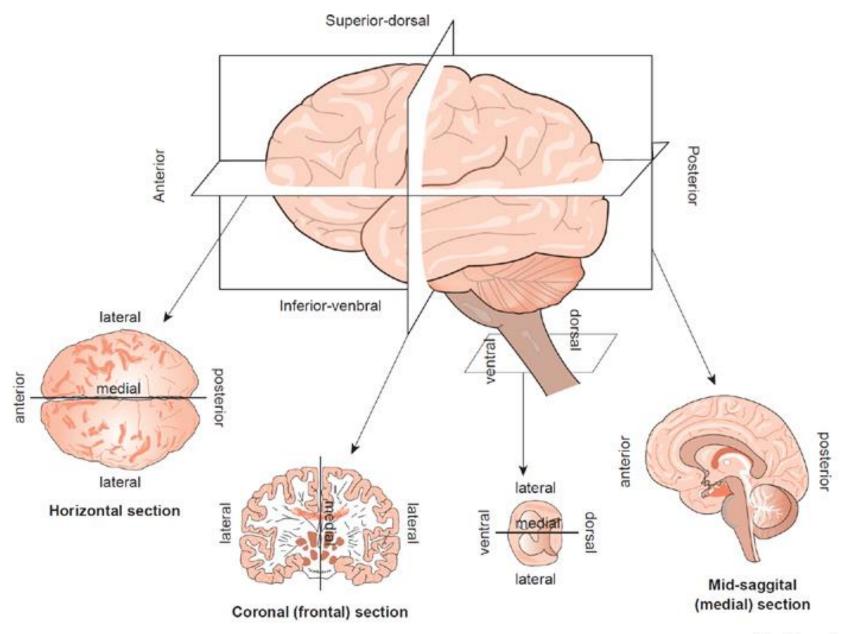
Okada, E. (2013). Photon Migration in NIRS Brain Imaging. In Application of Near Infrared Spectroscopy in Biomedicine (pp. 37-58). Springer, Boston, MA.

Hitziger, S. (2015). Modeling the variability of electrical activity in the brain (Doctoral dissertation, Université Nice Sophia Antipolis).

León-Carrión, J., & León-Domínguez, U. (2012). Functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS): principles and neuroscientific applications. Neuroimaging methods, 48-74.

Marin, T., & Moore, J. (2011). Understanding near-infrared spectroscopy. Advances in Neonatal Care, 11(6), 382-388.

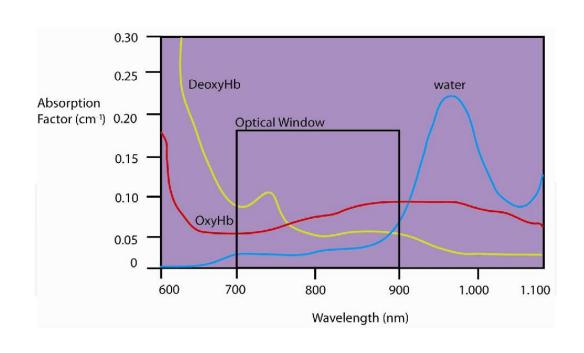






Sissejuhatus psühhofüsioloogia rakendustesse

Intervjuu HEG Alpha asutaja Joshua Brewster





Kursuse arendamist toetas Haridus- ja noorteameti IT-akadeemia