<u>Presentation 5 – Michael Motes</u>

Testing Hypotheses of Changes in Prefrontal Function Related to Gulf War Syndrome

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Purpose

- Summarize previous work on neuroimaging age-related cognitive deficits
- Propose model for understanding Gulf War Syndrome-related cognitive deficits

Gulf War Symptoms

Syndrome: "Impaired Cognition"

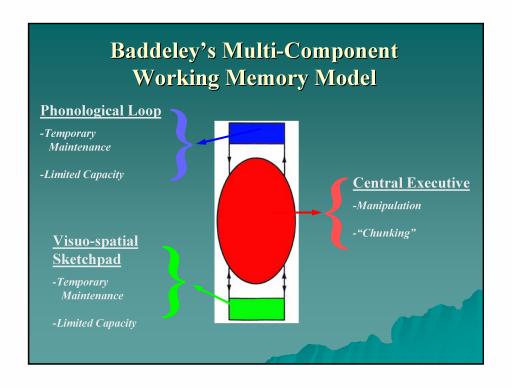
- Memory
 - Impaired short-term memory
- Executive Control
 - Impaired attention/concentration
- Reasoning

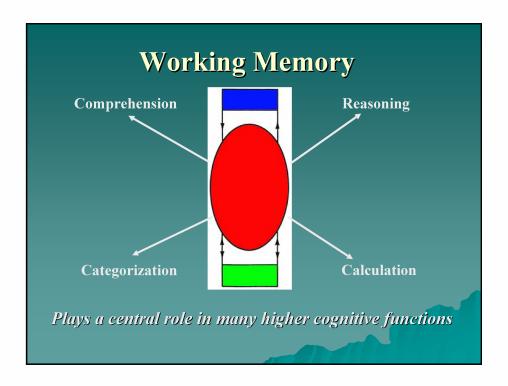
Haley, Kurt, & Hom, 1997

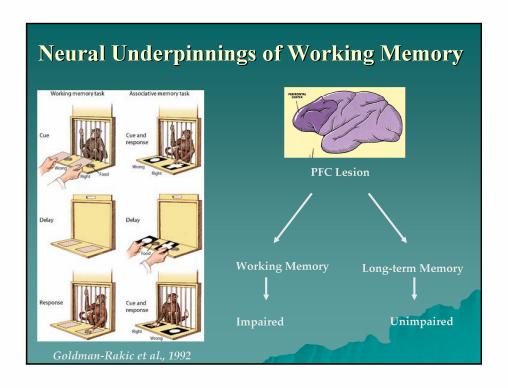
What is Working Memory?

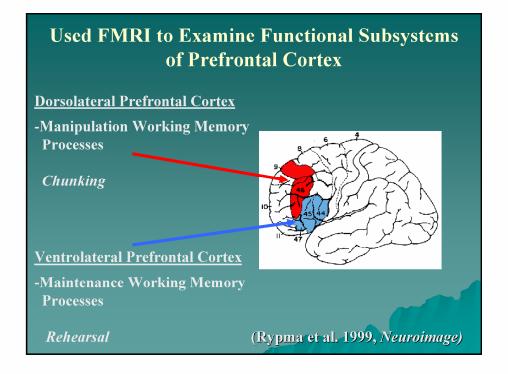
Processes that support:

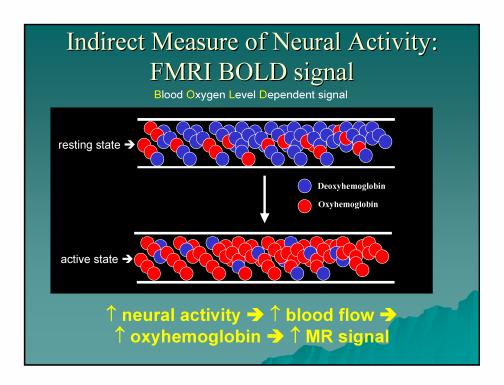
- short-term retention of information
- manipulation of that information

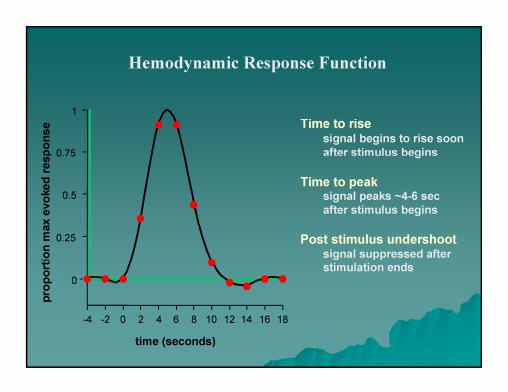


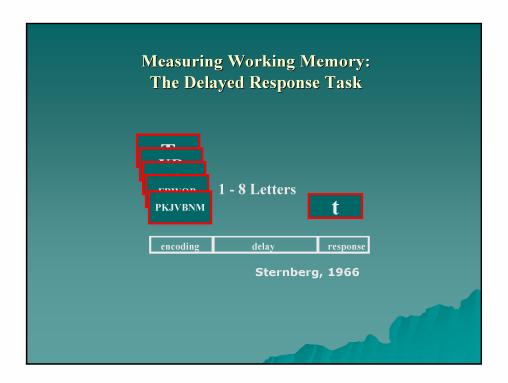


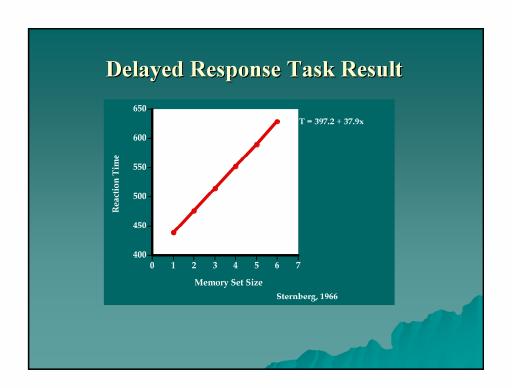


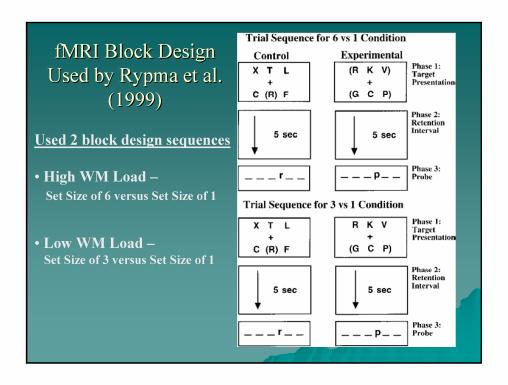


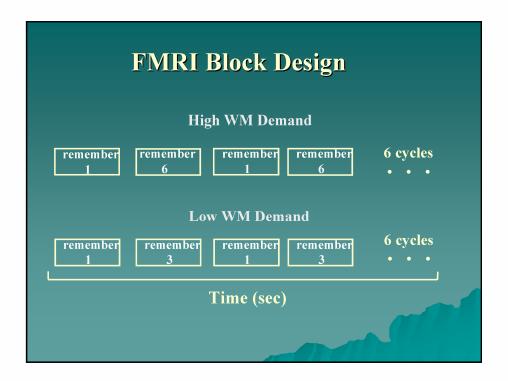


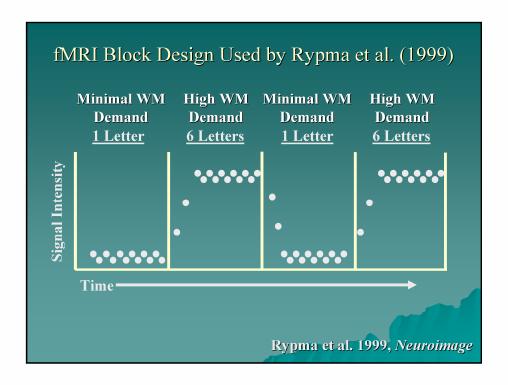


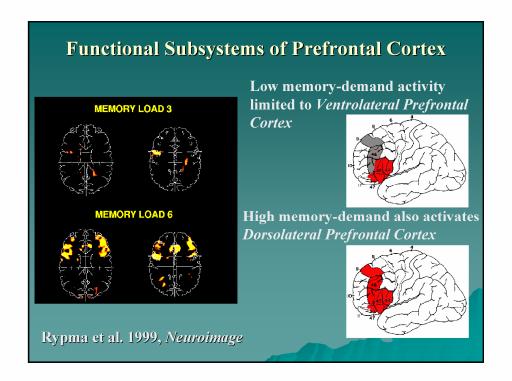


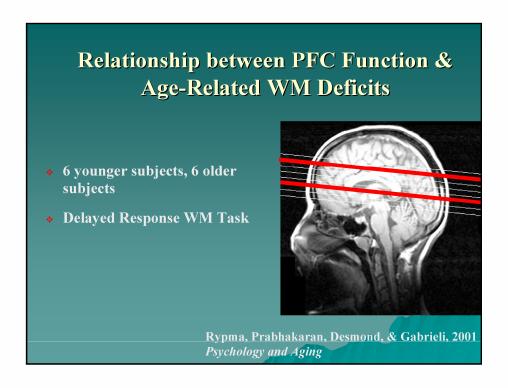


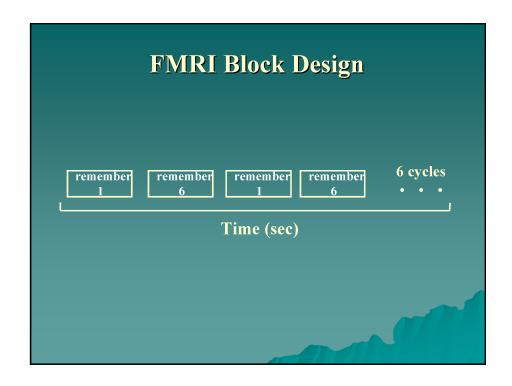


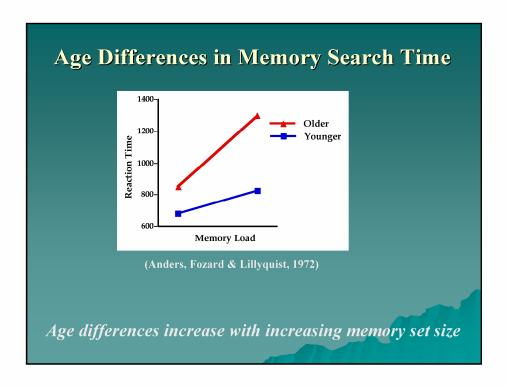


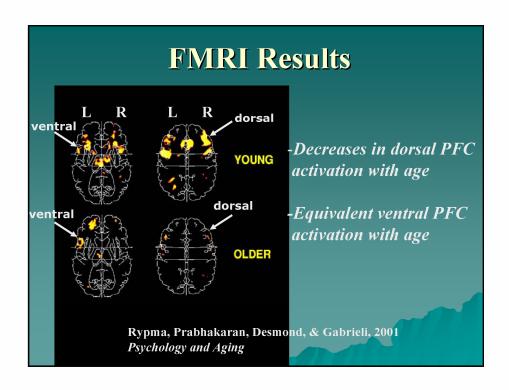


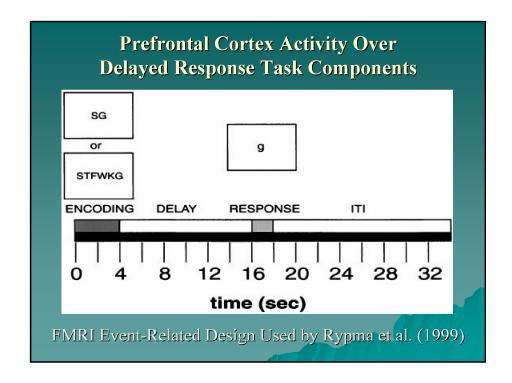


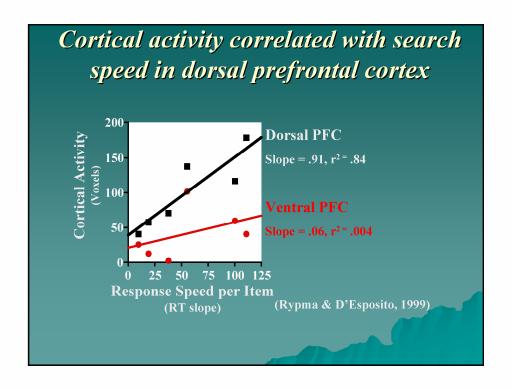


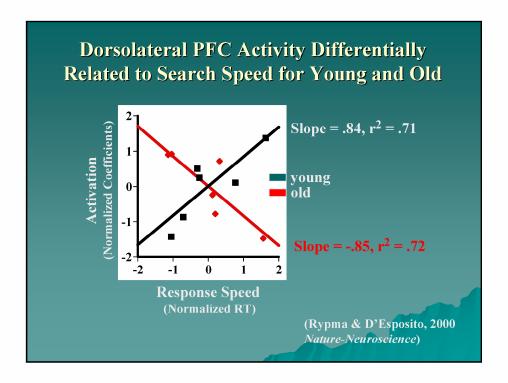


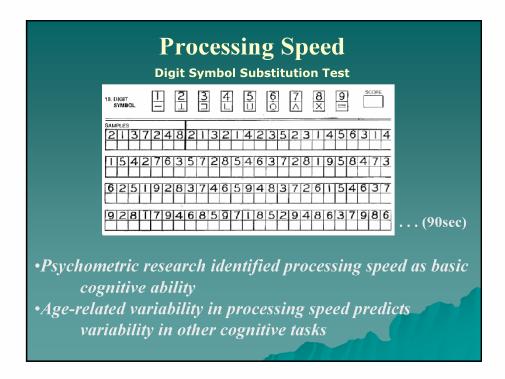


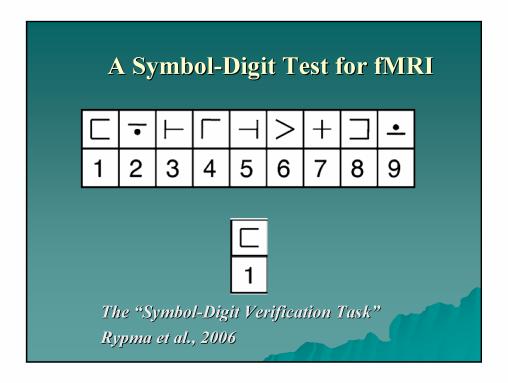


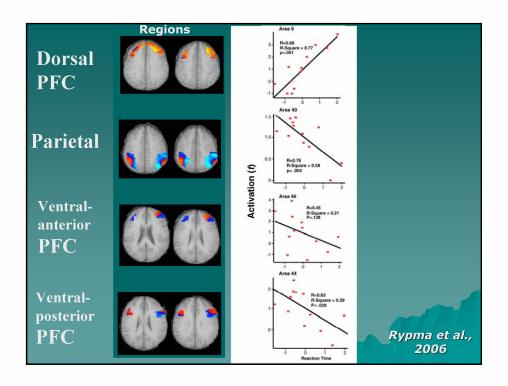


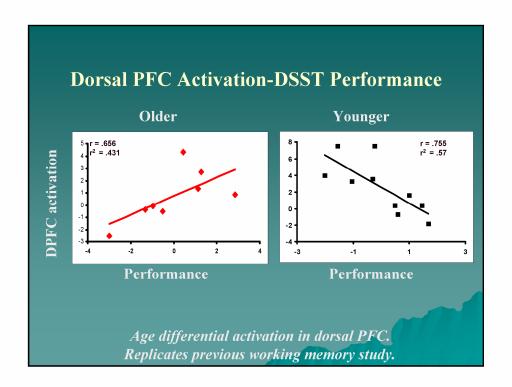


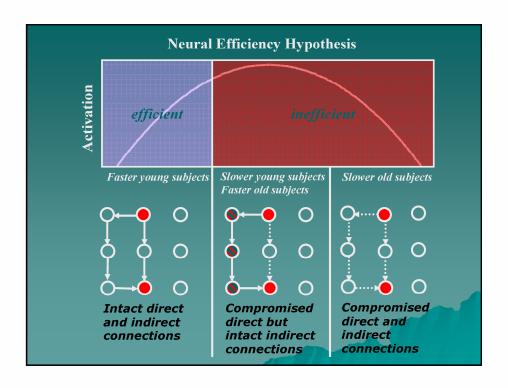


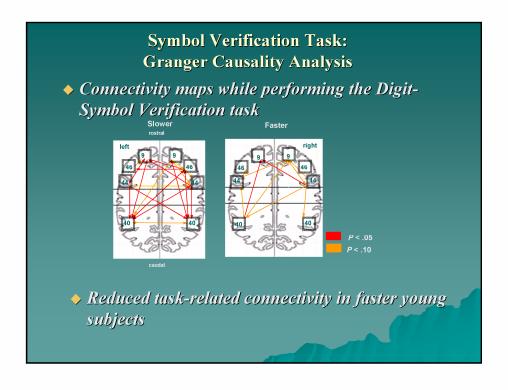


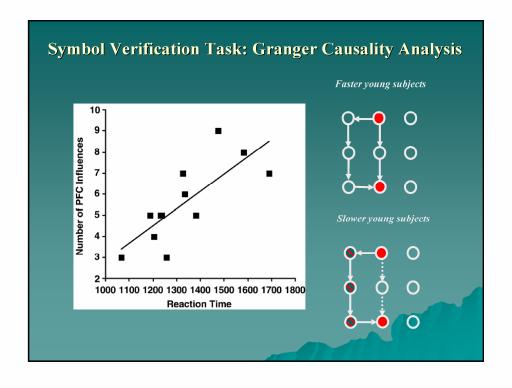


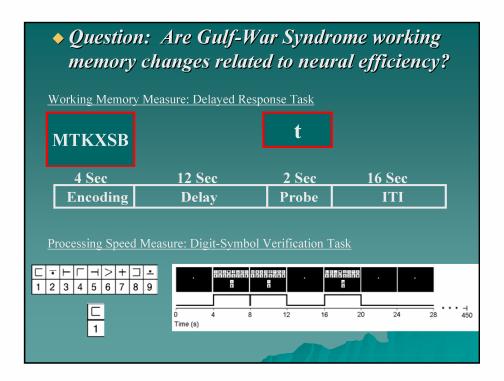












Hierarchical Regression

- Test Syndrome-Related Differences on WM and Processing Speed Tasks
 - Neural activity differences
 - Activity-Performance relationship differences
 - Task-related functional connectivity differences
- ◆ Test Syndrome-Related Differences in Neural Activity Relationships Between Tasks

