Cervelli allo specchio.
Come comprendiamo gli altri e perché riusciamo a farlo

Milano, 17 settembre 2021

Edizione speciale

IL SALONE DEL RISPARMIO

15, 16, 17 SETTEMBRE 2021

Il **RELATORE**

Corrado **SINIGAGLIA**

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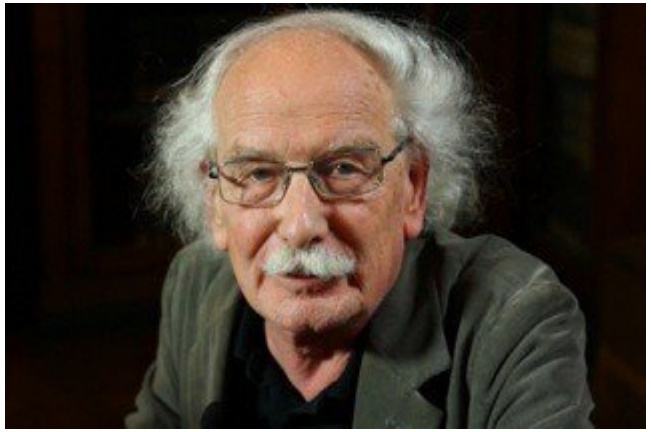
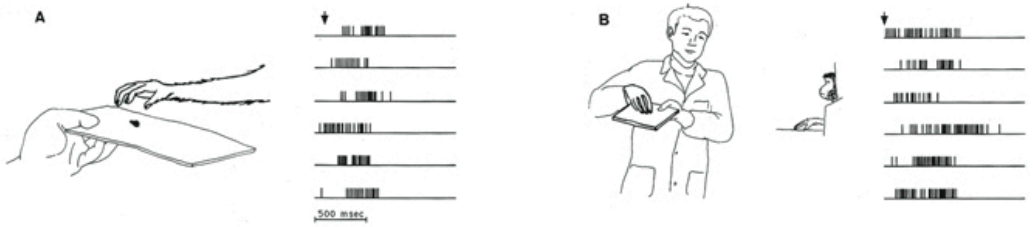
Due (o più) cervelli sono (spesso) meglio di uno

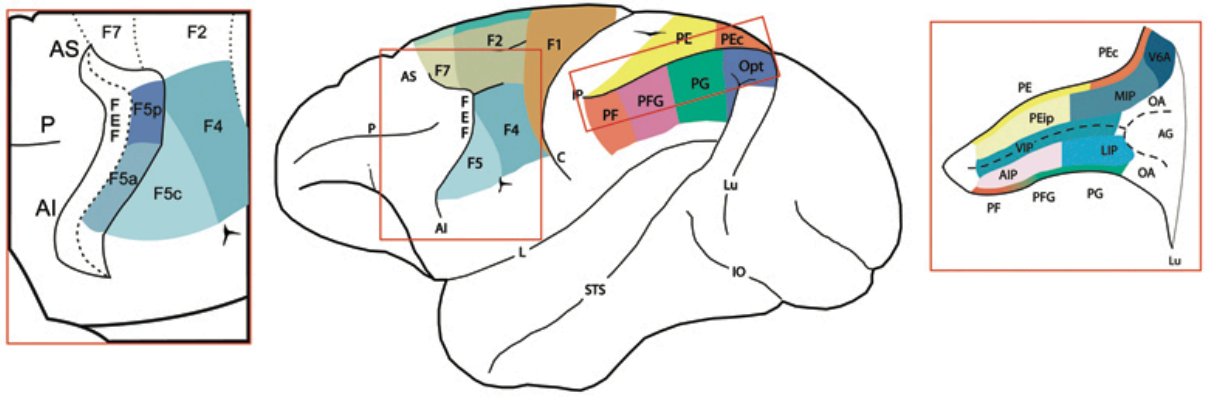
In due (o più) siamo più efficienti in molti casi di ragionamento strategico, nell'affrontare problemi logico-matematici, nel fare ricerca, così come in molte decisioni quotidiane.

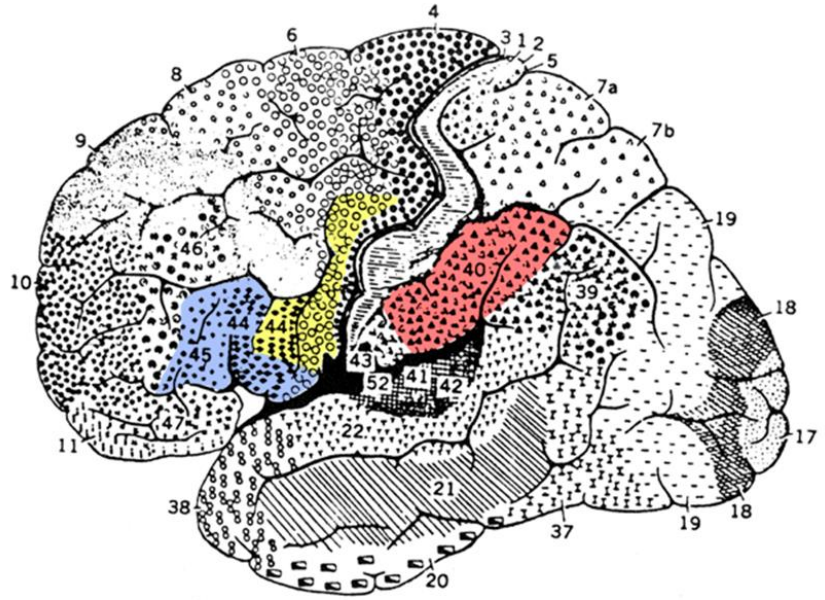
Discutere con gli altri ci aiuta a trovare soluzioni migliori, a ridurre il peso dei nostri pregiudizi personali (consapevoli o meno), a sfruttare le differenti inclinazioni e i differenti talenti, a riconoscere le competenze altrui, ecc.

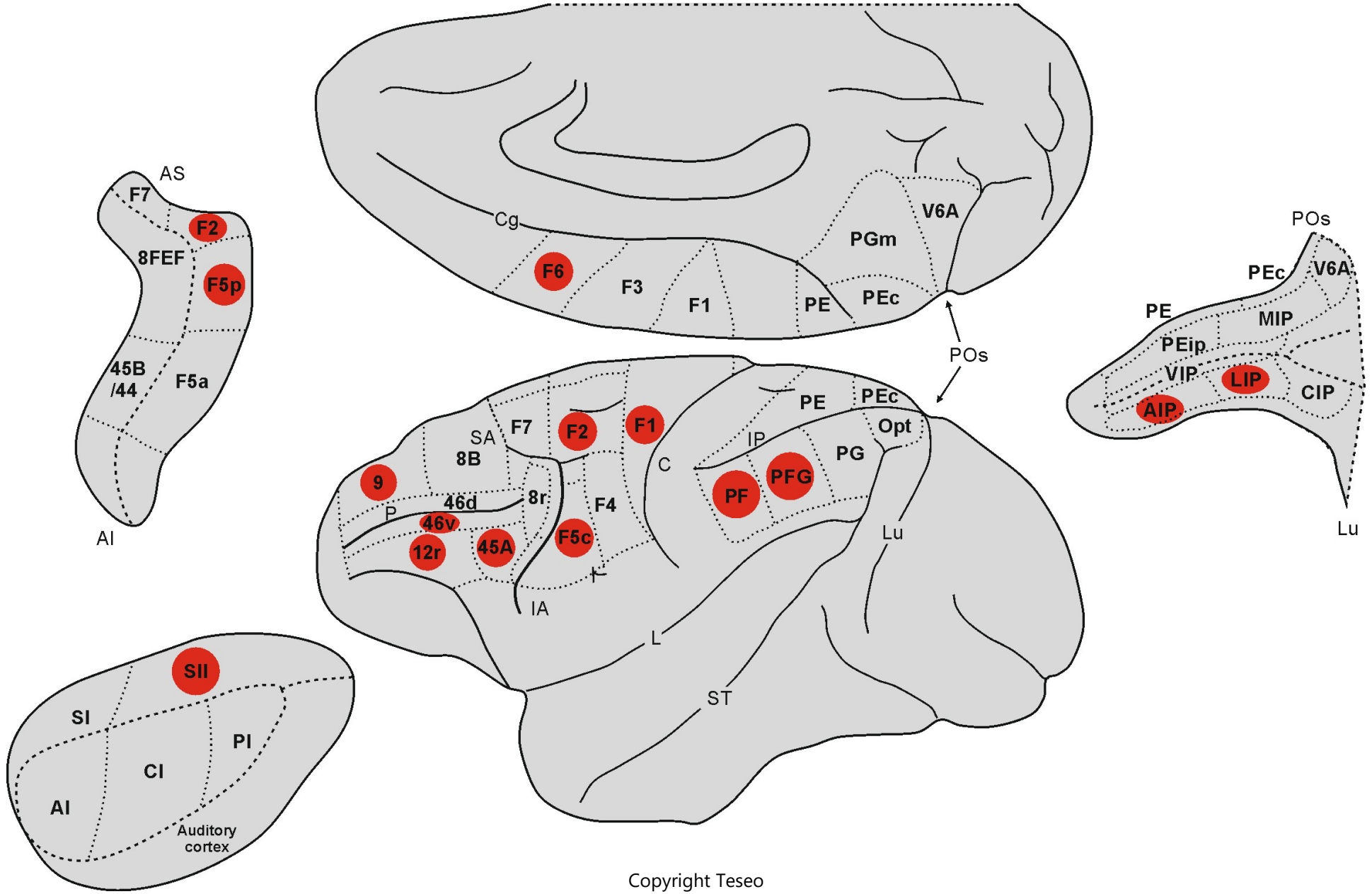
Questo nonostante a volte ci possano essere delle controindicazioni dovute a un'eccessiva similarità tra i membri del gruppo, alla mancanza di conoscenze indipendenti e alla volontà di essere accettati dagli altri, ecc.

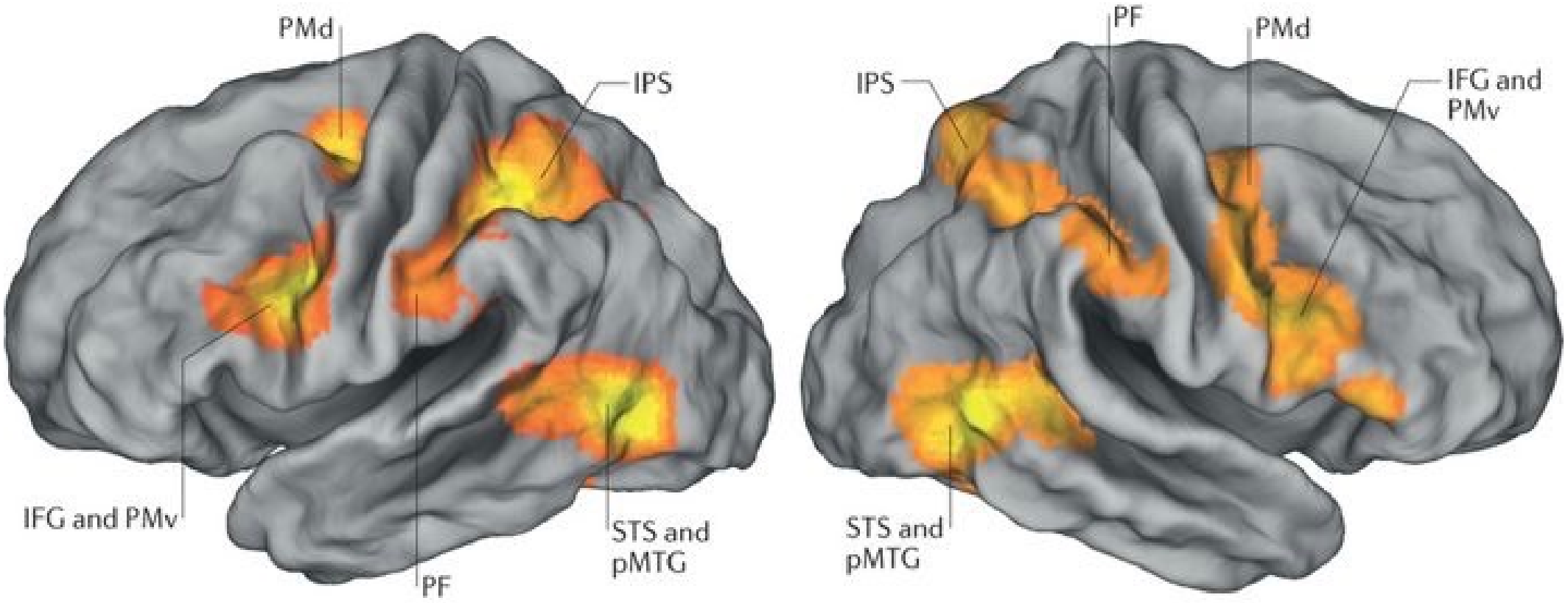


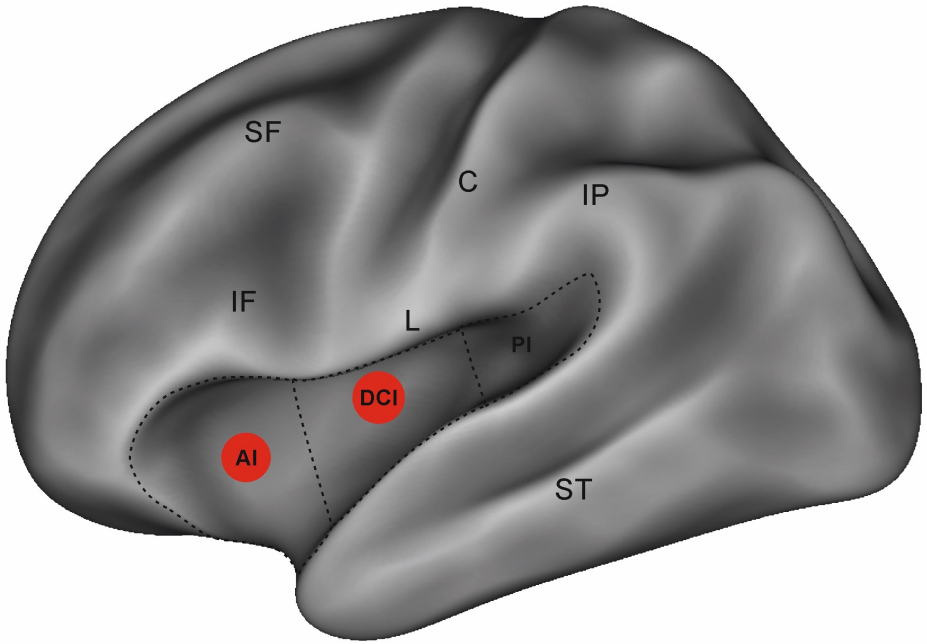


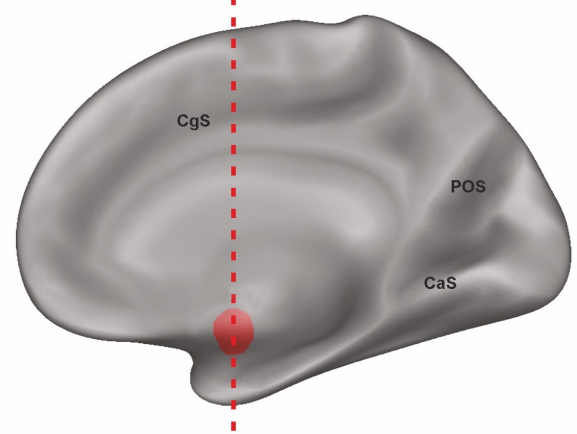


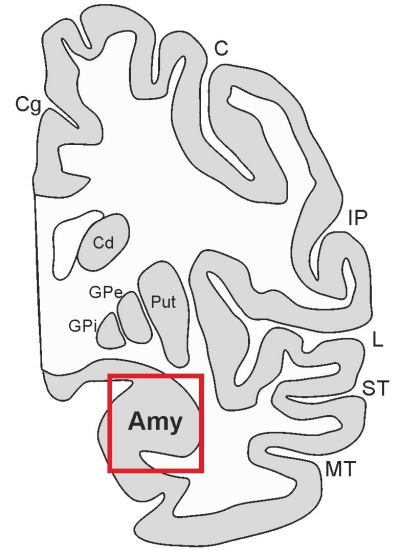


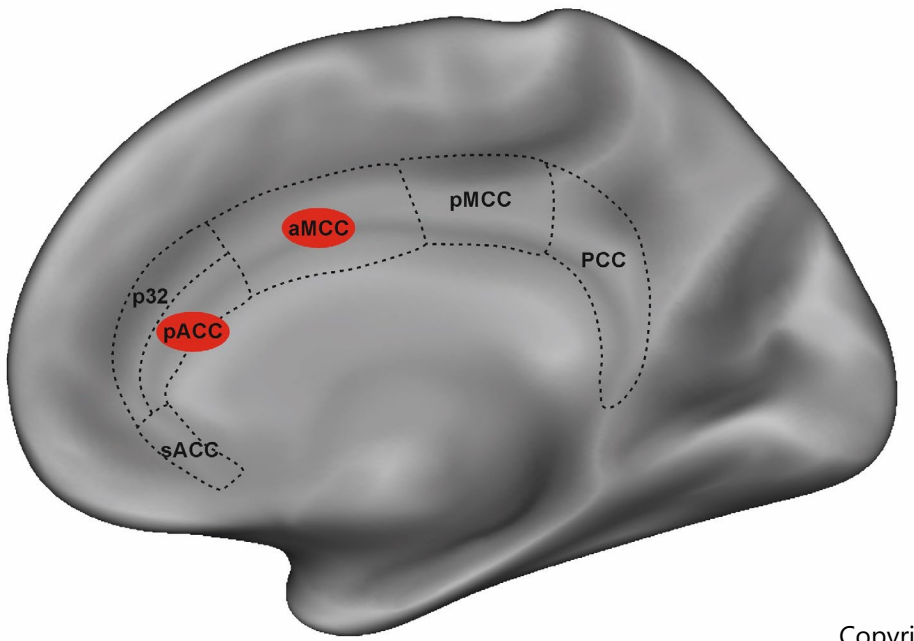


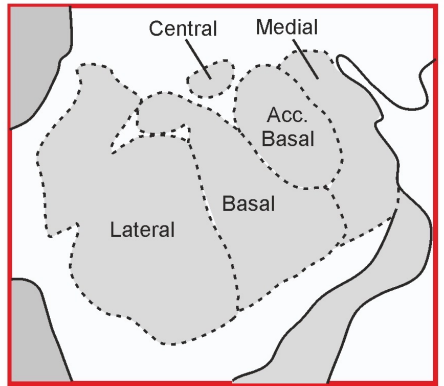


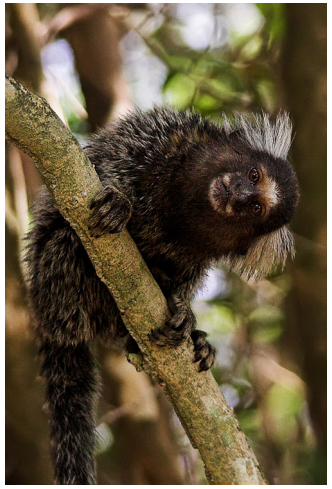


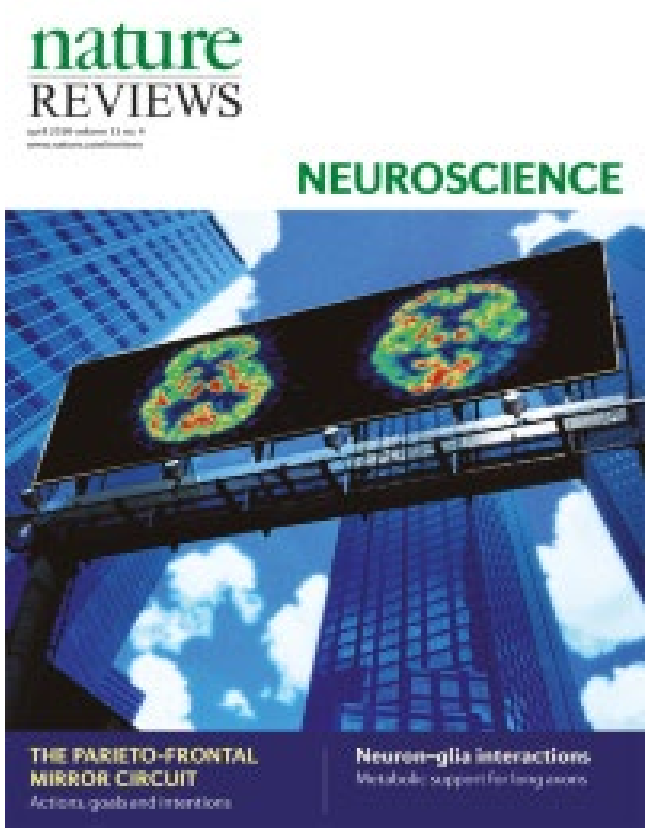










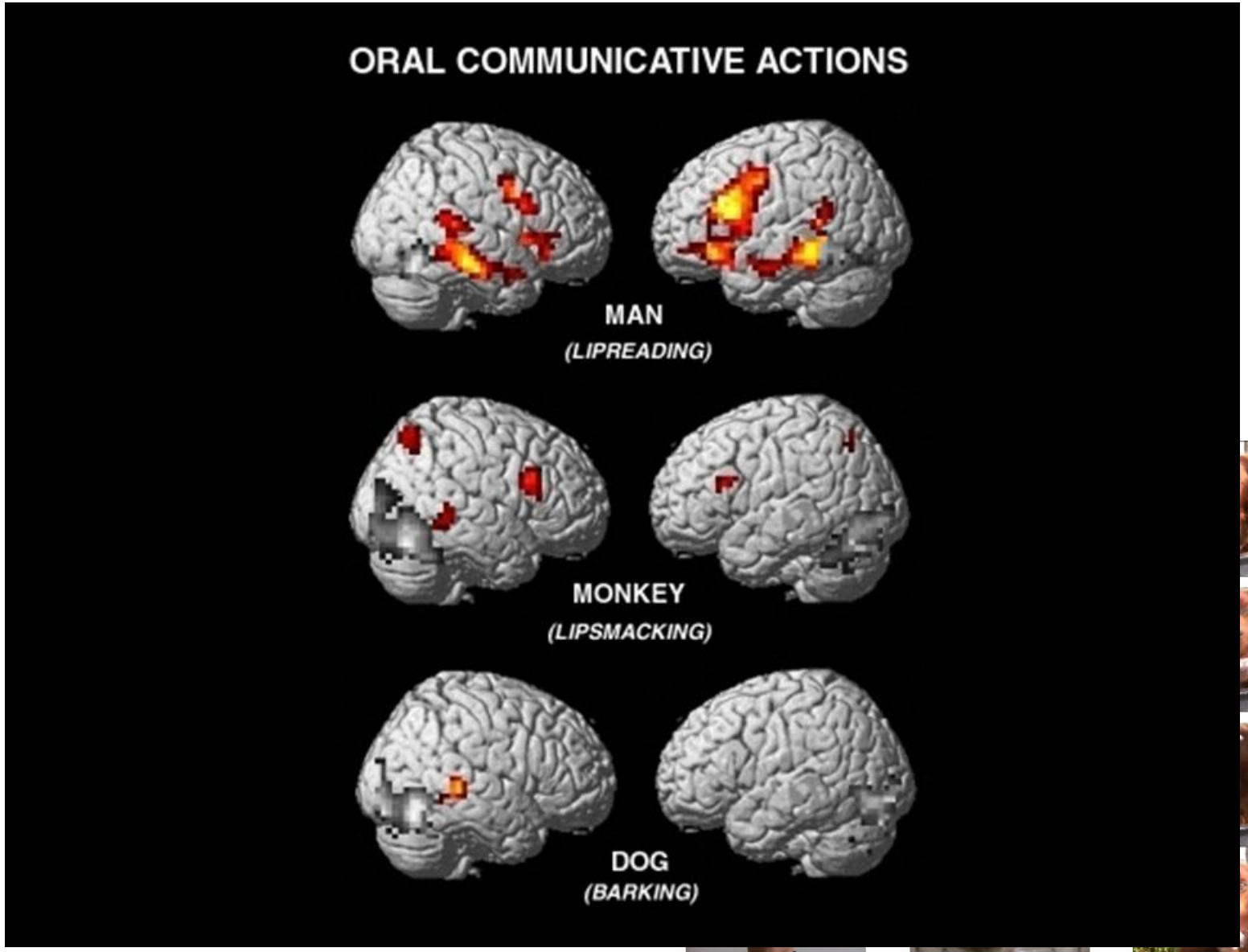


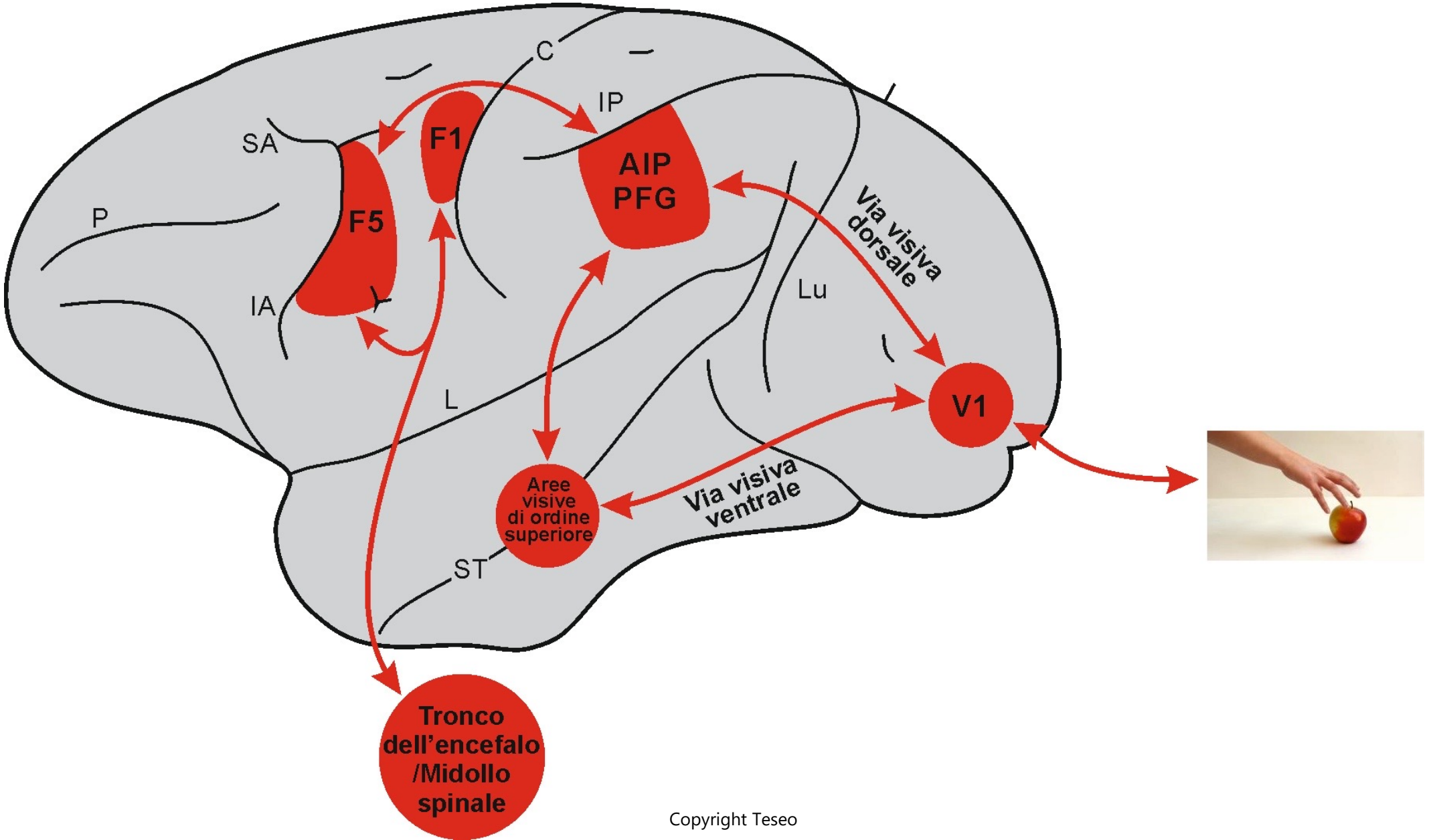
REVIEWS

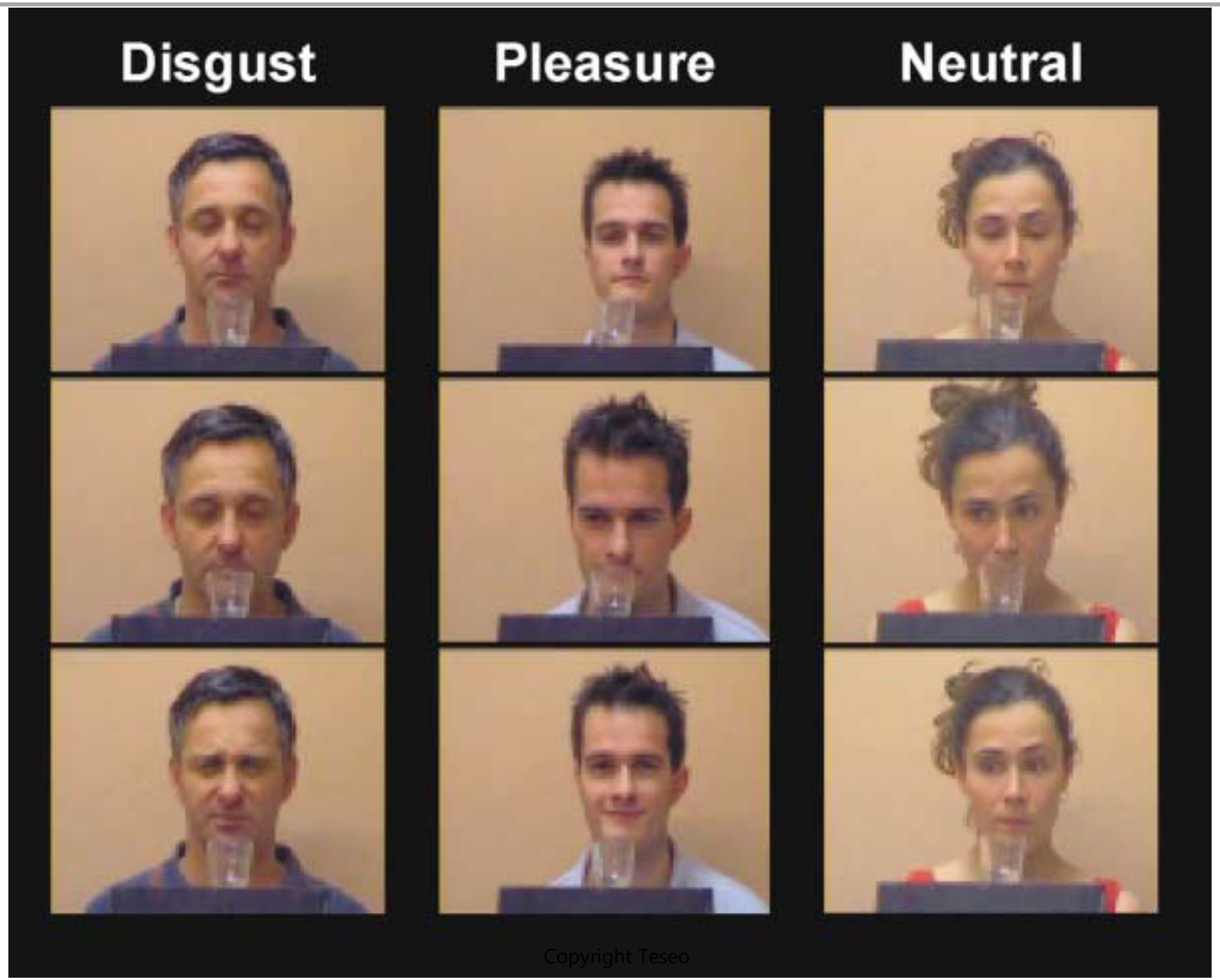
The functional role of the parieto-frontal mirror circuit: interpretations and misinterpretations

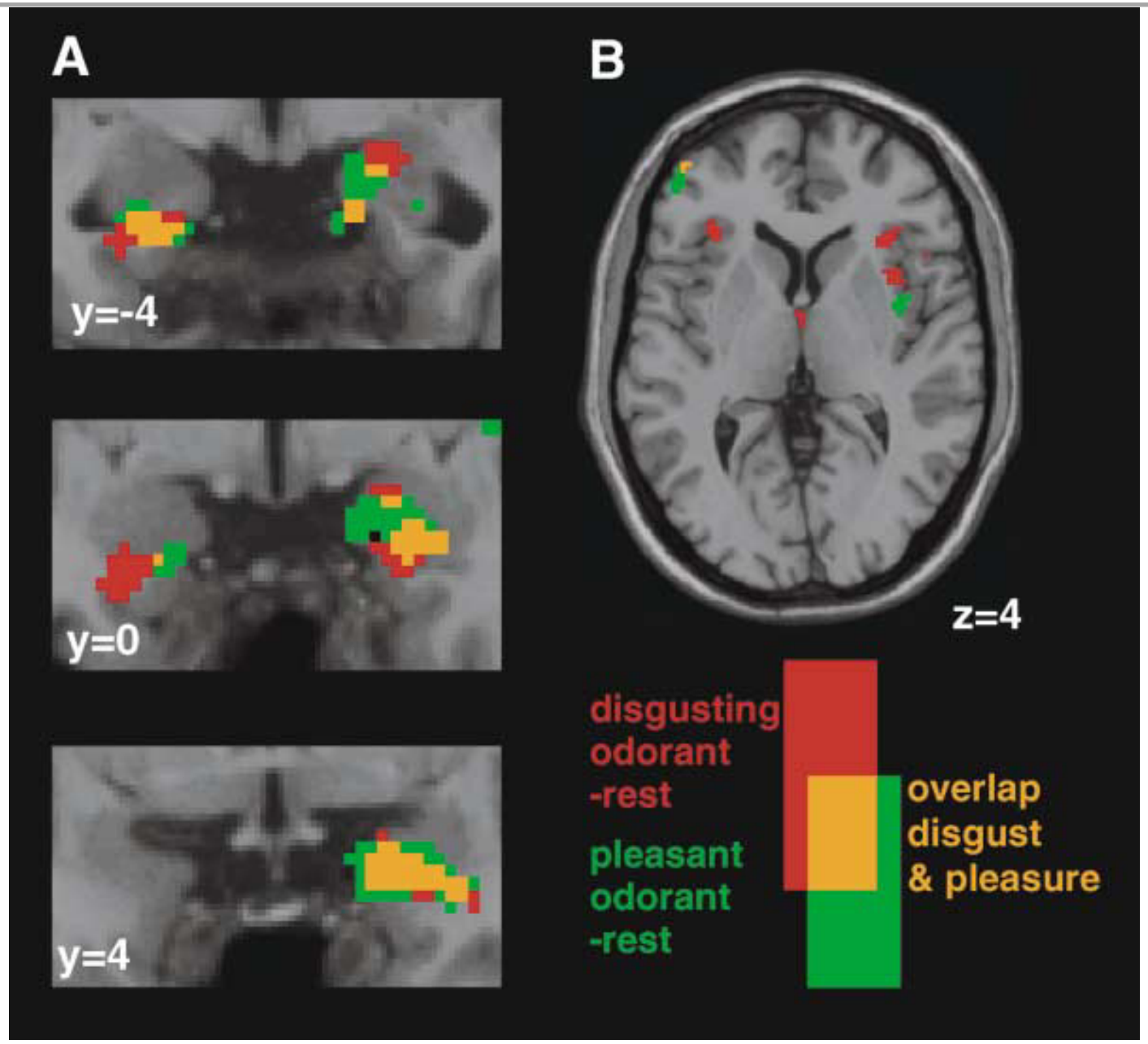
Giacomo Rizzolatti and Corrado Sinigaglia‡*

Abstract | The parieto-frontal cortical circuit that is active during action observation is the circuit with mirror properties that has been most extensively studied. Yet, there remains controversy on its role in social cognition and its contribution to understanding the actions and intentions of other individuals. Recent studies in monkeys and humans have shed light on what the parieto-frontal cortical circuit encodes and its possible functional relevance for cognition. We conclude that, although there are several mechanisms through which one can understand the behaviour of other individuals, the parieto-frontal mechanism is the only one that allows an individual to understand the action of others 'from the inside' and gives the observer a first-person grasp of the motor goals and intentions of other individuals.





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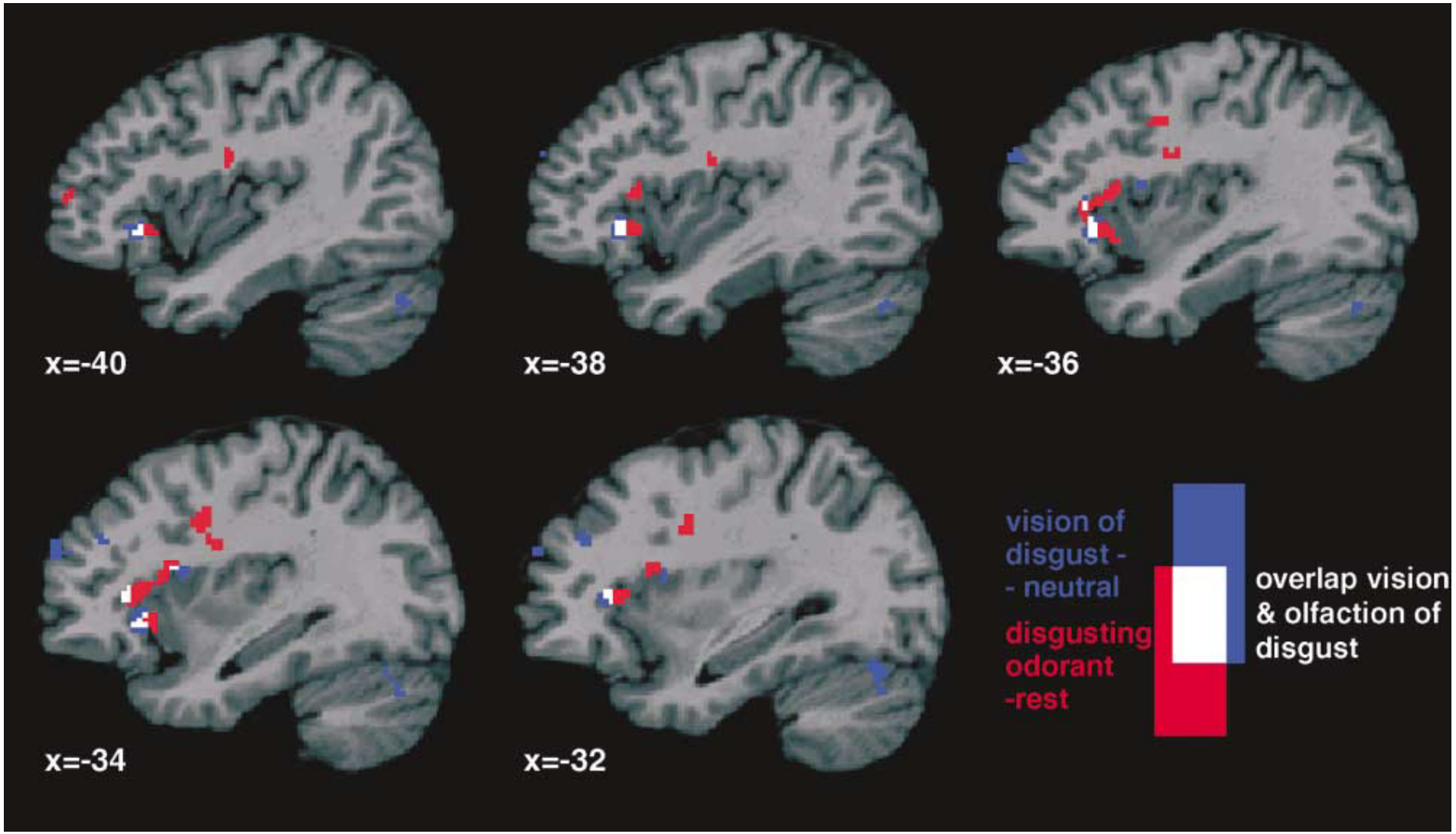
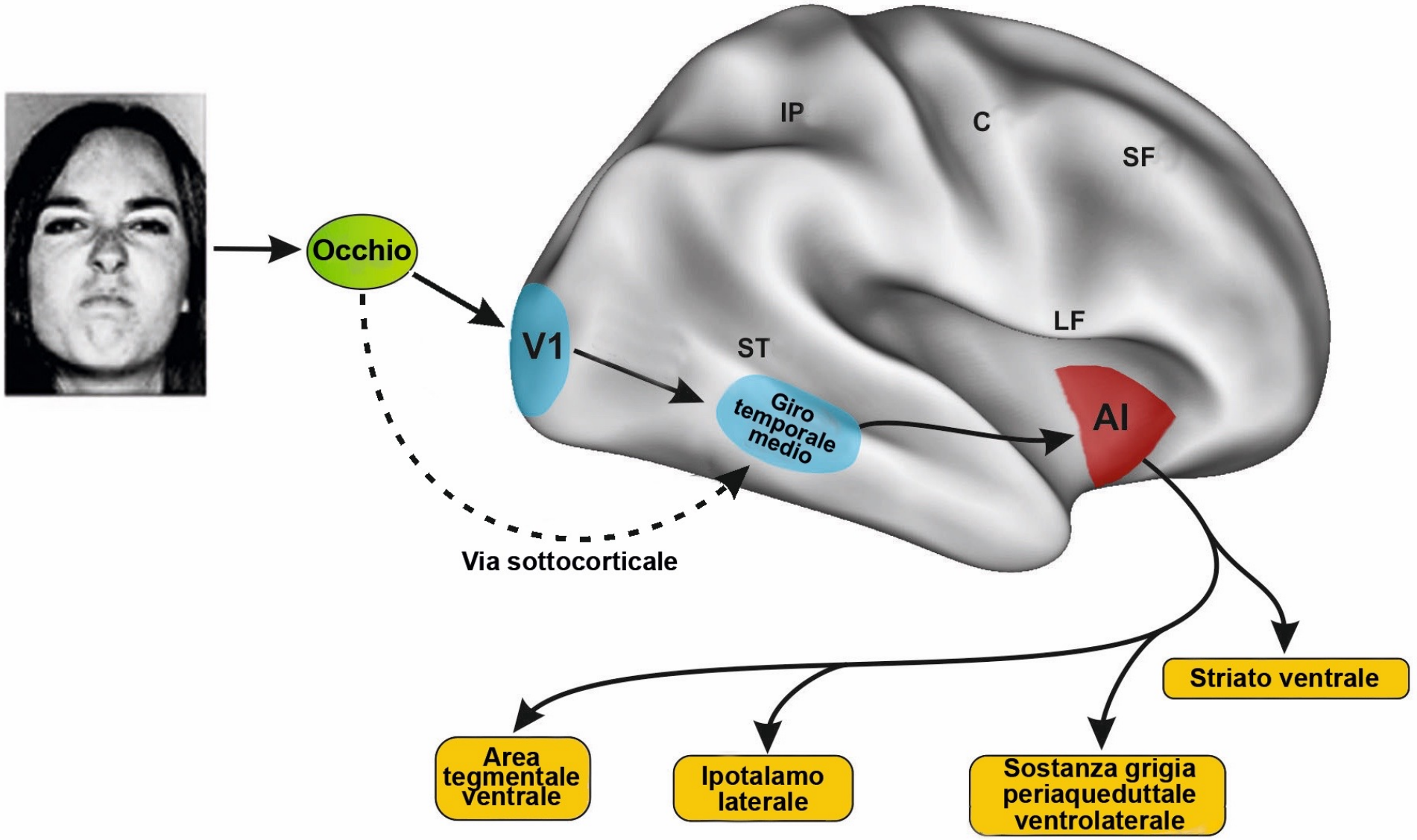
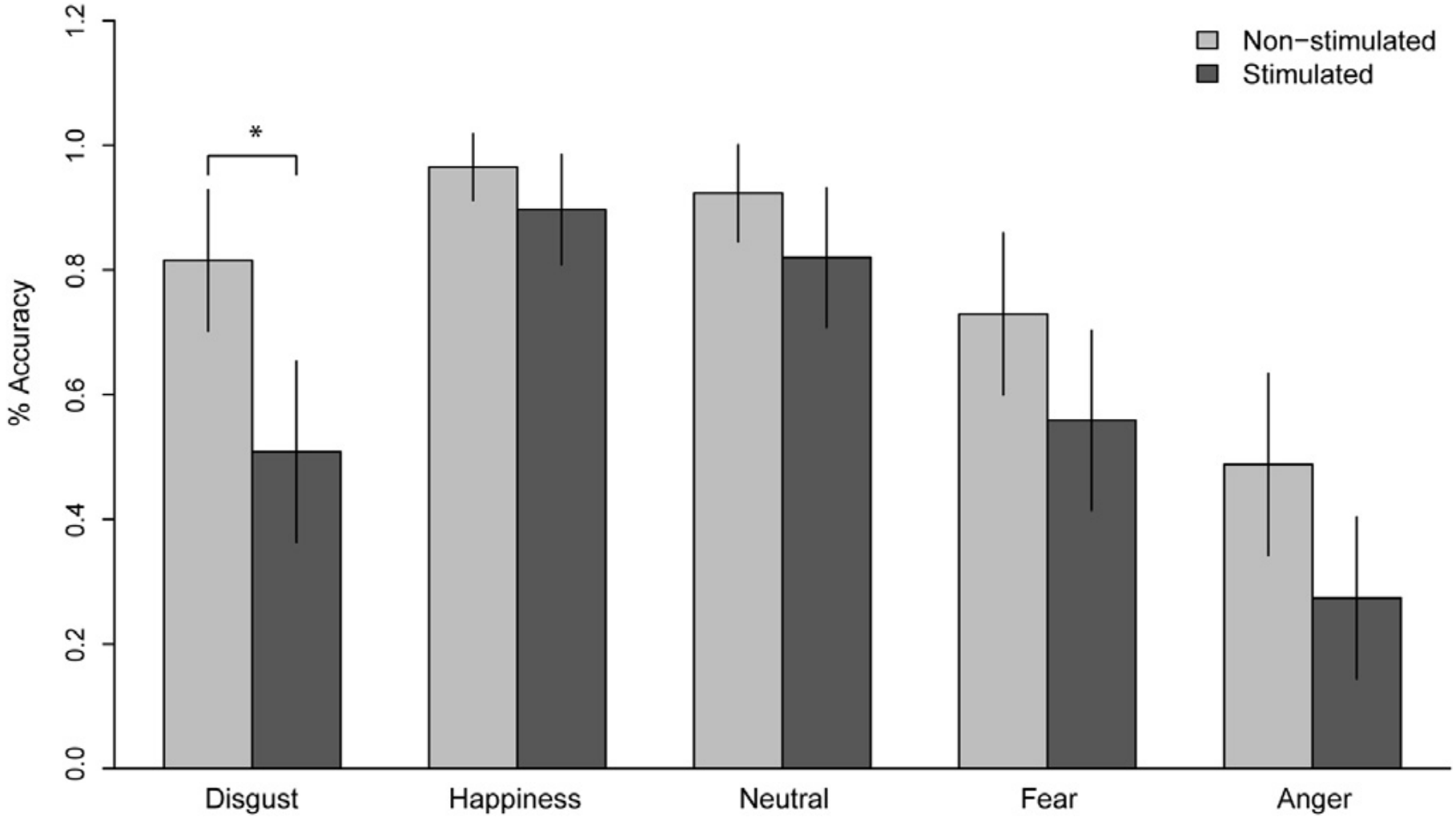
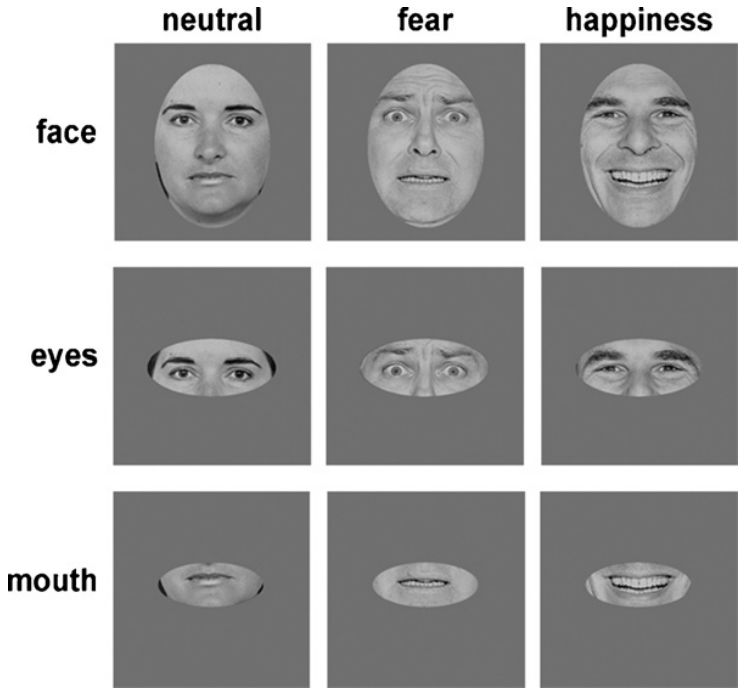
y=0
y=4
B
z=4
disgusting odorant -rest
pleasant odorant -rest
overlap disgust & pleasure

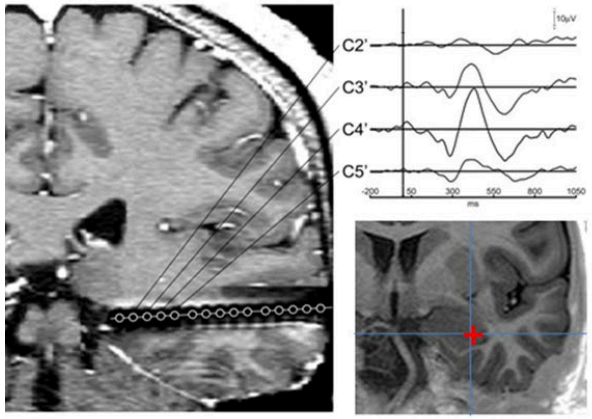


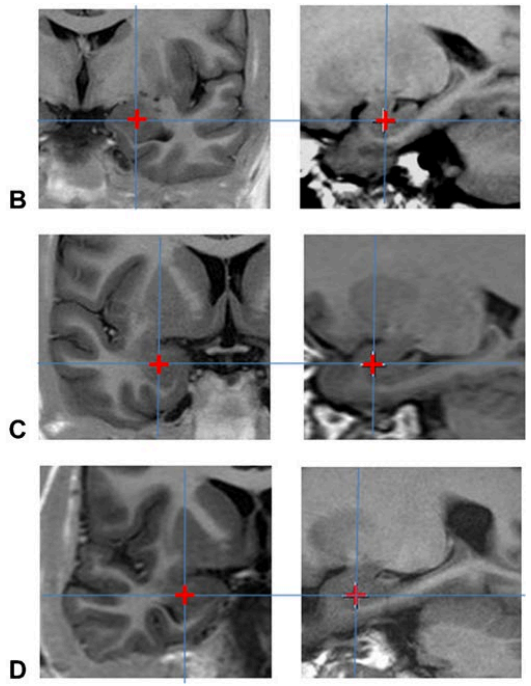




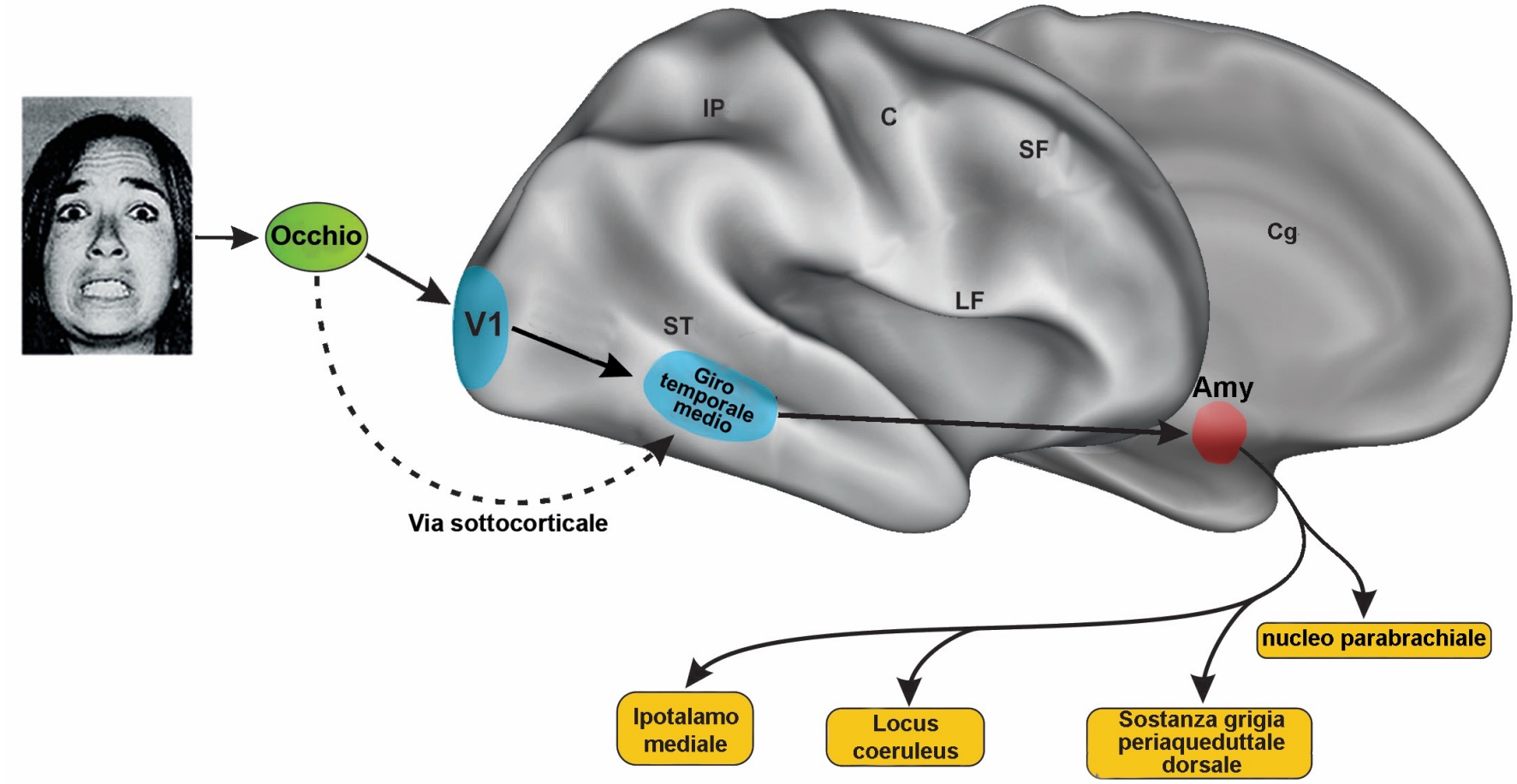
Papagno et al. 2016







Meletti et al 2011



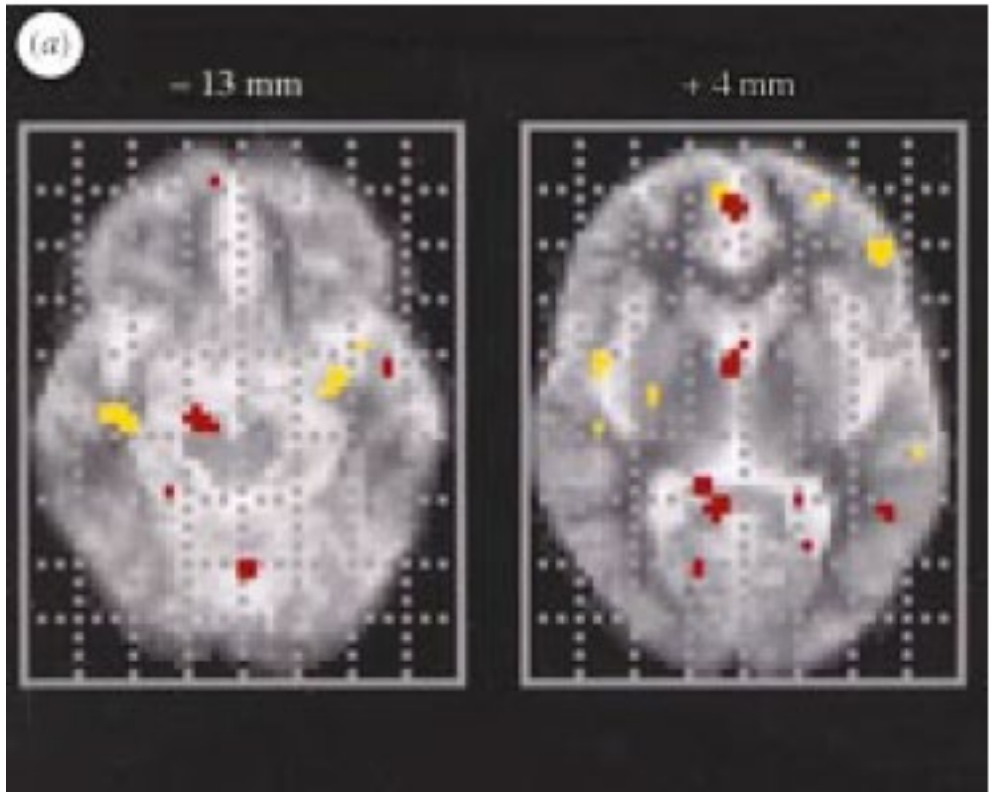
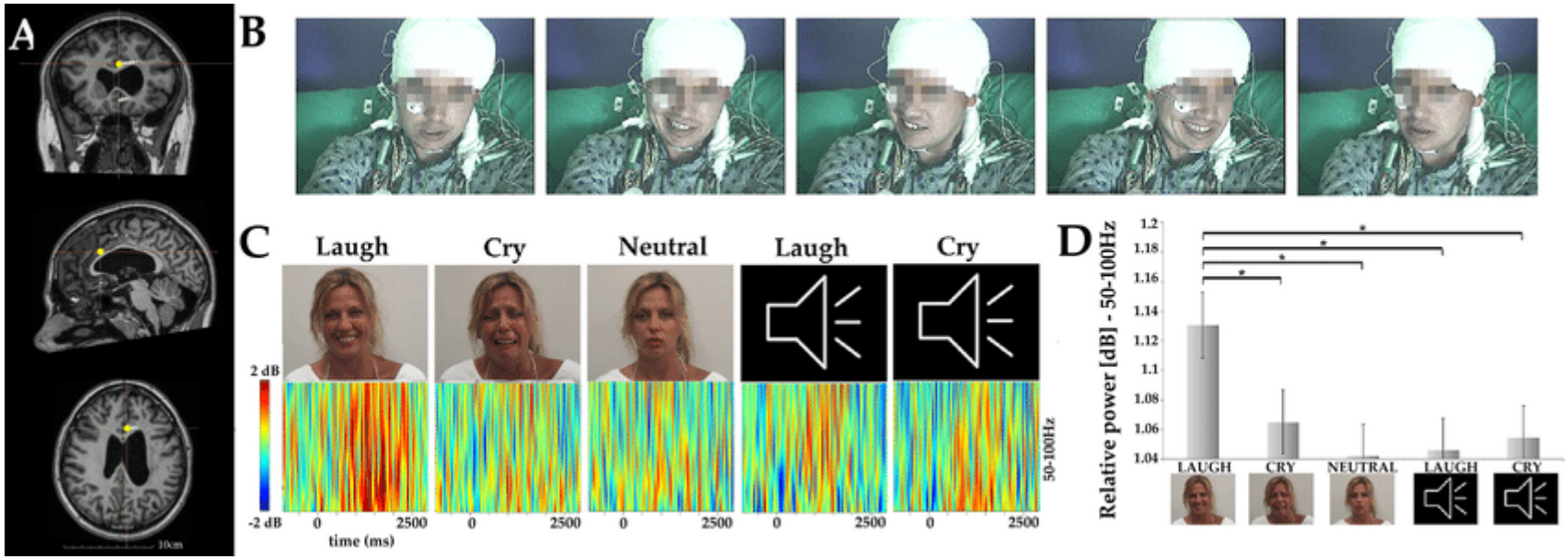


Figure 2. (*a*) Foci of generic brain activation in six right-handed normal male subjects during perception of facial and vocal expressions of fear. The grey-scale template was obtained by voxel-by-voxel averaging of the individual inversion recovery EPI images of all six subjects, following transformation into Talairach space. The transverse sections are at 13 mm below (left) and 4 mm above (right) the trans-callosal line. The right side of the brain is shown on the left side of each panel, and vice versa. Voxels activated at $p < 0.004$ by perception of visual expressions of fear (yellow) are demonstrated in the left amygdala, right middle temporal gyrus (BA 21) (left), and right medial frontal cortex (BA 10), right middle temporal gyrus (BA 21) and left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (BA 45) (right). Voxels activated at $p < 0.004$ by perception of vocal expressions of fear (red) are demonstrated in the right amygdala/hippocampus (left), and

Figure 2 (*continued*) right medial frontal cortex (BA 32), thalamus and right hippocampus (right). (*b*) Foci of generic



A. Localization of the contacts whose ES elicits smile. Yellow dots indicate the internal contact employed for the bipolar stimulation and intracranial recording. Contacts localization is obtained by the coregistration of a pre-implantation anatomical MR with a post-implantation cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT). B. Facial expression elicited by ES of the pACC (50 Hz, 5s, 2mA). C. Time-frequency maps showing the gamma band modulation (50-100Hz) during the five experimental conditions. D. Selective increase of the gamma power during laughter observation compared to all other conditions.

Grazie per l'attenzione

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