Séminaires laboratoire

Les séminaires du Centre de Recherches sur les Fonctionnements et Dysfonctionnements Psychologiques (CRFDP) ont lieu le quatrième jeudi du mois à 10h dans la salle des thèses du bâtiment Freinet.

24/05/18 : **Ben Parris** (University Bournemouth, UK)
22/03/18 : "L'alloocation de l'attention centrale en situation de double tâche et son évolution avec le vieillissement" par François Maquestiaux (IUF et Université de Franche-Comté)
22/02/18 : "Les aspects psychologiques dans la sclérose en plaques" par Marie-Claire Gay (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense)
25/01/18 : "Le style d'attachement dans le cadre organisationnel" par Fabrizio Scrima (CRFDP, Université de Rouen Normandie)
23/11/17 : **Jessica Mange** (LPCN, Université de Caen Normandie)
26/10/17 : "La cyberpsychologie" par Lise Haddouk (CRFDP, Université de Rouen Normandie)
28/09/17 : "Some Further Clarifications on Changes in Stroop Interference across Life Span" par Maria Augustinova (CRFDP, Université de Rouen Normandie)


22/06/17 : **Miguel Terradas et Vincent Domont d'Archambaut** (Université de Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada)
27/04/17 : "Etude neuropsychologique des troubles praxiques et du schéma corporel dans les pathologies neurodégénératives" par Josselin Baumard (CRFDP, Université de Rouen Normandie)

Résumé : "Apraxia in general and tool use disorders in particular may reduce autonomy in patients with neurodegenerative diseases. However, very few studies have been done in this field, and they rarely take specificities of dementia into account (e.g., evolution, focal or diffuse atrophy, different phenotypes). A reason for this is that there is no theoretical consensus on the nature of apraxia. Noticeably, two theories of apraxia can be distinguished: Memory-based hypotheses and reasoning-based or dynamic hypotheses. According to the memory-based approach, apraxia is due to a loss of stored knowledge (e.g., semantic memory, gesture engrams). In contrast, the dynamic approach posits that gesture production is made..."
possible by online cognitive mechanisms (e.g., technical reasoning, affordances, sensory integration). In this framework, apraxic disorders have been explained by various cognitive impairments, some of which are not praxis-specific (e.g., semantic memory, planning skills, body schema, working memory, etc.).

The aim of the present work was to assess the relative contribution of these different cognitive mechanisms to apraxia in patients with different neurodegenerative diseases (i.e., Alzheimer’s disease, semantic dementia, corticobasal degeneration, posterior cortical atrophy).

The following issues will be addressed during this presentation, each corresponding to a different study and methodology: 1) The relative roles of technical reasoning and semantic memory in tool use; 2) The relative roles of motor and planning skills in tool use; 3) The relative roles of semantic memory and personal habits in object categorization; 4) Different patterns of impairment of sensory integration and body knowledge.

23/03/17 : “Préservation de la communication non-verbale dans la maladie d'Alzheimer” par Virginie Beaucousin (CRFDP, Université de Rouen Normandie) et Désirée Lopis (Laboratoire Cognitions Humaine et Artificielle, Université de Paris X Nanterre - La Défense)

Résumé : “Alzheimer Dementia (AD) is linked to a neuronal degeneration that is to date still incurable despite huge research progress. Moreover, the psychological support offered to patients and their family during the period between the diagnosis and the institutionalization is scarce compared to the financial issues raised by their life quality decline during this period. This decline is linked to a progressive social withdrawal that follows the installation of cognitive and behavioral impairments.

The goal of this project is (i) to evidence preserved mechanisms necessary to successful communication in patients with AD at the first stages of the disease and (ii) to start investigating how to rely on these preserved processes in order to improve the quality of the patient’s social exchanges while reducing their withdrawal and cognitive decline. Interpersonal interactions heavily rely on the decoding of non-verbal cues that constitutes a basic process for social adaptation. Among others, we will focus on three particular non-verbal cues: emotional prosody, eye contact and odors/fragrances.

Concerning emotional prosody and eye contact, the literature suggests that the processing of these cues could be preserved in patients with early AD and be used to improve the quality of both their social exchange, and their cognitive abilities during social interactions. Concerning odor perception, it is well known that olfactory performances during explicit tasks are impaired very early in AD. However, since odors are emotional cues that could implicitly influence the perception of others and emotional autobiographical memory - that is preserved in AD - we assume that they could be used to create an hedonic context so as to improve social interactions too.

As a first step, we have investigated the preservation of the implicit processing of emotional prosody, eye contact and odors perception in AD patients. Secondly, we have explored the impact of these social non-verbal cues on other cognitive functions such as (i) memory, (ii) attentional processing and (iii) self-consciousness.”