Minor neuropsychological deficits in subjective cognitive decline

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The primary aim of this cross-sectional study was to examine whether there are significant differences in cognitive domains between older adults with subjective cognitive decline (SCD) and cognitively healthy controls. A total of 132 older individuals underwent a comprehensive neuropsychological assessment, which included evaluations of memory, executive functions, and language, and were classified based on diagnostic criteria. Two groups—controls and SCD—were created using a pre-established case-matching procedure based on various factors: age, biological sex, years of education, cognitive reserve, and MMSE scores. The mean age and standard deviation for the control group were 70.39 ± 4.31, while for the SCD group, they were 70.30 ± 4.33. The number of males and females was balanced in both groups, and the average years of education were also quite similar. Participants with SCD exhibited significantly lower mood levels compared to the controls, although no depression. Notable differences between the groups were found in delayed recall, inhibitory control, and the comprehension of sentences that did not conform to canonical word order in Spanish. Logistic regression analysis indicated that a lower score on Stroop's interference condition was associated with a higher likelihood of having SCD. Additionally, ROC analysis demonstrated a model that performed better than random chance, suggesting a cut-off score of 49 on Stroop's interference condition for clinically distinguishing between the two groups. In conclusion, older adults with SCD exhibit subtle yet significant neuropsychological differences when compared to a matched control group.

The Effect of Attractiveness on Temporal Perception

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Attractiveness plays a crucial role in interpersonal interactions, influencing attentional and emotional processes. This study aims to understand the impact of attractiveness on temporal perception through the temporal bisection task. To this end, participants are divided into two groups: one exposed to facial stimuli and the other to body stimuli, previously classified as less and more attractive. In the temporal bisection task, participants assess the duration of the stimuli, categorizing them as short or long. Based on an evolutionary perspective, it is hypothesized that more attractive stimuli will be perceived as having a longer duration than less attractive stimuli. The results of this study will be crucial to fill existing gaps in the literature, as previous studies focus on facial attractiveness and present inconclusive results. In summary, this study provides a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of attractiveness on temporal perception.

Perception of Biological Motion and Socio-emotional development in 7 months old infants: An fNIRS study

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Social and emotional interactions are crucial for our relation to the world around us, and understanding others, is one of the most fundamental skills an infant learns about the world. One of the means by which infants interact and perceive others is by perceiving and interpreting their motions or, more generally, their biological motion. The right Superior Temporal Sulcus (rSTS) is the main area responsible for biological motion perception; and the perception of point-light walkers activates the right STS in infants as young as 7 months (Lisboa et al., 2020). This brain area is also implicated in the processing of human voice and language, placing the STS at the basis of