



Physiology of memory

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Types of Memory

Declarative ("What")

Facts and events linked to time & place (sister's birthday, last dr appoitment) You have to actively <u>think</u> about it/recall it **Procedural ("How")**

General skills & operations (how to ride a bike, drive a car)

Don't actively think about it, just remember how to do it















Phases of Memory













How did scientists learn about memory in the brain?

Scientists learned <u>from people who</u> <u>had brain injuries or disorders</u>

Video about patient HM











What did we learn from HM?

- What was wrong with HM?
- What types of memory did he still have?
- What conclusion did this lead scientists to?















Where are memories stored?

Strengthening signals & new synapses ...

... are stored in Hippocampus: turns STM into LTM The hippocampus (named after its resemblance to the seahorse , from the Greek hippos meaning "horse" and kampos meaning "sea monster")







What's happening in the brain when we learn?















More details: Brain regions important for learning & memory

Declarative Memory (events, facts): Hippocampus



Procedural Memory (motor skills): Striatum, cerebellum

Emotional Memory: Amygdala













Memories in the brain















How does the brain learn/ make memories?





Connections Between Neurons













We have 86 billion neurons in our brains, about the number of stars there are in the Milky Way.



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A single neuron has on average 7,000 synapses.













How are the Memories Stored? Synaptic Changes

- Long Term Potentiation (LTP) a long-lasting change in the structure or function of a synapse that increase the efficiency of neural transmission
- Creates Long Term Memories (LTM)









Where are Long-Term Memories stored?













Prevention of Memory Loss



- Exercising regularly
- Eating a healthy diet with lots of fruits and vegetables
- Getting enough sleep
- Not smoking
- Using alcohol only in moderation
- Participating in social and intellectually stimulating activities
- Getting regular check-ups
- Avoiding high levels of stress
- Protecting the head from injury











Activities to improve memory and mental function

- Learning new things (such as a new language or how to play a new musical instrument)
- Doing mental exercises (such as memorizing lists, doing word puzzles, or playing chess, bridge, or other games that use strategy)
- Reading
- Working on the computer
- Doing crafts (such as knitting and quilting)











Stress Hormones & Memory

- Heightened emotions (stress-related or otherwise) make for stronger memories
- Extreme stress undermines learning and later recall











How to improve our memory?

N-back – confirmed results, however it should be used with diferent types of stimuli beause transfer is limited:

- Use your smartphone:
- <u>https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=science.eal.n_backmemorytraining&hl=en_US&gl=US</u>
- Play online use BRAIN Project app and / or:
- https://www.braingymmer.com/en/brain-games/n_back/play/
- https://www.brainturk.com/dual-n-back









Do you want to know more?



- Videos:
- Normal and Abnormal Aging and the Brain
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B6fVtA6X_sk
- Brain and Behavior Learning and Memory: Basic Distinctions
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cChvNQIAzyU
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhqbECy7_xQ

Much more?

- Reading:
- <u>https://www.msdmanuals.com/home/brain,-spinal-cord,-</u>and-nerve-disorders/symptoms-of-brain-spinal-cord-and-nerve-disorders/memory-loss
- https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2112/2112.05362.pdf











THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION







