



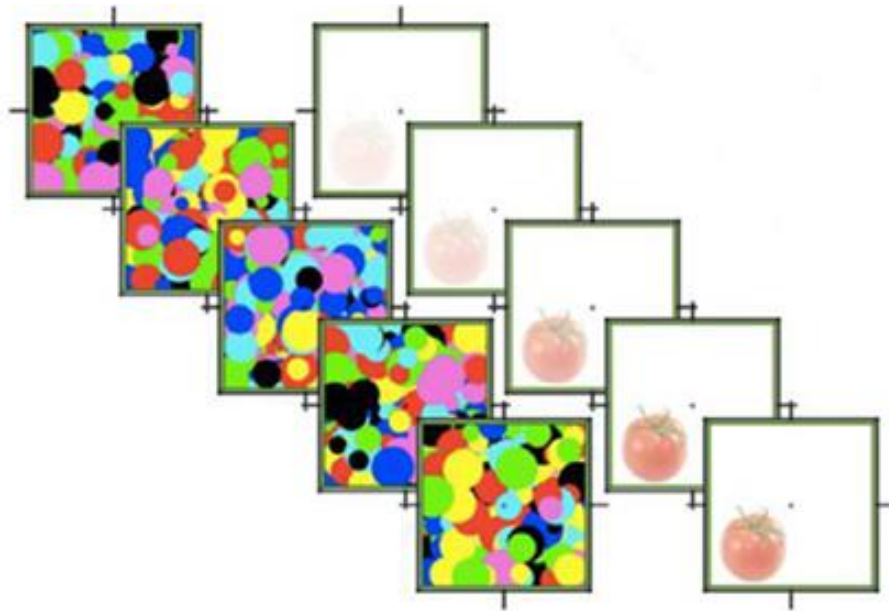
Attenzione ed inibizione verso il cibo in individui con diverso indice di massa corporea

Aiello Marilena

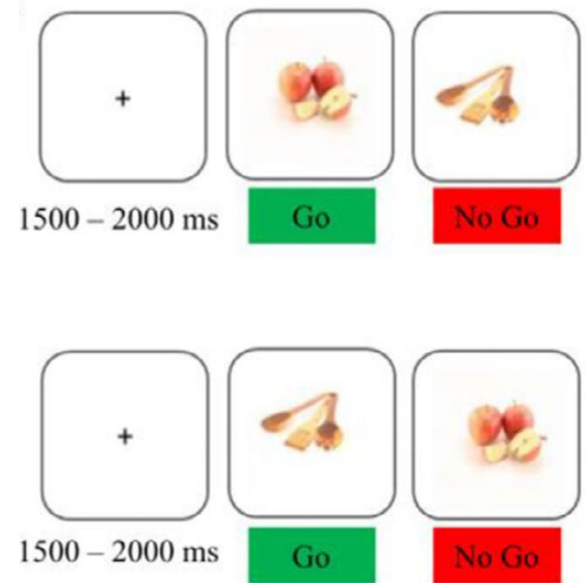


Bias attentivo (BA) verso il cibo

Continuous Flash Suppression (CFS)



Go/No-Go



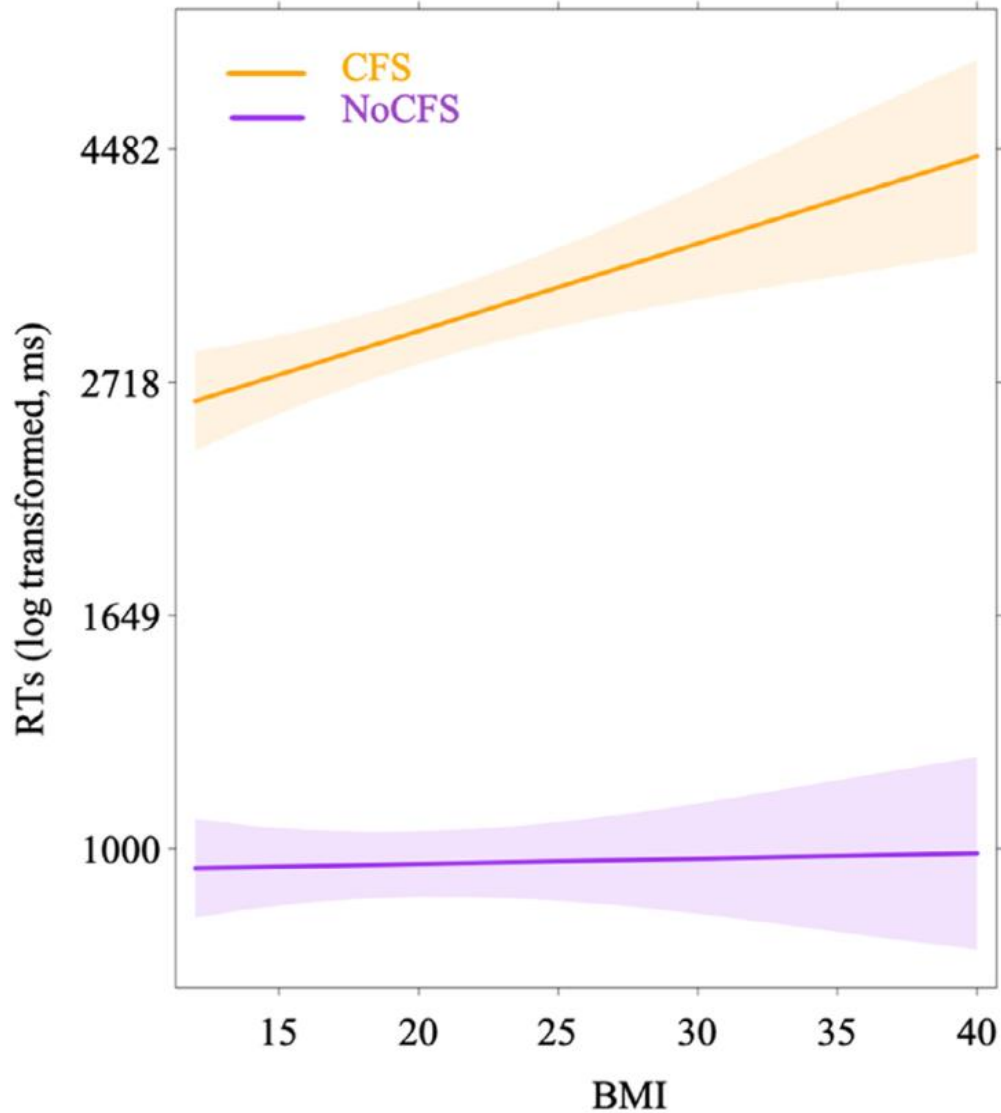
Un IMC più alto risulta associato a TR più lenti per il cibo nel solo compito di Go/No-go e ad un aumento significativo dei TR nel compito di CFS indipendente dal tipo di stimolo presentato

- Compiti sperimentali: Continuous Flash Suppression (CFS) e Go/No-Go

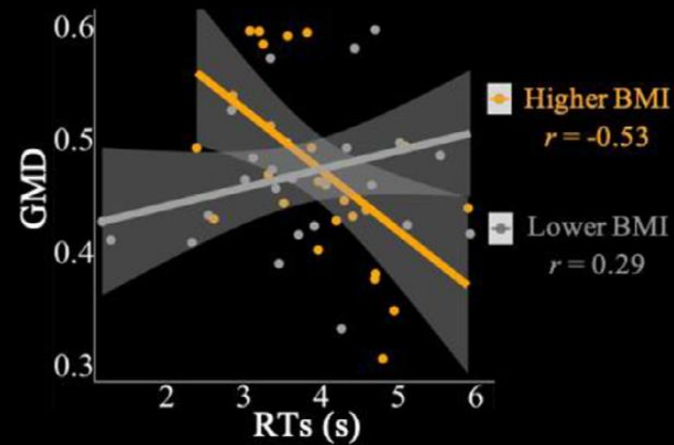
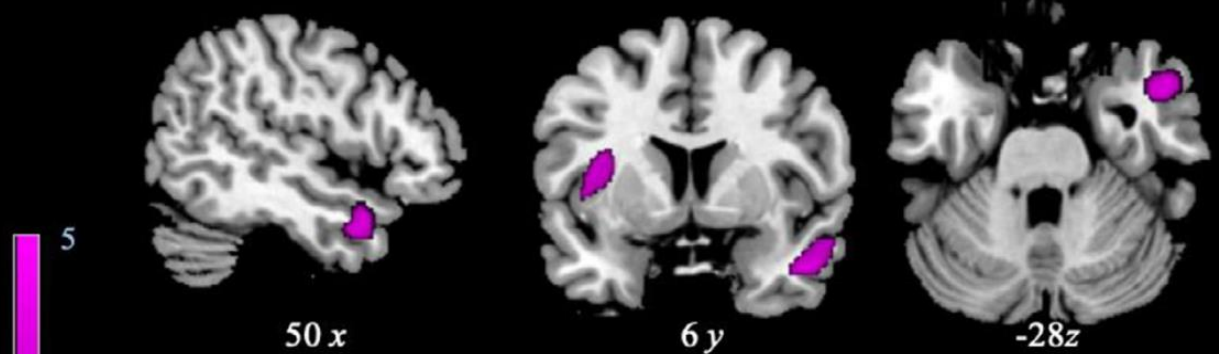
	Lower BMI group (n=26)		Higher BMI group (n=26)		Group comparison
	Mean (SD)	range	Mean (SD)	Range	
Age	22.6 (2.7)	19-28	23.7 (3.2)	20-33	t(48.65)=1.328, p = 0.191
Body Mass Index (BMI)	19.9 (1.6)	15.3-22	26.0 (4.6)	22.3-41.9	t(30.76)=6.391, p < 0.001
Eating Attitudes Test-26 (EAT-26)	12.3 (14.9)	0-56	10.9 (9.1)	0-29	t(41.29)=-0.394, p = 0.696
Hunger level	2.58 (1.2)	1-5	2.69 (1.7)	1-6	t(44.5)= 0.278, p = 0.78
Time since last meal	3.96 (4.2)	0.5-17	3.02 (2.9)	0-13	t(44.1)= -0.946, p = 0.35
Corrected vision	14/26	18/26	[$\chi^2(1)$]=0.731, p = 0.39		

- Analisi di Neuroimmagine: analisi di voxel-based morphometry (VBM) e connettività funzionale a riposo.

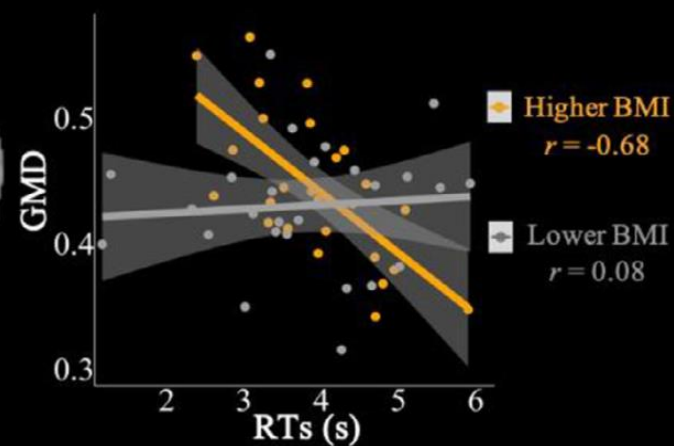
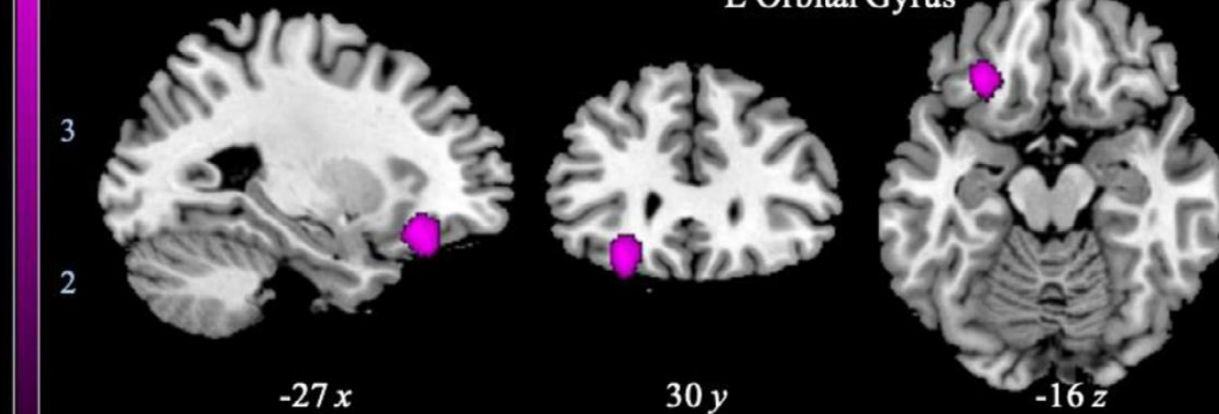
Risultati-CFS



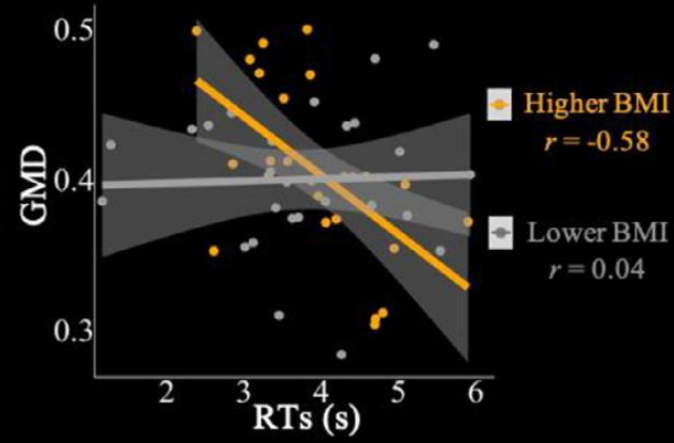
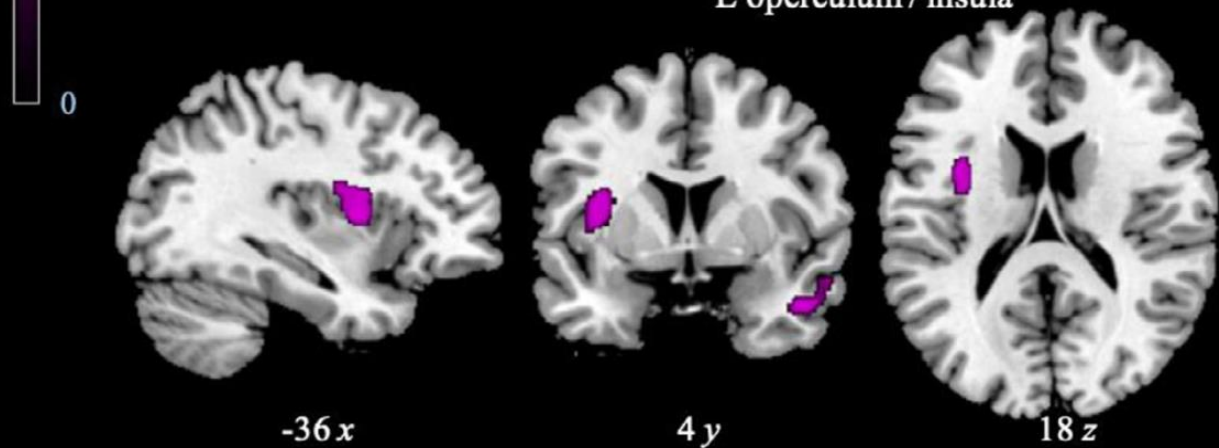
R Temporal Lobe / Middle temporal gyrus



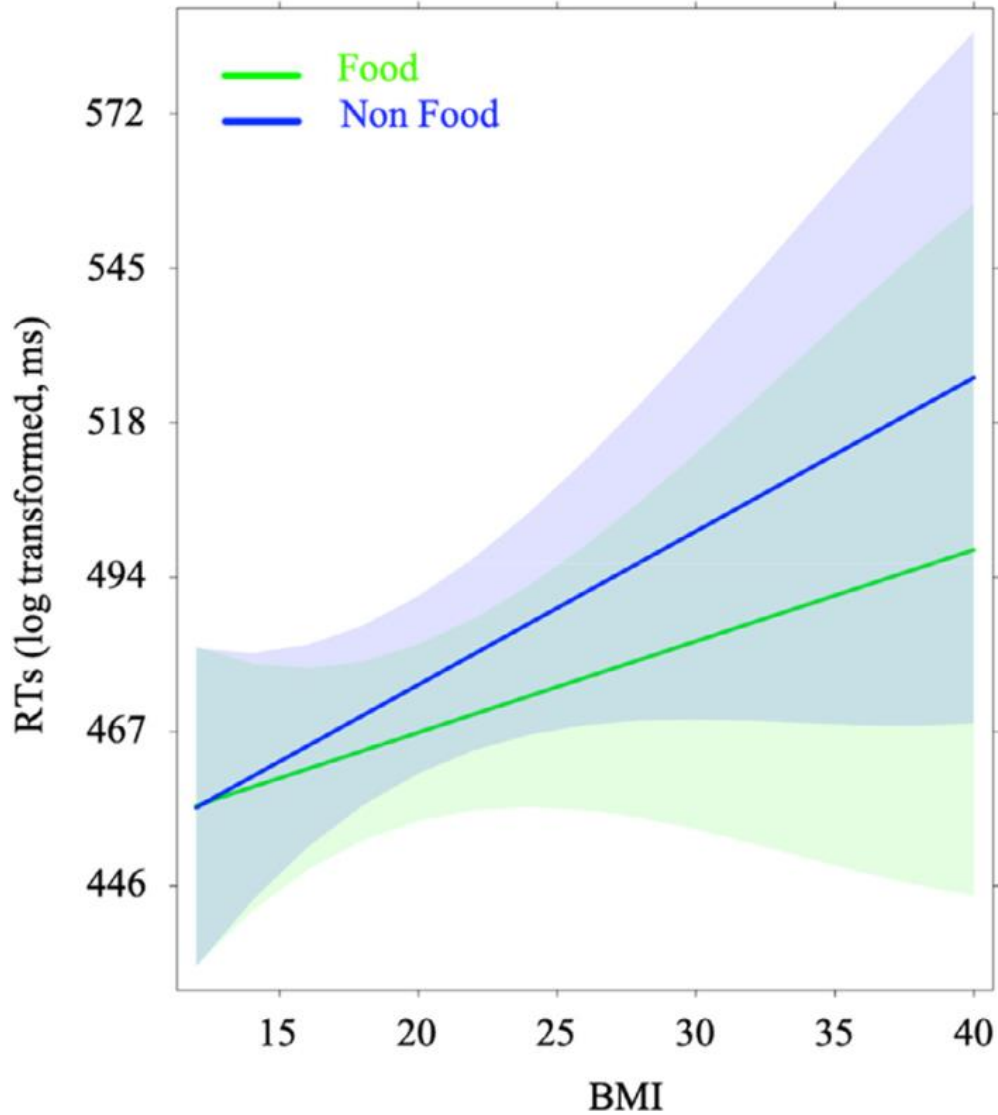
L Orbital Gyrus



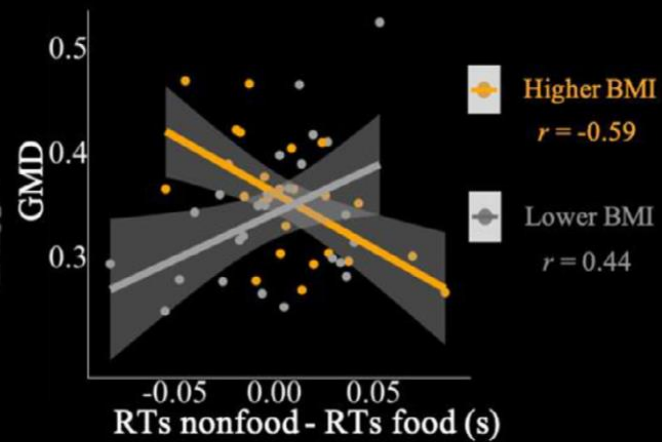
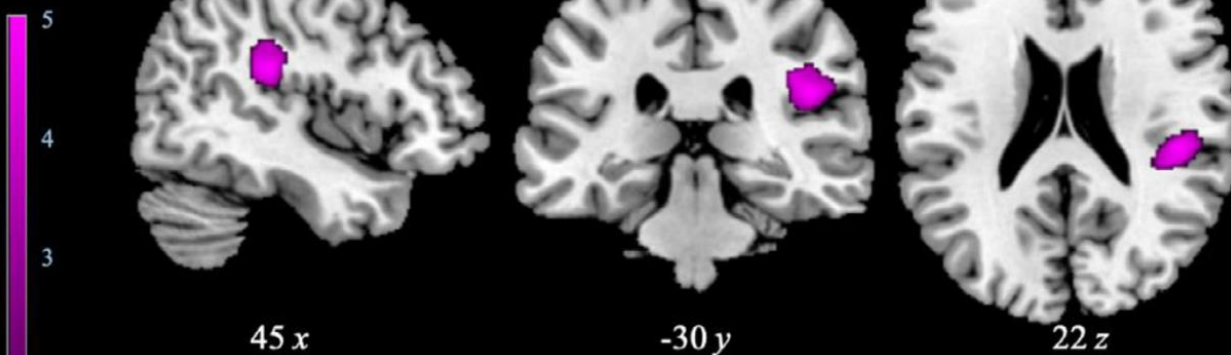
L operculum / insula



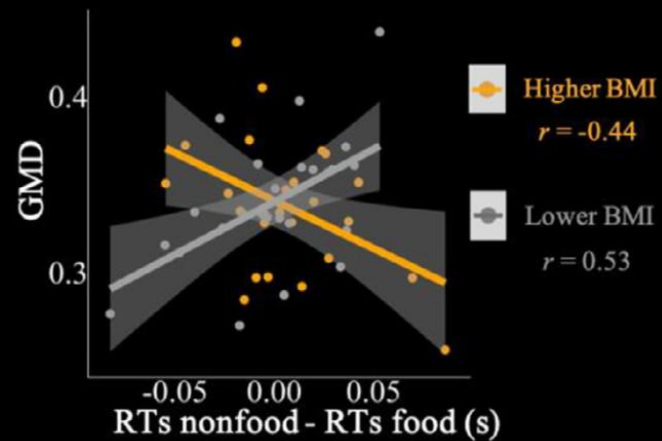
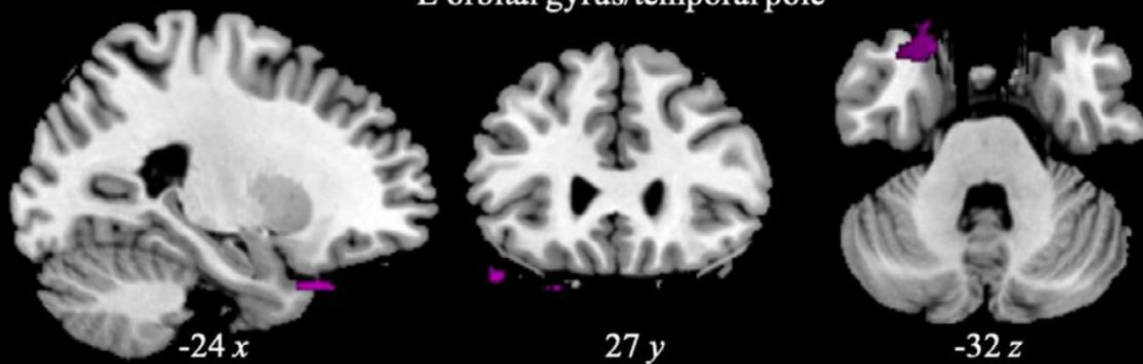
Risultati-Go/No-Go



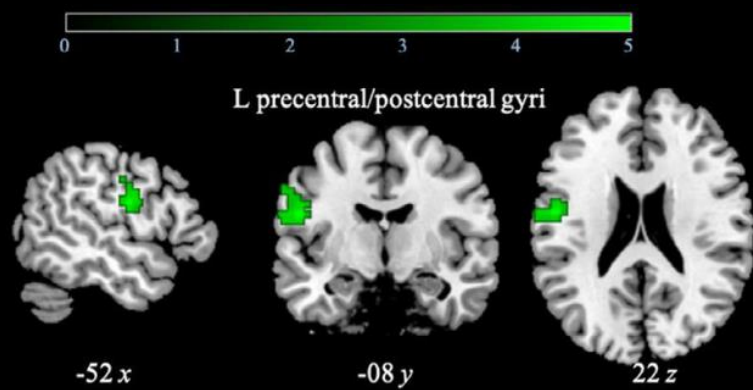
R parietal operculum



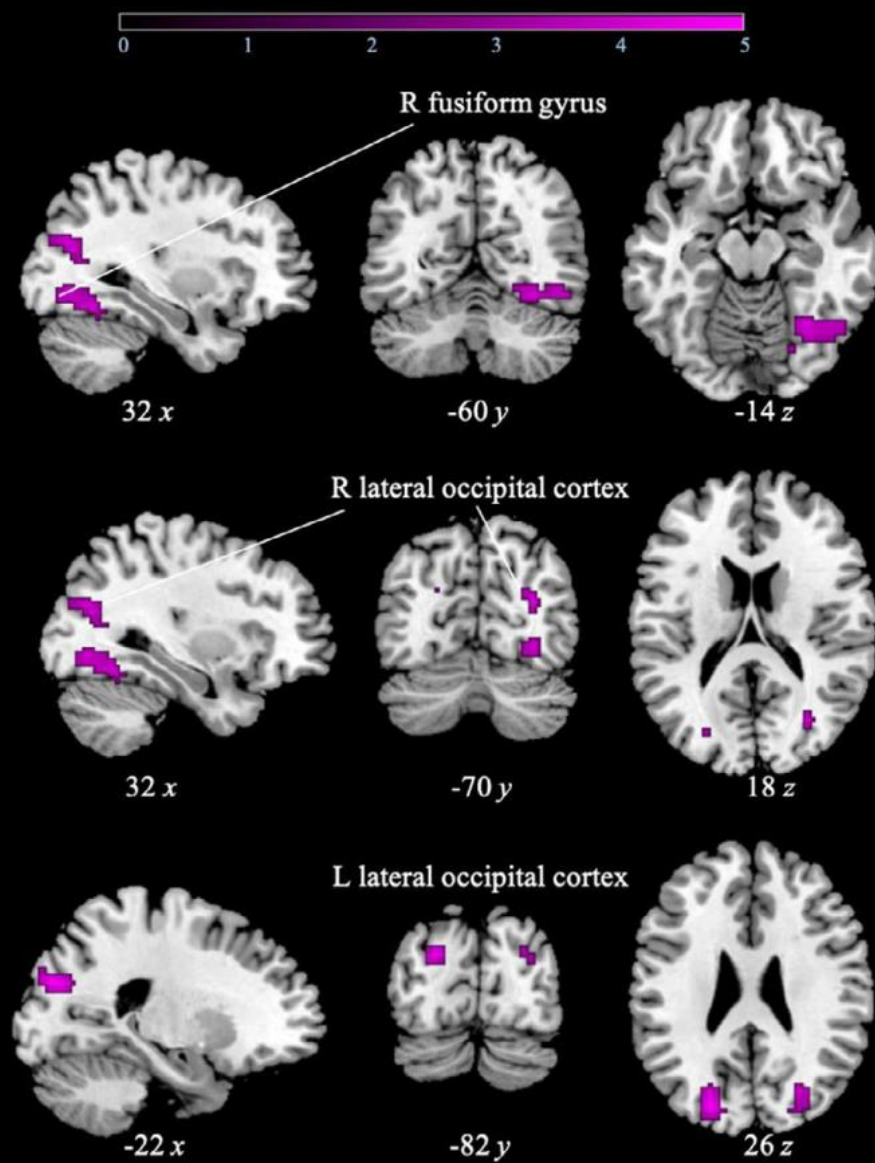
L orbital gyrus/temporal pole



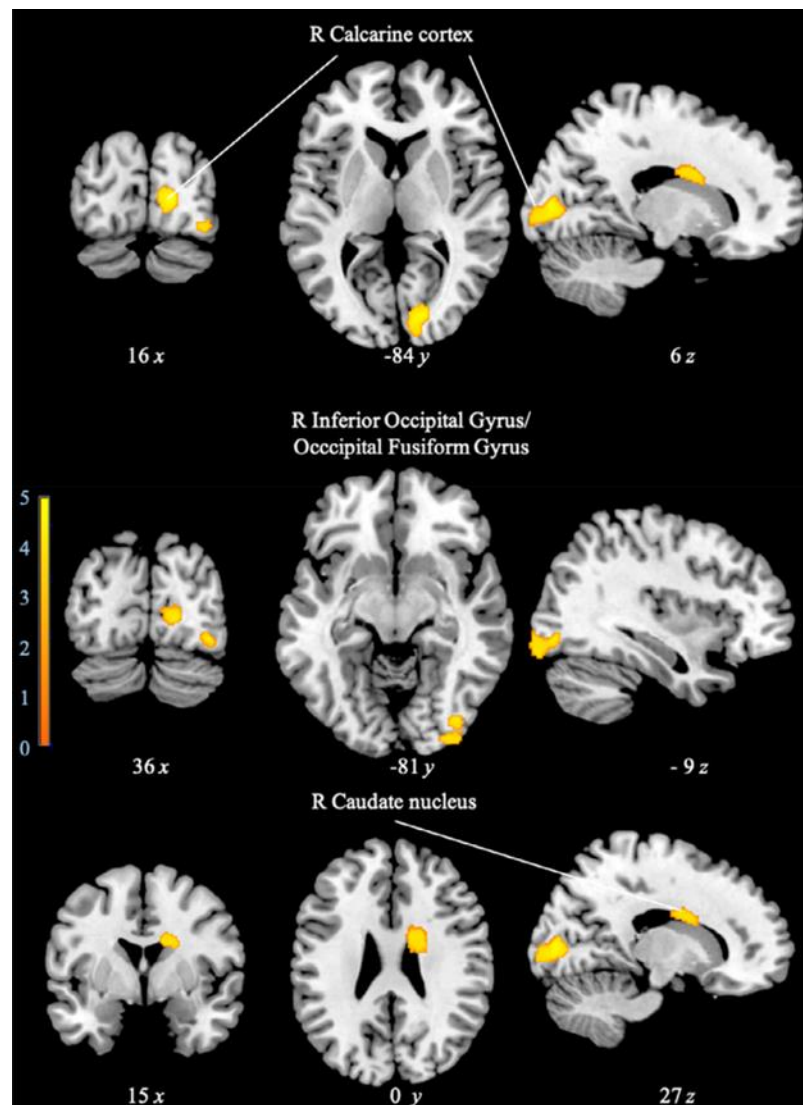
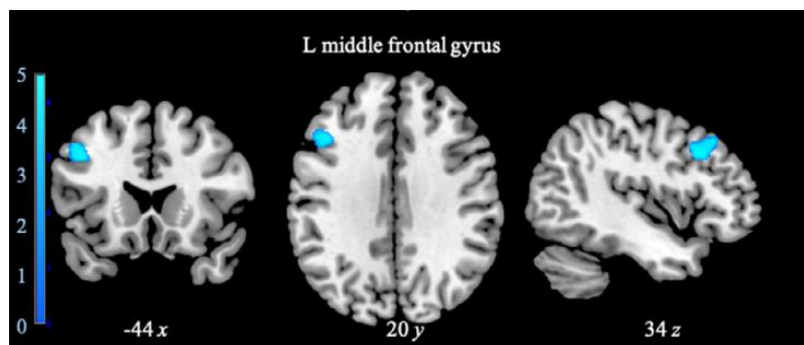
A



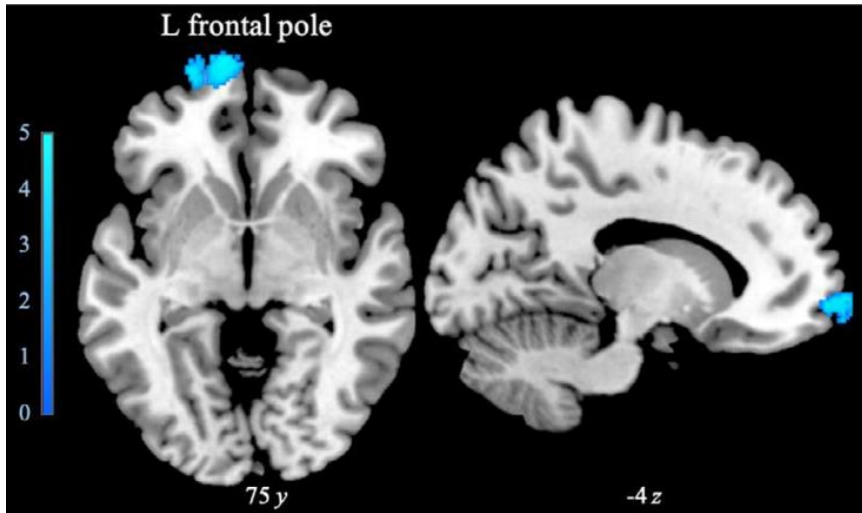
B



Risultati VBM-CFS

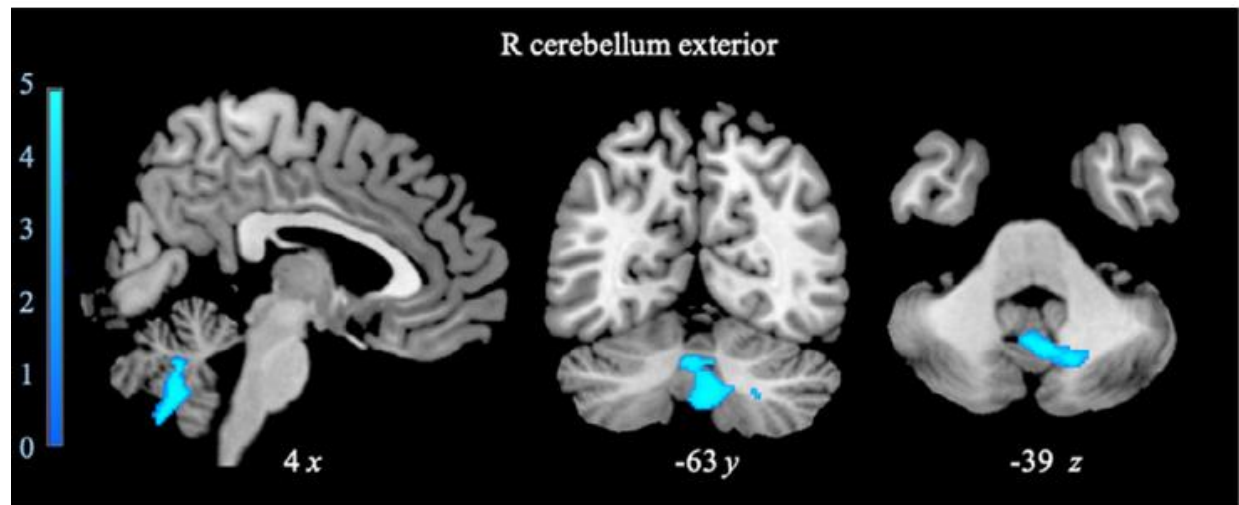


Risultati VBM-Go/No-Go



RTs in Go trials

Accuracy in No-Go trials



Individui con IMC più alto:

- mostrano una elaborazione subliminale più lenta degli stimoli visivi, legata ad una ridotta densità di aree chiave deputate alla consapevolezza, all'integrazione sensoriale e alla ricompensa
➡ Alterazioni dell'elaborazione visiva (es. Lunghi et al., 2019; 2021)
- mostrano una ridotta inibizione verso il cibo, associato ad alterazioni della densità di aree coinvolte nell'attenzione e nella ricompensa e alterati pattern di connettività con aree sensorie e di elaborazione visiva ➡ il controllo inibitorio critico nella regolazione del peso corporeo (es. Lavagnino et al., 2016; Donofry et al., 2020)

Grazie



Sofia A. Osimo



Luca Piretti



Raffaella Rumiati