Brain and behavior plasticity: From fundamental science to health outcomes

Keh-chung Lin, National Taiwan University College of Medicine
Steven L Wolf, Emory University
Chetwyn Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Ching-yi Wu, Chang Gung University
Ching-Po Lin, National Yang-Ming University

Journal Title: Neural Plasticity
Volume: Volume 2015
Publisher: Hindawi Publishing Corporation | 2015-01-01
Type of Work: Article | Final Publisher PDF
Publisher DOI: 10.1155/2015/985790
Permanent URL: https://pid.emory.edu/ark:/25593/q4qfz

Final published version: http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2015/985790

Copyright information:
© 2015 Keh-chung Lin et al.
This is an Open Access work distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).

Accessed January 22, 2019 5:52 PM EST
Human brains are highly plastic throughout the lifespan, even after brain injuries. The possible modulation of functions due to neural plasticity in various brain regions contributes to the learning and adaptation of unlearned as well as new behaviors. Over the past decade, research on brain-behavior relationships has grown exponentially. In addition to behavioral assessments, electrophysiology and neuroimaging methods have been widely used to examine the neural networks, structural and functional abnormalities, and the effects of the therapeutic training in aged adults or individuals with neurological disorders. The five contributions to this special issue address the relationships between brain and behavior and have implications for present and future research and practice in neurorehabilitation.

Data presented in the article titled "An Influence of Birth Weight, Gestational Age, and Apgar Score on Pattern Visual Evoked Potentials in Children with History of Prematurity” by M. Michalczuk et al. suggests that low birth weight, early gestational age, and poor baseline output are possible predictors for the development rate of brain function. The article titled “Age-Related Reduced Somatosensory Gating is Associated with Altered Alpha Frequency Desynchronization” by C.-H. Cheng et al. attempts to elucidate the neural mechanisms of age-related sensory gating decline in the somatosensory system. By using a paired-pulse protocol and time frequency analysis, the authors found that insufficient stimulus 1 induced alpha oscillations lead to a less-suppressed stimulus 2 evoked response.

The article titled "Coincidence Anticipation Timing Performance during an Acute Bout of Brisk Walking in Older Adults: Effects of Stimulus Speed” by M. J. Duncan et al. reported an age-related decline in anticipation timing performance when performing dual tasks. They have also reported that the stimulus speed of the secondary task plays an important role in the performance of older adults. Data from the article titled “Neural Plastic Effects on Cognitive Training on Aging Brain” by N. T. Y. Leung et al. suggested the presence of an experience-dependent neural plasticity following a thirteen-week training program of attention and working memory in older adults. This work also indicates that initial cognitive status may not limit the potential of neural plasticity at an older age. The article titled “Restoration of Central Programmed Movement Pattern by Temporal Electrical Stimulation-Assisted Training in Patients with Spinal Cerebellar Atrophy” by Y. Z. Huang et al. reported a novel 4-week training program developed to correct the aberrant triphasic EMG patterns in these patients resulting in restoration of facilitation of antagonist muscle activity.

The articles published in this special issue provide new insights into the neural plasticity in terms of the brain-and-behavior relations and contribute to extension of research on neurobehavioral rehabilitation. Further research is needed to
verify the value of the knowledge derived from this collection of scientific endeavors.

Keh-chung Lin
Steven L. Wolf
Chetwyn Chan
Ching-yi Wu
Ching-Po Lin
Submit your manuscripts at http://www.hindawi.com