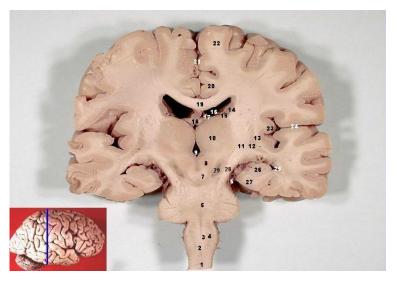
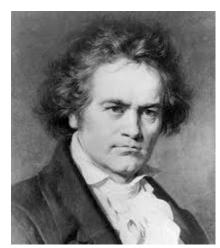
# Beethoven, Brains and Bloody Mary's









Bill Griesar, Ph.D. and Jeff Leake, M.F.A. WSU Vancouver Neuroscience

nwnoggin.org

# nwnoggin.org

Neuroscience Outreach Group: Growing in Networks...

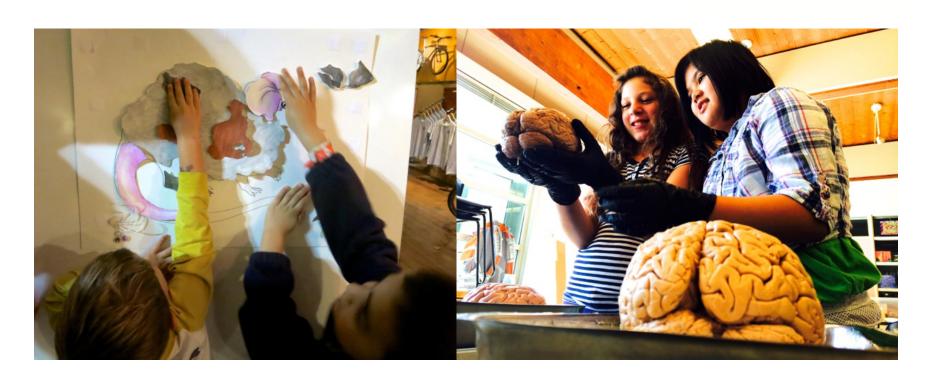




- STEAM Education
  - STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics)
- Dedicated volunteers from PSU, WSUV, OHSU, PNCA

Why art/music - and brains?

- Motivation and engagement
- Exploration, creativity, and discovery
- Personal relevance of STEAM material
- Internships, jobs and careers





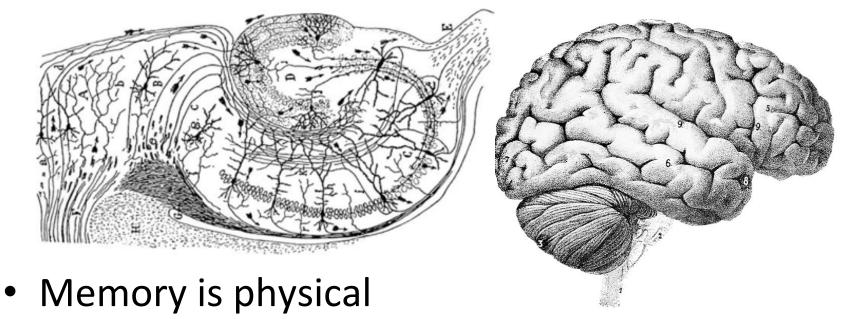








# What is memory?



- Remembering an event is a creative act
- There are different forms of memory, each dependent on specific areas of the brain...
- Biological networks grow and decay

#### You remember events

- When you heard a song that has meaning...
- Details of episodes from own your life, like when you first picked up your instrument, or practiced a specific piece...

Hippocampus

Depends on neural networks in the **hippocampus**, and other areas of **cortex** 

# You remember skills... And music also *moves* you...

Literally...

#### Basal ganglia

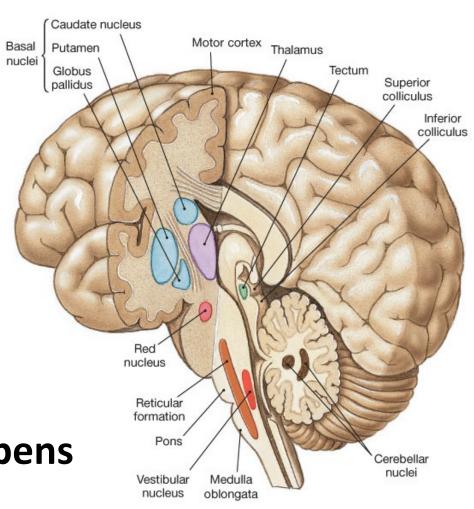
- Involuntary mvmt
- Timing of mvmt

#### Cerebellum

- Balance
- Coordination
- Repetitive mvmts

#### Amygdala/Accumbens

- Emotional mymts



### Alzheimer's disease

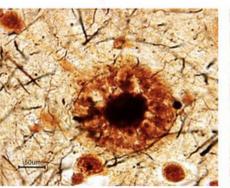
A "disconnection syndrome"

- Alois Alzheimer (1906)
- 6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death (in US)
- Most common form of dementia
- Affects 5 million Americans
- Major damage in cortex, hippocampus
- Beta-amyloid plaques
- Tau protein tangles
- Aging, inflammation, genetics
- Late vs. early onset forms

Healthy Severe Brain Alzheimer's



**Plaques** 



Neurofibrillary Tangles



# Have another Bloody Mary 😇 💆

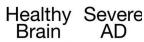




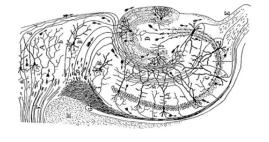


# Henry

Dementia involves damage to neocortex and hippocampus

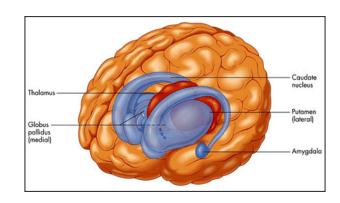








BUT: preservation of subcortical structures critical for involuntary movements, skills, emotions...



### From the late great Oliver Sacks...

"There are undoubtedly particular areas of the cortex subserving musical intelligence and sensibility...but emotional response to music is widespread and probably not only cortical but subcortical, so that even in a diffuse cortical disease like Alzheimer's, music can still be perceived, enjoyed, and responded to."

"To those lost in dementia...music is no luxury...but a necessity, and can have a power beyond anything to restore them to themselves, and to others, at least for awhile..."