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Inhibition de l'action, un construit unitaire? Investigation comportementale et électrophysiologique Hogrefe & Huber Publishing

La capacité à générer rapidement et correctement une réponse comportementale a fait l'objet, depuis plusieurs décennies, d'un nombre massif d'investigations. C'est plus tardivement qu'un intérêt a été porté à la faculté d'interrompre ces réponses, bien que contrôle inhibiteur représente une fonction exécutive centrale par laquelle nous pouvons administrer notre comportement. Dans les domaines de la psychologie expérimentale et des neurosciences cognitives, l'inhibition de l'action a été exclusivement étudiée sur la base d'actions discrètes, se concentrant ainsi sur un aspect isolé et très bref du comportement humain. Or, il peut également être crucial d'interrompre des actions continues en réponse à un signal extérieur. Néanmoins, les mécanismes cognitifs et cérébraux de

l'inhibition de l'action, dont la connaissance est basée sur l'étude exclusive des actions discrètes, sont supposément acceptés comme étant constitutifs d'un processus générique d'inhibition de l'action. L'objectif de la présente recherche est de mettre à l'épreuve cette acception unitaire de l'inhibition de l'action. En particulier, il s'agit de questionner, sur la base d'indicateurs comportementaux et cérébraux, si les mécanismes de l'inhibition de l'action sont génériques à différents types d'actions ou bien s'ils varient en fonction de ce type. Dans une série de cinq études, nous mobilisons la distinction fondamentale, opérée en sciences du mouvement, entre actions discrètes et rythmiques pour interroger l'unité de l'inhibition de l'action. Nos analyses comportementales (cinématique, temps de réaction, probabilité de réponse) et électroencéphalographiques (temporelles et fréquentielles) mettent en évidence des dissociations dans les activités inhibitrices engagées dans l'annulation d'actions discrètes et l'arrêt d'actions continues. La reconstruction des structures cérébrales impliquées dans les deux situations supporte également la notion que les mécanismes neurocognitifs du contrôle inhibiteur sont impliqués de manière non

généralisable dans la révision des actions discrètes et rythmiques. Ces conclusions remettent en cause la conceptualisation unitaire de l'inhibition de l'action et offrent une nouvelle perspective dans la caractérisation de la relation entre processus cognitifs et moteurs. Cette nouvelle acception non unitaire de l'inhibition de l'action donne lieu à des implications cliniques importantes dans l'évaluation d'un déficit inhibiteur, notamment dans le Trouble Déficit de l'Attention avec ou sans Hyperactivité.

Emotion, Inhibition, and Health Odile Jacob

"This is the first work ever to deal with the history of the concept of inhibition as such; here it is richly conceived as a system of meanings that cuts a wide path across scientific disciplines and cultural discourses."--Anne Harrington, Harvard University

L'inhibition de l'action Masson ; [Montréal] : Presses de l'Université de Montréal

There seems little doubt that from the earliest evolutionary beginnings, inhibition has been a fundamental feature of neuronal circuits - even the simplest life forms sense and interact with their environment, orienting or approaching positive stimuli while avoiding aversive stimuli. This requires internal signals that both drive and suppress behavior. Traditional descriptions of inhibition sometimes limit its role to the suppression of action potential generation. This view fails to capture the vast breadth of inhibitory function now known to exist in neural circuits. A modern perspective on inhibitory signaling comprises a multitude of mechanisms. For example, inhibition can act via a shunting mechanism to speed the membrane time constant and reduce synaptic integration time. It can act via G-protein coupled receptors to initiate second messenger cascades that influence synaptic strength. Inhibition contributes to rhythm generation and can even activate ion channels that mediate inward currents to drive action potential generation. Inhibition also appears to play a role in shaping the properties of neural circuitry over longer time scales. Experience-dependent synaptic plasticity in developing and mature neural circuits underlies behavioral memory and has been intensively studied over the past decade. At excitatory synapses, adjustments of synaptic efficacy are regulated predominantly by changes in the number and function of postsynaptic glutamate receptors. There is, however, increasing evidence for inhibitory modulation of target neuron excitability playing key roles in experience-dependent plasticity. One reason for our limited knowledge about plasticity at inhibitory synapses is that in most circuits, neurons receive convergent inputs from disparate sources. This problem can be overcome by investigating inhibitory circuits in a system with well-defined inhibitory nuclei and projections, each with a known computational function. Compared to other sensory systems, the auditory system has evolved a large number of subthalamic nuclei each devoted to processing distinct features of sound stimuli. This information once extracted is then re-assembled to form the percept the acoustic world around us. The well-understood function of many of these auditory nuclei has enhanced our understanding of inhibition's role in shaping their responses from easily distinguished inhibitory inputs. In particular, neurons devoted to processing the location of sound sources receive a complement of discrete inputs for which in vivo activity and function are well understood. Investigation of these areas has led to significant advances in understanding the development, physiology, and mechanistic underpinnings of inhibition that apply broadly to neuroscience. In this series of papers, we provide an authoritative resource for those interested in exploring the variety of inhibitory circuits and their function in auditory processing. We present original research and focused reviews touching on development, plasticity, anatomy, and

evolution of inhibitory circuitry. We hope our readers will find these papers valuable and inspirational to their own research endeavors.

Investigations on the Mechanism of Action and Inhibition of Monoamine Oxidase

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L'inhibition de l'action

Over the past forty years much work has assessed how attention modulates perception, but relatively little work has evaluated the role of attention in action. This is despite the fact that recent research indicates that the relation between attention and action is a crucial factor in human performance. Attention in Action provides state-of-the-art discussion of the role of attention in action and of action in constraining attention. The research takes an interdisciplinary approach covering experimental studies of attention and action, neuropsychological studies of patients with impaired action and attention, single cell studies of cross-modal links in attention and action, and brain imaging studies on the underlying neural circuitry. Contributions from prominent international researchers both review the field and present new evidence, making this book an invaluable resource for researchers and therapists alike.

On the Nature of Inhibition, and the Action of Drugs Upon it
Frontiers Media SA

Being able to suppress a pending action is a fundamental ability for surviving in an unpredictable World. Sudden events, such as the appearance of a physical obstacle, might require a quick change of the planned motor strategy. The first step toward this goal is to suppress the pre-programmed actions. Understanding the functional characteristics and the neural underpinnings of inhibition is a primary aim, both for the treatment of such diseases as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, where the decision-making abilities are severely impaired, and for the development of efficient brain-machine interfaces. Despite an incredible amount of work, witnessed by tens of articles published on Medline, both the localizations of the neural substrates of voluntary inhibition and their specific contributions to this executive function are still controversial. However, the ability of vetoing pending actions is likely to be at the basis of self control and of mental simulation of voluntary actions. In other words the veto power is a cornerstone of our will. As such the neural code underling volitional inhibition should be taken into account to feed appropriate signals into artificial devices to mimic voluntary movements. The aim of the present Research Topic is twofold. On the one hand it will show the most innovative aspects of the current researches on the neural substrates and functional mechanisms of volitional inhibition. On the other hand it will deal with the possible applications of the acquired knowledge for building up interfaces that could collect and decode incoming neural signals in order to move artificial limbs and/or to interact with personal computers.

Inhibition de l'action antibacterienne de la penicilline chez des staphylocoques cultivés en présence d'orange d'acridine

Psychology Press
L'inhibition est une des plus importantes découvertes de l'évolution. Elle est présente, avec sa compagne la désinhibition, à tous les niveaux du vivant - moléculaire, cellulaire, social, culturel. Sans l'inhibition, nous ne pourrions pas agir, choisir, décider, apprendre, mémoriser ni oublier pour laisser la place à des mémoires nouvelles. Sans les multiples formes d'inhibition que notre cerveau utilise, nous ne pourrions pas être empathiques, tolérants, innovants ou créateurs. La méditation

est impossible sans l'inhibition. Les perturbations du délicat équilibre entre excitation et inhibition sont à l'origine de maladies comme le Parkinson, l'épilepsie, les troubles de l'attention, l'impulsivité, etc. Mais l'inhibition a une autre face. Elle assure, par les lois et les règles morales, la paix sociale et la liberté. Cependant, le cerveau et les pratiques de l'homme ont perverti cette ressource merveilleuse par le mensonge, le déni, l'oppression, la censure, la dictature, les excès de normes et d'interdits, la culture de la haine. Ils étouffent nos capacités à comprendre les émotions d'autrui et alimentent la barbarie. Cet ouvrage d'un physiologiste suit les péripéties et les multiplications des fonctions inhibitrices, depuis la molécule jusqu'à la société et aux droits de l'homme. Il offre, dans le format d'un « atelier » d'idées et de découvertes scientifiques récentes, une nouvelle grille de lecture aux sciences biologiques et aux sciences humaines et sociales. Alain Berthoz, neurophysiologiste, est professeur honoraire au Collège de France et membre de l'Académie des sciences. Il est l'auteur de nombreux ouvrages, dont *Le Sens du mouvement*, *La Décision*, *La Simplexité* et *La Vicariance*, qui ont été de grands succès. *Actions nerveuses d'arrêt ou d'inhibition* Frontiers E-books

A series of studies with complex Go/No-Go tasks systematically examined the influence of tasks that require different combinations of Go and No-Go responses. Specifically, this thesis investigated how commission and omission errors are influenced by the actual distribution of the responses required during the trials (bottom-up factor) and a response mapping rule provided in the beginning (top-down factor). Results indicated that the Go-trial proportion and the Go-mapping rule moderate action (Go responses) and action inhibition (No-Go response) in different ways. Experiment 1 found that a high-Go-trial proportion that coincided with a high-Go-mapping rule produced significantly higher commission-error rates, lower omission-error rates, and shorter hit RTs than a low Go-trial proportion that coincided with a low Go-mapping rule. Experiments 2 and 3 differentiated the effect of the Go-trial proportion from the effect of the Go-mapping rule. These two experiments revealed that a higher Go-trial proportion increased commission-error rates but decreased

omission-error rates, whereas a higher Go-mapping rule increased both commission-error rates and omission-error rates. Implications for designing effective behavioral programs are discussed.

Inhibition of the Action of Certain Steroid Hormones by a Derivative of Symmetrical Triazine Univ of California Press

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