Gamma Waves and Cognitive Disorders Alan Grant

Agenda

- 1. What are gamma waves?
- 2. What do gamma waves signify?
- 3. Research methods.
- 4. Link to cognitive disorders.
- 5. Conclusions and Future.
- 6. Questions and answers.

What are Gamma Waves?

- Brainwaves are patterns of neural activity
 - Spike trains, local field potential oscillations, etc
- Different types of waves
 - Delta (1 4hz)
 - Theta (5 8hz)
 - Alpha (9 12hz)
 - Beta (13 29hz)
 - Slow Gamma (30 70hz)
 - Fast Gamma (71 125hz)
 - Sharp wave ripples (SWR) (126 250hz)

What do Gamma Waves Signify?

- Often associated with SWR
- Linked to memory activities
 - Slow gamma waves
 - Associative memory
 - Memory Retrieval
 - Fast gamma waves
 - New memory encoding
 - Object place pairings
 - Navigation

Research Methods

- Animal models
 - Mostly rodent models
 - Apolipoprotein E (APOE) mouse model
 - Collect data through memory based experiments
- Use the data to build computational models
 - Use models to develop possible treatment methods

Alzheimer's Disease

- Neurodegenerative Disease

 Amyloid-β deposits
 Neurofibrillary tangles

 Affects memory subsections

 Hippocampus
 - Entorhinal cortex





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Alzheimer's Disease

- Current hypothesis
 - Memories can be encoded but not retrieved.
 - \circ Rodent models support this.
 - Decreased frequency, amplitude, SWR.
- Information used in computational models
 - Find methods to decrease slow gamma disruptions.
 - Eliminate APOE4 in GABAergic interneurons.
 - Methods resulted in improvements in rodent memory.



Conclusions and Future

- Gamma disruptions and cognitive disorders seem to be related.
- Are gamma disruptions the cause or are they a byproduct of cellular disturbances?
- More research being done with deep brain stimulation?

Questions?