

# Virtual reality helps researchers track how brain responds to surroundings

November 15 2010

---

New tools inspired by video games are revealing how the brain senses and responds to its surroundings, finds new human and animal research. Taking advantage of state-of-the-art technologies to track and mimic real-life environments, these studies show with new detail how the brain navigates, identifies, and remembers a setting. In additional human research, scientists apply these same technological advances to help people who have experienced strokes regain skills.

The results were presented at Neuroscience 2010, the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience and the world's largest source of emerging news on brain science and health.

Today's new findings show that:

- Activity in rats' memory-related [brain areas](#) varies with how quickly they move to explore their environments. An optogenetics study suggests that the speed with which an animal — or a person — moves in a setting could alter memories of that setting (Loren Frank, PhD, abstract 100.8, see attached summary).
- Older rats appear unable to distinguish similar objects — behavior comparable to that of elderly people, who often have memory and perception troubles. Researchers suggest the rats' actions may be similar to those of young rats with damage in

specific brain regions (Sara Burke, PhD, abstract 204.5, see attached summary).

- Repeated exercise in a virtual environment helps stroke patients improve arm and hand function, according to a new human study of an interactive video game-based therapy (Sergei Adamovich, PhD, abstract 84.12, see attached summary).

Other research findings being discussed at the meeting show:

- Studying mice walking in a [virtual reality](#) environment enabled researchers to capture brain activity patterns with single nerve cell resolution, more than 100 times more precise than common imaging techniques. The new method allows for new types of experiments on the "place cells" that create the brain's representation of location and space (David Tank, PhD, see attached speaker's summary).

"Our brains continuously change as we experience the world," said Veronique Bohbot, PhD, of the Douglas Mental Health University Institute and McGill University, the press conference moderator and an expert in auditory and visual spatial memory, virtual reality, and [brain](#) plasticity. "New technologies and research methods now allow researchers to study that change, investigating individual differences in the way people use spatial [memory](#), navigation, and motor function, as well as implications for the use of navigation devices such as GPS. Many potential real-life therapies inspired by video games are already emerging from the virtual world."

**More information:** PDF: [www.sfn.org/am2010/press/OmniP...s/data/press/004.pdf](http://www.sfn.org/am2010/press/OmniP...s/data/press/004.pdf)

Provided by Society for Neuroscience

Citation: Virtual reality helps researchers track how brain responds to surroundings (2010, November 15) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2010-11-virtual-reality-track-brain.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.