Multisensory integration, Social Cognition, Social deficit

Keywords:
Multiple processing.
social interactions are based on multisensory integration with sensory integration offers basis for social cognition. In other words, Therefore, it is possible to explain that multisenory phenomena in human adaptation to functional approaches. In addition, comparison between normal subjects to patients who have deficit in multisensory perception showed supporting evidences for this hypothesis.

Results: Multisensory integrations not only help simple perception but also individuals’ cognitive level. These investigated combinations of auditory and visual stimuli have powerful relationship with each other. Since social cues are the key signals to individual’s interaction, these aspects of multisensory integration can affect from simple stimuli perception to social cognition level. Moreover, patients who have deficit on perceptual integration showed severe dysfunction in social cognition.

Conclusions: Therefore, it is possible to explain that multisensory integration offers basis for social cognition. In other words, social interactions are based on multisensory integration with multiple processing.

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Abstract

Many epidemiological studies suggest that being overweight is associated with an elevated risk of psychiatric disorders and suicidal tendency. However, findings vary across studies, and some studies suggest contradicting results. We investigated the relationship between being overweight and a range of psychiatric disorders and suicidality in the Korean general population.

A multistage, cluster sampling design was adopted, and 6,022 participants aged 18–74 years completed face-to-face interviews (response rate, 78.7%). All the respondents completed an interview, including assessment of psychiatric disorders (using the Korean version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview 2.1), suicidality (using the modified Suicide Prevention Multisite Intervention Study on Suicidal Behaviors), and height and weight (by self-report).

Being overweight (defined as a body mass index of ≥ 25 kg/m²) was associated with increased in lifetime prevalence of depressive disorders (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 1.38; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.07–1.77), suicidal ideas (AOR, 1.42; 95% CI, 1.20–1.68), and suicidal plans (AOR, 1.44; 95% CI, 1.02–2.03), controlling for age, sex, educational attainment, marital status, and employment status. A subgroup analysis revealed that being overweight was associated with depressive disorders only in women aged 18–44 years (AOR, 1.75; 95% CI, 1.53–2.82) and with suicidal ideas (AOR, 2.08; 95% CI, 1.53–2.82) and suicide plans (AOR, 2.59; 95% CI, 1.25–5.37) only in men aged 18–44 years. Being overweight was associated with increased odds of nicotine use disorders in women aged 18–44 years (AOR, 2.35; 95% CI, 1.02–5.43), but with decreased odds in men aged 45–74 years (AOR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.43–0.94).

Being overweight was associated with an increased odds of depressive disorders, suicidal ideas, and suicidal tendency. Sociodemographic factors such as sex and age influenced the association between overweight and psychiatric disorders and suicidality.

Benefits of traditional styles of Japanese diet for mental health

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Abstract

Although Japanese diet is believed to be balanced and healthy diet, the benefits have been poorly investigated. Especially, its effect on mental health has not been reported. Previous nutritional research results showed the relationship between high fat diet and brain function, glycemic index affected to brain function and so on. Thus, it is assumed that dietary patterns relate physical and mental health. In the present study, we investigated dietary patterns in Japanese population as well as physical and mental health by epidemiological survey to demonstrate the benefit of Japanese diet for health.

Questionnaires to assess dietary habits, quality of life, sleep quality, impulsivity and degree of depression severity were distributed to randomly-selected 550 adults. Participants with diagnosis of any diseases were excluded. Finally, 280 participants were selected for statistical analysis. Scores for each questionnaire were computed, and linear trend was tested by the Jonckheere-Terpstra test to assess associations of health indexes and food intake. In order to assess indirect effect, path