G8-0010: Leveraging socioemotional processing to induce improvements in older adults' memory

Description

Relatively little research has examined optimal states for learning and memory in older adults. Although deep elaborative processing supports enhanced memory in young adults, older adults perform better when they can instead rely on tasks mediated by medial prefrontal regions, such as socioemotional tasks. The current study revealed that having older adults engage in these tasks prior to encoding or retrieval can improve memory compared to controls. These findings demonstrate that it is possible to prime optimal memory states in older adults prior to learning or retrieval, perhaps allowing them to continue using this circuitry for neutral memory tasks.

Speakers

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Tags

- poster session