

emerge as a function of the level of adaptation to the environment. In fact, embodiment refers to thoughts, emotions and behaviors based on sensory experiences and bodily positions, while the enactment is a way of conceiving cognition that focuses on the way in which human organisms and minds organize themselves in interaction with the environment.

**Conclusions:** Cognition is the result of a level of adaptation to the environment determined by physiological parameters that confer possibilities of action depending on previous interactions with the environment. The regulation of epigenetic marks which are technically quantifiable is now recognized as the fundamental mechanism involved in the brain's ability to create, dismantle or reorganize neural networks throughout life depending on various experiences including environmental ones.

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## EPV0646

### Revisiting Panksepp: a review of his contributions to neuropsychanalysis

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**Introduction:** Panksepp paved the way for neuropsychanalysts to better delineate the differences between emotions, feelings, and affect, and their evolutionary purposes. Affect pertains to an individual's capacity to engage in emotional responses to stimuli, events, memories, and thoughts, while feelings denote the conscious perceptions of emotions, which are primarily social in nature.

Feelings are personal and biographical, while affect remains largely impersonal. Panksepp's theory of basic affective systems in mammals, dividing emotions into positive and negative categories, is another major contribution to neuropsychanalysis. Three primary emotions -joy, fear, and disgust- have been identified in humans, which are associated with specific peptides and monoamines (e.g., dopamine and endorphins for joy, norepinephrine and CRH for fear, serotonin and substance P for disgust). These basic emotions are thought to have evolved to address basic life tasks in a phylogenetic and ontogenetic primary stage.

**Objectives:** This study aims to provide an overview of Jaak Panksepp's theories and assertions on the journal *Neuropsychanalysis*.

**Methods:** The authors employed a neuropsychanalytic approach to analyse articles published in the *Neuropsychanalysis* journal between 2015-2023.

**Results:** Emotions primarily function to maintain homeostasis and protect the organism, as in fight or flight responses. In social animals, emotions can sometimes be recognized among individuals of the same and different species. The neurobiological basis of emotional transfer and empathy-like behaviors shed light on cross-species emotion transfer.

**Conclusions:** The facial feedback hypothesis and the interoceptive inference theory are also discussed as examples of theories for the recognition of emotions as well as the neural mechanisms involved in emotion perception and recognition.

Jaak Panksepp's valuable insights shed light on the mysteries of human affect, and lay the foundation for future work in the field.

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## EPV0647

### The role of cerebral-cognitive reserve in the birth of a child with Alzheimer's in late-life individuals

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**Introduction:** The modern understanding of AD allows us to consider it through the constructs of "vulnerability" and "stability" of the brain in relation to the pathological effects of neurodegeneration. To describe the resistance of the brain to a developing lesion due to a pathological process, the concept of "reserve" is proposed.

**Objectives:** A systematic review of scientific studies was conducted.

**Methods:** The review includes an analysis of full-text literature sources.

**Results:** Resilience models based on reserves are described, which can be broadly divided into cerebral and cognitive reserve models. The quality of the brain substrate underlies the cerebral reserve. Its role and power are determined by the ratio of healthy/affected neurons, the integrity of synaptic connections, and the size of the brain/ It seems to us that the conditions that promote or hinder the functioning of the brain should also be taken into account when characterizing the cerebral reserve. Cognitive reserve is determined by the phenomena of mental processes and functions. It includes the individual's involvement of the individual in various cognitively stimulating activities throughout life. Cognitive reserve plays a decisive role when it comes to determining the effectiveness of the activation of additional areas or the implementation compensatory strategies, behaving more flexibly and dynamically than the passive threshold. Brain and cognitive reserve models cannot be considered mutually exclusive. They reflect different categorical levels: substrate and functional. The cerebral reserve system is the morphological basis of the cognitive reserve. In fact, we can talk about a single cerebral-cognitive reserve.

**Conclusions:** The reserve concept states that there are individual differences in the adaptability of the functional processes of the brain that allow some people to cope with age-related and disease-related brain changes better than others. The reserve plays a protective role, postponing clinical manifestations and ensuring that adequate cognitive functioning is maintained. There is a transition from the protective role of the reserve to the compensatory function. Even after anatomical signs of brain damage are observed, the time to clinical conversion can be modulated depending on the volume of the reserve. The protection mechanisms underlying the reserve concept are partially controllable, which allows building strategies for correcting cellular homeostasis, brain functions, behavioral and cognitive patterns. Understanding the mechanisms of aging and the determinants of life expectancy will help reduce age-related morbidity and promote healthy aging.

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