

Research on aging change of cognitive function --Examination centering on inhibitory function--

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In this research, aging change and activation of cognitive function was examined using Stroop, SRC, MMSE and FAB tasks in five experiments. Below, five experimental findings are introduced to each.

In experiment 1, three points became clear that the decline of inhibitory function was observed in the Stroop task, the decline of inhibitory function in the SRC task, and the different effect was observed between identity- and location-based functions.

In experiment 2, three points became clear that inhibitory function, intelligent function, and frontal lobe function of elderly patients with dementia were lower than with healthy elderly adults, the different result was observed between healthy elderly groups and dementia group about identity- and location-based functions, and the decline of inhibitory function had been related with intelligent function and frontal lobe function.

In experiment 3, inhibitory, intelligent and frontal lobe functions of dementia were tested, in order to examine whether Calculation and Reading tasks could improve or maintain them. Four points became clear that the inhibitory function had been improved, the frontal lobe function had been improved, the intelligent function had been maintained, and the improvement of inhibitory function had been related with frontal lobe function and intelligent function.

In experiment 4—5, two points became clear that the aging difference was seen between younger elderly and the older elderly adults in the aging, and the effect of the inhibition of return function was seen in those with dementias.

These results were discussed from the point of the decline of inhibitory function, intelligent function and frontal lobe function, and the effect of the inhibition of return, and activation of inhibitory function, intelligent function, and frontal lobe function.