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A neuropsychological look at spatial memory**Huseyin Akturk**

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The definition of memory is made in Cangöz's (2005) article as retrieving and retaining information about past experiences. People use this information to maintain daily activities and make plans (Graf and Uttl, 2001). Spatial abilities take an important place in carrying on these daily activities successfully. It is concerned with navigating, finding way, understanding complexity of an environment, remembering actual locations of objects and so on (Allen, 2004, chap.7). Experimental setups using brain imaging techniques like PET indicated the most significant brain regions that play a key role in spatial abilities (Sherry et al., 1992; Tommasi and Laeng, 2012). Lesions within the brain areas that are important for spatial memory (e.g., the hippocampus) make way for deficits in spatial abilities (Burgess et al., 2002; Moscovitch et al., 2006). Neuropsychology and cognitive neuroscience need to have much more evidences than now they have through scientific researches to improve technologies using information about spatial abilities.

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