

Challenge (for Parkinson's disease patient only), MRI Scan and Neuropsychological Assessment. Comprehensive neuropsychological assessment is performed in all patients being considered for DBS surgery to screen dementia or treatment-resistant major psychiatric illness. The final neuropsychological report is taken into account during patient and brain target selection. Test results also provide a baseline assessment for comparison if changes in mood or cognition occurred after DBS surgery. Neuropsychological assessment is routinely performed prior to and at least one-year after surgery. Generally we perform 6 and/or 12 month follow ups, although they can be carried out more frequently if required. Although the neuropsychological assessment provides inevitable tools in process of clarifying (contra)indication for surgical treatment of Parkinson's disease profound differences in the methods between different movement disorder centers can be found. For example, while some centers apply exhaustive neuropsychological battery of tests very frequently, others are more inclined towards rapid screen-like assessment. The aim of our presentation is to discuss the differences of methods used in United Kingdom and Slovenia, possible advantages/disadvantages and further to explore what else needs to be done in order to optimize Neuropsychological approach for DBS surgery (pre-operative and post-operative care and assessment plan).

Ustna predstavitev / Oral presentation

Razvoj ekspertnih timov

Nina Ivančič in Eva Boštjančič

V longitudinalni raziskavi smo skušali ugotoviti, kakšen vpliv ima razvoj ekspertnih timov v delovni organizaciji na delovanje tima. Sodelovalo je 29 zaposlenih iz šestih timov, ki delujejo v veliki slovenski organizaciji iz informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti. Intervencija je potekala v štirih srečanjih po eno uro, štiri zaporedne tedne, pri čemer je po mesecu dni sledilo reflektivno srečanje. Podatke smo merili v treh različnih časovnih točkah – pred, takoj po in šest mesecev po intervenciji. Predpostavili smo, da bo intervencija pozitivno vplivala na kvaliteto ter uspešnost in učinkovitost tima ter da se slednje s časom ne bo spremenilo. Predvideli smo, da bo stres pri zaposlenih po intervenciji nižji v primerjavi s prvim merjenjem ter da psihosocialni dejavniki stresa napovedujejo delovanje tima. Prav tako smo predvideli upad absentizma. Hipoteze smo deloma potrdili. Po intervenciji se je kvaliteta timskega dela izboljšala, ne pa tudi uspešnost in učinkovitost tima. Glede dolgotrajnosti učinkov intervencije ne moremo oblikovati trdnih zaključkov, kaže pa se trend rahlega upada v ocenah udeležencev raziskave. Intervencija ni pomembno vplivala na raven občutenega stresa in na raven absentizma. Regresijska analiza je pokazala, da psihosocialni dejavniki stresa negativno vplivajo na kvaliteto timskega dela, ta pa ima pomemben pozitiven vpliv na uspešnost in učinkovitost tima. V razpravi smo preučili implikacije, ki jih imajo te ugotovitve v kontekstu dosedanjih in nadaljnjih raziskav.

Ustna predstavitev / Oral presentation

The role of value-normalization in preference instability

Urša Bernardič in Maël Lebreton

Values, which quantify the expected rewards associated with any choice or action, are the theoretical determinants of choices and preferences. Therefore, understanding how the brain computes value is a basic question to researchers at the intersection of neuroscience, psychology, and economics. A major challenge in decision theory is to account for the instability of preferences across time and context. Recent developments suggest that a normalization mechanism exist for value, which resembles spatial and temporal normalization identified in sensory signals. Normalization entails neural systems adapting to background levels of stimulation to maximize coding efficiency. In value-based-decision-making, such adaptation in the brain valuation system involves context-dependency of values, hence preference instability. So far, normalization has mainly been studied within the context of multi-option choices, focusing on the effect of concomitantly available choice options on value maximization. However, it is unknown whether or not this normalization can occur also for options presented sequentially, as opposite to simultaneously. The aim of our research is to test if temporal normalization can affect the sequential valuation of single items as commonly used in neuro-economics paradigms. Moreover, we investigated properties of temporal value-normalization, such as whether value-normalization is domain specific or generic. This property of valuation mechanisms is fundamental in theoretical decision-making and is a cornerstone of recent developments in neuro-economics.

Ustna predstavitev / Oral presentation

Pozitivne intervencije - kaj in kako?

Valentina Čufar in Nastasija Mahne

Pozitivne intervencije naj bi imele učinke na povečanje sreče, zadovoljstva z življenjem in podobno. To smo preverjali v dveh študijah - eni na študentih in eni na zaposlenih. Izvedeni sta bili v elektronski obliki. Študijo na zaposlenih smo izvedli v krajši obliki, in sicer s samo štirimi intervencijami v razponu osmih dni. Študijo s študenti pa smo izvajali v dolžini štirih tednov, in sicer dvakrat na teden. Obe sta vključevali osredotočanje na hvaležnost. Intervencije na zaposlenih so vključevale tudi dejanja iz prijaznosti (npr. pošiljanje mailov sodelavcem) in razmišljanje o najboljšem možnem sebi, medtem ko so se intervencije na študentih osredotočale na podoživljanje pozitivne izkušnje iz preteklosti. V obeh raziskavah se kaže trend izboljšanja, vendar smo statistično pomembne podatke dobili le za nekatere pozitivne koncepte in samo v raziskavi izvedeni na študentih. Predvidevamo, da je vzrokov več. Raziskavi sta bile izvedeni na manjšem