# 独立行政法人国立精神・神経医療研究センター

# 国際セミナー

日時：平成 24 年 12 月 13 日（木）17：30～18：30

場所：研究所本館　第一＆第二会議室

演者：　Joseph McCleery, Ph.D

演題：自閉症スペクトラム障害における顔認知とその神経科学的基盤

内容紹介：

Dr. Joseph McCleery majors in developmental psychology and developmental neuroscience. He got Ph.D. at University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and moved to Harvard Medical School as a postdoctoral research fellow. His research interest is social cognition and its neural basis in children with autism spectrum disorder. He has presented a lot of research articles on face and object perception and mirror neuron system (observed and executed action) in persons with autism spectrum disorders and infants at risk for autism, using ERP and EEG measures. His researches are extending to theory　of mind, semantic integration, social referencing, speech production and hemispheric asymmetry. Since his mentor is Dr. Laura Schreibman (Distinguished Professor at UCSD) who is a founder of Pivotal Response Teaching (PRT: an evidence-based early intervention program), he is much interested in the effects of early intervention for infants at risk for autism and the mechanisms of behavioral and brain plasticity. He is now a visiting lecturer at Keio University supported by JSPS Invitation Fellowship Programs for Research in Japan. We can find the titles of his research papers at the following URL;
http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/staff/profiles/psychology/mcCleery-joe.aspx

担当・連絡先：知的障害研究部　稲垣真澄

内容紹介：

Autism is a pervasive developmental disorder characterized by impairments in social and communication skills, which onsets by three years of age. Extensive research has documented abnormalities in the neural systems that underlie social information processing (e.g., face processing mechanisms) in older children and adults with autism, which have been proposed to represent key causal mechanisms in the development of the disorder. I will review studies of infants and young children that suggest that face and object processing that suggest that, early in life, autism may better be characterized by core atypicalities in both social and non-social neural processing systems. I will then discuss methods and procedures we have been developing that are aimed at further testing this hypothesis, as well as to identify the underlying developmental and etiological mechanisms of autism.

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