



PADOVA
neuroscience
CENTER

29 MAY 2025 3:00 pm
SALA SEMINARI VIMM
(Via Giuseppe Orus 2, Padova)

PNC SEMINARS

A talk by Aram Megighian
(University of Padova)

THE HISTORY OF VESTIBULAR RESEARCH IN PADOVA BEFORE THE FAMOUS SCHOOL OF PROF M. ARSLAN

Prof M. Arslan is known worldwide for his important scientific and clinical research on the vestibular system. In the 50s and 60s of the 900s he instructed and sent his fellows to the best laboratories and clinics in the world to learn the latest methods for the study of vestibular neurophysiology and pathophysiology, as well as modern methodologies for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the vestibular system.

Faced with a figure of such global importance, it seems almost natural to think that the study of the vestibular system was introduced at the University of Padua by Prof Arslan.

An in-depth retrospective analysis over the centuries of the studies of Paduan anatomists and physiologists, on the other hand, has revealed people, facts (a heated, albeit gentle, scientific dispute) and experimental studies of undoubted value and importance, which will be described in the seminar.

Biography

Aram Megighian is Associate Professor in Physiology at the Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Padova. After his MD degree and residency in Neurology at the University of Padova, he moved to the Department of Biology at the San Diego State University.

Nervous system function is dedicated to translate, generate and process informations in a binary code based on neuronal electrical response: action potential. Therefore, the aim of the research is to understand:

- how neuronal information is transferred from one neuron to the other by synaptic activity;
- how synaptic activity processes and modifies neuronal information transferred from one neuron to the other;
- how synaptic activity could regulate information processing of complex circuits like those involved the higher or elaborated brain functions regulating behavior;
- the evolutive maintained nervous circuits regulating adaptative behaviors sharing similar cognitive processes.