

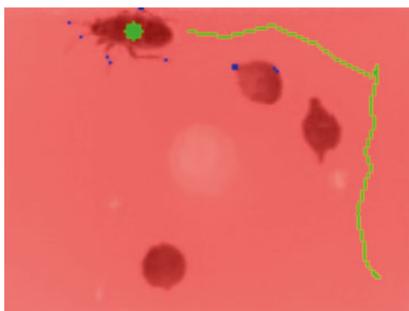
**COME SI REGISTRA
L'ATTIVITA' DEGLI
ANIMALI IN
LABORATORIO?**

**...E COME SI
ANALIZZA?**



Sistemi di videoregistrazione attività comportamentali

Noldus
Information Technology

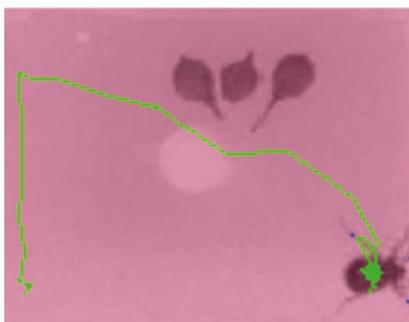


Track Features

	View	Color	Trail
Center point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Green	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Body contour	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown	
Body fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orange	
Noise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blue	

100 Samples

Playback Control



3 marked mice.mpg

A video frame showing three mice in an arena. Each mouse has a different colored dot on its back: green, red, and blue. The arena is a square with a white floor and black walls. The video player interface shows a progress bar and a video time of 0:00:43.960.

Position: _____ Video Time 0:00:43.960

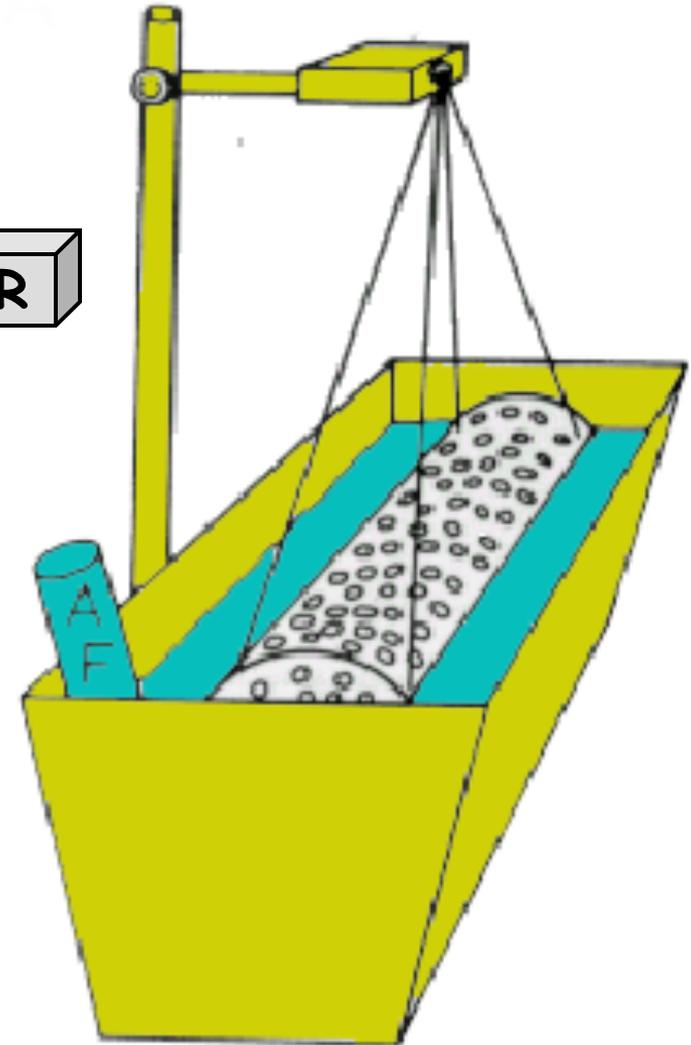
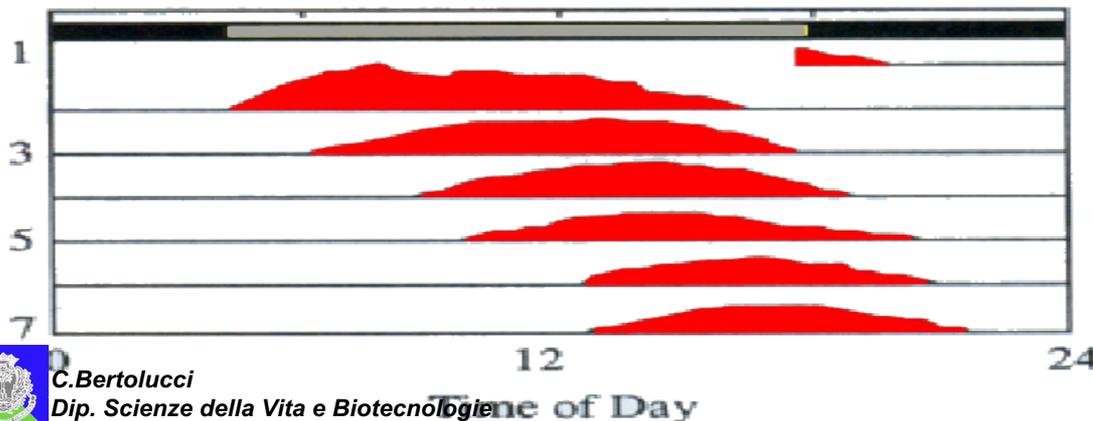
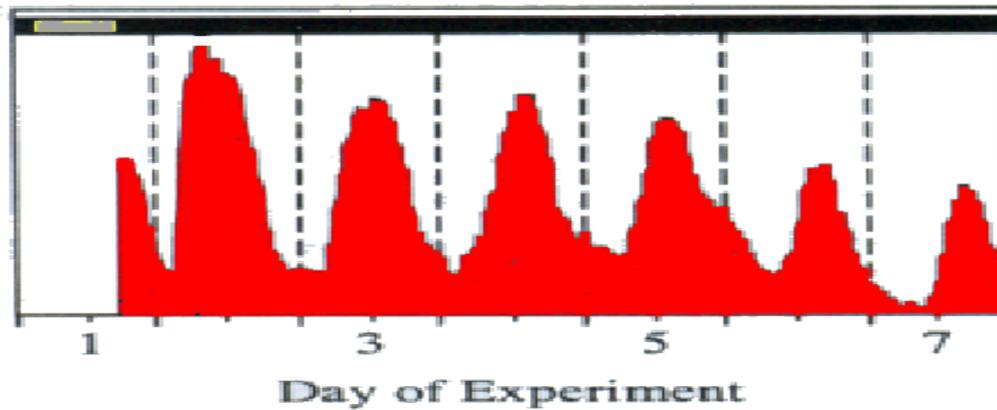
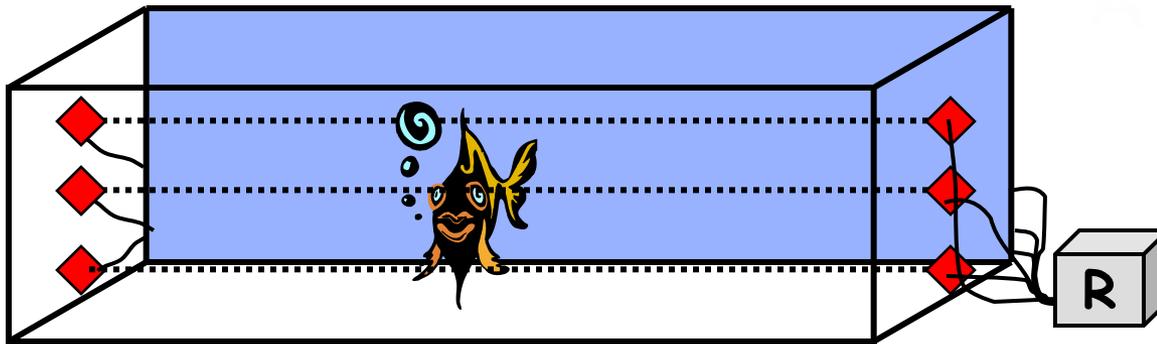
Analysis Results Manual Scoring

	Arena 1		
	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3
Trial start	--:--	--:--	--:--
Acquisition start	--:--	--:--	--:--
Fill color	Green	Red	Blue
Play Behavior			
Pinning	a	b	c
Pouncing	d	e	f
Other	g	h	i
Grooming	o/o	p/p	q/q
Rearing	v/v	w/w	x/x

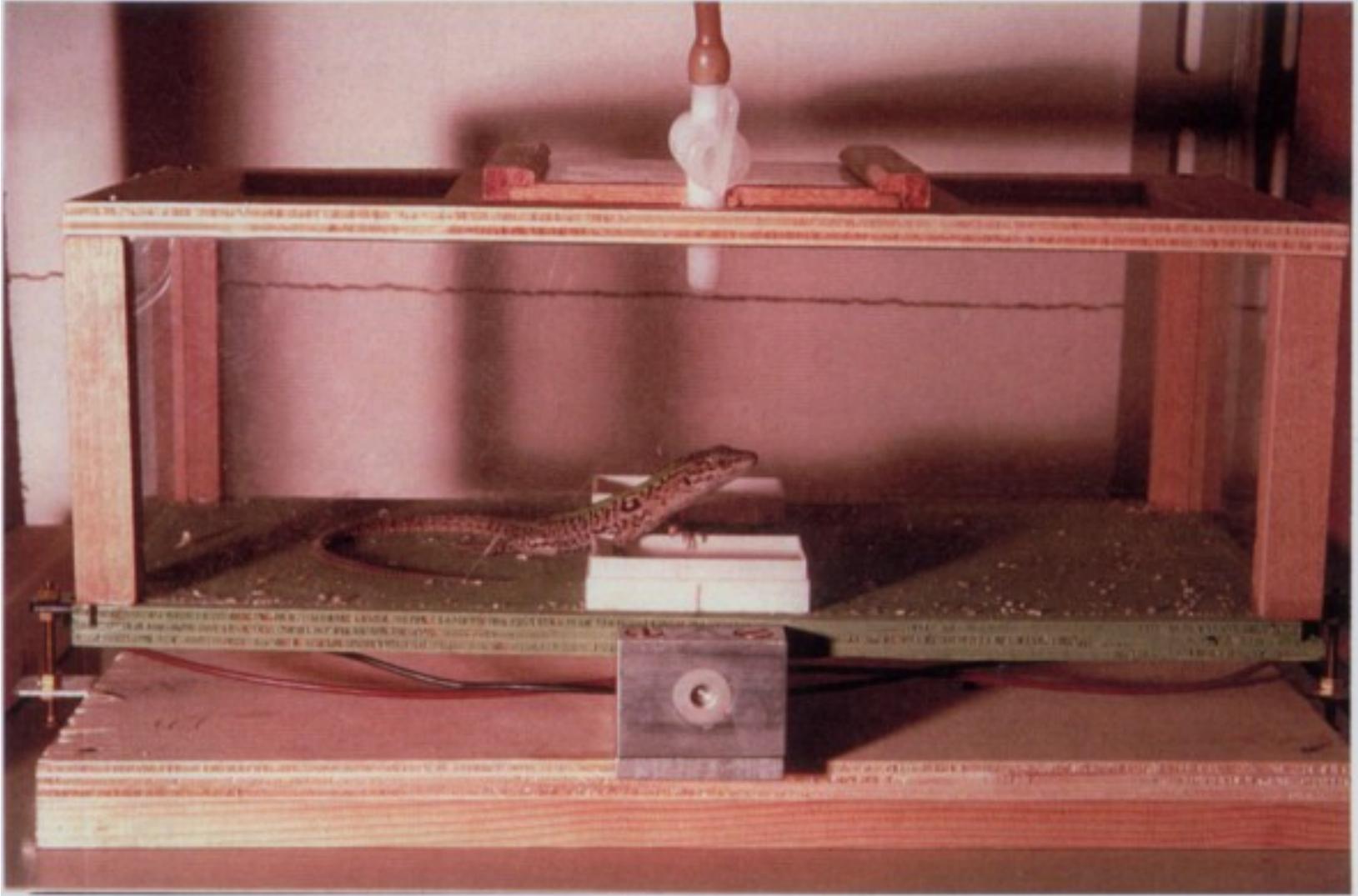
http://www.noldus.com/files/swf/ethovision_tutorial/2013/ethovision_xt_9_tutorial.html



Registrazione dei ritmi circadiani comportamentali nei pesci



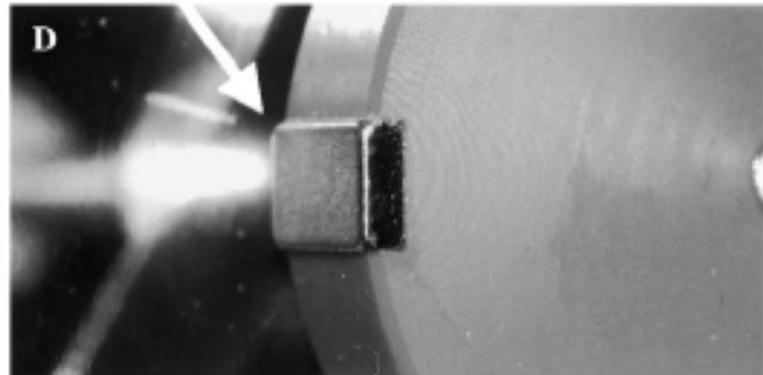
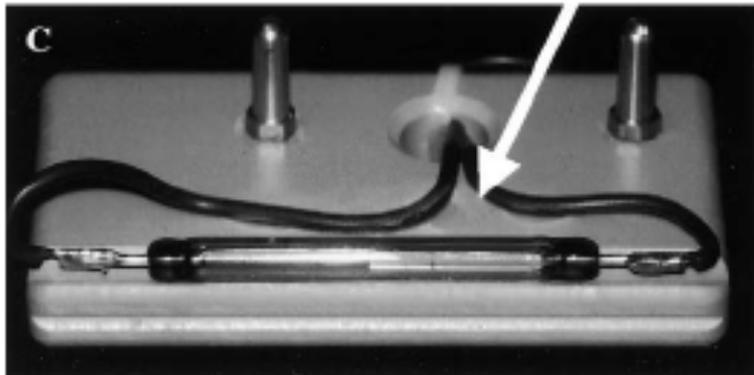
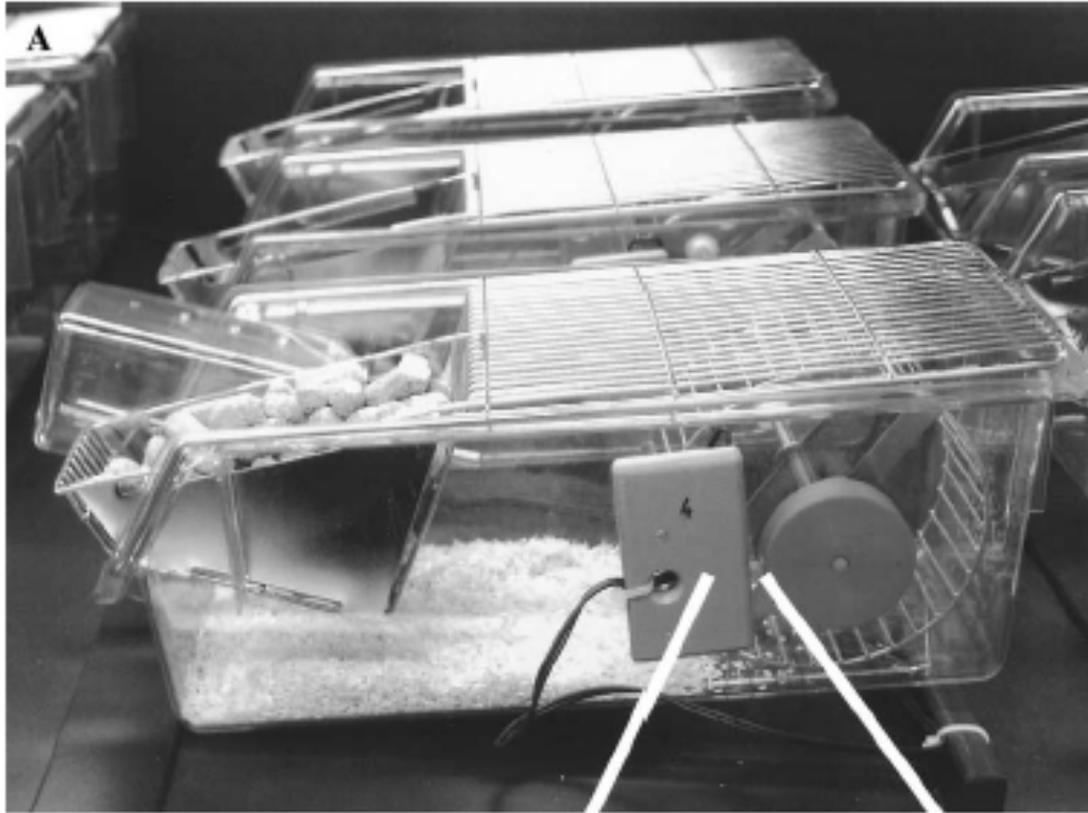
Registrazione dei ritmi comportamentali nei rettili



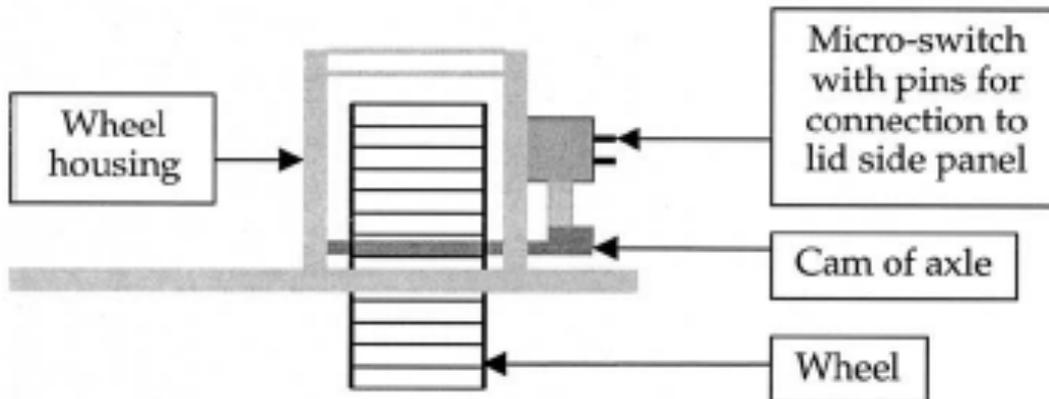
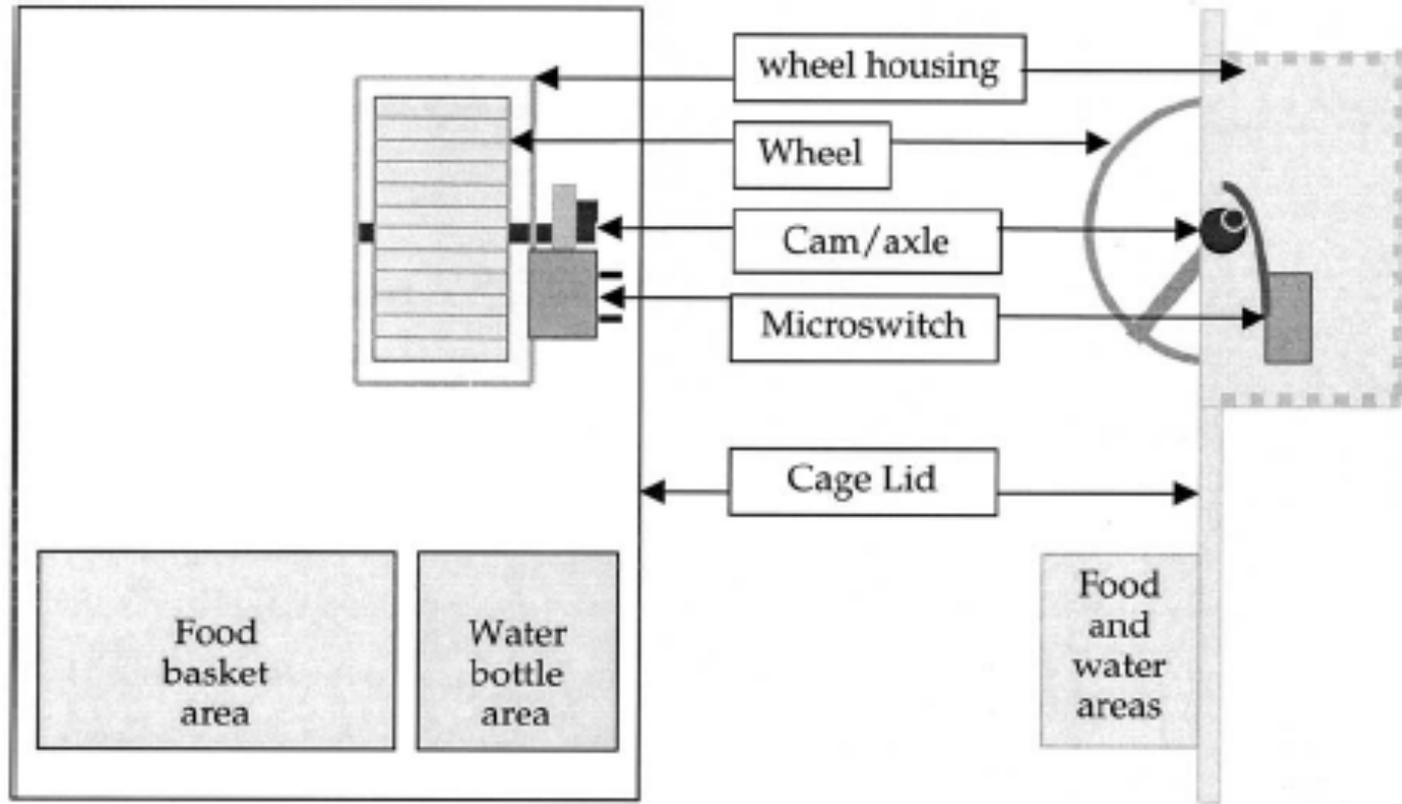
Registrazione dei ritmi comportamentali nei mammiferi



Wheel-running cages con interruttore magnetico



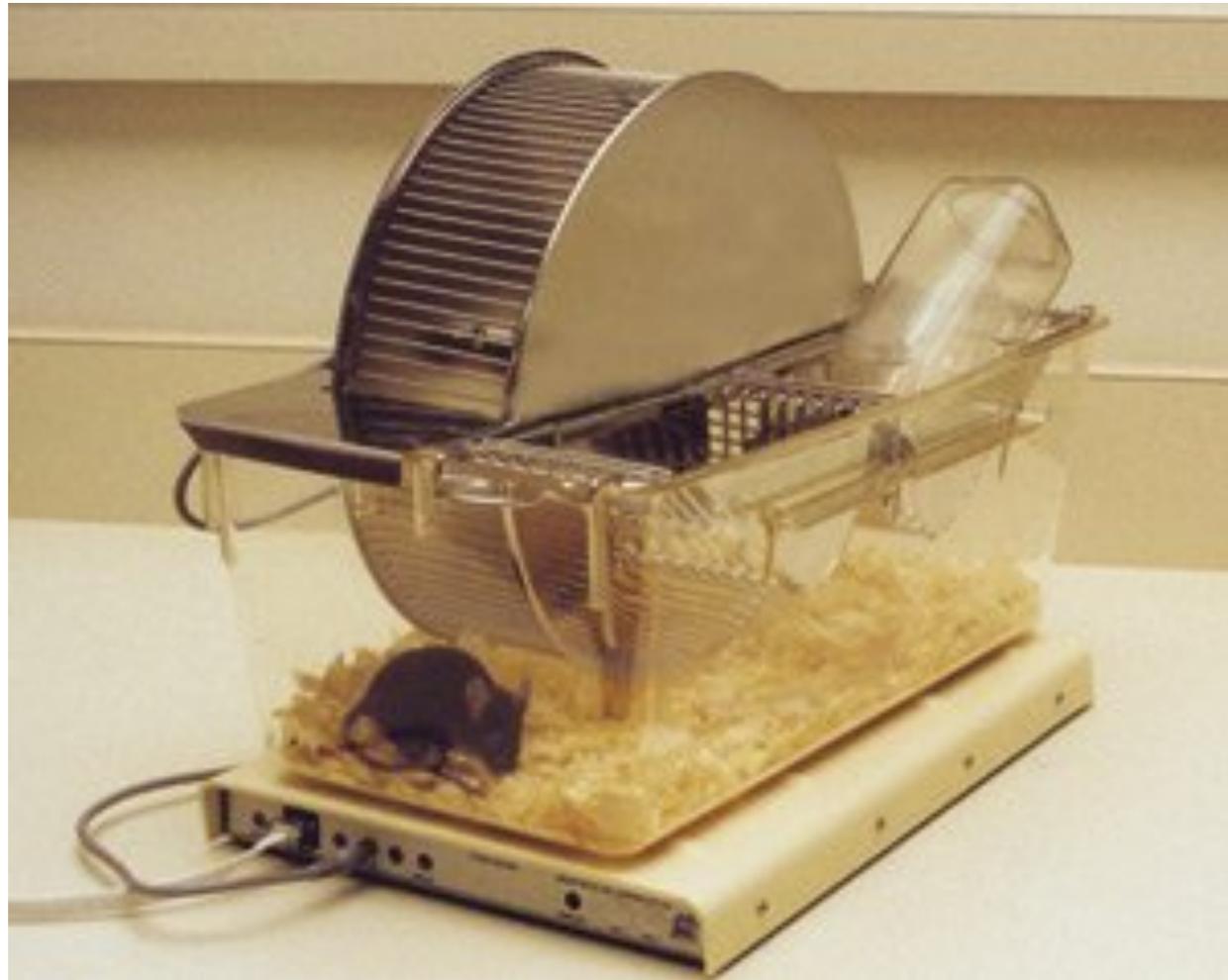
Wheel-running cages con interruttore meccanico



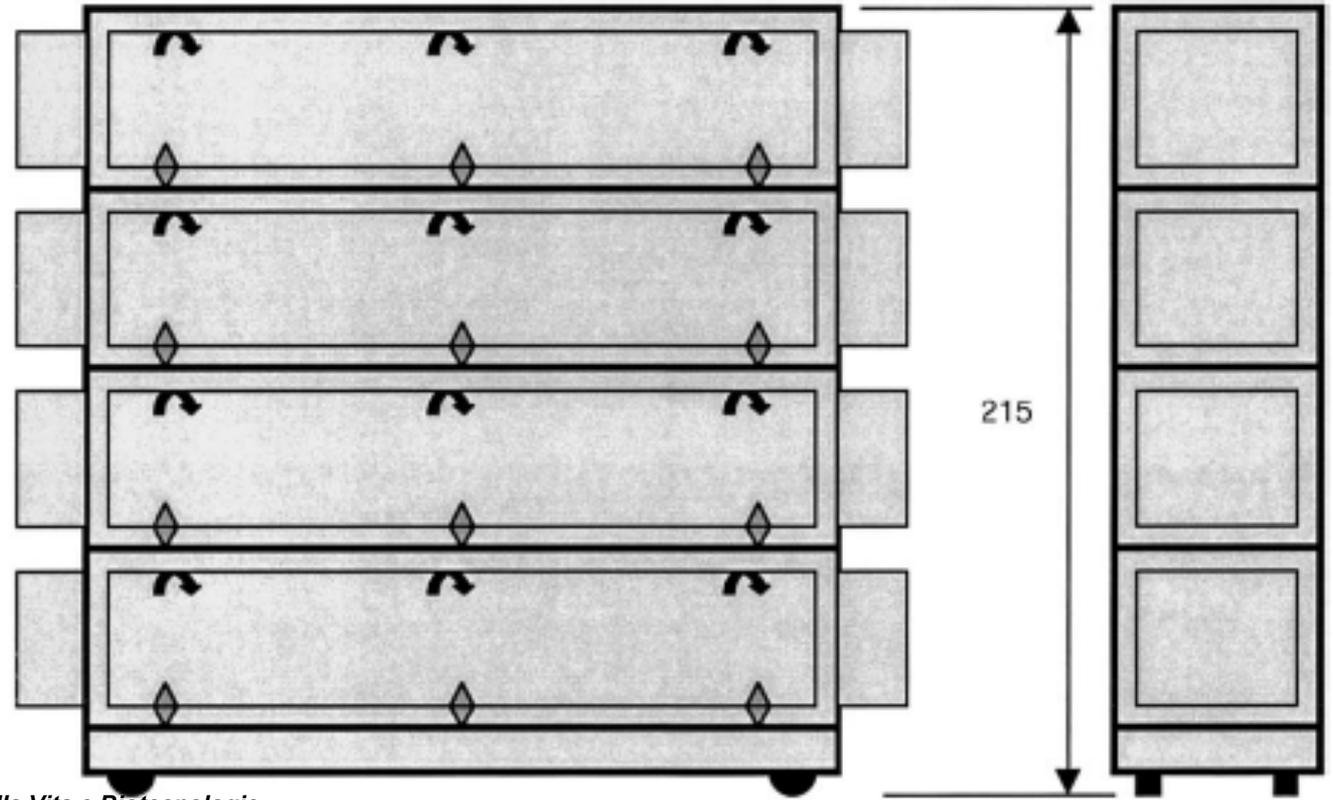
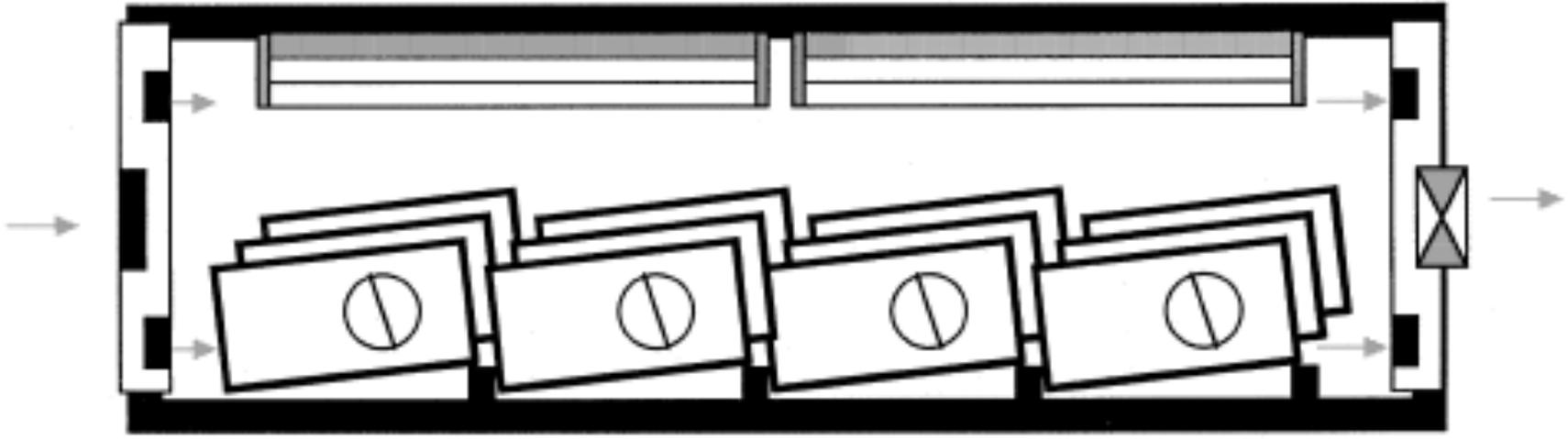
Registrazione dell'attività con radar

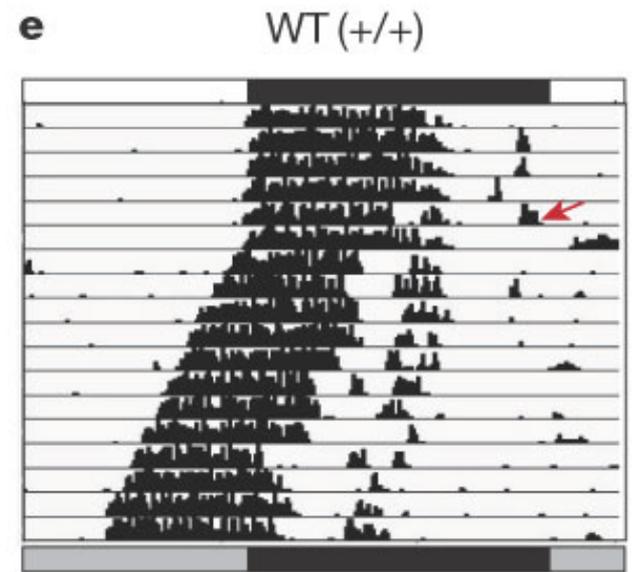
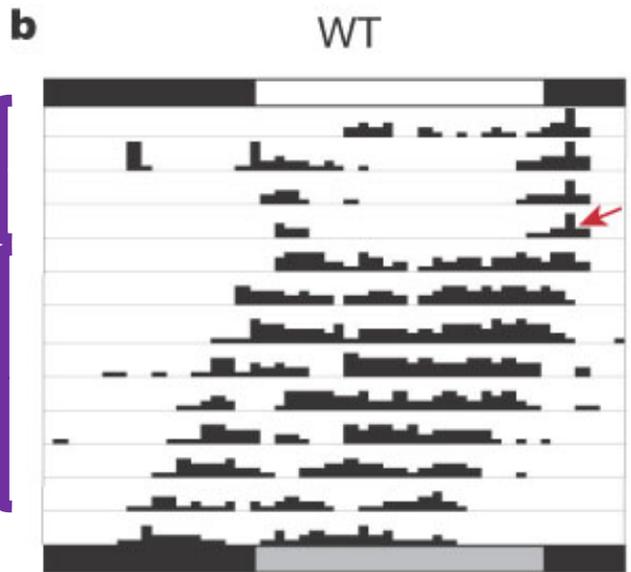


Registrazione dell'attività con radiotrasmittenti



Isolation cabinet

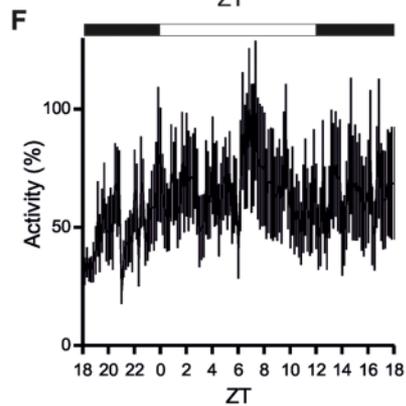
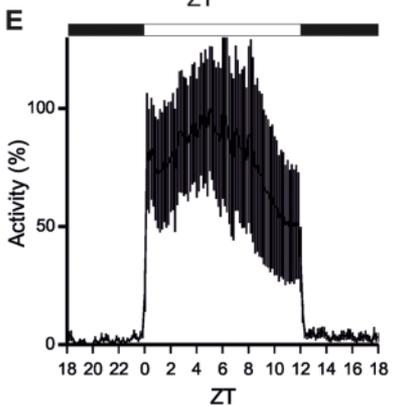
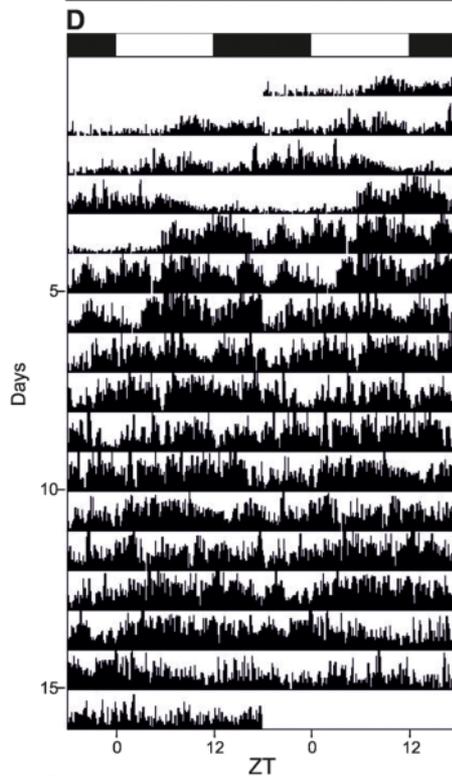
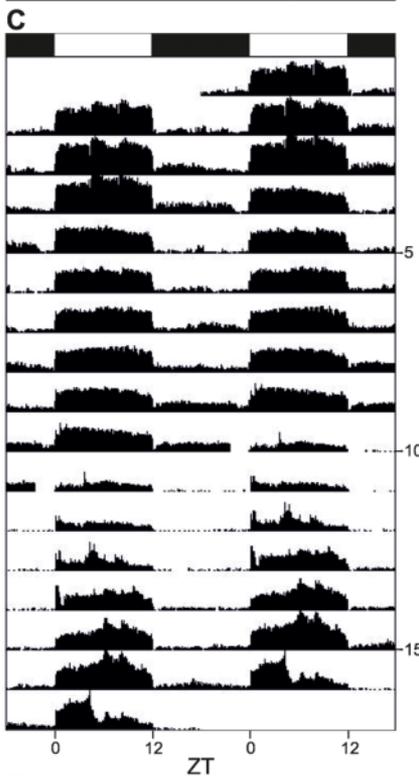




Attività sincronizzata

Periodo spontaneo





Periodo spontaneo

Attività sincronizzata

Sfasamento

Periodo spontaneo



CALCOLO DEI PARAMETRI DEL RITMO



Attogramma

Actual time

06.00

12.00

18.00

Zeitgeber time

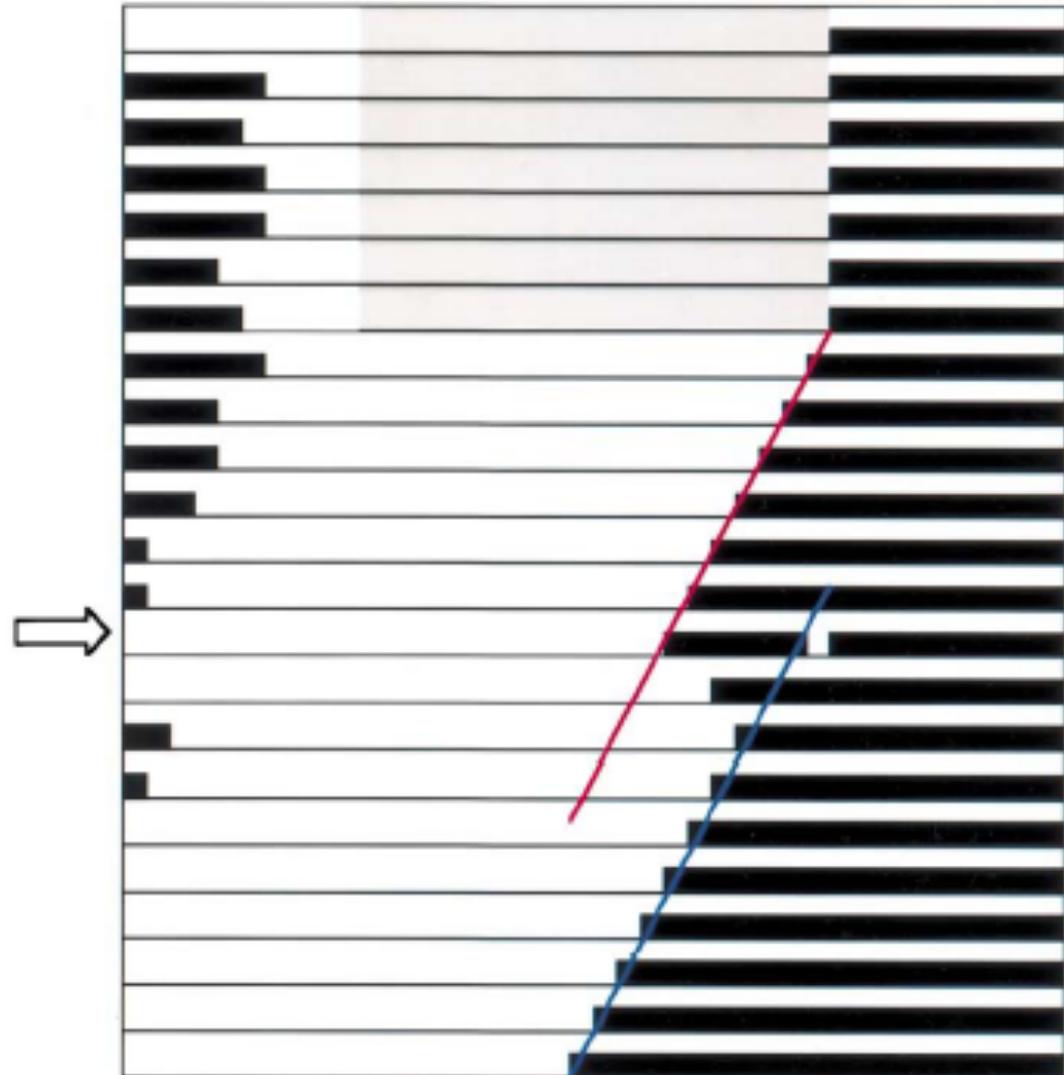
0

6

12

Lights on

Wheel running activity

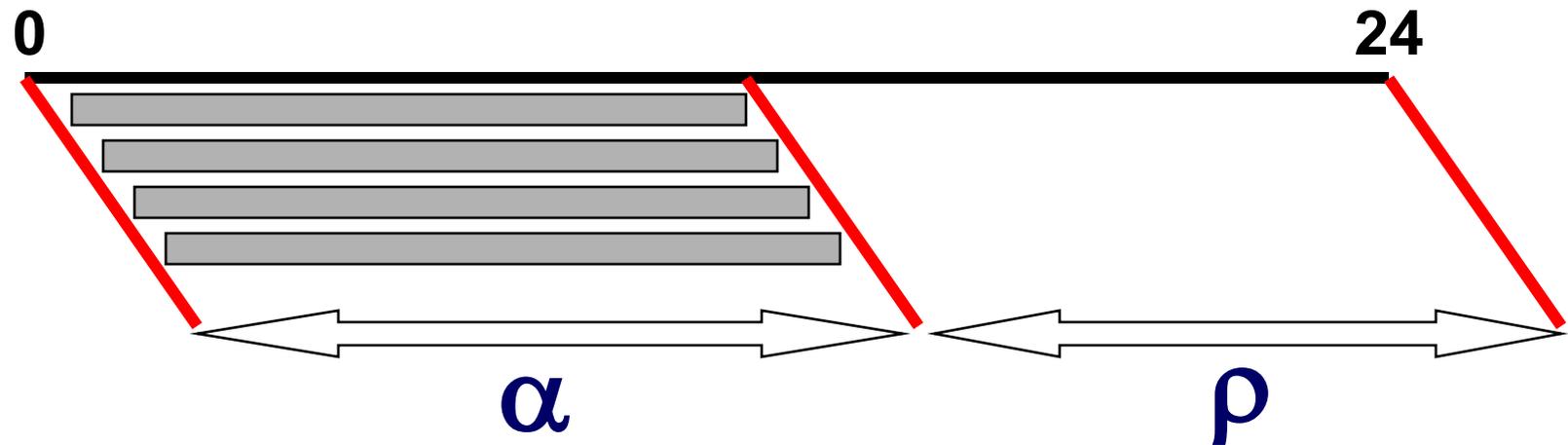


Parametri circadiani

τ lunghezza del periodo del ritmo
($20 < \tau < 28$)

α durata dell'attività

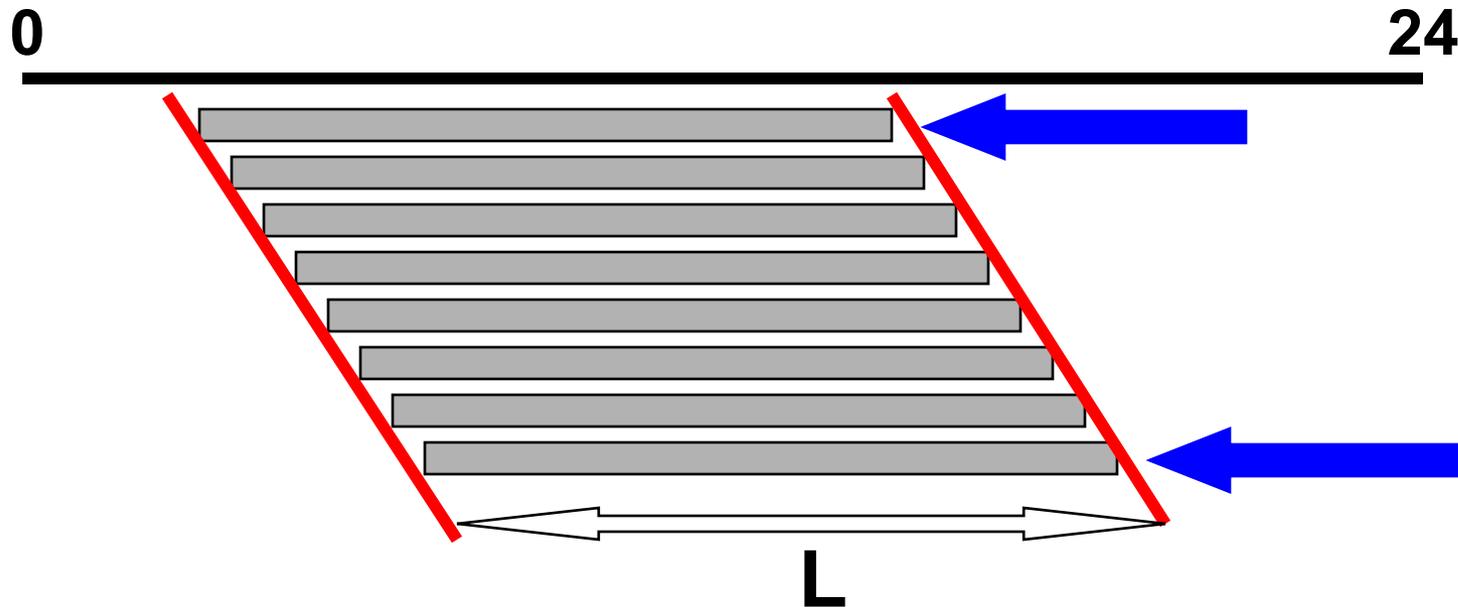
ρ durata del riposo



$$\tau = \alpha + \rho$$



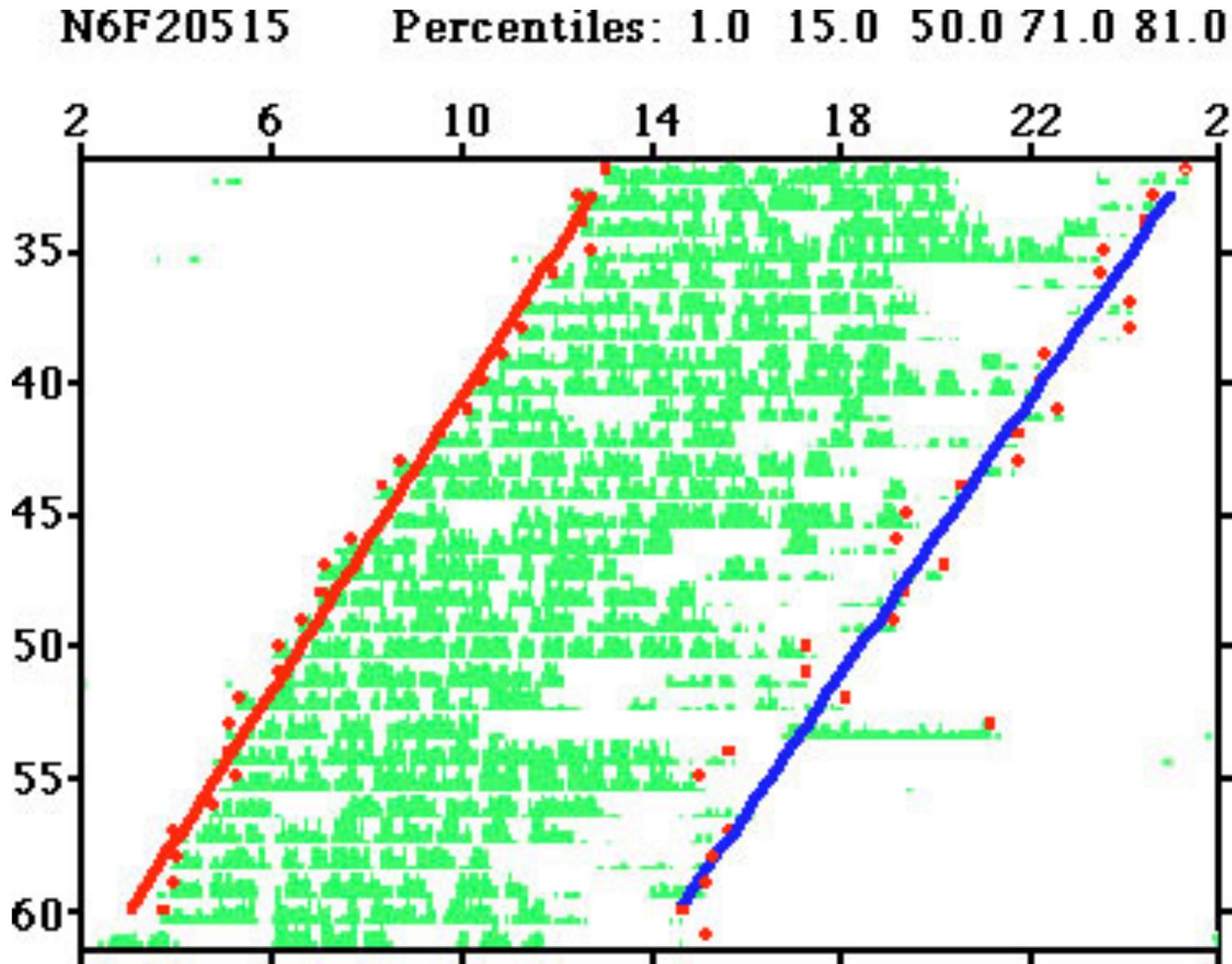
Metodo dell'eye-fitting (estrapolazione visiva) per il calcolo di α



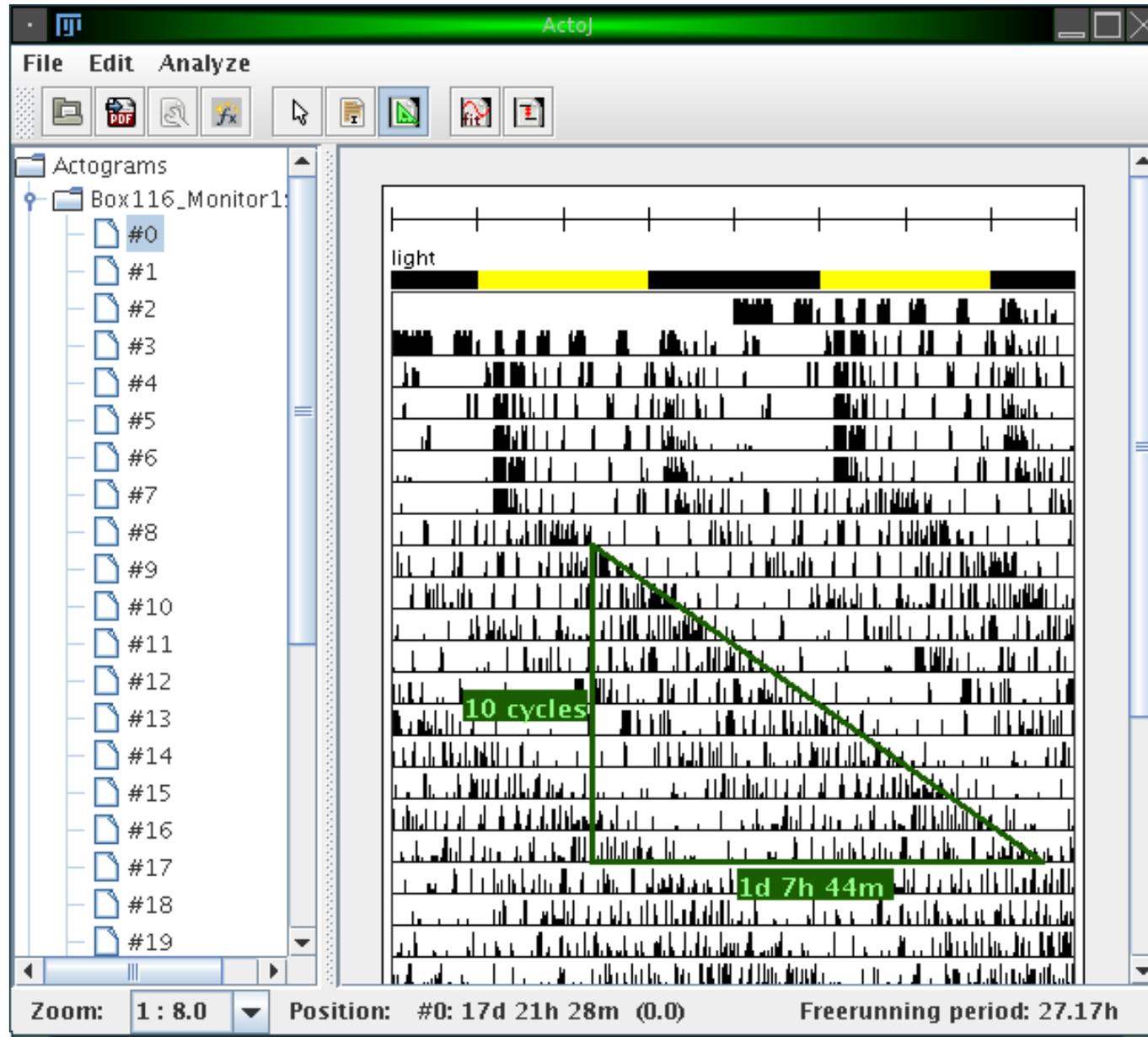
$$\alpha = (24 \times L) / \text{lunghezza di 24h}$$



Metodo dell'eye-fitting (estrapolazione visiva) per il calcolo di α



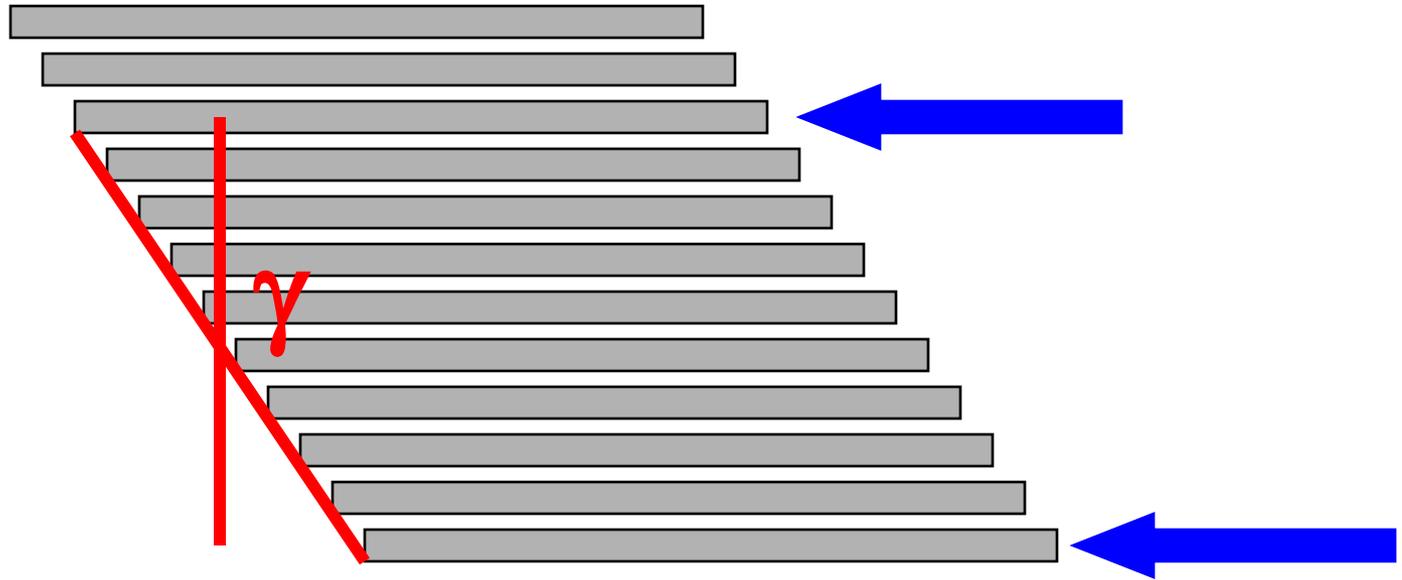
Metodo dell'eye-fitting (estrapolazione visiva) per il calcolo di τ



Metodo dell'eye-fitting (estrapolazione visiva) per il calcolo di τ

0

24



$$\tau = 24 - \text{tg } \gamma$$



Φ

Ampiezza del phase-shift

- ritardo

+ anticipazione

Actual time

06.00

12.00

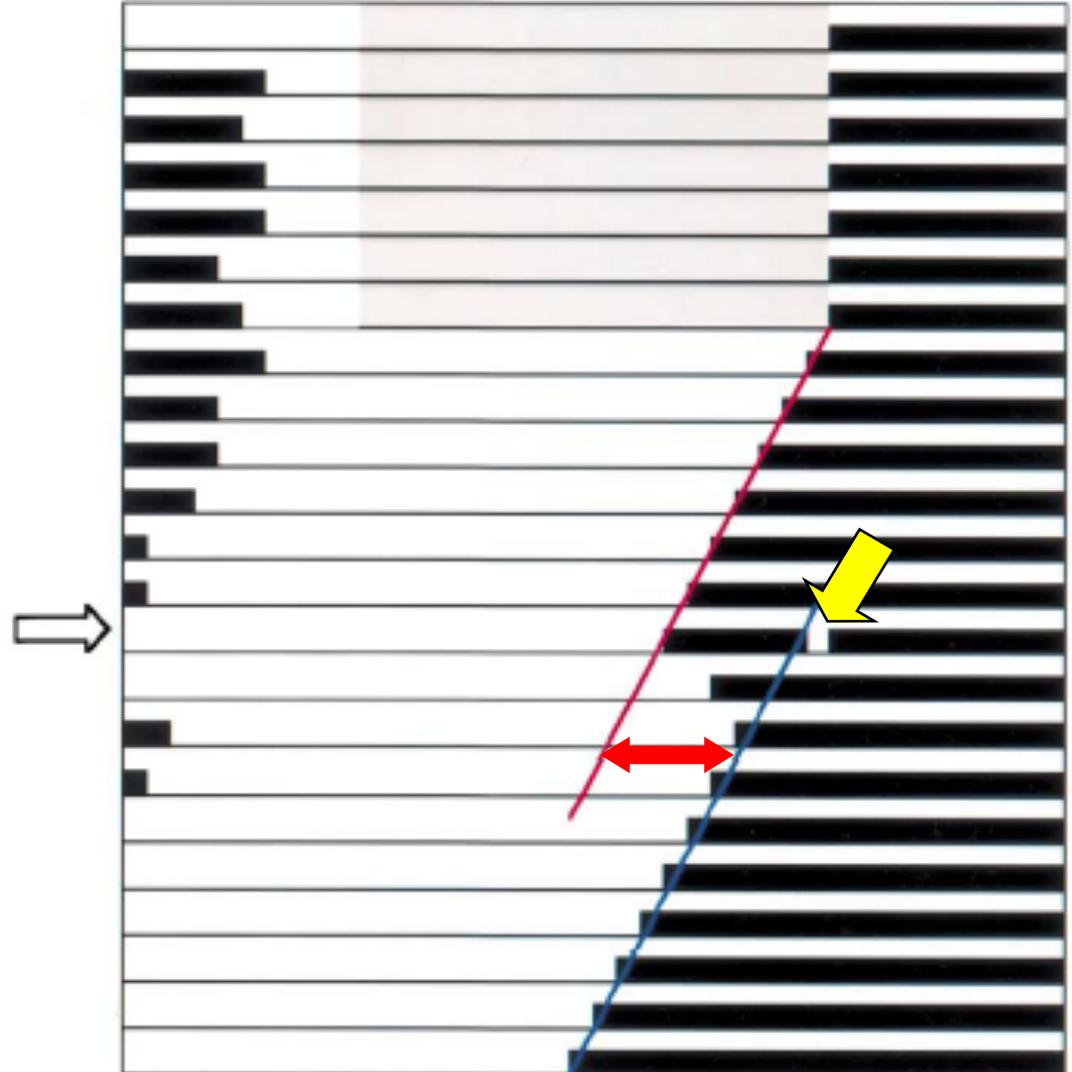
18.00

Zeitgeber time

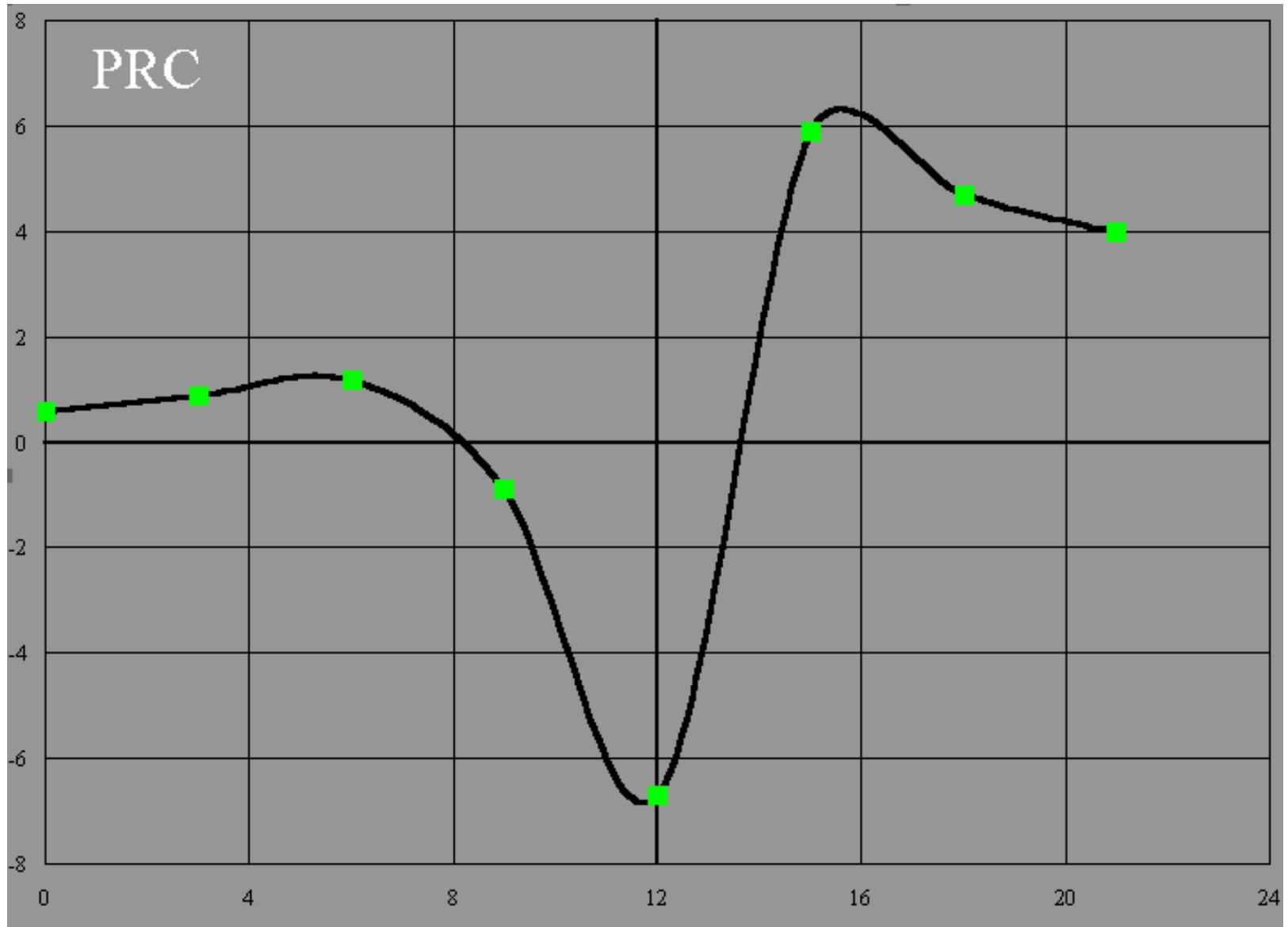
0

6

12



Curva di fase-risposta (PRC)

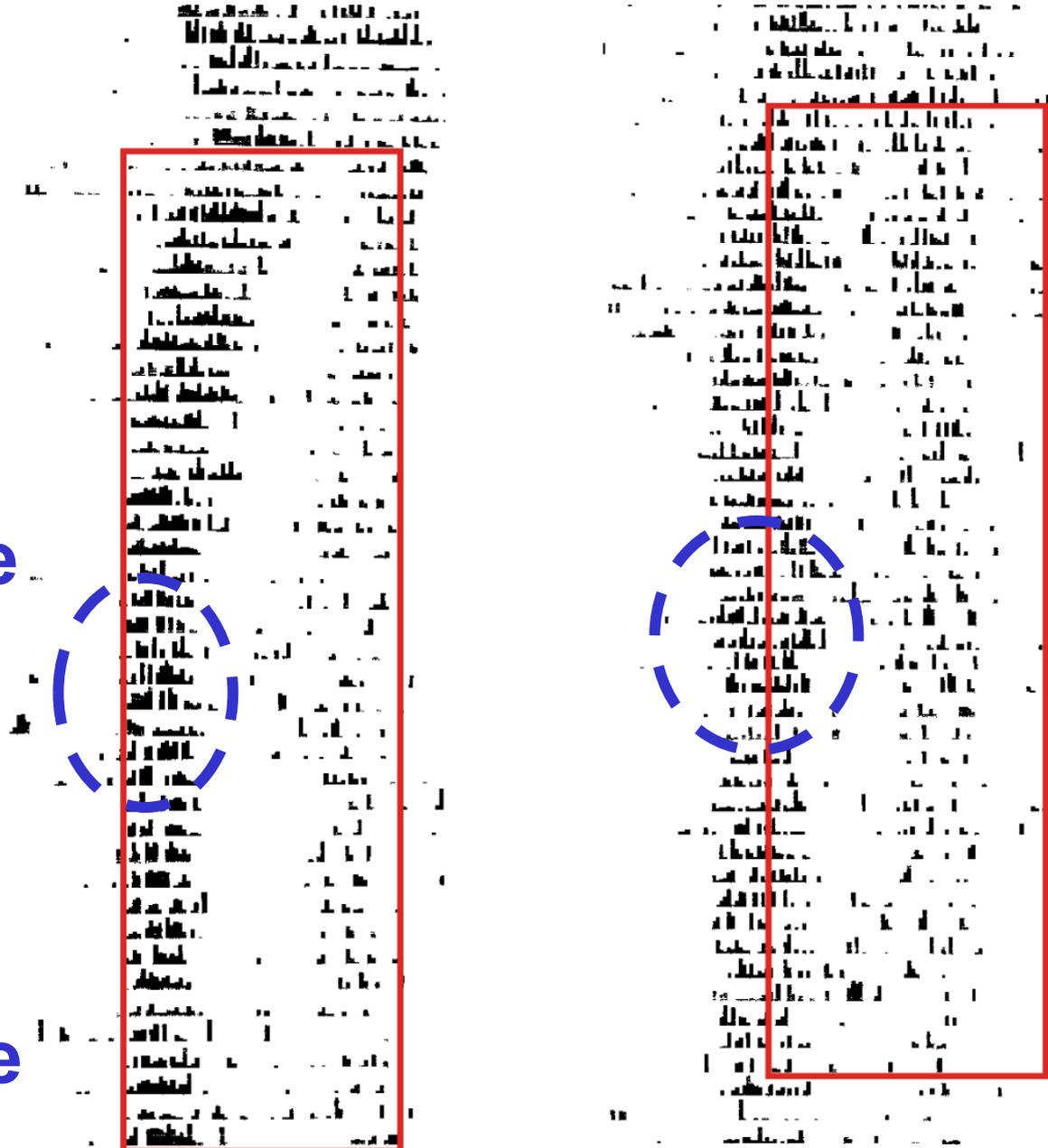


Ψ

Differenza in
ore tra inizio
dello stimolo e
inizio
dell'attività

- ritardo

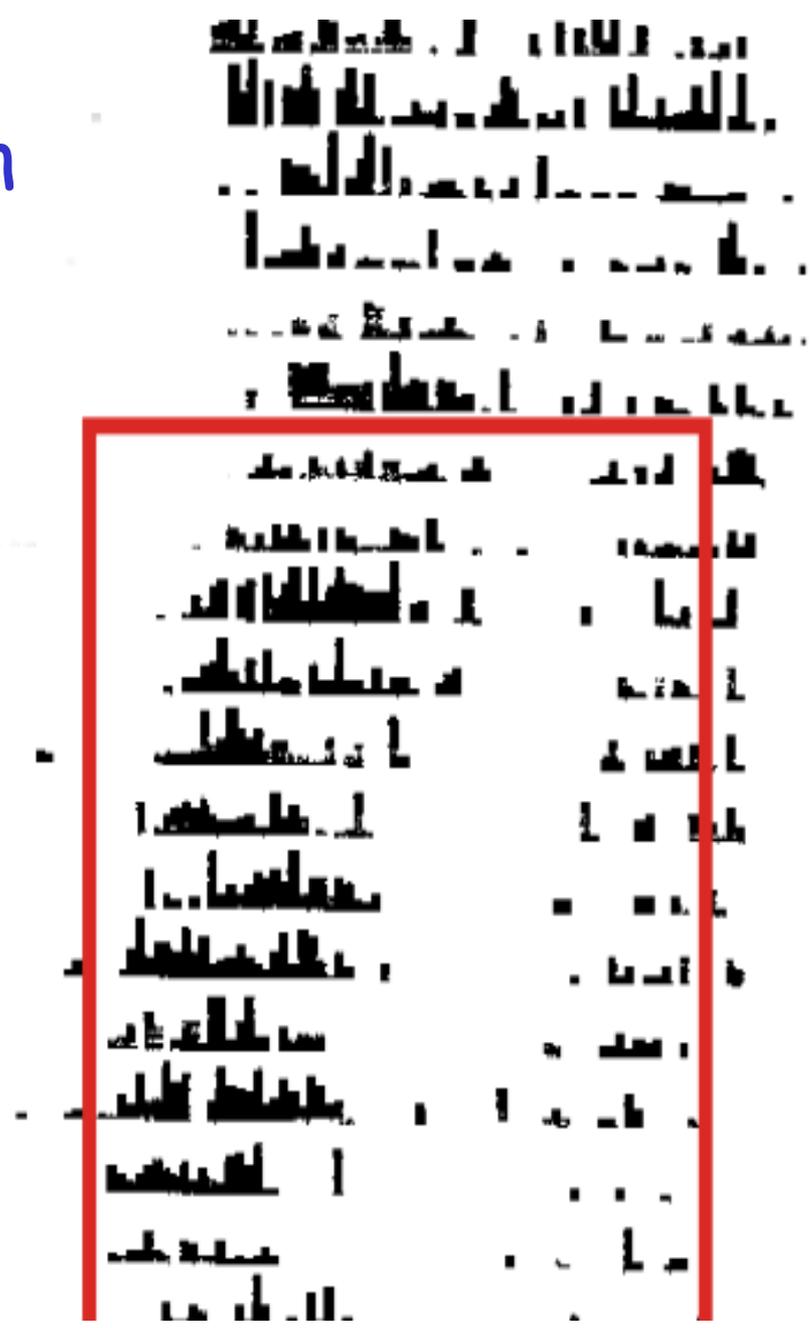
+ anticipazione



free-run

transiente

entrained



τ lunghezza del periodo del ritmo

α durata dell'attività

ρ durata del riposo

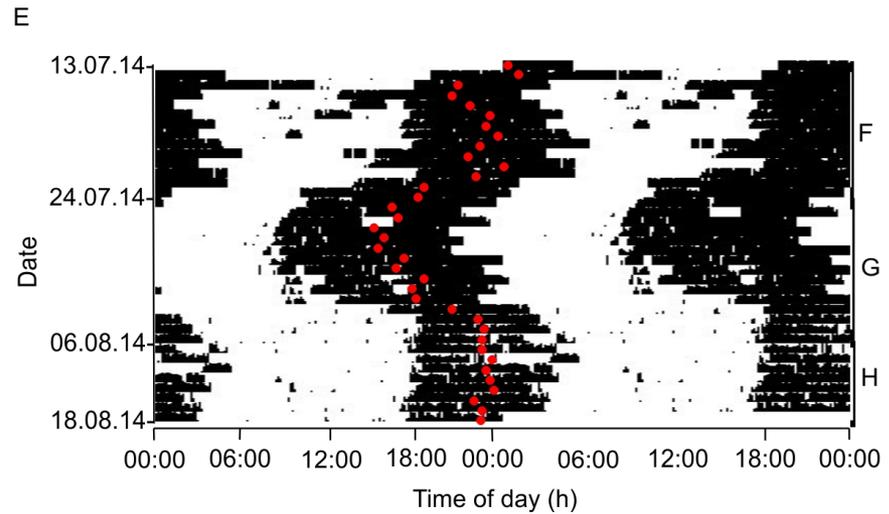
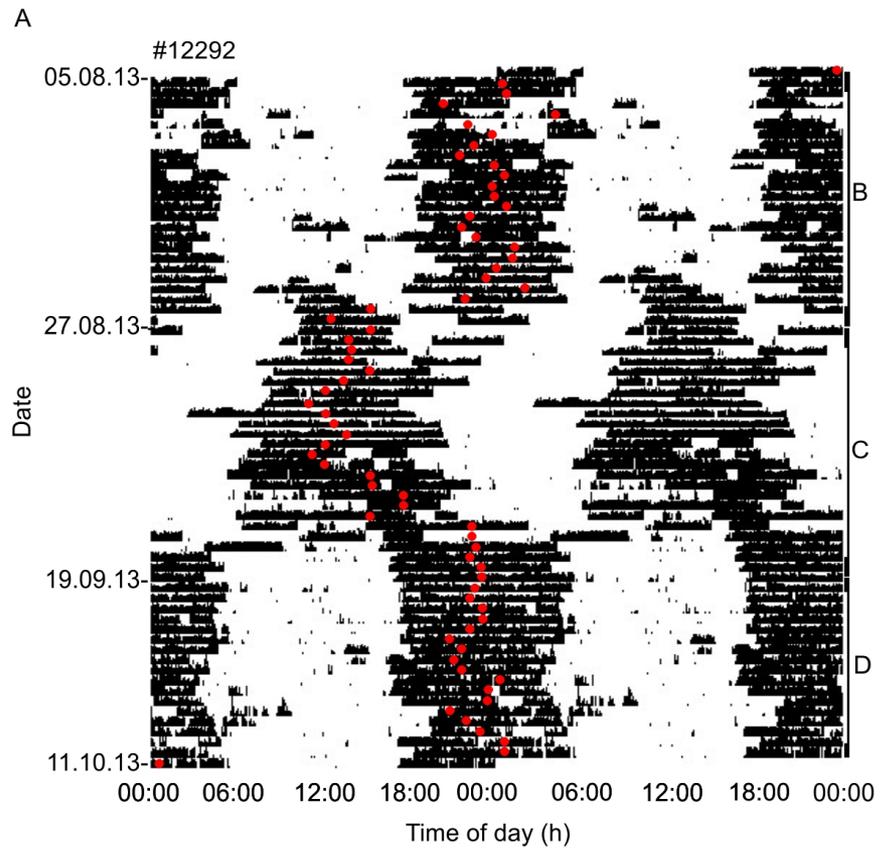
Φ Ampiezza del phase-shift

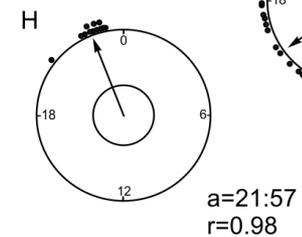
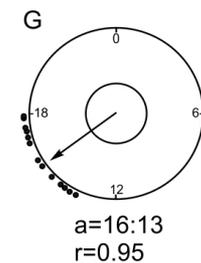
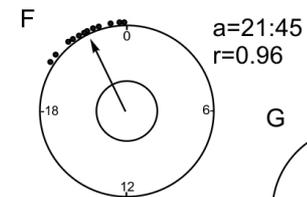
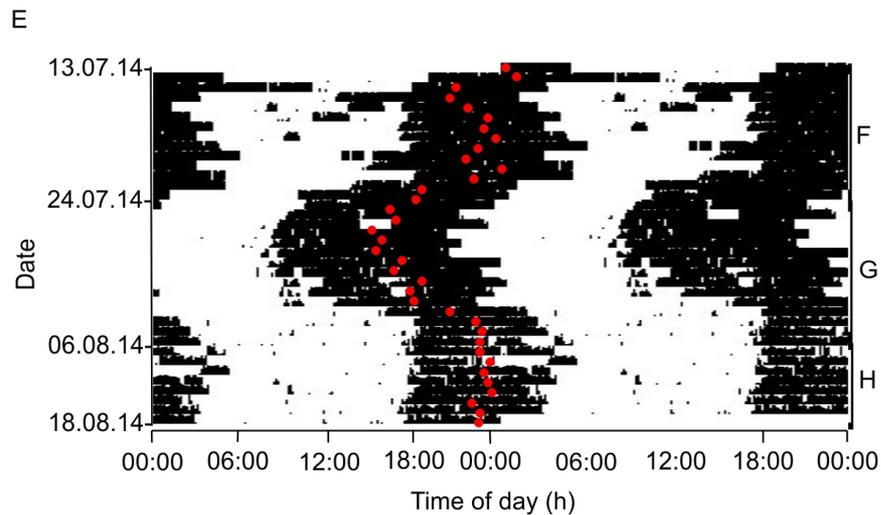
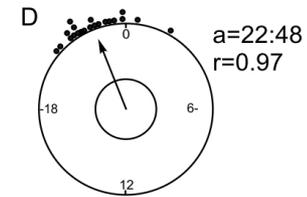
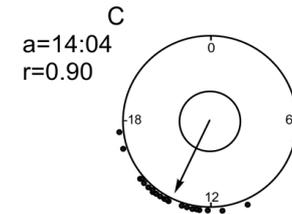
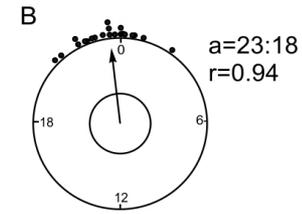
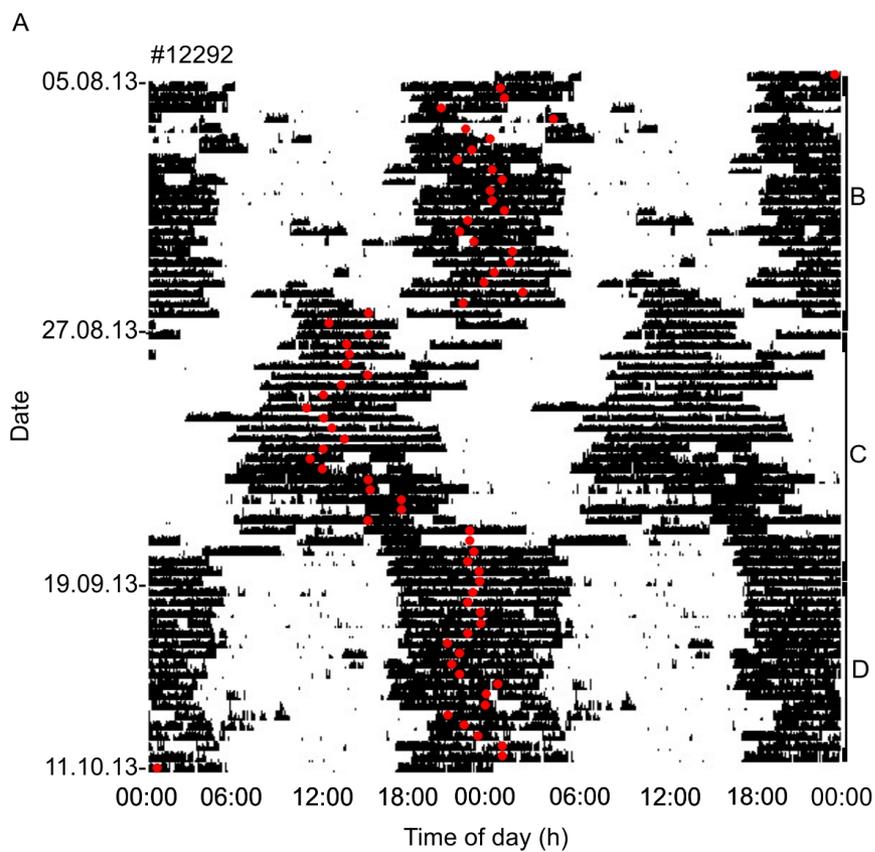
ψ Differenza in ore tra inizio dello stimolo e inizio dell'attività

intragruppo		
Prima-dopo	Dist. Gaussiana (normale)	Student t-test per dati appaiati
	Distr. non gaussiana	Test di Wilcoxon
intergruppo		
2 gruppi	Dist. Gaussiana (normale)	Student t-test
	Distr. non gaussiana	Mann-Whithney test
3 o + gruppi	Dist. Gaussiana (normale)	One-way ANOVA
	Distr. non gaussiana	Kruskall-Wallis test



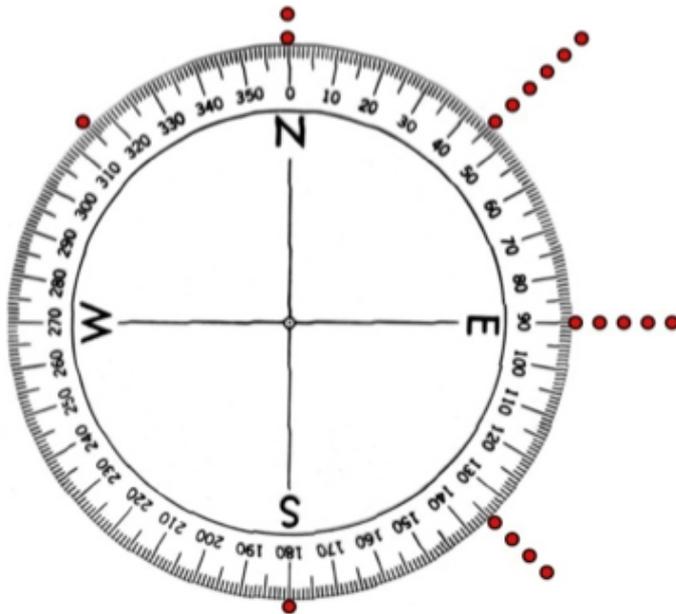
Acrofase giornaliera



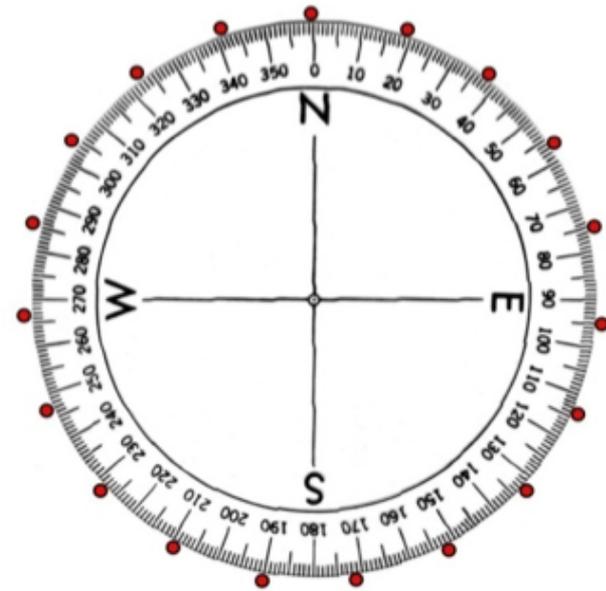


STATISTICA CIRCOLARE

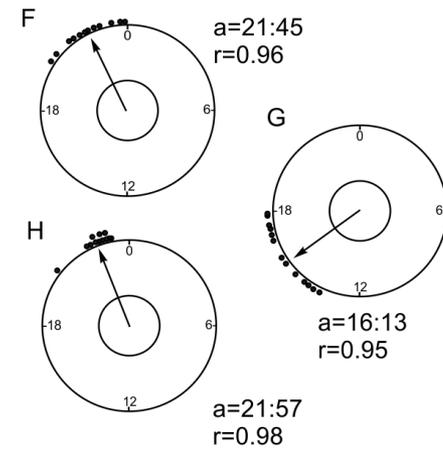
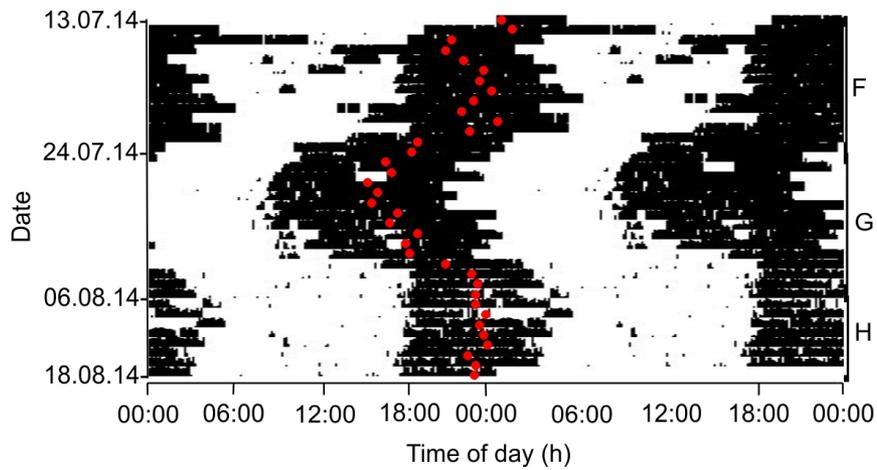
Test di Rayleigh per verificare se la distribuzione è uniforme o direzionale



Observed Distribution



Uniform Distribution



Test di Rayleigh per verificare se la distribuzione è uniforme o direzionale

Watson's U2 test per confrontare due distribuzioni

Mardia-Watson-Wheeler test per confrontare 3 o più distribuzioni

