



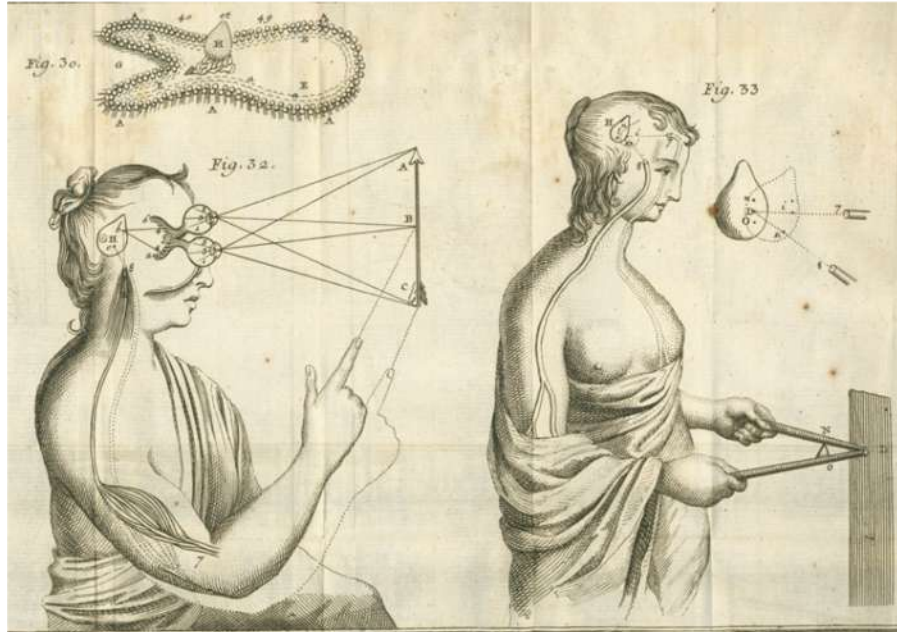
PANEL “De los determinantes sociales de la salud cerebral a la construcción comunitaria de la salud biopsicosocial desde los territorios”

Unveiling the Mechanisms and Fundamentals Behind the Human Mind and its disorders

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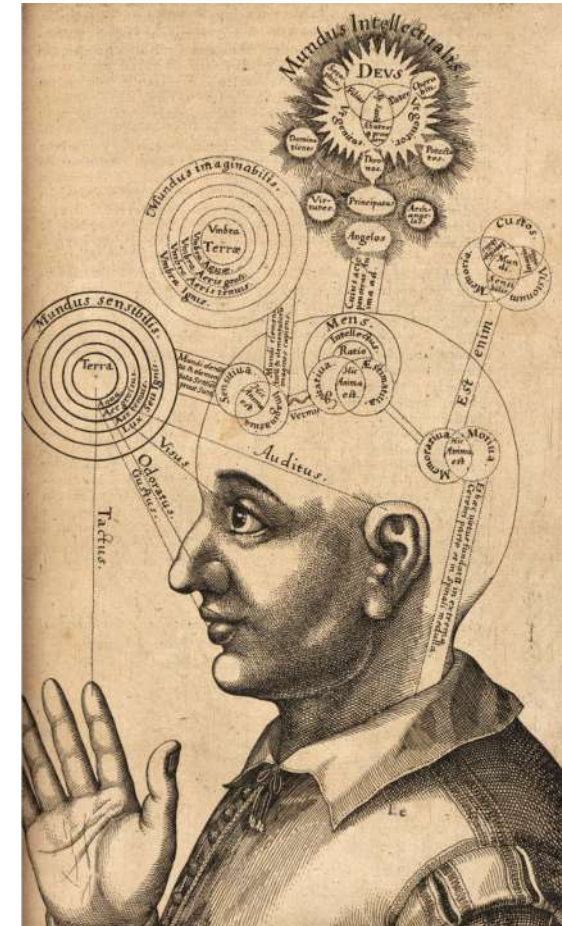
Our model of human mind and behavior science

Unveiling the Mechanisms and Fundamentals Behind the Human Mind and its disorders



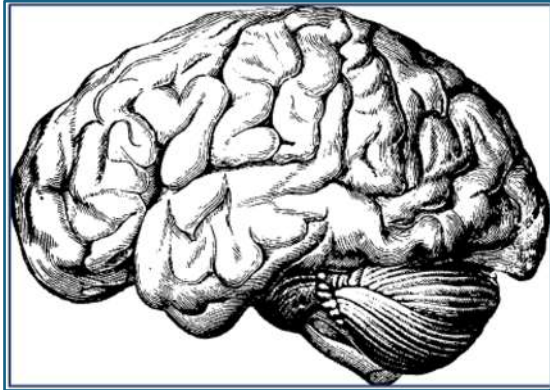
René Descartes, 1640

Mind and brain (body) has differential properties, fundamentals and outcomes

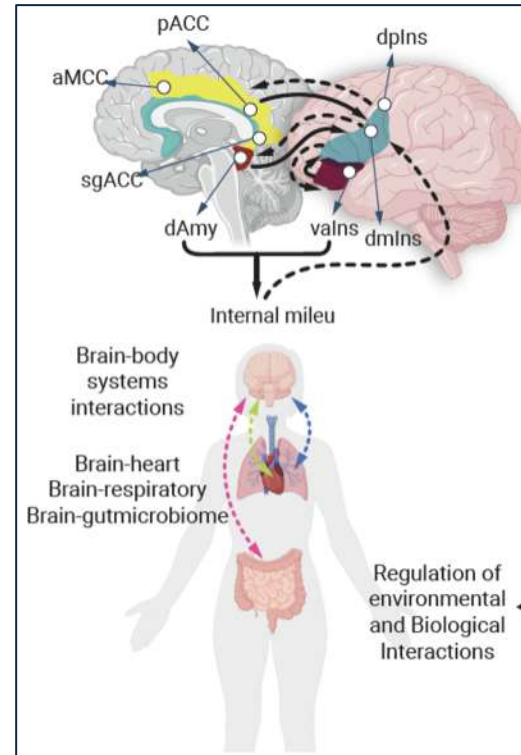


Robert Fludd, 1620

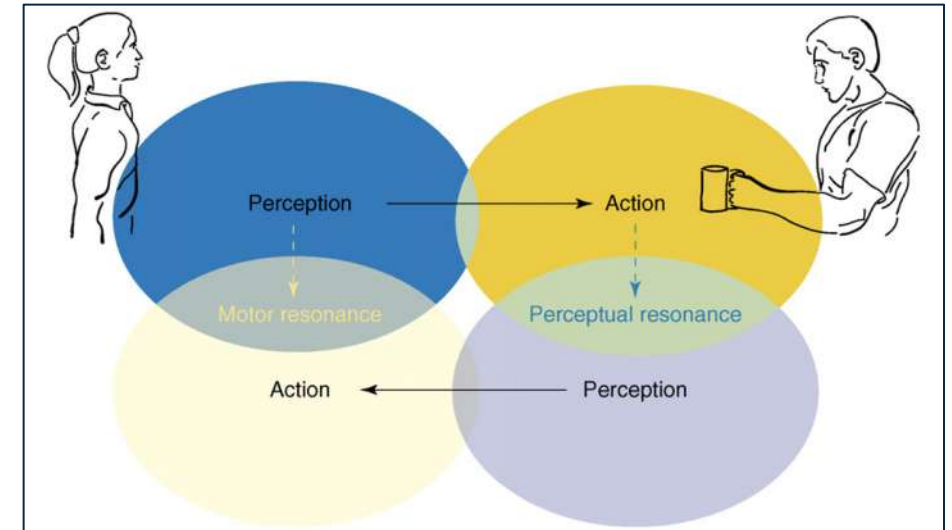
Unveiling the Mechanisms and Fundamentals Behind the Human Mind and its disorders (our approach)



Studying brains
structures
and functions



Studying brain and
body
Biology interactions



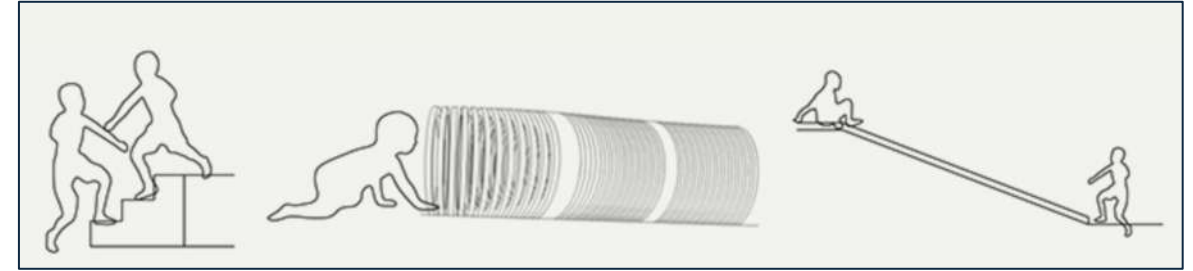
Studying brain and human behaviors in situated
manner:

Under complex interactions

Human mind depends on movement and interactions with space



Thorncrown Chapel. Fay Jones
"a place to rest, reflect, and refresh"



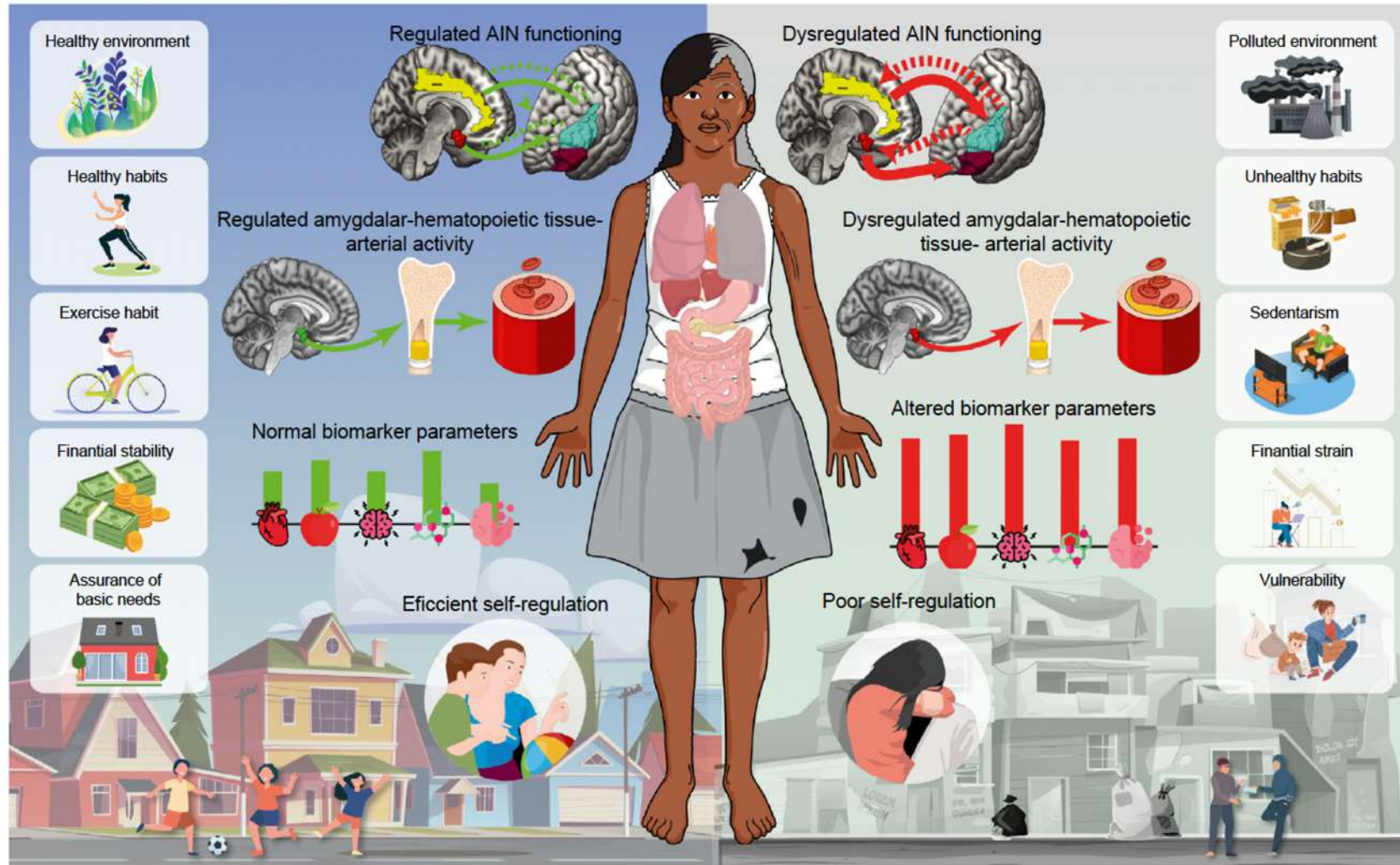
Human mind experiences are shaped by
Interactions with context



Spaces affordances shape mental
Experiences and behaviors

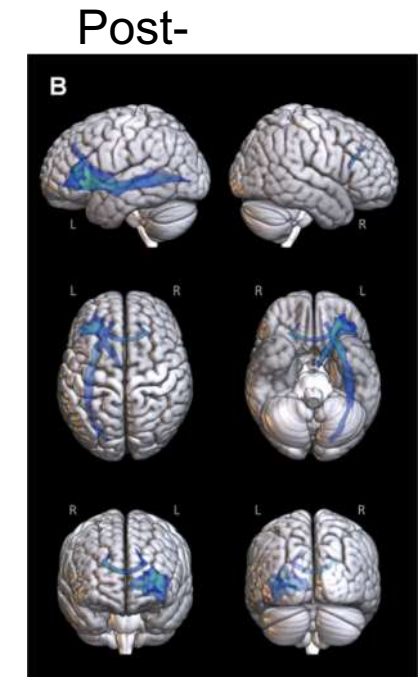
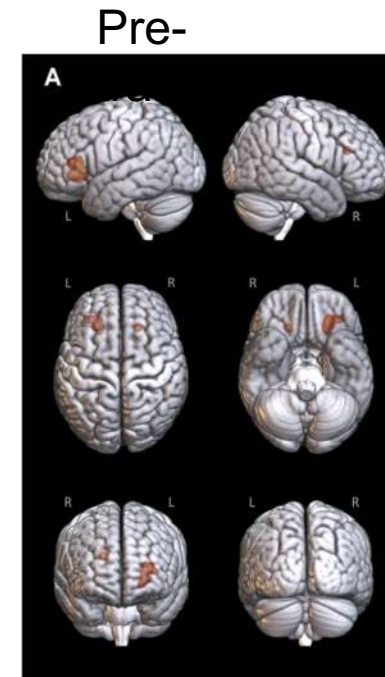
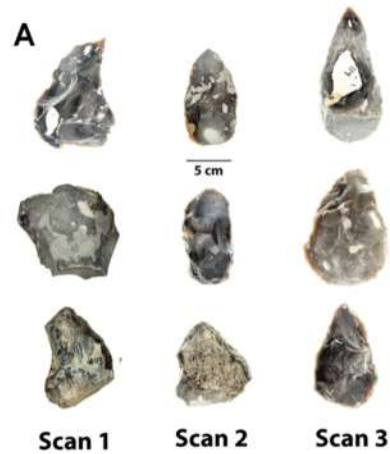
The End of Sitting. RAAAF [Rietveld Architecture-Art Affordances] & Barbara Visser

Human mind is also sculpted by cumulative exposure to different physical and social environments



Santamaria-Garcia et al, 2024. Allostatic Interoceptive Overload Across Psychiatric and Neurological Conditions. Biological Psychiatry

Human mind is also sculpted by cultures



Brain-body-context-culture interactions will offer better options for understanding human mind (subjectivity) complexities



How do individual and social factors relate to violent behavior?

Factors associated with violence behavior in ex-members of armed groups in Colombia

The Hobbes–Rousseau dilemma of human nature

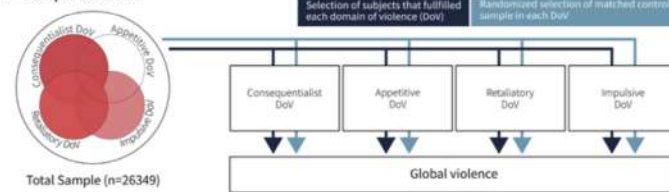
Hobbes: humans are naturally selfish and violent; they need a strong state.

Rousseau: humans are basically good, and it is society that corrupts them.

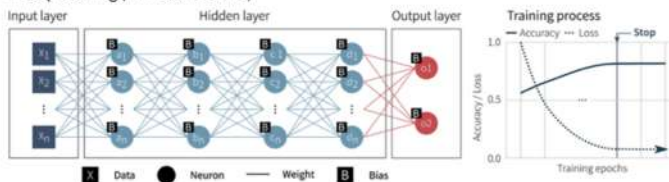
A Pipeline



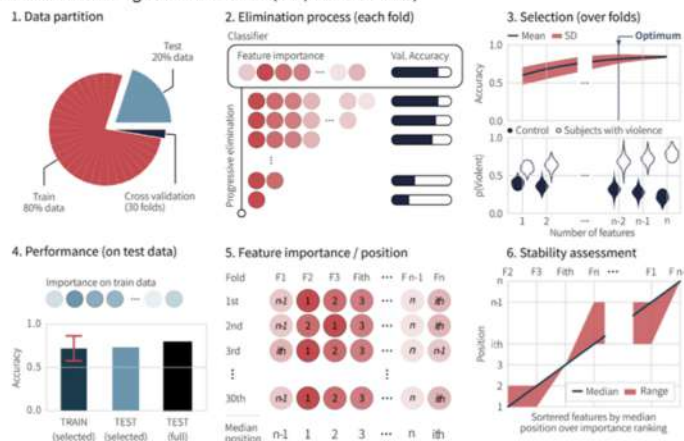
B Sample selection



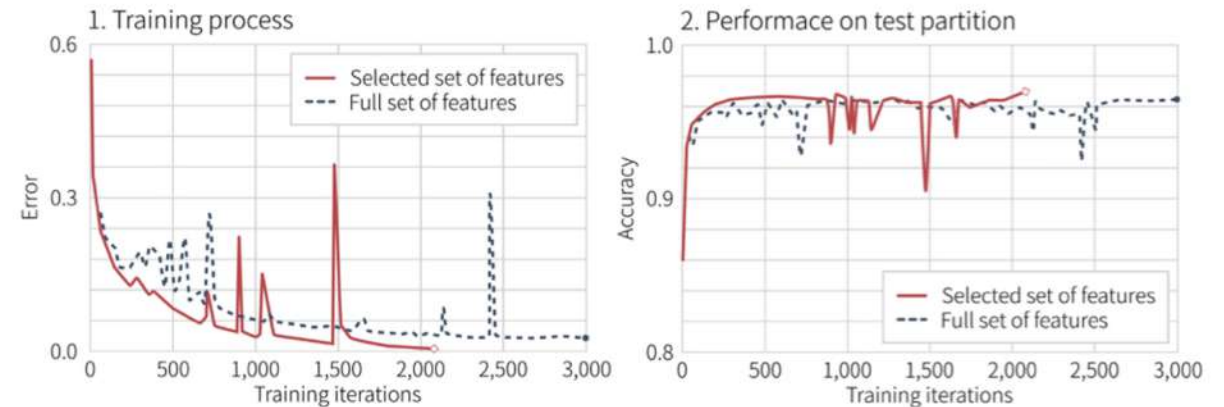
C Deep learning (PPV: 162 features)



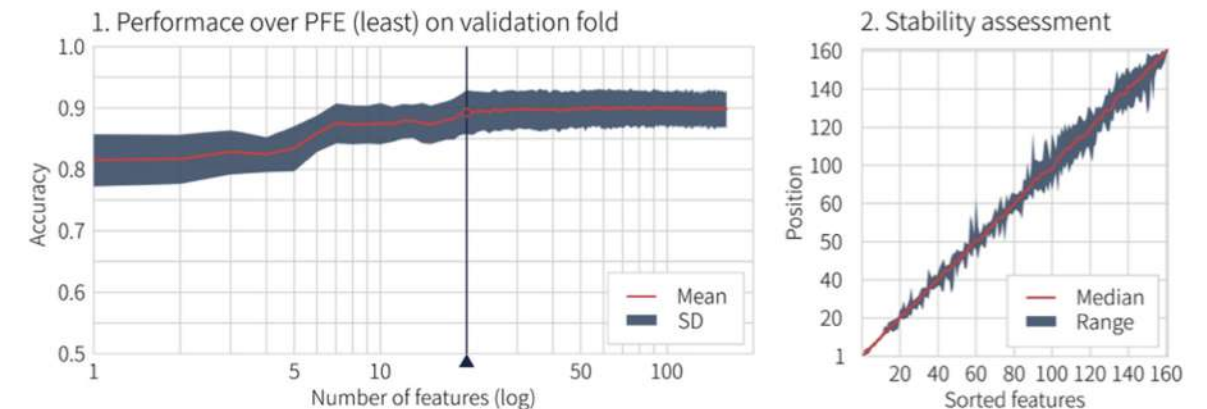
D Machine learning features selection (PPV/n: 162 features)



A Deep learning performance of the Global Violence



B Machine learning features selection of the Global Violence



Santamaría García et al Patterns Cell 2020

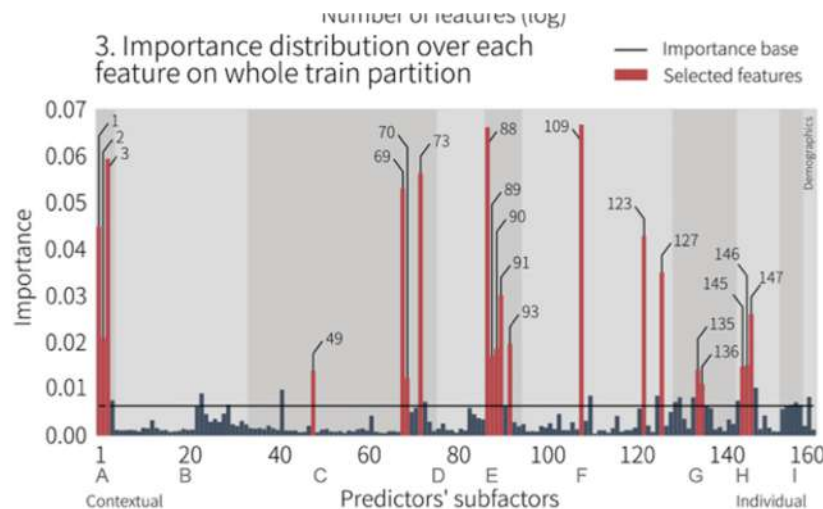
Critical finding: Social factors are more relevant predictors than psychological factors in predicting violence

Factors associated with violence behavior in ex-members of armed groups in Colombia

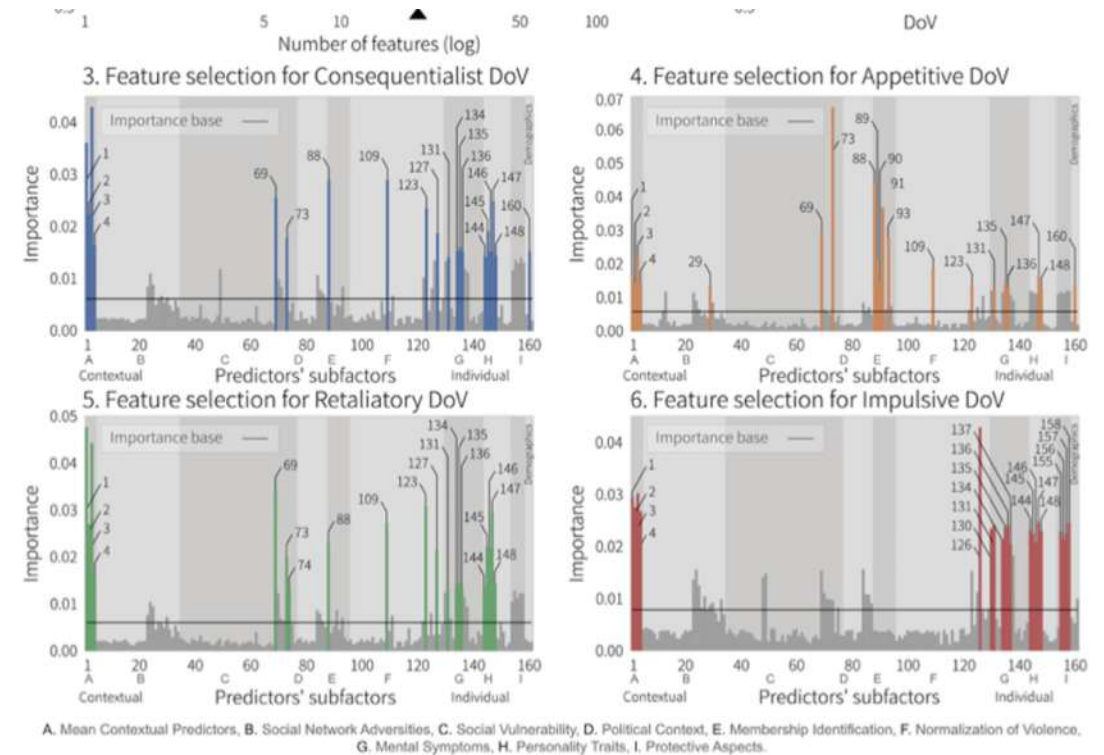
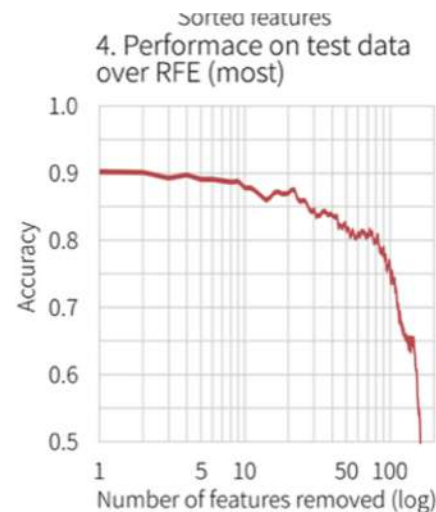
The Hobbes–Rousseau dilemma of human nature

Hobbes: humans are naturally selfish and violent; they need a strong state.

Rousseau: humans are basically good, and it is society that corrupts them.



A. Mean Contextual Predictors, B. Social Network Adversities, C. Social Vulnerability, D. Political Context, E. Membership Identification, F. Normalization of Violence, G. Mental Symptoms, H. Personality Traits, I. Protective Aspects.

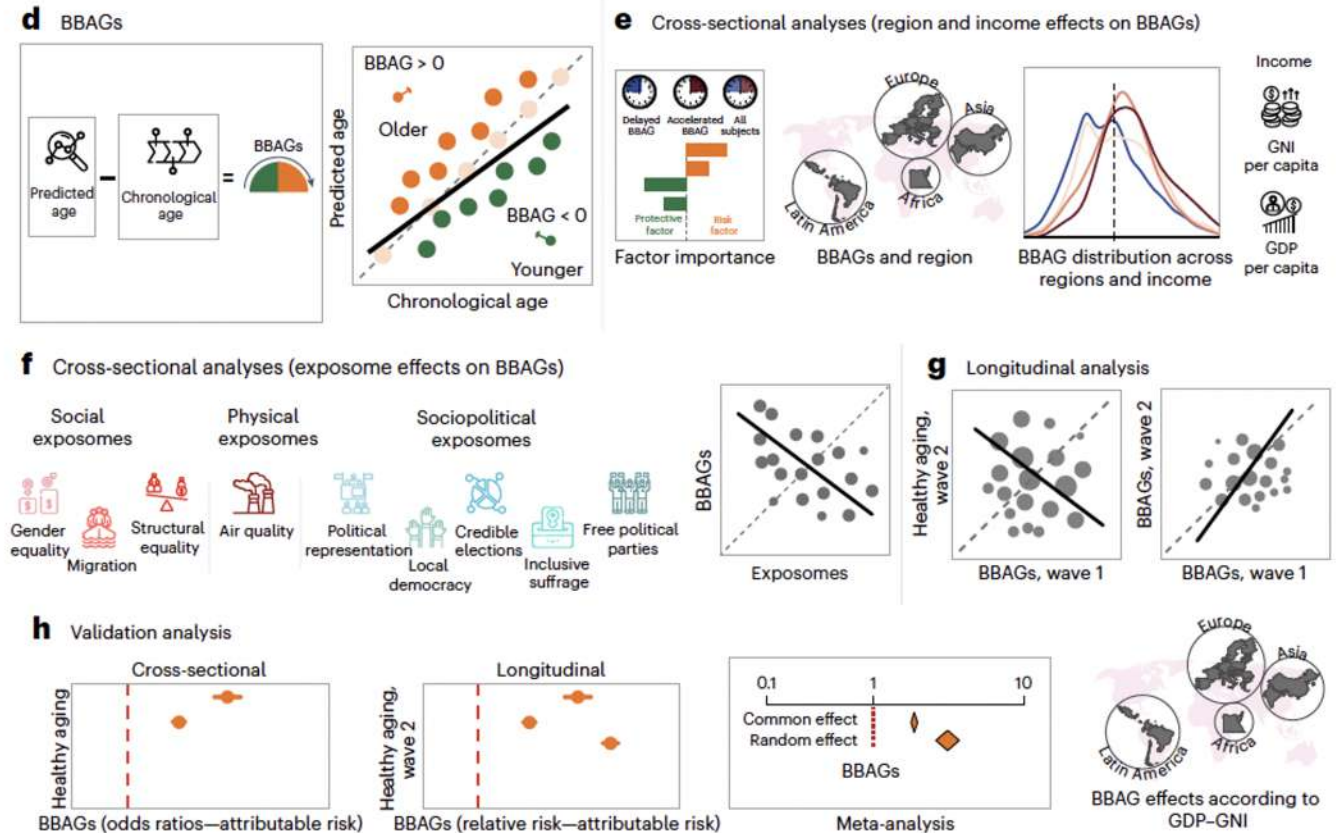
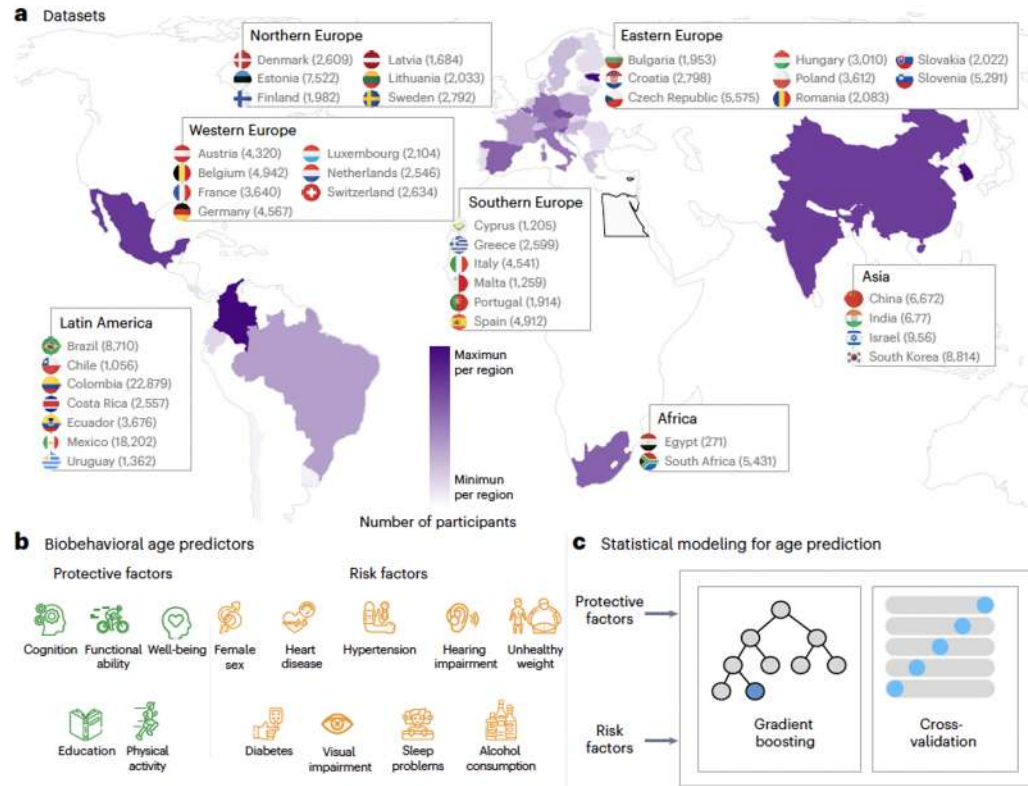


Santamaría García et al Patterns Cell 2020

Critical finding: Social factors are more relevant predictors than psychological factors in predicting violence

Multimodal exposomes and aging

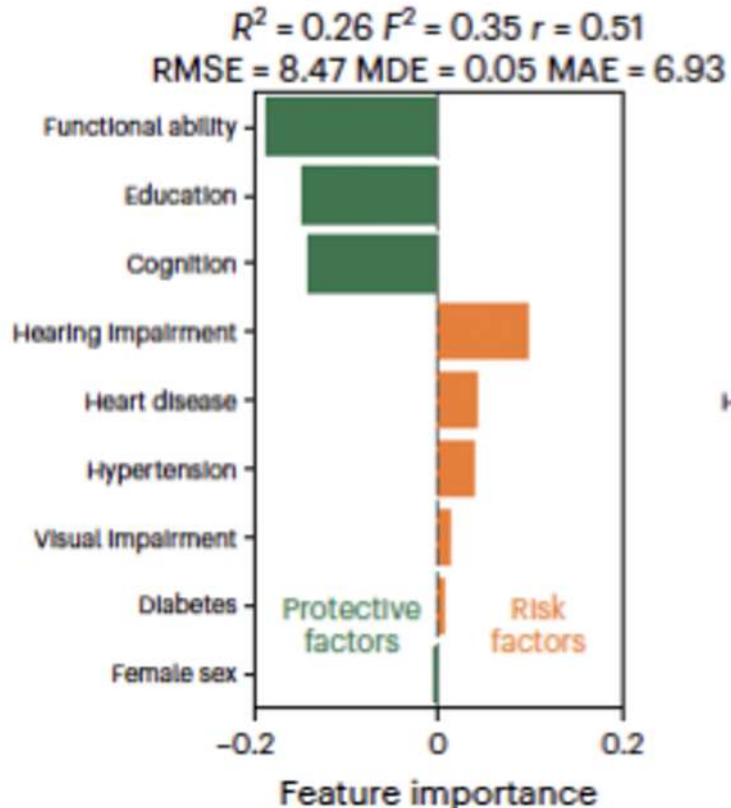
Methods



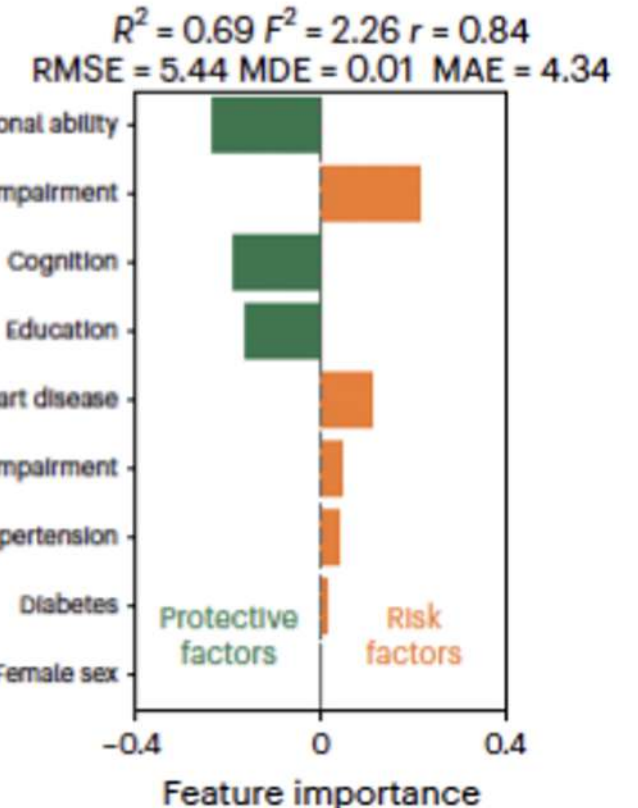
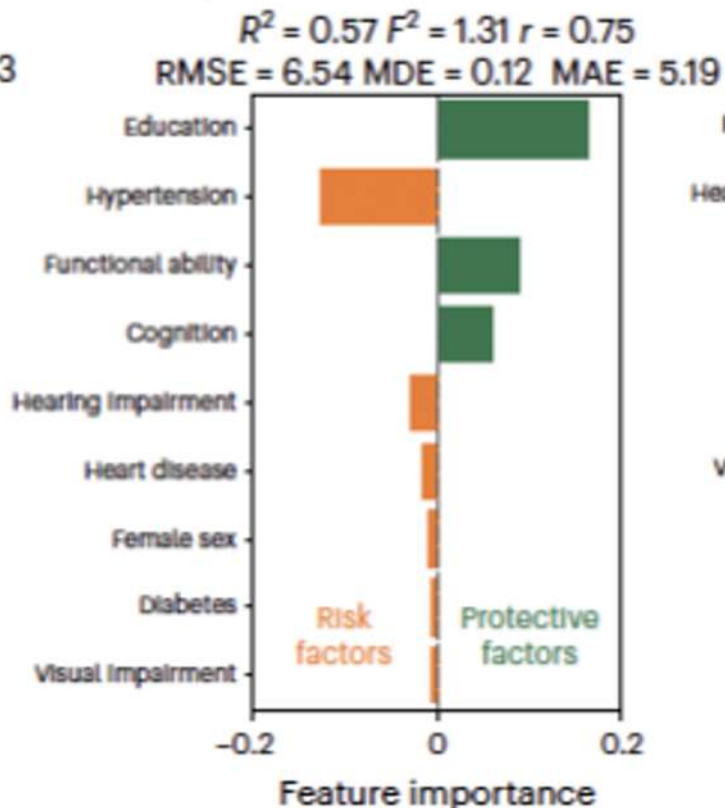
Results

Is it possible to predict chronological age by using biological (age, perceptual skills), behavioral (lifestyles) and social factors (education, SES)

a Behavioral age



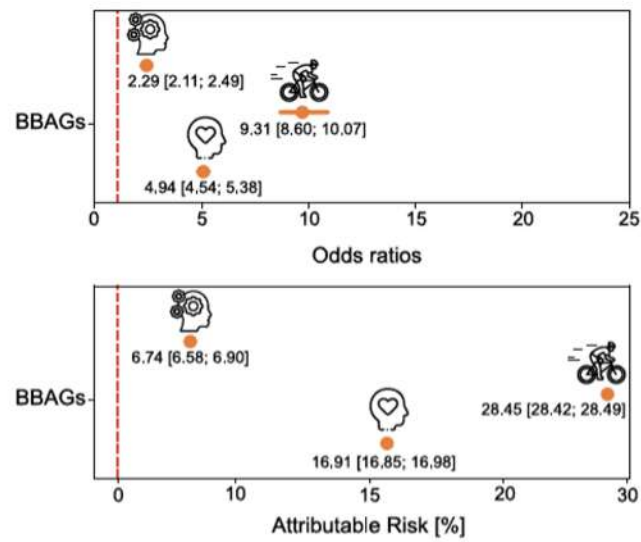
b Delayed and accelerated BBAGs



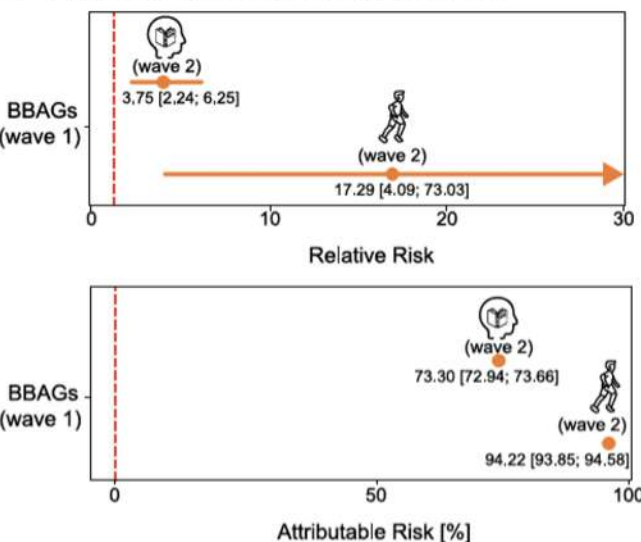
Results

Bio-behavioral clocks predict cognition, functionality, and mental wellbeing cross-sectionally and prospectively.

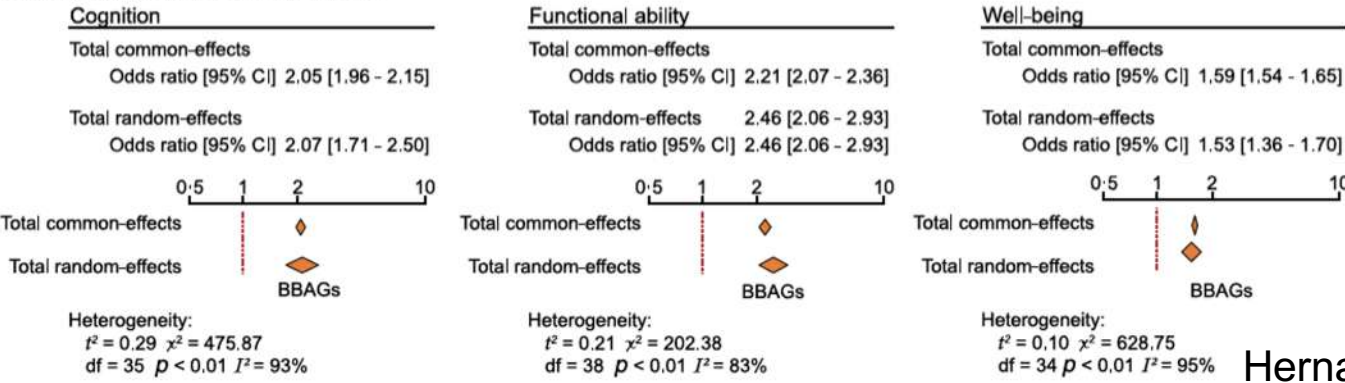
a. Cross-sectional odd ratio and attributable risk



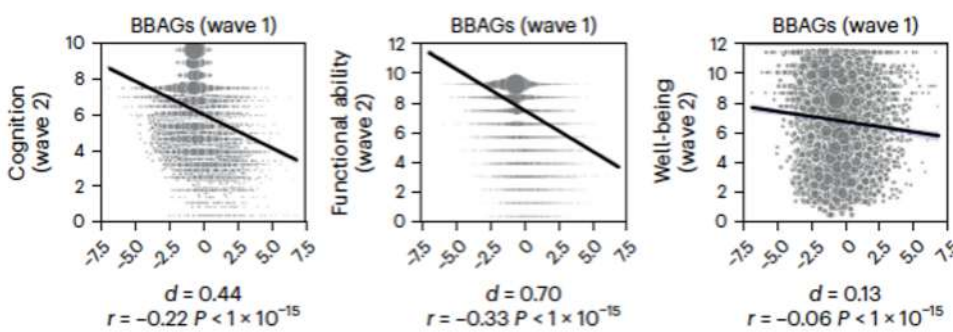
b. Longitudinal relative risk and attributable risk



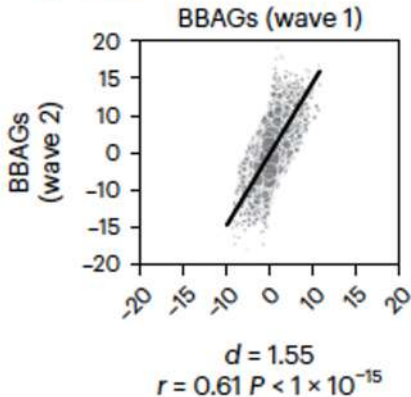
c. Metanalysis on cross-sectional data



a Association between BBAgs (wave 1) and healthy aging factors (wave 2)

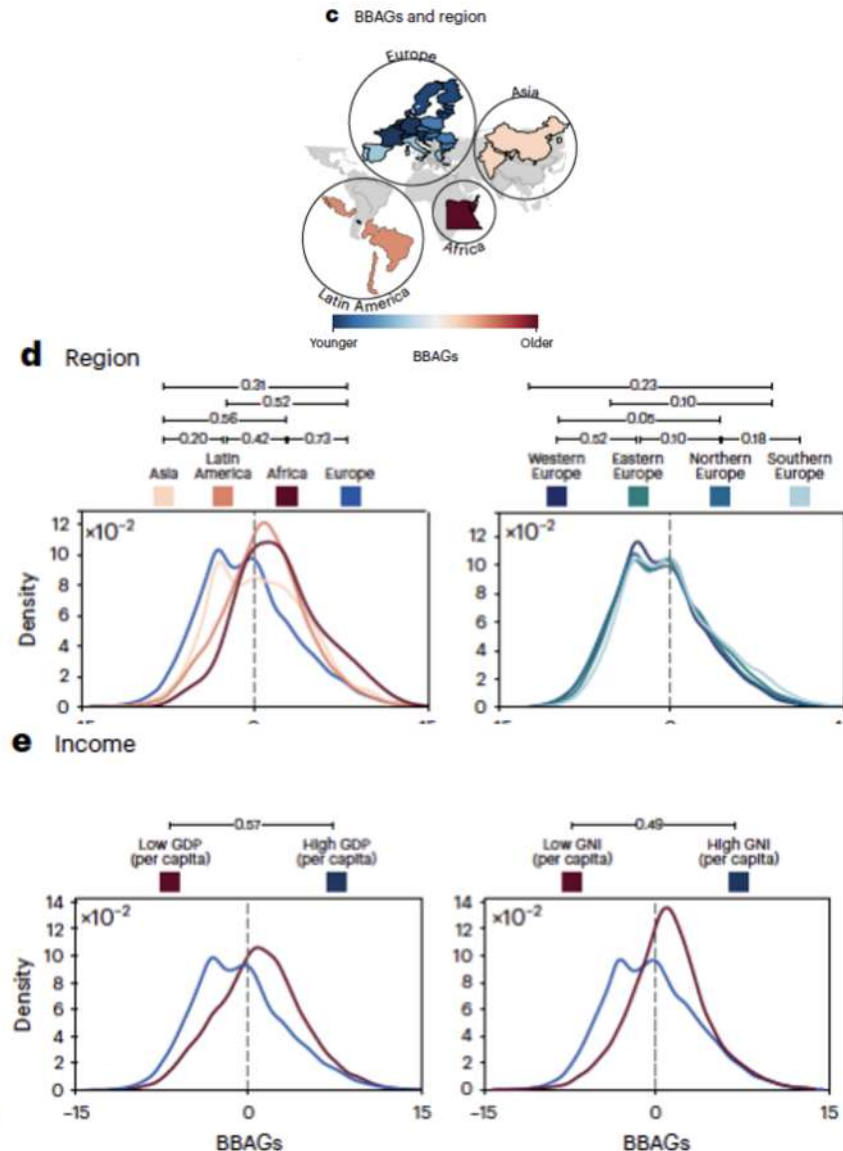


b Association between BBAgs (wave 1) and BBAgs (wave 2)

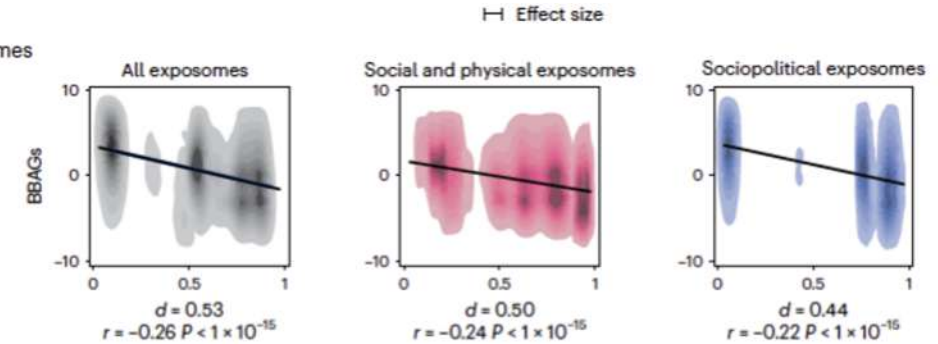


Results

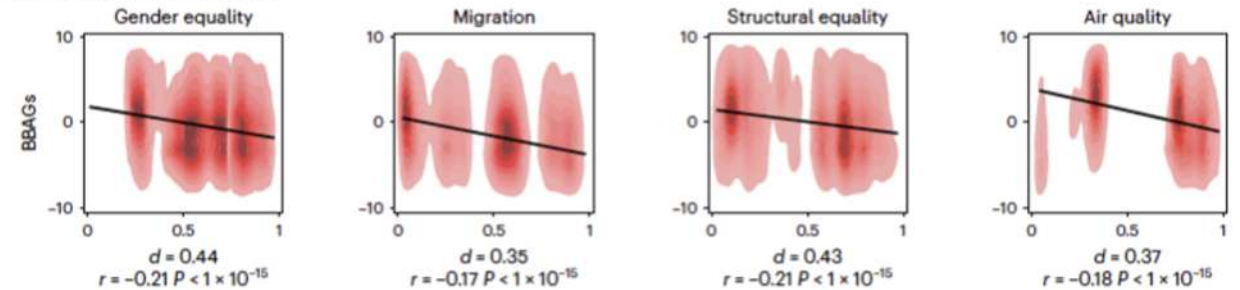
Biobehavioral clocks are affected by income factors of countries.



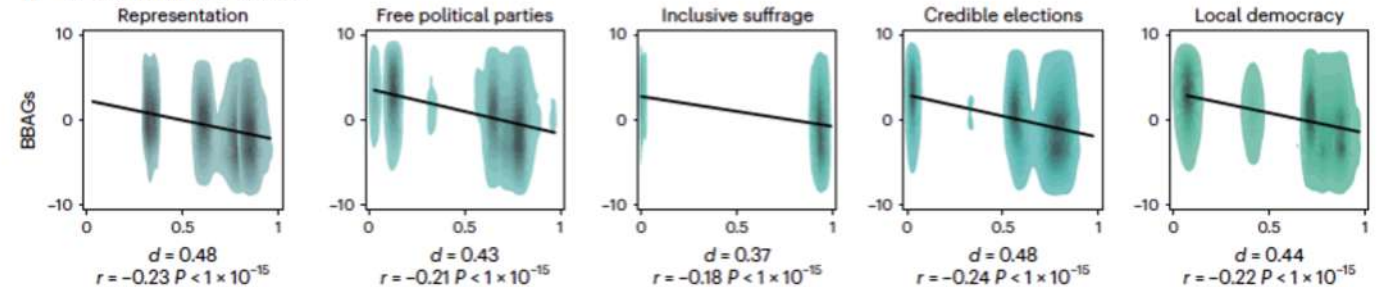
f Combined exposomes



g Social and physical exposomes



h Sociopolitical exposomes



Biobehavioral clocks are affected by environmental (air pollution), social

(inequity, disparities) and democratic exposomes (political factors)

Hernandez H and Santamaría García et al Nature Medicine 2025

Societal values, mind life and aging

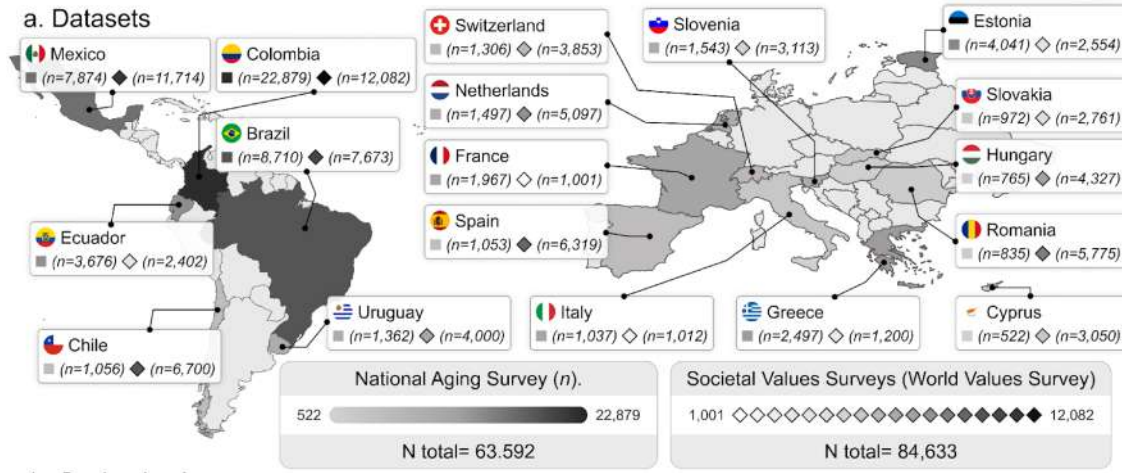
Societal values and mental wellbeing and aging

Societal values (notions of collective wellbeing, social cohesion, perceived agency, and institutional trust) organize community life and have been linked to: better health profiles, lower mortality, reduced physiological stress and better coping, stronger social networks and healthier behaviors, longer life expectancy, and more equitable health systems.

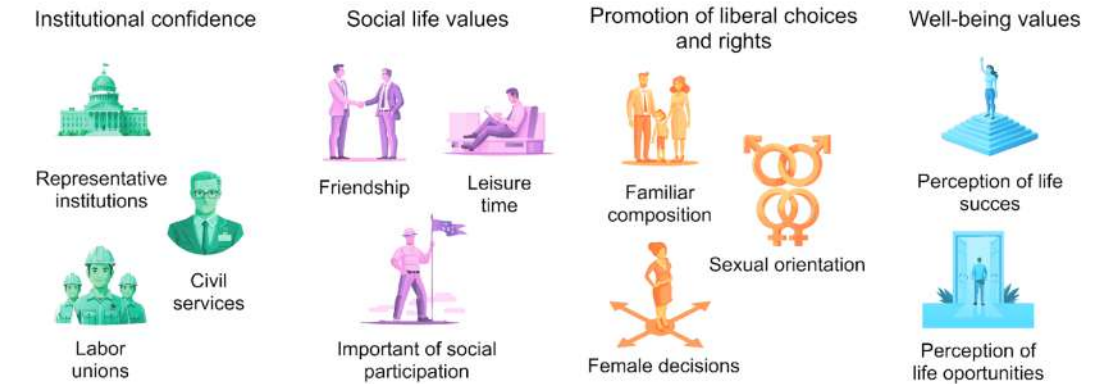
But could they also impact individual and population-level aging processes?

Methods.

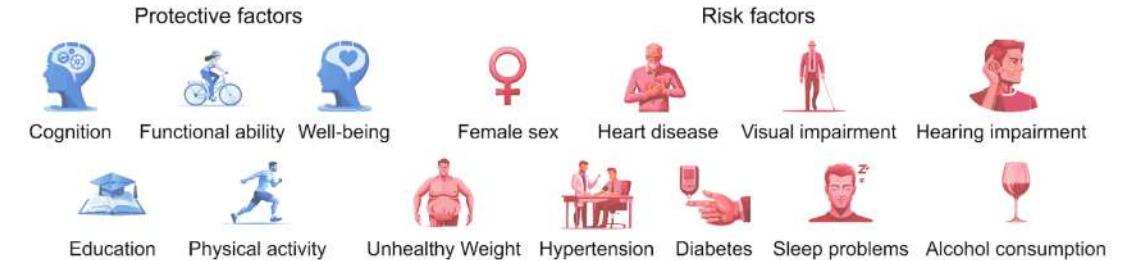
- Assessment of national aging surveys of 63,592 adults from Europa and Latin America to predict bio-behavioral aging clocks.
- Assessment of world values survey to predict country-level societal values (40 countries).



b. Societal values



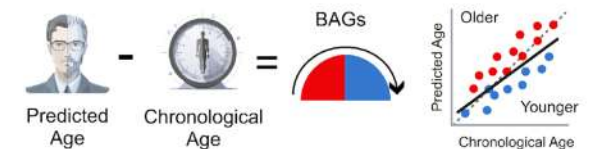
c. Biobehavioral age predictors



d. Statistical modeling for age prediction

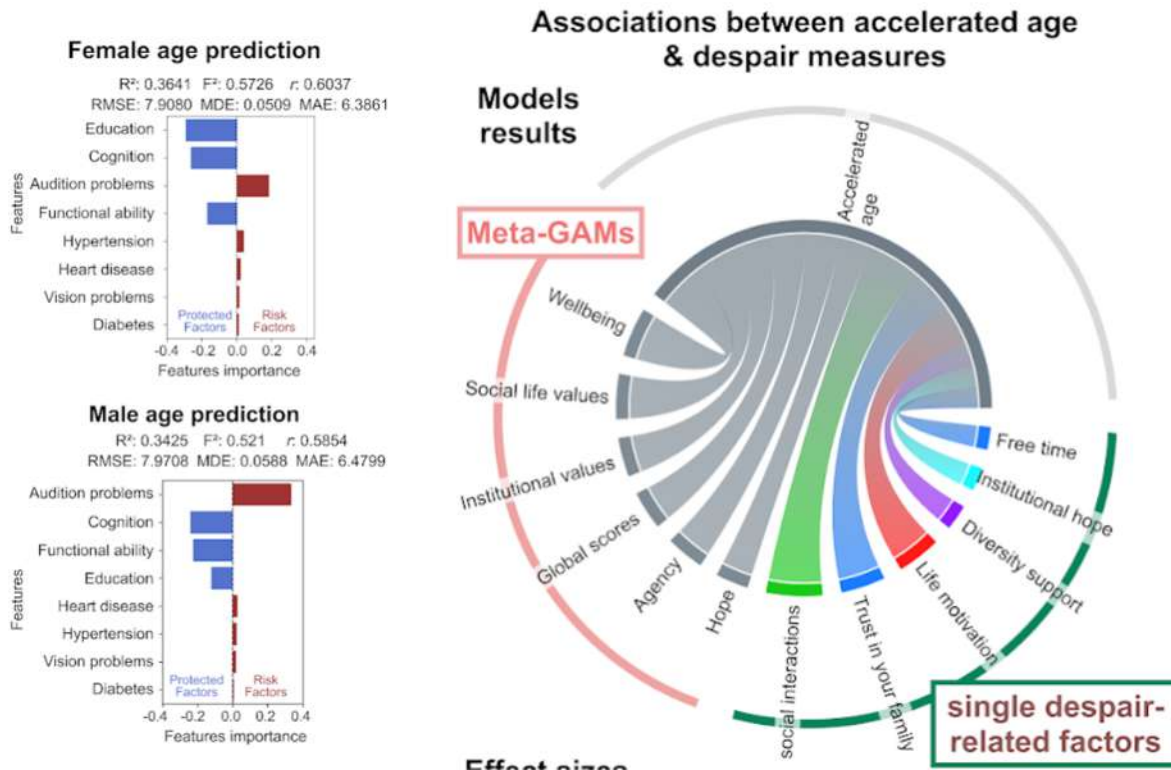


e. Biobehavioral age gaps (BAGs)

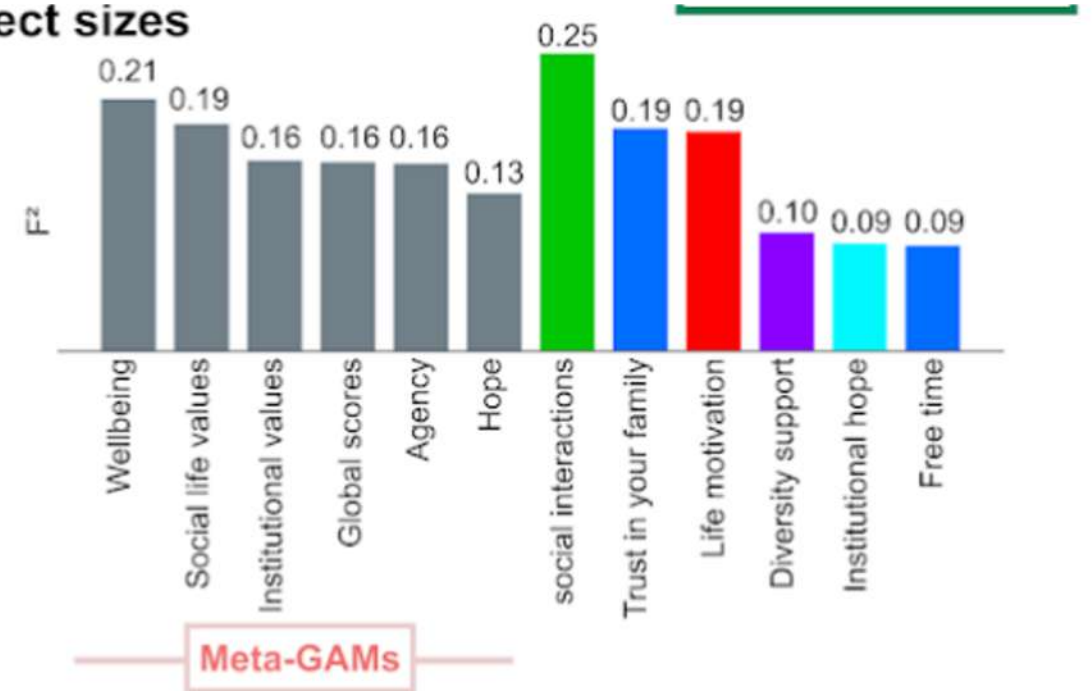


Results

Aging acceleration determined by bio-behavioral clocks was impacted by societal values indexes across 40 countries.



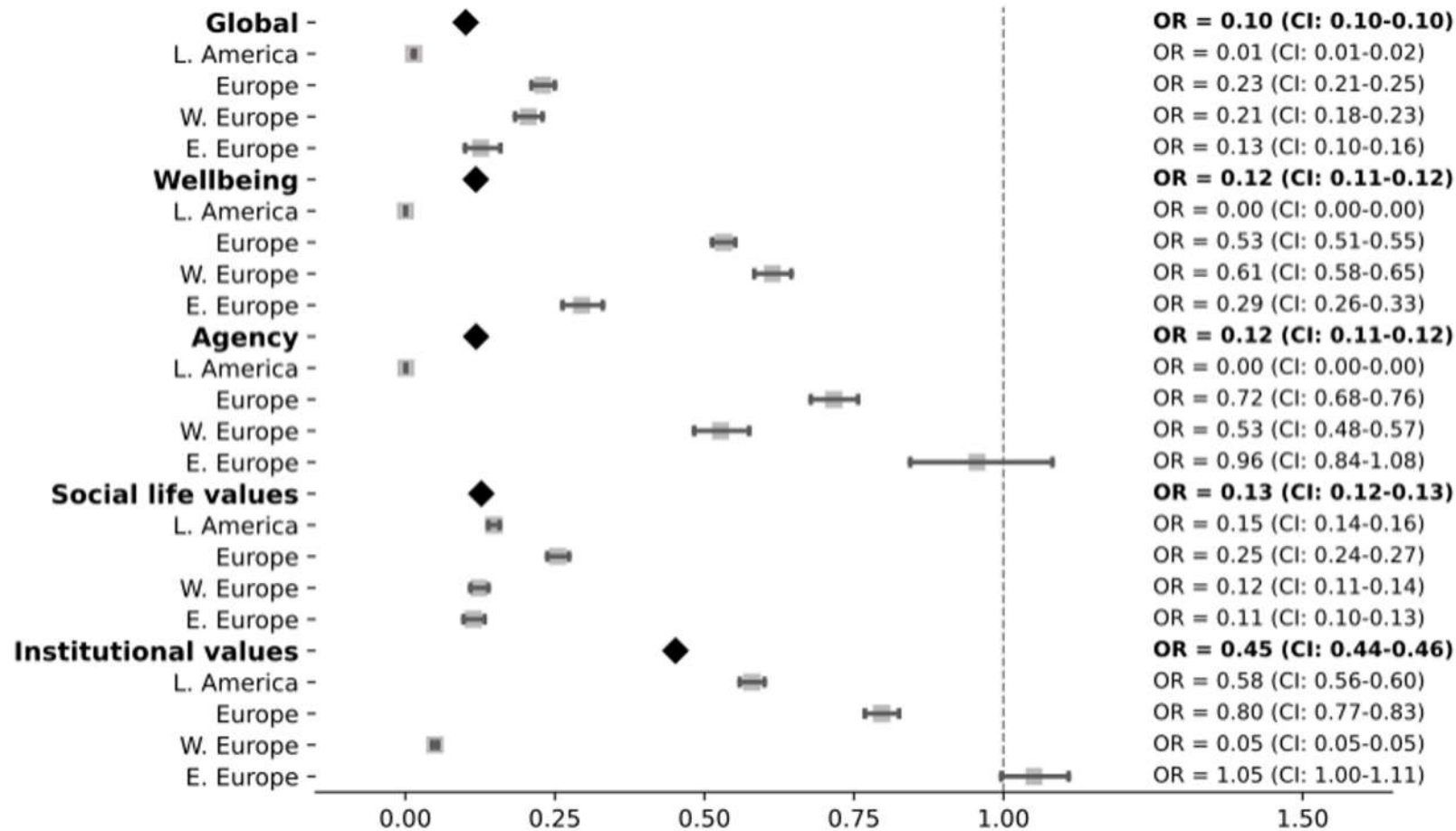
Effect sizes



Results

Countries with more positive societal values exhibited delayed age acceleration with regional differences.

Critically, no association of agency, institutional values and age acceleration in East Europe was detected (possibly due to sociocultural and democratic factors).



Social factors at individual and country-level impacts brain acceleration processes.

Brain clocks across different populations affected by diversity and disparities in aging and dementia

nature medicine

Article

Brain clocks capture diversity and disparities in aging and dementia across geographically diverse populations

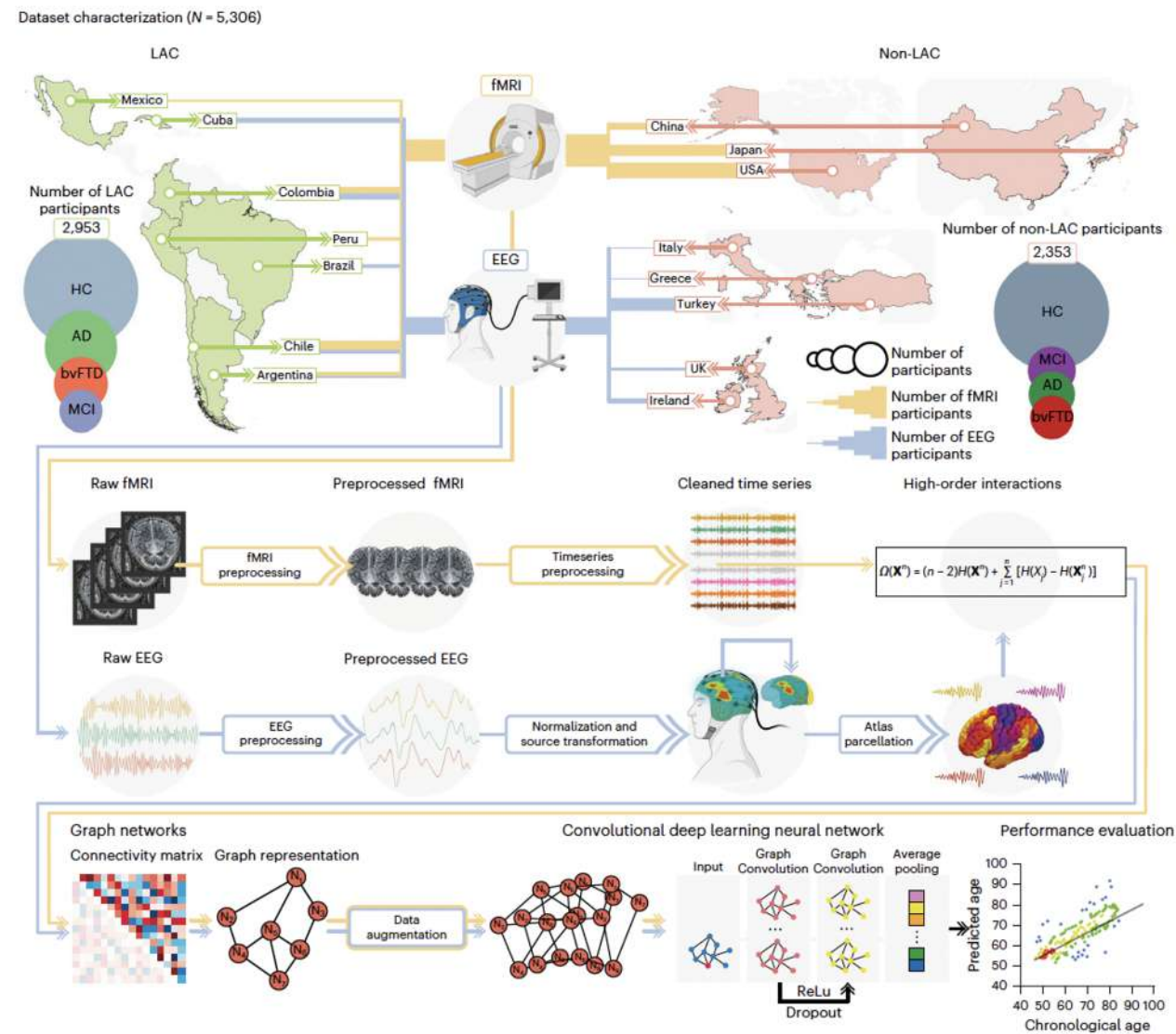
Received: 22 March 2024

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A list of authors and their affiliations appears at the end of the paper

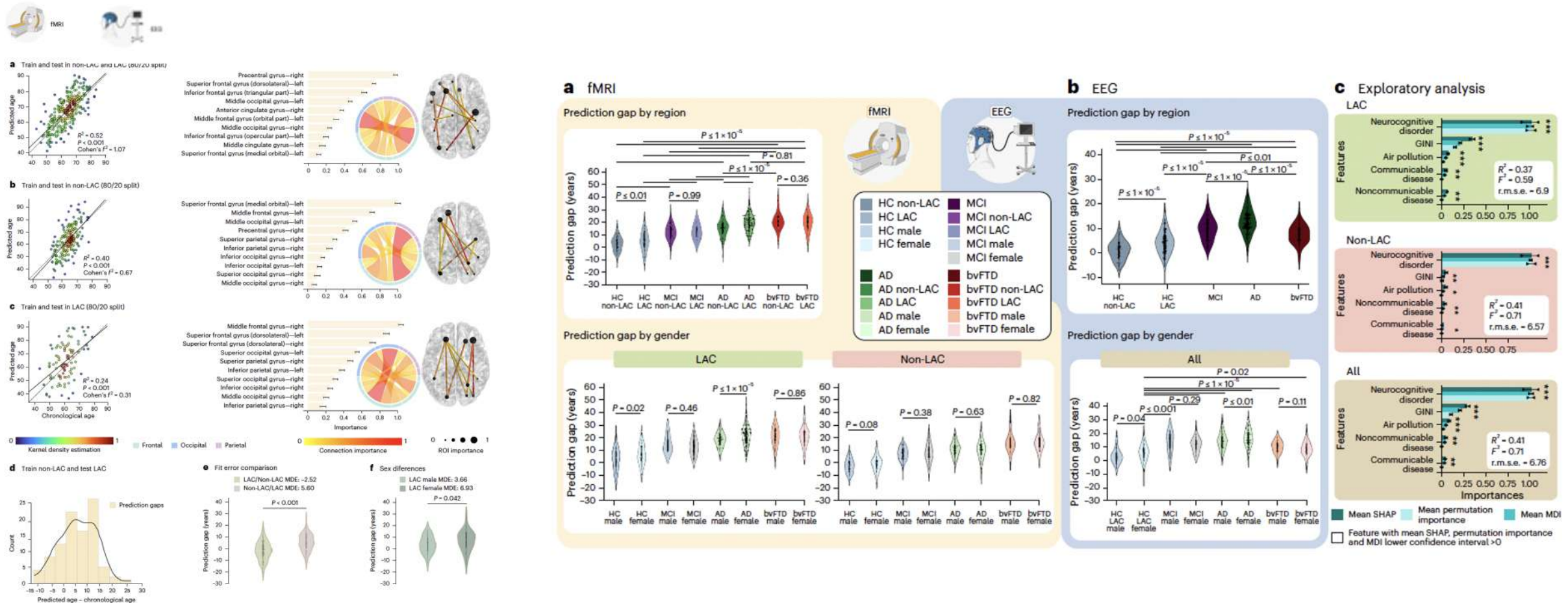
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-024-03209-x

Moguilner et al Nature Medicine 2024



Critical finding: Different exposomes impact accelerated brain age across diverse populations in aging and dementia

Brain clocks across different populations affected by exposomes



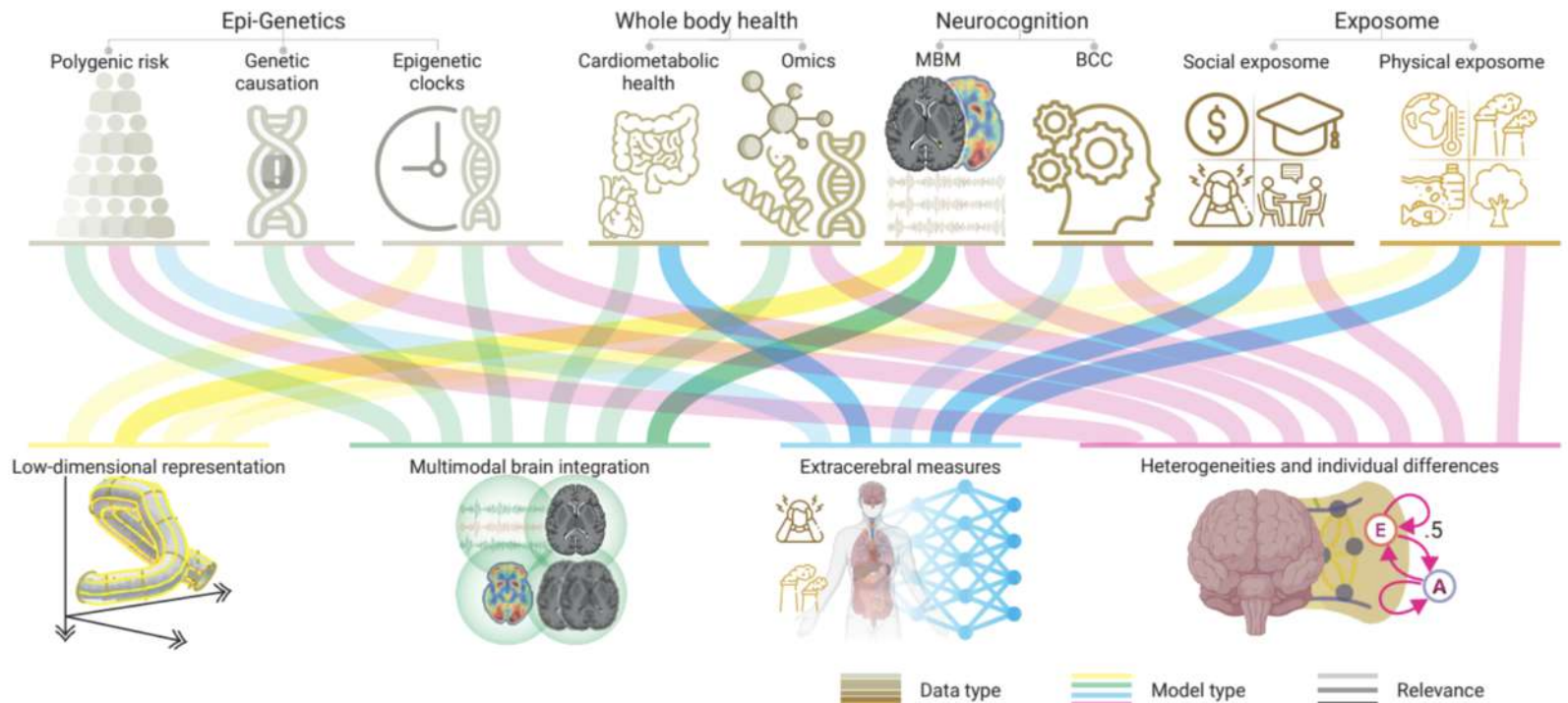
Moguilner et al Nature Medicine 2024

Critical finding: Different exposomes impact accelerated brain age across diverse populations in aging and dementia

The need of synergetic approaches to understand human mind and behaviors



Human mind emerges from brain-body-context-culture complex interactions



Thank you

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