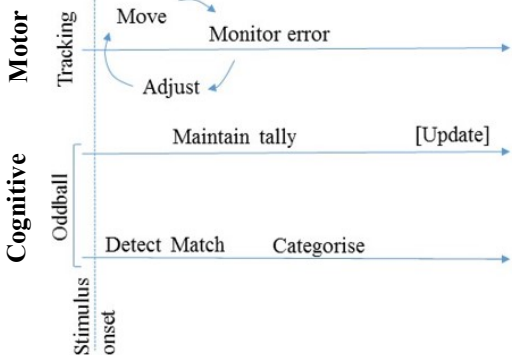
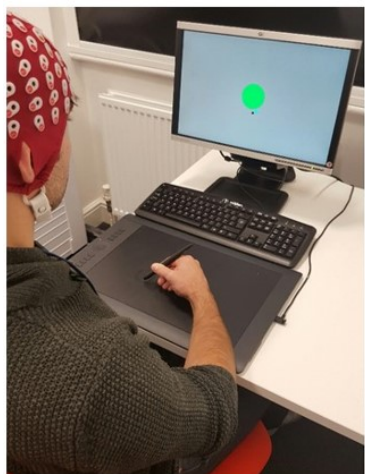


AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN THE INTERFERENCE BETWEEN COGNITIVE TASK COMPONENTS AND CONCURRENT SENSORIMOTOR COORDINATION

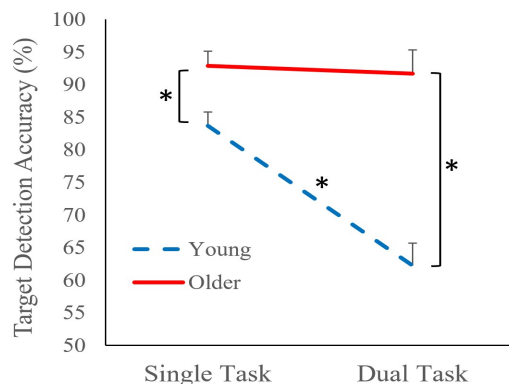
Participants

Older (60-89 yrs): 28
(M:69.6; 13F, 15M)
Young (19-42 yrs): 24
(M: 25.6; 13F, 11M)

Task

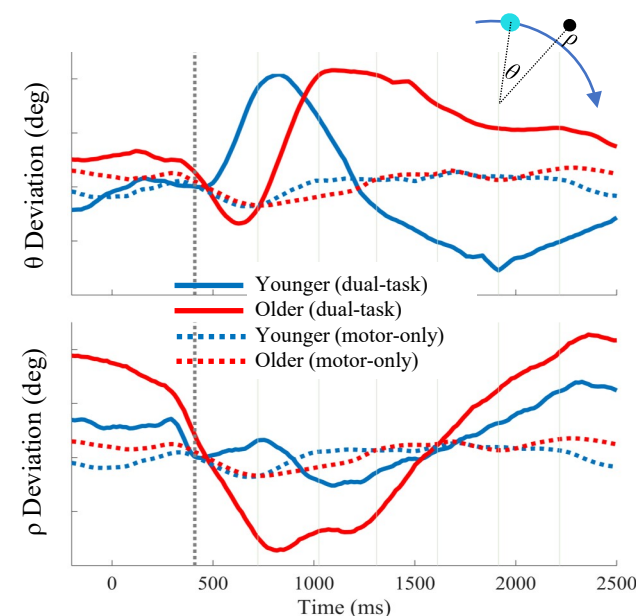


Task Performance

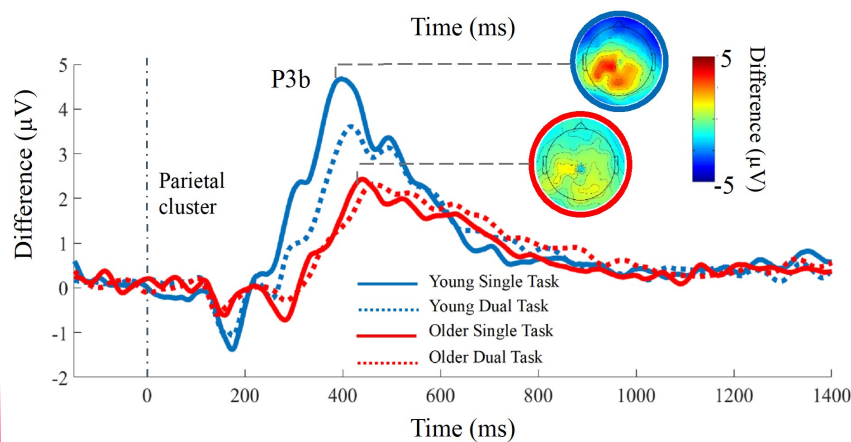


COGNITIVE:
Young, but not older, participants reduced accuracy when dual tasking

MOTOR:
Both angular (θ) and radial (ρ) error was greater and longer lasting for older participants



Cortical correlates



Young reduced cognitive task resourcing (P3b amplitude) when dual tasking

Publication

Mitra et al. (2022). *Brain Research*, 1790, 147985

Conclusions

- Attenuation of motor task prioritisation may negatively affect mobility and independent living in old age
- Practice/training in multi-tasking may help retain cognitive-motor flexibility