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Sommario/riassunto	<p>In this EBook, we highlight how newly emerging techniques for non-invasive manipulation of the human brain, combined with simultaneous recordings of neural activity, contribute to the understanding of brain functions and neural dynamics in humans. A growing body of evidence indicates that the neural dynamics (e.g., oscillations, synchrony) are important in mediating information processing and networking for various functions in the human brain. Most of previous studies on human brain dynamics, however, show correlative relationships between brain functions and patterns of neural dynamics measured by imaging methods such as electroencephalography (EEG), magnetoencephalography (MEG), near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS), positron emission tomography (PET) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). In contrast, manipulative approaches by non-invasive brain stimulation (NIBS) have been developed and extensively used. These approaches include transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) and transcranial electric stimulation (tES) such as transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), alternating current stimulation (tACS), and random noise stimulation (tRNS), which can directly manipulate neural dynamics in the intact human brain. Although the neural-correlate approach is a strong tool, we think that manipulative approaches have far greater potential to show causal roles of neural dynamics in human brain functions. There have been technical challenges with using manipulative methods together with imaging methods. However,</p>

thanks to recent technical developments, it has become possible to use combined methods such as TMS-EEG coregistration. We can now directly measure and manipulate neural dynamics and analyze functional consequences to show causal roles of neural dynamics in various brain functions. Moreover, these combined methods can probe brain excitability, plasticity and cortical networking associated with information processing in the intact human brain. The contributors to this EBook have succeeded in showcasing cutting-edge studies and demonstrate the huge impact of their approaches on many areas in human neuroscience and clinical applications.

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Ryzova Lucie

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Dans l'Egypte de l'entre-deux guerres émerge une nouvelle catégorie sociale : l'effendiyya. Les jeunes hommes qui la constituent - les effendis - affichent les signes d'une modernité incontestable : diplômés, habillés à l'occidentale, portant le tarbush, ils sont férus de cinéma et grands consommateurs de presse. Conscients du rôle qu'ils sont amenés à jouer pour l'avenir de leur pays, ils tentent de prendre une part active à la vie politique. Mais comment trouver sa place dans

une société dominée à la fois par une élite attachée à ses priviléges et par l'occupant britannique ? Comment devenir « moderne » et acquérir une vie meilleure quand la tradition pèse si lourd et que le diplôme mène au chômage ? À travers l'analyse de documents d'époque, Lucie Ryzova brosse le portrait de cette effendiyya prise entre deux mondes et dont la position ambiguë la conduira à devenir l'agent principal des bouleversements sociaux qui marquent la fin de la monarchie.
