

The Role of Acute and Chronic Exercise on Cognitive Function

Accumulating research demonstrates that exercise is favorably associated with numerous health outcomes, particularly cardiovascular-related outcomes. Emerging research, however, also demonstrates that both acute and chronic exercise are associated with improvements in various cognitive-related outcomes.

For an upcoming Special Issue in the Journal of Integrative Neuroscience (PubMed indexed), we invite investigators to contribute original research articles (including animal and human studies; experimental studies will be given priority), as well as review articles, that will stimulate the continuing efforts to better understand the relationship between exercise and cognition. We are particularly interested in studies that, in some regard, evaluate and/or discuss potential underlying mechanisms of this relationship. Potential topics may include, but are not limited to:

- The effects of acute exercise on cognitive function, including various memory outcomes (e.g., episodic memory, working memory), executive function, attention, planning and creativity
- The effects of chronic exercise on cognitive function
- The effects of different exercise parameters (e.g., intensity, duration modality) on cognition
- The effects of exercise on cognition across different populations
- Cellular, molecular, and psychological mechanisms through which exercise may influence cognition
- Effects of exercise on the functional connectivity of cognition-related brain structures
- Brain tissue structural adaptations from exercise

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