



Genève, le 08 Décembre 2023

**RAPPORT D'ACTIVITES DANS LE CADRE DU RENOUVELLEMENT DU MANDAT DE PROFESSEURE ASSOCIÉE  
DE MME NATHALIE GINOVART**

- **Période du mandat:** du 01 Octobre 2019 au 30 Septembre 2024
- **Activités d'enseignement:** (résumé des différents types d'enseignements donnés - niveau bachelor, master, école doctorale - pendant la période, nombre de doctorants suivis. Deux rapports d'évaluation des enseignements effectués pendant la même période sont à joindre au dossier de renouvellement : voir courrier d'information sur le site de la commission de renouvellement)

1) Enseignement pré-gradué

Total des heures depuis 2019-présent (Enseignement + responsabilité + examen) : 1170 heures

- Co-responsable de l'Unité "Neurosciences", Bachelor 3e année, Médecine Humaine (~120 h/année).
- Tutrice et cours ex-cathedra dans l'Unité "Neurosciences", Bachelor 3e année, Médecine Humaine (~37 h/année).
- Examinatrice de l'Unité "Neurosciences", Bachelor 3e année, Médecine Humaine (~15 h/année).
- Co-responsable du cours à option "*Initiation à la recherche en neurosciences psychiatriques (cliniques et fondamentales)*", Bachelor 3e année, Médecine Humaine (10 h/année).
- Séminaires interactifs dans le cours à option "*Initiation à la recherche en neurosciences psychiatriques (cliniques et fondamentales)*" Bachelor 3e année, Médecine Humaine (~25 h/année).
- Séminaires interactifs dans le cours à option "*Visualiser l'activité neuronale et la neurotransmission avec la neuroimagerie moléculaire*", Bachelor 2e-3e années (3 h/année).
- Cours dans le module "*PET and MRI imaging in Neuroscience*", Master en Neurosciences de l'Ecole Doctorale des Neurosciences Lémanique, (4 h/année).
- Cours dans le module "*Principes de Neurobiologie*", Master en Neurosciences de l'Ecole Doctorale des Neurosciences Lémanique, (4 h/année).
- Cours dans le module "*Molecular Imaging in animals and human (PET, SPECT)*", Master en Neurosciences de l'Ecole Doctorale des Neurosciences Lémanique, (2 h/année).
- Cours Master - AMC de Psychiatrie (1ère section), module "Neurosciences - Schizophrénie", (~4 h/année)
- 2 directions de Master en Médecine Fondamentale pendant la période évaluée (~15 h/année)
- 3 directions de Master en Neurosciences pendant la période évaluée, dont une en cours.
- 4 doctorants du PhD en Neurosciences pendant la période évaluée, dont 3 en cours

## 2) Enseignement post-gradué

- Cours de spécialisation en psychiatrie-psychothérapie, Module "Troubles psychotiques" (2 h/année)

- **Activités de recherche :** (présentation des activités de recherche menées pendant le mandat en cours, nombre et montants des fonds obtenus)

A longstanding goal in addiction research is to understand why some drug users progress from controlled to compulsive drug use and addiction while others do not. Among other factors, impulsivity and sensation-seeking (SS) has long been suspected to be a risk factor for addiction. In my lab, we aim at understanding how these behavioural traits contribute to vulnerability to drug abuse and addiction in experimental animals. Of central importance in this respect is to elucidate the neural circuit and molecular mechanisms that control these behaviours and to unravel the neurobiological underpinnings underlying their association with a greater propensity to develop addictive behaviors. Our research indicates that impulsivity and SS arise from subtle innate brain abnormalities that bear similarities to, but yet subthreshold, those observed in addiction: a disrupted reward processing, mainly driven by a hyperresponsive mesolimbic dopamine (DA) system, which may facilitate a ventral-to-dorsal striatal transition from goal-directed to compulsive behaviors, along with an impaired cortical top-down inhibitory control by the mPFC. Such an innate condition would represent a brain environment conducive to the development of addiction, as subsequent alterations induced by drug exposure could more easily tip impulsive individuals into a dysfunctional state, thereby promoting addiction.

Indeed, our work has contributed to the evidence linking impulsivity with deficits in striatal D<sub>2/3</sub>-receptor (D<sub>2/3</sub>R), and an increased vulnerability to excessive cocaine intake and relapse in male rats, with early environmental factors playing a substantial role. We have also identified an additional association between impulsivity and a heightened striatal DA release in response to psychostimulants, and provided evidence showing that the primary locus of DAergic abnormalities in impulsivity is presynaptic, rather than postsynaptic, as traditionally believed. Further, we showed that a prior history of cocaine self-administration (SA) in animals does not impact striatal D<sub>2/3</sub>R availability or impulsivity, solidifying their roles as preexisting risk factors for drug abuse. Rather, cocaine SA led to a blunted increase in drug-induced striatal DA release, but only in high-impulsive animals, indicating tolerance to the drug as drug abuse progresses. We also showed that these DA alterations, both prior to and after cocaine exposure, are unrelated to alterations in DA synthesis and thus likely reflect fluctuations in phasic rather than tonic DA release. This research has led us to propose a model in which susceptibility to drug abuse arises from an innate hyperresponsive DA system, fostering impulsive behaviors and amplifying initial drug rewards, and ultimately contributing to a sustained drug use. However, prolonged cocaine leads to a decrease in drug's DA-elevating effects, potentially driving increased drug intake and leading to compulsive drug use. However, the cocaine SA paradigm used in these studies primarily modelled controlled drug intake and did not capture addiction-like behaviors, thus hindering us from addressing our hypotheses further. Consequently, we have implemented a DSM-based animal model of addiction-like behaviors in rodents. This model employs a schedule of cocaine SA with alternating periods of drug availability and non-drug availability and enable to evaluate addiction-related behaviors, including: 1) the inability to refrain from drug-seeking when the drug is unavailable (eg. off-drug periods), 2) increased motivation for the drug, assessed through breakpoint analysis under a progressive ratio (PR) of reinforcement schedule, and 3) persistent drug use despite punishment (eg. mild electrical shock). We are currently using this model to assess the predictive values of impulsivity and SS as risk factors for the development of addiction-like behaviors, also considering sex as a biological variable. Our data indicate that, when compared to low impulsive animals, high impulsive rodents consume larger quantities of cocaine, seek the drug even when it's unavailable, exhibit greater motivation for cocaine, and are more likely to persist in seeking cocaine despite negative consequences. These results align with aspects of human addiction, emphasizing the value of this rodent model to investigate the relationship between impulsivity, SS, and susceptibility to drug addiction.

We also have implemented in the lab a cutting-edge molecular technique, fiber photometry, using G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR)-based DA sensors known as GRAB<sub>DA</sub>, for real-time monitoring of DA dynamics in behaving animals. We currently use this tool to characterize DA-related reward processing during Pavlovian learning in relation to impulsivity and SS, and establish a link with a predisposition of impulsive individuals for developing addiction-like behaviors, considering gender as a biological variable. We

also will use this tool to assess the spatiotemporal dynamics of striatal DA release throughout the addiction process in relation to impulsivity, SS, and gender, and determine their potential to predict the development of addiction-like behaviors. Indeed, it is believed that a shift in DA activity from the ventral to the dorsolateral part of the striatum underlies the transition from goal-directed to compulsive drug-seeking via associative learning processes implicated in habit formation. We will thus investigate whether alterations in the spatiotemporal profile of DA dynamics within the striatum as cocaine use progresses are associated to impulsivity and the risk of developing addiction-like behaviors, and whether interfering with these dynamics can alleviate compulsive cocaine intake.

In parallel to this work, we are also studying the involvement of a hypofrontality in impulsivity, as current research highlights that the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) may regulate impulsivity by exerting a top-down inhibitory control on the striatum through its glutamatergic projections. Using a chemogenetic approach and an intersecting viral strategy allowing the specific modulation of the vmPFC projections to either the ventral striatum or the midbrain DA neurons, we were able to bidirectionally modulate impulsivity in high-impulsive and in low-impulsive animals. These findings are in line with the view that high impulsivity is linked with a hypoactivity in the vmPFC. Moreover, we demonstrated, through positron emission tomography imaging, that impulsivity is correlated with deficiencies in the availability of glutamatergic mGluR5 receptors in a cortical region spanning from the prelimbic to the anterior cingulate subdivisions of the mPFC. These results expand on previous findings in human cocaine addicts by showing that reduced mGluR5 receptor availability in the vmPFC may be a predisposing neurobiological trait and not only a consequence of chronic cocaine use. Moreover, it suggests that mGluR5 deficiency in this region may contribute to a hypofrontality in impulsivity. Such a dysfunction of mGluR5 in the mPFC may be a key factor in the DA striatal hyperresponsiveness associated with impulsivity. Ongoing research aims to explore how chronic exposure to cocaine may induce neuroadaptation of mGluR5, potentially modifying interactions between the PFC and striatum to promote compulsive behaviors. Targeted allosteric modulation of mGluR5 function in the PFC will aim to further confirm an involvement of this receptor in impulsivity and drug-related compulsive behavior.

#### Liste des fonds obtenus pendant le mandat en cours

|           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2023      | Société académique de Genève (17,113 CHF) Dynamics of dopamine release during reward prediction error in impulsivity.<br>Principal investigator                                                                           |
| 2019-2024 | Swiss National Science Foundation (632,000 CHF) Striatal presynaptic dopamine function in impulsivity: implications for understanding the neurobiological underpinnings of addictive disorders.<br>Principal investigator |

#### ▪ **Activités cliniques:**

Aucune

#### ▪ **Publications pendant la période du mandat:** (liste des publications pendant la période considérée, avec mention du h-factor, si pertinent dans la discipline)

Urueña-Méndez G, Arrondeau C, Bellés L, **Ginovart N**. Decoupling Dopamine Synthesis from Impulsive Action, Risk-related Decision-Making, and Propensity to Cocaine Intake: A Longitudinal [18F]-FDOPA PET Study in Roman High- and Low-avoidance Rats. Under review in *eNeuro* (IF: 4.4).

Uruena-Mendez G, Dimiziani A, Belles L, Goutaudier R, **Ginovart N** (2023) Repeated Cocaine Intake Differentially Impacts Striatal D(2/3) Receptor Availability, Psychostimulant-Induced Dopamine Release, and Trait Behavioral Markers of Drug Abuse. *Int J Mol Sci*. 24:13238 (IF: 6.2).

- Arrondeau C, Uruena-Mendez G, Belles L, Marchessaux F, Goutaudier R, **Ginovart N** (2023) Motor impulsivity but not risk-related impulsive choice is associated to drug intake and drug-primed relapse. *Front Behav Neurosci.* 17:1200392 (IF: 3.6).
- Sanaat A, Shooli H, Bohringer AS, Sadeghi M, Shiri I, Salimi Y, **Ginovart N**, Garibotto V, Arabi H, Zaidi H (2023) A cycle-consistent adversarial network for brain PET partial volume correction without prior anatomical information. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 50:1881-1896 (IF: 10.05).
- Belles L, Arrondeau C, Uruena-Mendez G, **Ginovart N** (2023) Concurrent measures of impulsive action and choice are partially related and differentially modulated by dopamine D(1)- and D(2)-like receptors in a rat model of impulsivity. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 222:173508 (IF: 3.7).
- Andriot T, Ohnmacht P, Vuilleumier P, Thorens G, Khazaal Y, **Ginovart N**, Ros T (2022) Electrophysiological and behavioral correlates of cannabis use disorder. *Cogn Affect Behav Neurosci.* 22:1421-1431 (IF: 3.5).
- Belles L, Dimiziani A, Herrmann FR, **Ginovart N** (2021) Early environmental enrichment and impoverishment differentially affect addiction-related behavioral traits, cocaine-taking, and dopamine D(2/3) receptor signaling in a rat model of vulnerability to drug abuse. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 238:3543-3557 (IF: 4.4).
- Sanaat A, Mirsadeghi E, Razeghi B, **Ginovart N**, Zaidi H (2021) Fast dynamic brain PET imaging using stochastic variational prediction for recurrent frame generation. *Med Phys.* 48:5059-5071 (IF: 4.5).
- Tsartsalis S, Tournier BB, Gloria Y, Millet P, **Ginovart N** (2021) Effect of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonism on levels of D2/3 receptor occupancy and adverse behavioral side-effects induced by haloperidol: a SPECT imaging study in the rat. *Transl Psychiatry.* 11:51 (IF: 8.0).
- Belles L, Dimiziani A, Tsartsalis S, Millet P, Herrmann FR, **Ginovart N** (2021) Dopamine D2/3 Receptor Availabilities and Evoked Dopamine Release in Striatum Differentially Predict Impulsivity and Novelty Preference in Roman High- and Low-Avoidance Rats. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol.* 24:239-251 (IF: 5.7).
- Ros T, Kwiek J, Andriot T, Michela A, Vuilleumier P, Garibotto V, **Ginovart N** (2020) PET Imaging of Dopamine Neurotransmission During EEG Neurofeedback. *Front Physiol.* 11:590503 (IF: 4.8).
- Arabi H, Bortolin K, **Ginovart N**, Garibotto V, Zaidi H (2020) Deep learning-guided joint attenuation and scatter correction in multitracers neuroimaging studies. *Hum Brain Mapp.* 41:3667-3679 (IF: 5.4).
- Dimiziani A, Belles L, Tsartsalis S, Millet P, Herrmann F, **Ginovart N** (2019) Differential Involvement of D2 and D3 receptors during reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in the Roman high- and low-avoidance rats. *Behav Neurosci.* 133:77-85 (IF: 2.15).

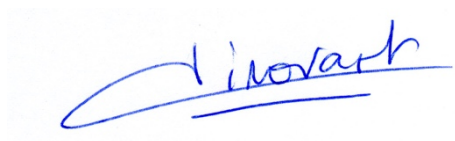
#### ▪ **Activités diverses:**

(charges administratives, charges de direction, charges de personnel, participation à des commissions, services à la Cité, etc.) en effectuant cette démarche sur le site <https://rli.unige.ch> avec indication du nom de votre supérieur hiérarchique direct en fin de procédure.

- Member of the Synapsy Centre for Neuroscience and mental health research
- Member of the Swiss society for neuroscience
- Member of Master of Neuroscience jury committees (Théo Andriot, 2019, Unige; Matthia Lucchini, 2021, Unige; Malika Tapparel, 2021, Unige ; Stefana Aicoboaie, 2022, Unige; Anatasia Gemelli, 2022, Unige)
- Member of Master of Medicine jury committees (Camille Ammann, 2020, Unige; Solange Walz, 2022, Unige)
- 2022: Co-organizer of a parallel symposium "Disentangling pre- and postsynaptic mechanisms of dopamine in reward processing" at the Dopamine 2022 meeting, Montreal, Canada.
- Reviewer in scientific journal (Molecular Psychiatry, Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, Synapse, European Neuropsychopharmacology, Translational Psychiatry).

- **Activités accessoires ou extérieures :** (liste des activités accessoires ou extérieures effectuées pendant la durée du mandat)

Editeur-réviseur pour le journal scientifique international eNeuro de la Société des Neurosciences



*Ginovart Nathalie*



Nom et prénom du/de la titulaire Ginovart Nathalie

Taux d'activité ou heures de cours (selon la fonction) 100%

Faculté, école, institut Médecine

Section ou département Psychiatrie

Nom et prénom du responsable hiérarchique Kaiser Stephan

Taux : le total des points 1, 2 et 3 doit atteindre 100%

### 1. ENSEIGNEMENT ET ENCADREMENT DES ETUDIANTS

Taux consacré 40%

#### Pré-grade

- Bachelor en Médecine: - Co-responsable de l'Unité "Neurosciences", 3BA  
- Enseignement APP et cours ex-cathedra, Unité "Neurosciences", 3BA  
- Co-responsable du cours à option "Initiation à la recherche en neurosciences psychiatriques",

#### 2/3BA

- Enseignement dans le cours à option " Visualiser l'activité neuronale et la neurotransmission avec la neuroimagerie moléculaire", 2/3BA
- Master en Médecine: - Supervision et direction de travaux de master
- Master en Neurosciences: - Enseignement dans le module "Imagerie PET et IRM en Neurosciences"  
- Enseignement dans le module "Principles of Neurobiology II"  
- Enseignement dans le module "Techniques for investigating brain functions"  
- Supervision de travaux de master
- AMC de Psychiatrie: - Enseignement dans le module " Neuroscience et schizophrénie"

#### Post-grade:

- Supervision et direction de thèses de Doctorat en Neurosciences
- Enseignement en Specialization en psychiatrie-psychothérapie, module "Neurosciences Psychiatriques : niveau de base"

### 2. RECHERCHE

Taux consacré 50%

Recherche translationnelle en neurosciences psychiatriques centrée sur l'étude des substrats neurochimiques, des circuits neuronaux, et des mécanismes neurobiologiques sous-jacents aux traits de personnalité conférant une vulnérabilité accrue aux troubles psychiatriques

Obtention de financements compétitifs

Collaboration avec des équipes locales, nationales et internationales

Publications des résultats de recherche sous forme d'articles originaux dans des journaux à politique éditoriale

### 3. AUTRES TACHES

Taux consacré 10%

#### 3.1. GESTION, ORGANISATION, ADMINISTRATION, DIRECTION

- Organisation du groupe de recherche et gestion des ressources humaines des collaborateurs
- Gestion des fonds de recherche
- Participation aux Collèges des professeurs du Département de Psychiatrie
- Participation aux Collèges des professeurs de la Faculté de Médecine

Le/la titulaire participera aux tâches de gestion et d'organisation qui sont liées au domaine spécifique qui lui est confié.

#### 3.2. SERVICES A LA CITE

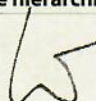
Dans le cadre de son activité, le/la titulaire doit être prêt-e, le cas échéant, à exercer vis-à-vis de la collectivité, une fonction de service rentrant dans la mission de l'Université, ce type d'activité faisant *ipso facto* partie du cahier des charges.

#### 4. AUTRES DISPOSITIONS

Par sa signature, le/la candidat/e atteste qu'il/elle a pris connaissance de la proposition de cahier des charges afférent au poste mis au concours qui sera soumise à l'autorité de nomination/d'engagement. La proposition de cahier des charges signée ne saurait en aucun cas être considérée comme un acte d'engagement. Seule la décision de nomination et/ou la signature d'un contrat de travail par l'autorité compétente selon le règlement sur le personnel de l'Université valent acte d'engagement.

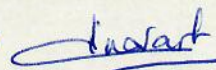
Date et signature du responsable hiérarchique

01.12.2023



Date et signature du/de la titulaire

05.12.2023



## Dr GINOVART Nathalie

Neurosciences G103  
Nb réponses = 7

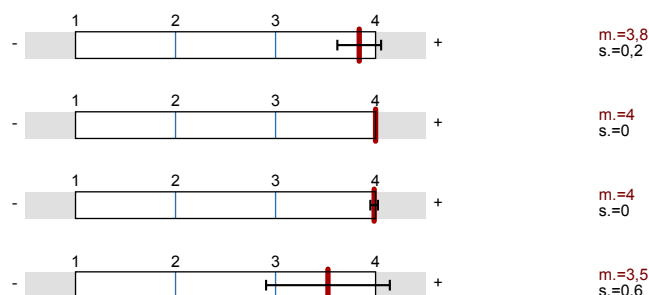
## Indicateurs globaux

## Index global

1. Evaluation globale

2. Processus d'apprentissage

4. Régularité du feedback



## Directive de qualité

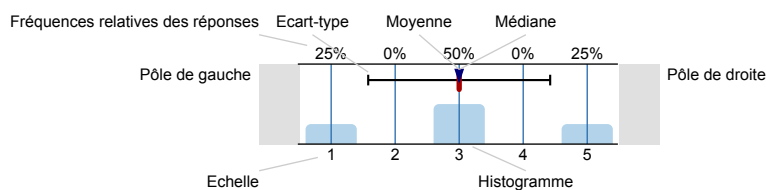
|                        | Poids | Items sans déduction | Résultat |   |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|---|
| Evaluation globale     | 30%   | 1de1                 | 100%     | ● |
| Processus d            | 40%   | 10de10               | 100%     | ● |
| Régularité du feedback | 30%   | 3de3                 | 100%     | ● |

Résultat global: 100%

## Résultats des questions prédéfinies

## Légende

Question



n = nombre  
 m = moyenne  
 md = Médiane  
 s = Écart-type  
 ab = abstention

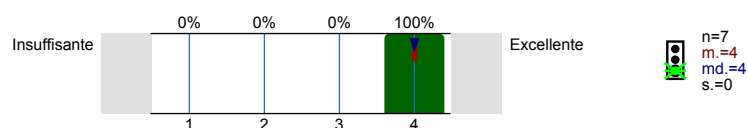


Index de qualité

Description des symboles de qualité: Moyenne au-dessous de la directive de qualité. Moyenne dans la marge de conformité. Moyenne conforme ou au-delà de la directive de qualité.

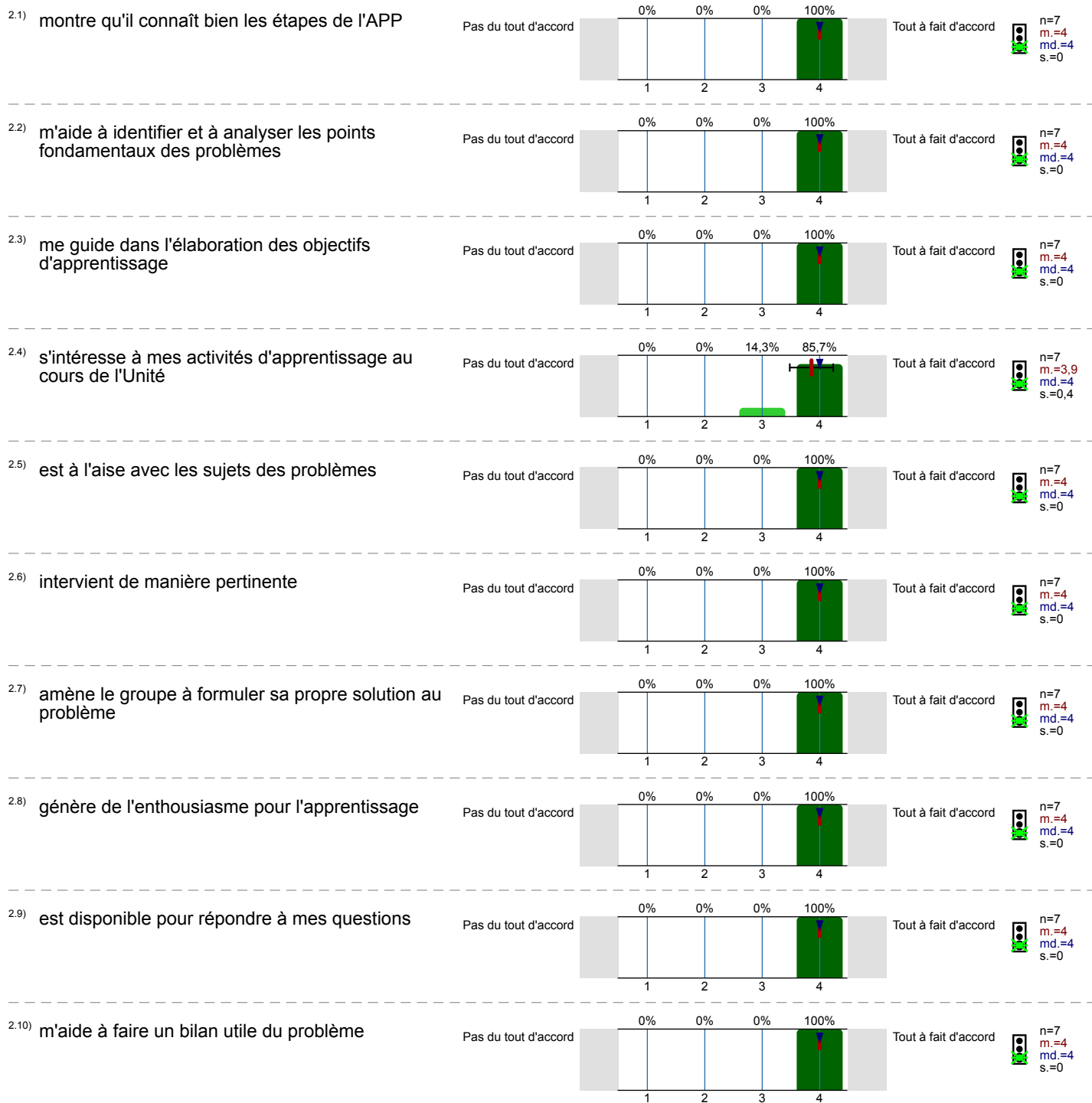
## 1. Evaluation globale

1.1) Votre appréciation globale du tuteur



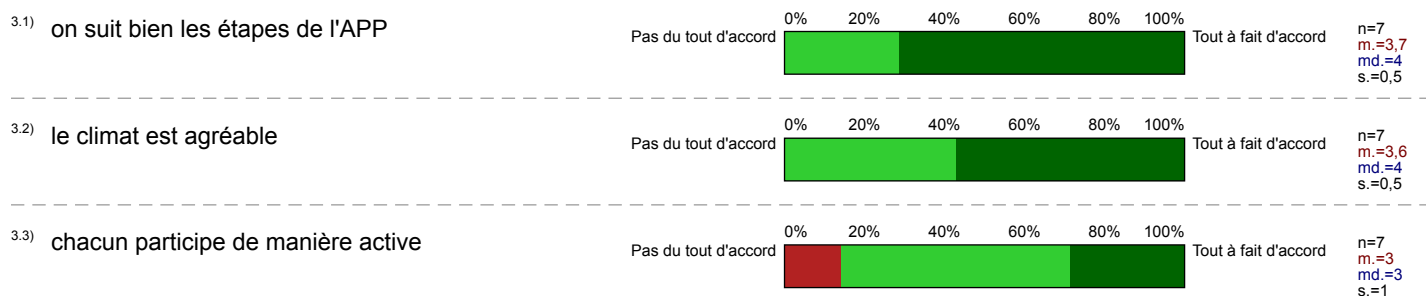
## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

Mon tuteur: \_\_\_\_\_

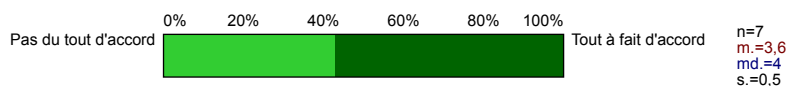


### 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

#### Dans mon groupe:

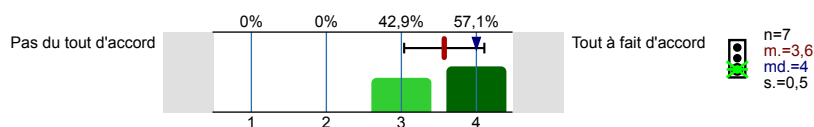


3.4) je fonctionne bien dans ce groupe

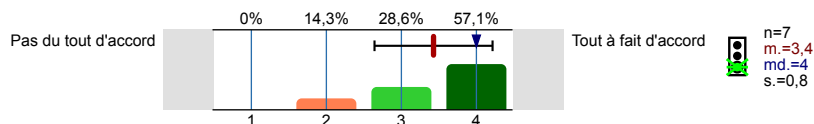


#### 4. Régularité du feedback

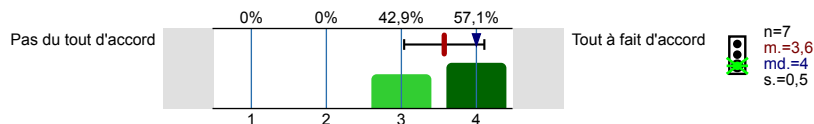
4.1) Le bilan de fonctionnement du groupe se fait régulièrement



4.2) Mon tuteur me donne régulièrement du feedback (i.e. observations, suggestions sur l'apprentissage, le fonctionnement...)

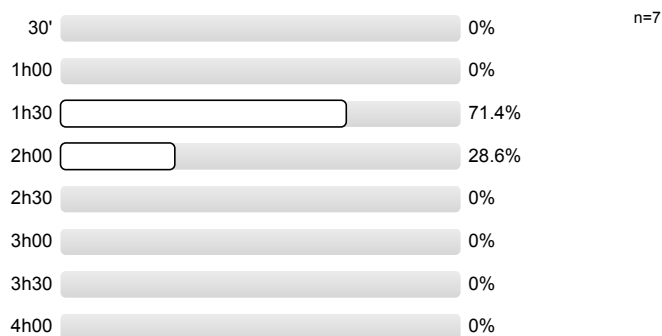


4.3) Le tuteur donne régulièrement du feedback au groupe

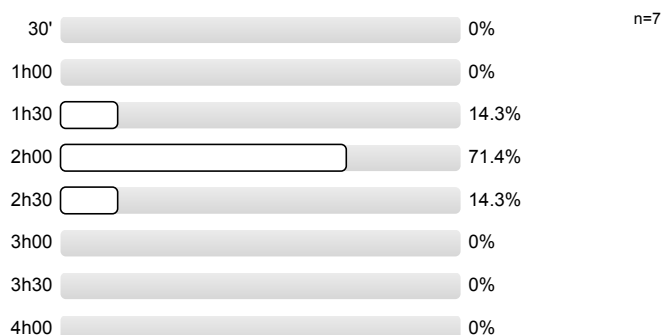


#### 5. Durée des tutoriaux et bilans

5.1) Durée moyenne des tutoriaux de votre groupe



5.2) Durée moyenne des bilans de votre groupe



# Profil

Département: Neurosciences  
 Référent évaluation: Dr GINOVARTE Nathalie  
 Objet: Neurosciences G103  
 (Nom de l'enquête)

Valeurs utilisées dans la ligne de profil: Moyenne

## 1. Evaluation globale

|                                           |              |  |  |  |  |            |     |        |         |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 1.1) Votre appréciation globale du tuteur | Insuffisante |  |  |  |  | Excellente | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|

## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

|                                                                              |                      |  |  |  |  |                      |     |        |         |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 2.1) montre qu'il connaît bien les étapes de l'APP                           | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.2) m'aide à identifier et à analyser les points fondamentaux des problèmes | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.3) me guide dans l'élaboration des objectifs d'apprentissage               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.4) s'intéresse à mes activités d'apprentissage au cours de l'Unité         | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,9 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 2.5) est à l'aise avec les sujets des problèmes                              | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.6) intervient de manière pertinente                                        | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.7) amène le groupe à formuler sa propre solution au problème               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.8) génère de l'enthousiasme pour l'apprentissage                           | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.9) est disponible pour répondre à mes questions                            | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2.10) m'aide à faire un bilan utile du problème                              | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=4,0 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |

## 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

|                                         |                      |  |  |  |  |                      |     |        |         |        |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 3.1) on suit bien les étapes de l'APP   | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.2) le climat est agréable             | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.3) chacun participe de manière active | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,0 | md.=3,0 | s.=1,0 |
| 3.4) je fonctionne bien dans ce groupe  | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |

## 4. Régularité du feedback

|                                                                                                                               |                      |  |  |  |  |                      |     |        |         |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 4.1) Le bilan de fonctionnement du groupe se fait régulièrement                                                               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 4.2) Mon tuteur me donne régulièrement du feedback (i.e. observations, suggestions sur l'apprentissage, le fonctionnement...) | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,4 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,8 |

|      |                                                     |                      |                                                                                   |                      |     |        |         |        |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 4.3) | Le tuteur donne régulièrement du feedback au groupe | Pas du tout d'accord |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|

# Ligne de profil pour indicateurs

■

Département: Neurosciences

■

Référent évaluation: Dr GINOVART Nathalie

■

Objet: Neurosciences G103

■

(Nom de l'enquête)

|                              |   |  |  |  |   |        |        |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--------|--------|
| 1. Evaluation globale        | - |  |  |  | + | m.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 2. Processus d'apprentissage | - |  |  |  | + | m.=4,0 | s.=0,0 |
| 4. Régularité du feedback    | - |  |  |  | + | m.=3,5 | s.=0,6 |

# Résultats des questions ouvertes

## 1. Evaluation globale

1.2) Indiquez les qualités que vous appréciez chez votre tuteur

- Bonne connaissance du sujet; permet de mettre l'accent sur les parties les plus importantes du problème; soucieuse de notre compréhension.
- Gentille souriante et patiente.
- La tutrice donne de très bonne explications et refait des synthèses sur les points importants abordés en APP.  
La tutrice donne des conseils sur la façon de travailler les références.

1.3) Suggestions à votre tuteur pour ses prochains tutoriaux

- Parfois un peu lent le rythme
- Pas de suggestions, tout était bien comme ça.

## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

2.11) Commentaires sur le processus d'apprentissage

L'évaluation ne sera pas affichée, pour cause de taux de réponse insuffisant.

## 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

3.5) Commentaires sur le groupe

L'évaluation ne sera pas affichée, pour cause de taux de réponse insuffisant.

## 4. Régularité du feedback

4.4) Le tuteur nous a donné du feedback sur les points suivants

- La tutrice nous a donné un feedback sur le fonctionnement du groupe, les points à retravailler ainsi que du feedback personnel quand je lui ai demandé.
- Objectif d'apprentissage, fonctionnement du groupe, modalités de l'examen
- Qu'on fonctionnait assez bien

4.5) J'aurais souhaité recevoir du feedback sur les points suivants

- Pas besoin de plus de feedback.

# Dr GINOVRT Nathalie

## Neurosciences G108

Nombre de réponses = 7 ( 70 %)



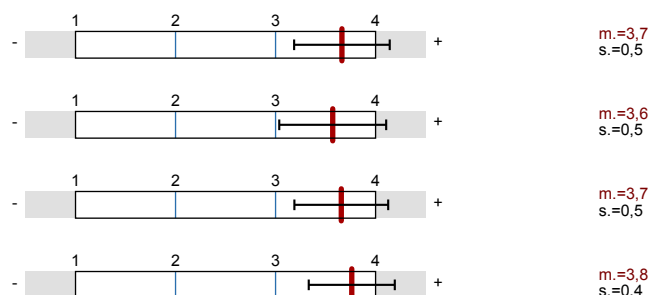
### Indicateurs globaux

## Index global

1. Evaluation globale

2. Processus d'apprentissage

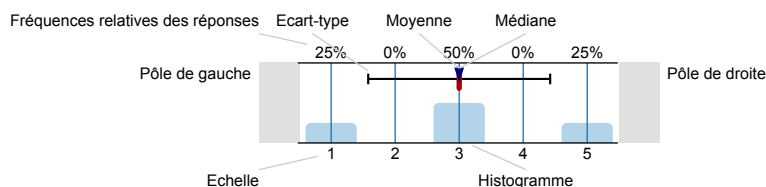
4. Régularité du feedback



### Résultats des questions prédéfinies

## Légende

Question



n.= nombre  
m.= moyenne  
md.=Médiane  
s.=Ecart-type  
ab.=abstention

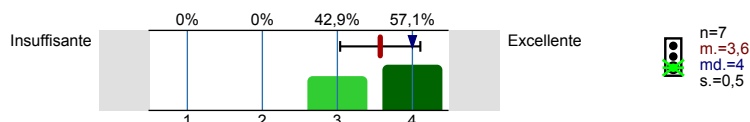


Index de qualité

Description des symboles de qualité: Moyenne au-dessous de la directive de qualité. Moyenne dans la marge de conformité. Moyenne conforme ou au-delà de la directive de qualité.

### 1. Evaluation globale

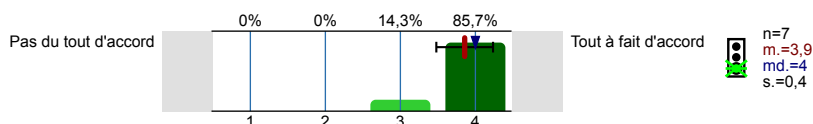
1.1) Votre appréciation globale du tuteur



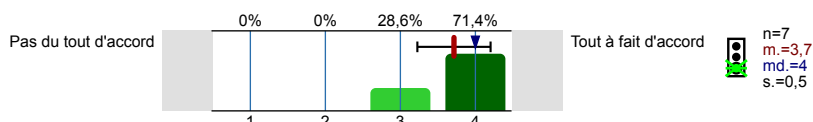
### 2. Processus d'apprentissage

Mon tuteur:

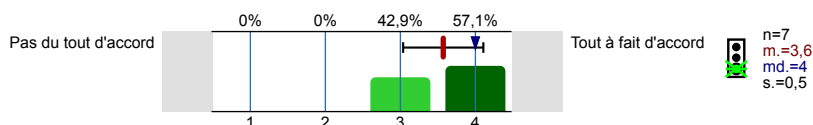
2.1) montre qu'il connaît bien les étapes de l'APP

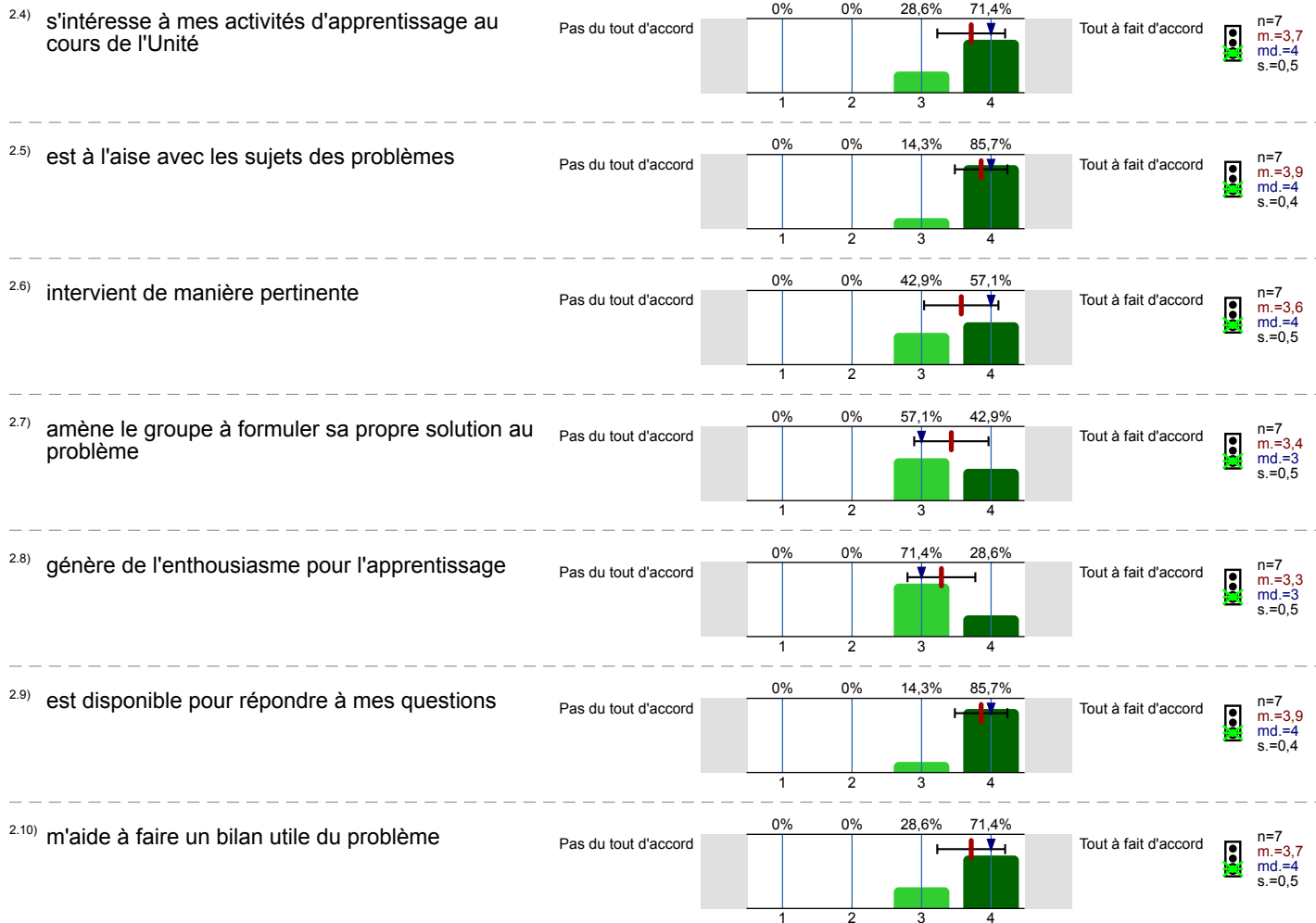


2.2) m'aide à identifier et à analyser les points fondamentaux des problèmes



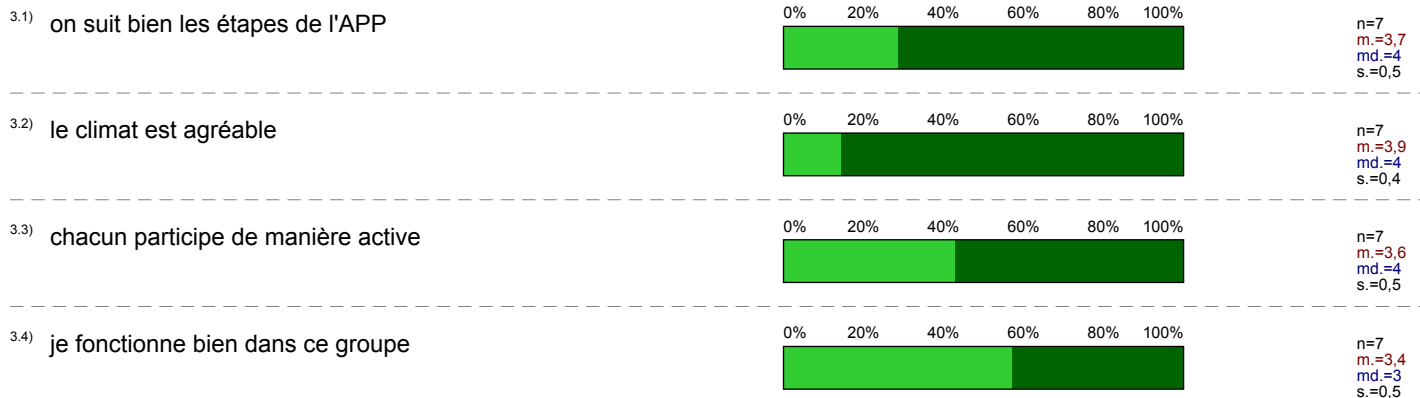
2.3) me guide dans l'élaboration des objectifs d'apprentissage



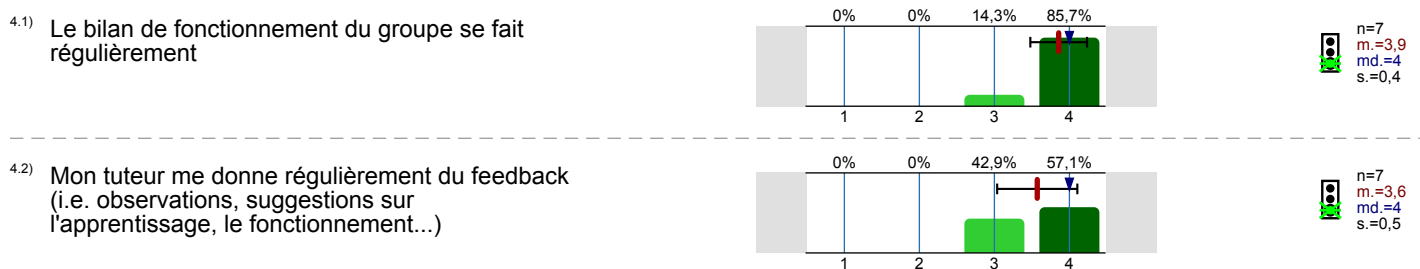


### 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

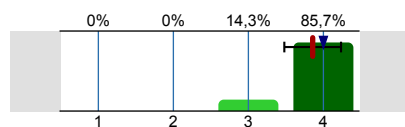
#### Dans mon groupe:



### 4. Régularité du feedback



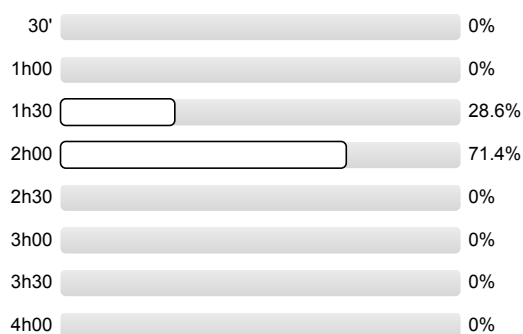
4.3) Le tuteur donne régulièrement du feedback au groupe



n=7  
m.=3,9  
md.=4  
s.=0,4

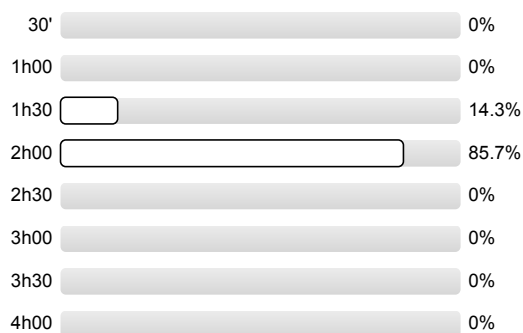
## 5. Durée des tutoriaux et bilans

5.1) Durée moyenne des tutoriaux de votre groupe



n=7

5.2) Durée moyenne des bilans de votre groupe



n=7

# Profil

Département: Neurosciences  
 Référent évaluation: Dr GINOVART Nathalie  
 Objet: Neurosciences G108  
 (Nom de l'enquête)

Valeurs utilisées dans la ligne de profil: Moyenne

## 1. Evaluation globale

1.1) Votre appréciation globale du tuteur

|              |  |  |  |  |   |            |     |        |         |        |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|---|------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| Insuffisante |  |  |  |  | ■ | Excellente | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|---|------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|

## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

|                                                                              |                      |  |  |  |  |   |                      |     |        |         |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|---|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 2.1) montre qu'il connaît bien les étapes de l'APP                           | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,9 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 2.2) m'aide à identifier et à analyser les points fondamentaux des problèmes | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.3) me guide dans l'élaboration des objectifs d'apprentissage               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.4) s'intéresse à mes activités d'apprentissage au cours de l'Unité         | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.5) est à l'aise avec les sujets des problèmes                              | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,9 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 2.6) intervient de manière pertinente                                        | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.7) amène le groupe à formuler sa propre solution au problème               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,4 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.8) génère de l'enthousiasme pour l'apprentissage                           | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,3 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.9) est disponible pour répondre à mes questions                            | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,9 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 2.10) m'aide à faire un bilan utile du problème                              | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | ■ | Tout à fait d'accord | n=7 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |

## 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

|                                         |  |  |  |  |   |     |        |         |        |
|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 3.1) on suit bien les étapes de l'APP   |  |  |  |  | ■ | n=7 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.2) le climat est agréable             |  |  |  |  | ■ | n=7 | m.=3,9 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 3.3) chacun participe de manière active |  |  |  |  | ■ | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.4) je fonctionne bien dans ce groupe  |  |  |  |  | ■ | n=7 | m.=3,4 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,5 |

## 4. Régularité du feedback

|                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |   |     |        |         |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 4.1) Le bilan de fonctionnement du groupe se fait régulièrement                                                               |  |  |  |  | ■ | n=7 | m.=3,9 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 4.2) Mon tuteur me donne régulièrement du feedback (i.e. observations, suggestions sur l'apprentissage, le fonctionnement...) |  |  |  |  | ■ | n=7 | m.=3,6 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |

4.3) Le tuteur donne régulièrement du feedback au groupe



n=7

m.=3,9

md.=4,0

s.=0,4

# Ligne de profil pour indicateurs

Département: Neurosciences  
 Référent évaluation: Dr GINOVARTE Nathalie  
 Objet: Neurosciences G108  
 (Nom de l'enquête)

|                              |   |  |  |  |   |        |        |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--------|--------|
| 1. Evaluation globale        | - |  |  |  | + | m.=3,6 | s.=0,5 |
| 2. Processus d'apprentissage | - |  |  |  | + | m.=3,7 | s.=0,5 |
| 4. Régularité du feedback    | - |  |  |  | + | m.=3,8 | s.=0,4 |

# Résultats des questions ouvertes

## 1. Evaluation globale

1.2) Indiquez les qualités que vous appréciez chez votre tuteur

- Connait bien la matière et souligne les concepts important
- Elle était très à l'aise avec les sujets et pouvais bien répondre à nos questions
- Mme Ginovart est à l'écoute de étudiants, sait intervenir quand il le faut et aide vraiment à nous faire comprendre les points essentiels des APP.
- donne des explications claires  
fait en sorte que tous les points importants soient abordés et compris
- écoute les étudiants.

1.3) Suggestions à votre tuteur pour ses prochains tutoriaux

- Continuer comme cela.

## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

2.11) Commentaires sur le processus d'apprentissage

- Mme Ginovart emploie la bonne méthode lors de cette unité car elle nous explique en avance, lors des tutoriels, les points essentiels de l'apprentissage (objectifs) ce qui fait que lors de nos lectures nous sommes moins surpris et découragés par la quantité de nouvelles informations. J'ai beaucoup apprécié travailler avec elle.

## 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

3.5) Commentaires sur le groupe

- Le groupe fonctionne très bien. Chacun apporte ses connaissances ce qui permet de bien compléter l'apprentissage.

## 4. Régularité du feedback

4.4) Le tuteur nous a donné du feedback sur les points suivants

- fonctionnement du groupe, situation au niveau de l'apprentissage...
- le fonctionnement du groupe, suggestion concernant l'apprentissage
- participation  
dynamique de groupe

4.5) J'aurais souhaité recevoir du feedback sur les points suivants

L'évaluation ne sera pas affichée, pour cause de taux de réponse insuffisant.

# Dr GINOVART Nathalie

## Neurosciences106

Nombre de réponses = 6 ( 60 %)



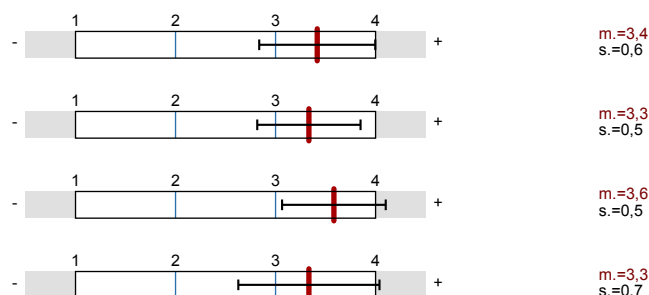
### Indicateurs globaux

## Index global

1. Evaluation globale

2. Processus d'apprentissage

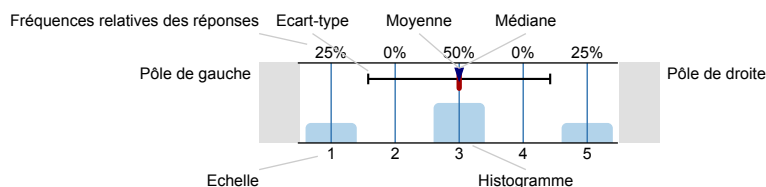
4. Régularité du feedback



### Résultats des questions prédéfinies

## Légende

Question



n.= nombre  
m.= moyenne  
md.=Médiane  
s.=Ecart-type  
ab.=abstention

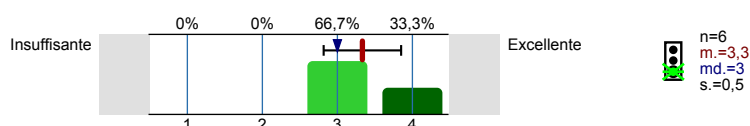


Index de qualité

Description des symboles de qualité: Moyenne au-dessous de la directive de qualité. Moyenne dans la marge de conformité. Moyenne conforme ou au-delà de la directive de qualité.

### 1. Evaluation globale

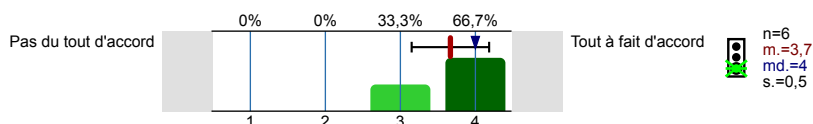
1.1) Votre appréciation globale du tuteur



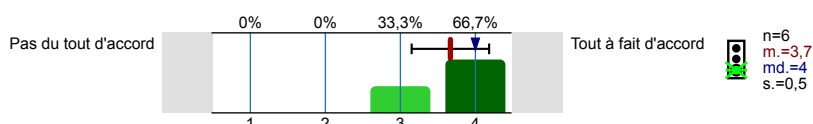
### 2. Processus d'apprentissage

Mon tuteur:

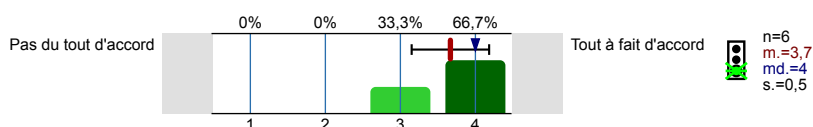
2.1) montre qu'il connaît bien les étapes de l'APP



2.2) m'aide à identifier et à analyser les points fondamentaux des problèmes



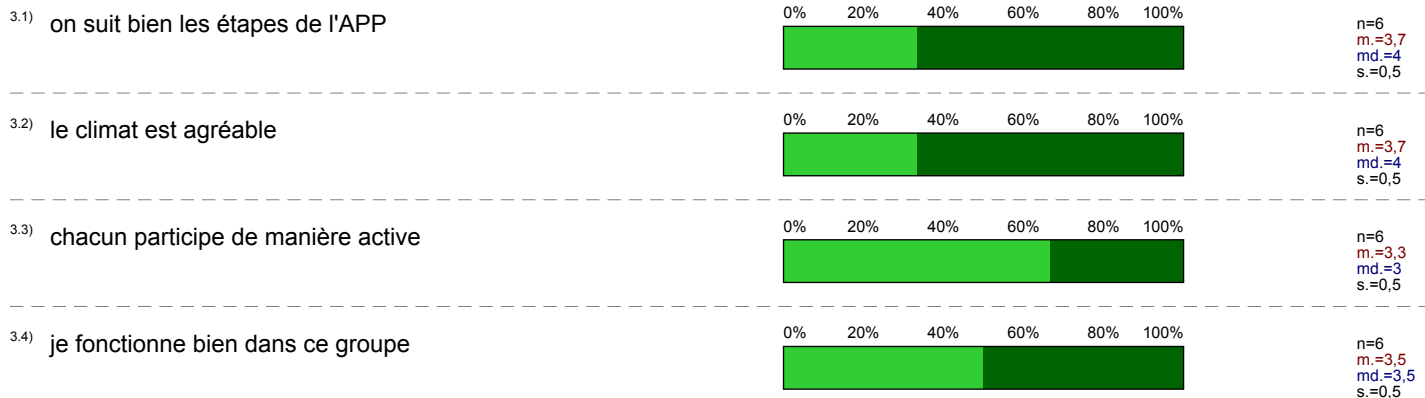
2.3) me guide dans l'élaboration des objectifs d'apprentissage



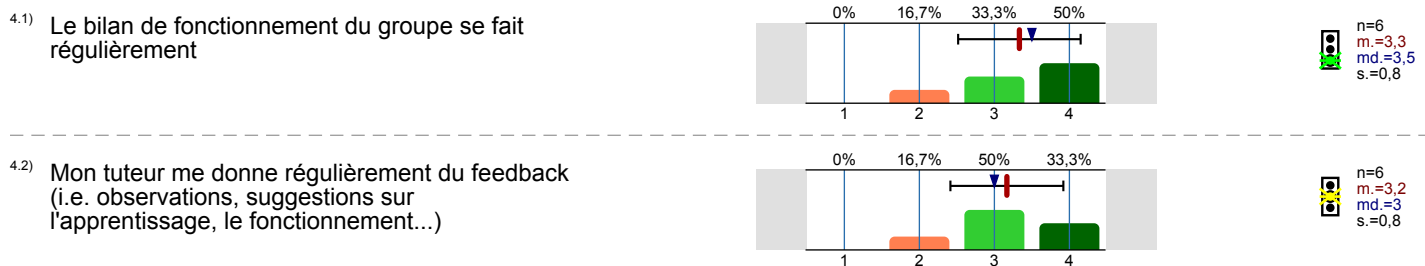


### 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

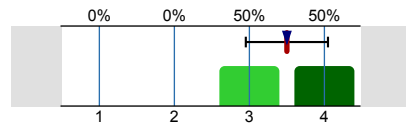
#### Dans mon groupe:



### 4. Régularité du feedback



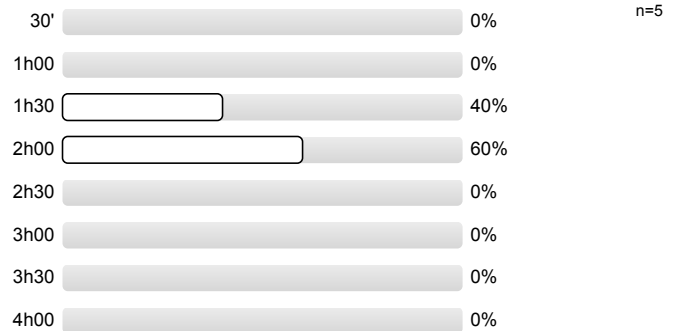
- 4.3) Le tuteur donne régulièrement du feedback au groupe



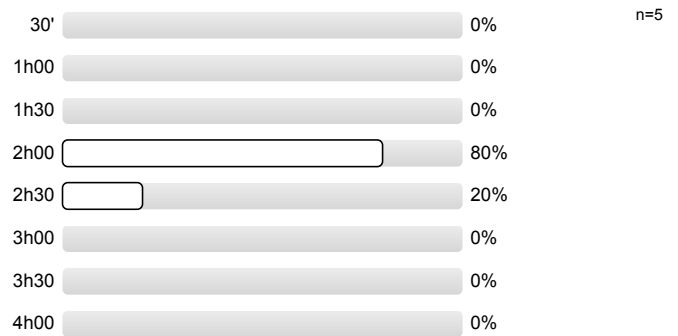
n=6  
m.=3,5  
md.=3,5  
s.=0,5

## 5. Durée des tutoriaux et bilans

- 5.1) Durée moyenne des tutoriaux de votre groupe



- 5.2) Durée moyenne des bilans de votre groupe



# Profil

Département: Neurosciences  
 Référent évaluation: Dr GINOVART Nathalie  
 Objet: Neurosciences106  
 (Nom de l'enquête)

Valeurs utilisées dans la ligne de profil: Moyenne

## 1. Evaluation globale

1.1) Votre appréciation globale du tuteur

|              |  |  |  |  |            |     |        |         |        |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| Insuffisante |  |  |  |  | Excellente | n=6 | m.=3,3 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,5 |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|

## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

|                                                                              |                      |  |  |  |  |                      |     |        |         |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 2.1) montre qu'il connaît bien les étapes de l'APP                           | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.2) m'aide à identifier et à analyser les points fondamentaux des problèmes | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.3) me guide dans l'élaboration des objectifs d'apprentissage               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.4) s'intéresse à mes activités d'apprentissage au cours de l'Unité         | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.5) est à l'aise avec les sujets des problèmes                              | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,8 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,4 |
| 2.6) intervient de manière pertinente                                        | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,5 | md.=3,5 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.7) amène le groupe à formuler sa propre solution au problème               | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,5 | md.=3,5 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.8) génère de l'enthousiasme pour l'apprentissage                           | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,3 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.9) est disponible pour répondre à mes questions                            | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,5 | md.=3,5 | s.=0,5 |
| 2.10) m'aide à faire un bilan utile du problème                              | Pas du tout d'accord |  |  |  |  | Tout à fait d'accord | n=6 | m.=3,5 | md.=3,5 | s.=0,5 |

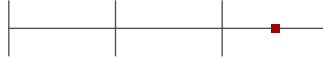
## 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

|                                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |        |         |        |
|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 3.1) on suit bien les étapes de l'APP   |  |  |  |  |  |  | n=6 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.2) le climat est agréable             |  |  |  |  |  |  | n=6 | m.=3,7 | md.=4,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.3) chacun participe de manière active |  |  |  |  |  |  | n=6 | m.=3,3 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,5 |
| 3.4) je fonctionne bien dans ce groupe  |  |  |  |  |  |  | n=6 | m.=3,5 | md.=3,5 | s.=0,5 |

## 4. Régularité du feedback

|                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |     |        |         |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 4.1) Le bilan de fonctionnement du groupe se fait régulièrement                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  | n=6 | m.=3,3 | md.=3,5 | s.=0,8 |
| 4.2) Mon tuteur me donne régulièrement du feedback (i.e. observations, suggestions sur l'apprentissage, le fonctionnement...) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n=6 | m.=3,2 | md.=3,0 | s.=0,8 |

4.3) Le tuteur donne régulièrement du feedback au groupe



n=6

m.=3,5

md.=3,5

s.=0,5

# Ligne de profil pour indicateurs

Département: Neurosciences  
 Référent évaluation: Dr GINOVART Nathalie  
 Objet: Neurosciences106  
 (Nom de l'enquête)

|                              |   |  |  |  |  |   |        |        |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--------|--------|
| 1. Evaluation globale        | - |  |  |  |  | + | m.=3,3 | s.=0,5 |
| 2. Processus d'apprentissage | - |  |  |  |  | + | m.=3,6 | s.=0,5 |
| 4. Régularité du feedback    | - |  |  |  |  | + | m.=3,3 | s.=0,7 |

# Résultats des questions ouvertes

## 1. Evaluation globale

1.2) Indiquez les qualités que vous appréciez chez votre tuteur

- Elle répond à nos questions
- Maître de son sujet
- Très encourageante  
Mets beaucoup d'efforts afin que ses étudiants comprennent le sujet
- impliquée dans l'app, bonnes explications
- simplifie et épure la théorie  
encourageante

1.3) Suggestions à votre tuteur pour ses prochains tutoriaux

- Ne pas trop s'éloigner du sujet et partir dans des détails inutiles
- On s'est parfois éloigné du fascicule de neurologie et donc on avait peu de connaissances plus précises que nécessaire sur certains aspects

## 2. Processus d'apprentissage

2.11) Commentaires sur le processus d'apprentissage

- Il est bon
- bonne ambiance de travail, remarques constructives  
écoute des étudiants

## 3. Fonctionnement du groupe

3.5) Commentaires sur le groupe

- Nous nous adaptons de mieux en mieux aux autres de l'app

## 4. Régularité du feedback

4.4) Le tuteur nous a donné du feedback sur les points suivants

- Au premier tuto : le groupe est organisé et vif  
Au dernier bilan : le groupe ne maîtrise pas le sujet
- De revoir les voies cérébelleuses
- connaissances  
fonctionnement du groupe

4.5) J'aurais souhaité recevoir du feedback sur les points suivants

- je ne sais pas

## Curriculum vitae

### General information

#### ■ Personal data

- GINOVART, Nathalie
- DOB: Avril 1<sup>st</sup>, 1966
- Place of birth: Narbonne (France)
- Personal address: Impasse Riente 14, F-74100 Vétraz-Monthoux
- ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1684-6599>
- E-mail: [Nathalie.ginovart@unige.ch](mailto:Nathalie.ginovart@unige.ch)
- Professional address: Faculty of Medicine, Departments of Psychiatry & Basic Neuroscience, Office E07-2550a, Rue Michel Servet 1, CH-1211 Geneva 4.

#### ■ Education

- 1994**      **PhD in Neurosciences**, University Claude Bernard, Lyon II, France
- 1990**      **Diploma of Advanced Studies, Specialization: Structures and Function of Integrated Biological Systems**, University of Paris-Sud/Orsay, Orsay, France
- 1989**      **Master of Science in Pharmacology**, University of Sciences and Techniques of Languedoc, Montpellier II, France
- 1987**      **Bachelor of Science in Biology**, University of Sciences and Techniques of Languedoc, Montpellier II, France
- 1984**      **Baccalaureate** (scientific section), High school Doctor Lacroix  
Narbonne, France

#### Additional relevant training

- 2012      Privat Docent, Department of Psychiatry, University of Geneva
- 2010      Study director for animal experimentation (Module 2, RESAL), University of Lausanne
- 2007      Study experimentator for animal experimentation (Module 1, RESAL), University of Lausanne

#### ■ Past and present positions

- 2015- present**      **Associate Professor**, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva
- 2005- 2015**      **Scientific collaborator III**, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva
- 2003- 2005**      **Co-director of the Schizophrenia PET program** (Director: Prof. Shitij Kapur)  
Centre for addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Canada
- 1999- 2005**      **Assistant Professor**, Centre for addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Canada
- 1997- 1999**      **Post-doctoral researcher** University Claude Bernard, Lyon, France
- 1994- 1997**      **Post-doctoral researcher**, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden

#### ■ Academic age

Number of years since the first scientific publication: 27

## ■ Honors and awards

|      |                                                                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2000 | NARSAD Young Investigator Award                                                       |
| 1997 | Research award from the Fondation France Parkinson                                    |
| 1998 | Young investigator travel award from the Medical Centre of the University of Michigan |
| 1995 | Research award from INSERM (France) et the Medical Research Council (Sweden)          |
| 1994 | Research award from the French Association for Therapeutic Research                   |

## ■ Language skills

French (mother tongue)  
English (C1 level)  
Spanish (B1 level)

## ■ Self-evaluation

My main research areas focus on the personality traits and associated neurobiological mechanisms that confer an increased vulnerability to drug abuse and addiction, with a special focus on impulsive behaviors, novelty-seeking and risk-related decision making. The core foundation of my research is to offer optimal translatability of findings across rodent and human studies, through collaborations with psychiatrists. To this goal, I use a multidisciplinary approach combining in vivo PET neuroimaging as a translational bridge between rat and human studies, as well as rodent behavioral tasks that have strong parallels in humans to assess different facets of impulsivity. With this approach, we study the neurobiological substrates underlying personality features linked to a propensity to addiction, whether they are related to environmental factors or caused by specific molecular or circuit dysfunctions. Overall, the results of my preclinical research have provided new scientific evidence on debated topics related to whether impulsivity and novelty seeking predate the onset of drug abuse or are consequences of prolonged drug exposure, and whether brain dopamine abnormalities consistently observed in drug addicts are predictive or result from neuroadaptations to chronic drug use. These results lead to tailor-made clinical studies in humans aimed at comparing differences and similarities between substance vs. behavioral addictions, in terms of personality traits and brain dopaminergic functioning. Since the beginning of my career, I have always received continued funding for my research from national granting agencies such as the SNSF and the CIHR, as well as several foundations. My work has thus far resulted in 95 peer-reviewed articles and several peer-reviewed reviews and book chapters, which demonstrated my commitment to the field.

## ■ Research outputs

### 5 most significant publications:

- Belles L, Dimiziani A, Tsartsalis S, Millet P, Herrmann FR, Ginovart N (2021) Dopamine D2/3 Receptor Availabilities and Evoked Dopamine Release in Striatum Differentially Predict Impulsivity and Novelty Preference in Roman High- and Low-Avoidance Rats. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol*. 24:239-251. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijnp/pyaa084>

*Here we showed that while deficits in D<sub>2/3</sub> receptors and a heightened psychostimulant-induced dopamine release were both significant predictors of impulsivity, novelty-seeking was more specifically related to evoked striatal dopamine release. Our findings imply that although both traits are related, they are mediated by overlapping, yet dissociable, dopamine-dependent mechanisms that may interact to promote the emergence of an addiction-prone phenotype.*

Belles L, Dimiziani A, Herrmann FR, **Ginovart N** (2021) Early environmental enrichment and impoverishment differentially affect addiction-related behavioral traits, cocaine-taking, and dopamine D(2/3) receptor signaling in a rat model of vulnerability to drug abuse. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 238:3543-3557. <https://doi.org/10.1007>

*Here, we showed the existence of non-monotonic, environment-dependent, relationships between impulsivity, novelty preference, and dopamine D<sub>2/3</sub> receptor-mediated signaling in rodents. Our data also indicated that, in vulnerable individuals, early rearing environment affect the reinforcing effects of psychostimulants and susceptibility to drug abuse later in life.*

- Tournier BB, Steimer T, Millet P, Moulin-Sallanon M, Vallet P, Ibanez V, Ginovart N (2013) Innately low D<sub>2</sub> receptor availability is associated with high novelty-seeking and enhanced behavioural sensitization to amphetamine. *International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology*, 16:1819-34. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1461145713000205>

Here we showed that innately low levels of  $D_2R$  in midbrain and striatum, whether they are a cause or consequence of the concomitantly observed elevated DA tone, result in a specific pattern of DA signaling that subserve novelty-seeking and vulnerability to drug use.

- Ginovart N, Tournier BB, Moulin-Sallanon M, Steimer T, Ibanez V, Millet P (2012) Chronic  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol exposure induces a sensitization of dopamine  $D_{2/3}$  receptors in the mesoaccumbens and nigrostriatal systems. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 37:2355-2367. <https://doi.org/10.1038/npp.2012.91>

Here we showed that chronic THC treatment cessation is associated with alterations in  $D_{2/3}$  autoreceptors controlling DA synthesis and release in the midbrain, with the concurrent development of postsynaptic  $D_{2/3}$  receptor supersensitivity in the striatum. Such neuroadaptations may contribute to the reinforcing and psychotic effects of THC.

- Ginovart N, Wilson AA, Hussey D, Houle S, Kapur S (2009) D2-receptor upregulation is dependent upon temporal course of D2-occupancy: a longitudinal [ $^{11}C$ ]raclopride PET study in cats. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 34:662-671. <https://doi.org/10.1038/npp.2008.116>

Here we showed that the long-term effect of haloperidol on  $D_{2/3}$  receptor density and behavioral tolerance is dependent not only on a critical threshold of  $D_{2/3}$  receptor blockade but also on the daily duration of  $D_{2/3}$  receptor blockade. This suggests that as far as antipsychotics are concerned, not only dose but disbursement throughout the day have an impact on eventual pharmacodynamic and behavioral outcomes.

**5 most significant methods:**

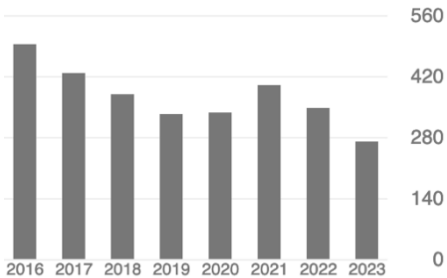
- In depth experience with in vivo neuroimaging using positron emission tomography and single photon emission computed tomography in humans and in rodents
- Operant behavioral assessments in rodents of motor impulsivity, delay-related impulsivity, risk-related impulsivity, novelty-seeking, drug-taking and seeking behaviors, associated intravenous catheterization, and MedAssociate codes.
- Laboratory-based and questionnaire-based measures of motor impulsivity, delay-related impulsivity, risk-related impulsivity, sensation-seeking and impulsivity traits in humans.
- Cell- and circuit-specific chemogenetic approaches, associated viral-mediated gene expression fiber photometry.

**Publication indicators:**

Peer-reviewed publications: **99**  
(17 as last author; 19 as first author)

|           | ALL  | Since 2018 |
|-----------|------|------------|
| Citations | 9538 | 2071       |
| h-index   | 49   | 28         |
| i10-index | 73   | 47         |

|            | Toutes | Depuis 2018 |
|------------|--------|-------------|
| Citations  | 9538   | 2071        |
| indice h   | 49     | 28          |
| indice i10 | 73     | 47          |



## ■ Scientific planning

In the years to come, I plan to advance my integrative approach aiming at improving our understanding of the factors, neural circuits and mechanisms that contribute to a transition from a controlled to a compulsive pattern of drug use in some individuals, but not in others, and how sex may affect this transition. I am particularly interested in implementing a DSM-based model of addiction in rodents to investigate the interplay between sex, dopamine signaling, and behavioral traits on the risk for addiction, and get a fuller picture on specific factors responsible for gender differences in drug addiction. We are also currently developing fiber photometry, an innovative approach based on genetically encoded fluorescent biosensors that allows longitudinal study of phasic dopamine release in awake animals. Using this methodology, we plan to examine: 1) dopamine-dependent associative learning processes related to reward prediction error in impulsivity, 2) determine whether impulsive behaviors and vulnerability to drug addiction are underpinned by biased DA-dependent reward encoding mechanisms, and 3) how dopamine transients evolve, dynamically, within and between functional subdivisions of the striatum during the addiction process, and a fortiori whether this evolution is affected differently in impulsive individuals and in males compared to females.

## ■ Research collaborations

1) Dr. Gabriel Thorens (Addictology Unit, University Hospitals of Geneva; University of Lausanne) Our current collaboration has allowed us collect results revealing different alterations in dopamine synthesis capacity, as assessed with PET imaging, in the striatum of patients with a cannabis use disorder and patients with a gambling internet disorder. Our manuscript (under preparation) supports the notion of a hypo- and a hyper-dopaminergic functioning in drug addiction and behavioral addiction, respectively, which both lead, but through diametrically opposed mechanisms, to compulsion-related behaviors in both pathologies. This collaborative project is funded by the SNSF.

2) Prof. Yasser Khazaal (University Hospitals of Geneva; University of Lausanne) and Dr. Tomas Ros (University of Geneva)

In this project, we have assessed the effect of home treatment with EEG-based neurofeedback as an additive intervention to conventional cognitive behavioural-based psychotherapy on the severity of cannabis use disorder (CUD) and its relation to a change in brain dopamine function. Our manuscript (under preparation) indicates a beneficial and significant protracted (for at least to 2 months) effect of both treatments on several indices of the severity of CUD and suggests that this beneficial effect is mediated, at least partly, by a normalization of dopamine function in limbic striatum. We obtained a Louis Jeantet foundation-HUG private foundation starter grant for this collaborative project.

3) Dr. Tomas Ros (University of Geneva): our collaboration was initiated 5 years ago and aims at Investigating the electrophysiological and behavioral correlates of cannabis dependence (Andriot et al, Cogn Affect Behav Neurosci 2022), and internet gaming disorder and the neurobiological substrates of EEG-based neurofeedback (Ros et al, Front Physiol 2020). We obtained a subsite from the BIAL foundation for this collaborative project.

4) Prof. Habib Zaidi (University Hospitals of Geneva and University of Geneva): since 2019, I have been collaborating with the group of Professor Habib Zaidi, an expert involved in the development of imaging solutions for biomedical research and clinical diagnosis. In this mutually beneficial collaboration, whose main goal is to improve the quality of PET imaging, we have provided PET image sets using multiple PET radiotracers in different patient populations and he developed deep learning approaches for new PET attenuation and scatter correction techniques (Arabi et al., Hum Brain Mapp 2020), partial volume correction (Sanaat et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging 2023) and recurrent frame generation (Sanaat et al. al. Med Phys 2023), which will be apply to our current PET studies to optimize quantitative analyses.

## ■ Research funding and grants (since 2018)

- 2023 Société académique de Genève (17,113 CHF) Dynamics of dopamine release during reward prediction error in impulsivity.  
Principal investigator
- 2019-2024 Swiss National Science Foundation (632,000 CHF) Striatal presynaptic dopamine function in impulsivity: implications for understanding the neurobiological underpinnings of addictive disorders.  
Principal investigator
- 2017-2019 Louis Jeantet foundation-HUG private foundation starter grant (200,000 CHF) Neurofeedback for Cannabis Use Disorder: A pilot study on clinical effects and possible relationship with brain dopamine function.  
Principal co-investigator (other co-PI: Dr. Yasser Khazaal)
- 2016-2018 BIAL Foundation (55,000 CHF) Neurochemical Substrates of Neurofeedback.  
Principal co-investigator (other co-PI: Dr. Tomas Ros)
- 2015-2018 Swiss National Science Foundation (414,346 CHF) The role of impulsivity and anxiety sensitivity as predisposing factors to cocaine and cannabinoid abuse: investigating the predictive value of D2 and GABA<sub>A</sub>-benzodiazepine receptor densities using SPECT neuroimaging.  
Principal investigator
- 2015-2018 Swiss National Science Foundation (397,000 CHF) Studying the neurochemical determinants of antipsychotic efficacy and side effect profile: translational dopamine D2 and serotonin 2A receptor neuroimaging approach.  
Co-investigator

## ■ Research supervision and mentoring

**2015-present – Associate Professor** (Group Leader, full supervision of all group members)  
- on average 6 active members over the last 5 years

- Lisa De Bruyn (Neuroscience Master's Student ; co-supervision with Prof. C. Luscher) 2023-Current
- Raphaël Goutaudier (Post-doctoral fellow) 2022-Current
- Florian Marchessaux-Gilhet (PhD Student) 2021-Current
- Steven Lang (Neuroscience Master's Student) 2020-Current
- Arrondeau Chloé (PhD Student) 2019-Current
- Uruena-Mendez Ginna (PhD Student) 2019-Current
- Belles Lidia (PhD Student) 2017- 2022
- Vanessa Depensaz (Medicine Master's Student) 2020-2022
- Jessica Kwiek (Neuroscience Master's Student) 2017-2019
- Semir El Mezri (Medicine Master's Student) 2018-2020
- Younes Bellaoud (Medicine Master's Student) 2016-2018
- Andrea Dimiziani (PhD student) 2014-2019
- Diego Pandolfo (Neuroscience Master's Student) 2014-2016

Mentoring of young colleagues and Fellows:

Mentoring students, assistants, and young colleagues has occupied, and still occupies, a significant part of my time. Witnessing their personal development and the realization of their professional ambitions, whether in academia or not, is a real source of satisfaction for me.

- I supervised several young research assistants, who acquired and developed their research skills in my laboratory, and then found a position corresponding to their endeavors. Jessica Kwiek is now pursuing her career as regional study coordinator at Labcorp Biopharma (Geneva), Patrick Ohnmacht is now a psychologist at the Fondation des Oliviers (Lausanne), and Andrea Dimiziani is now holding a position as safety and risk management scientist at UBC Biopharma (Geneva).
- Dr. Laurent Galineau was a young post-doctoral fellow under my direct supervision in Toronto and has obtained several publications and received a scholarship under my co-supervision. He is now Assistant Professor at the Francois Rabelais University of Tours (France).
- Dr Matthaeus Willeit was a young psychiatrist post-doctoral fellow when I co-supervised him for training in psychiatric neuroscience and PET imaging at the Centre of Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto. He has obtained grants and publications for work done under my co-supervision. He is now an Associate Professor at the Medical University University of Vienna (Austria).

## ■ Other scientific activities

- Reviewing editor for eNeuro
- Member of the Synapsy Centre for Neuroscience and mental health research (<https://unige.ch/medecine/synapsycentre/fr/>)
- Member of "The NeuroLeman Network" (<https://www.neuroleman.ch/>)
- Member of the Swiss society for neuroscience
- Jury member of PhD committees (Emilie Desfosses, 2016, University of Tours ; Benjamin Vidal, 2017, University of Lyon; Fabien Ducrocq, 2018, University of Bordeaux)
- Member of Master of Neuroscience jury committees (Théo Andriot, 2019, Unige; Matthia Lucchini, 2021, Unige; Malika Tapparel, 2021, Unige ; Stefana Aicobaie, 2022, Unige; Anatasia Gemelli, 2022, Unige)
- Member of Master of Medicine jury committees (Sarah Belin, 2013, Unige; Luca Sangiorgi, 2015, Unige; Michale Ghose, 2018, Unige; Camille Ammann, 2020, Unige; Solange Walz, 2022, Unige)
- 2022: Co-organizer of a parallel symposium "Disentangling pre- and postsynaptic mechanisms of dopamine in reward processing" at the Dopamine 2022 meeting, Montreal, Canada.
- International Advisory Board for the Dopamine2016 meeting held in Vienna, Austria
- Reviewer for granting agencies (Canadian Institutes of Health Research; Agence Nationale de la Recherche in France; Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research; Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council in UK)
- Reviewer in scientific journal (Molecular Psychiatry, Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, Synapse, European Neuropsychopharmacology, Translational Psychiatry).

## ■ Contributions to Open Science

Most of my publications are being published either in open access journals or under an open access license. My publications are also available on the “open archives” of the Faculty of Medicine. Additionally, our research data will be uploaded to the “Yareta” research data repository for archival and to enable sharing of our research data with the scientific community.

## ■ Teaching experience

### ■ Pre-grade

Pre-graduate teaching activities - Faculty of Medicine: **1170 hours** since 2019

[https://wadme.unige.ch:3349/pls/lipmens/CmuEnsOpen\\_w\\$.menu](https://wadme.unige.ch:3349/pls/lipmens/CmuEnsOpen_w$.menu)

2007- present: Very involved in pre-graduate teaching at the Faculty of Medicine, in 2007 I began teaching as a tutor in the problem-based teaching Unit "Perception, Emotions and Behavior" (PEC) of the Bachelor of Medicine (3<sup>rd</sup> year).

Since 2019, I am co-responsible of the Neurosciences Unit (formerly PEC), while continuing to teach in problem-based and ex-cathedra courses within the Unit. The organization of this teaching and its content are very appreciated by the students.

(~37h/year of teaching; ~ 120 h/year of responsibility; ~15h/year for the exams).

2007-present: I am co-responsible of an optional course (Bachelor of Medicine, 3<sup>rd</sup> year) at the Faculty of Medicine, also open to students in the pharmaceutical sciences section "Initiation to research in psychiatric neuroscience (clinical and fundamental)". This optional course, based on a practical laboratory research experience, has encountered much interest among students since it was created (25h/year of teaching; 10 h/year of responsibility).

2022-present : Course in the Master in Neurosciences, module "Techniques for investigating brain functions" (2h/year).

2021-present : Course "Neuroscience and Schizophrenia" in the AMC of Psychiatry (~3h/an)

2020-present : Courses in the Master in Neurosciences, module "Principles of Neurobiology II" (4h/year).

2014-present : Thesis director for students in the Master in Neuroscience.

2012-present : Courses in the optional course (Bachelor of Medicine, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year) entitled "Visualiser l'activité neuronale et la neurotransmission avec la neuroimagerie moléculaire" (3h/an).

2011-present : Thesis director for students in the Master in Medicine (~15h/year)

2008-present : Courses in the Master in Neurosciences, module "PET and MRI imaging in Neuroscience" (4h/year)

### ■ Post-grade

2021-present : Second year post-graduate course in Specialization in psychiatry-psychotherapy, module "Psychotic disorders" (1.5h/an).

2017-2021 : First year post-graduate course in Specialization in psychiatry-psychotherapy, module "Psychiatric Neurosciences: Basic Level" (1.5h/an).

## ■ Development of teaching tools and activities

As part of our ongoing efforts to improve the teaching of the Neuroscience Unit (3BA) of the Faculty of Medicine, and to respond to the repeated requests and new needs of our students, we have completely revised and updated the 10 problem-based case studies of the units. With the collaboration of the Unige NeuroClub and expert teachers from each sub-discipline, we have recently introduced 10 booklets as complementary learning resources to the Unit, in order to: address topics that are not covered in the usual sources (points of view of clinicians and researchers, pharmacology tips), help students kick-start and optimize their learning process in conjunction with more detailed common book sources, and facilitate thoughtful discussion and collaboration during classes. The first version of these booklets were introduced last year and their content have been greatly appreciated by the students. An improved version will be proposed this year.

## ■ Teaching perspective

We are developing an e-learning platform as a new learning tool for students of the Neuroscience Unit (3BA). This platform, which received funding from the COINF at Unige, will be offered within the next year to support the individual work of our students for each case study problem. Each of 10 online courses will have realistic objectives, which will be measurable by means of knowledge tests (e.g. quizzes), and will allow students a self-assessment of knowledge acquisition. This platform, which is jointly organized with, and will be hosted on the Health Science e-Training Foundation website, will be directly accessible to Unige students via hypertext links integrated into the Moodle of the Neurosciences Unit. Our students will thus be offered several options for cycling each problem-based issue by interspersing different learning modes. In addition, these online courses will provide access to neuroscience education worldwide and will be accessible to geographically disadvantaged universities.

## Curriculum vitae

### Management and administration

#### ■ Management skills

During my 10 years as group leader, I've always ensure to be available and assist all team members in every practicable way and at every stage of their scientific development, from formulation of the research project through to establishing methodologies and discussing results, to presentation and publications of dissertation and/or research. Working closely with my team, I make it a point to always keep my door open for consultation and advice when needed. I'm also holding weekly lab meeting with all staff members as well as individual meetings to discuss academic progress, address specific research questions in more detail, and give them personalized feedbacks and suggestions for improvement and continuation if needed. Although I like to keep an eye on their progress, I believe that building a relationship of mutual trust is essential for a team to work well together. I value their efforts and achievements, I encourage new ideas, and I try to give my students increased levels of responsibilities as they progress in their cursus to develop their autonomy and self-confidence, and best prepare them to their future career.

#### ■ Institutional involvement

- Member of the Bachelor Committee of the Faculty of Medicine
- 2022: Committee president for the evaluation of the 1st mandate as assistant professor of Pre Paula Nunes-Hasler at the Faculty of Medicine
- 2020: Committee member for the attribution of teaching duty to Dr. Axel Andres at the Faculty of Medicine

Geneva, December 6th, 2023



## PUBLICATIONS

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Orcid number: 0000-0003-1684-6599 (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1684-6599>)

### Published, peer-reviewed original articles (since 2018)

- Uruena-Mendez G, Dimiziani A, Belles L, Goutaudier R, **Ginovart N** (2023) Repeated Cocaine Intake Differentially Impacts Striatal D(2/3) Receptor Availability, Psychostimulant-Induced Dopamine Release, and Trait Behavioral Markers of Drug Abuse. *Int J Mol Sci.* 24:13238.
- Arrondeau C, Uruena-Mendez G, Belles L, Marchessaux F, Goutaudier R, **Ginovart N** (2023) Motor impulsivity but not risk-related impulsive choice is associated to drug intake and drug-primed relapse. *Front Behav Neurosci.* 17:1200392.
- Sanaat A, Shooli H, Bohringer AS, Sadeghi M, Shiri I, Salimi Y, **Ginovart N**, Garibotto V, Arabi H, Zaidi H (2023) A cycle-consistent adversarial network for brain PET partial volume correction without prior anatomical information. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 50:1881-1896.
- Belles L, Arrondeau C, Uruena-Mendez G, **Ginovart N** (2023) Concurrent measures of impulsive action and choice are partially related and differentially modulated by dopamine D(1)- and D(2)-like receptors in a rat model of impulsivity. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 222:173508.
- Andriot T, Ohnmacht P, Vuilleumier P, Thorens G, Khazaal Y, **Ginovart N**, Ros T (2022) Electrophysiological and behavioral correlates of cannabis use disorder. *Cogn Affect Behav Neurosci.* 22:1421-1431.
- Belles L, Dimiziani A, Herrmann FR, **Ginovart N** (2021) Early environmental enrichment and impoverishment differentially affect addiction-related behavioral traits, cocaine-taking, and dopamine D(2/3) receptor signaling in a rat model of vulnerability to drug abuse. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 238:3543-3557.
- Sanaat A, Mirsadeghi E, Razeghi B, **Ginovart N**, Zaidi H (2021) Fast dynamic brain PET imaging using stochastic variational prediction for recurrent frame generation. *Med Phys.* 48:5059-5071.
- Tsartsalis S, Tournier BB, Gloria Y, Millet P, **Ginovart N** (2021) Effect of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonism on levels of D2/3 receptor occupancy and adverse behavioral side-effects induced by haloperidol: a SPECT imaging study in the rat. *Transl Psychiatry.* 11:51.
- Belles L, Dimiziani A, Tsartsalis S, Millet P, Herrmann FR, **Ginovart N** (2021) Dopamine D2/3 Receptor Availabilities and Evoked Dopamine Release in Striatum Differentially Predict Impulsivity and Novelty Preference in Roman High- and Low-Avoidance Rats. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol.* 24:239-251.
- Ros T, Kwiek J, Andriot T, Michela A, Vuilleumier P, Garibotto V, **Ginovart N** (2020) PET Imaging of Dopamine Neurotransmission During EEG Neurofeedback. *Front Physiol.* 11:590503.
- Arabi H, Bortolin K, **Ginovart N**, Garibotto V, Zaidi H (2020) Deep learning-guided joint attenuation and scatter correction in multitracer neuroimaging studies. *Hum Brain Mapp.* 41:3667-3679.
- Dimiziani A, Belles L, Tsartsalis S, Millet P, Herrmann F, **Ginovart N** (2019) Differential Involvement of D2 and D3 receptors during reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in the Roman high- and low-avoidance rats. *Behav Neurosci.* 133:77-85.

- Tournier BB, Dimiziani A, Tsartsalis S, Millet P, **Ginovart N** (2018) Different effects of chronic THC on the neuroadaptive response of dopamine D2/3 receptor-mediated signalling in Roman high- and Roman low-avoidance rats. *Synapse*, 72.
- Tsartsalis S, Tournier BB, Graf CE **Ginovart N**, Ibanez V, Millet P (2018) Dynamic image denoising for voxel-wise quantification with Statistical Parametric Mapping in molecular neuroimaging. *PLoS One* 13: e0203589.
- Tsartsalis S, Tournier BB, Habiby S, Ben Hamadi M, Barca C, **Ginovart N**, Millet P (2018) Dual-radiotracer translational SPECT neuroimaging. Comparison of three methods for the simultaneous brain imaging of D2/3 and 5-HT2A receptors. *Neuroimage* 176: 528-540.
- Borgognon S, Cottet J, Moret V, Chatagny P, **Ginovart N**, Antonescu C, Bloch J, Brunet JF, Rouiller EM, Badoud S (2017) Enhancement of striatal dopaminergic function following autologous neural cell ecosystems (ANCE) transplantation in a non-human primate model of parkinson's disease. *J of Alzheimers Disease & Parkinsonism* 7:383.

## **b. Preprints**

- Urueña-Méndez G, Arrondeau C, Bellés L, **Ginovart N**. Decoupling Dopamine Synthesis from Impulsive Action, Risk-related Decision-Making, and Propensity to Cocaine Intake: A Longitudinal [18F]-FDOPA PET Study in Roman High- and Low-avoidance Rats. *bioRxiv* 2023 <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.11.29.569200v1>. Under review in *eNeuro*.

Nathalie Ginovart

