

Differential Influence of Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex Lesions to Schema and Category Knowledge

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Main Questions Predictions Results

1. How does prior knowledge influence information processing at the neural level?

- Reinstatement: Activating prior knowledge for use in a specific context.
- Instantiation: Using your prior knowledge to interact with incoming information.

2. Can we differentiate prior knowledge (schemas and categories)?

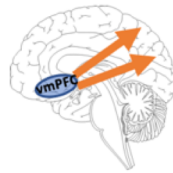
1. Schema

Reinstatement

-pre-stimulus
-between vmPFC and posterior neocortex

Instantiation

-post-stimulus
-focal in the vmPFC



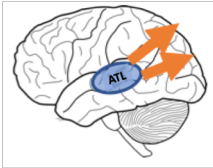
2. Category

Reinstatement

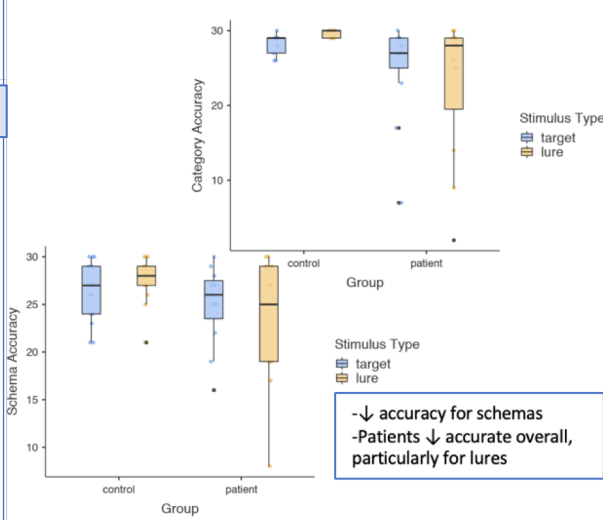
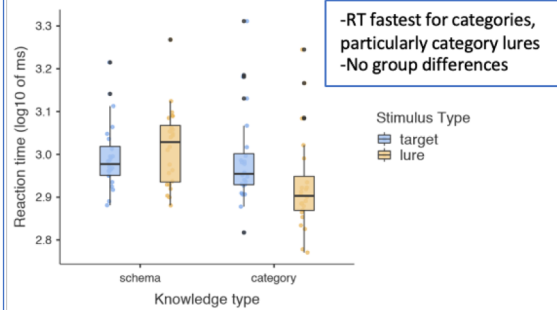
-pre-stimulus
-between ATL and posterior neocortex

Instantiation

-post-stimulus
-focal in the ATL



Behavioural

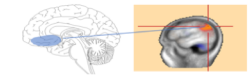


Results

Pre-stimulus (EEG)

1. Theta

- 4-7 Hz
- 500 – 0ms
- Theta desynchronization
- Patients: theta synchronization

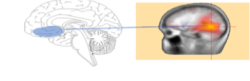


vmPFC → pNC

Theta & Alpha ~~↑~~ → Faster schema RT

2. Alpha

- 8 – 14Hz
- 500 – 0ms
- Alpha desynchronization
- Patients: alpha synchronization



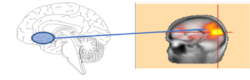
LT → pNC

Alpha ~~↑~~ → Faster RTs overall

Post-stimulus (EEG)

1. Alpha

- 8-14Hz
- 700-1000ms
- Alpha desynchronization

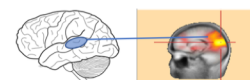


vmPFC → pNC

Patients: ↑ alpha ~~↑~~ → faster RT
Controls: ↓ alpha ~~↑~~ → faster RT

2. Beta

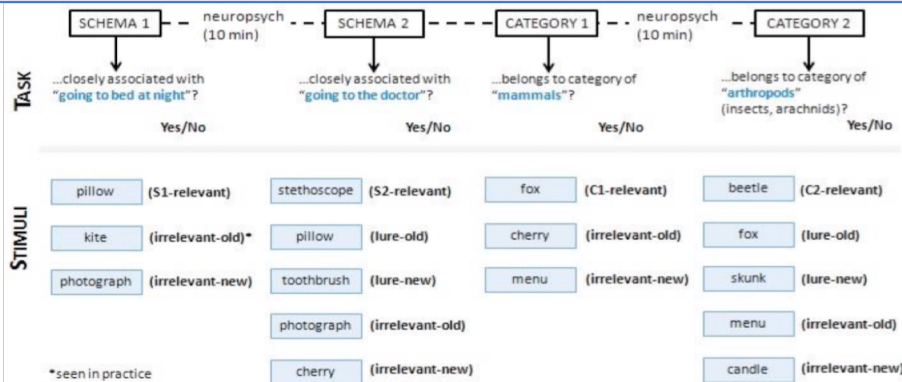
- 12-26Hz
- 700-1000ms
- Beta desynchronization



LT → pNC

Patients: ↑ beta & alpha ~~↑~~ → faster RT
Controls: ↓ beta & alpha ~~↑~~ → faster RT

Task (EEG)



Discussion & Conclusions

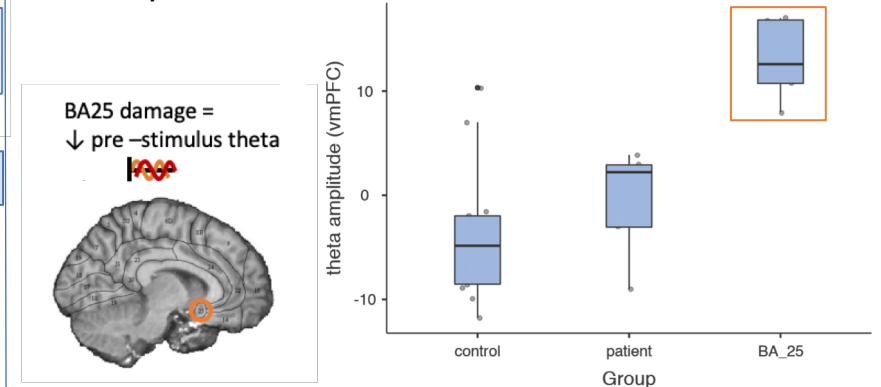
How does prior knowledge influence information processing at the neural level?

- Reinstatement: pre-stimulus theta & alpha ~~↑~~ between vmPFC and posterior neocortex (schemas) and LT and posterior neocortex (categories)
- Instantiation: post-stimulus alpha & beta ~~↑~~ between vmPFC and posterior neocortex (schemas) and LT and posterior neocortex (categories)
- Patients: faulty reinstatement mechanism → affects task performance for both schemas and categories
- Patients compensate: greater post-stimulus alpha & beta desynchronization
- BA 25 lesions → impaired schema-related preparatory activity

Can we differentiate prior knowledge (schemas and categories)?

- Schemas & categories: underlying systems overlap
- Kinds of prior knowledge influence each other

Lesion Analysis



References

- Ghosh, V.E. et al. (2014), J. Neurosci
- Gilboa, A. and Moscovitch, M. (2017), Cortex
- Hebscher, M., & Gilboa, A. (2016), Neuropsychologia

Questions?

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