

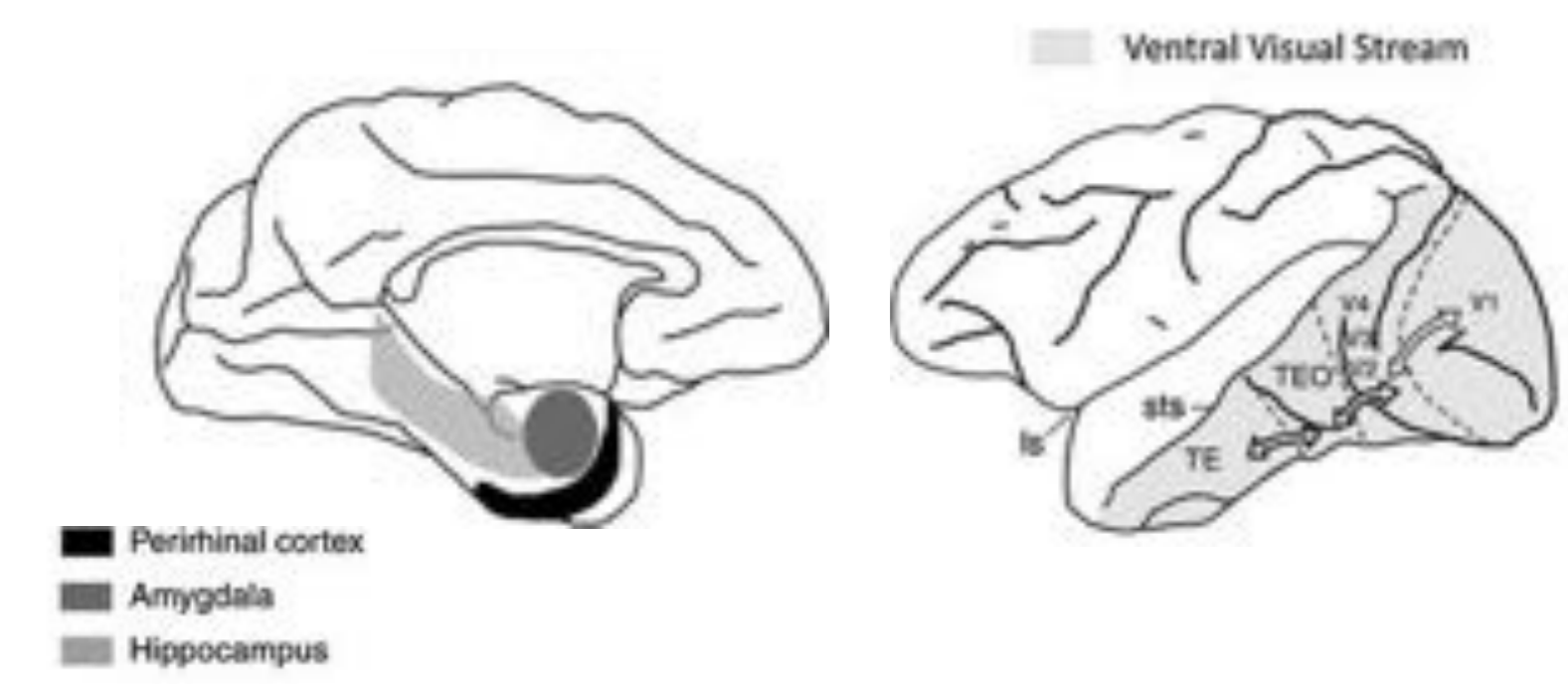


# Formalizing a Perceptual-Mnemonic Theory of the Medial Temporal Lobe

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## BACKGROUND

Perirhinal cortex (PRC) is a MTL structure situated at the apex of the primate ventral visual system (VVS)



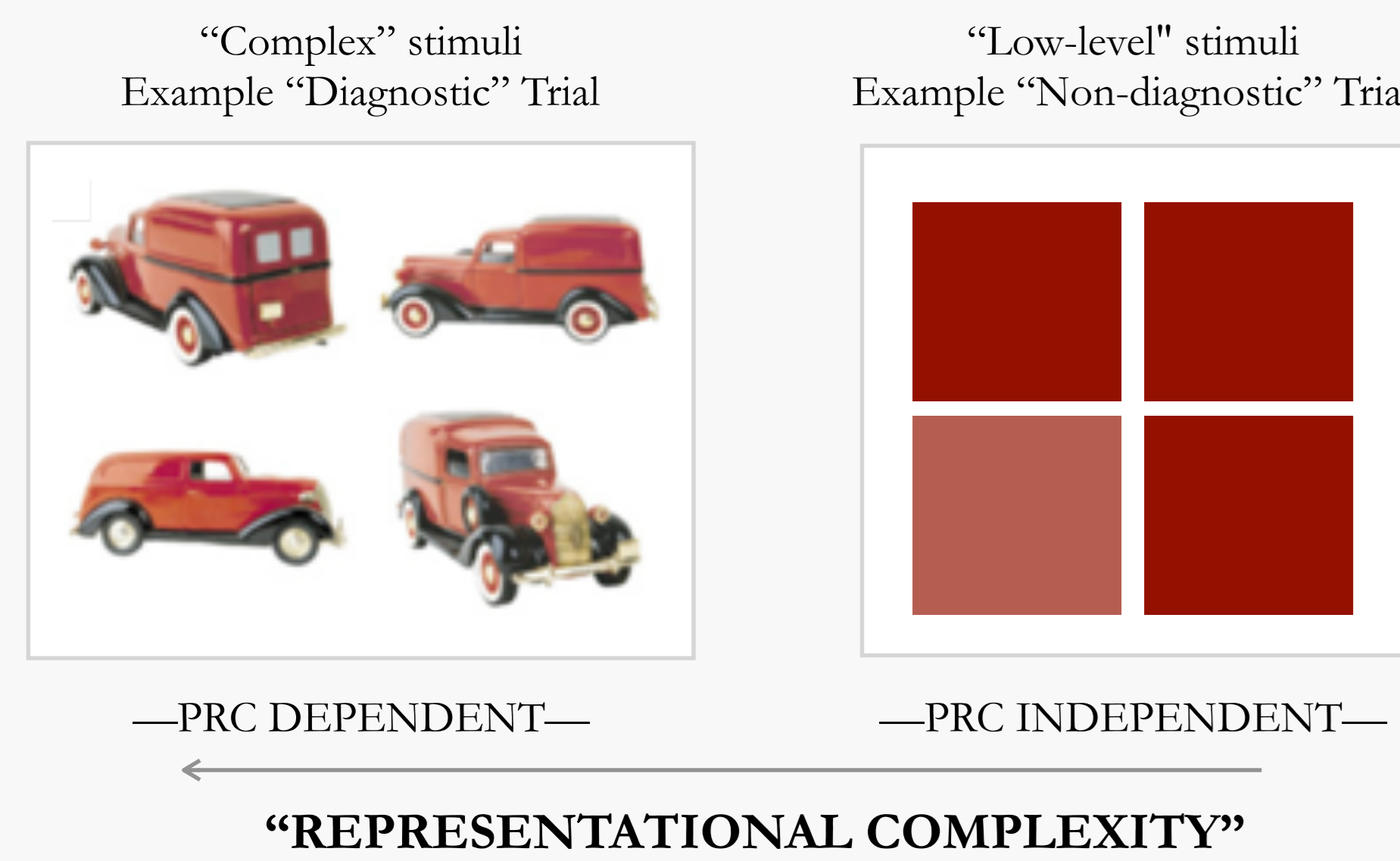
Competing accounts of PRC-related deficits on perceptual tasks:

### Mnemonic Account:

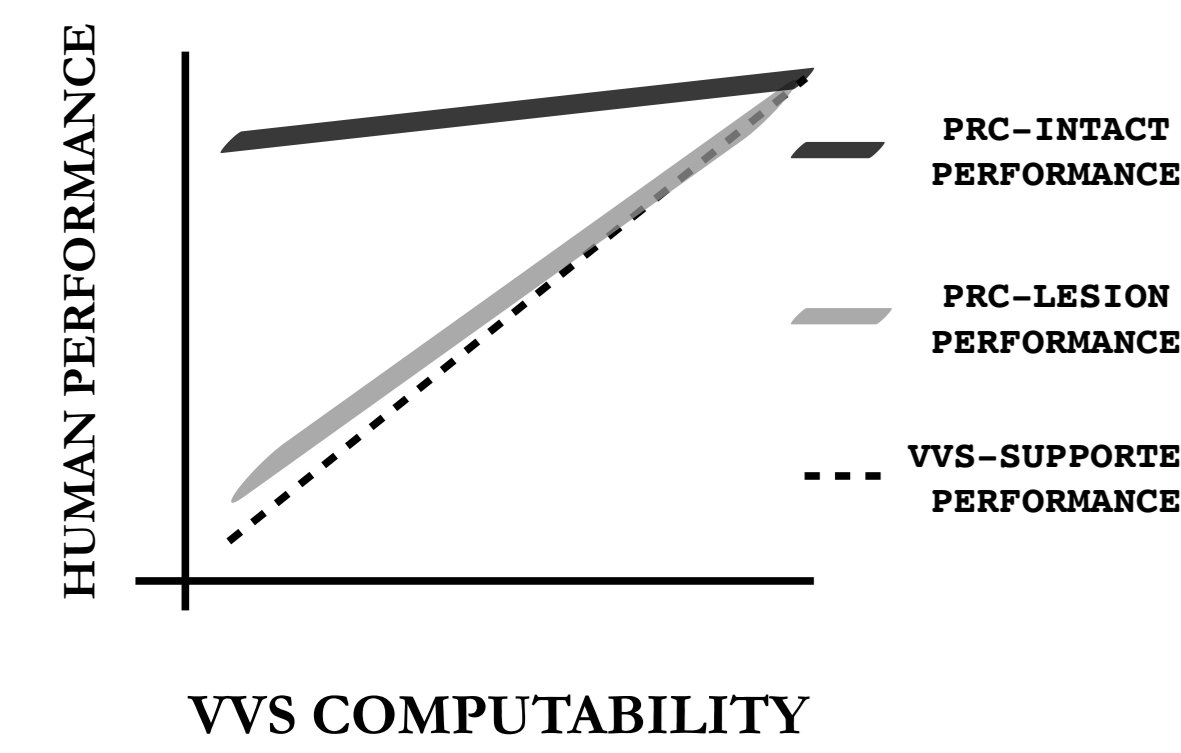
PRC-related deficits due to either (i) Damage in adjacent sensory cortex, e.g. inferior temporal (IT) cortex or (ii) Memory-related task demands (Suzuki 2009)

### Perceptual-Mnemonic Account:

PRC enables object-level representations not supported by more posterior regions of the VVS (Bussey & Saksida 2002)

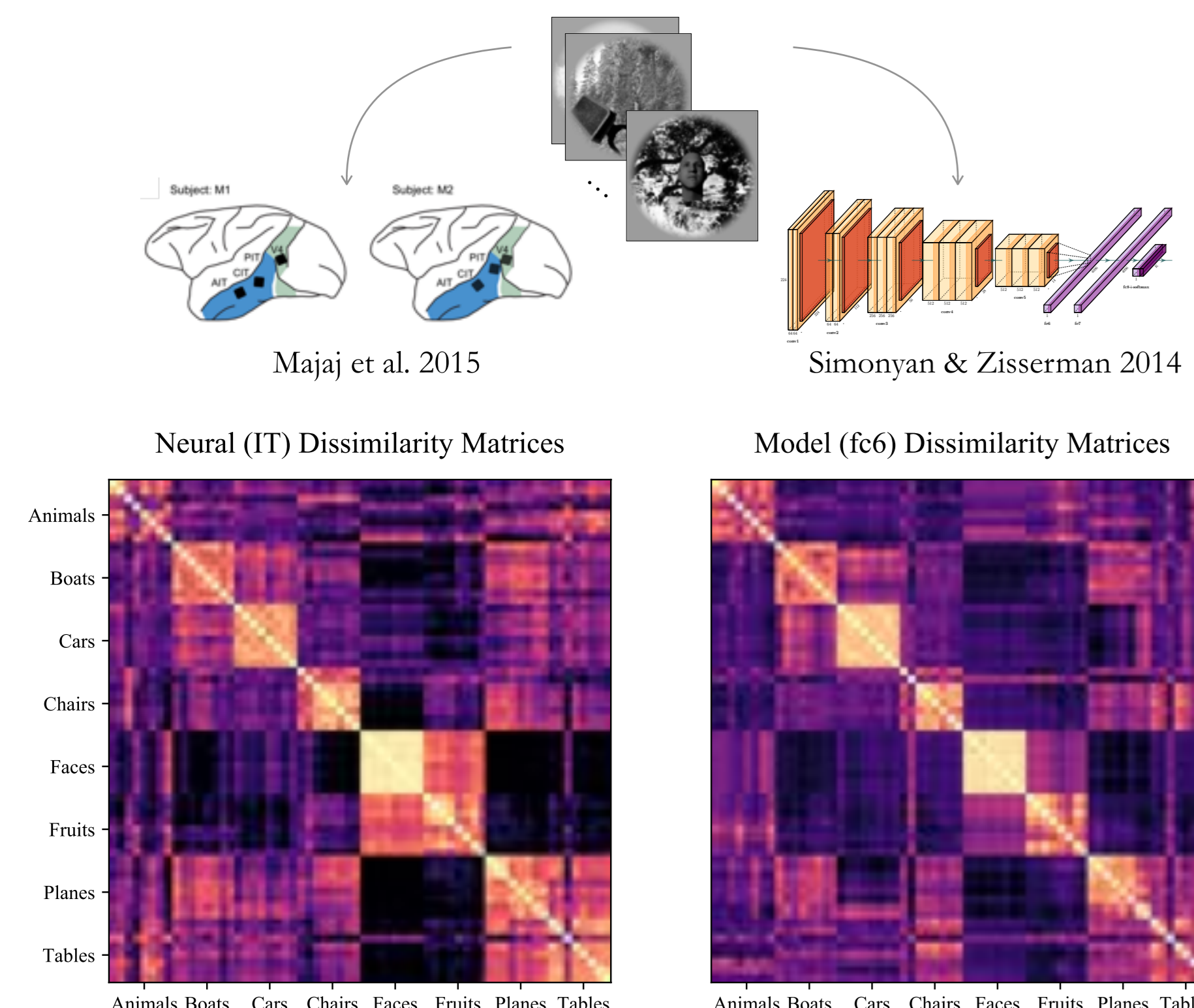


### EXPERIMENTAL PREDICTIONS FOR PRC-INVOLVEMENT IN ODDITY TASKS



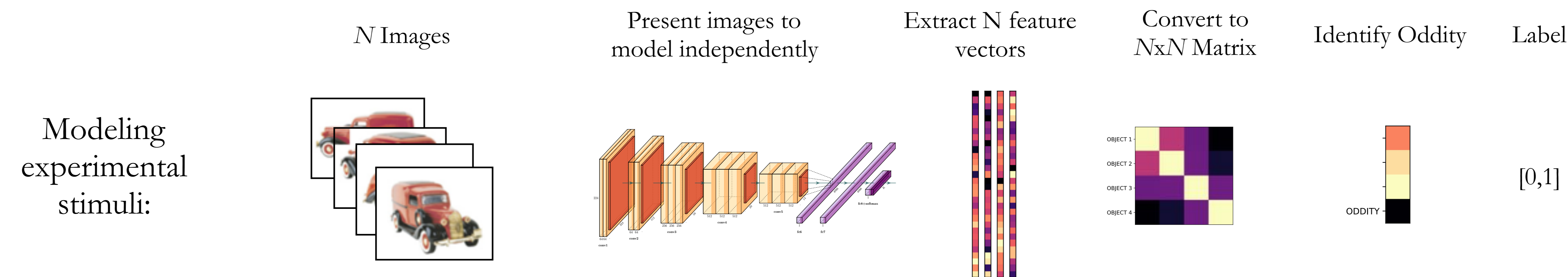
However, reliance on *descriptive properties* of stimuli has made it difficult to evaluate experimental results and generate novel diagnostic stimuli

Convolutional Neural Networks predict neural responses throughout the VVS (e.g. V1: Cadena et al. 2019 | V4: Bashivan et al. 2019 | IT: Yamins et al. 2014)



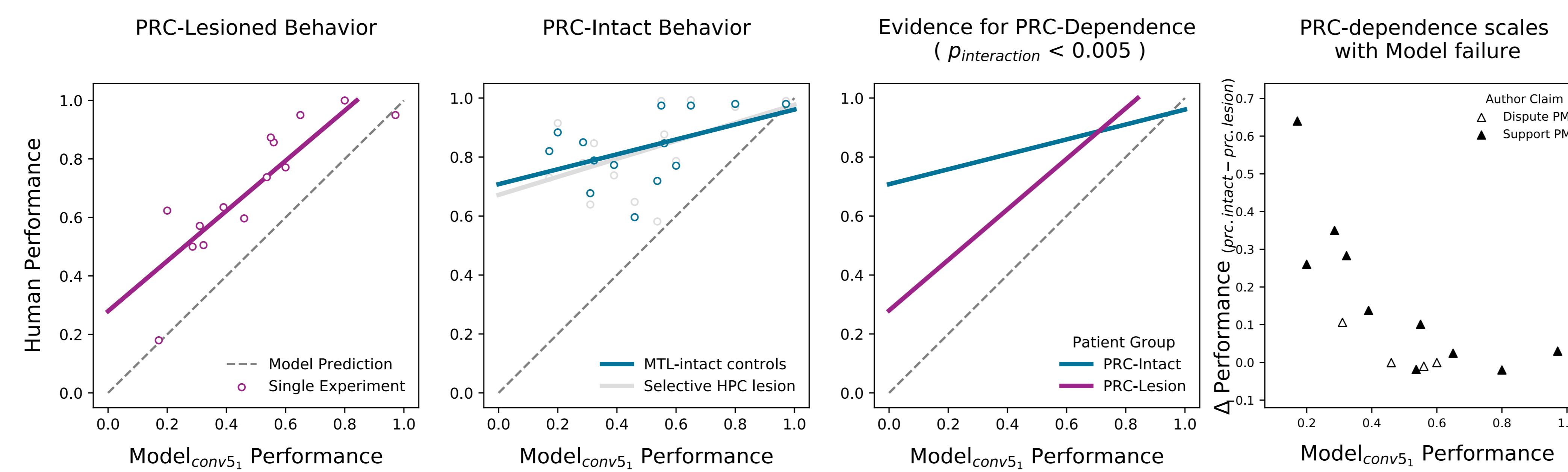
## COMPUTATIONAL META-ANALYSIS

(i) Collect published experiments (ii) model stimuli with VVS proxy (iii) relate model-human behavior



Does this computational proxy for the VVS reflect the behavior of PRC-lesioned subjects?

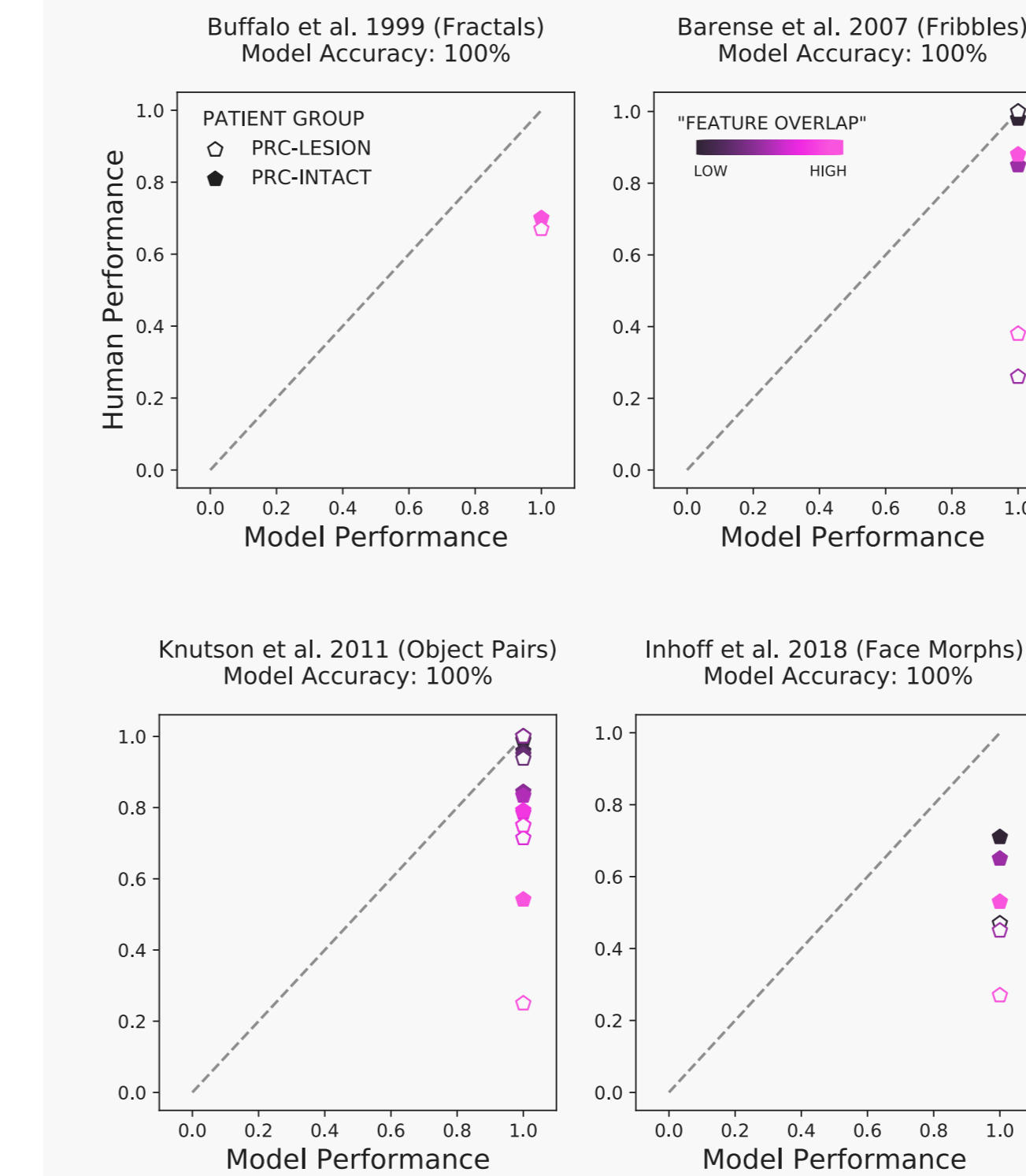
### DIAGNOSTIC



Yes:

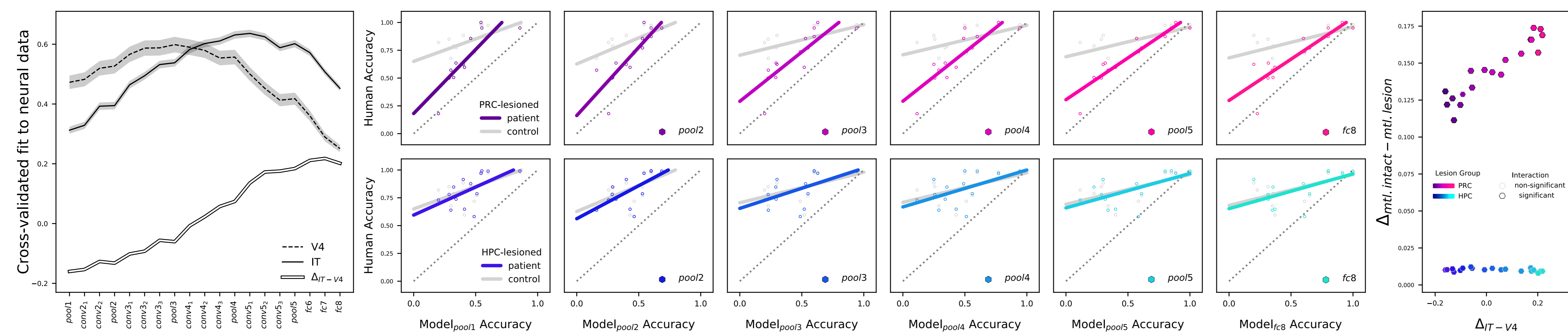
- PRC-lesioned behavior is well characterized by a computational proxy of the VVS
- PRC-intact behavior diverges from both VVS-model and PRC-lesioned behavior
- PRC-intact/lesion behavioral divergence across experiments scales with model failure

### NON-DIAGNOSTIC



Not all "complex" stimulus sets are diagnostic of perirhinal function

Can we make focal anatomical claims about *where* in the VVS PRC-lesioned behavior is reliant on?



No:

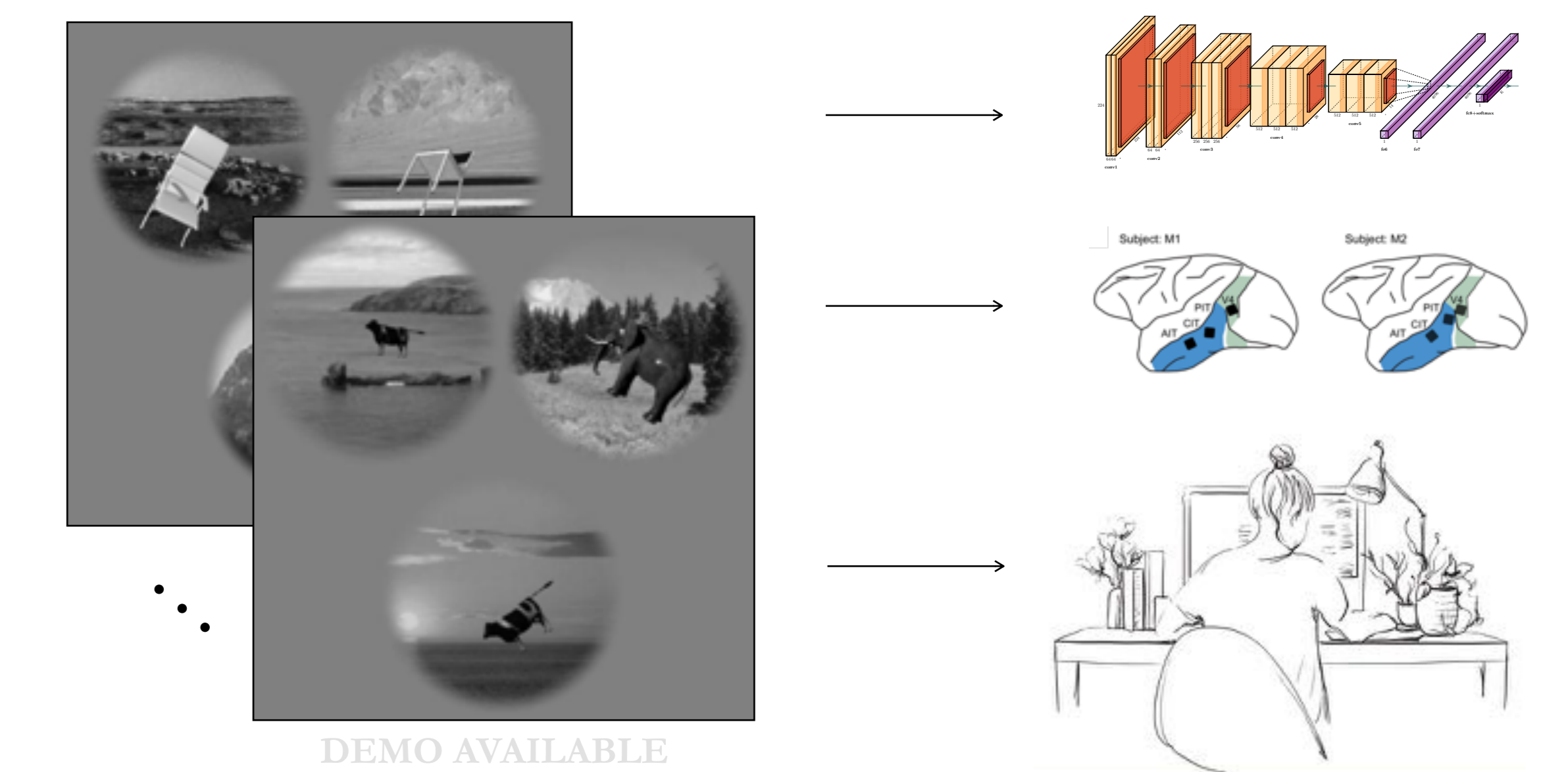
- Differential layer by layer fit to IT correlates with differential fit to PRC-lesioned behavior
- However, this differential fit to PRC-lesioned behavior is significant across all layers
- We could expect similar results regardless where PRC-lesioned behavior was reliant on

## MODEL-BASED EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

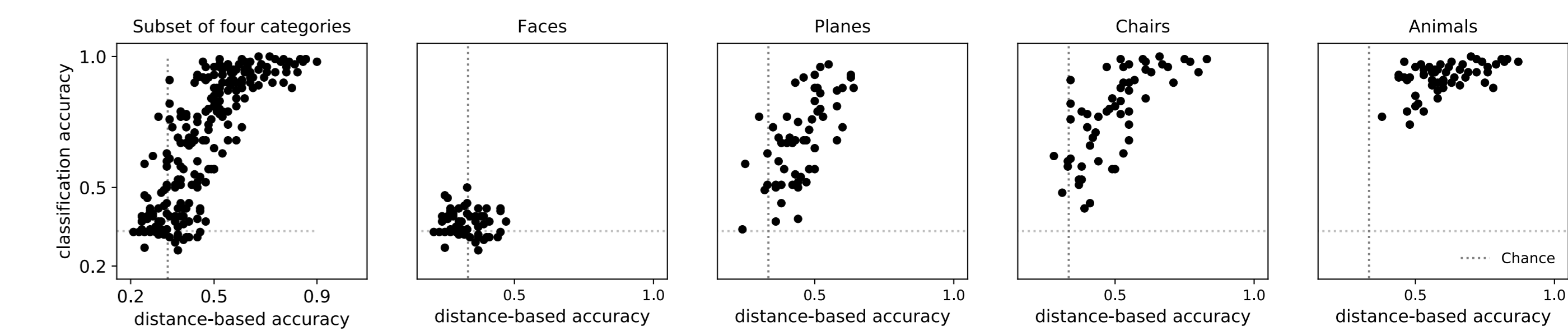
There are many shortcoming with the available analyses. To address some of these, we leverage this modeling approach to generate a novel experiment

### desiderata

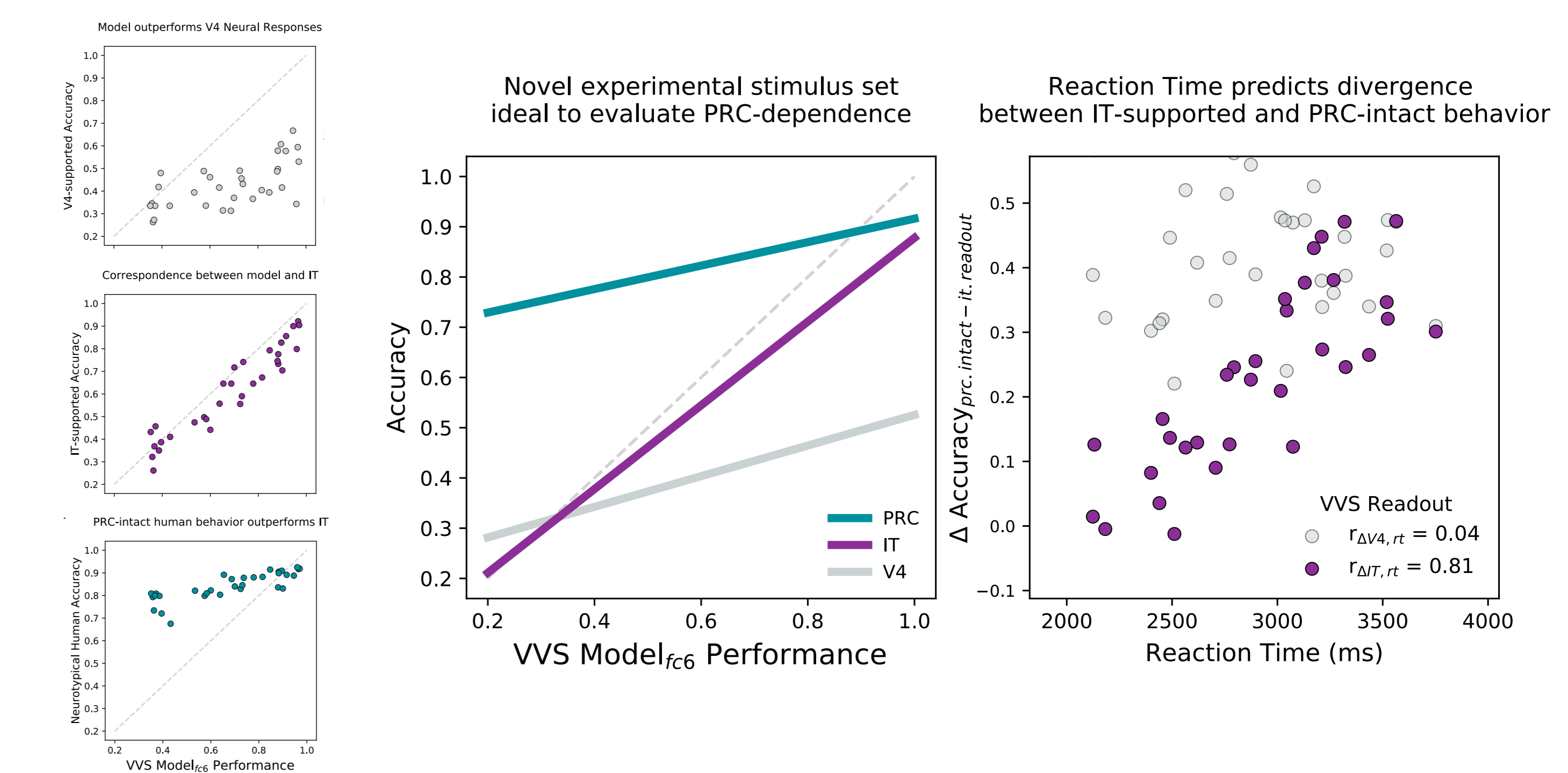
- Separable IT/V4 supported behaviors
- Neurotypical subjects > readout of IT
- Parametrically modulate "complexity"
- Experimental duration < 30 minutes



Estimating model and neural performance on 224 oddity tasks: a modified leave-one-one cross-validation strategy



- Human subjects (n = 297) performing 224 oddity tasks online (mturk)
- Behavioral reliability of estimates at multiple resolutions
- Accuracy: category: .97±.03 | object: .71±.07 | item: .60±.05
- Reaction time: category: .99±.01 | object: .91±.02 | item: .62±.05



## SUMMARY

- PRC-lesioned behavior is well approximated by computational model of the VVS
- PRC-intact behaviors (MTL-intact & HPC lesions) diverge from model performance
- Results suggest PRC implicated in concurrent visual discrimination ("oddy") tasks
- Available stimuli don't enable claims about VVS-dependence in PRC-lesioned state
- Leveraged model to develop experiment that exhibits ideal stimulus properties
- Neurotypical divergence from IT-supported accuracy covaries with reaction time



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