

Does the prefrontal cortex play an essential role in consciousness? Insights from intracranial stimulation of the human brain

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Localist vs cognitivist theories of consciousness

Global workspace theories

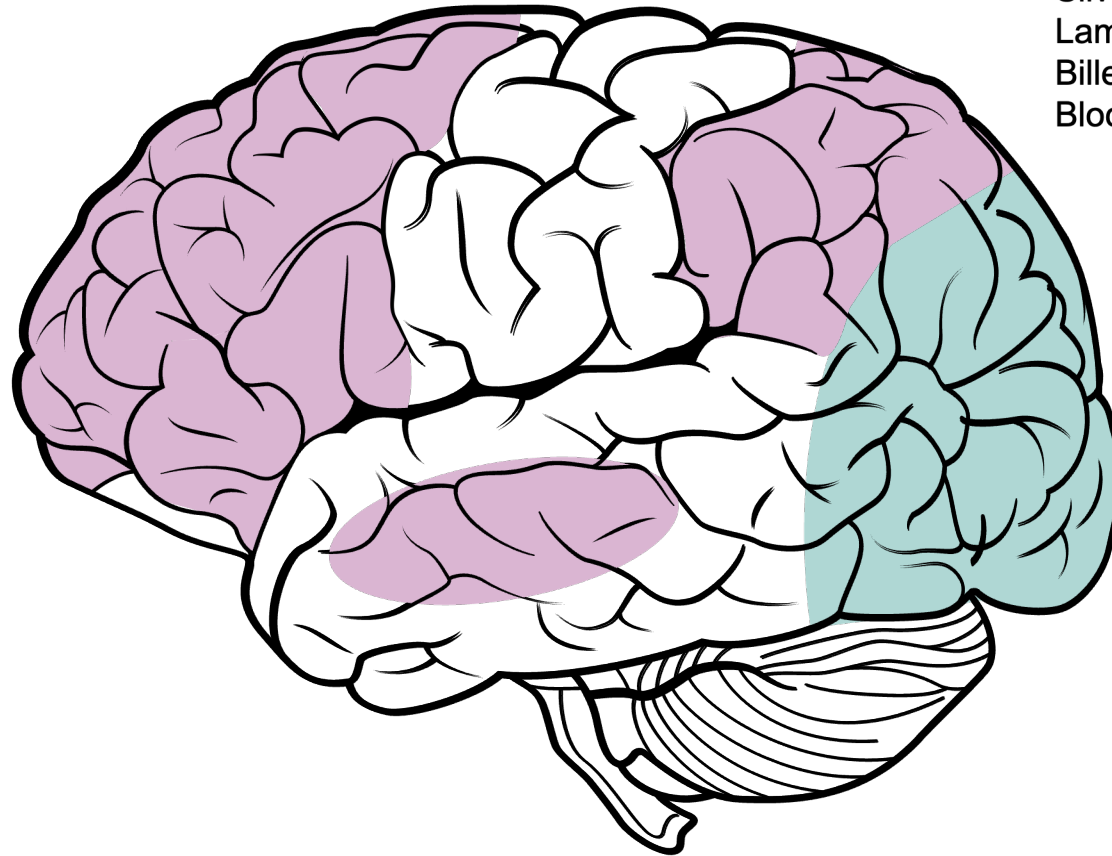
Baars (1993)
Dehaene (2014)
Mashour et al. (2020)

Higher order theories

Rosenthal (2011)
Brown et al. (2015)
Lau (2019)

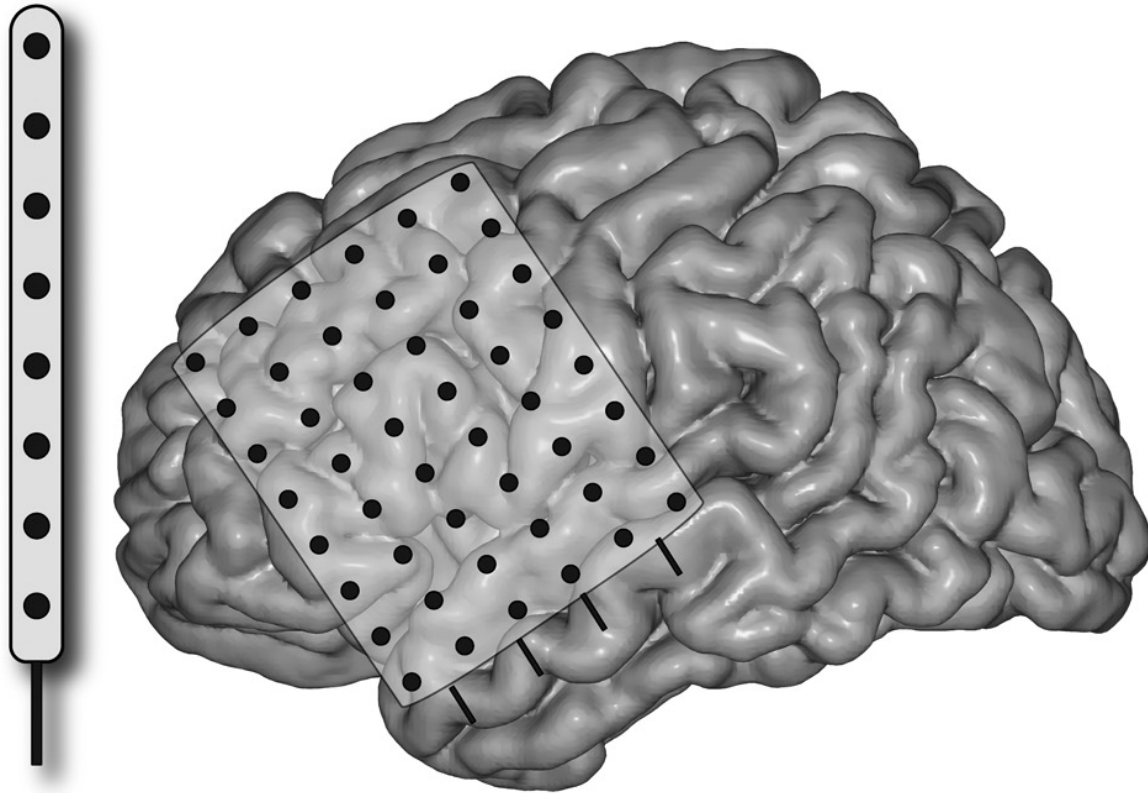
Recurrent activation theories

Silvanto et al. (2005)
Lamme (2014)
Billeke et al. (2017)
Block (2019)

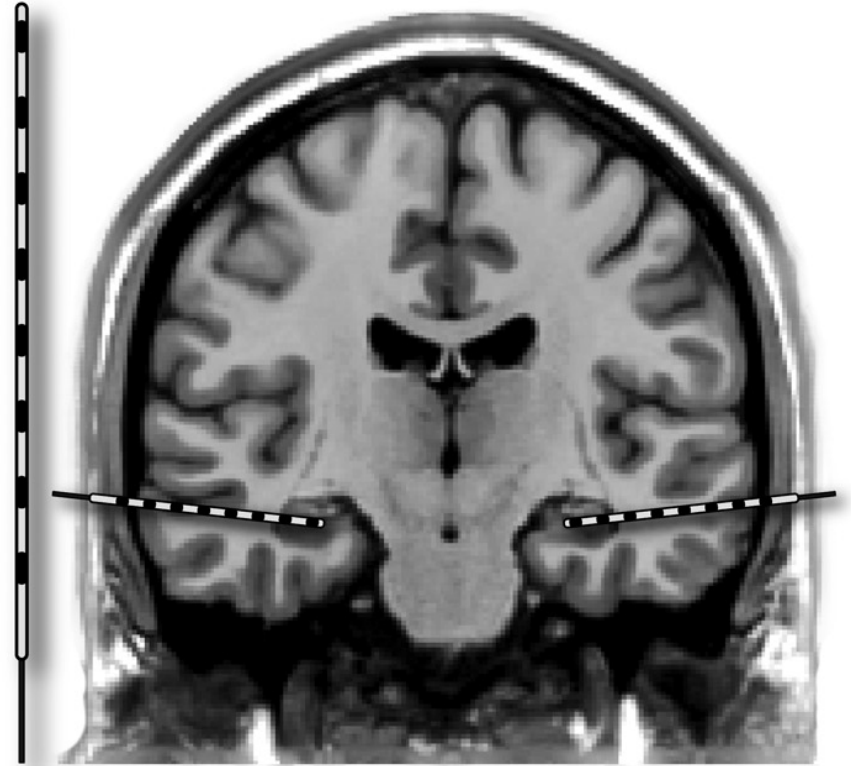


Intracranial electrical stimulation (iES)

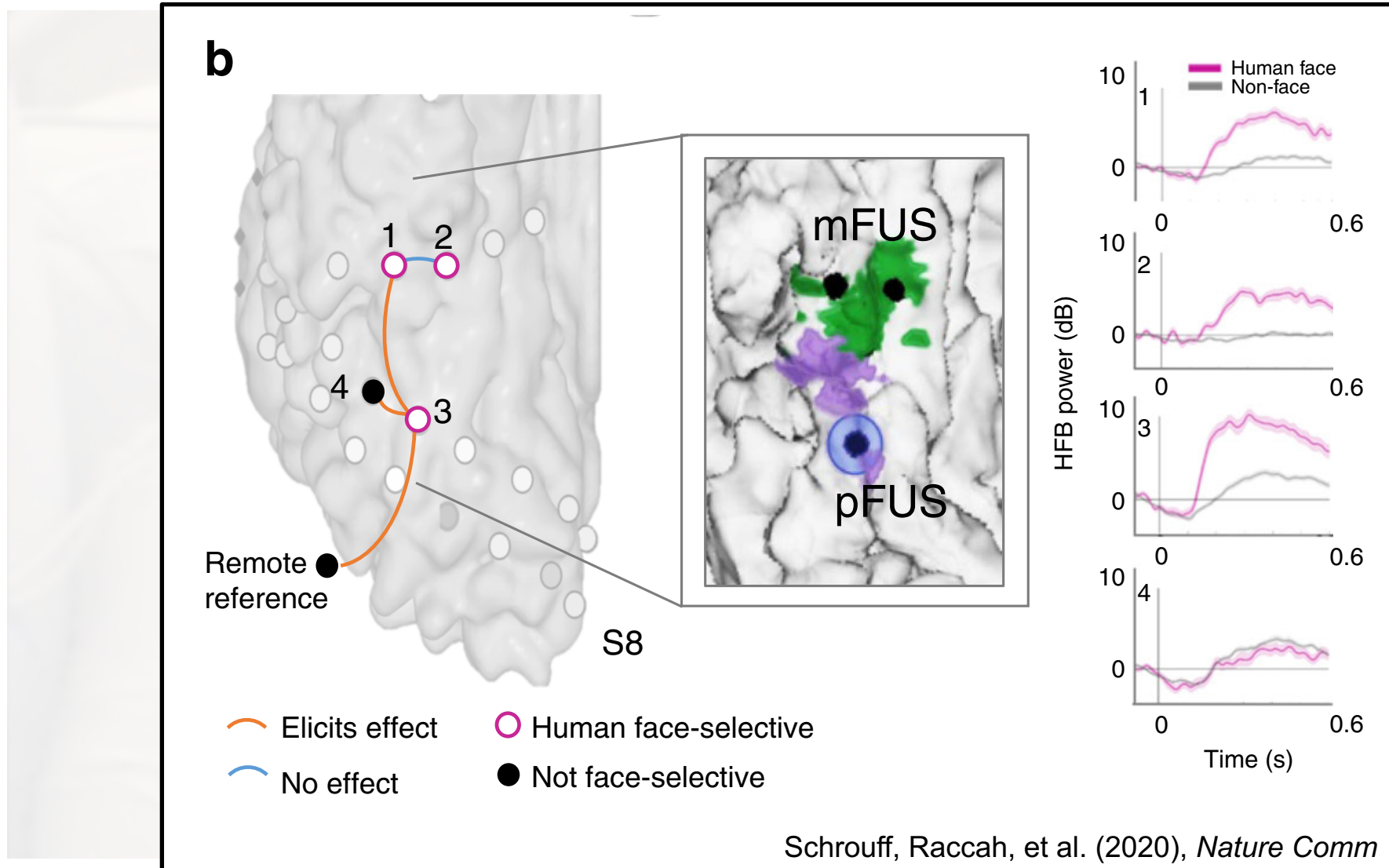
A
Surface array

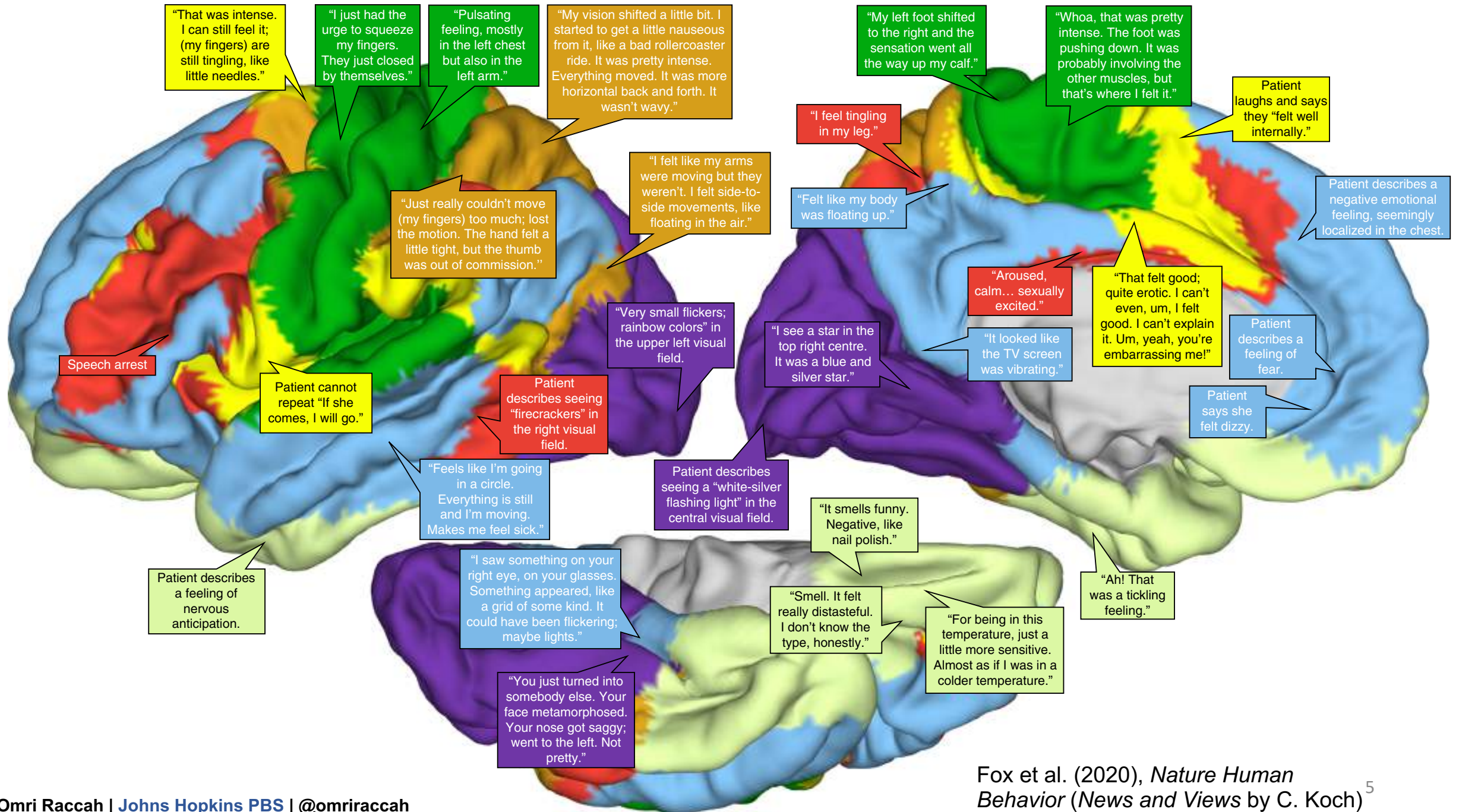


B
Depth array

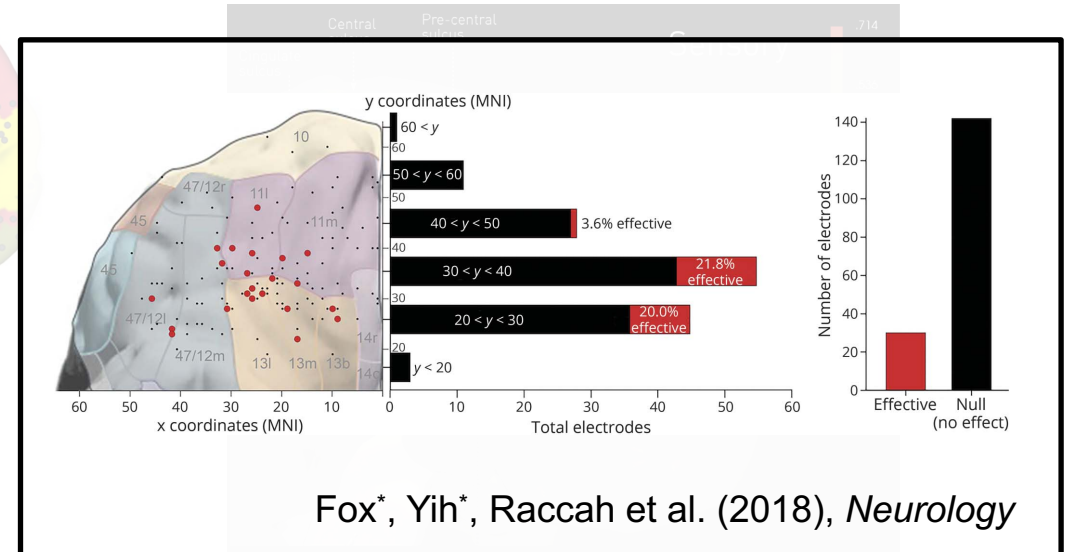
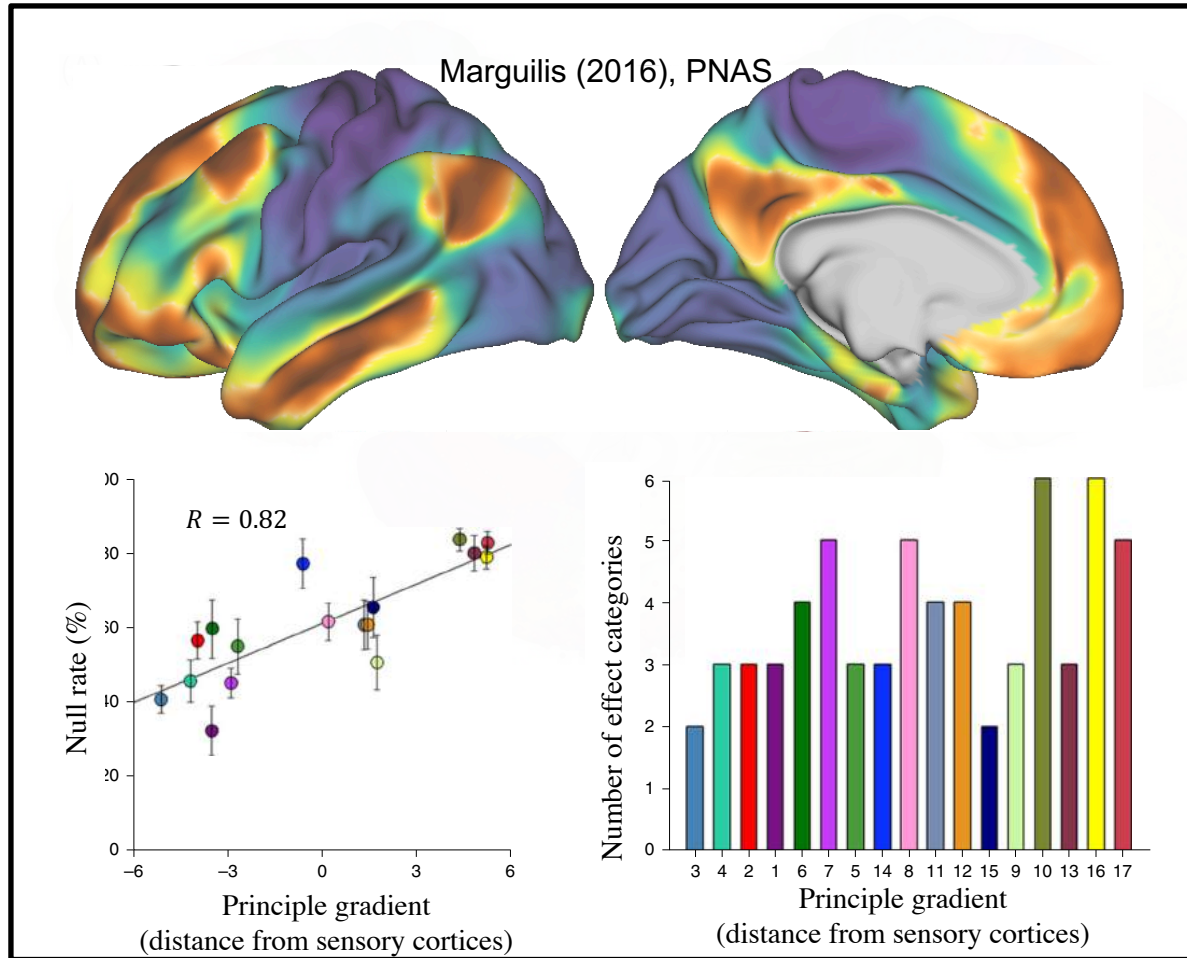


Intracranial electrical stimulation (iES)





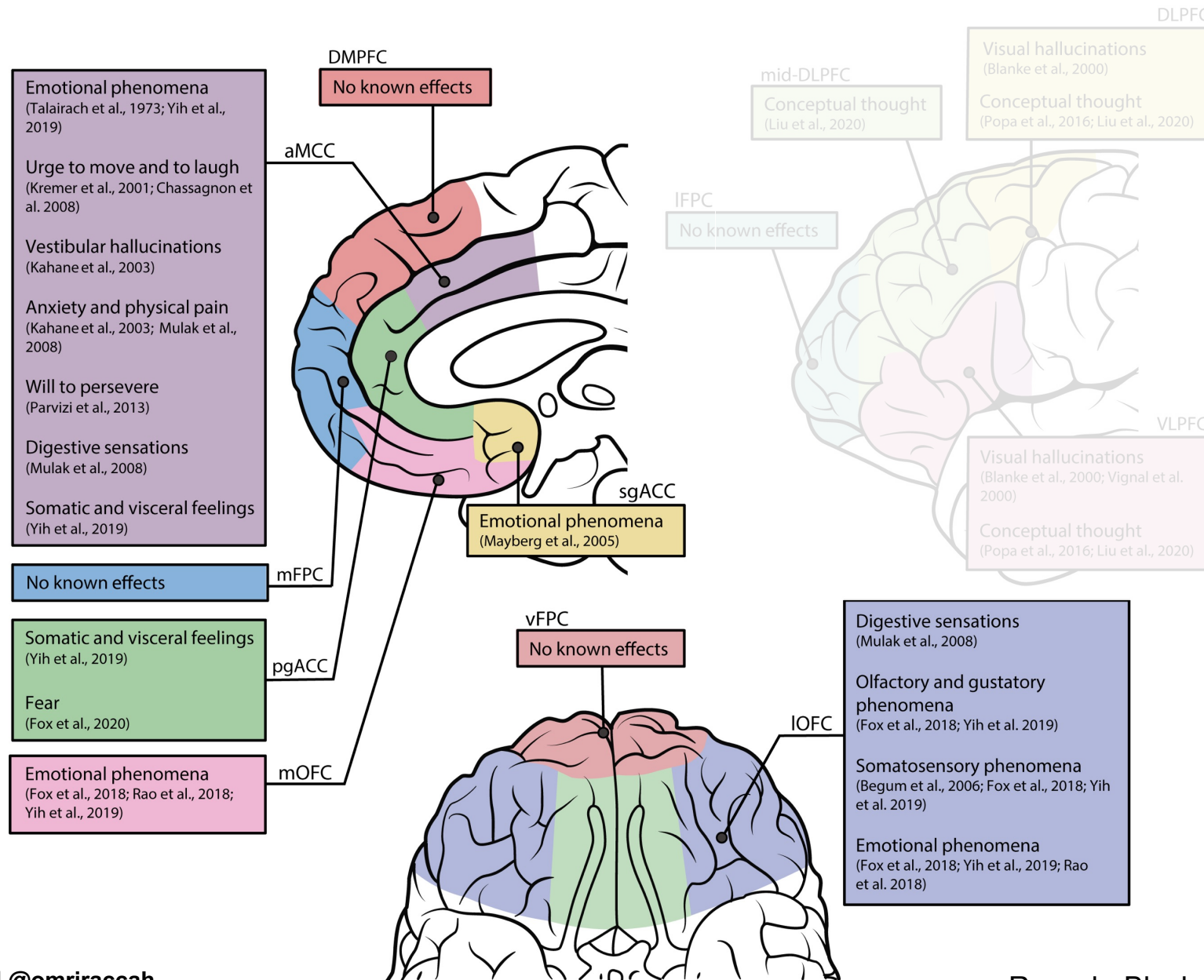
Elicitation rates across the cerebral cortex



Trevisi et al. (2018), *Cortex*

Fox et al. (2020), *Nature Human Behavior* (Views and News by C. Koch)

iES to only certain PFC regions reliably alters experience



Conclusions and arguments

- There is no part of the brain wherein iES is *less* likely to cause a noticeable changes in consciousness than the most anterior portions of the PFC (Fox et al., 2020).
- Stimulation in only certain PFC regions – i.e., OFC and anterior ACC – reliably perturbs conscious experience.
- Effects in the OFC/ACC (e.g., visceral, olfactory, emotion) are devoid of visual and auditory experience across dozens of cases and display no clear relation to the immediate environment.
- Critically, the effects in OFC/ACC are consistent with their known functional roles supported by these regions (Bush et al, 2000; Devinsky et al. 1995; Rolls, 2004) – as are the few reliable effects of conceptual thought found in the IPFC (Berkovich-Ohana et al., 2020).

With big thanks to:



Ned Block
New York University



Kieran Fox
Stanford University

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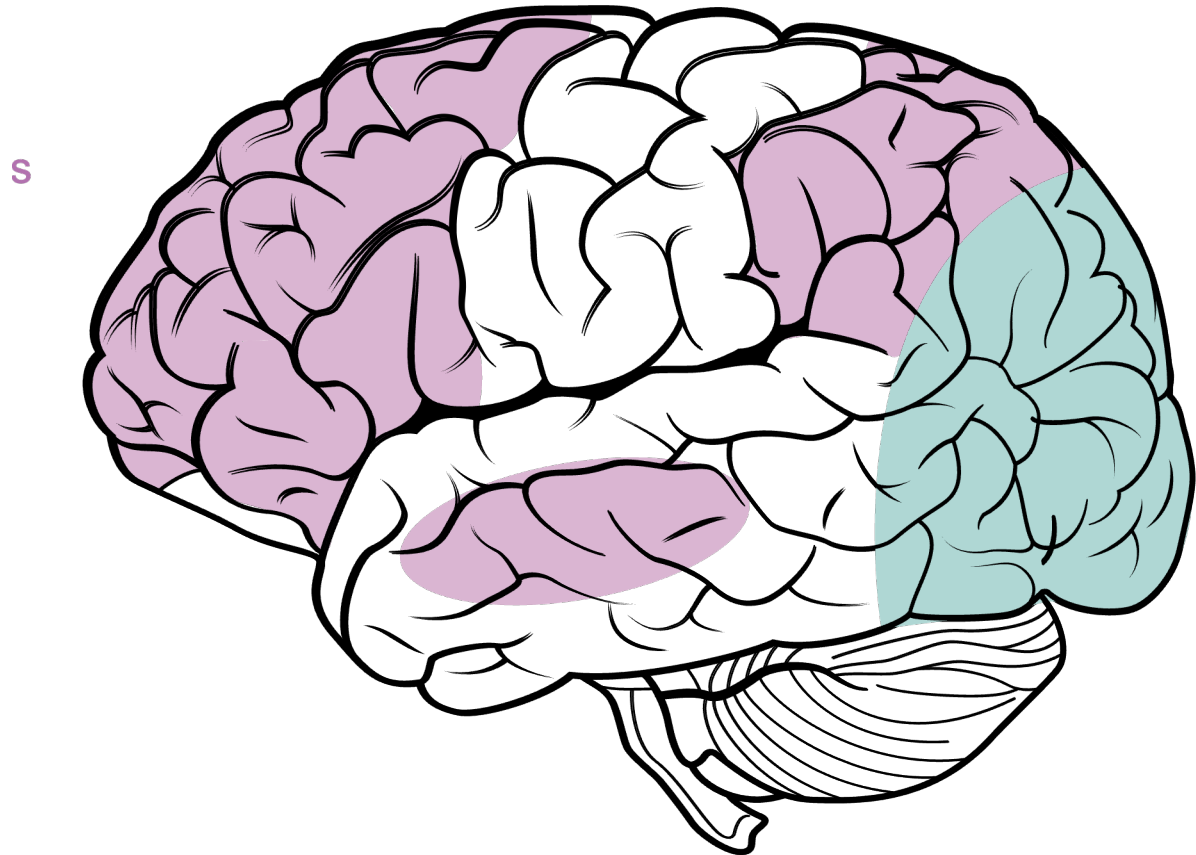
Funding: NSF Graduate Research Fellowship



Commentary by Naccache et al. (2021)

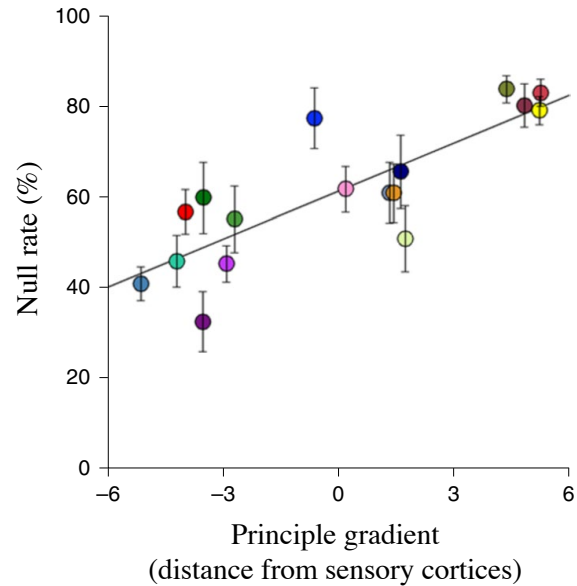
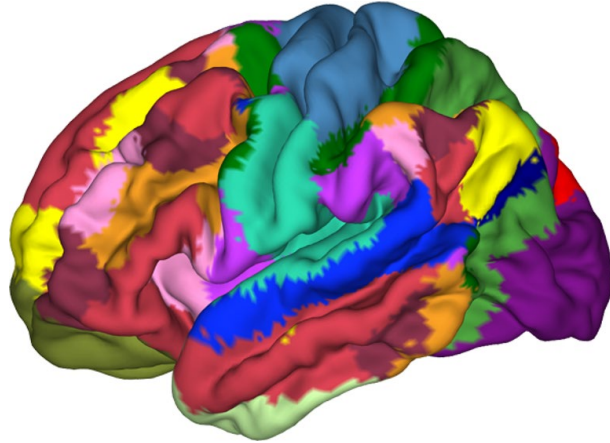
- The complex and distributed functional organization of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) – relative to sensory cortices – precludes its functional modulation by local intracranial electrical stimulation (iES).

Three empirical suggestions for moving the debate forward



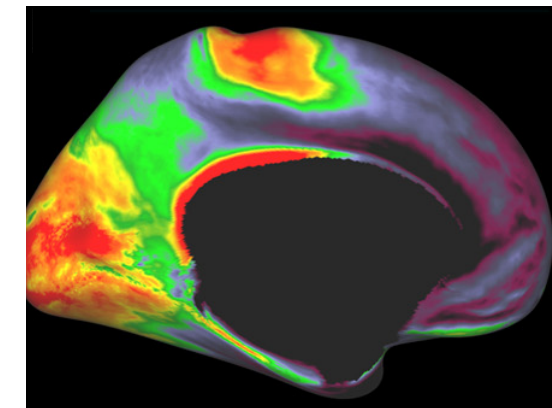
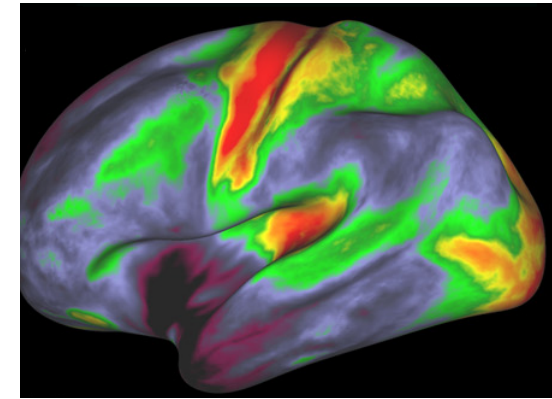
1. Clarifying null findings: *variance explained across the cerebral cortex*

Yeo 17-network atlas



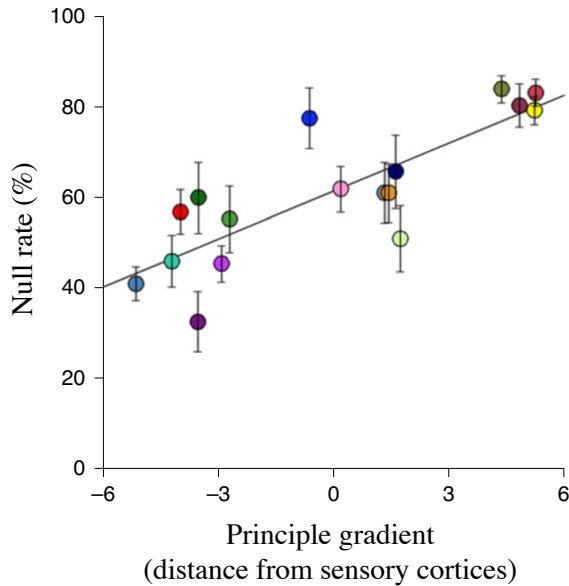
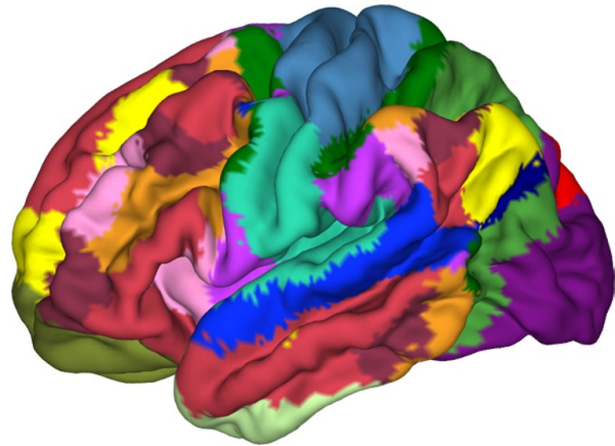
Elicitation rates cannot be explained by variations in either **tissue excitability** or **white matter density** (Fox et al., 2020)

$P = 0.784$



HCP; Glasser & Van Essen (2011)

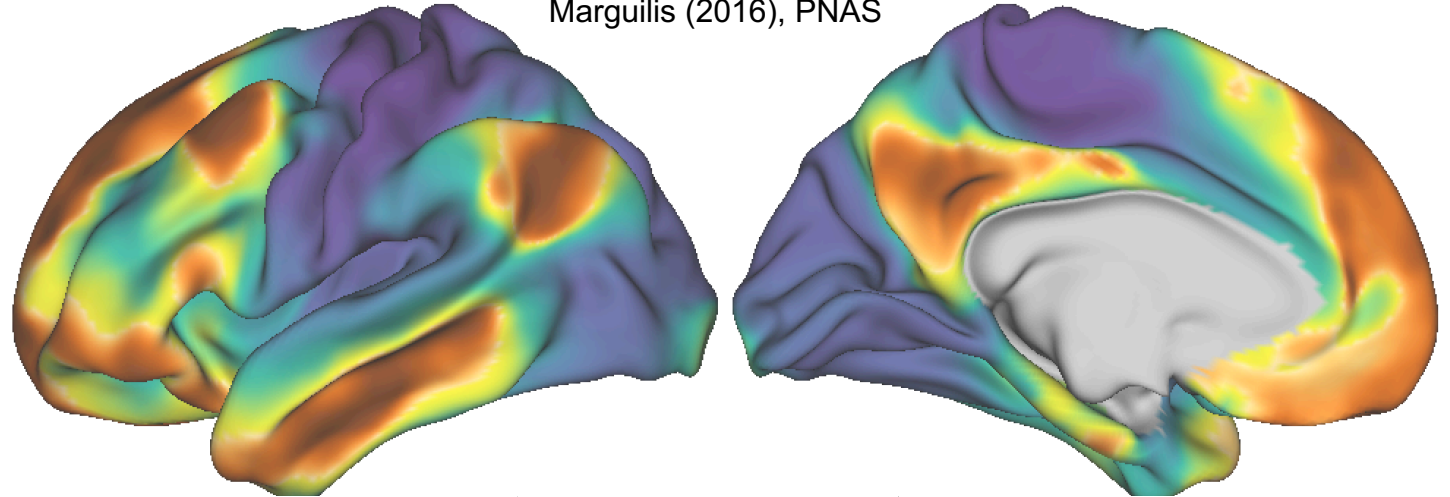
1. Clarifying null findings: *variance explained across the cerebral cortex*



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Marguilis (2016), PNAS



cognitive tasks

[Mattia Rigotti](#), [Omri Barak](#), [Melissa R. Warden](#), [Xiao-Jing Wang](#), [Nathaniel D. Daw](#), [Earl K. Miller](#) & [Stefano Fusi](#)

Isolate measures of neuronal coding schemes across the cortex and compare these with IS null gradients

What the success of brain imaging implies about the neural code

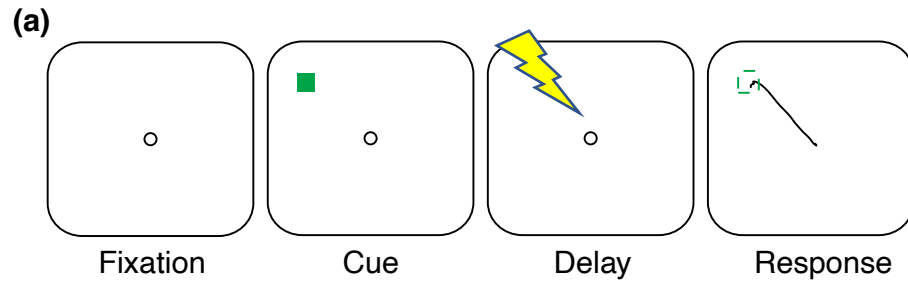


Olivia Guest[✉], Bradley C Love[✉]
University College London, United Kingdom; The Alan Turing Institute, United Kingdom

2. Examining iES efficacy in PFC : closed-loop iES in controlled experiments

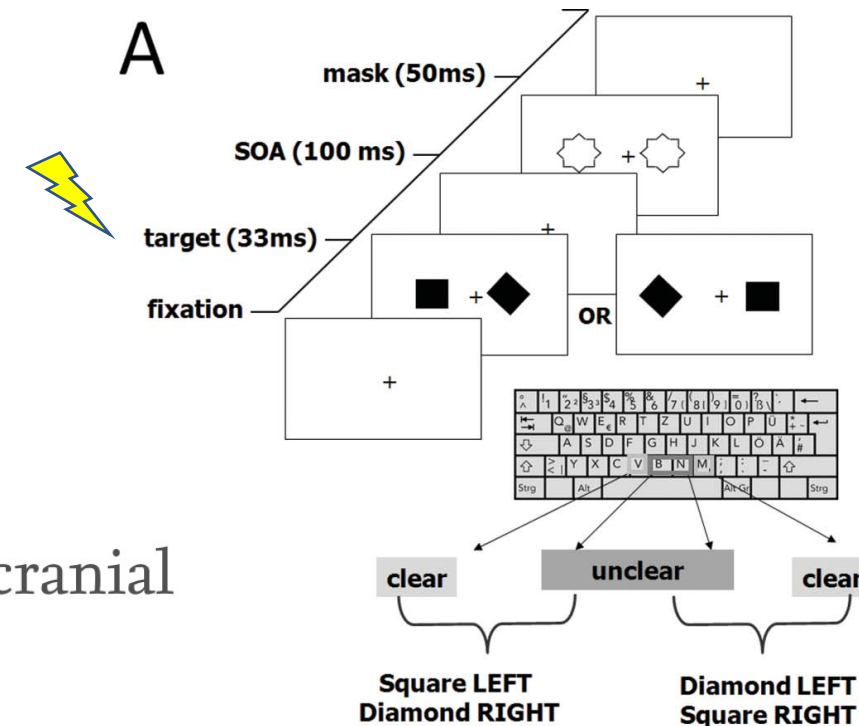
Working memory

Oculomotor delayed-response task



Curtis & D'Esposito (2003)

Metacognition



Rounis, Maniscalco et al. 2010

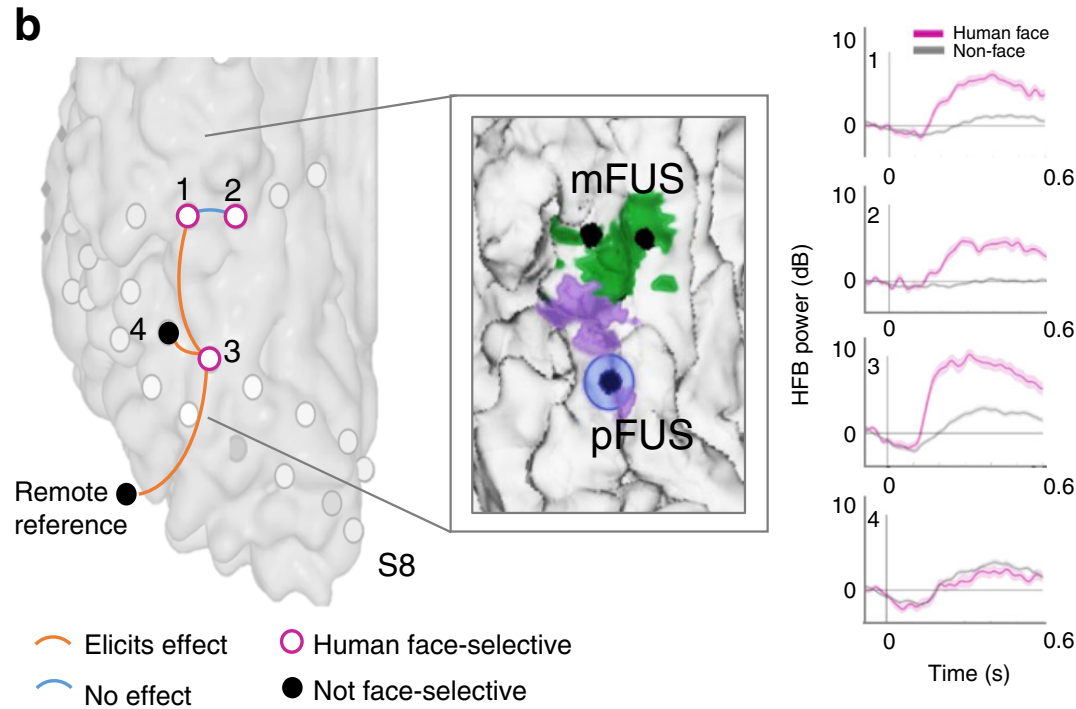
Del Cul, Dehaene et al. 2009

Fleming et al., 2014 14

CLoSES: A platform for closed-loop intracranial stimulation in humans

Rina Zelmann ^a, Angelique C. Paulk ^a, Ishita Basu ^{b, c, k}, Anish Sarma ^d, Ali Yousefi ^{b, e}, Britni Crocker ^{a, f}, Emad Eskandar ^{c, g}, Ziv Williams ^c, G. Rees Cosgrove ^h, Daniel S. Weisholtz ⁱ, Darin D. Dougherty ^b, Wilson Truccolo ^d, Alik S. Widge ^{b, j}, Sydney S. Cash ^a

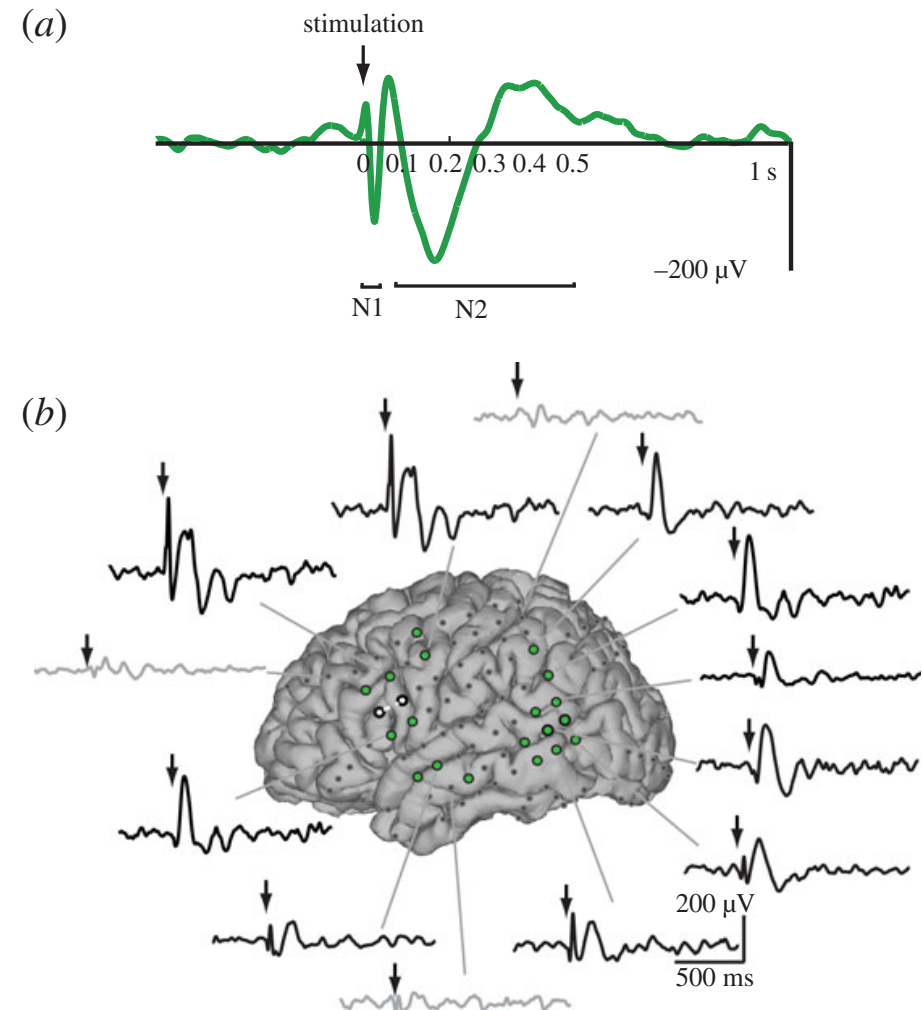
3. Clarifying findings outside the PFC: Whole-brain sampling methods



Schrouff, Raccach, et al. (2020), *Nature Comm*

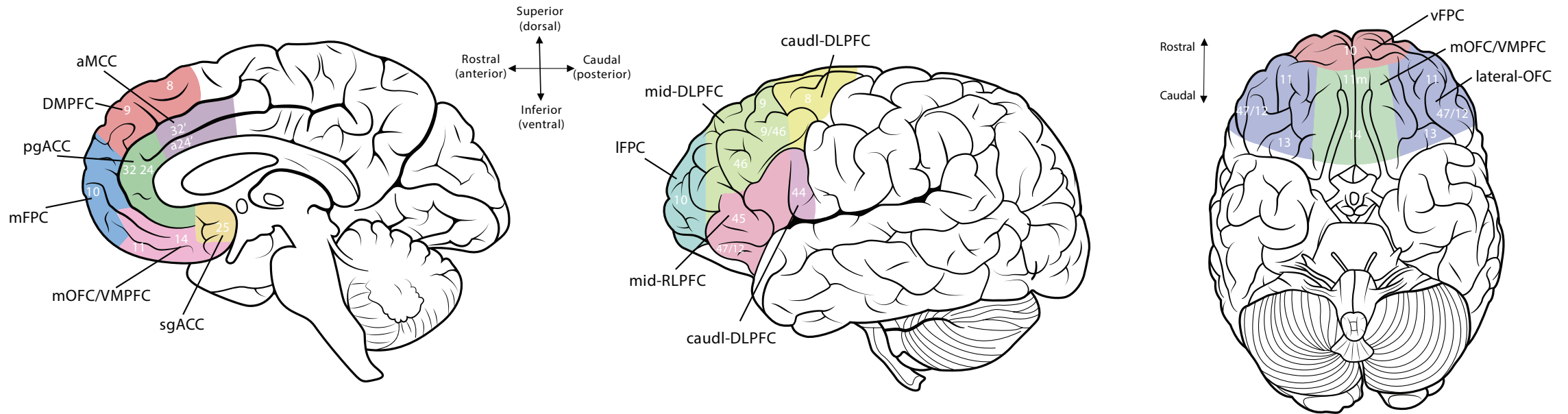
Does the spread of activity from sites that induce face distortion differ significantly in global AND local connectivity?

Corticocortical evoked potentials (CCEPs)



Keller et al. 2014

Anatomical parcellation of the human PFC



Fox et al. (2020): electrode distribution and excitability thresholds

Table 1 | Elicitation rates and current thresholds for the seven-network parcellation

Network	Electrodes			Current thresholds (mA)	
	Total	Responsive	Silent	Mean minimum elicitation threshold (\pm s.d.)	Mean maximum quiescence threshold (\pm s.d.)
Somatomotor	291	159 (54.6%)	132 (45.4%)	4.72 (1.80)	6.67 (2.15)
Visual	182	94 (51.7%)	88 (48.3%)	4.16 (2.16)	6.72 (1.45)
Dorsal attention	71	28 (39.4%)	43 (60.6%)	5.50 (2.38)	7.95 (2.24)
Salience	210	104 (49.5%)	106 (50.5%)	4.97 (1.76)	6.32 (1.92)
Frontoparietal	169	54 (32.0%)	115 (68.0%)	4.41 (1.89)	6.62 (1.99)
Limbic	195	47 (24.1%)	148 (75.9%)	4.41 (1.40)	5.82 (2.11)
Default	419	87 (20.8%)	332 (79.2%)	4.88 (2.09)	6.61 (2.02)
Totals and means	1,537	573 (37.3%)	964 (62.7%)	4.68 (1.94)	6.54 (2.04)

Fox et al. (2020): electrode distribution

Table 2 | Elicitation rates and current thresholds for the 17-network parcellation

Network	Electrodes			Current thresholds (mA)	
	Total	Responsive	Silent	Mean minimum elicitation threshold (\pm s.d.)	Mean maximum quiescence threshold (\pm s.d.)
01	52	35 (67.3%)	17 (32.7%)	4.21 (2.42)	6.44 (1.42)
02	102	44 (43.1%)	58 (56.9%)	3.83 (2.15)	6.61 (1.37)
03	175	103 (58.9%)	72 (41.1%)	4.39 (1.75)	6.31 (2.16)
04	78	42 (53.9%)	36 (46.1%)	5.34 (1.78)	7.22 (1.88)
05	47	21 (44.7%)	26 (55.3%)	5.05 (2.20)	8.41 (1.59)
06	40	16 (40.0%)	24 (60.0%)	5.69 (1.25)	7.17 (2.41)
07	156	85 (54.5%)	71 (45.5%)	5.07 (1.77)	6.34 (1.81)
08	97	37 (38.1%)	60 (61.9%)	4.61 (2.08)	6.11 (1.72)
09	49	24 (49.0%)	25 (51.0%)	4.25 (1.15)	6.00 (1.98)
10	149	24 (16.1%)	125 (83.9%)	4.81 (1.78)	5.71 (2.14)
11	54	21 (38.9%)	33 (61.1%)	4.86 (1.88)	6.54 (2.64)
12	59	23 (39.0%)	36 (61.0%)	4.14 (1.55)	7.06 (2.15)
13	71	14 (19.7%)	57 (80.3%)	5.69 (2.59)	6.63 (1.93)
14	40	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5%)	6.11 (2.20)	7.96 (2.13)
15	35	12 (34.3%)	23 (65.7%)	4.38 (0.87)	6.76 (1.89)
16	173	36 (20.8%)	137 (79.2%)	4.38 (1.95)	6.37 (2.12)
17	160	27 (16.9%)	133 (83.1%)	4.88 (2.31)	6.78 (1.87)
Totals and means	1,537	573 (37.3%)	964 (62.7%)	4.68 (1.94)	6.54 (2.04)