

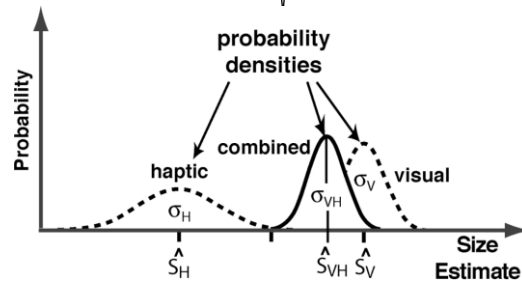


Early cortical sensory responses in typical but not in blind and deaf individuals

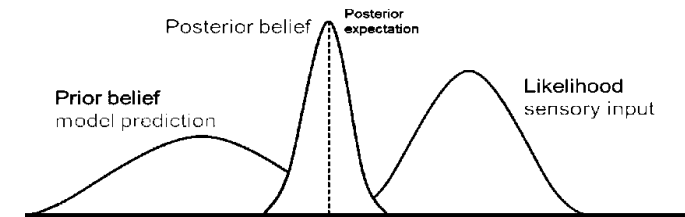
Monica Gori, Maria Bianca Amadeo, Francesco Pavani, Giorgia Bertonati & Claudio Campus



Multisensory processing



Multisensory Integration



Cross-modal interaction

Visual space and time bisection

Visual



Space



Time

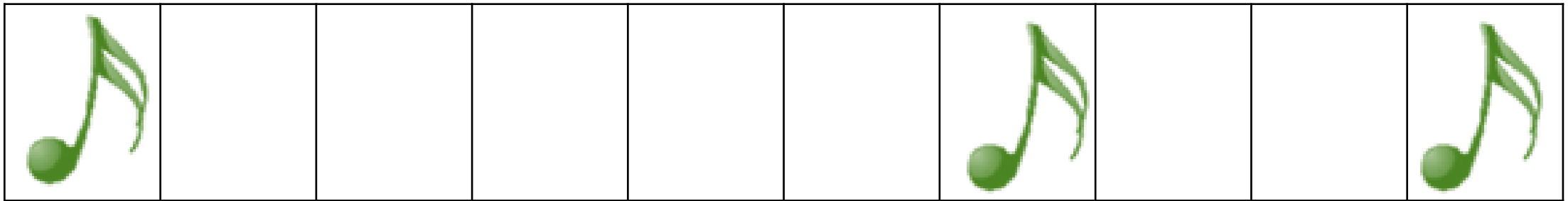


Audio space and time bisection

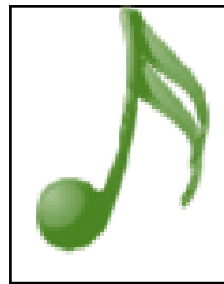
Audio



Space



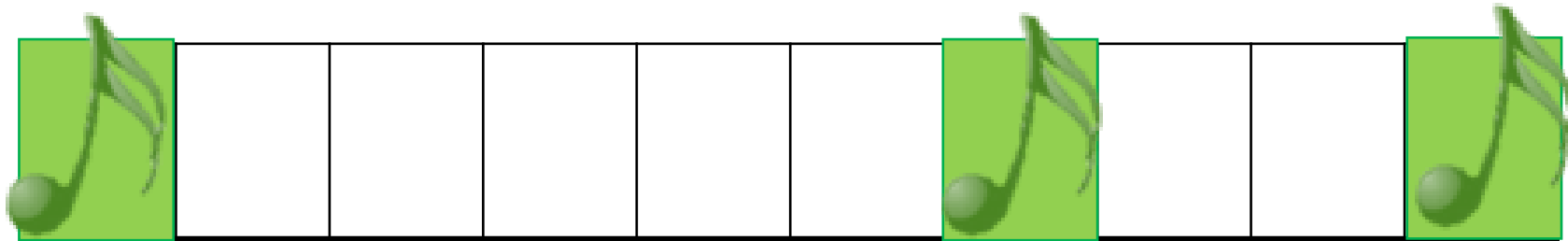
Time



Visual-audio space and time bisection

Visual-Audio Integration

Space

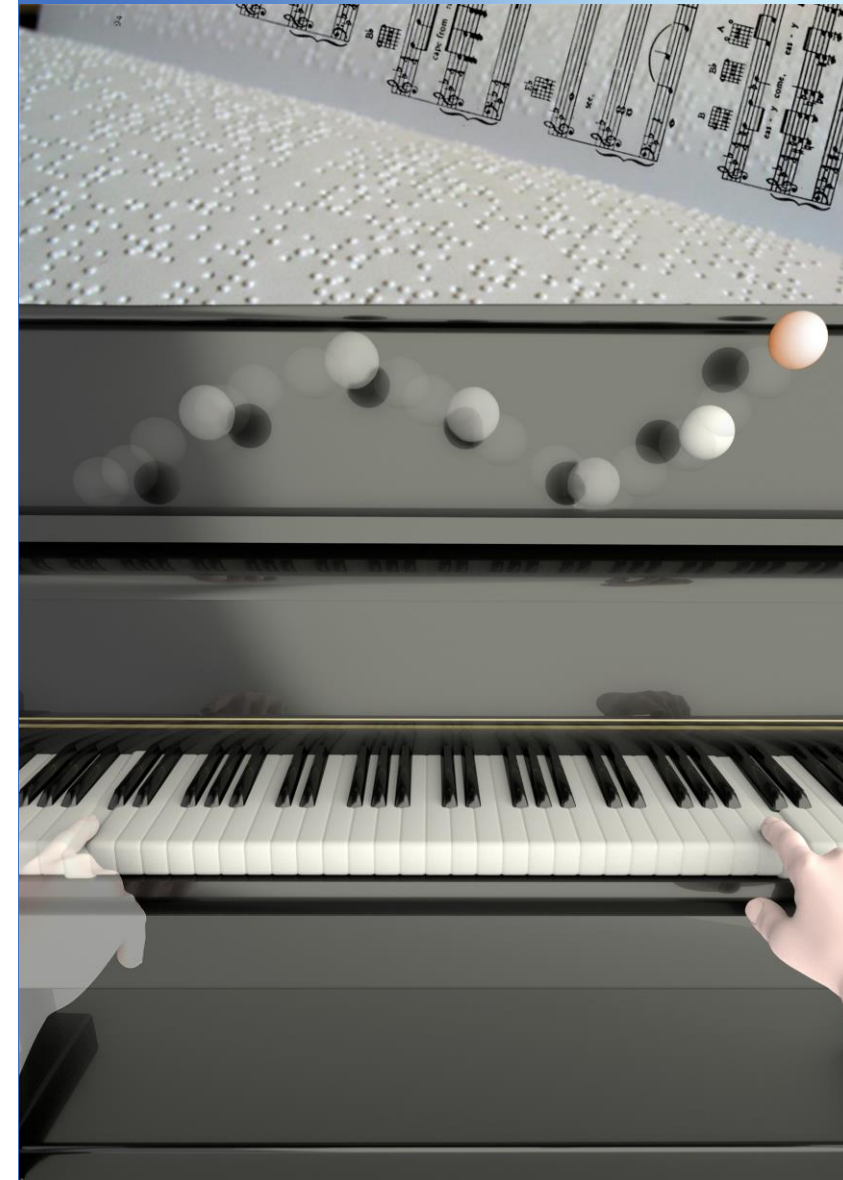


Time

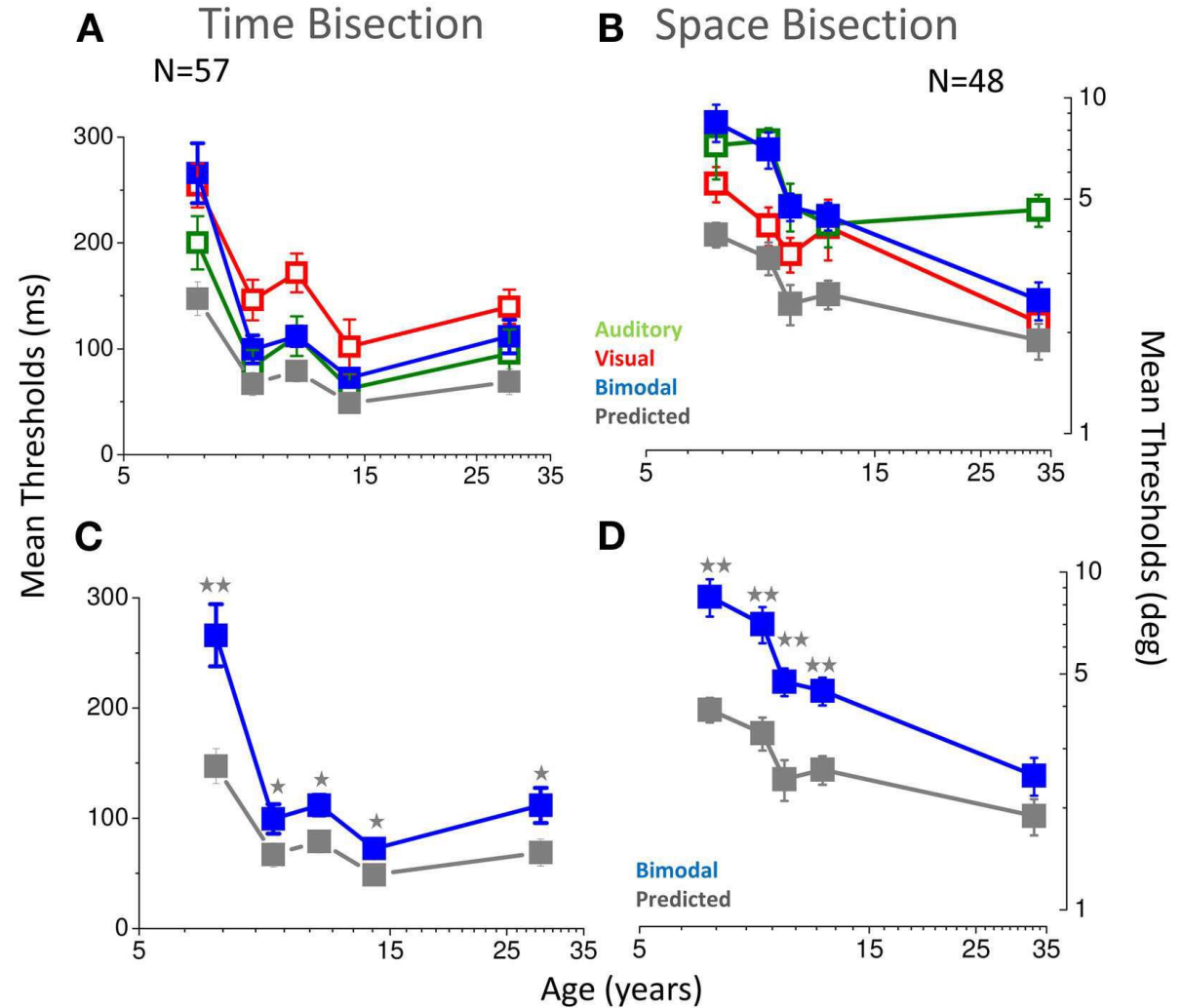
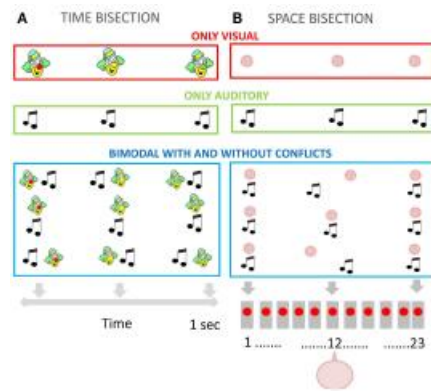


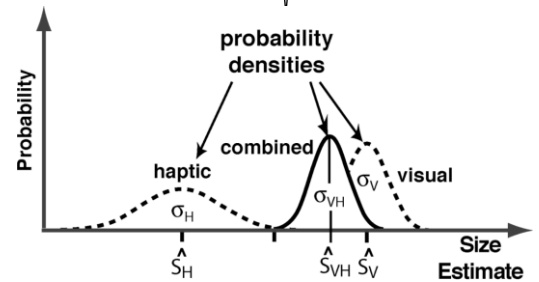
Audio Visual sensory dominance

- Visual system visuospatial maps (Swisher et al., 2007; Wandell et al., 2007; Silver and Kastner, 2009)
- Audition spike timing information (e.g., Joris et al., 1994; Agmon-Snir et al., 1998; Adams, 2006);
- Vision dominates space and audition time (Welch & Warren, 1980; O'Connor & Hermelin, 1972; Alais & Burr, 2004)
- In children sensory dominance occurs before integration for the **bisection task** (Gori, Sandini and Burr 2012)

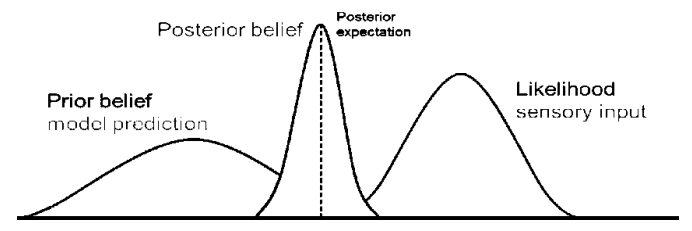
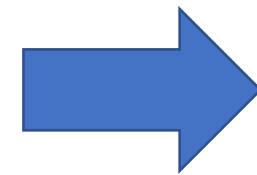


Late development: audio and visual space and time integration





Multisensory Integration



Cross-modal interaction



Vision



Space



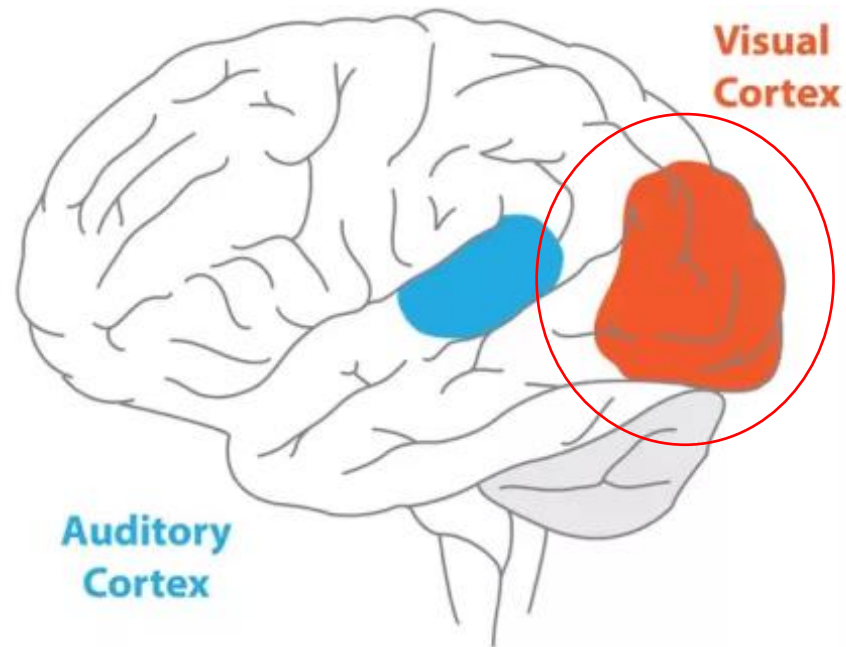
Audition



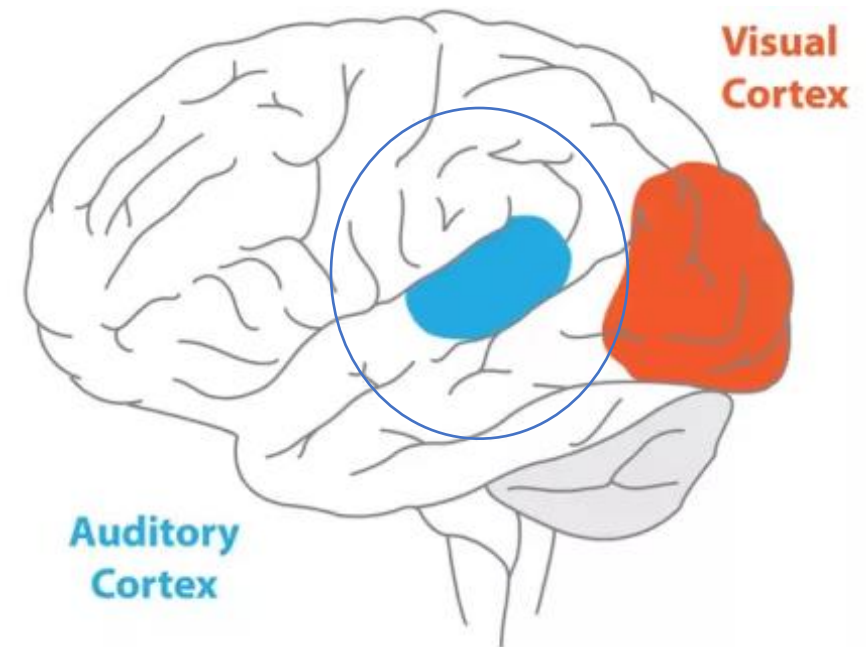
Time

Specific dominance also at cortical level?

Audio bisection
space



Visual bisection
time



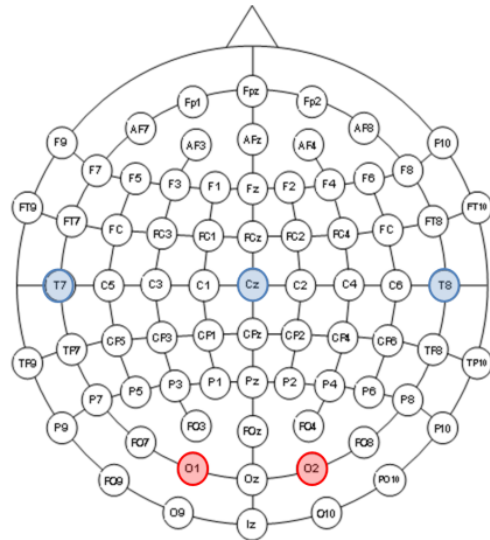
Methods

PARTICIPANTS

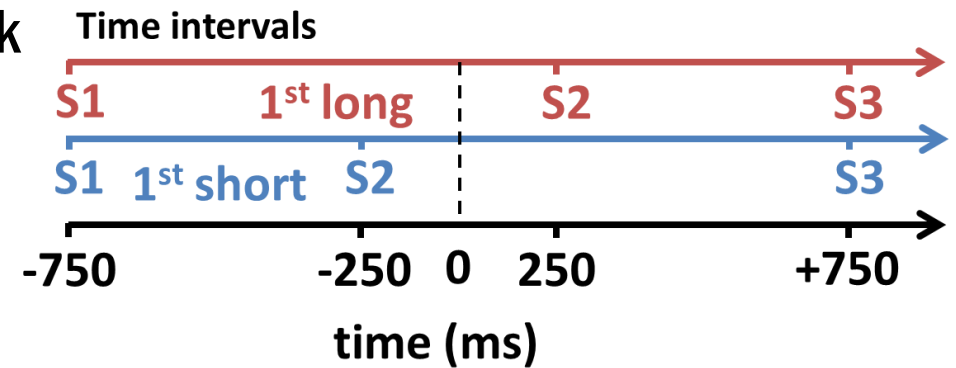
- 16 healthy participants

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

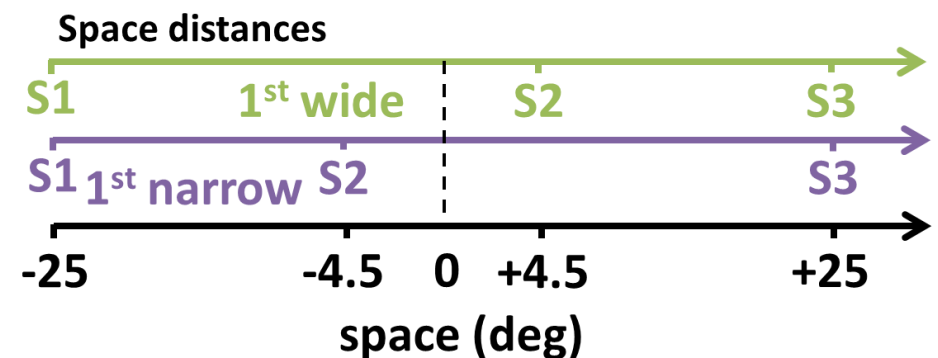
- EEG is continuously recorded



Temporal bisection task

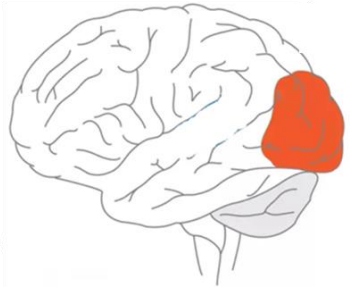


Spatial bisection task





Vision



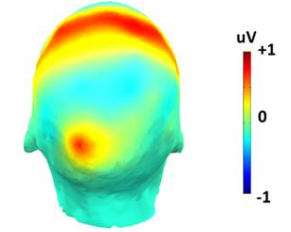
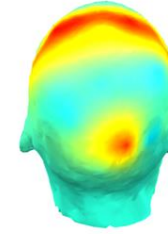
Occipital
Cortex



**Audio
space
bisection**



Audio Space

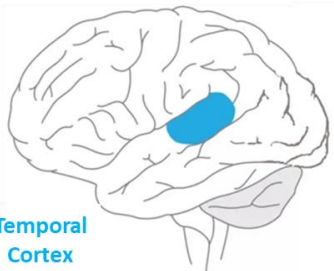


Temporal window: 50-90ms

Campus, Sandini, Morrone & Gori, SREP 2017



Audition



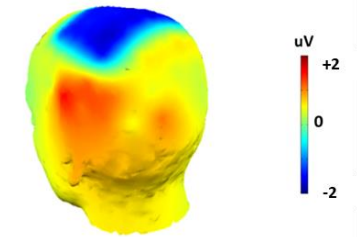
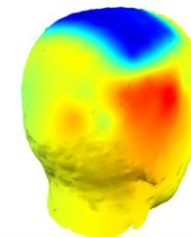
Temporal
Cortex



**Visual
time
bisection**

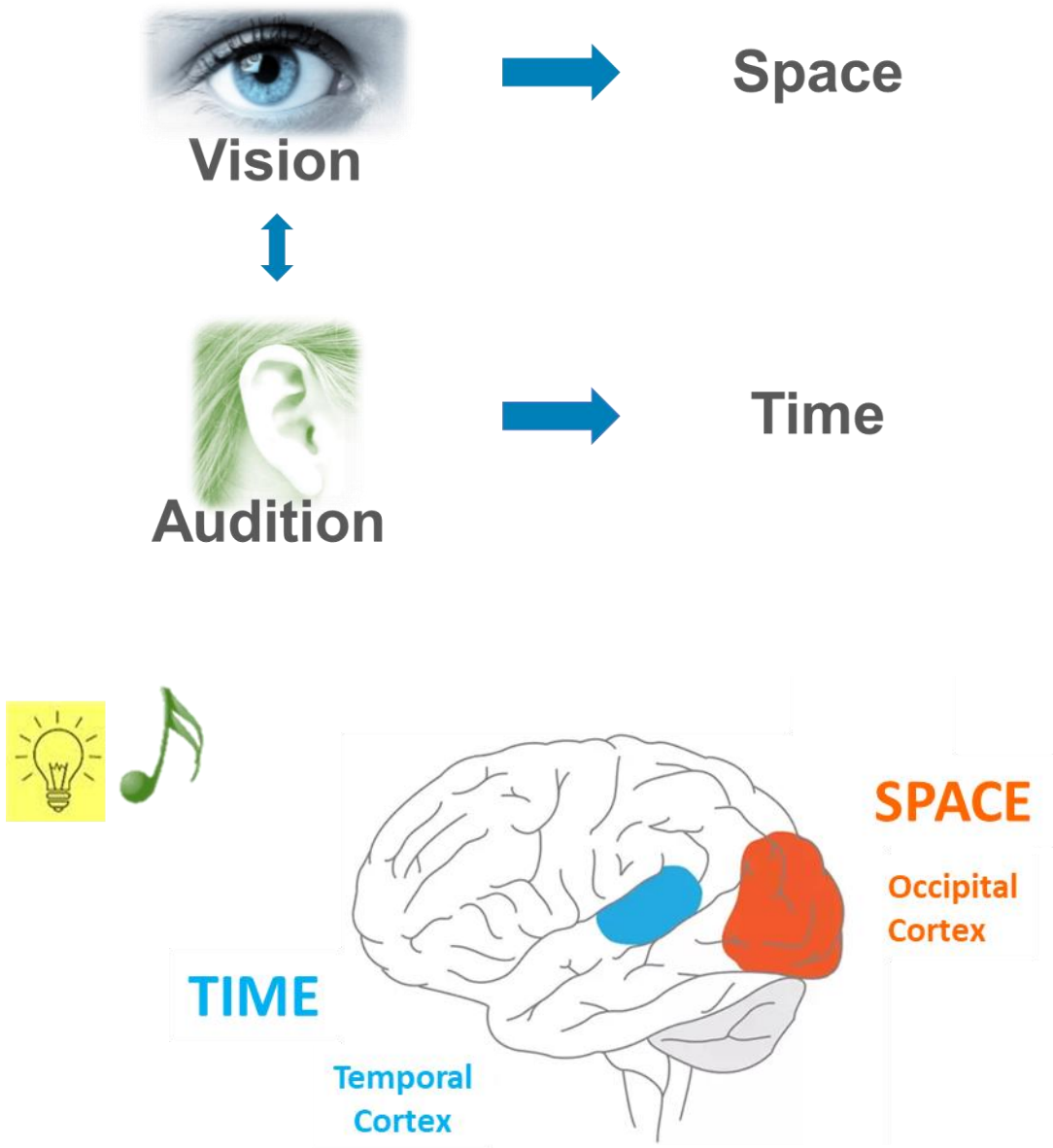


Visio Time



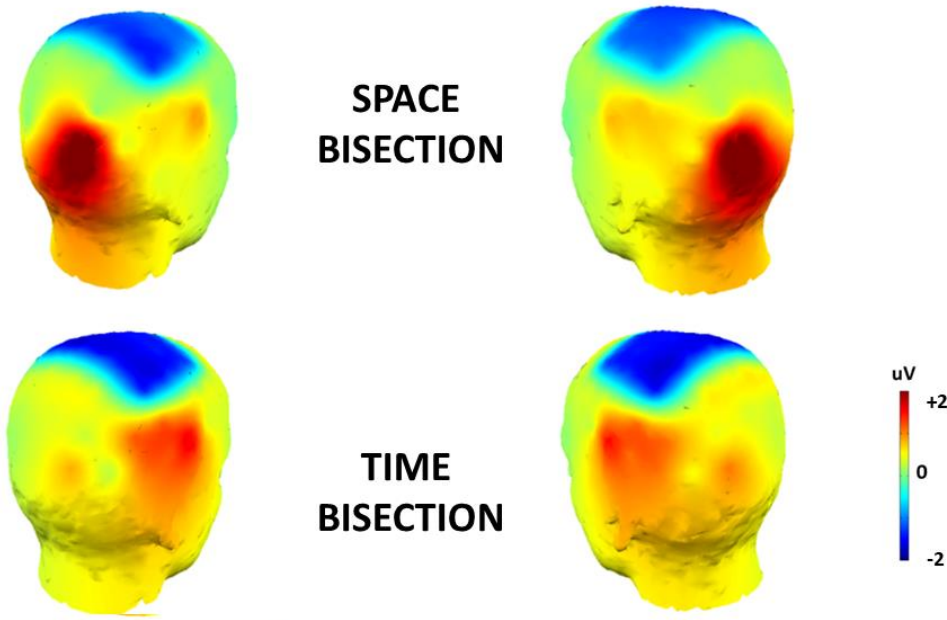
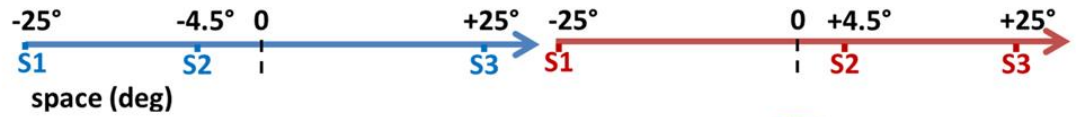
Temporal window: 50-90ms

Amadeo, Campus & Gori, Neuroimage 2020



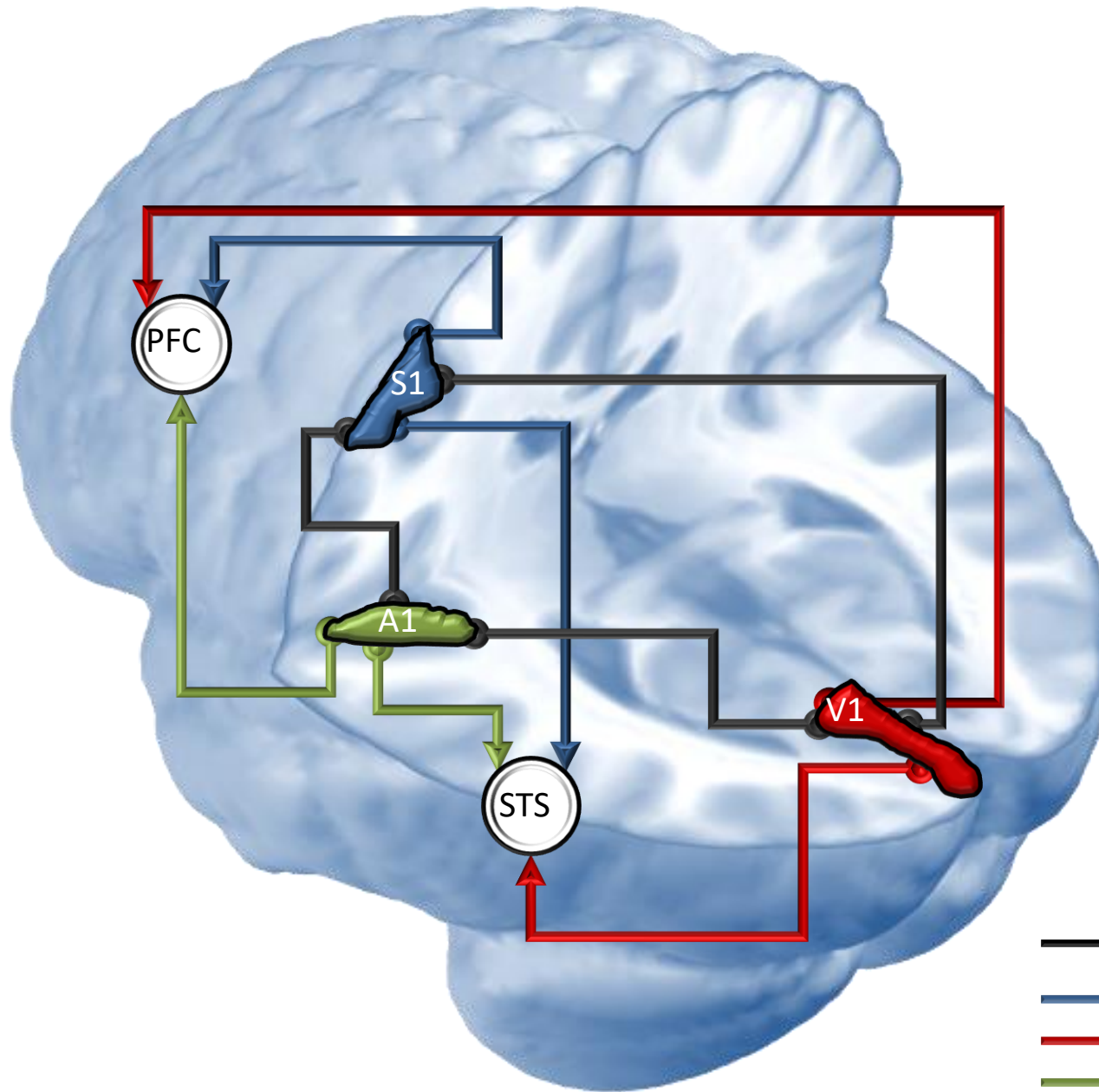
Audio-Visual Space and Time

2nd AUDIO-VISUAL STIMULUS



Temporal window: 50-90ms

Stronger early **occipital** response during **space** bisection and stronger early **fronto-central** and **temporal** during **time** bisection



- Direct, mono-synaptic projections between primary cortices
- Somatosensory projections
- Visual projections
- Auditory projections

Slide provided by Murray

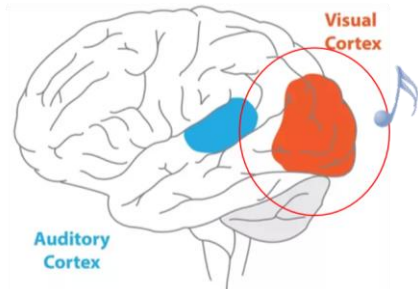
Murray et al. (2016) *Neuropsychologia*; Murray et al. (2016) *Trends in Neurosciences*

SPACE:

**More visual responses
modality independent**

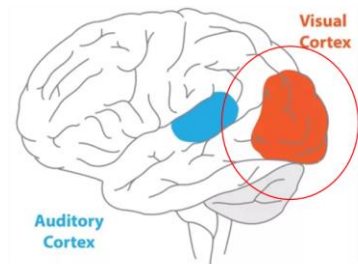
Early processing of
visual areas task
specific for space
bisection

Audio Space



Campus et al. (2019)

Audio-Visual Space

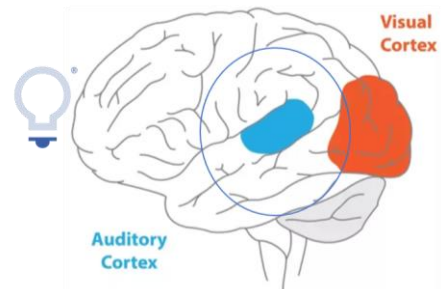


TIME:

**More temporal responses
modality independent**

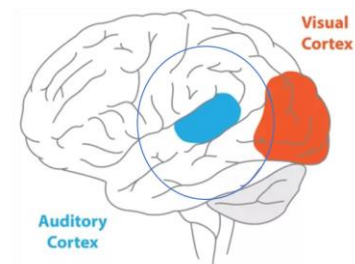
Early processing of
auditory areas task
specific for time
bisection

Visual Time



Amadeo et al. NeuroImage (2020)

Audio-Visual Time



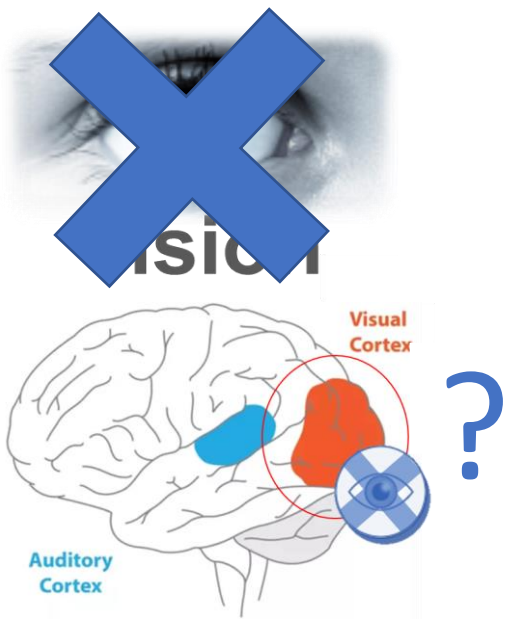
Gori, Bertonati, Campus & Amadeo, Submitted



Space



Time

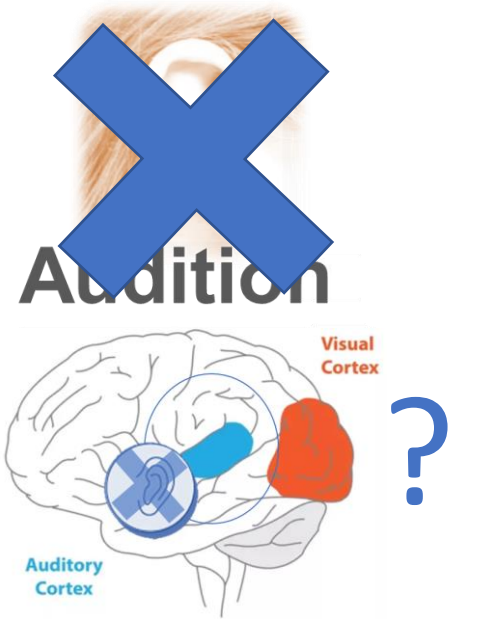


Audio
space
bisection



Audio Space

Blindness



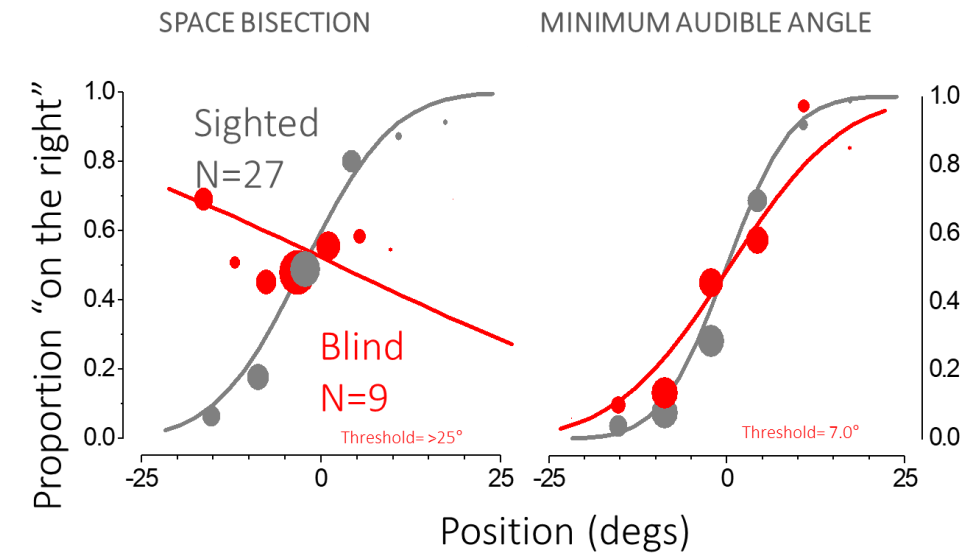
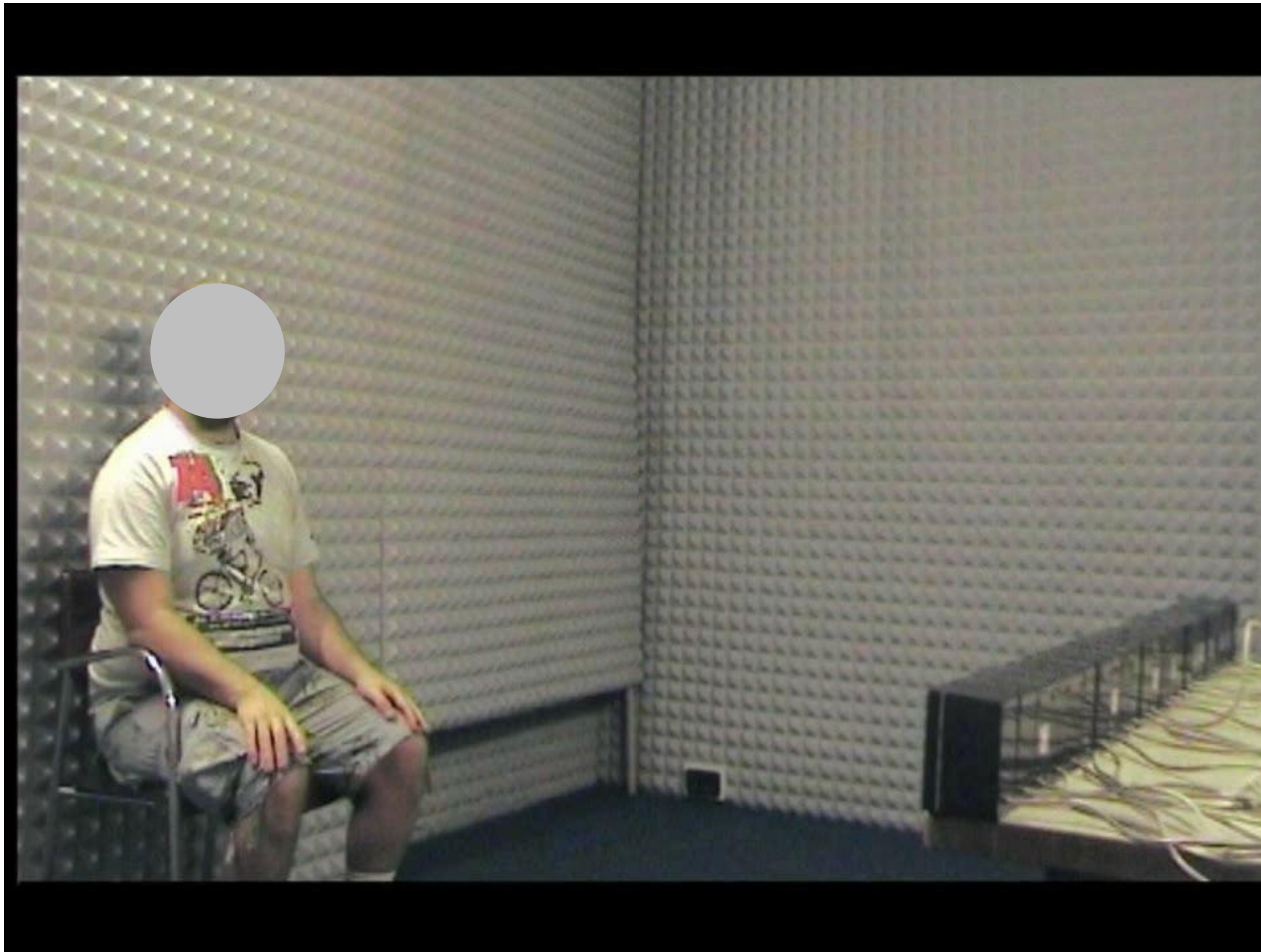
Visual
time
bisection



Visio Time

Deafness

Vision is important for spatial bisection: auditory space impaired in blind



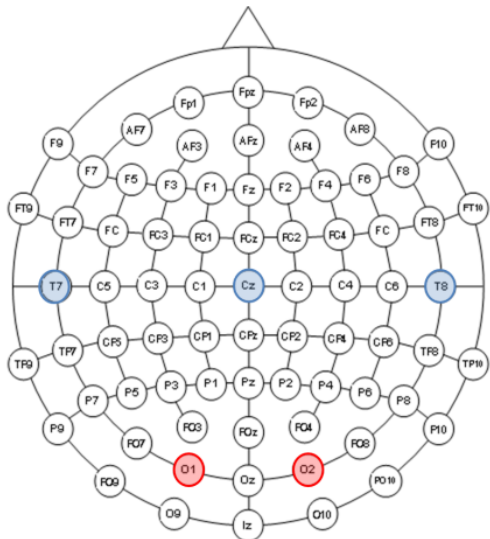
Methods

PARTICIPANTS

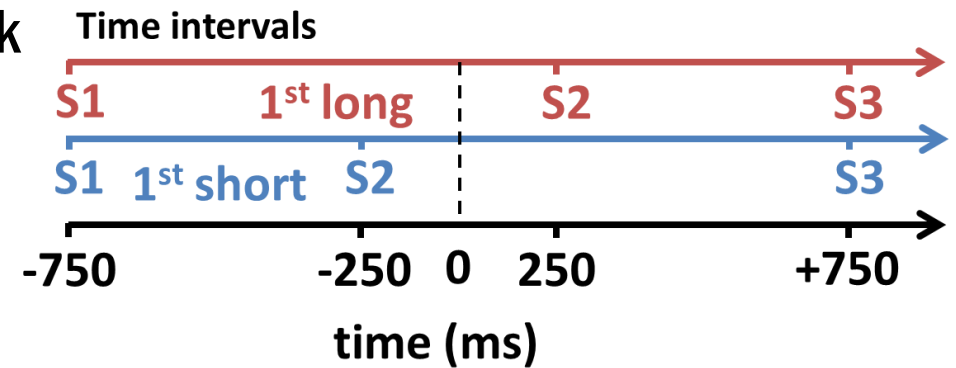
- 12 healthy participants
- 12 early blind participants

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

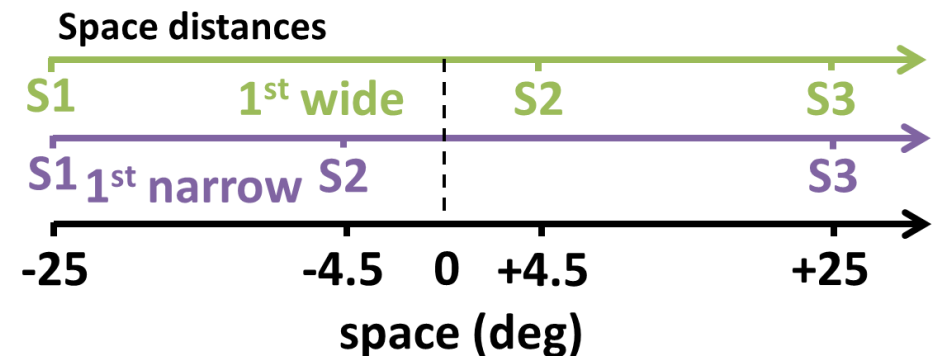
- EEG is continuously recorded-
- ERP Second stimulus



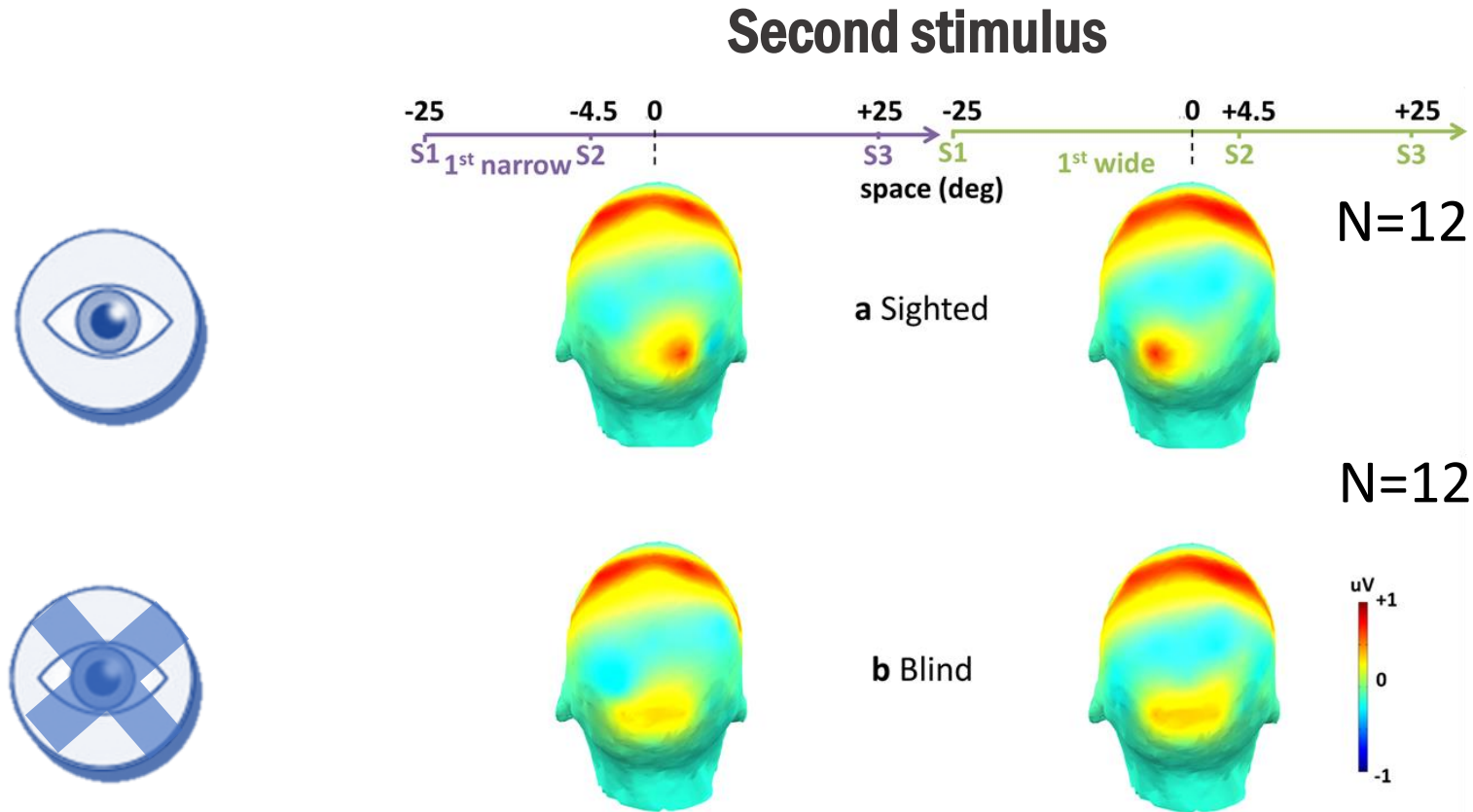
Temporal bisection task



Spatial bisection task

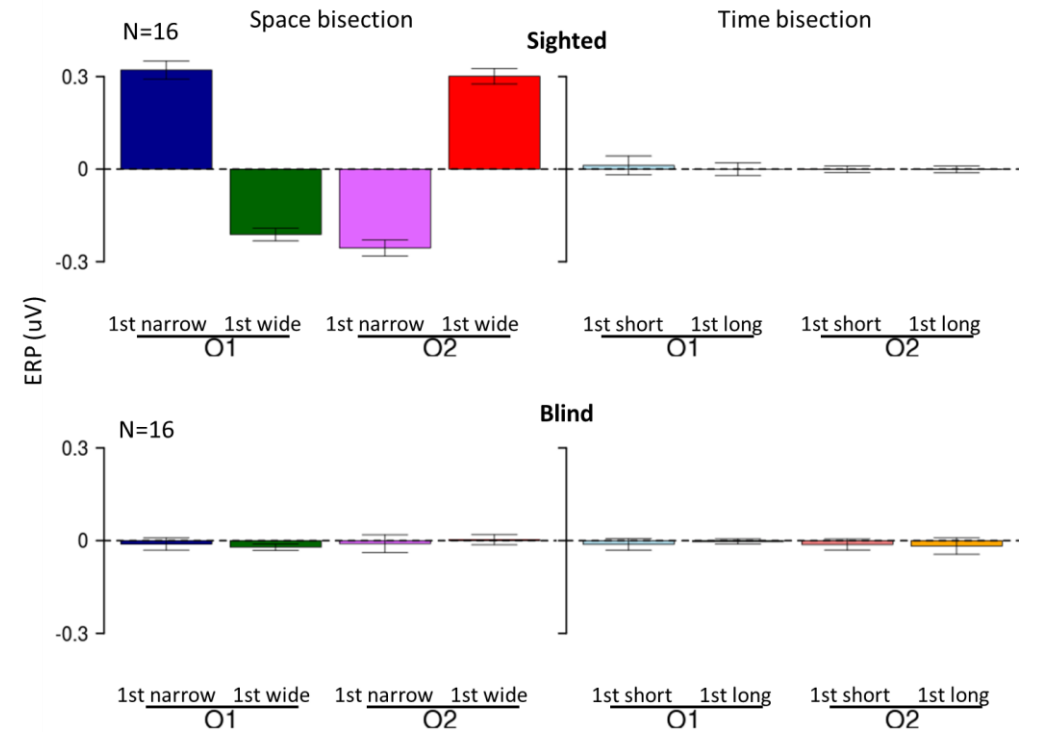
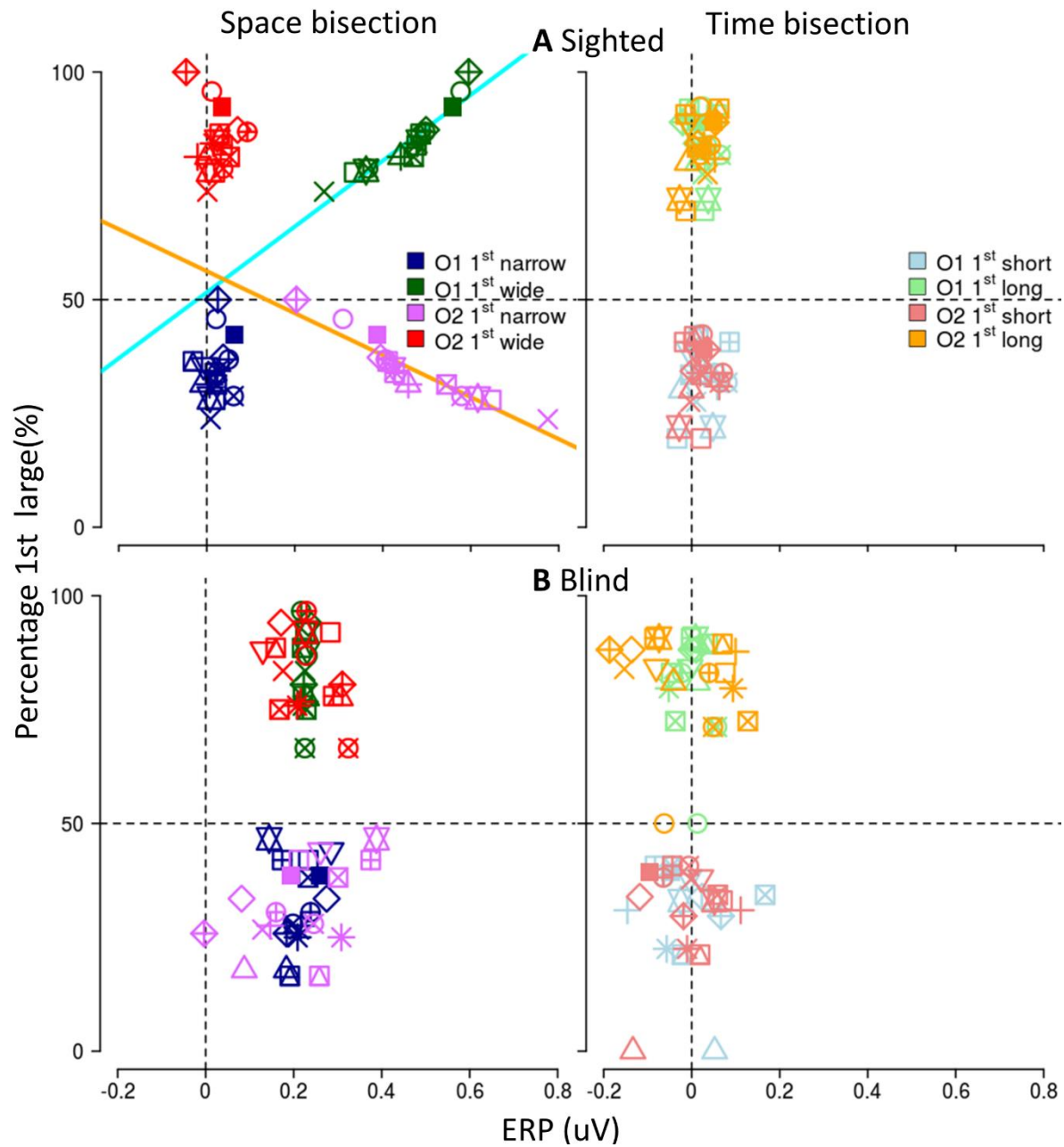


Early visual cortical processing for audio space bisection not in blind participants

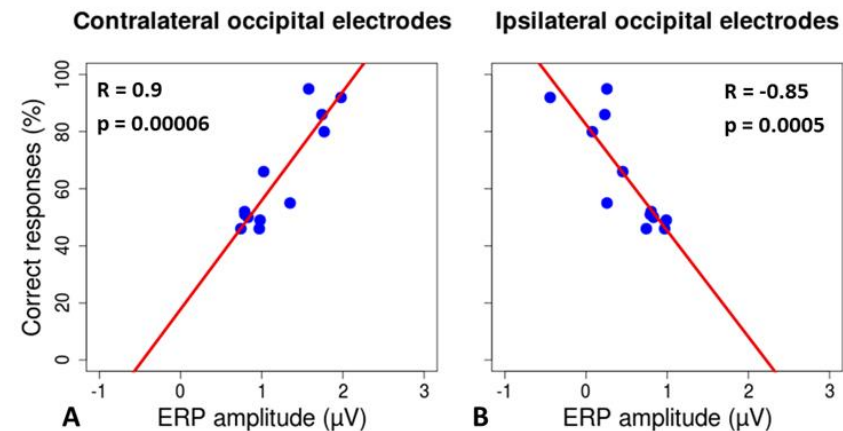
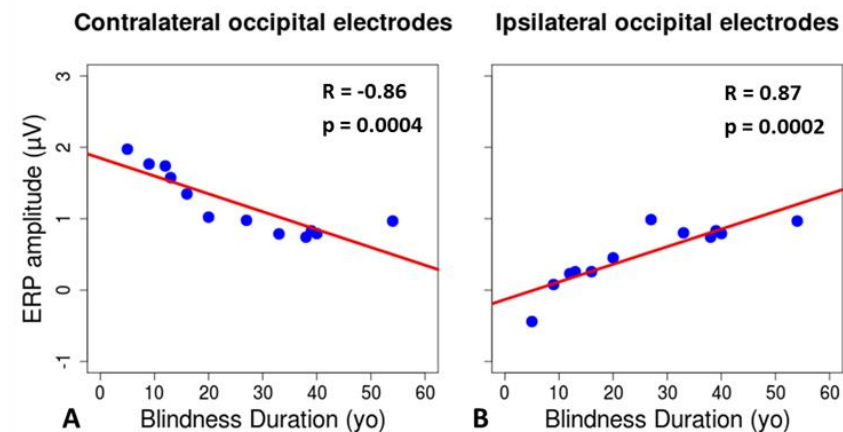
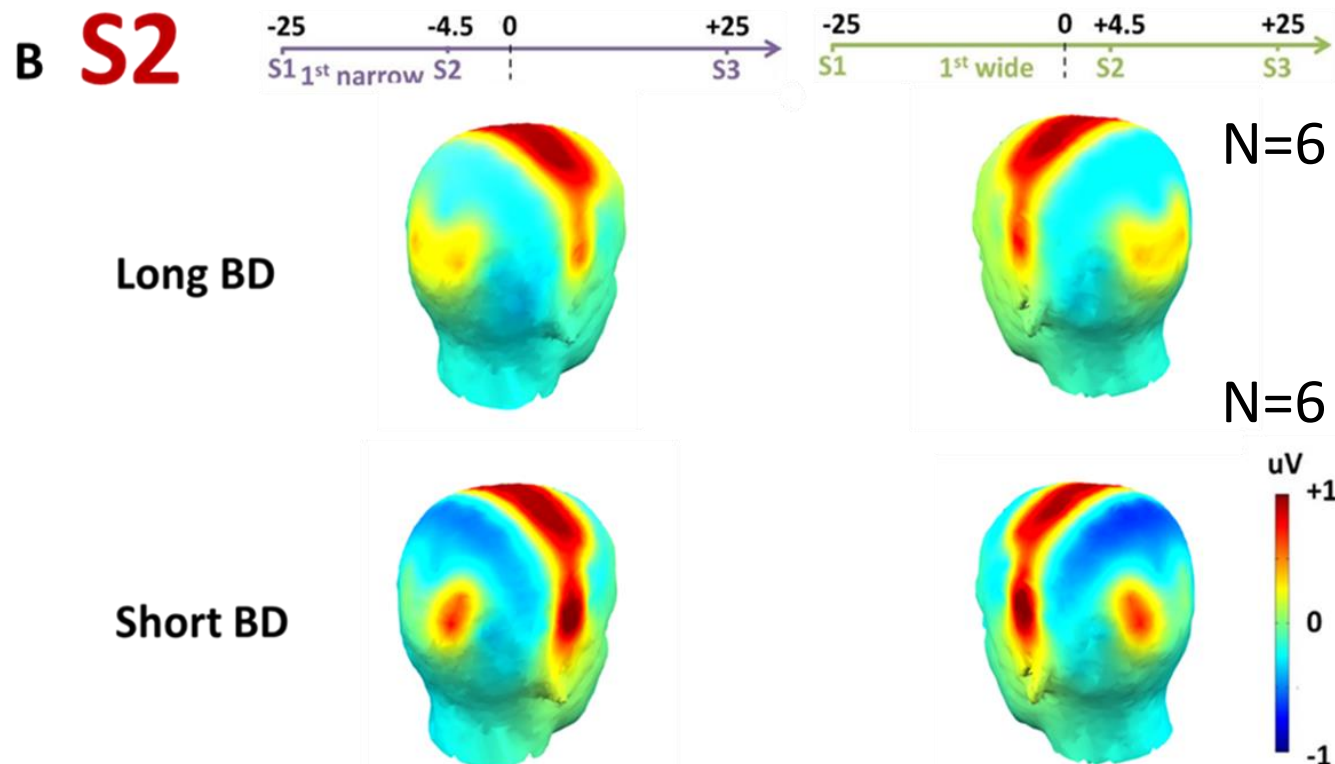


Occipital activation for audio space processing, mimicking the C1 ERP response for visual stimuli only in sighted

50-90ms time window



Importance of experience: visual cortical activation disappears after 20 years





Blindness

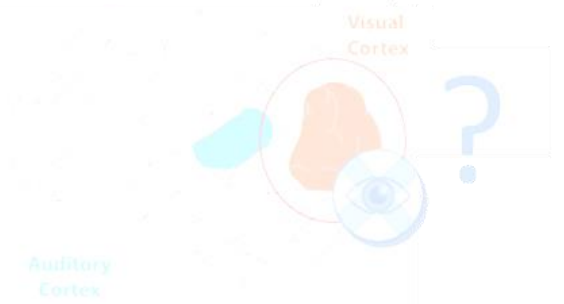


Audio space bisection



Audio Space

Blindness



Deafness

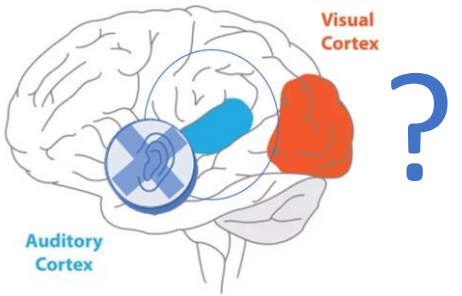


Visual time bisection

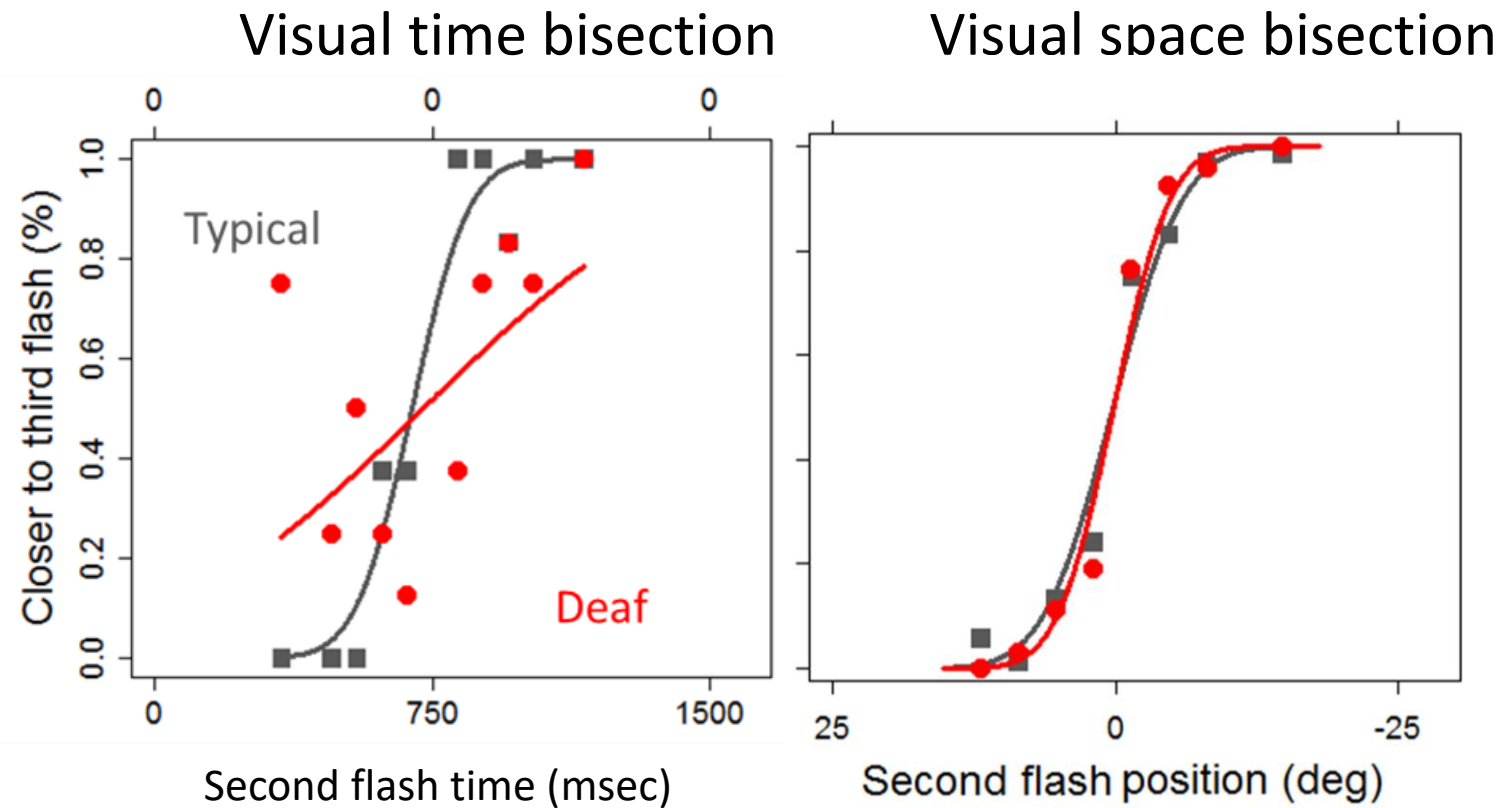


Visio Time

Deafness

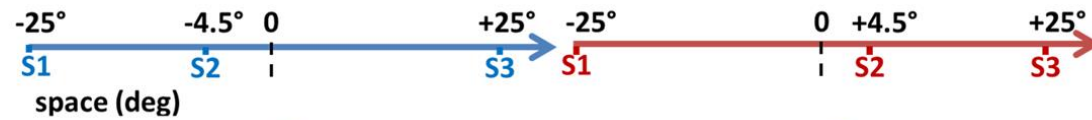


Audition is important for temporal bisection: visually time impaired in deaf

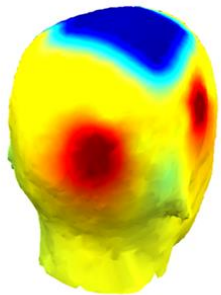


Gori, Chilosi, Forli and Burr *Neuropsychologia* (2017)
Amadeo, Campus, Pavani, Gori, *iScience* 2020

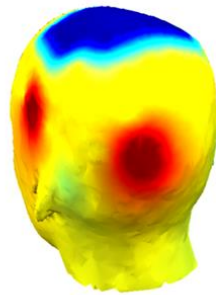
Early temporal cortical processing for visual time bisection not in deaf participants



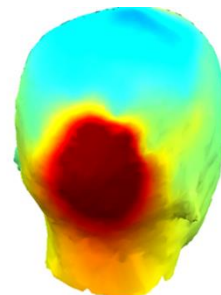
N=12



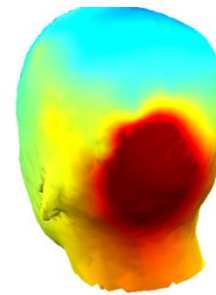
Hearing



N=12



Deaf



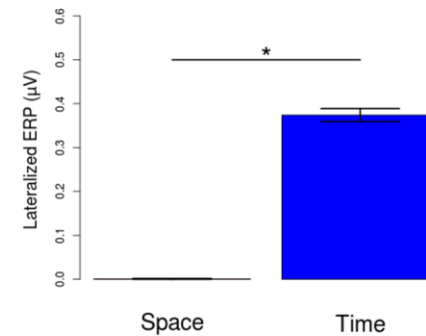
Auditory activation: fronto-central and contralateral temporal activation in hearing for visual temporal processing, mimicking the N1a ERP response of audio in visual temporal stimuli

50-90ms time window, fronto-central and contralateral temporal activation in hearing and not in deaf

Second stimulus: temporal electrodes

Hearing

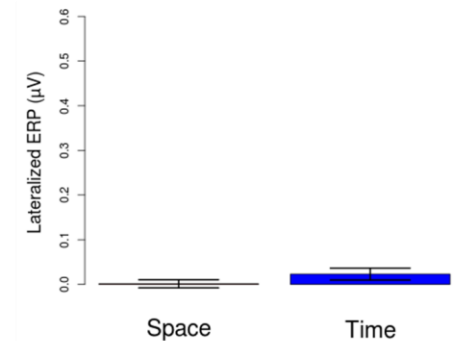
ERP amplitude in T7-T8 (50-90ms time window)



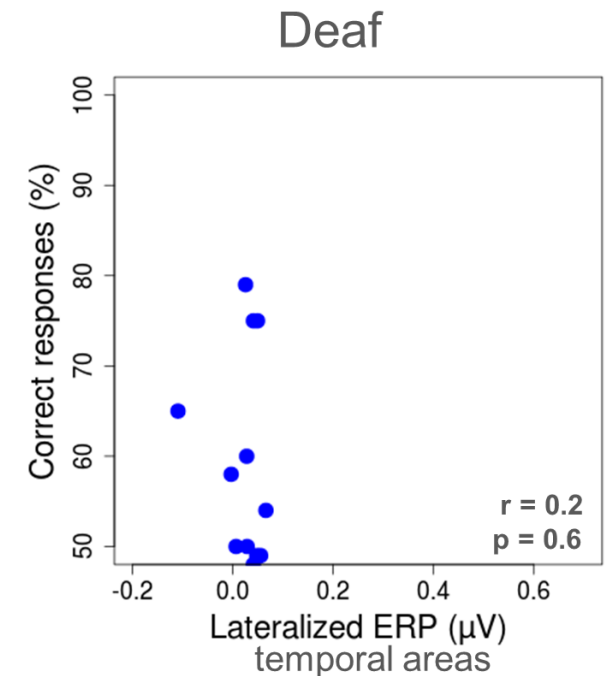
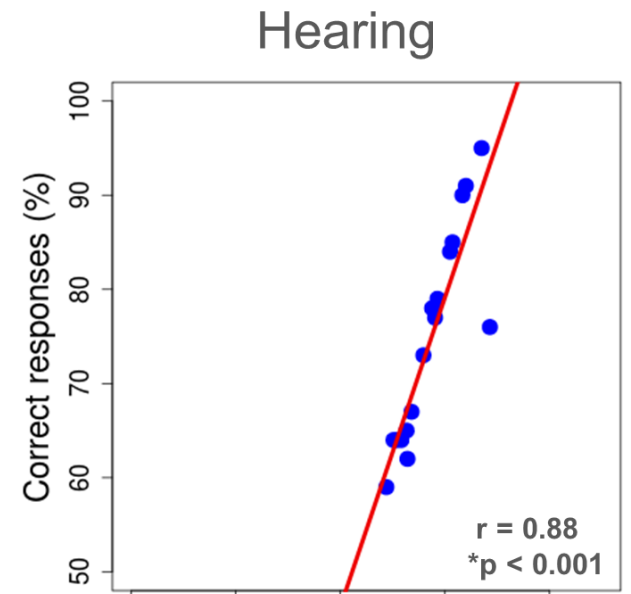
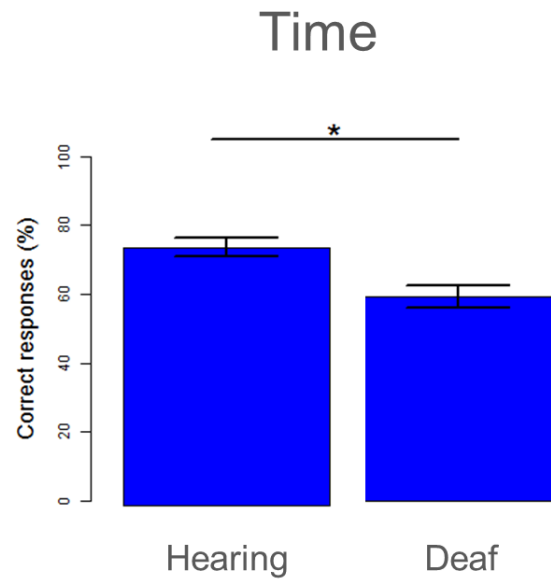
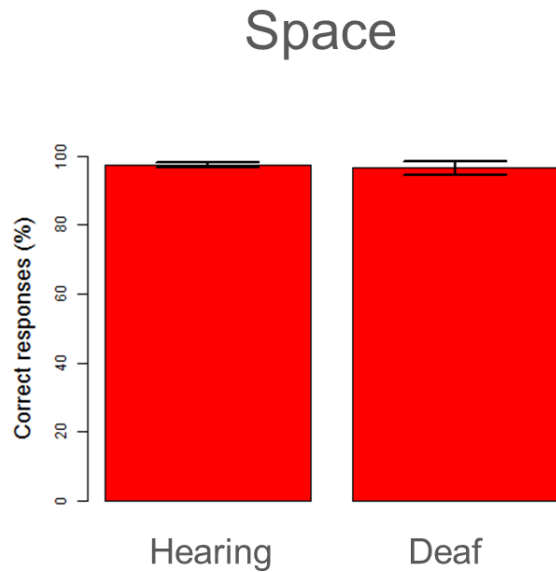
* $p < 0.01$

Deaf

ERP amplitude in T7-T8 (50-90ms time window)



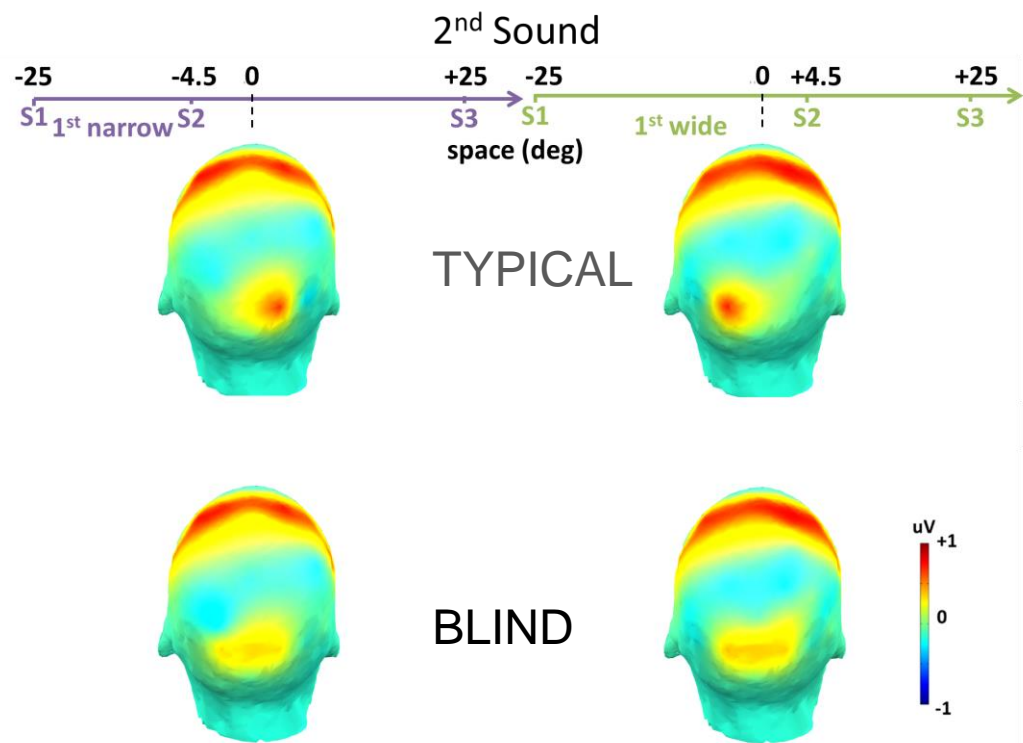
Behavioral vs cortical responses



* $p < 0.01$

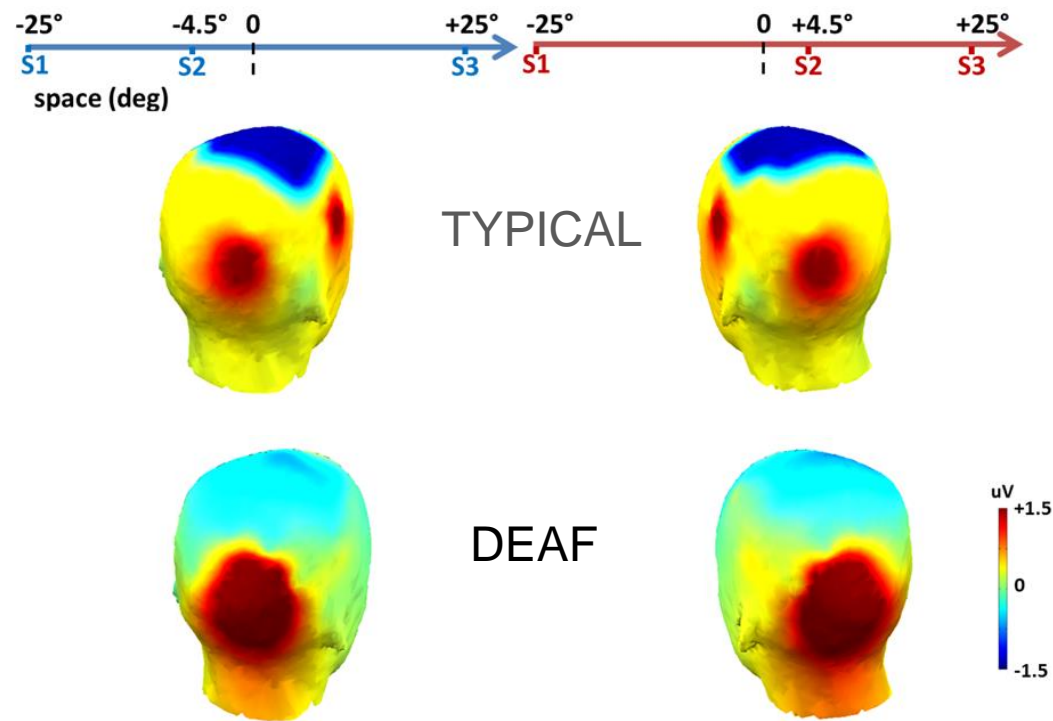
The contralateral auditory activation correlates with performance in hearing and not in deaf

Audio space bisection



Related to visual input

Visual temporal bisection



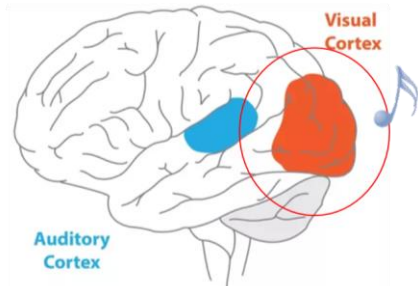
Related to auditory input

SPACE:

More visual responses modality independent

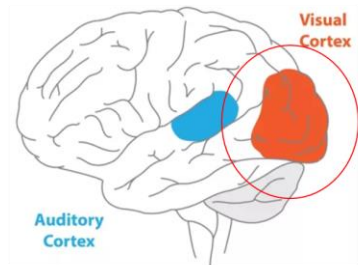
Early processing of visual areas task specific for space bisection

Audio Space



Campus et al. (2019)

Audio-Visual Space

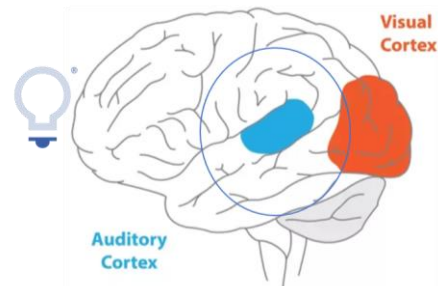


TIME:

More temporal responses modality independent

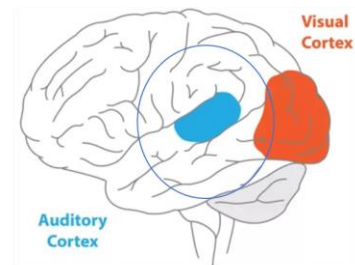
Early processing of auditory areas task specific for time bisection

Visual Time



Amadeo et al. NeuroImage (2020)

Audio-Visual Time



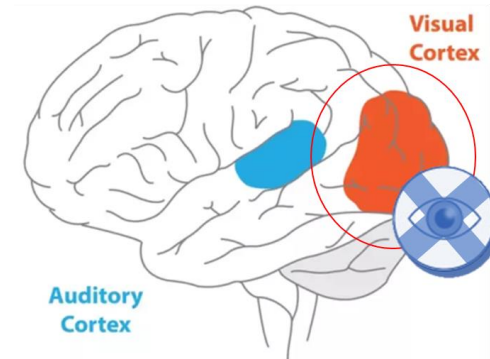
Gori, Bertonati, Campus & Amadeo, Submitted

BLINDNESS:

NO visual responses to audio

The lack of vision affects the early processing of visual areas for audio space

Audio Space

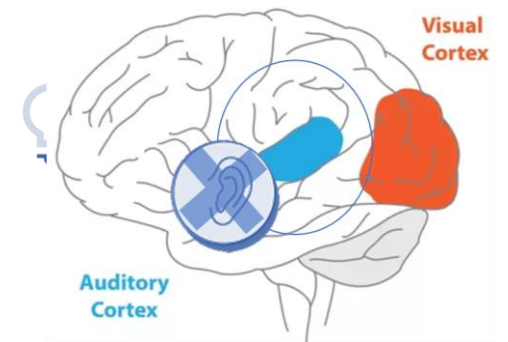


DEAFNESS:

NO audio responses to vision

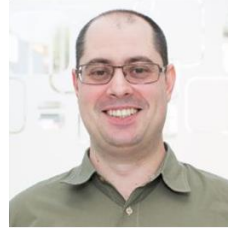
The lack of audition affects the early processing of auditory areas for visual space

Visual Time



Interim Discussion

Campus



Amadeo



Bertonati



Pavani



Sandini



Morrone



Early processing of sensory areas for audio-visual space and time processing:

Vision processes audio space and visual-audio space information

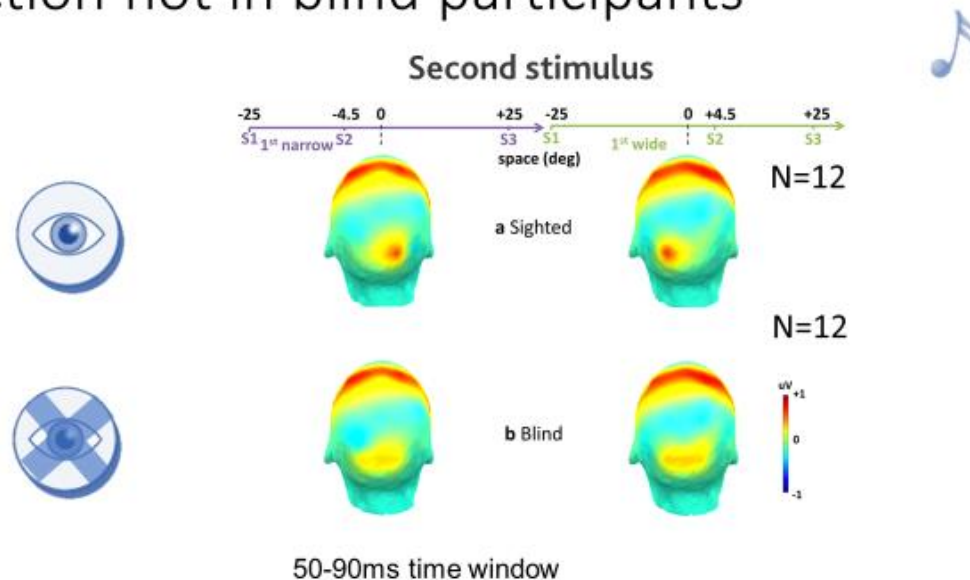
Audition processes visual time and visual-audio temporal information

The lack of vision affects this audio space processing and the lack of audition the visual temporal processing.

Domain-specific early sensory processing seems to be evident for unisensory and multisensory audio and visual space and time processing.

WHY IN BLINDNESS?

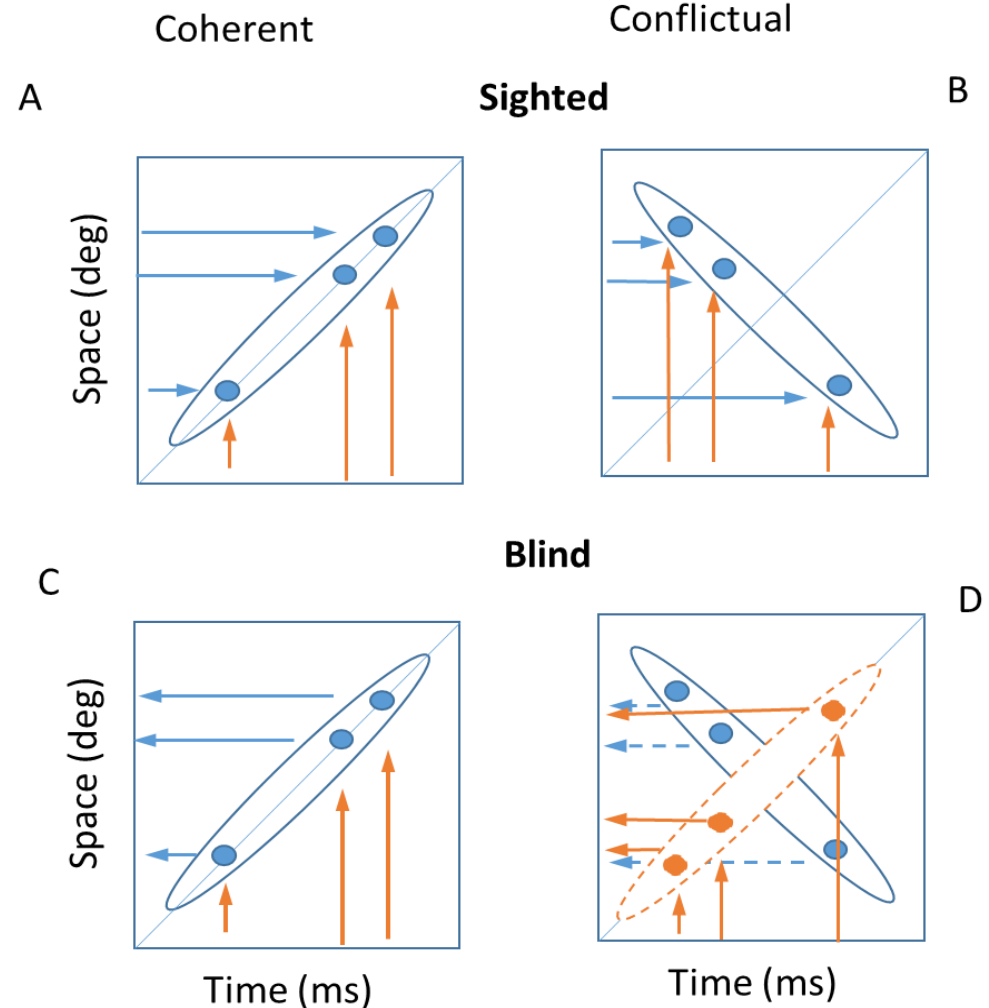
- Early visual cortical processing for audio space bisection not in blind participants



Campus, Sandini, Amadeo & Gori SREP (2019)

Prior on constant velocity?

In blind individuals, spatial information might be inferred by the temporal coordinates of the stimulus assuming constant velocity.

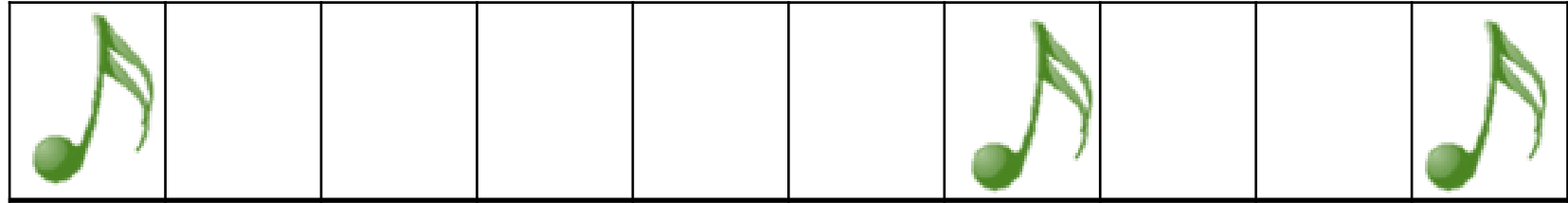
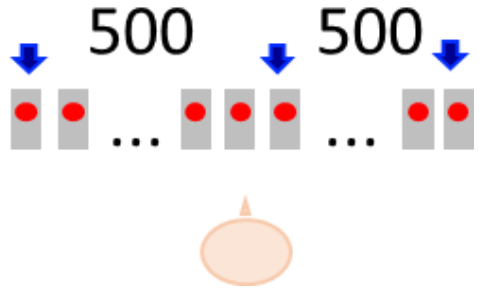


A person wearing blue nitrile gloves is holding a petri dish containing a pink agar plate. The background is a solid blue color with a white quote and the name 'Piaget' overlaid.

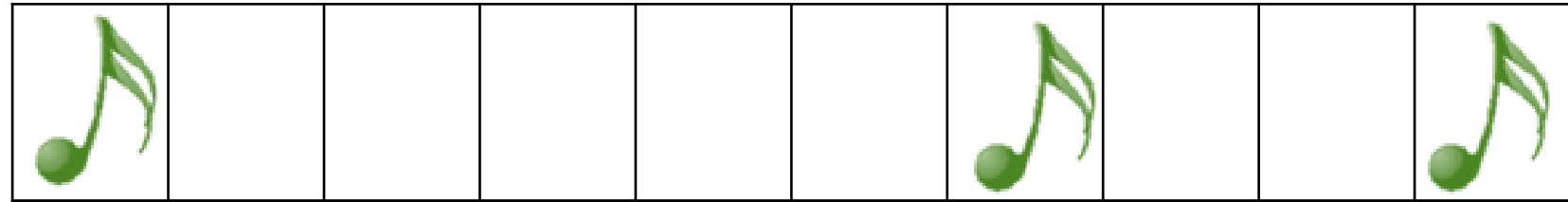
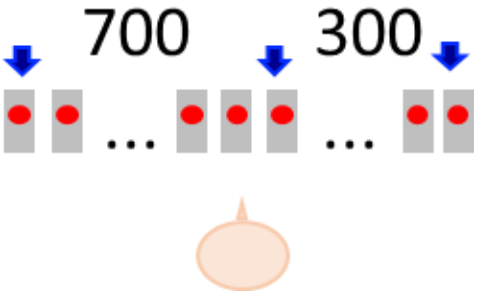
““Space is a still of time, while
time is space in motion”

Piaget

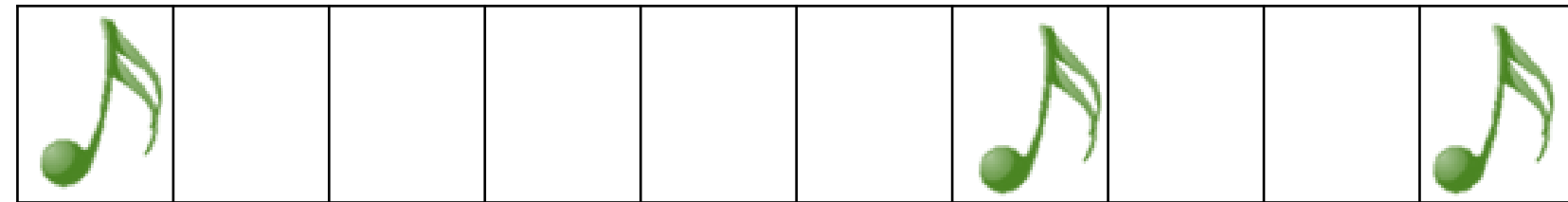
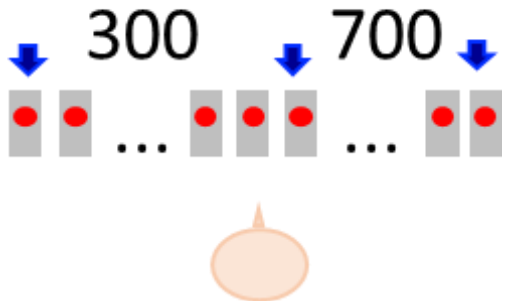
Equal Bisection



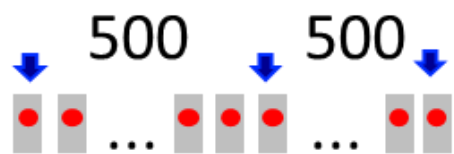
Coherent Bisection



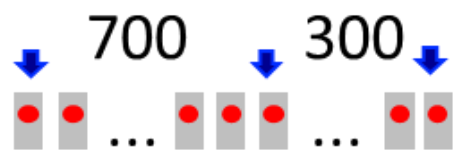
Opposite Bisection



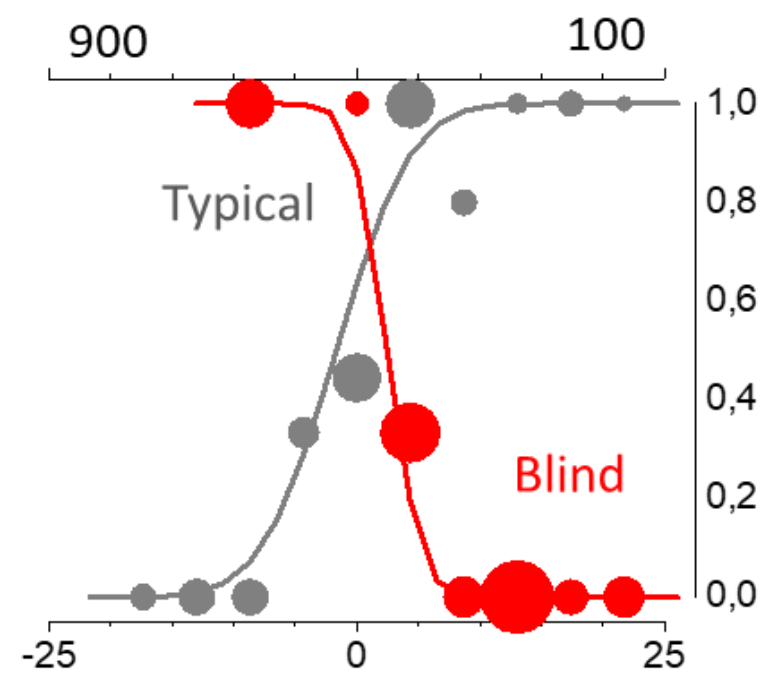
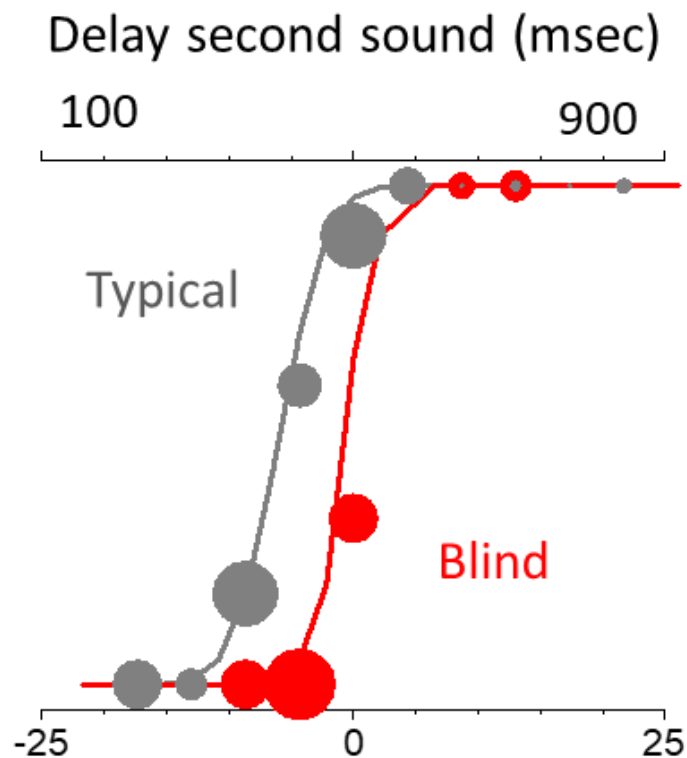
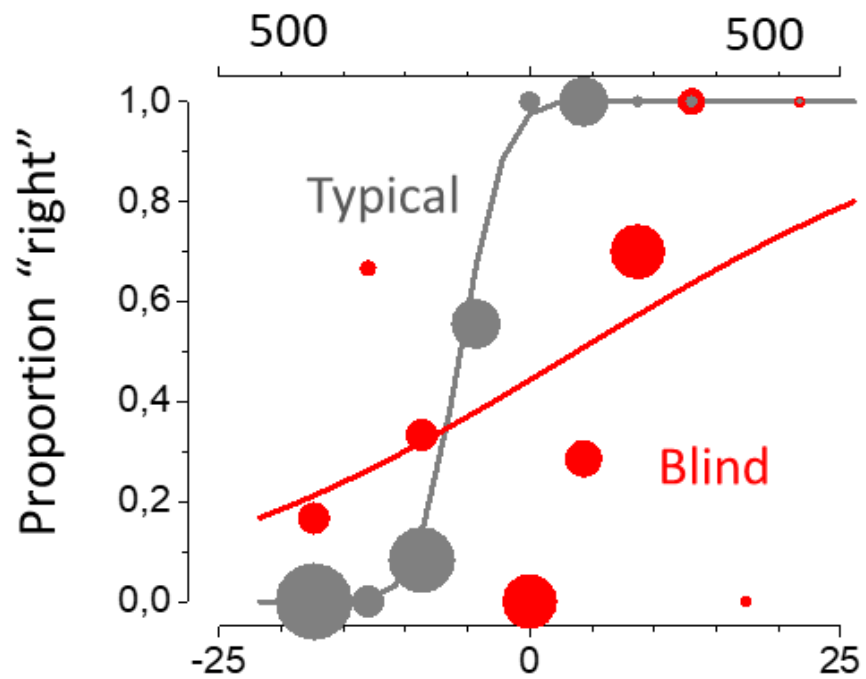
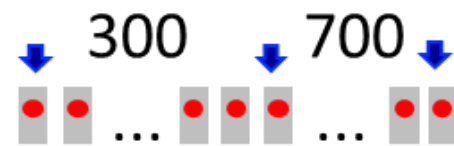
EQUAL BISECTION



COHERENT BISECTION



OPPOSITE BISECTION



Speaker position (deg)

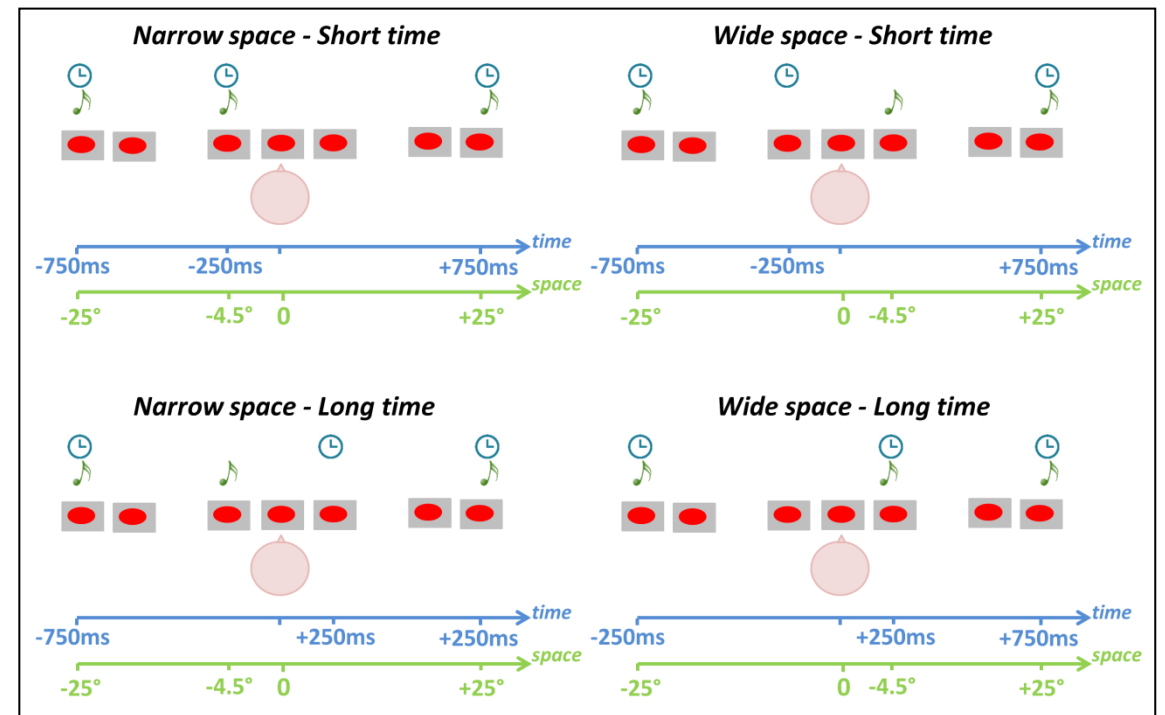
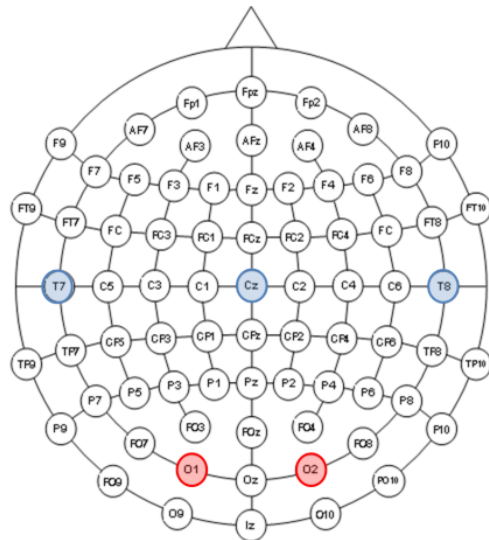
Methods

PARTICIPANTS

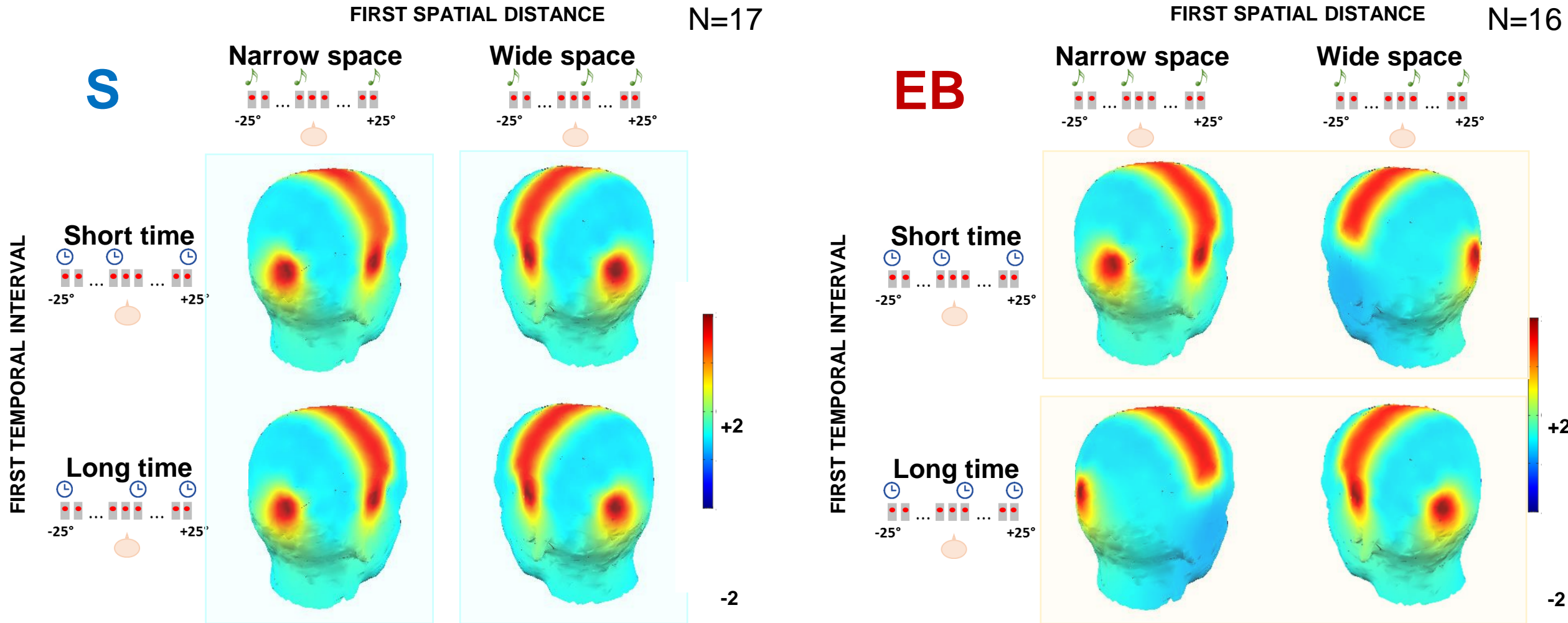
- 17 Sighted
- 16 Early Blind
- 12 Late Blind

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

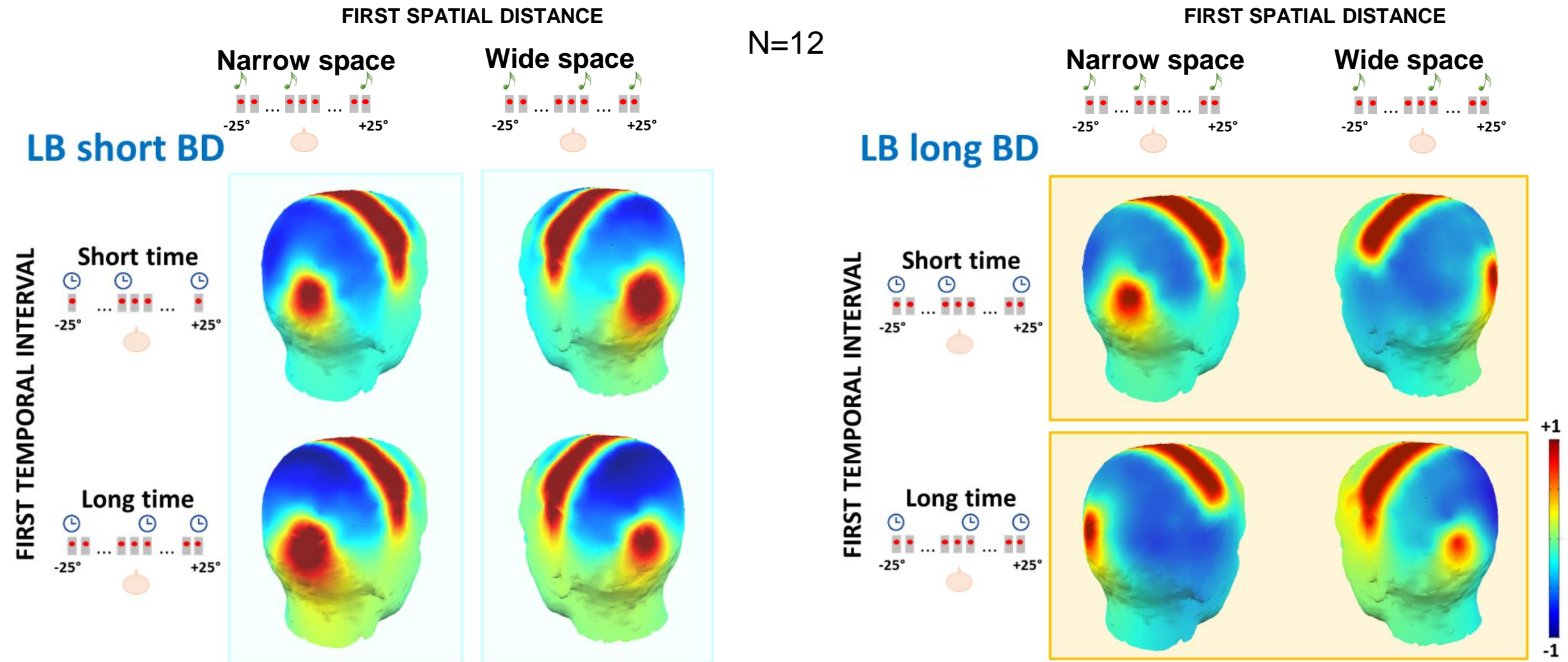
- EEG is continuously recorded
- Temporal bisection task
- Spatial bisection task



The visual cortex of early blind individuals responds to temporal instead of spatial cues

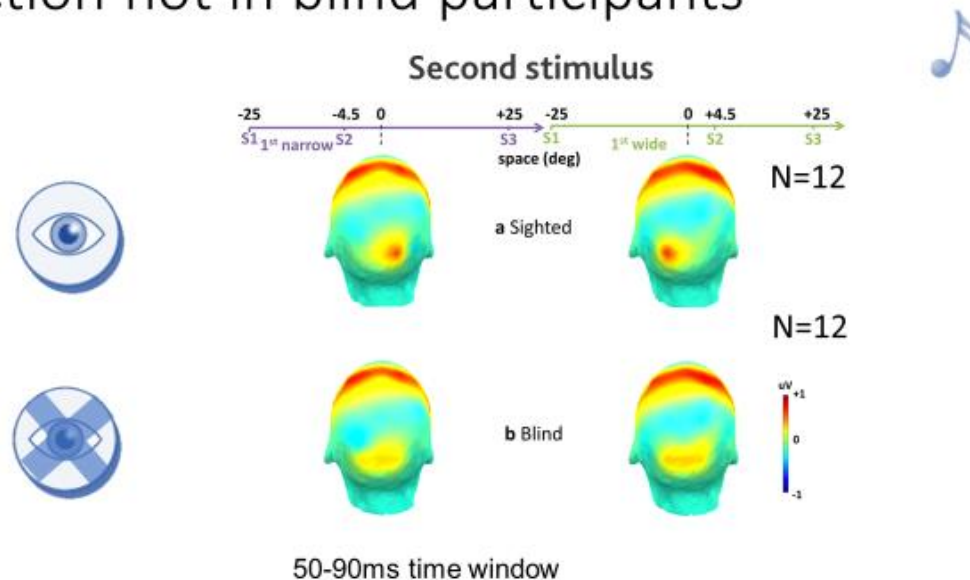


Temporal cortical processing also in late blind with long blindness duration: 25 years



CAN WE RECOVER?

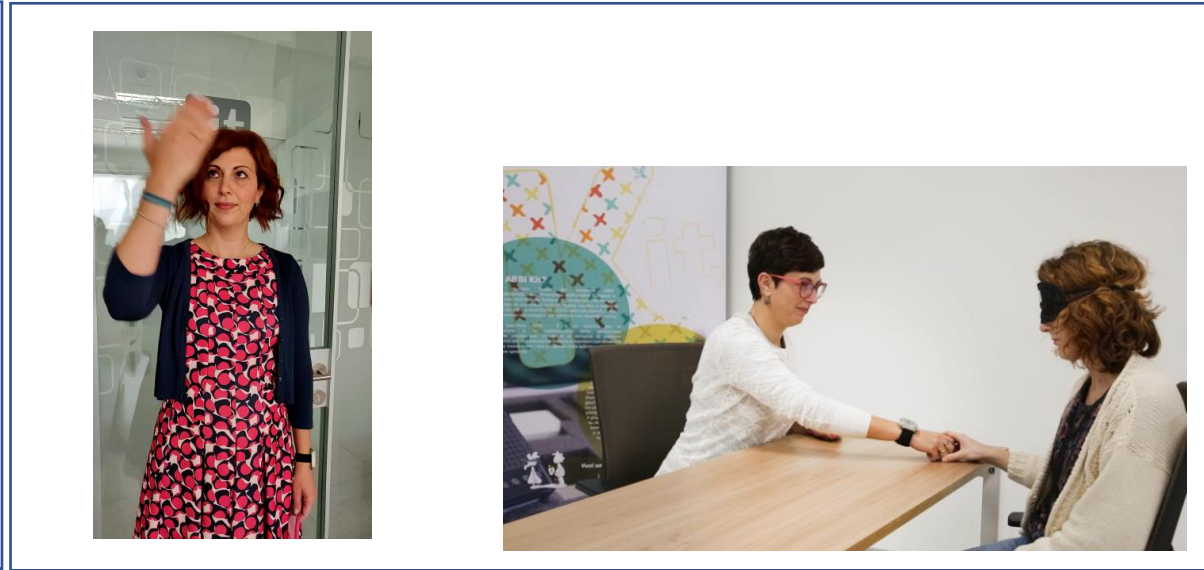
- Early visual cortical processing for audio space bisection not in blind participants



Campus, Sandini, Amadeo & Gori SREP (2019)

ABBI (Audio Bracelet for Blind Interaction): a wearable device for improving spatial cognition in visually-impaired children

Mechanical system



Actuation system

Validation

	PRE	POST
Auditory distance	NO	NO
Auditory localization	NO	YES
Auditory reaching	NO	YES
Auditory bisection	NO	YES
Proprioceptive localization	NO	YES
Proprioceptive reaching	NO	YES
Go and come test	NO	YES

Multisensory training

Science Based

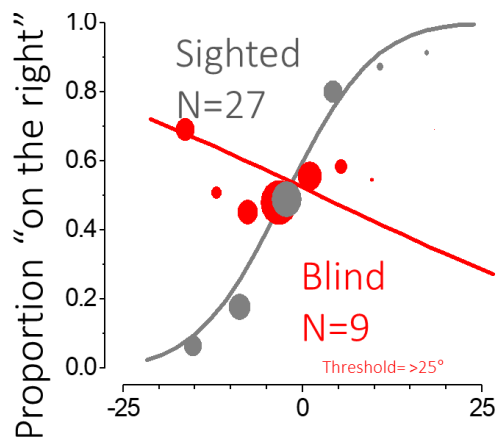
User centered



ABBI



Measurable



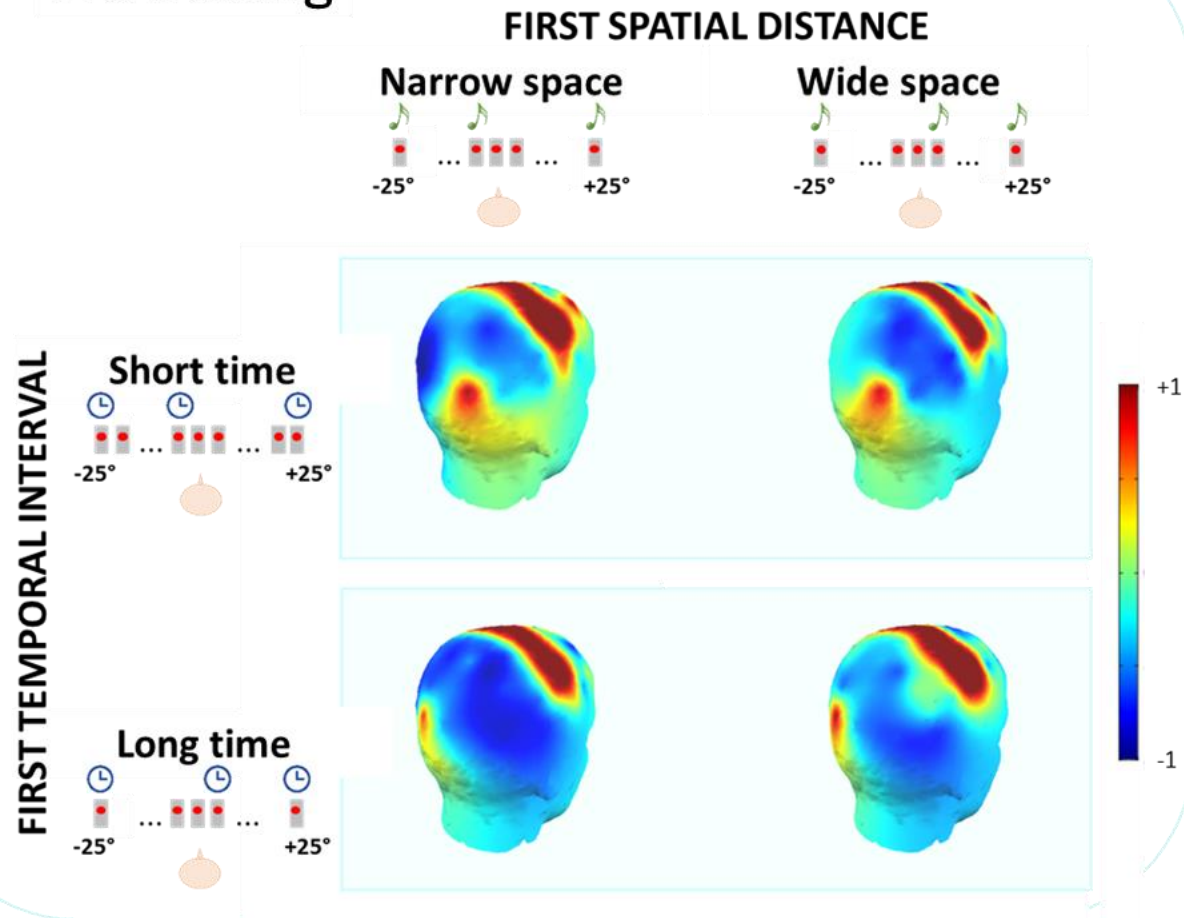
After 1 year

Gori, Sandini and Burr, Brain 2014
Gori et al Neurosci Biobehav Rev 2020

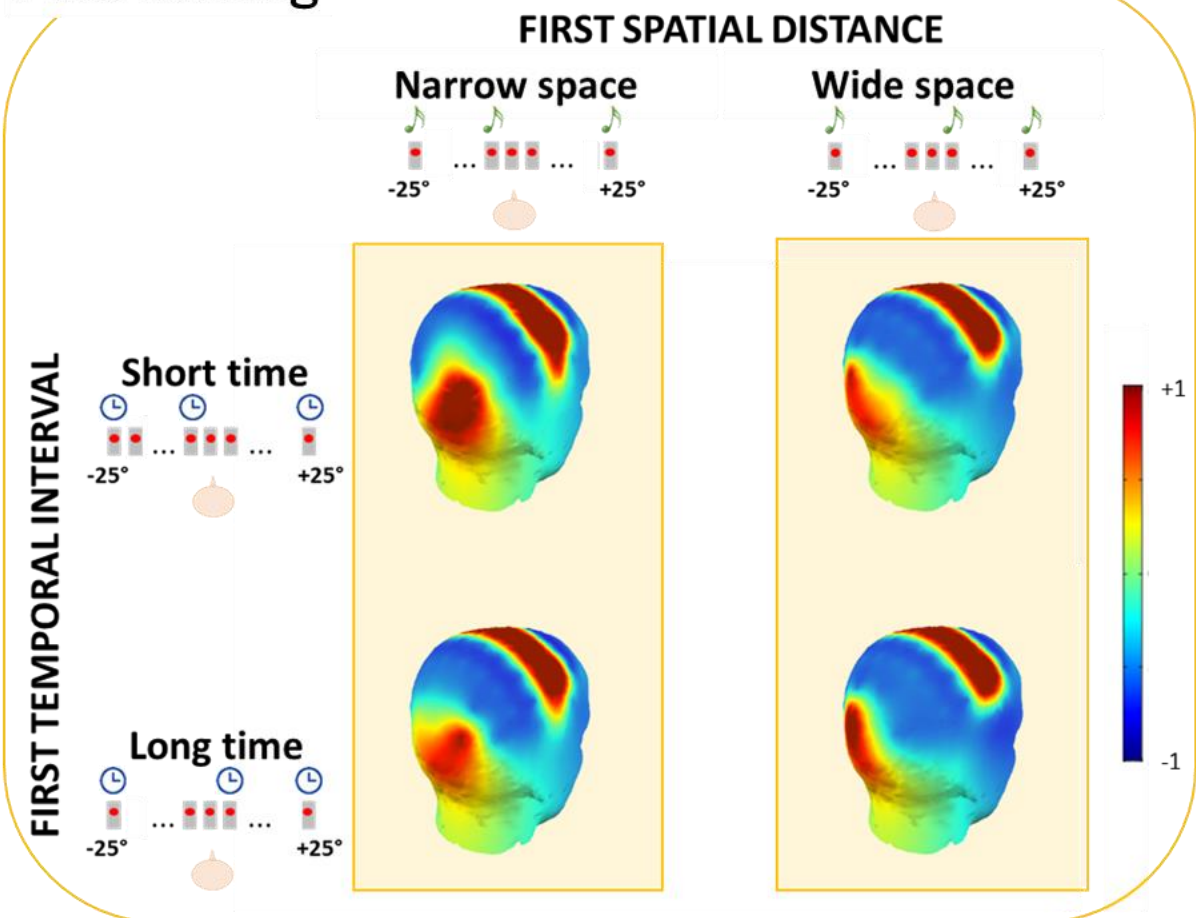
Cappagli et al, SREP
2020

After Training the reorganize the visual cortex to space and not time processing as sighted

Pre-Training



Post-Training



Campus



Amadeo



Cappagli



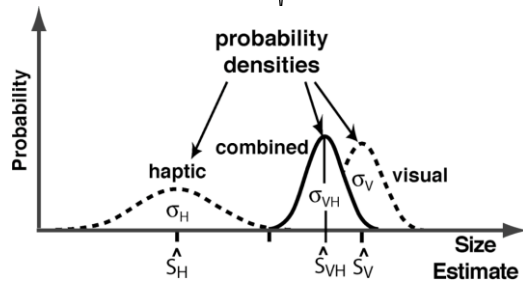
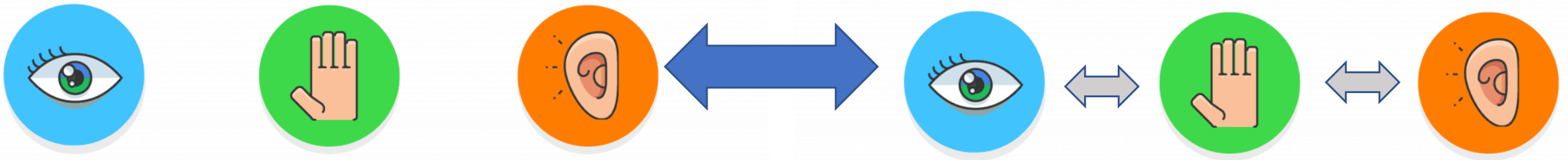
Martolini



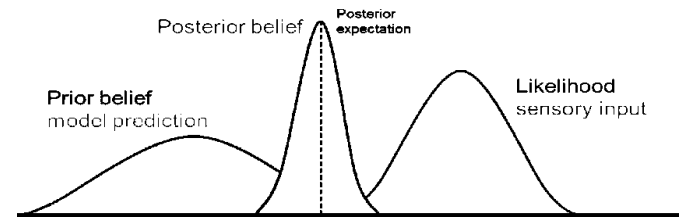
Interim discussion

- Space and time are strictly linked to our everyday interaction with the environment.
- The results of this work show that the visual modality is fundamental to develop a spatial metric representation.
- Without vision spatial representation is impaired in some tasks and temporal cues can be used to infer space.
- This temporal organization strategy is evident at the behavioral and cortical levels.
- Spatial reorganization can be improved through temporal cues and sensory motor training at behavioral and cortical levels.

Acquisition of priors
Restoring priors
Integrating senses



Multisensory Integration



Cross-modal interaction



Infants and children

Thank you

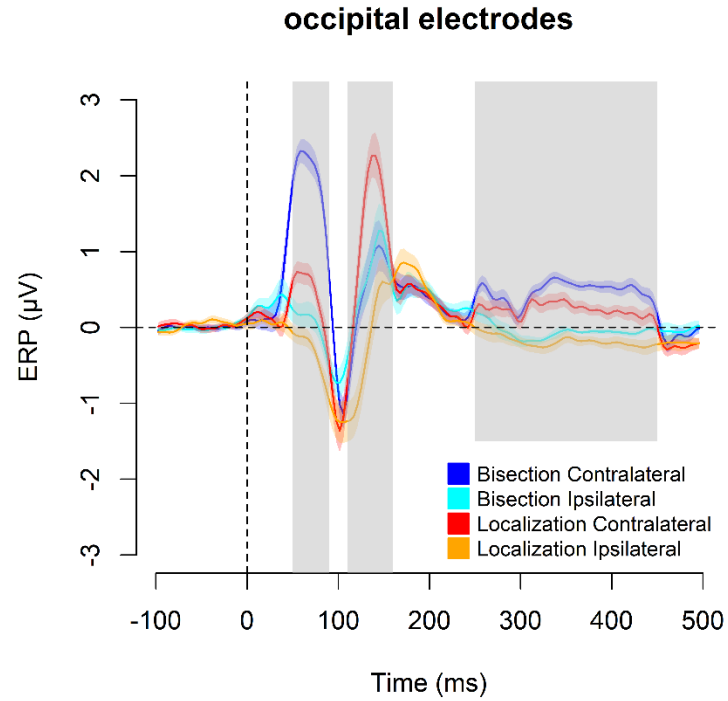
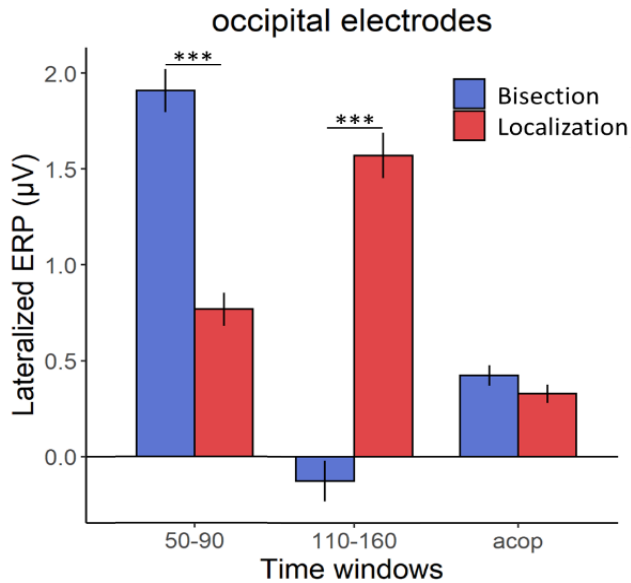
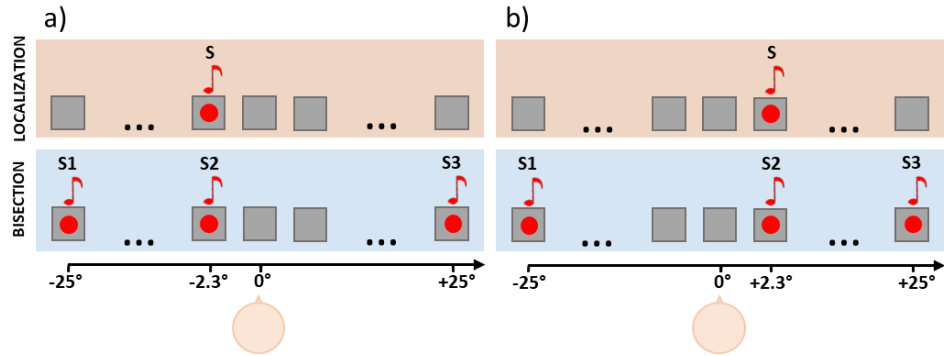
Post Doc position on haptics open
Contact me if you are interested

Monica.gori@iit.it

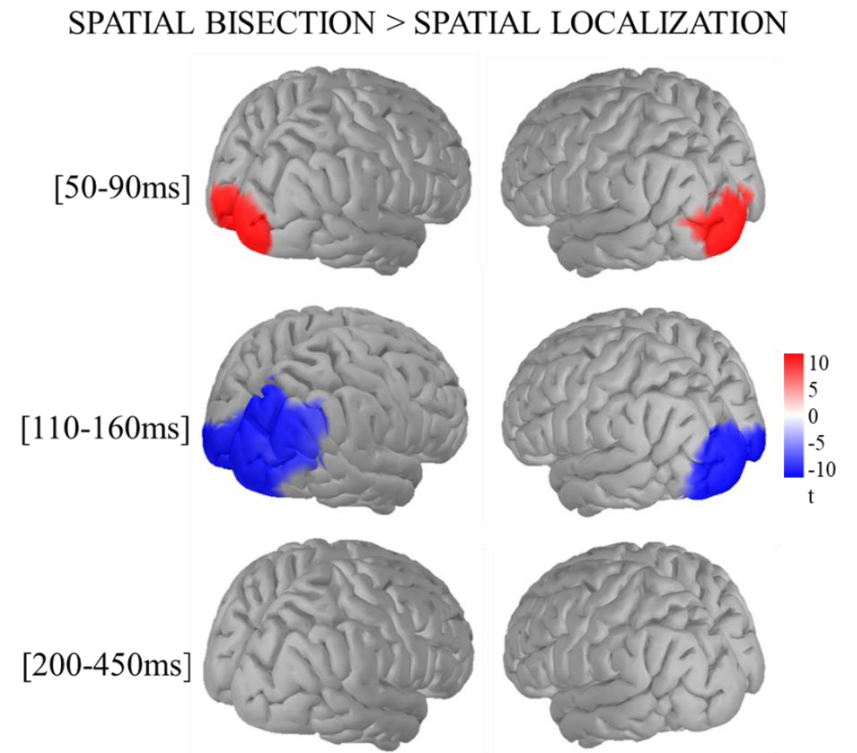
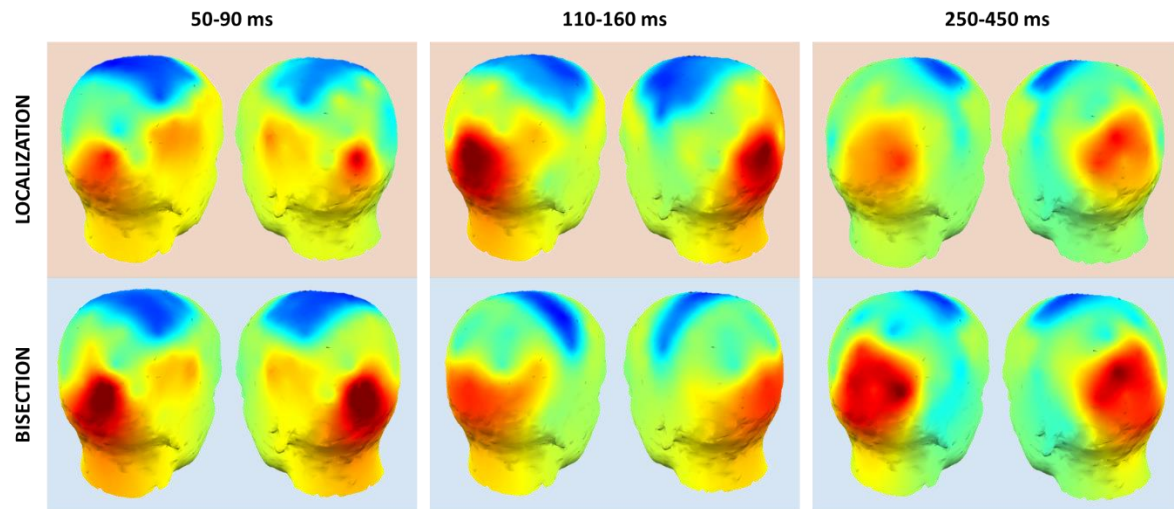
www.myspaceproject.eu ERC StG



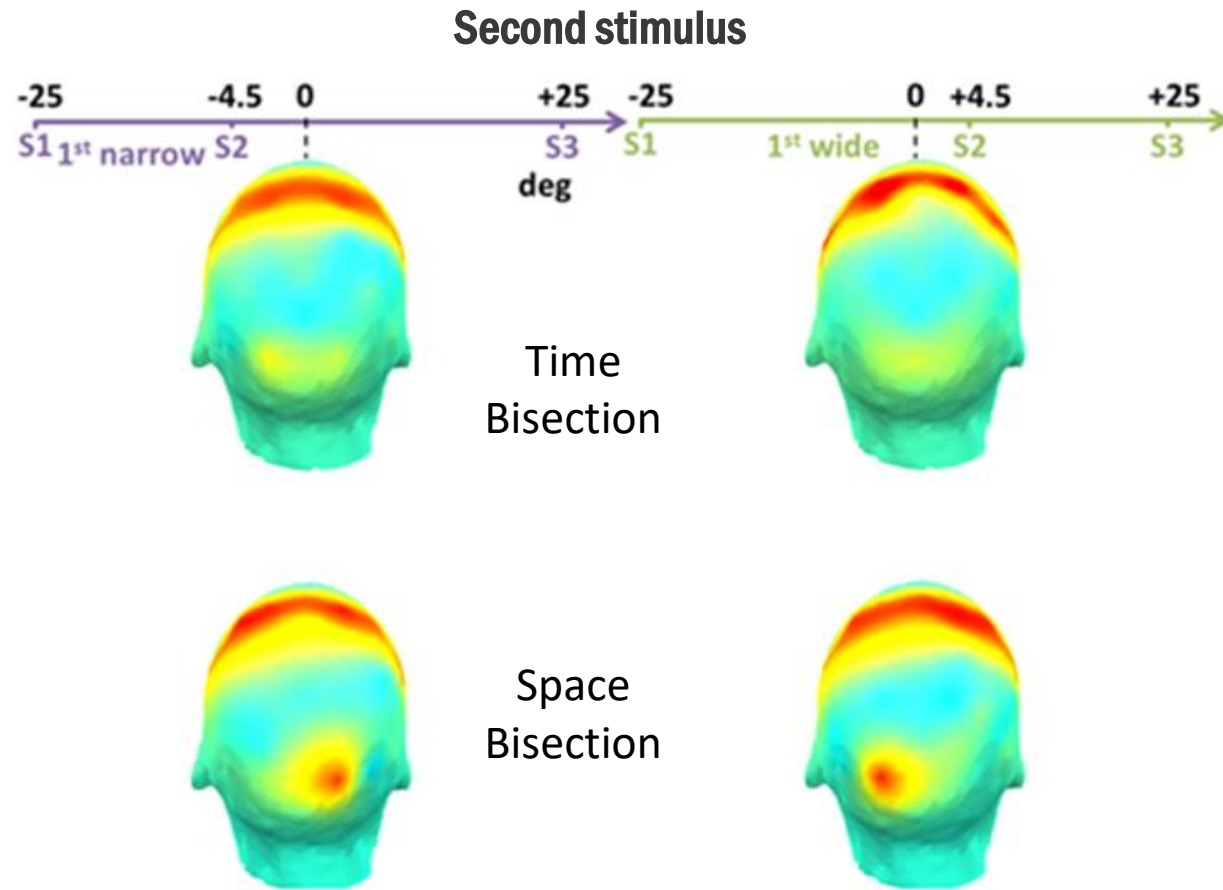
Localizzazione vs bisection



Localizzazione vs bisezione



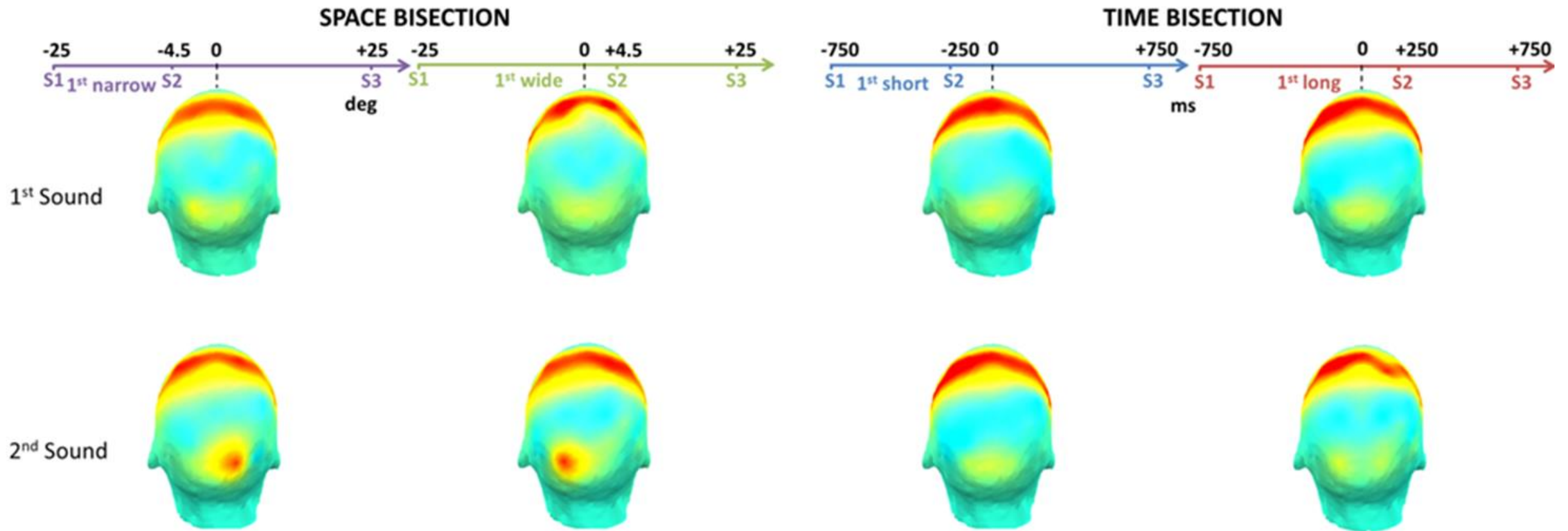
Contralateral occipital activation during auditory space bisection



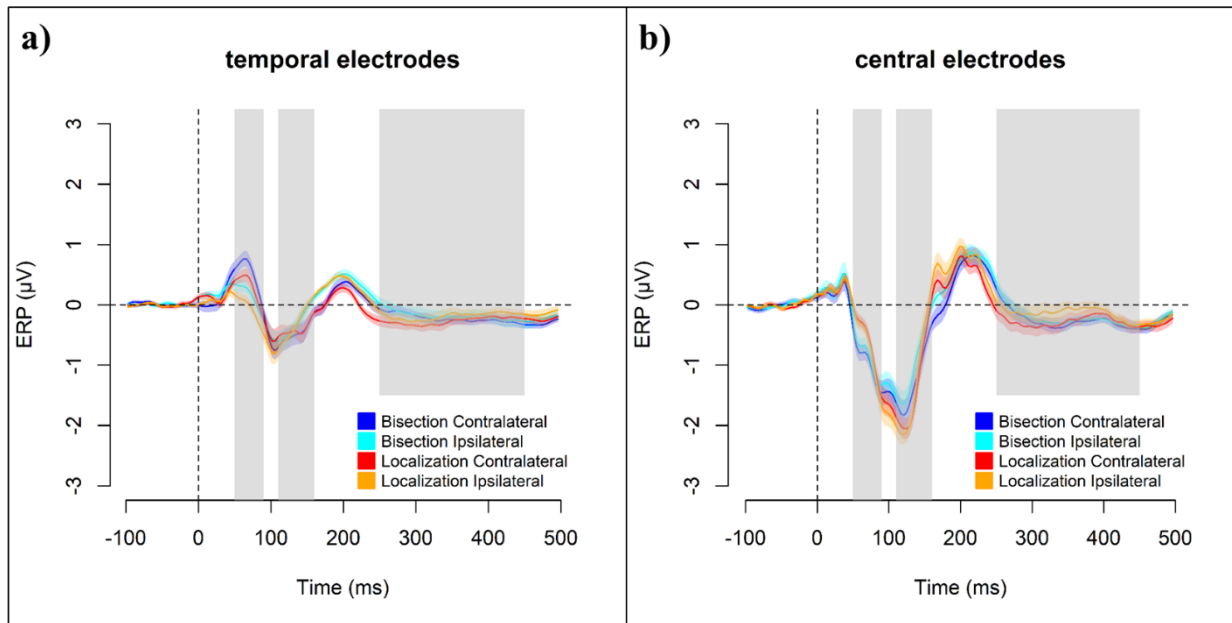
Occipital activation for audio space processing, mimicking the C1 ERP response for visual stimuli

50-90ms time window

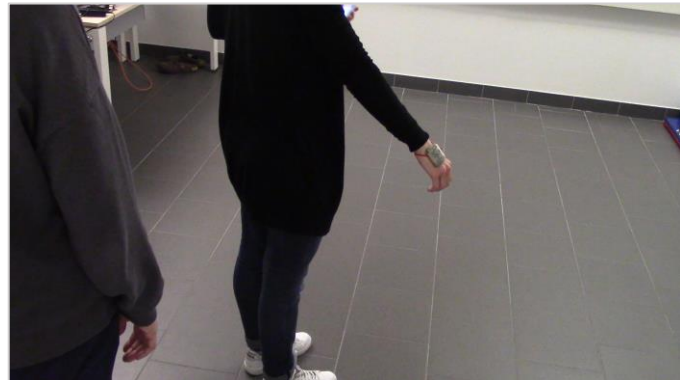
No evident for time



50-90ms time window



Training: total of 10 activities various difficulty levels

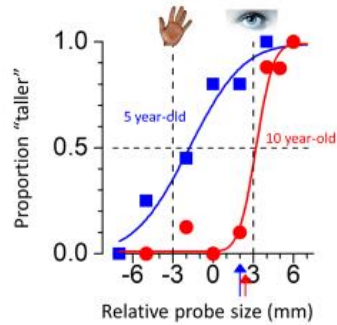


	PRE	POST
Localization sound	X	✓
Depth	X	X
Path reproduction linear (hand)	X	✓
Cortical reorganization (EEG)	X	✓

Cross modal calibration theory

Started in 2002

Optimal integration development: haptic dominance for size



Gori et al., Current Biology (2008)

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Gori et al 2008

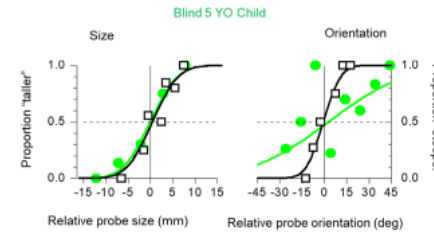
F1000
FACULTY of 1000

Current
Biology

Vision important for orientation: haptic orientation impaired in blind



Current
Biology

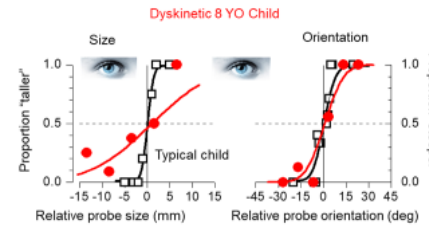


Gori, Martinoli, Sandini & Burr Current Biology 2010
Cuturi & Gori FNINS 2017

Haptic is important for size: visually size impaired in dyskinetic



NEUROPSYCHOLOGIA
An international journal in behavioral and cognitive neuroscience

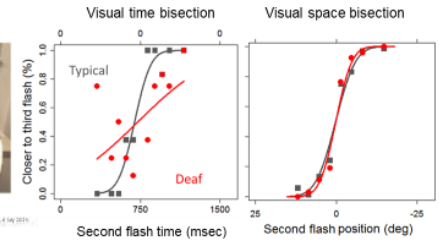


Gori, Tinelli, Sandini, Cioni & Burr Neuropsychologia 2012

Audition is important for temporal bisection: visually time impaired in deaf



NEUROPSYCHOLOGIA
An international journal in behavioral and cognitive neuroscience



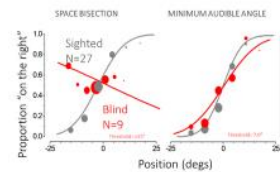
Gori, Chiossi, Fori and Burr Neuropsychologia (2017)
Amadeo, Campus, Pavani, Gori, iScience 2020

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Vision is important for spatial bisection: auditory space impaired in blind



BRAIN



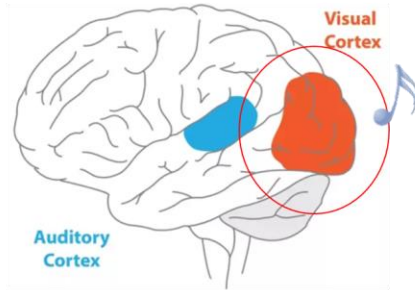
Gori, Martinoli, Sandini and Burr Brain 2014
Vercillo, Burr and Gori Dev sci 2016

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SPACE:
More visual responses
modality independent

Audio Space

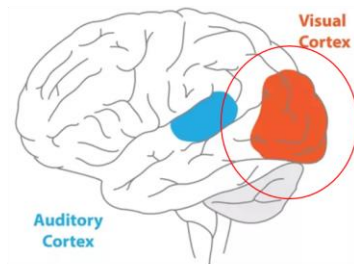
Early processing of visual areas task specific for audio space bisection



Campus et al. (2019)

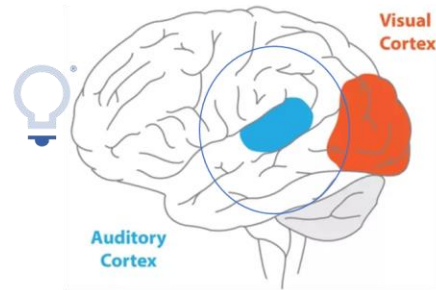
Audio-Visual Space

Early processing of visual areas for audio-visual space: more dominance on vision for space



Visual Time

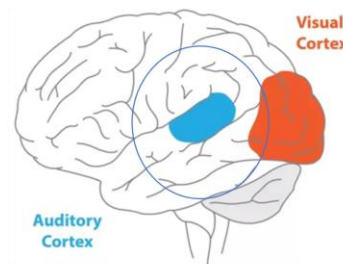
Early processing of audio areas task specific for visual time bisection



Amadeo et al. NeuroImage (2020)

Audio-Visual Time

Early processing of audio areas for audio-visual time: more dominance on audio for time



Gori, Bertonati, Campus & Amadeo, Submitted

TIME:
More temporal responses
modality independent