

טכנולוגיות חדשניות בחקר המוח

ויישומן בתהליכי שינוי

פרופ' אלי וקיל



המחלקה לפסיכולוגיה והמרכז לחקר המוח  
אוניברסיטת בר אילן



מה זאת

אינטליגנציה?

# הגדרה של אינטליגנציה



❧ היכולת להפיק תועלת מניסיון

❧ היכולת לפעול לקראת מטרה (תכנון, בקרה וכו')

❧ היכולת להסתגלות לשינויים בסביבה

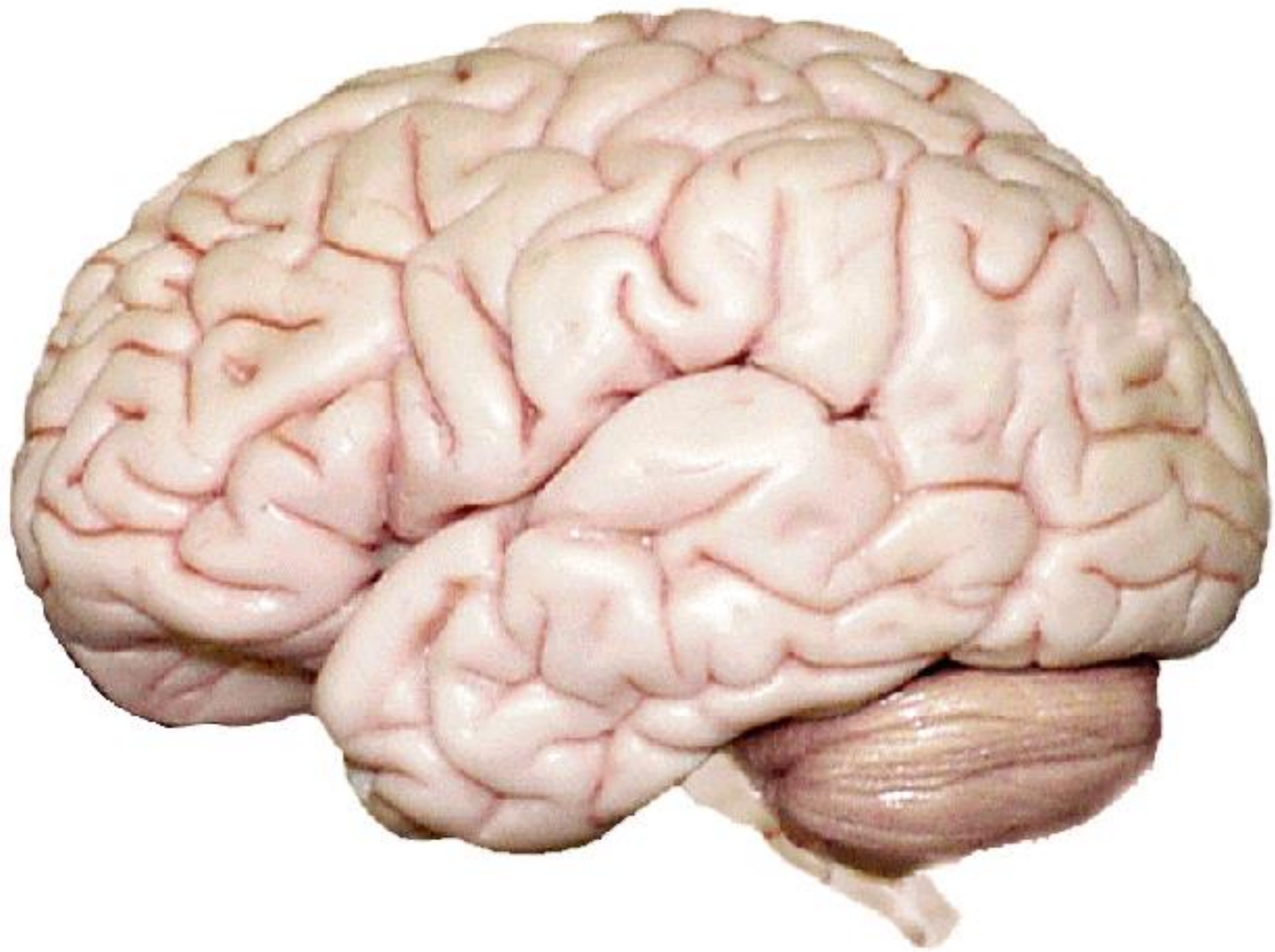
❧ יכולת לחשיבה מופשטת

# גמישות

## היכולת להשתנות בהתאם לנסיבות המשתנות מנבאת הצלחה של



- האדם הפרטי
- משפחה
- תחום עיסקי או מדעי
- חברה







קידמה ושינוי:

איזון בין הפוטנציאל החיובי ולבין הפוטנציאל

ההרסני

---

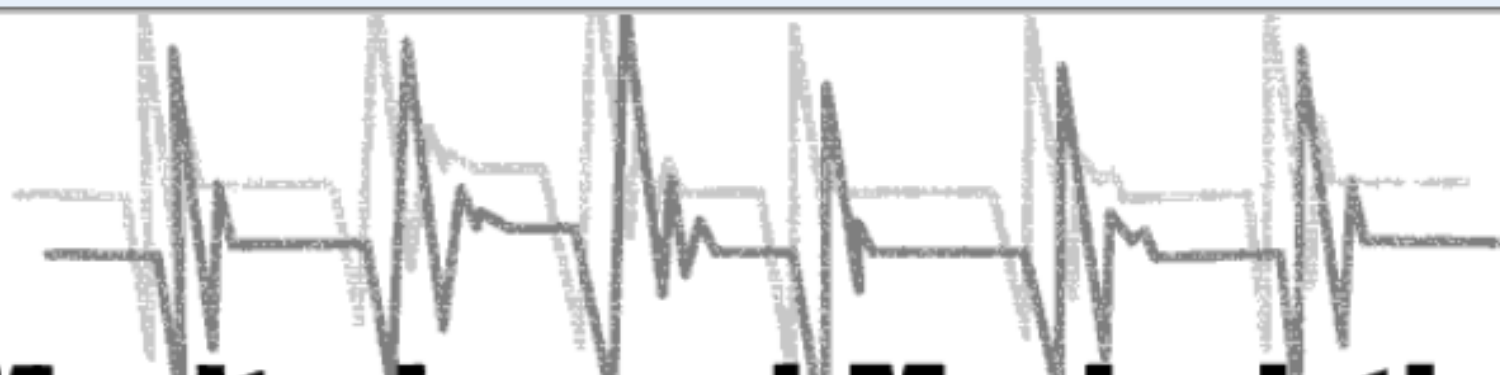
❧ לא להשליך את התינוק עם המים

❧ צורך לחזות קדימה את היישומים האפשריים גם אם אינם

ישימים כיום

❧ השלכות מדעיות תיאורטיות, השלכות קליניות, מוסריות וחוקיות





# **Monitoring and Manipulating Brain Function**

**New Neuroscience Technologies and Their Ethical Implications**

by MARTHA J. FARAH AND PAUL ROOT WOLPE

---

The eye may be window to the soul, but neuroscientists aim to get inside and measure the interior directly. There's also talk about moving some walls.

---

# ממשק מוח ואתיקה



התפתחויות טכנולוגיות – יישומים בחקר המוח

קריאת מחשבות

הכתבת מחשבות

בחירה חופשית

# שיטות לחקר המוח



- ⌘ Electroencephalography - EEG
- ⌘ Magnetoencephalography - (MEG)
- ⌘ Single cell recording – רישום מתא עצב בודד
- ⌘ CT, MRI – הדמיה מוחית מבנית
- ⌘ PET, fMRI – הדמיה מוחית פונקציונאלית
- ⌘ Eye tracking – ניטור תנועות עיניים

*Trends Neurosci.* 2006 September ; 29(9): 511–517.

## **Neuroethics: a modern context for ethics in neuroscience**

Judy Illes<sup>1</sup> and Stephanie J. Bird<sup>2</sup>

# **Emerging ethical issues in neuroscience**

*Martha J. Farah*

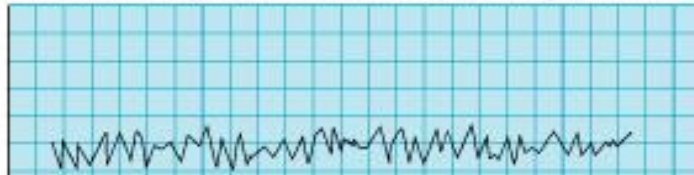
**There is growing public awareness of the ethical issues raised by progress in many areas of neuroscience. This commentary reviews the issues, which are triaged in terms of their novelty and their imminence, with an exploration of the relevant ethical principles in each case.**



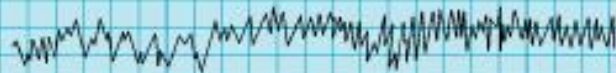
# Electroencephalogram (EEG)

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

**Alpha**



**Beta**



**Theta**



**Delta**



1 sec

# Magnetoencephalography (MEG)



# Locked-in-Syndrome Neurofeedback

67

Fig.1 Training patient HPS in his home: on the *right side* is the PC, which controls the on-line system and shows the EEG and electrooculogram. In the *middle* is the trainer surveying the patient's behavior. In the *back*, one can see the amplifier, and on the *left side* is a PC giving slow-cortical-potential feedback to the patient





be

can

  
come

will

with

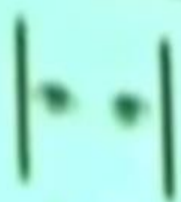
  
go

  
have

is

  
like

  
Yes

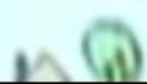
  
see

  
think

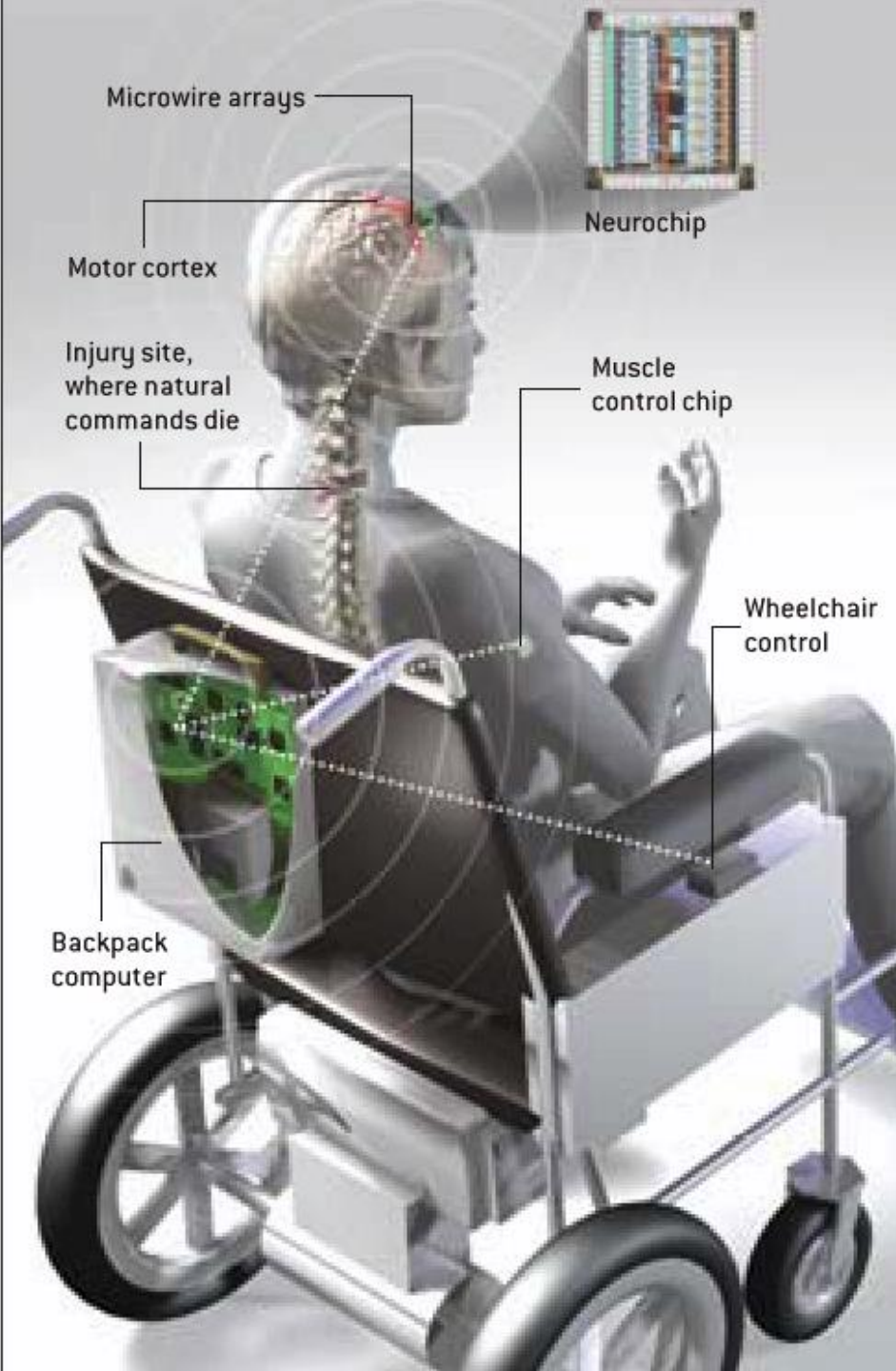
  
use

  
want

  
No



+



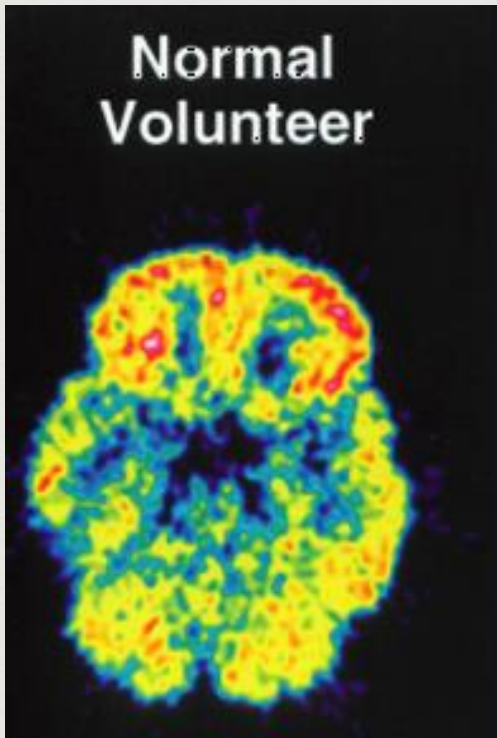
By Miguel A. L. Nicolelis and John K. Chapin

People with nerve or limb injuries may one day be able to command wheelchairs, prosthetics and even paralyzed arms and legs by “thinking them through” the motions

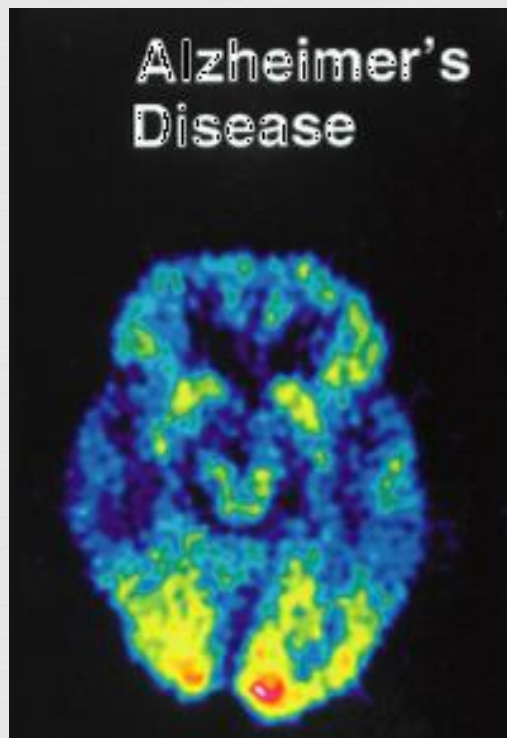
# Positron Emission Tomography - PET



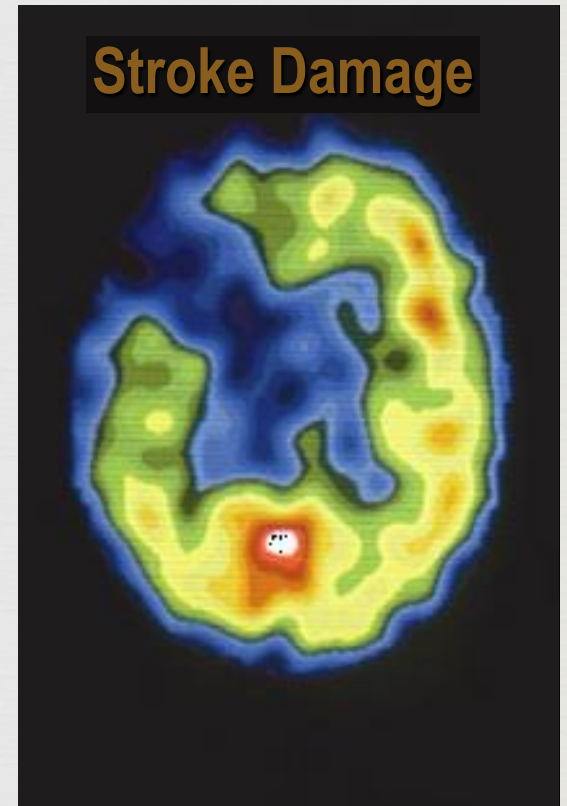
**Normal  
Volunteer**



**Alzheimer's  
Disease**



**Stroke Damage**

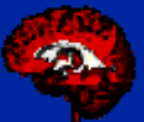
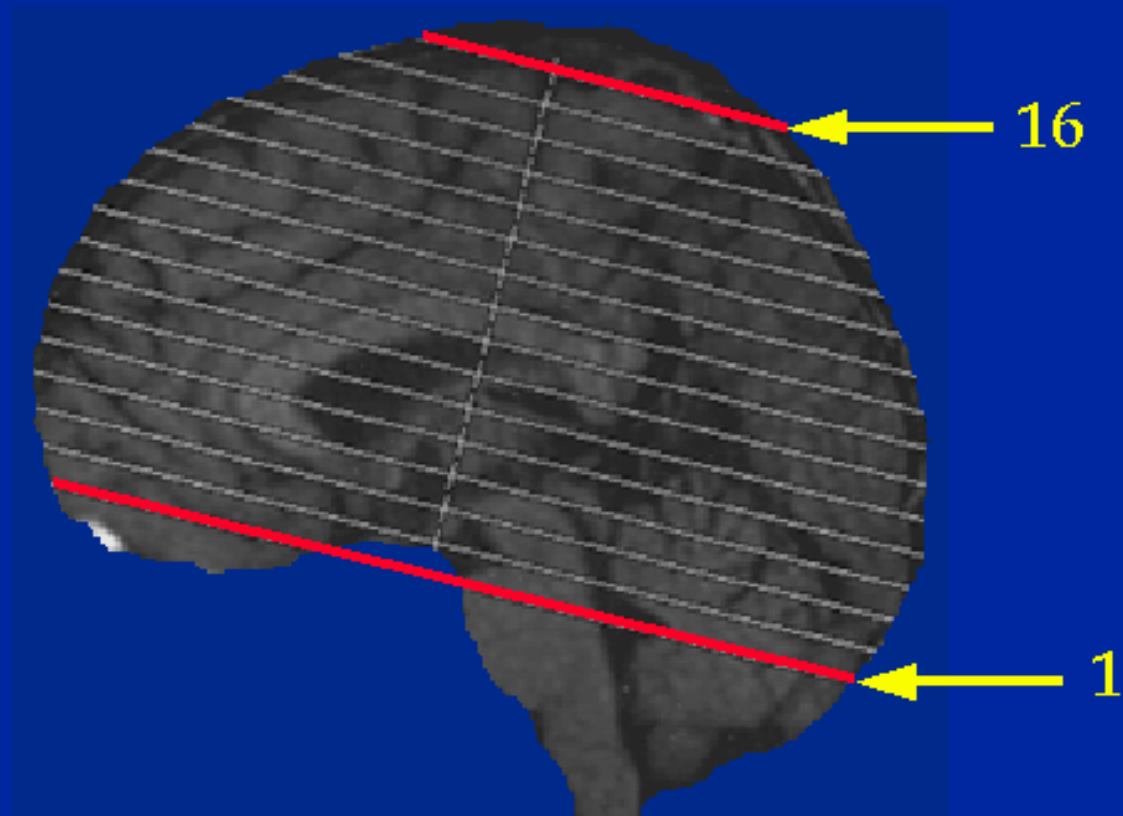


varian®

UNIT / UNITÉ  
3 TESLA



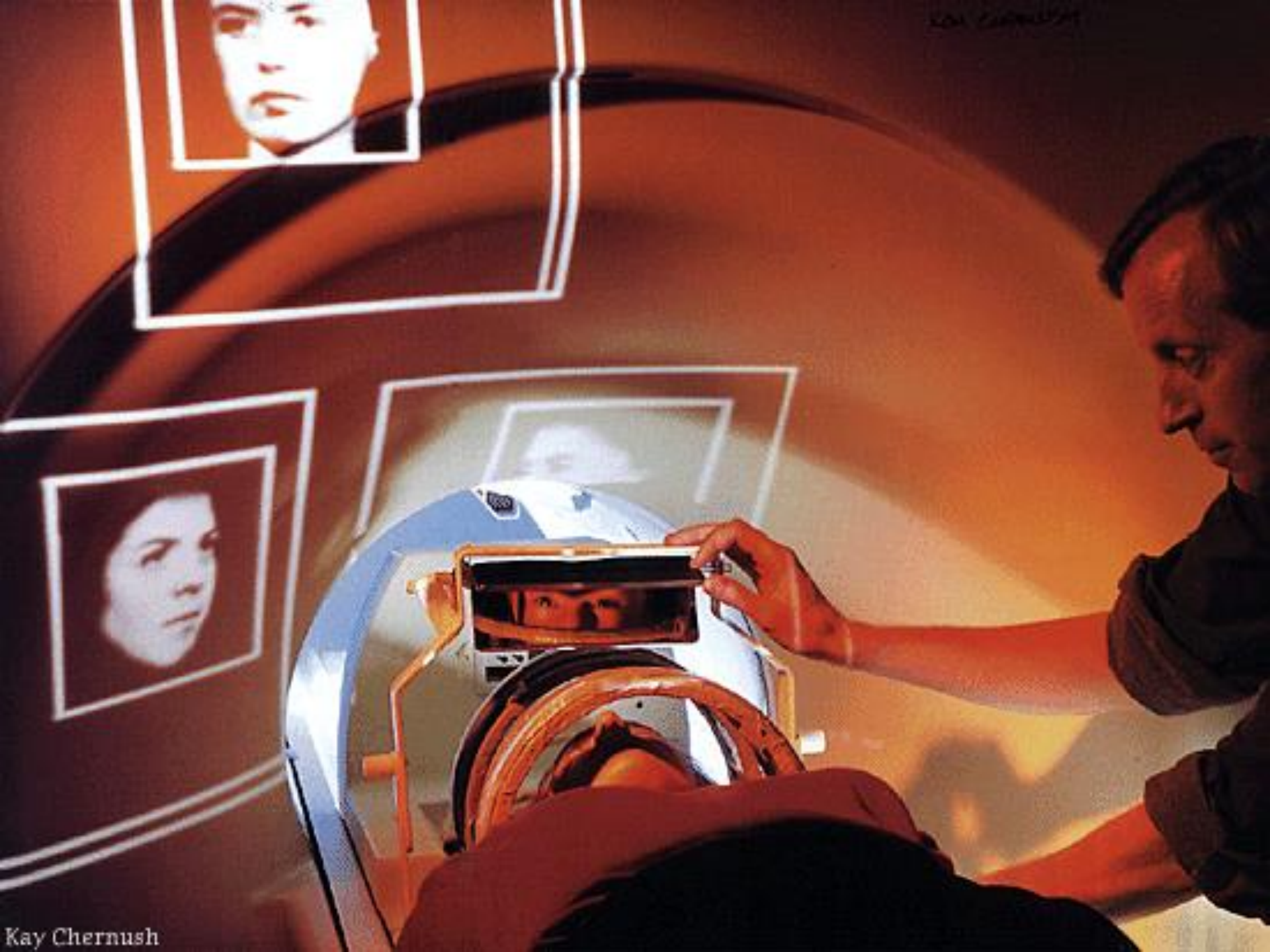
# Orientation of Plane Lines



דימות סטרוקטוראלי CT, MRI לעומת  
דימות פונקציונאלי fMRI, PET



דימות פונקציונאלי מאפשרת "תצפית"  
בפעילות המוחית בהינתן מטלה מסוימת  
היתרון תצפית גם במוח בריא



# fMRI methods



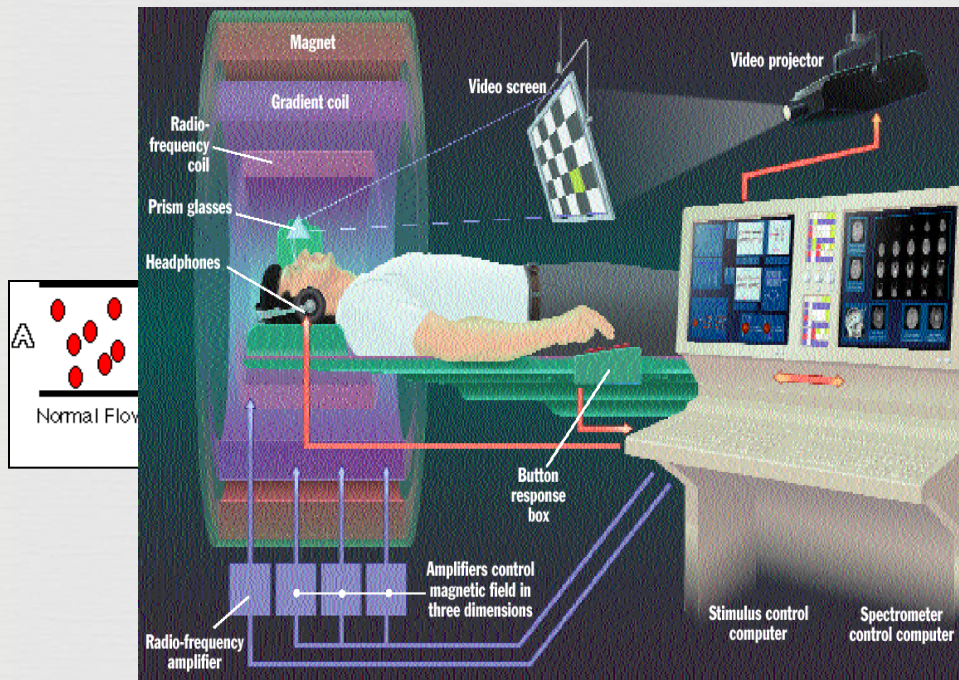
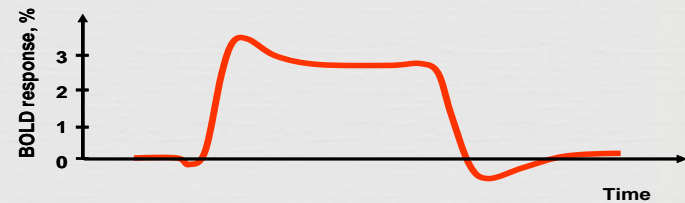
Neuronal activity



Local blood flow increases overcompensating for oxygen consumption

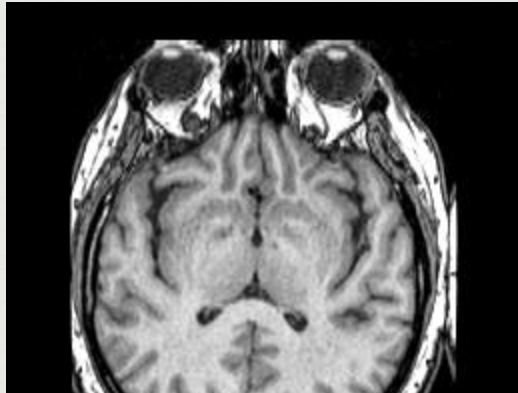


Larger BOLD-fMRI signal

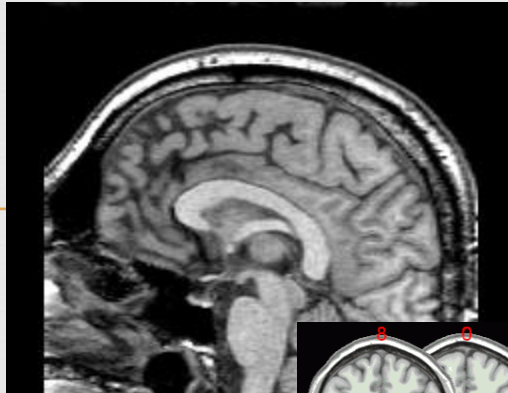




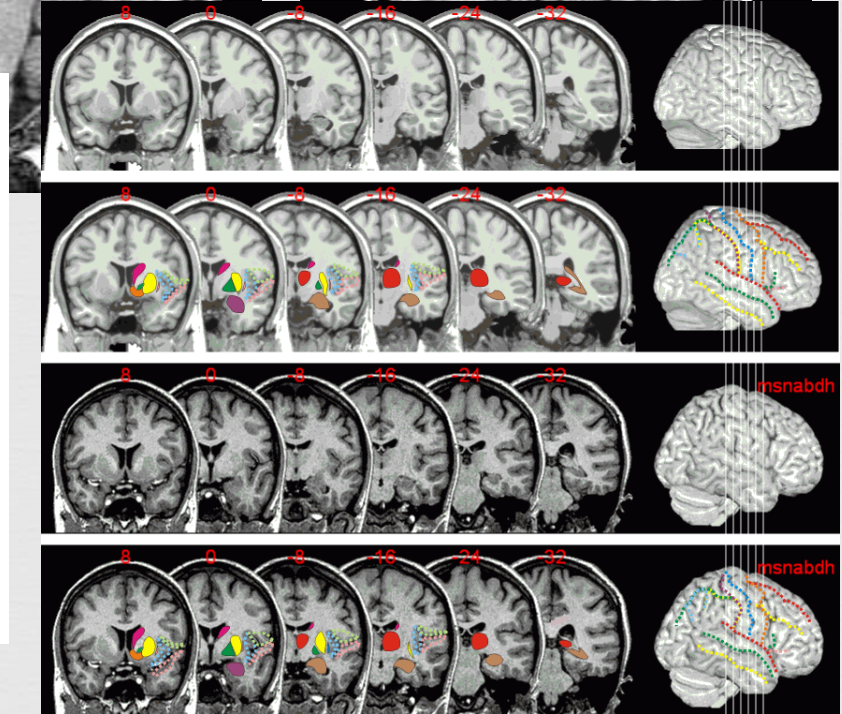
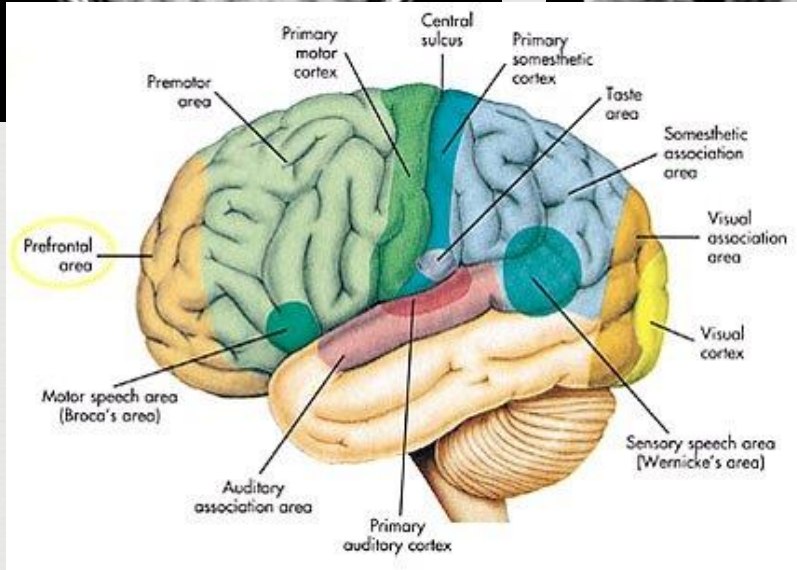
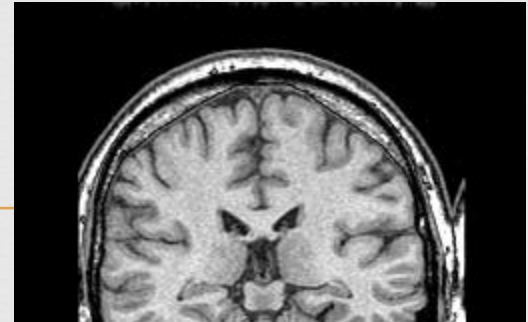
# Axial



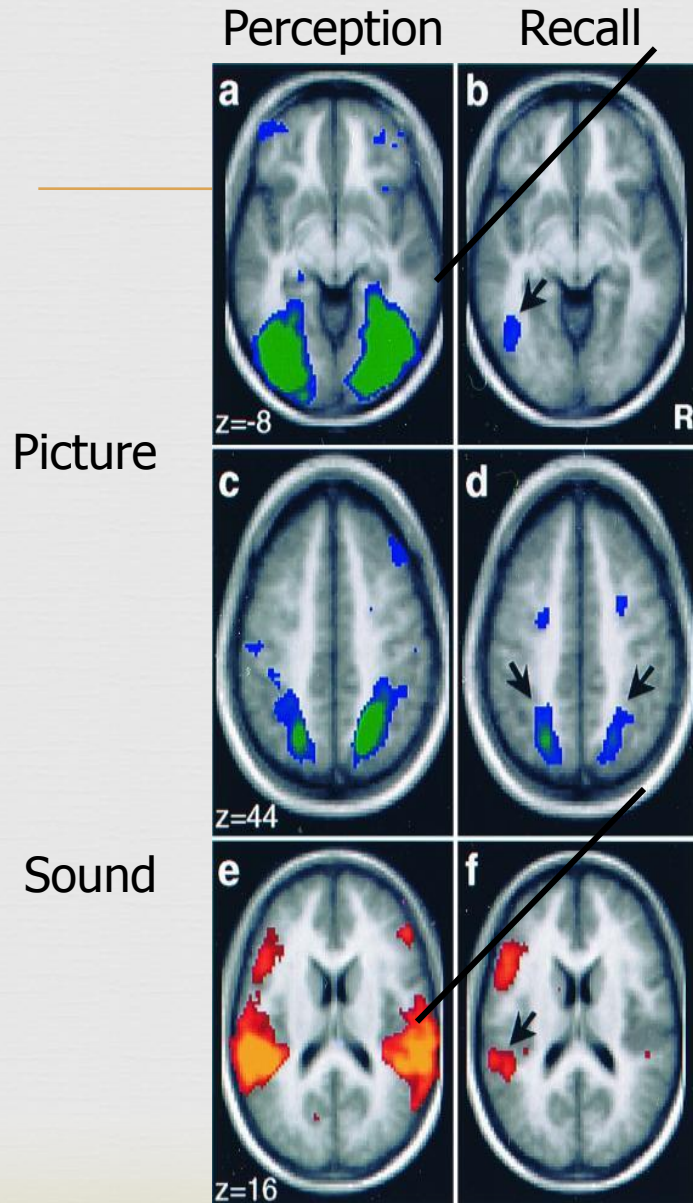
# Sagittal



# Coronal



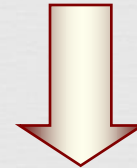
Wheeler et al, 2000



left fusiform  
gyrus

Picture vs. sound Recall:

A subset of the regions activated during the Perception of pictures and sounds were activated significantly during Recall of pictures and sounds



Regions involved in retrieval interact with sensory and motor regions that are reactivated depending on specific memory content

Recapitulation - cause or consequence of remembering?

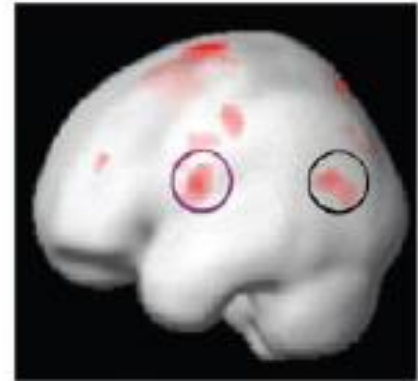
דימות פונקציונאלית מאפשרת "לצפות"  
בשינויים בתפקוד המוח כתוצאה  
מתרגול, מחלות נוירולוגיות.  
פסיכיאטריות, זקנה, ADHD



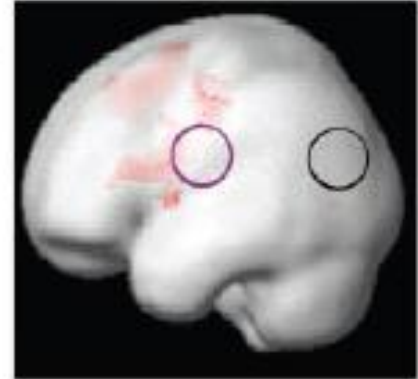
השלכות של טיפול (תרופתי או פסיכולוגי)  
אמון קוגניטיבי, טראומה ועוד.

## A Children with no remediation

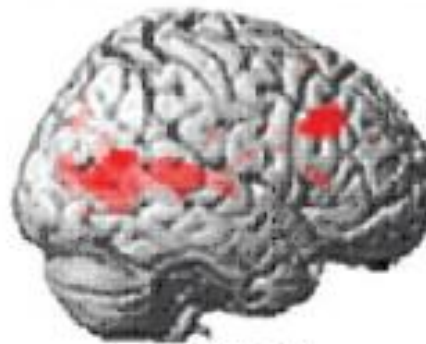
Normal reading children  
while rhyming



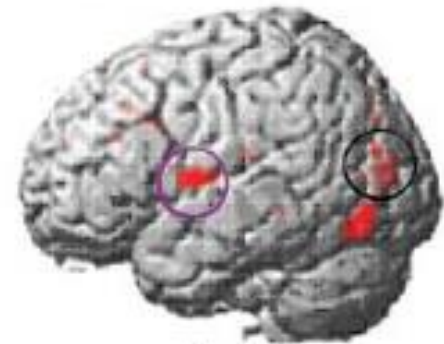
Dyslexic reading children  
while rhyming  
before remediation



## B Dyslexic children increases after remediation



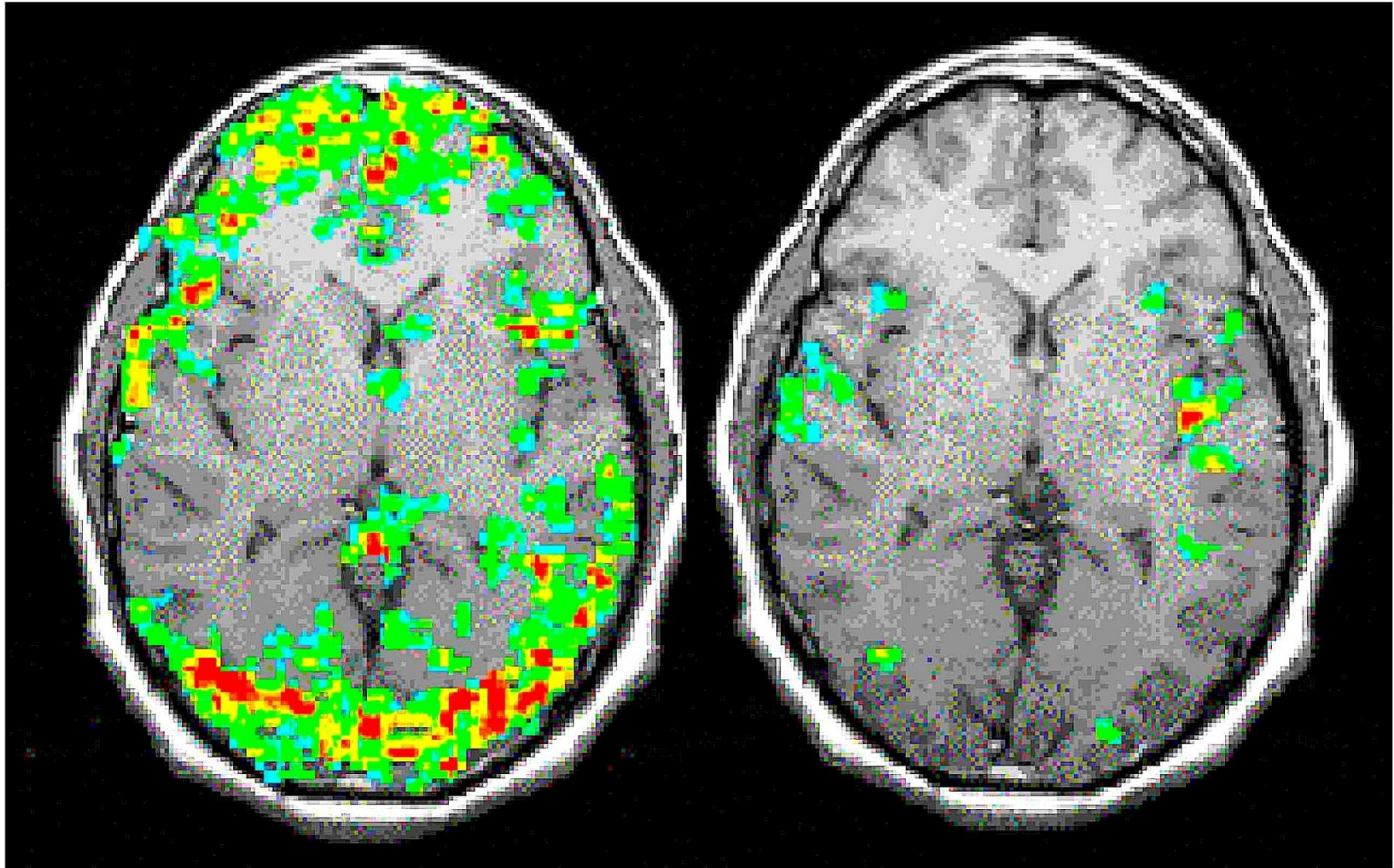
Right



Left

**Temple et al. (2003)**

Scheider & Chein - architectural model for automaticity.



Novel task

---

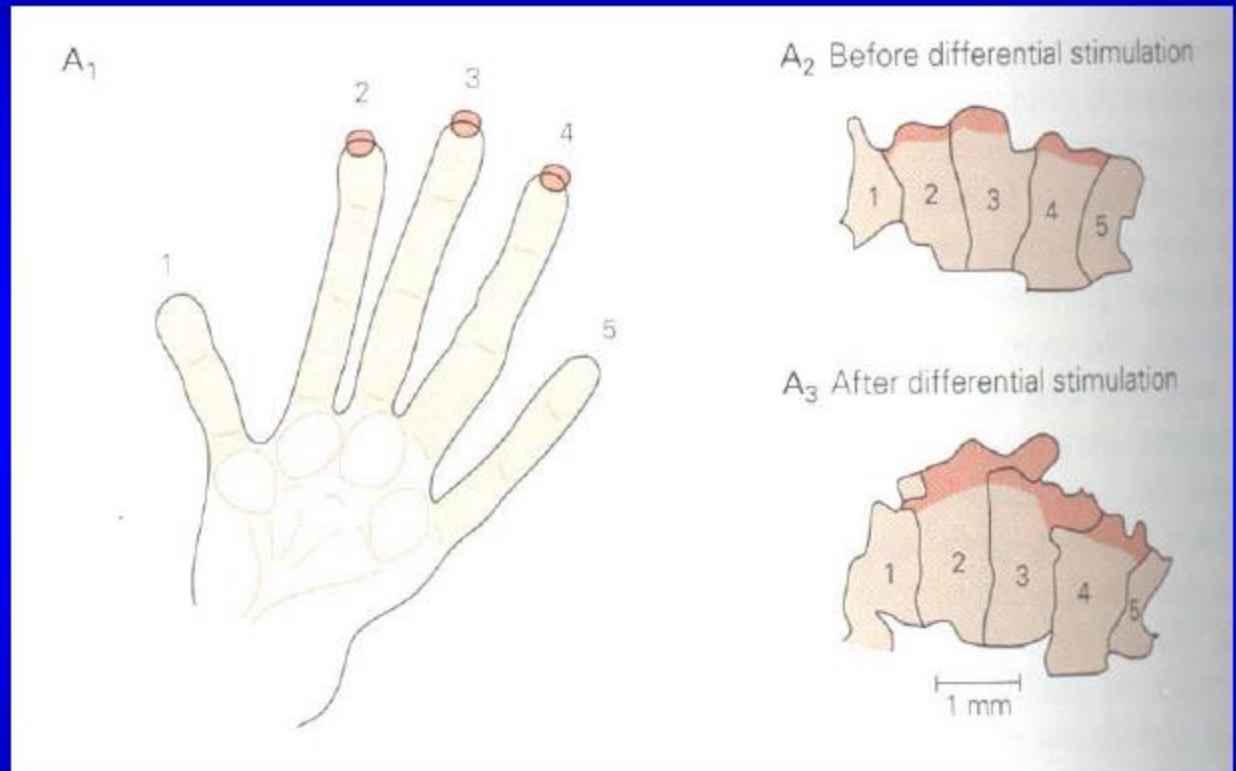
Automatic task



# Influence of motor training



Michael Merzenich  
(1995)



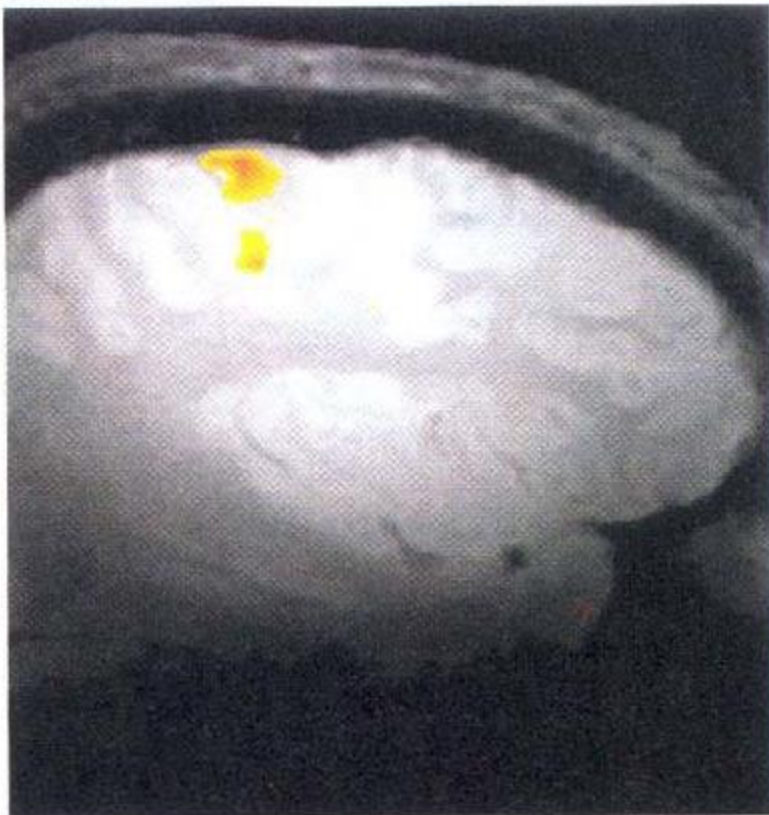
Intensive training leads to an **enlargement** of the cortical representation of the trained body parts



# Influence of motor training (early musical training)

B

Control



Trained



# ממשק מוח ואתיקה



התפתחויות טכנולוגיות – יישומים בחקר המוח

קריאת מחשבות

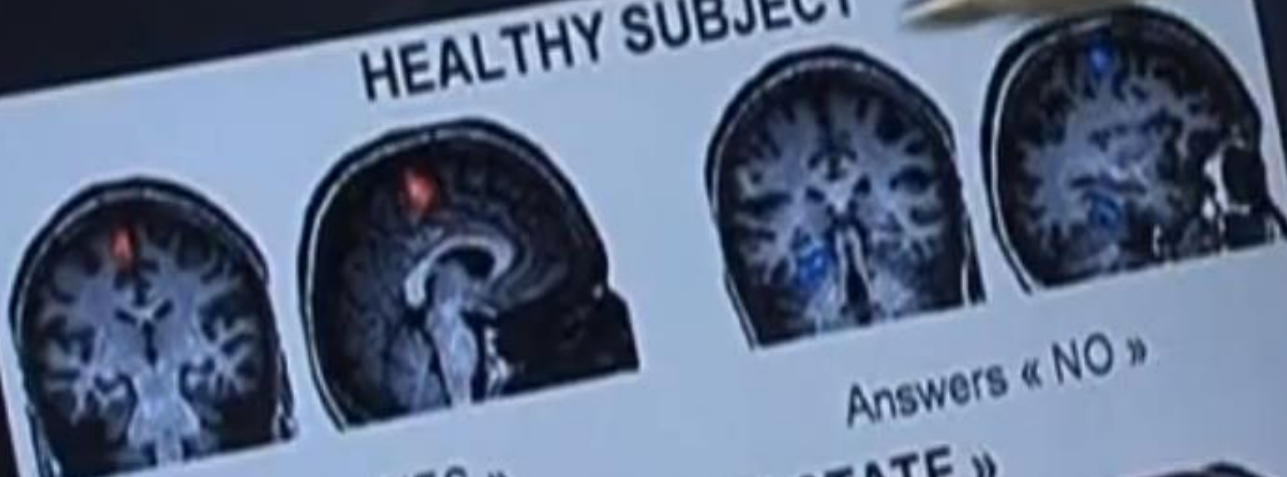
הכתבת מחשבות

בחירה חופשית





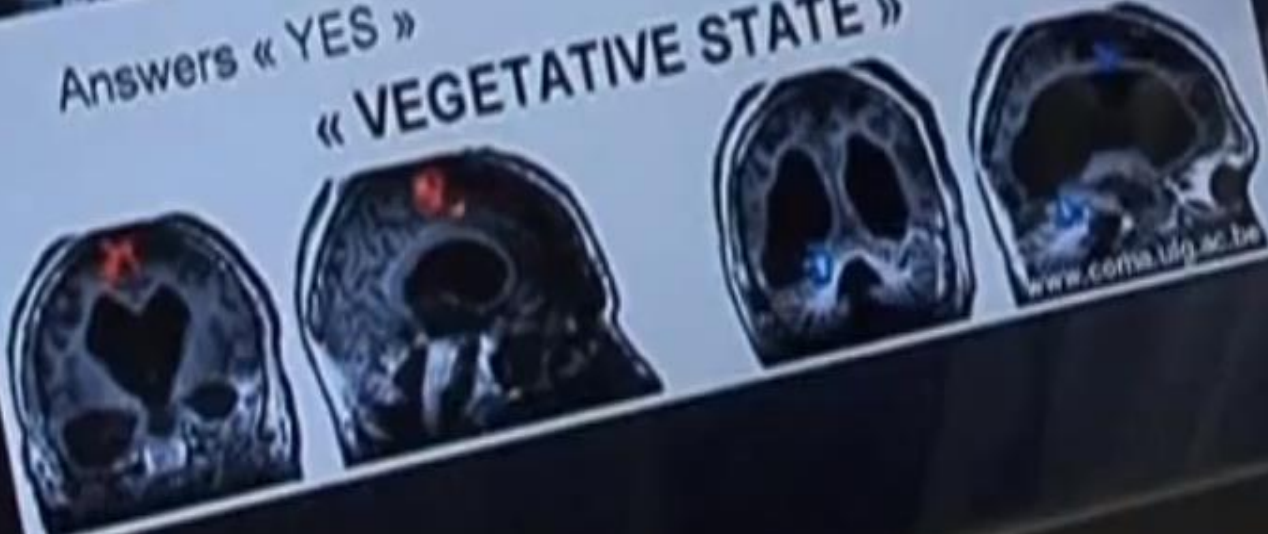
HEALTHY SUBJECT



Answers « YES »

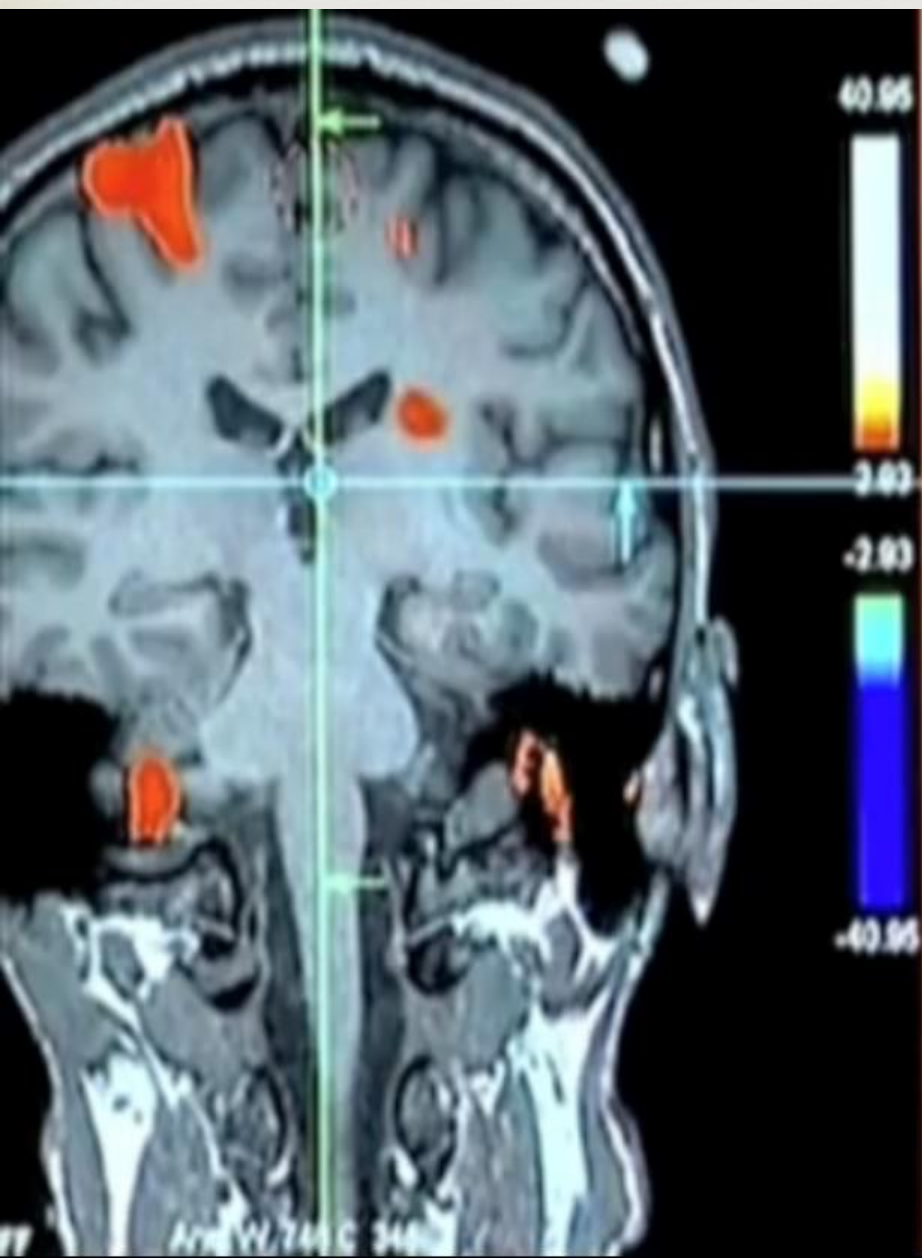
Answers « NO »

« VEGETATIVE STATE »



V110





רוצה לחיות?



מתן תרופות לשיכוך כאבים?

# שימוש ב fMRI בקריאת מחשבות



דעות גזעניות

העדפת מכונית

דפוס פעילות של הסתרת מידע אי אמירת כל  
האמת

נטייה לתוקפנות אלימות

נטיות הומסקסואליות

# Eye Tracker

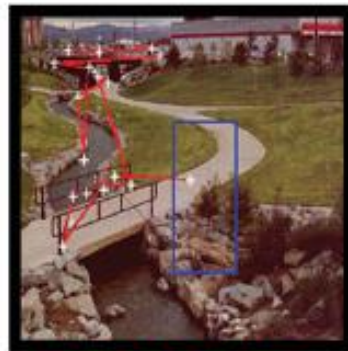


# *Hannula et al. (2010)*

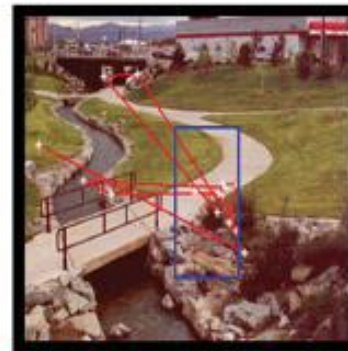
A Study



B Test



REPEATED



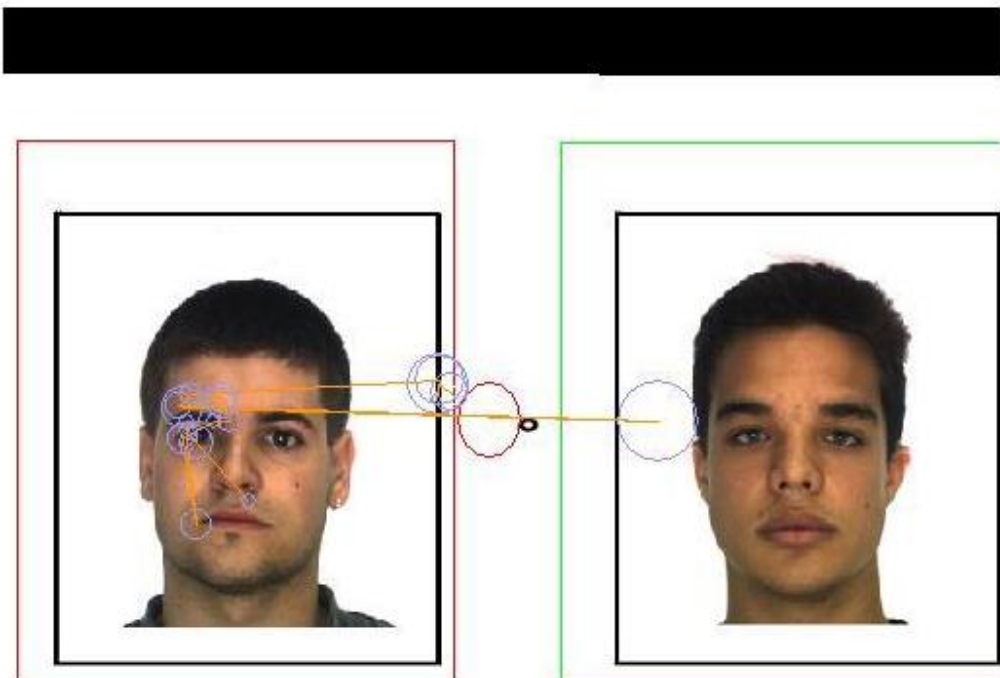
MANIPULATED



# Eye Movements Data: M\_Ignore

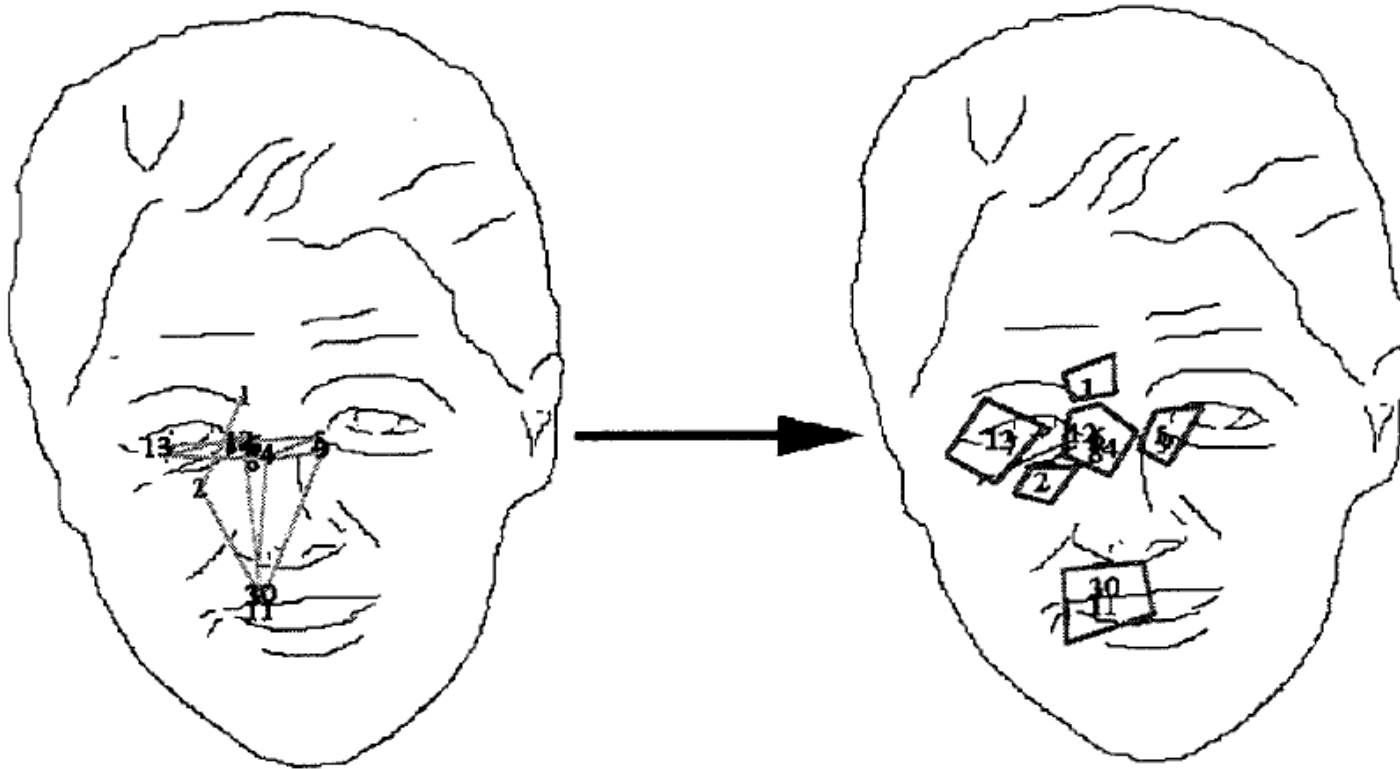


INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS INFO	
Job #:	Test
Type:	Memory Deep
Test Location:	BIU
Test Date:	1 12 2004
Resp ID#:	171
Sequence Info	
Phase:	0
Rotation:	0
Viewing Info	
View:	1 of 1
Time (Sec):	8.35
Fixs:	20
RUN INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS	
Fixation File Name:	adnct4.fxn
Element File Name:	mpair14.emt
Reg Img File Name:	mpair14.igr
Image:	



# Althoff and Cohen (1999)

## REPROCESSING EFFECT IN FACE PERCEPTION



*Figure 1.* Line drawing of example famous face (Bill Clinton) with one participant's eye movements superimposed, illustrating clustering of eye movements into viewer-determined regions of interest.

# ממשק מוח ואתיקה



התפתחויות טכנולוגיות – יישומים בחקר המוח

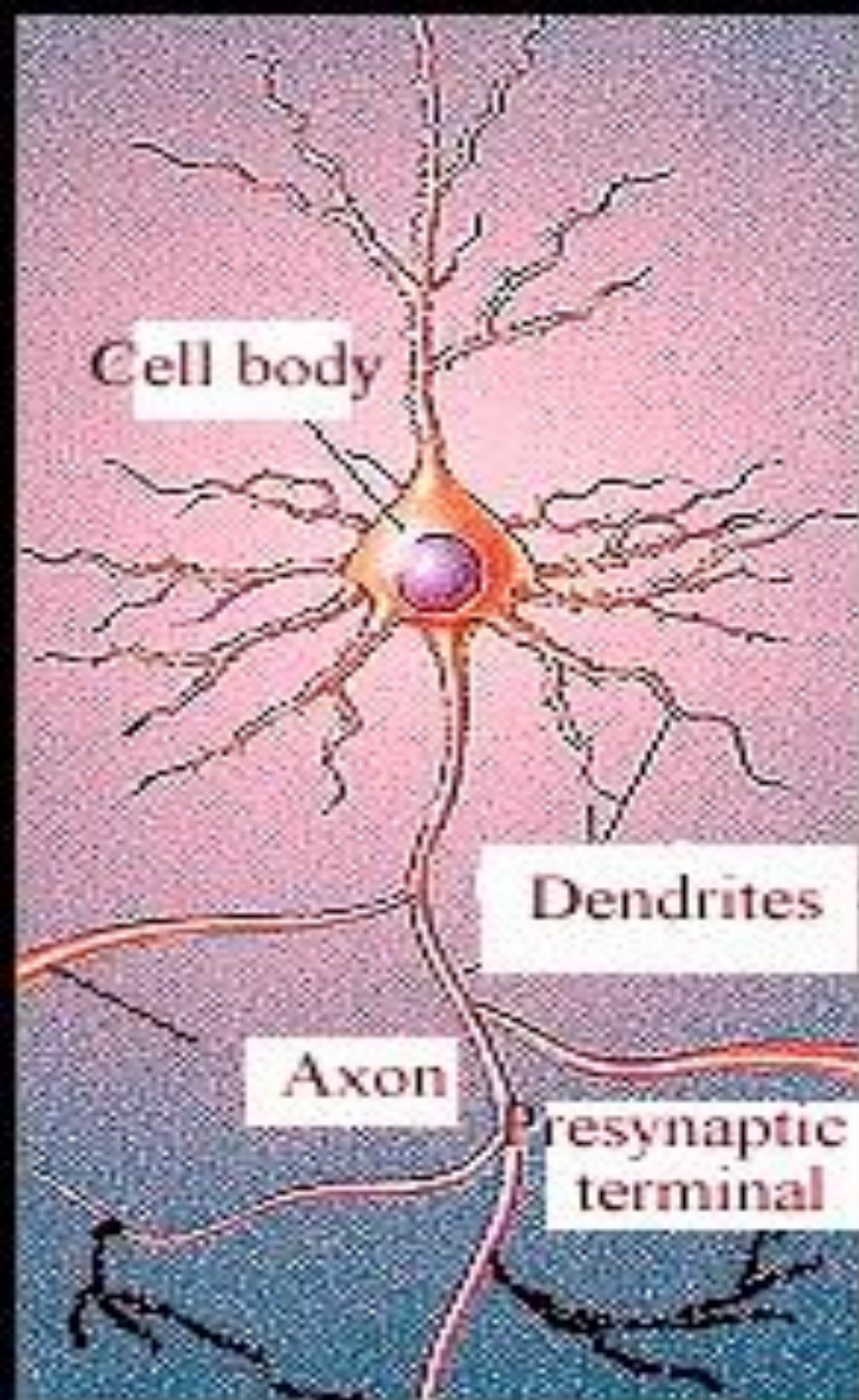
קריאת מחשבות

הכתבת מחשבות

בחירה חופשית

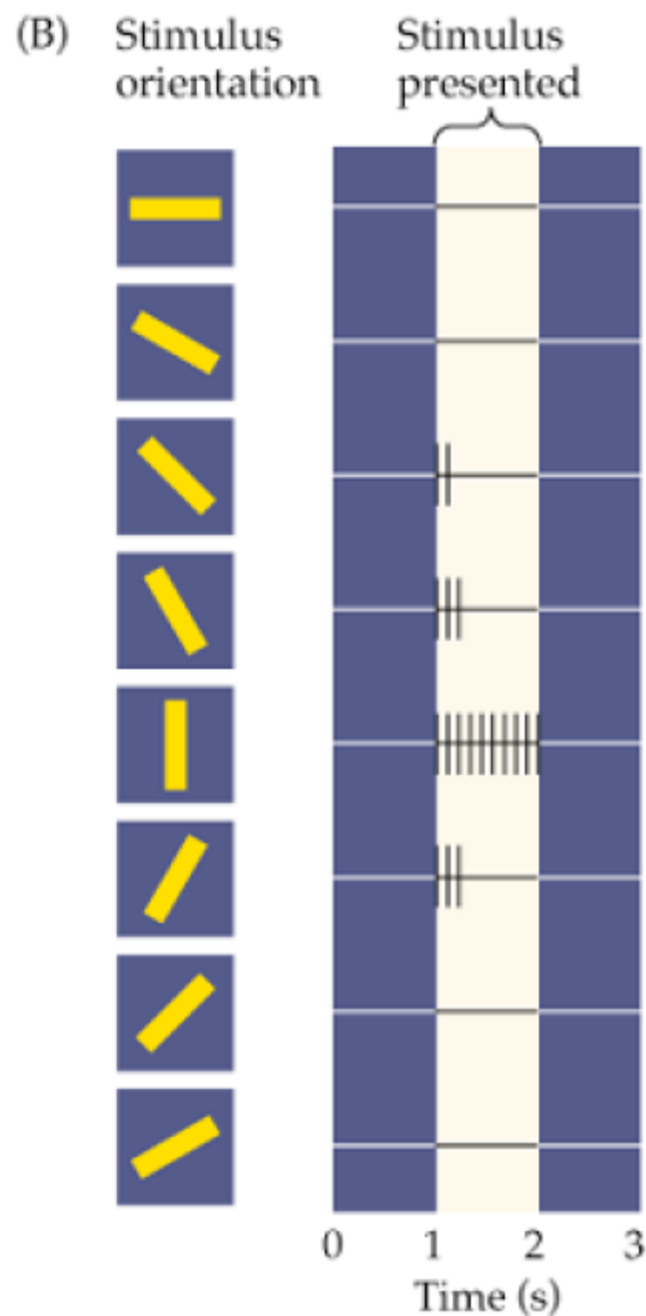
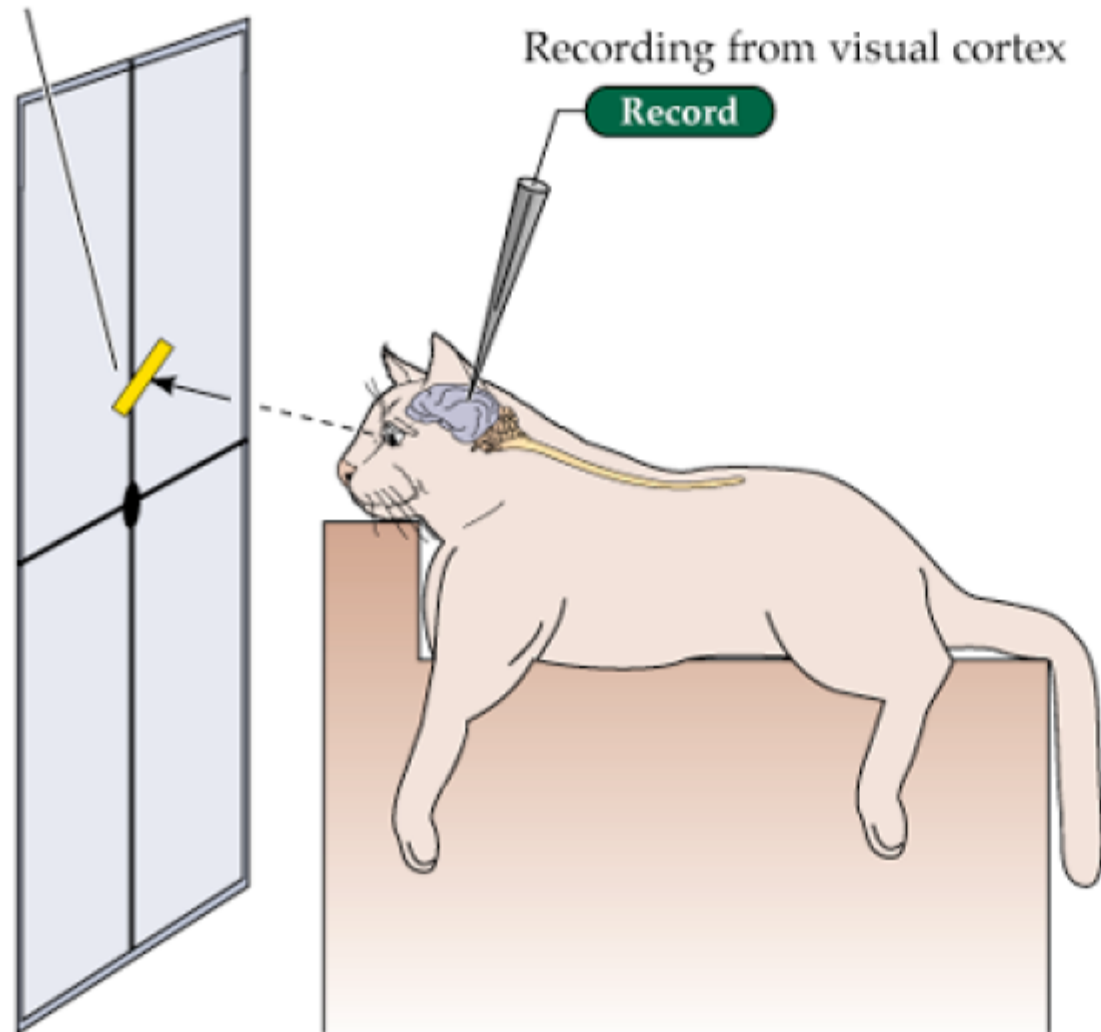


A microelectrode records the firing of individual cells in a monkey's visual cortex.

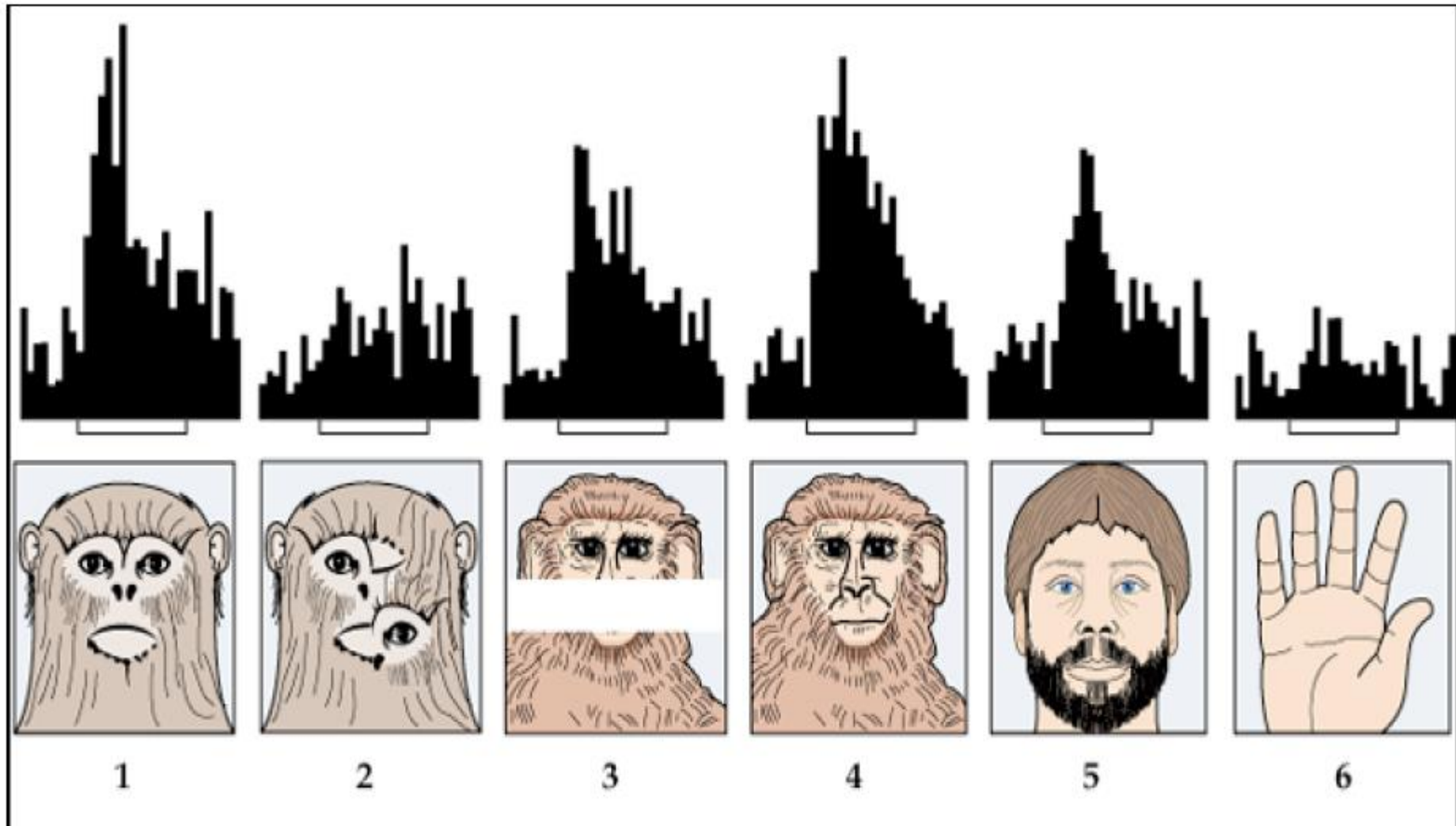


# Evidence for response selectivity of neurons in cortex

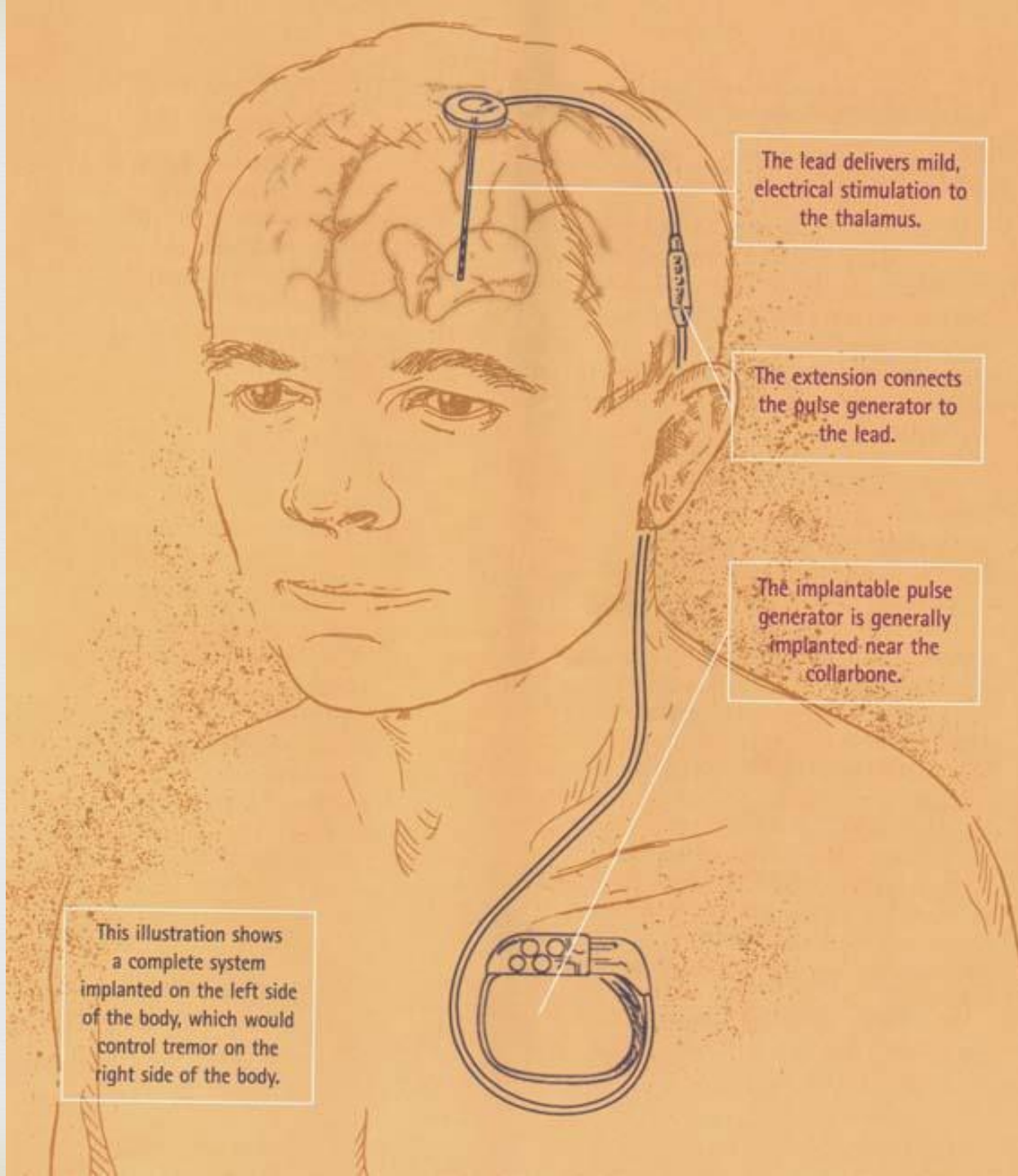
Light bar stimulus projected on screen



# 'Grandmother Cells' in Temporal Lobe: Increased activity in response to faces







The lead delivers mild, electrical stimulation to the thalamus.

The extension connects the pulse generator to the lead.

The implantable pulse generator is generally implanted near the collarbone.

This illustration shows a complete system implanted on the left side of the body, which would control tremor on the right side of the body.

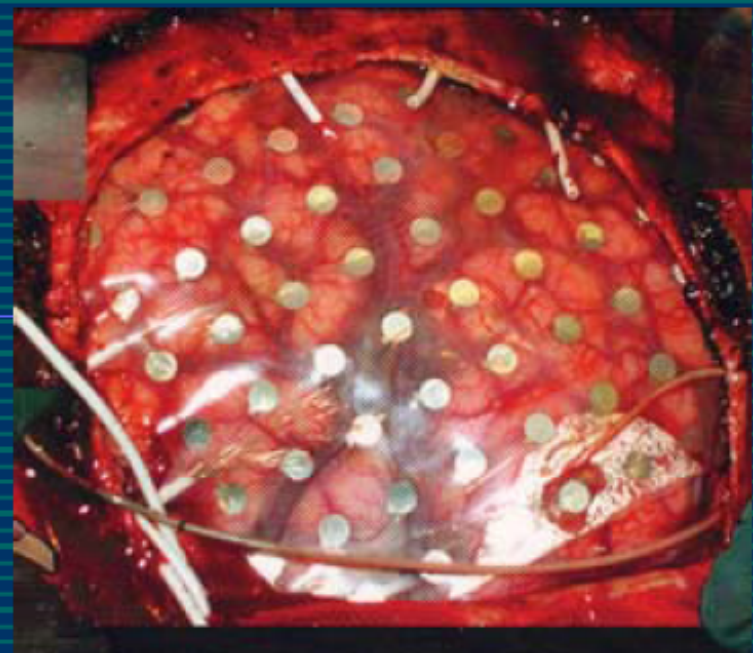


Ojemann et al. 1989  
Dept Neurosurgery, Univ Washington

## Cortical Stimulation Mapping

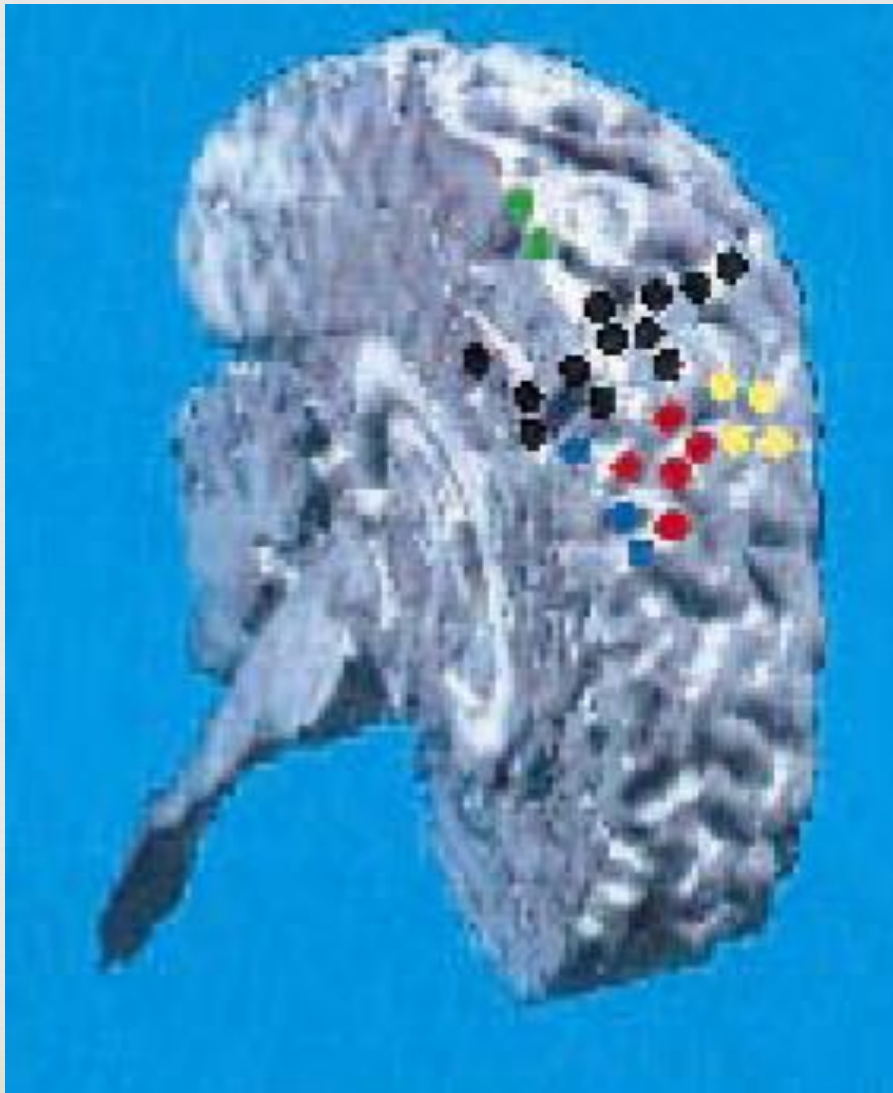
Studies of patients undergoing direct cortical stimulation during presurgical treatments for intractable epilepsy. Electrical current applied directly to the cortex results in temporary functional lesions/disruption, and the patterns of deficits observed have been found highly predictive of post-surgical outcome.

Ojemann et al. [1989] described 117 patients' naming errors observed in extensive regions of language-dominant cortex (frontal, temporal, and parietal), even well outside classically defined language areas.



# Electric current stimulates laughter

## Fried et al. (1998) in Nature



**Figure 1** Magnetic resonance imaging three-dimensional surface reconstruction of left hemisphere of patient A.K., depicting sites where electrical stimulation evoked behavioural responses. Constant current electrical stimulation (1-12 mA, 0.3 ms duration, biphasic rectangular pulses), below the threshold of after-discharge, was applied at 50 Hz in a bipolar fashion for a duration of 5 s through adjacent contacts 1 cm apart on a subdural grid and strip electrodes implanted over the cortical surface of the left frontal lobe. No stimulation was performed at the right frontal lobe. Electrodes were implanted to identify the seizure focus, and electrical stimulation mapping was performed to plan the surgical resection of the focus. Informed consent was obtained in accordance with protocol approved by an internal review board. Key to colours: red, laughter; yellow, disruption or arrest of speech; blue, disruption or arrest of speech, naming and manual activity; black, motor movements involving the lower and upper extremities; green, tingling sensations in the right lower extremity. Reversal of the N20 potentials evoked by right posterior tibial nerve stimulation confirmed the location of the central sulcus at the anterior green circle.



התמכרות לגרייה עצמית של  
מרכזי עונג בבע"ח.  
מה עם בני אדם?

# Neurocognitive enhancement: what can we do and what should we do?

*Martha J. Farah, Judy Illes, Robert Cook-Deegan, Howard Gardner, Eric Kandel, Patricia King, Eric Parens, Barbara Sahakian and Paul Root Wolpe*

שימוש לא מבוקר ברטאלין, פרוזאק. 

# ממשק מוח ואתיקה



התפתחויות טכנולוגיות – יישומים בחקר המוח

קריאת מחשבות

הכתבת מחשבות

בחירה חופשית

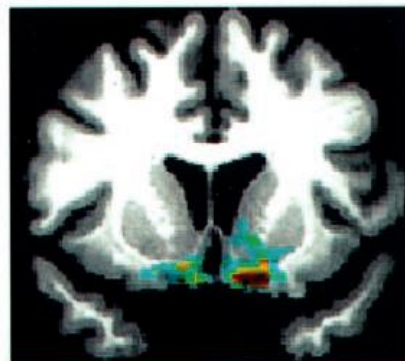
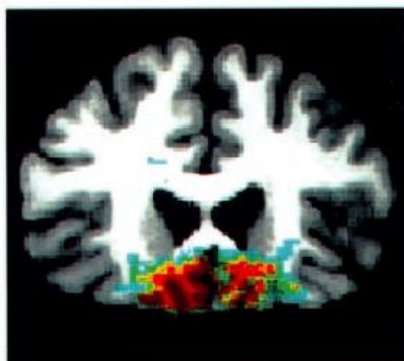
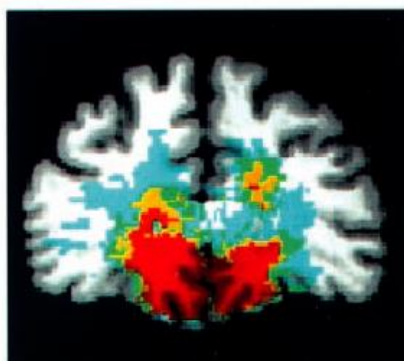
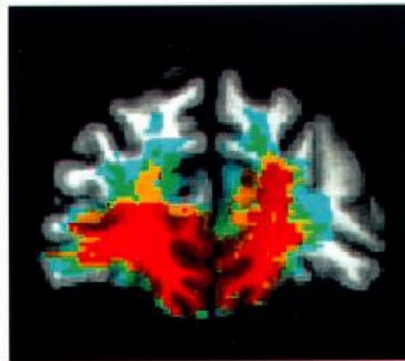
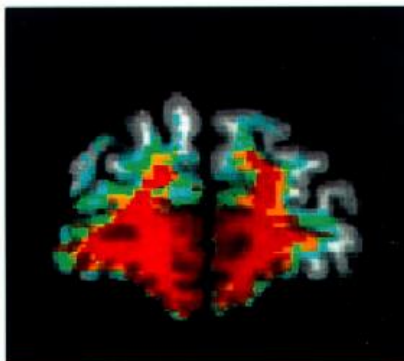
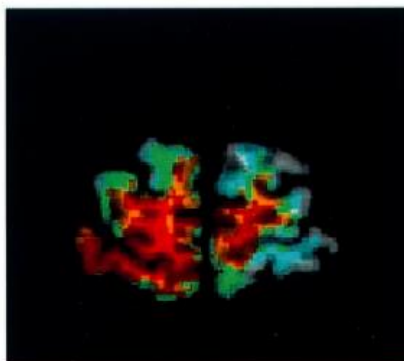
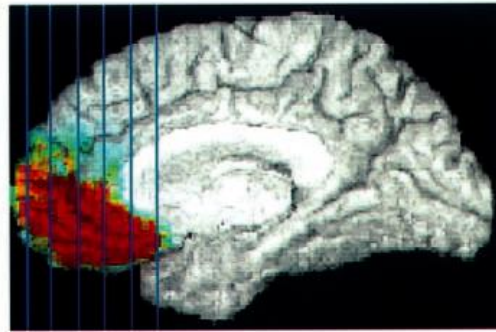
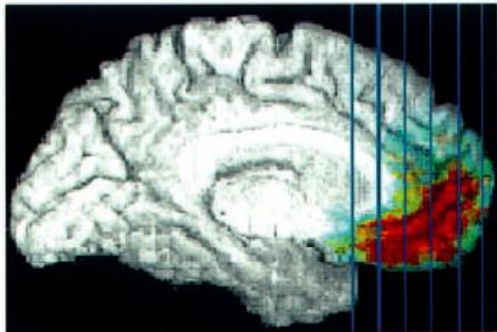
# *The Gambling Task*

Damasio, AR., Tranel, D, & Damasio, H. (1991)



Every time the subject selects a card from deck A or B, s/he gets \$100, and every time deck C or D is selected, the subject gets \$50. However, in each of the four decks, subjects encounter unpredictable money loss (punishment). The punishment is set to be higher in the high-paying decks A and B, and lower in the low-paying decks C and D. In decks A and B the subject encounters a total loss of \$1250 in every 10 cards. In decks C and D the subject encounters a total loss of \$250 in every 10 cards.


# VVM Defect 1



# *The Gambling Task*

Damasio, AR., Tranel, D, & Damasio, H. (1991)

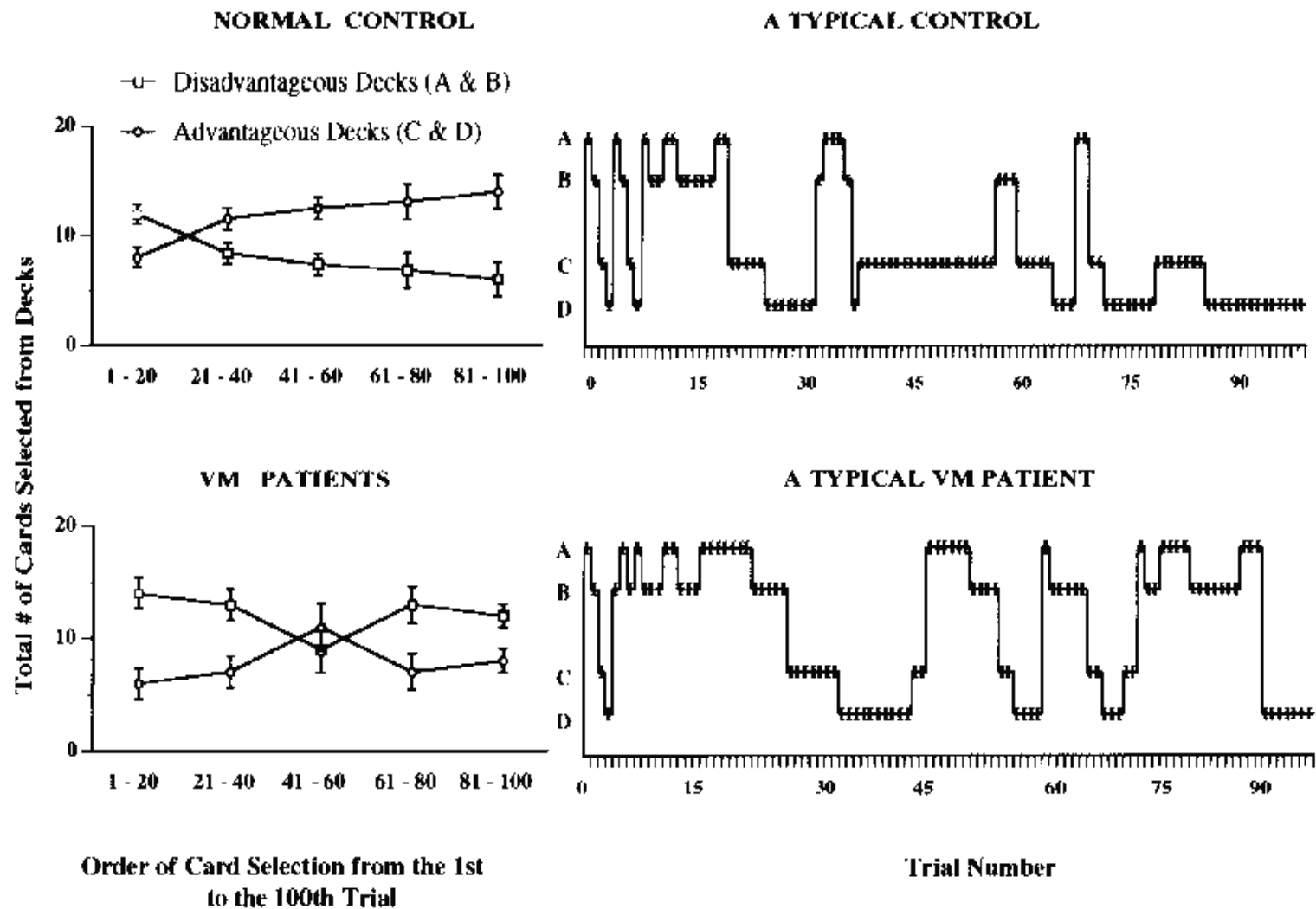
**Iowa Gambling Task**

	"Bad Decks"		"Good Decks"	
				
Payoff/Card	\$100		\$50	
Loss/10 cards	\$1250		\$250	
Net Gain/10 cards	-\$250		\$250	

On each trial, the volunteer selected one card. There was always a win, but on some trials also a loss. The bad decks gave larger wins, but led to a net loss, while the good decks gave smaller wins, but led to a net gain.

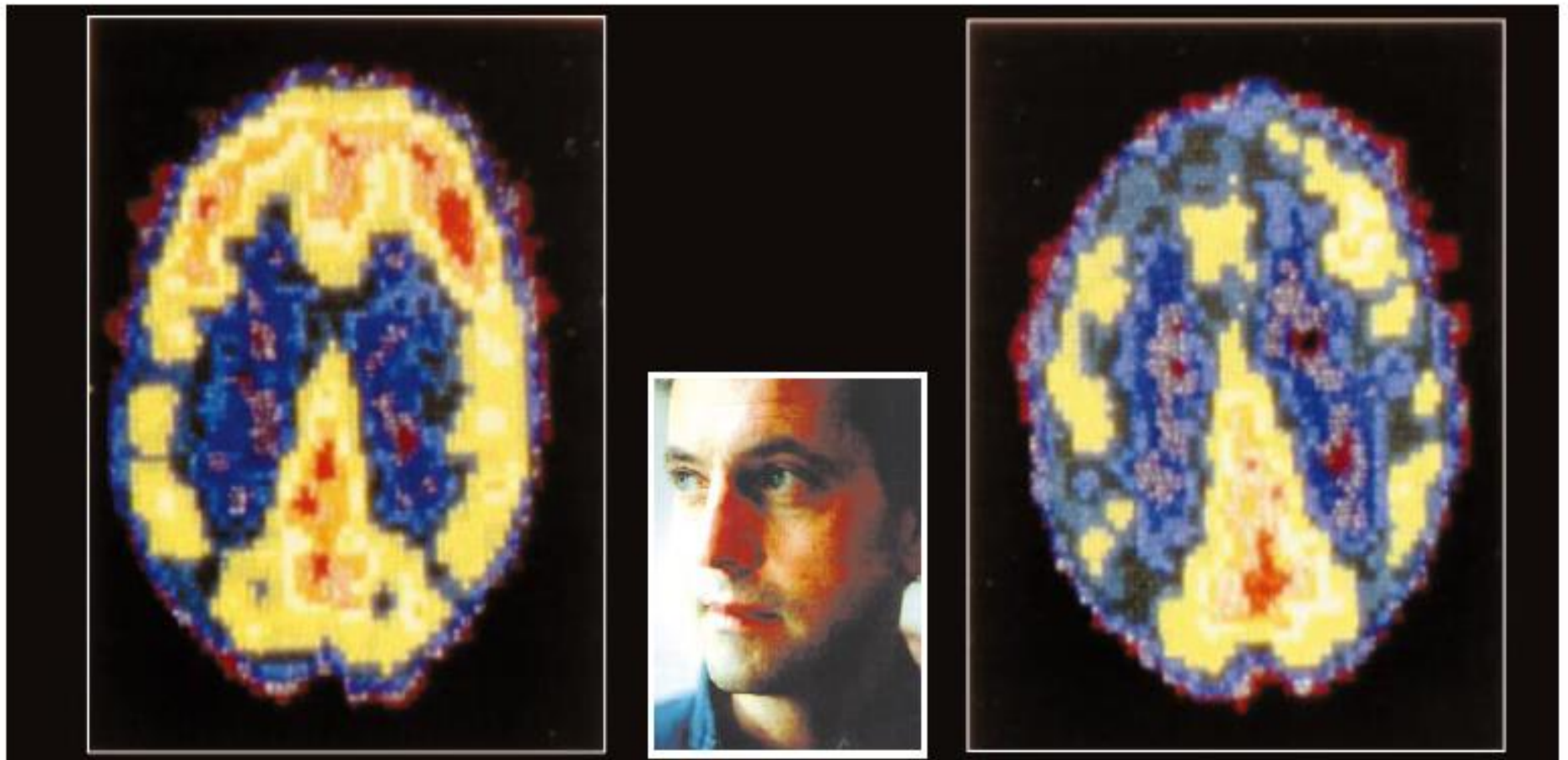
Overall Score = (C+D) - (A+B)





**Figure 2.** (Left panels) Card selection on the gambling task as a function of group (normal control, VM patients), deck type (disadvantageous versus advantageous), and trial block. Normal control subjects ( $n = 82$ ) shifted their selection of cards towards the advantageous decks. The VM frontal patients ( $n = 15$ ) opted for the disadvantageous decks. (Right panels) Profiles of card selections (from the first to the 100th selection) obtained from a typical control and a typical VM patient. Although the VM patient made numerous switches, he returned more often to the disadvantageous decks.

# מוח של רוצח



**Mind games: Adrian Raine with PET scans of a normal brain (left) and that of a murderer. But, given the uncertainties about diagnosis, the significance of such work to psychopathy remains unclear.**

# סיכום



❧ החשיבות להציף את הפוטנציאל המסוכן בחדירה למחשבותיו  
ודעותיו של אדם

❧ הסכנה בהשפעה על חשיבתו של האדם ללא ידיעתו והסכמתו

❧ מודעות למגבלות (לעיתים) של חוסר או צמצום בחירה חופשית

❧ ועדות אתיקה- בקרה לאיזון נכון בין מיצוי היתרונות של הידע  
ושמירה מניצולו לרעה.

❧ לאנשי המחקר מודעות רבה יותר דווקא למגבלות הכלים.

❧ חשיבות הגברת המודעות גם לאדם מן הרחוב.



תודה!