









Locked-in syndrome, eyes and laws for embodied cognition?

Perrine Séguin

MD in physical and rehabilitation medicine PhD student in neurosciences

Lyon Neuroscience Research Center (France)

Integrative, Multisensory,

Perception, Action and Cognition

(IMPACT):

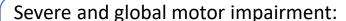
Alessandro Farné

Cognition, Computation, Neurophysiology

(COPHY):

Jérémie Mattout Emmanuel Maby Cognition Auditive et Psychoacoustique (CAP): Fabien Perrin

Restoring communication in global paralysis



- ■Locked-in syndrome (LIS)
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)

Alphabet board



« The diving bell and the butterfly » movie

A particular case for embodied cognition research:

- Normal development
- Severe acquired restriction of motor actions

Kyselo & Di Paolo, 2015: « LIS, a challenge for embodied cognition »



Enough residual (oculo-)motor control?

Yes

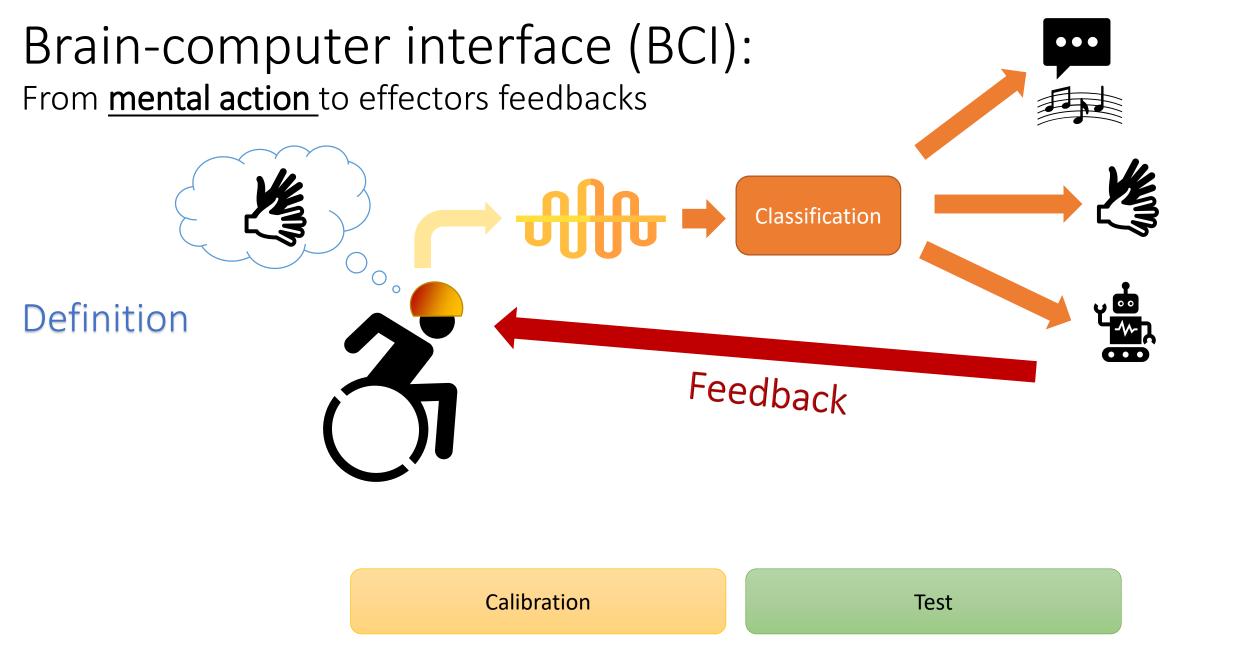
Eye-based Controller

M

Brain computerinterfaces



2



RESTORING COMMUNICATION USING BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACES: A PROMISE HARD TO KEEP

No longitudinal reliable communication in the complete locked-in state

Spüler, 2019

Brain computer interfaces data

VISUAL TASKS are impacted by oculomotor restriction

Brunner, 2010; Treder, 2010; Marchetti, 2013

AUDITORY TASKS seem to be impacted too ...

E.g.: 17/18 healthy subjects with online control, vs 2/7 patients (3LIS, 4 ALS) Séguin et al, submitted

"Results suggest that AAC-BCI systems show promise for supporting communication for people with severe speech and physical impairment, but **they remain ineffective for some individuals.**"

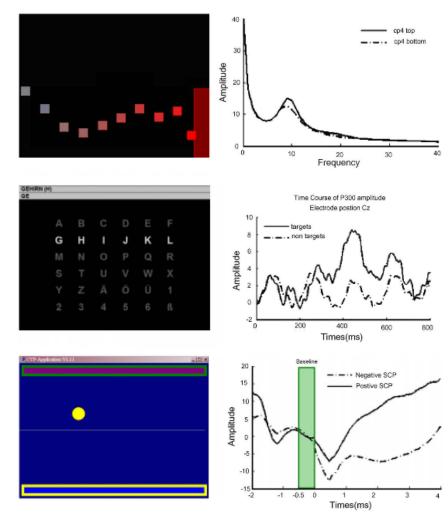
Peters et al, 2022 (Meta-analysis)

CONTROLLING A NON-INVASIVE BCI: MULTIPLE PARADIGMS BUT A COMMON ATTENTION-BASED PRINCIPLE

- > SYNCHRONOUS BCI (P300, Steady-state)
 - The subject focus on external stimulations
- > ASYNCHRONOUS BCI (Motor imagery, ...)
 - The subject focus on her/himself







Kübler et al, 2008

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Pre-motor theory of attention

Rizzolatti, 1987

Active inference

Friston, 2010

Parr and Friston, 2019

Motor preparation

Attention

HYPOTHESE



Rizzolatti, 1987

Active inference

Friston, 2010

Severe (oculo-)motor impairement

Attention impairment



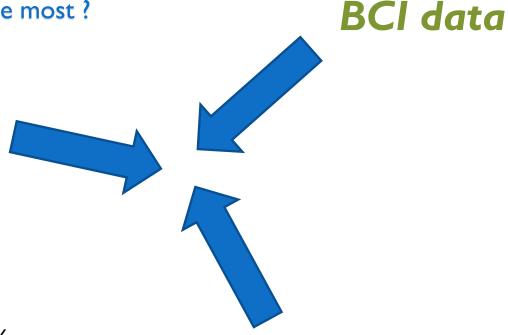
CONVERGING EVIDENCE

Why BCIs work poorly with the patients who need them the most?

Physiological and clinical data

- An overlapping functional anatomy between motricity and cognition
- Whatever the etiology, cognitive impairments do come with motor ones.

Conson, 2008; Lugo, 2016



Cognitive & Theoretical Neurosciences

- Motor activity modulates perception
- Restricted motor preparation comes with restricted attentional span

SUMMARY

- Whatever the etiology, cognitive impairments do come with motor ones.
- Precisely, attentional processes could be altered in most of these patients, concomittantly with their motor disorders or secondary because of a negative plasticity.

PERSPECTIVES

- We should take into account the heterogenetiy of clinical profiles: etiologies, neuropsychological tests, oculomotor tests, ...
- We should report negative BCI results (and learn from them)
- We need to better understand and assess the impact of motor impairments onto cognition and take inspiration from other fields

Many thanks to

• Lyon Neurosciences Research Center (CRNL): Cophy Team, EVA project



Jérémie Mattout Chargé de recherche chef d'équipe



Emmanuel Maby, Ingénieur de recherche



Loriana Rizzo Master 2 Orthophoniste



Lucie Gattaz Master 1

- CRNL: Impact & CAP Team
 - Alessandro Farné
 - Fabien Perrin

Patients



Financial support:

