

# 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

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## Global workspace theories

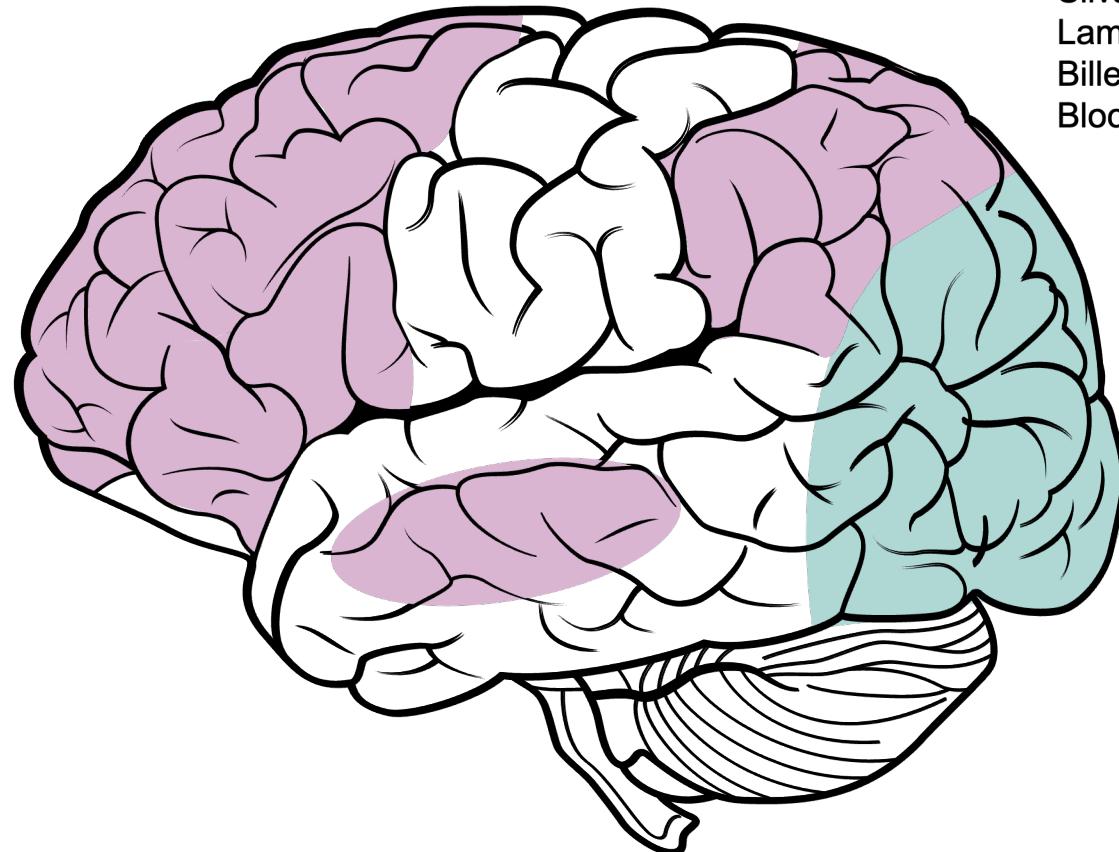
Baars (1993)  
Dehaene (2014)  
Mashour et al. (2020)

## Higher order theories

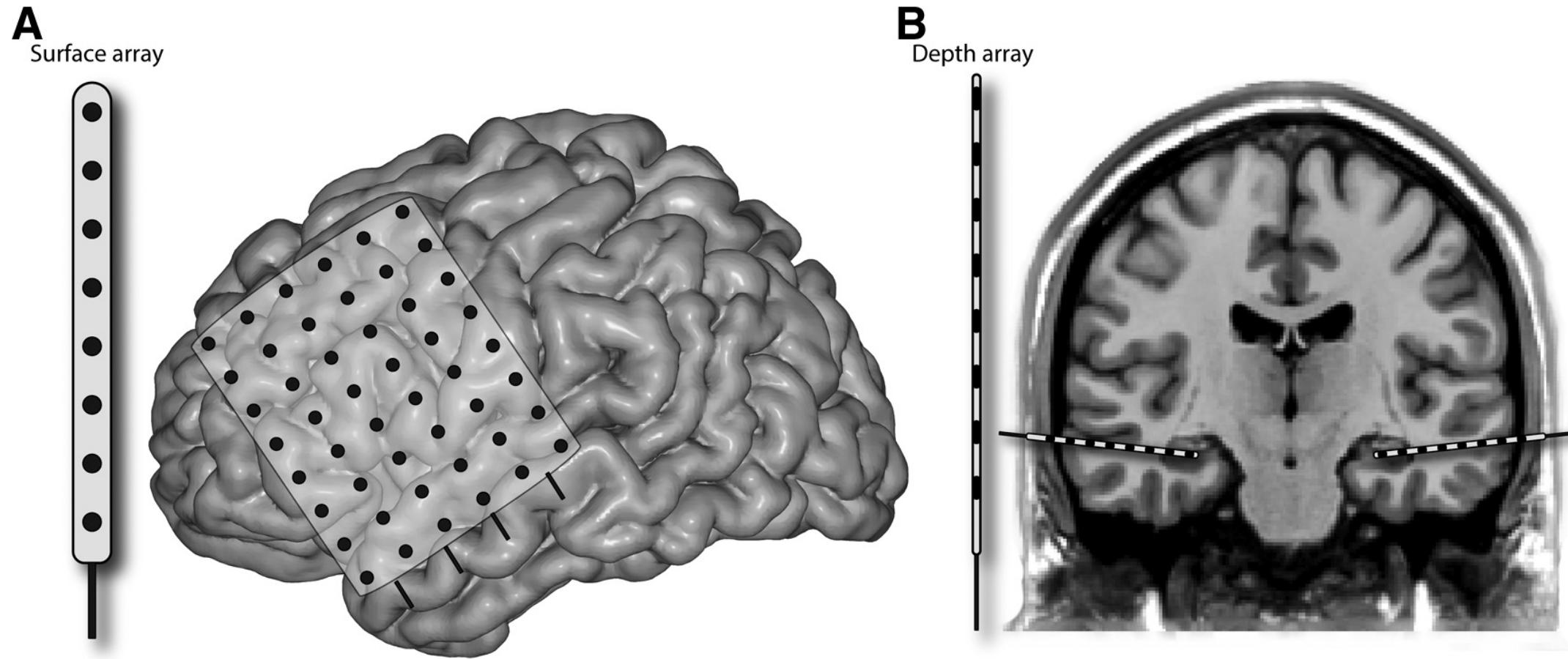
Rosenthal (2011)  
Brown et al. (2015)  
Lau (2019)

## Recurrent activation theories

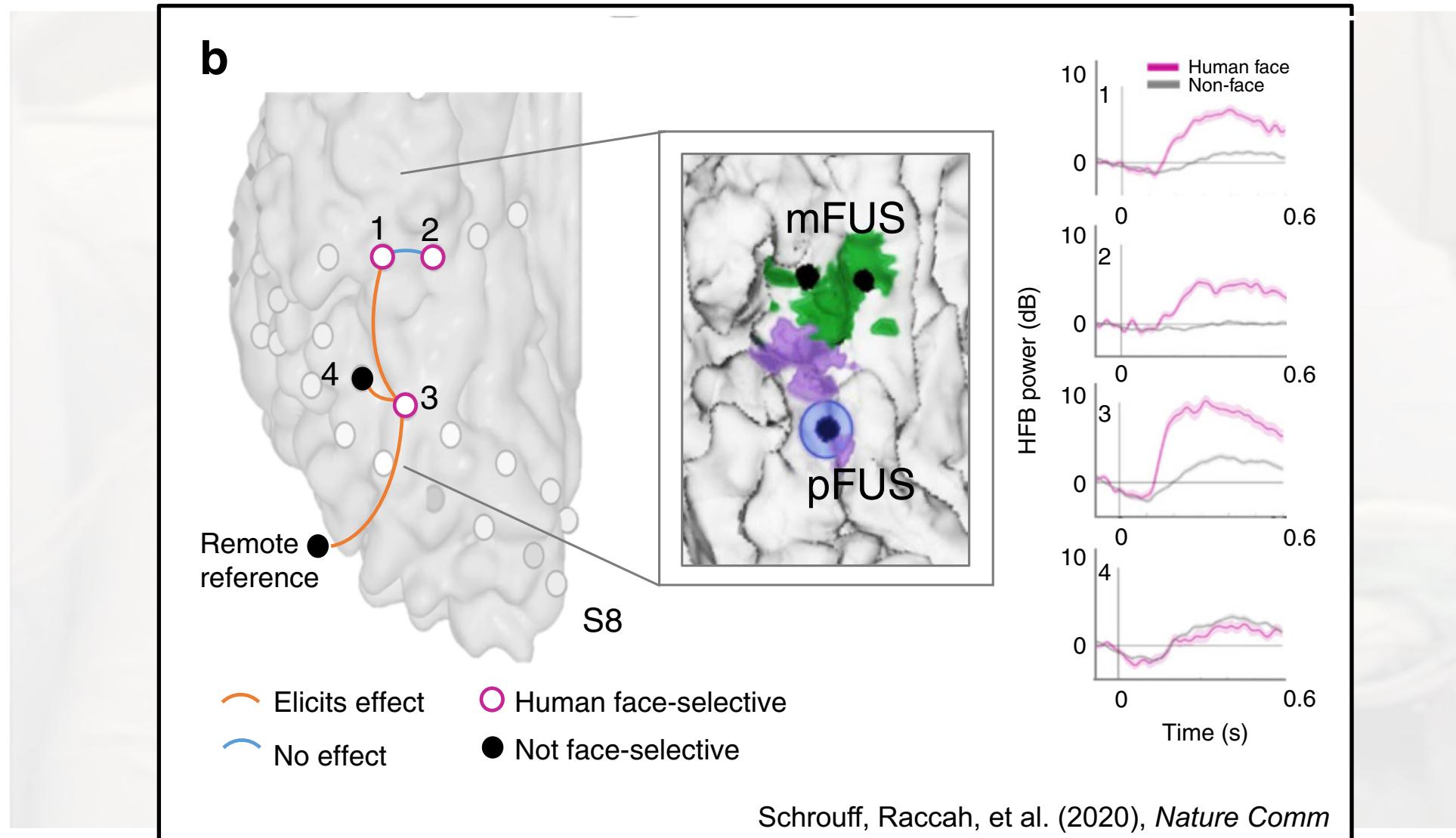
Silvanto et al. (2005)  
Lamme (2014)  
Billeke et al. (2017)  
Block (2019)

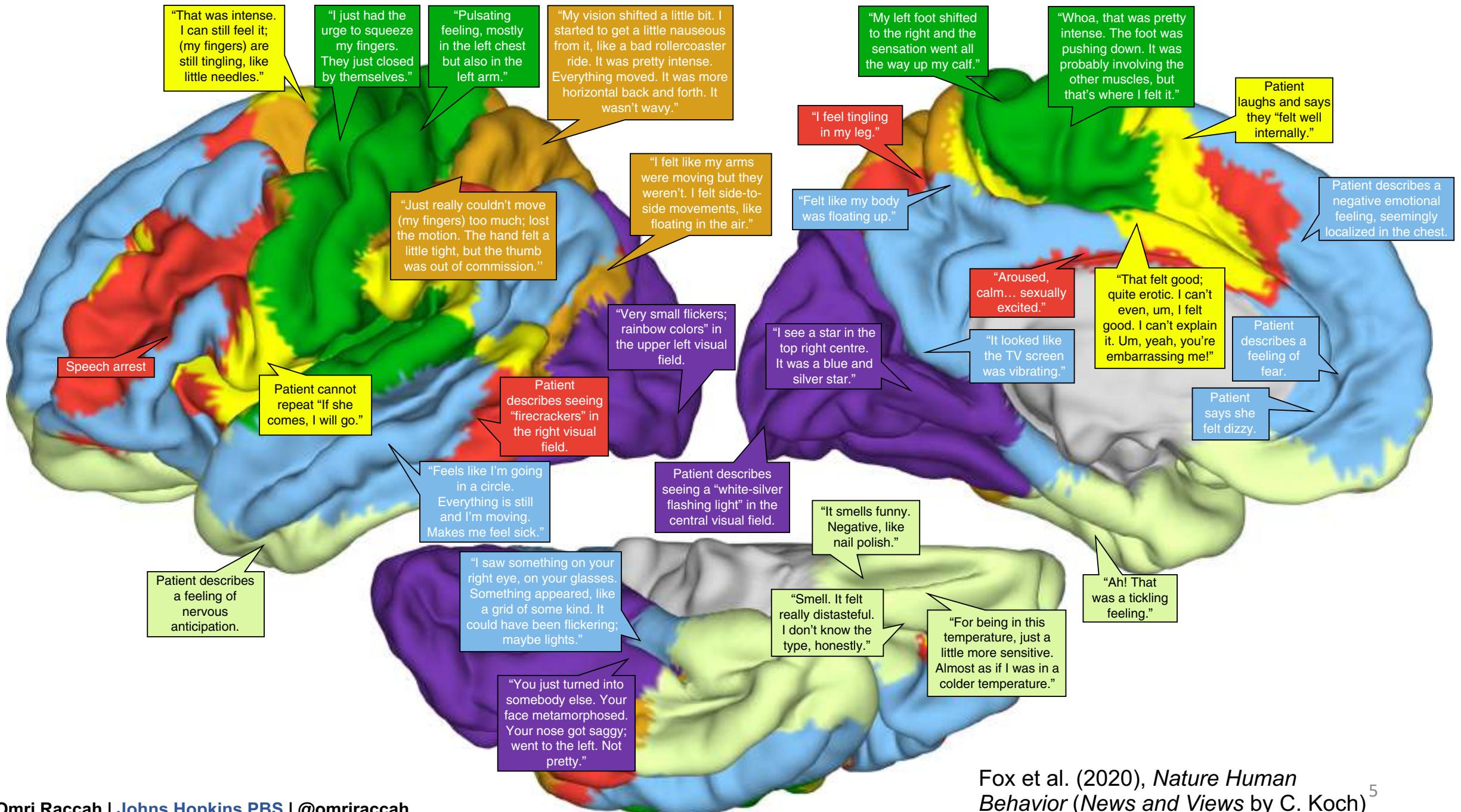


# Intracranial electrical stimulation (iES)



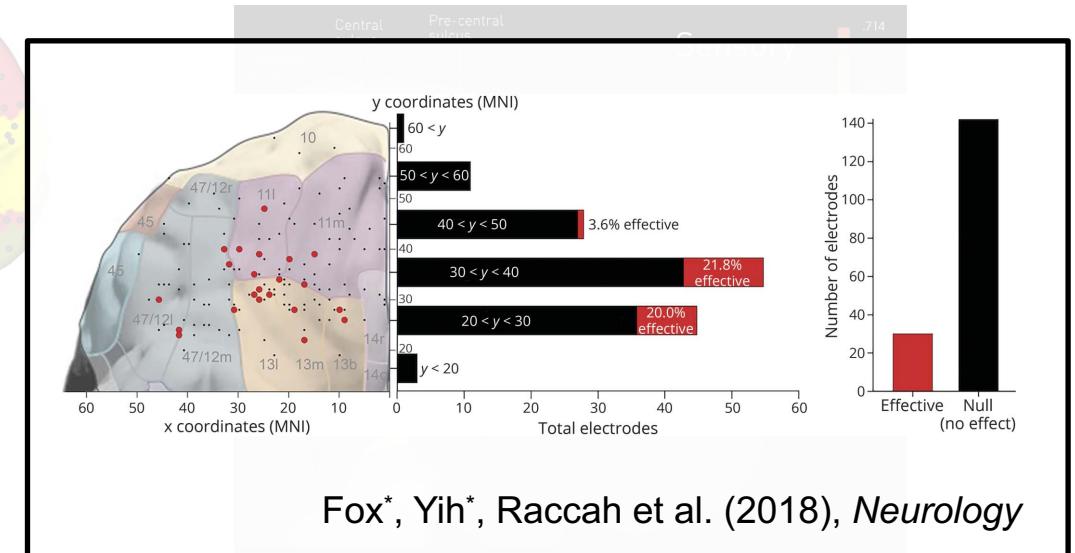
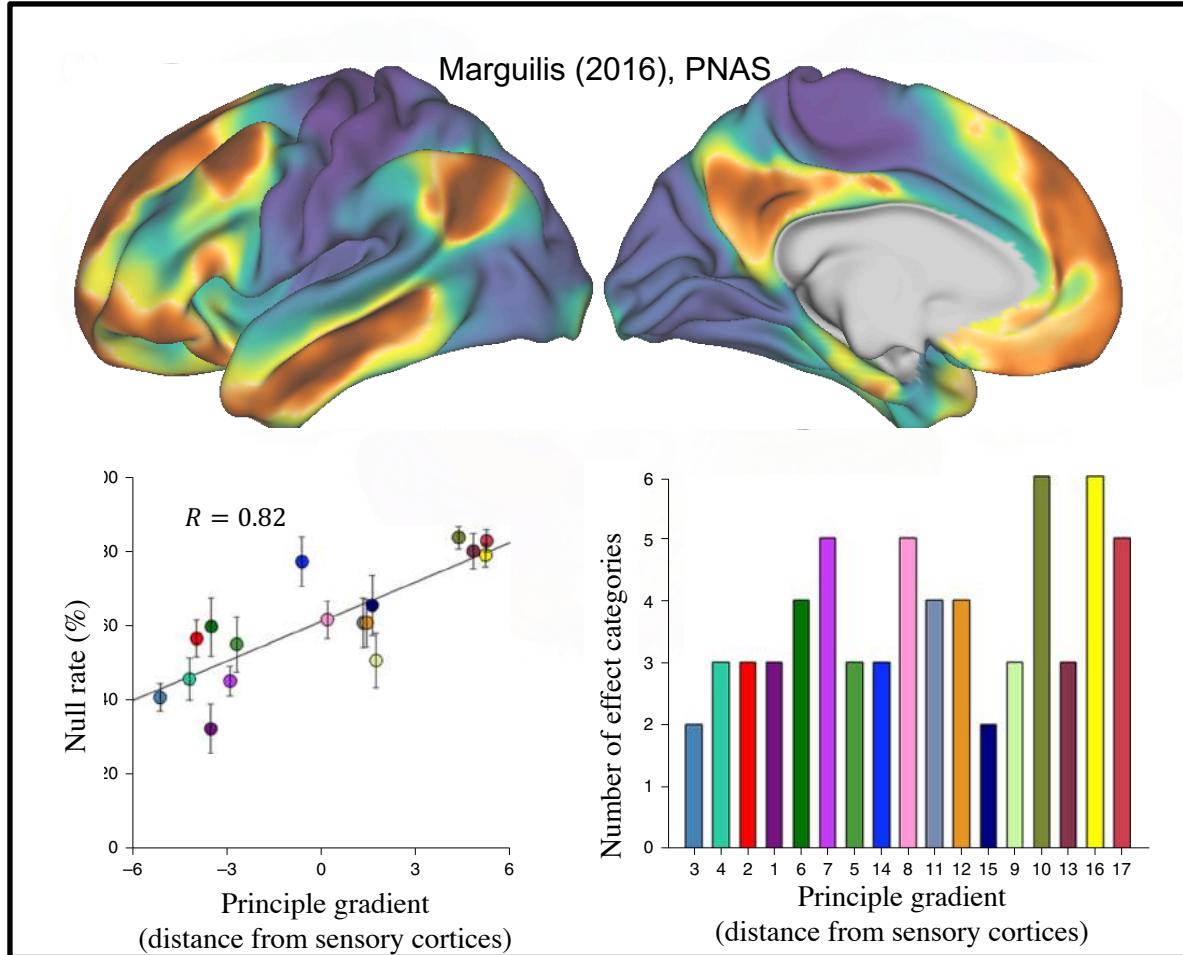
# Intracranial electrical stimulation (iES)



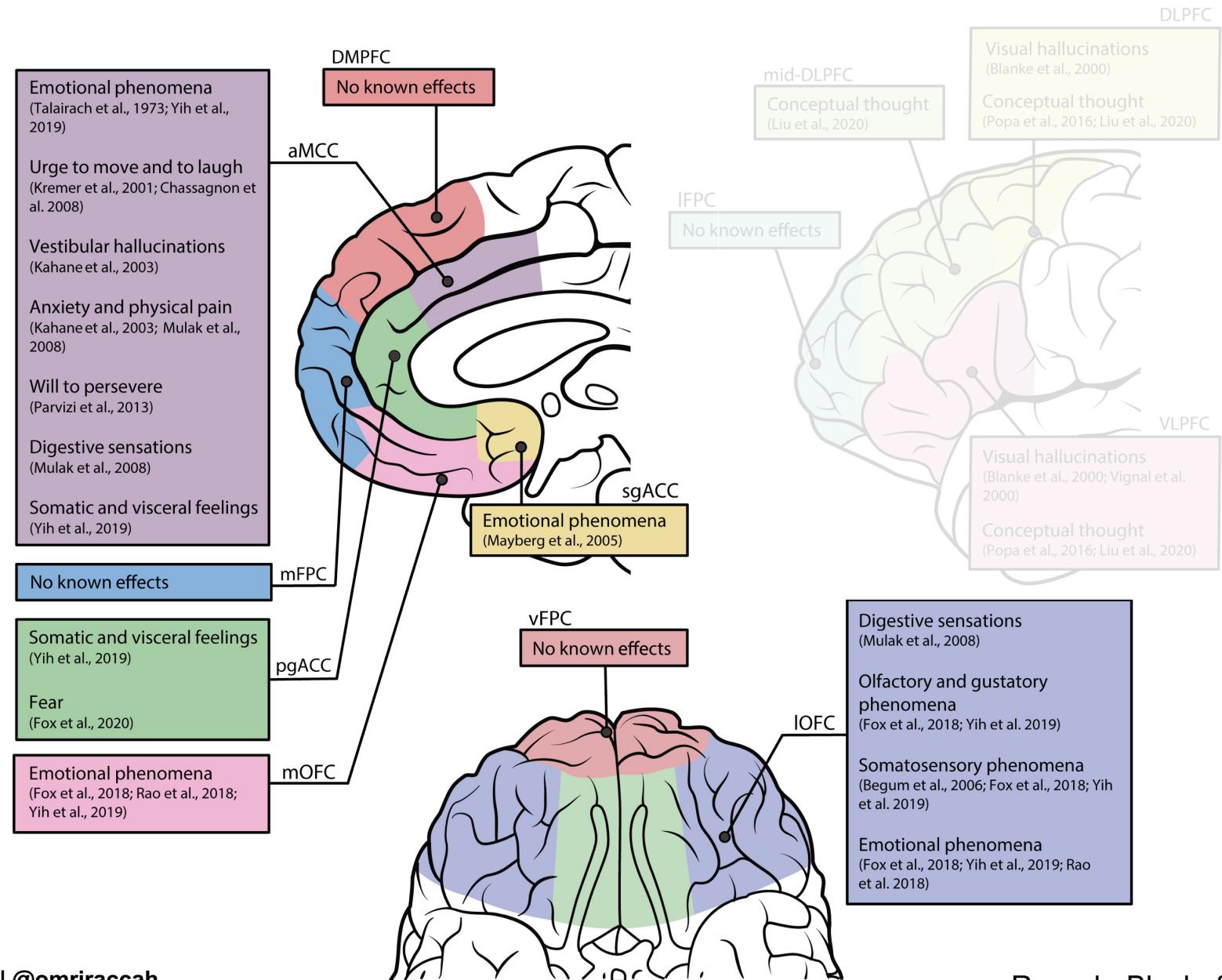


Fox et al. (2020), *Nature Human Behavior* (News and Views by C. Koch)<sup>5</sup>

# Elicitation rates across the cerebral cortex



# iES to only certain PFC regions reliably alters experience



# Conclusions and arguments

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- 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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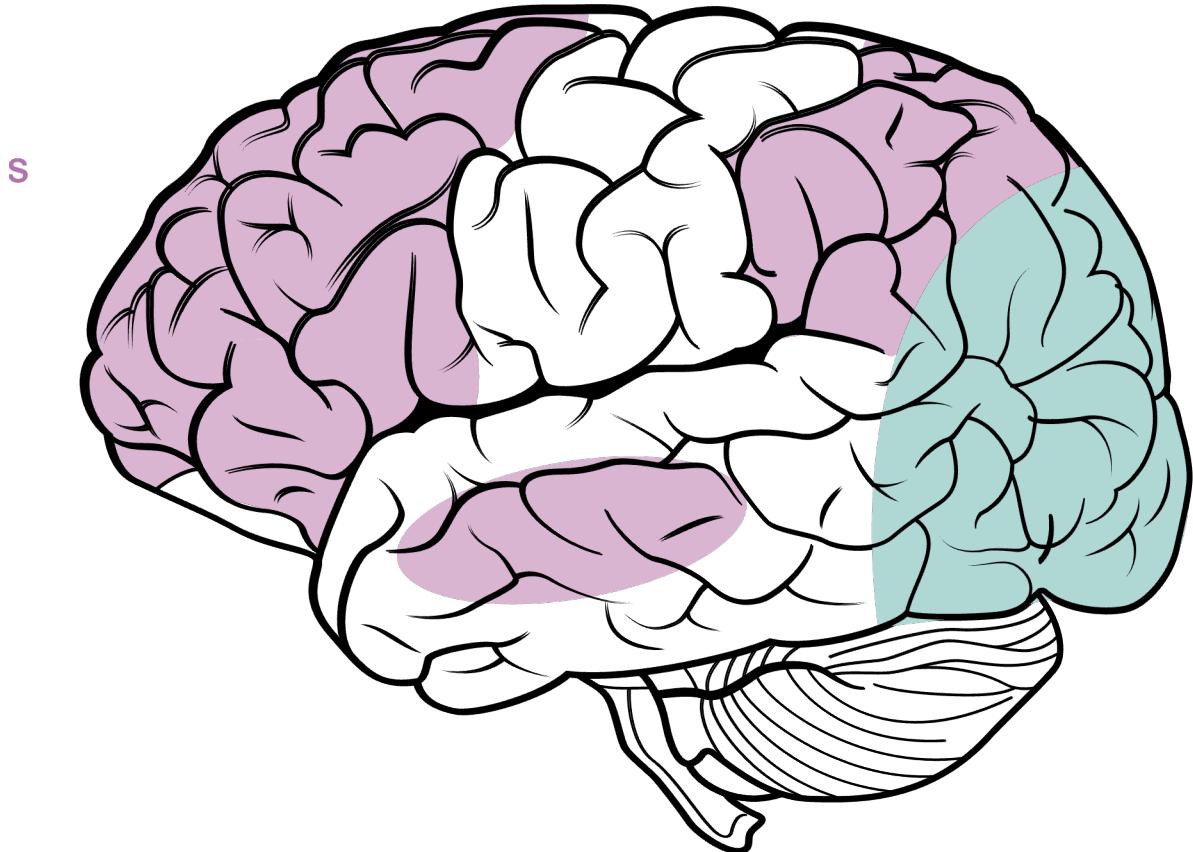
**Funding:** NSF Graduate Research Fellowship



## Commentary by Naccache et al. (2021)

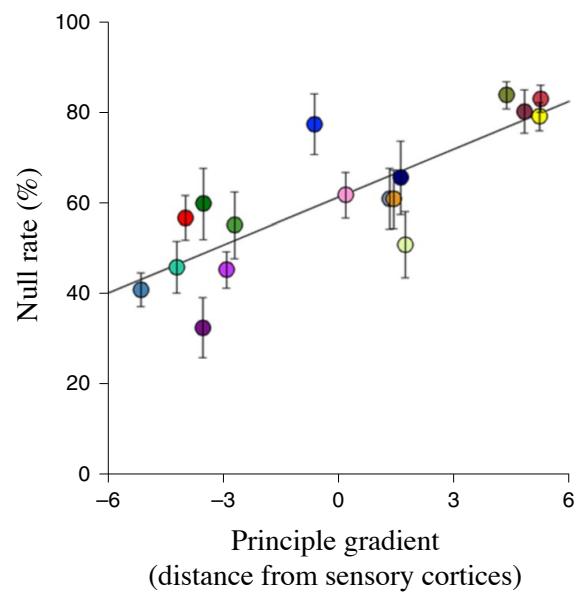
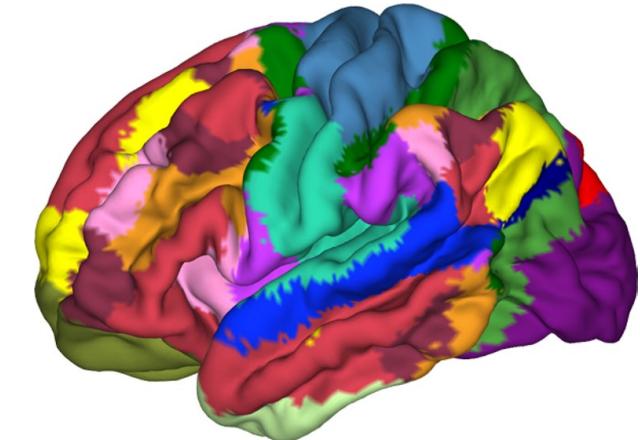
- The complex and distributed functional organization of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) – relative to sensory cortices – precludes its functional modulation by local intracranial electrical stimulation (iES).

# *Three empirical suggestions for moving the debate forward*



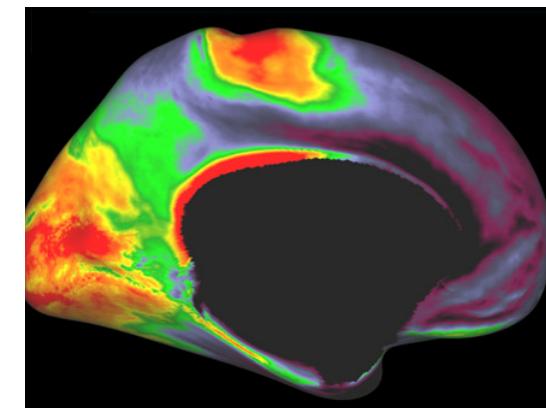
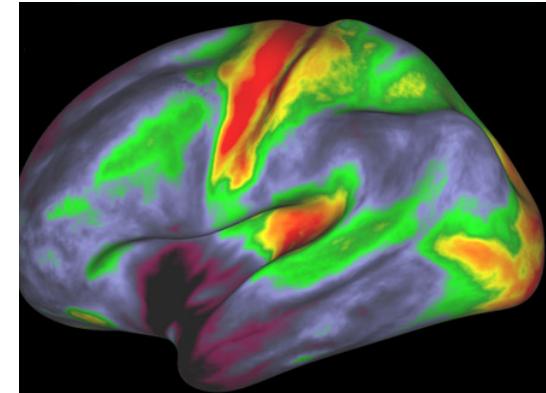
# 1. Clarifying null findings: variance explained across the cerebral cortex

Yeo 17-network atlas



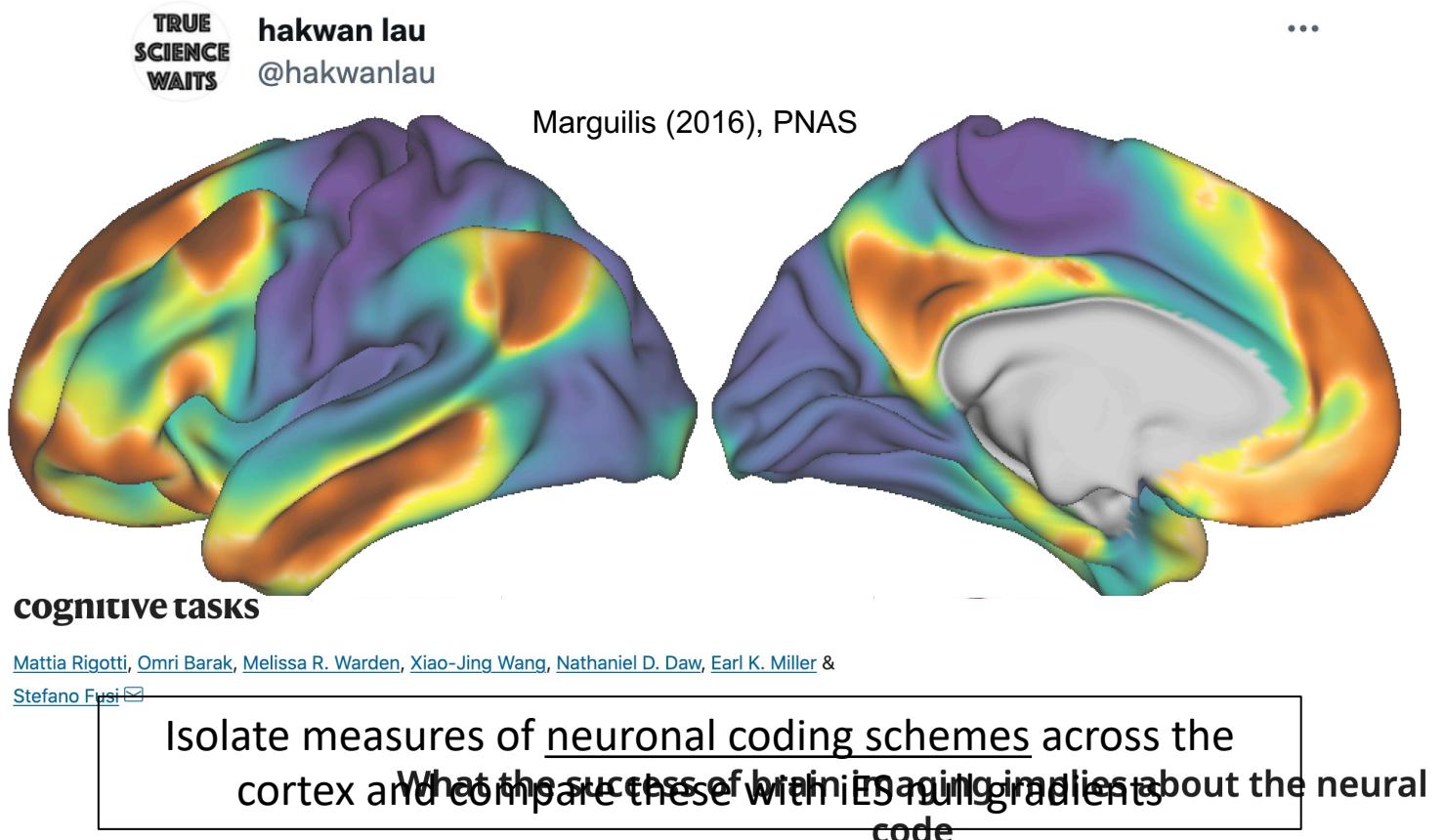
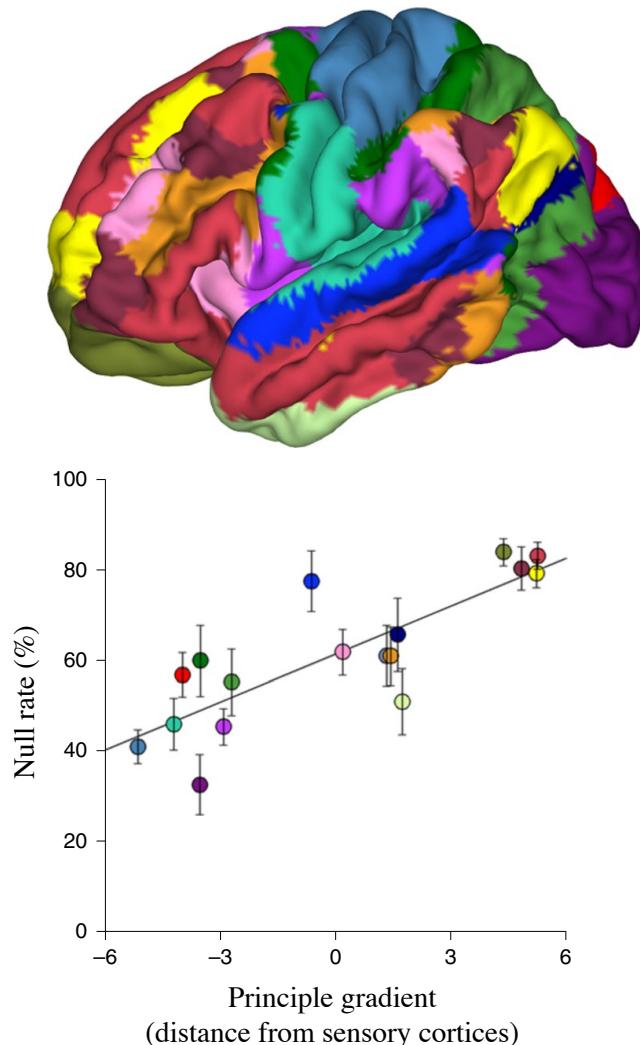
Elicitation rates cannot be explained by variations in either **tissue excitability or white matter density** (Fox et al., 2020)

$P = 0.784$



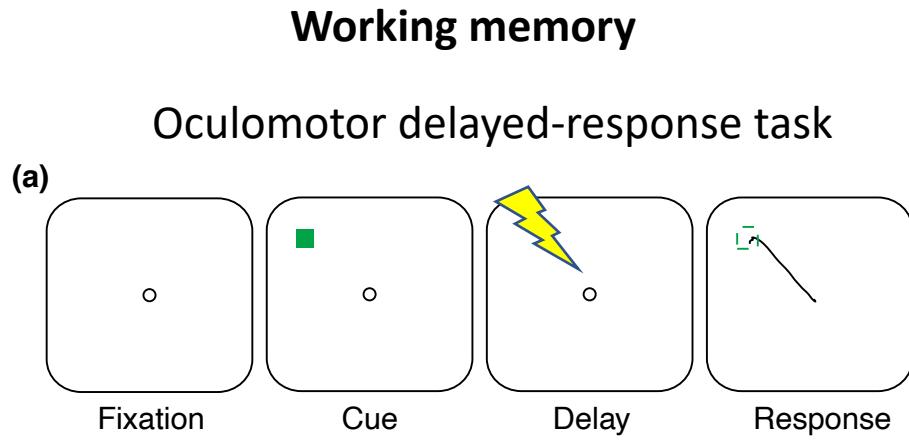
HCP; Glasser & Van Essen (2011)

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



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

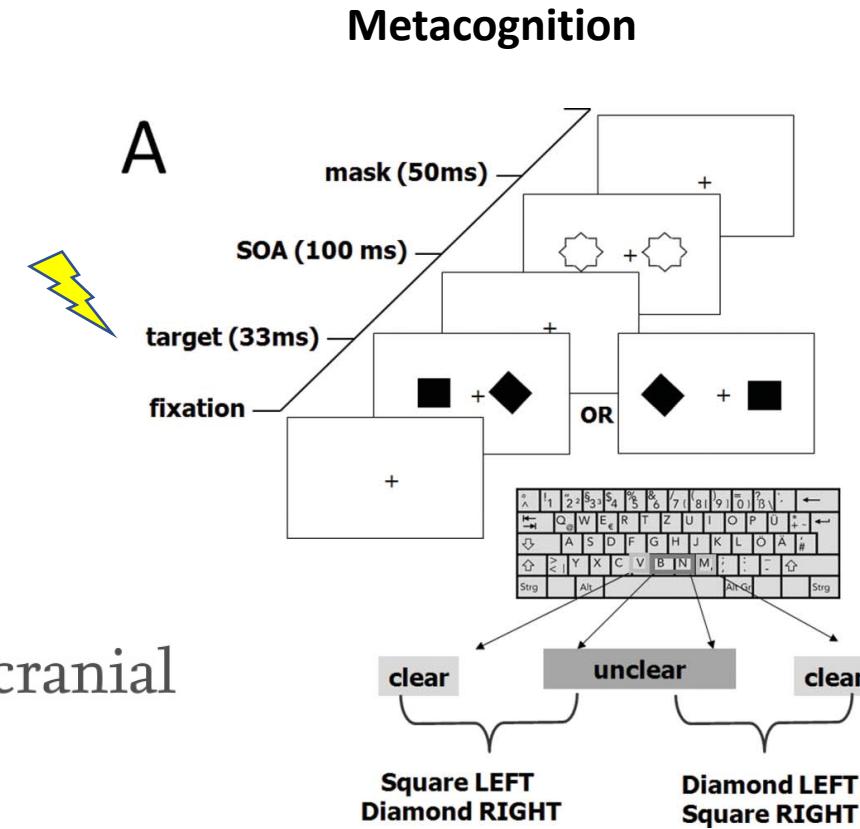
## 2. Examining iES efficacy in PFC : closed-loop iES in controlled experiments



Curtis & D'Esposito (2003)

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

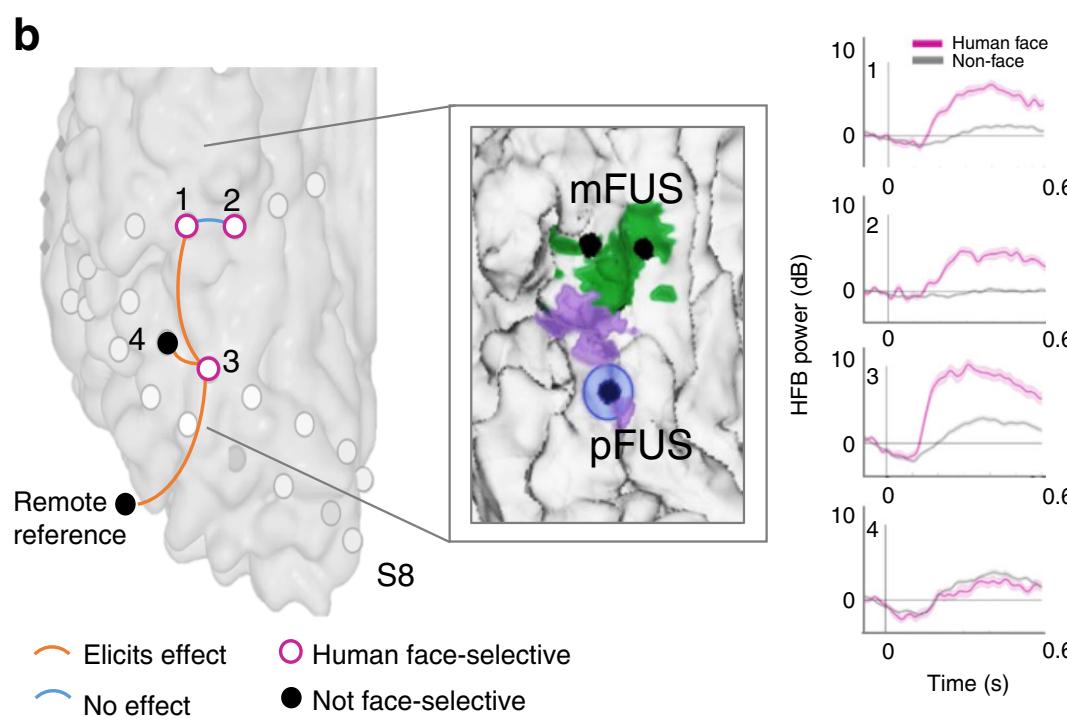
Rina Zelmann <sup>a</sup> , Angelique C. Paulk <sup>a</sup>, Ishita Basu <sup>b, c, k</sup>, Anish Sarma <sup>d</sup>, Ali Yousefi <sup>b, e</sup>, Britni Crocker <sup>a, f</sup>, Emad Eskandar <sup>c, g</sup>, Ziv Williams <sup>c</sup>, G. Rees Cosgrove <sup>h</sup>, Daniel S. Weisholtz <sup>i</sup>,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



Rounis, Maniscalco et al. 2010

Del Cul, Dehaene et al. 2009  
Fleming et al., 2014

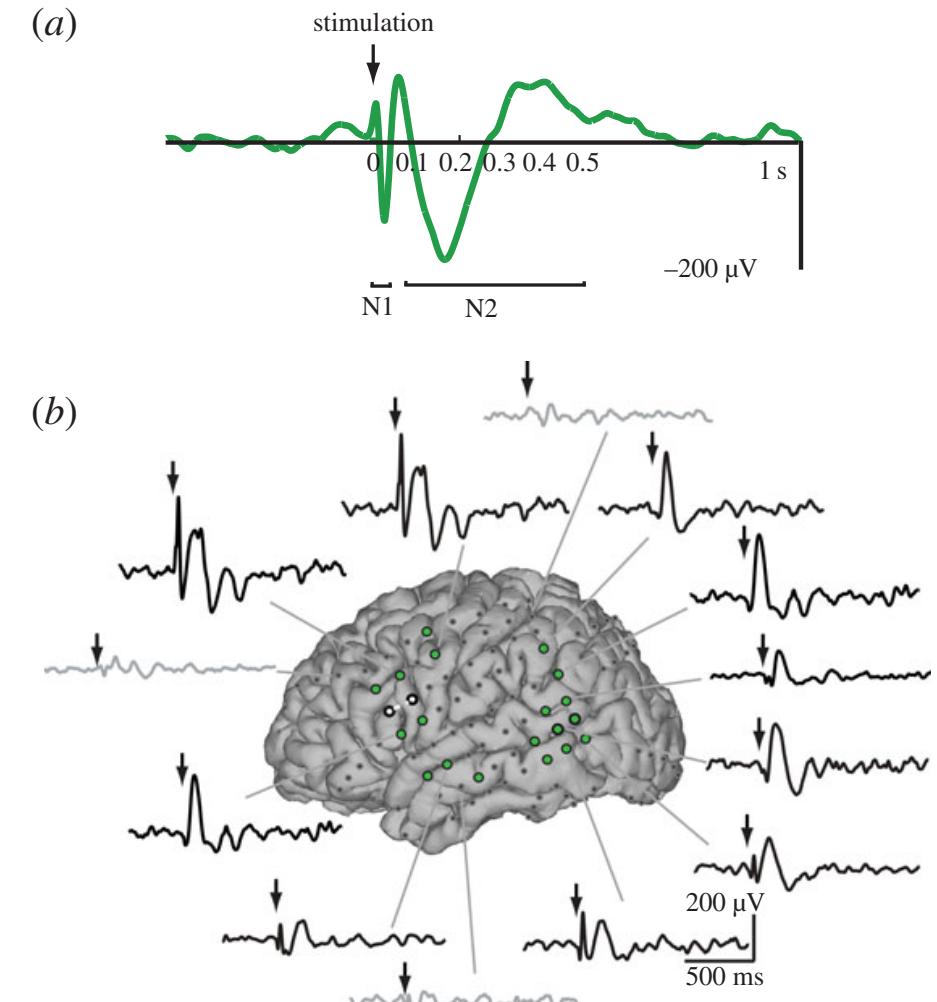
### 3. Clarifying findings outside the PFC: Whole-brain sampling methods



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

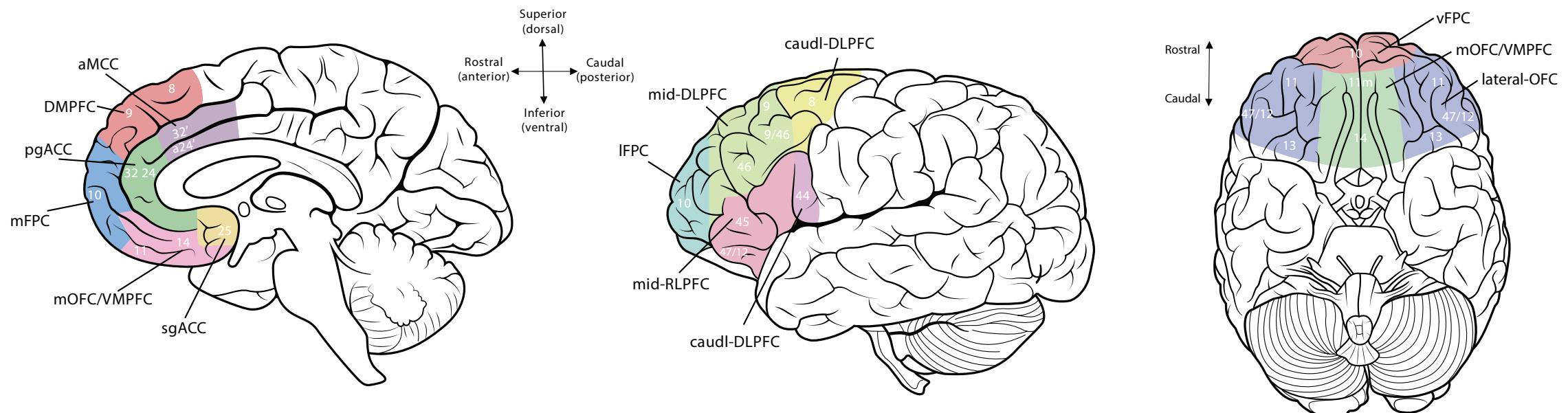
Does the spread of activity from sites that induce face distortion differ significantly in global AND local connectivity?

#### 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.)
<b>Somatomotor</b>	291	159 (54.6%)	132 (45.4%)	4.72 (1.80)	6.67 (2.15)
<b>Visual</b>	182	94 (51.7%)	88 (48.3%)	4.16 (2.16)	6.72 (1.45)
<b>Dorsal attention</b>	71	28 (39.4%)	43 (60.6%)	5.50 (2.38)	7.95 (2.24)
<b>Salience</b>	210	104 (49.5%)	106 (50.5%)	4.97 (1.76)	6.32 (1.92)
<b>Frontoparietal</b>	169	54 (32.0%)	115 (68.0%)	4.41 (1.89)	6.62 (1.99)
<b>Limbic</b>	195	47 (24.1%)	148 (75.9%)	4.41 (1.40)	5.82 (2.11)
<b>Default</b>	419	87 (20.8%)	332 (79.2%)	4.88 (2.09)	6.61 (2.02)
<b>Totals and means</b>	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)
<b>Totals and means</b>	1,537	573 (37.3%)	964 (62.7%)	4.68 (1.94)	6.54 (2.04)