

Principles of Cognition: The Hippocampus in Memory & Navigation

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Conditioning (Pavlov)



Habituation (Kandel)



Genetics (Dudai/Quinn)



Emotional Memory

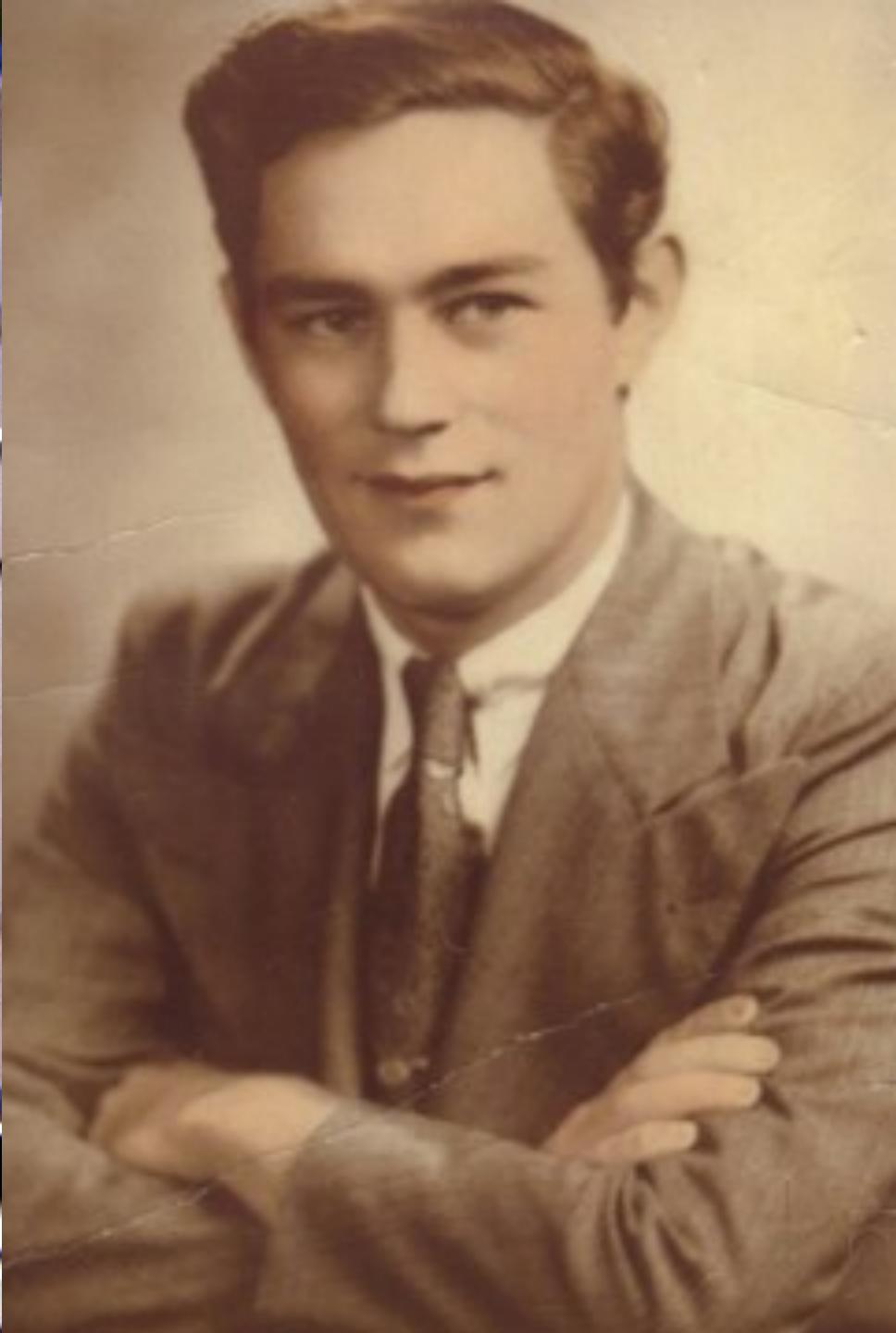


Autobiographical (Conway)



Eye-witness Testimony (Loftus)





Hippocampal role in long-term memory and navigation



MEMORY

Object, Context Memory vs
Episodic Memory

Recognition vs Recall

Implicit vs Explicit

Jennifer Aniston Cells,
Amnesia

Standard Consolidation
Theory vs
Multiple Trace Theory

NAVIGATION

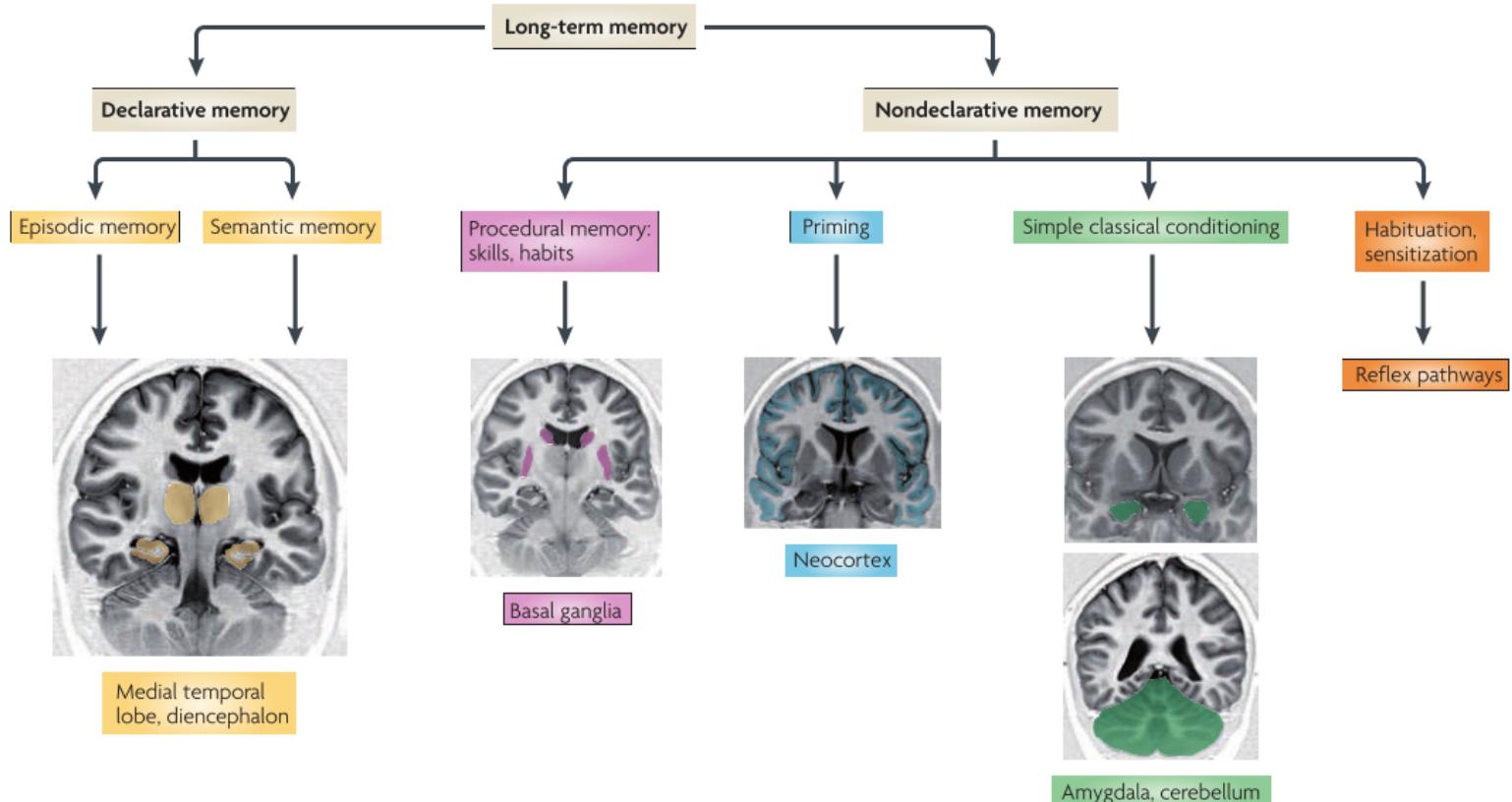
Mazes and Free exploration
vs Route and Map Learning

Actual Movement vs Static or
Imagined Navigation

Place, Grid, Boundary Cells

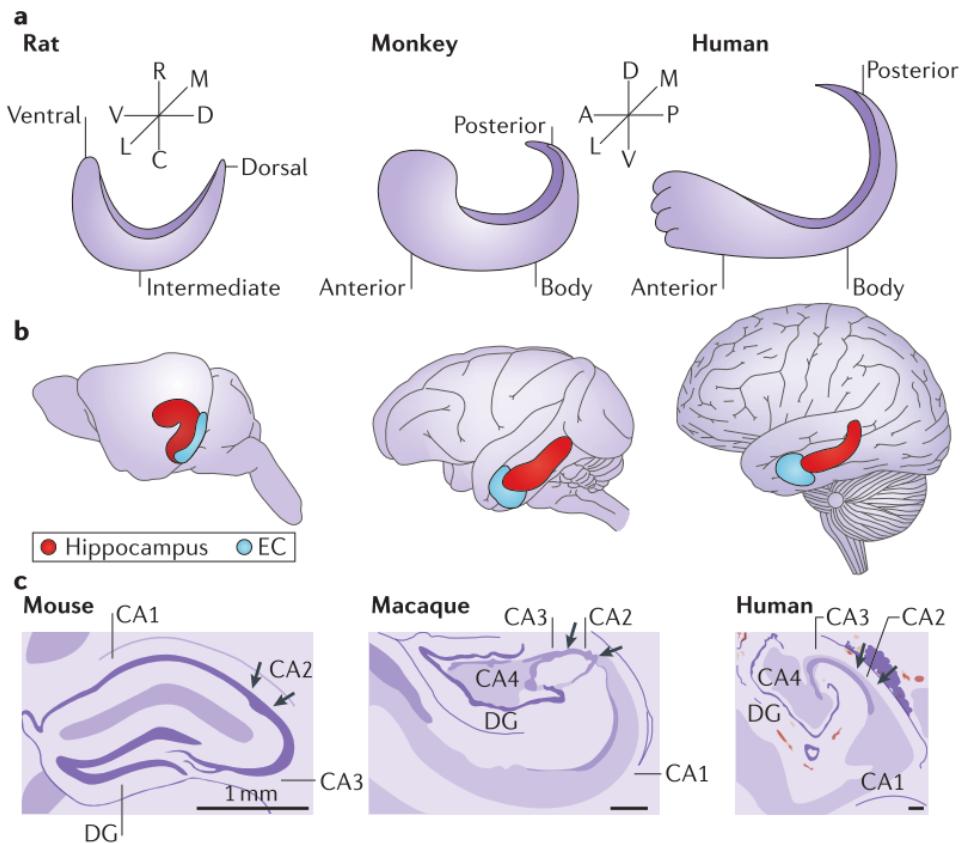
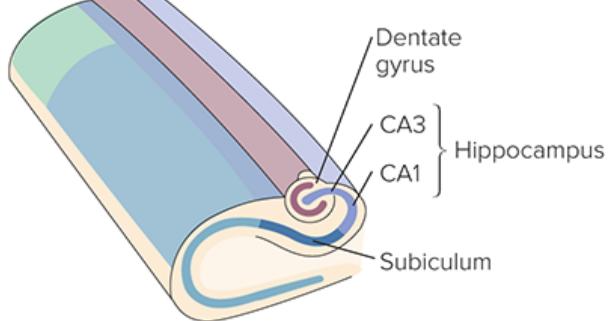
Euclidian Space/Cognitive
Map vs Topological Map

- Explicit vs Implicit
- Semantic vs Episodic
- Recall/Recollection vs Recognition/Familiarity



Anatomy: Same but Different

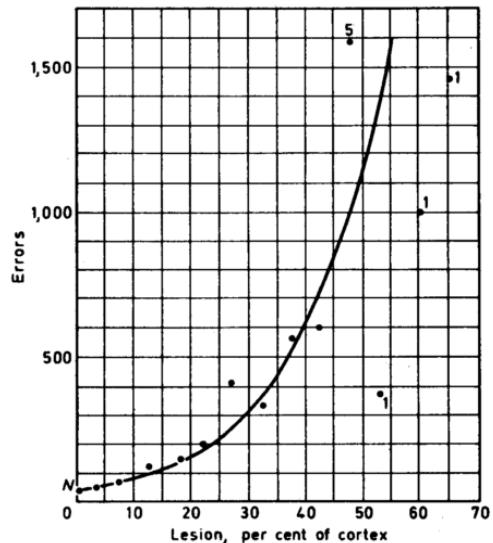
- Evolutionarily rodents and humans closer than bats to either (Jacobs 2003)
- yet place-cells, grid cells and direction coding replicated across species (monkey: Buffalo lab; bat: Ulmanovsky lab; bird: Bingman)
- Homology CA1 high, but CA4 only in primates
- Linguistic input into left HC in humans (Knecht, 2004) - no rodent analogy to date (though see Aronov 2017)
- Vision: primates/bats good, rodents bad



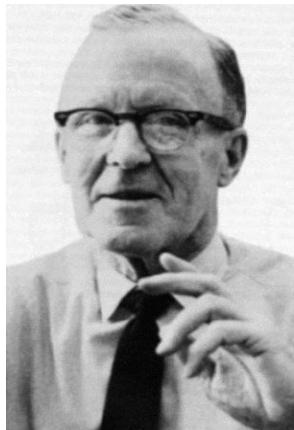
The Engram: Mass Action & Hebbian Synapses



Karl Lashley



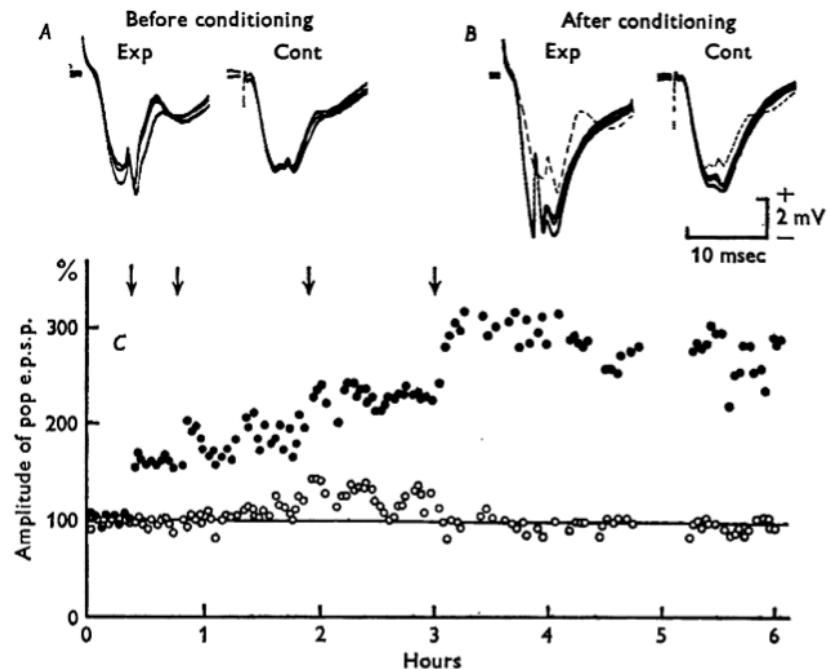
- Hebb's Rule: "Cells that fire together wire together" (1949)
- Synaptic plasticity through modification of connections based on simultaneous activity
- Long-term potentiation (discovered by Bliss & Lomo 1973)



Donald Hebb

SUMMARY

This series of experiments has yielded a good bit of information about what and where the memory trace is not. It has discovered nothing directly of the real nature of the engram. I sometimes feel, in reviewing the evidence on the localization of the memory trace, that the necessary conclusion is that learning just is not possible. It is difficult to conceive of a mechanism which can



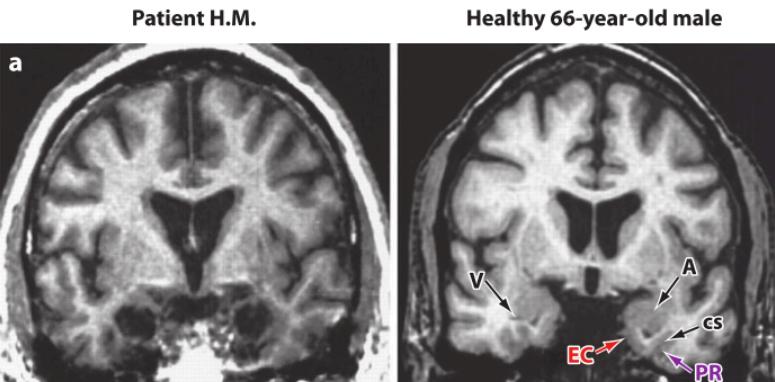
H.M., Episodic Memory & The Hippocampus



Wilder Penfield



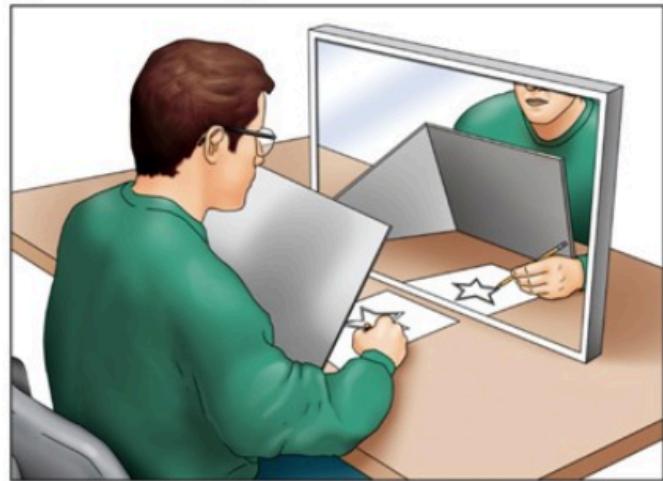
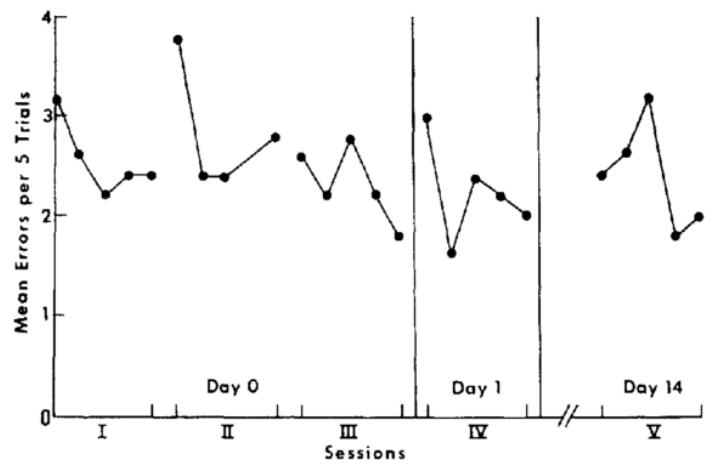
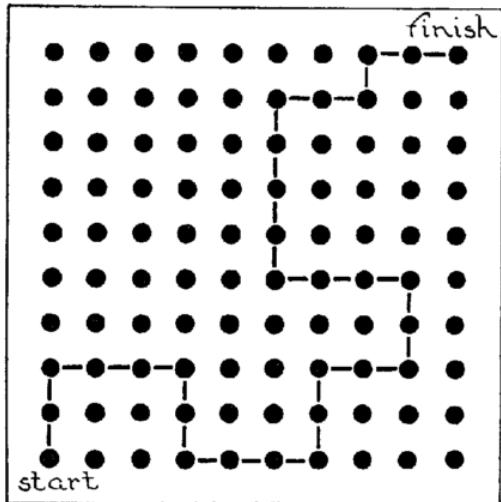
Brenda Milner



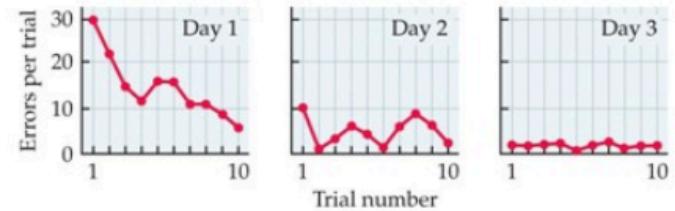
CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Cases	Age at Time of Follow-up (yr.)	Sex	Diagnosis	Operation	Bi- or Uni-lateral	Approximate Extent of Removal along Medial Temporal Lobes (cm.)	Time between Operation and Testing (mth.)	Wechsler Scale	
								Intelli-gence Quotient	Memory Quotient
Group I: Severe Memory Defect									
Case 1, H. M.	29	M	Epilepsy	Medial temporal	B	8	20	112	67
Case 2, D. C.	47	M	Paranoid schizophrenia	Medial temporal and orbital undercutting	B	5.5	21	122	70
Case 3, M. B.	55	F	Manic-depressive psychosis	Medial temporal	B	8	28	78	60
Group II: Moderate Memory Defect									
Case 4, A. Z.	35	F	Paranoid schizophrenia	Medial temporal	B	5	40	96	84
Case 5, M. R.	40	F	Paranoid schizophrenia	Medial temporal and orbital undercutting	B	5	39	123	81
Case 6, A. R.	38	F	Hebephrenic schizophrenia	Medial temporal and orbital undercutting	B	4.5	47	Incomplete	
Case 7, C. G.	44	F	Schizophrenia	Medial temporal undercutting	B	5.5	41	Incomplete	
Case 8, A. L.	31	M	Schizophrenia	Medial temporal	B	6	38	Incomplete	
Group III: No Memory Defect									
Case 9, I. S.	54	F	Paranoid schizophrenia	Uncectomy	B	4	53	122	125
Case 10, E. G.	55	F	Incisural herniation	Inferior temporal lobectomy	U-Rt.	9	16	93	90

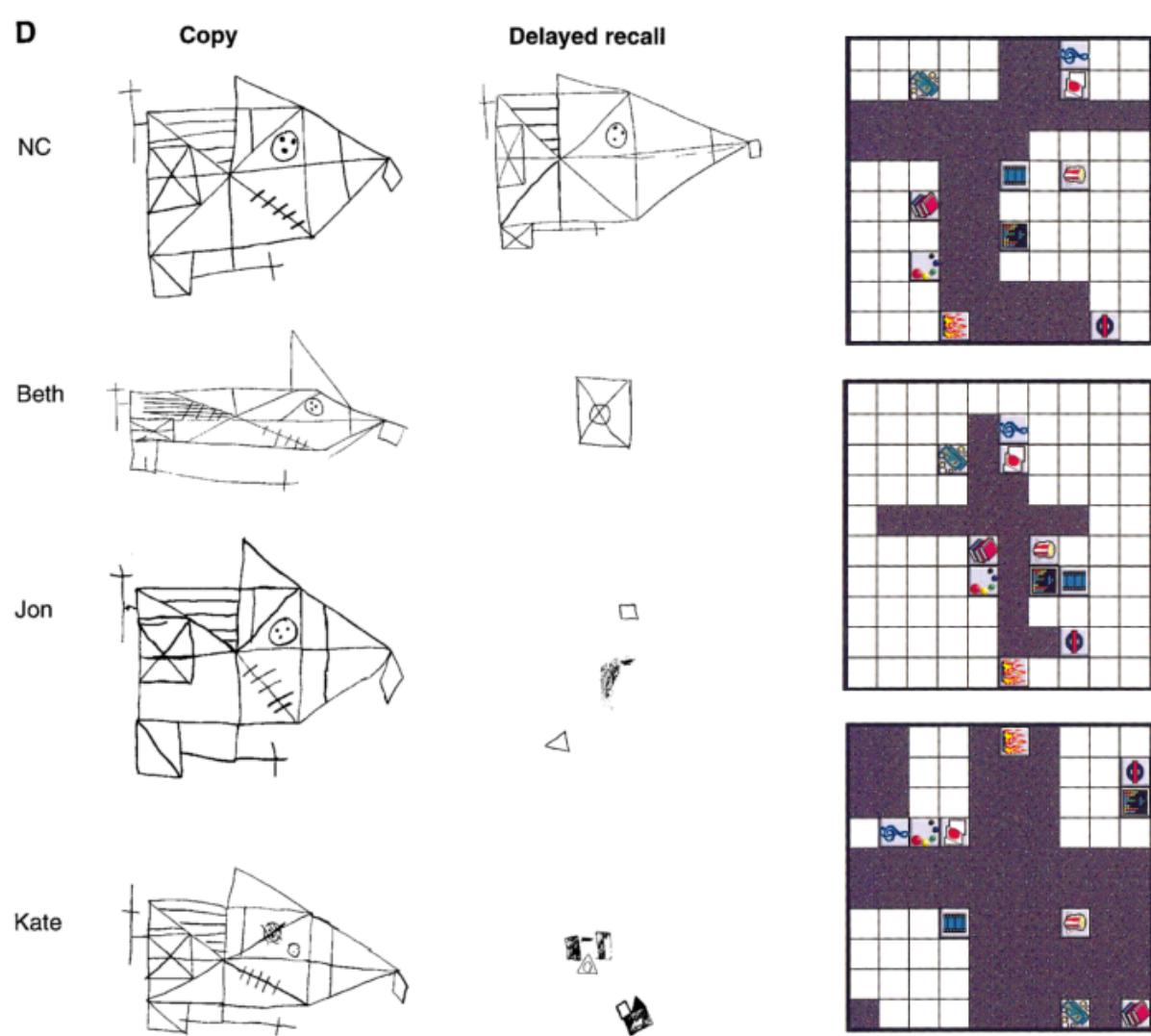
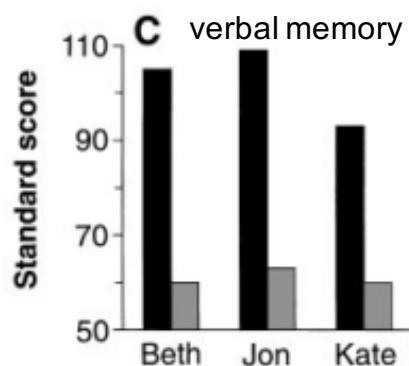
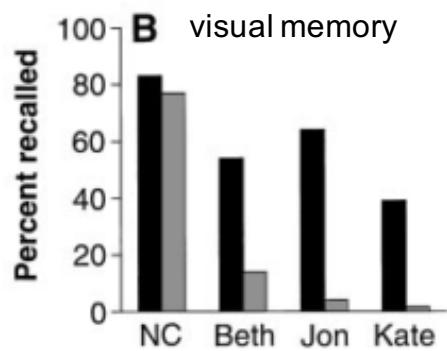
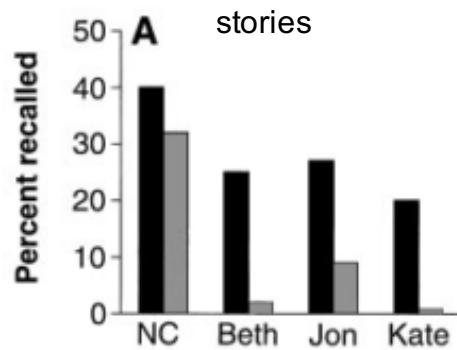
Explicit vs Implicit Memory



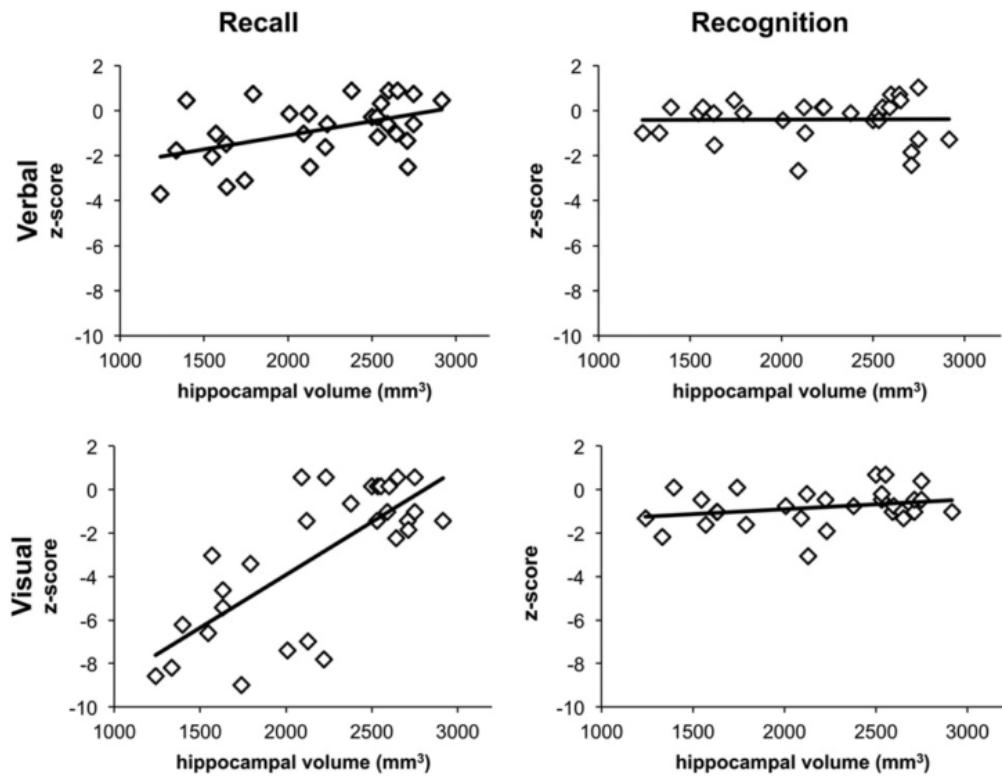
(B) Performance of H.M. on mirror-tracing task



Developmental Amnesia



Developmental Amnesia: Recall vs Recognition

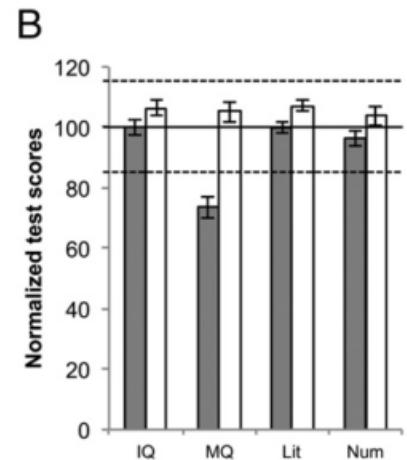


Developmental Amnesia: Semantic vs Episodic Memory

- High IQ, good working memory
- Normal schooling – fact memory intact (despite hippocampal lesion at early age!)
 - Fast mapping? (Sharon et al, 2011, PNAS)
- Impaired at visual and verbal recall
- Impaired topographical and associative memory
- **Tulving: episodic memory**

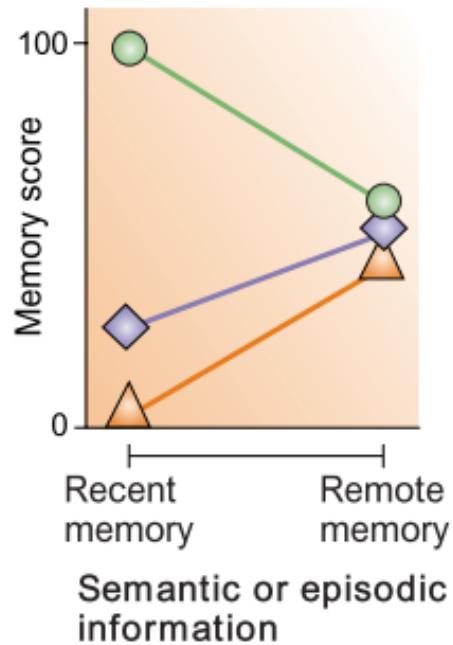
Tulving, E. (2002). Episodic memory: from mind to brain. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 53, 1–25.

- Recollective experience of the past
- Postulated to be hippocampal dependent (always)
- Independent of semantic memory

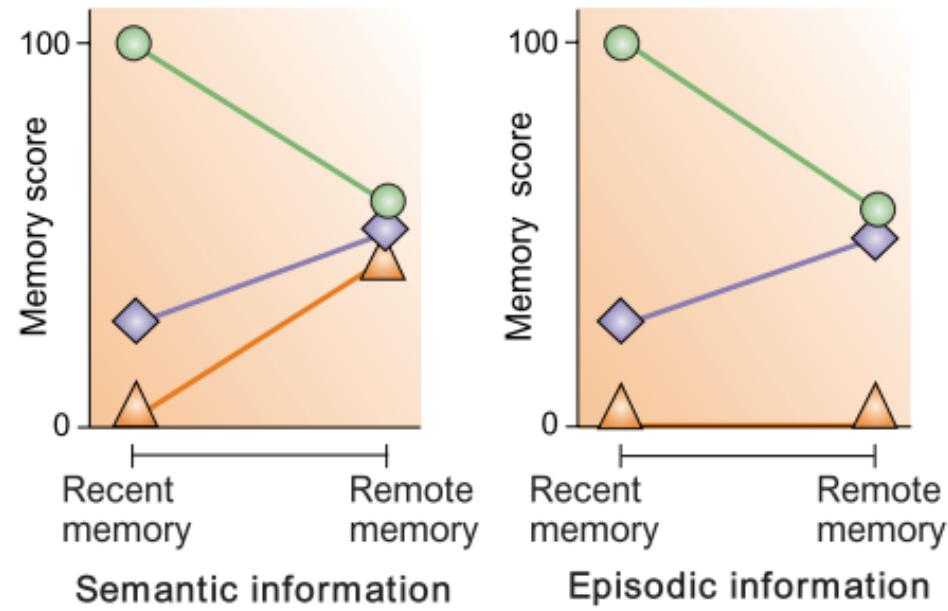


Box 3 | Multiple trace theory

a Standard model



b Multiple trace theory



● Controls (sham) ◆ Partial HPC lesion ▲ Complete HPC lesion

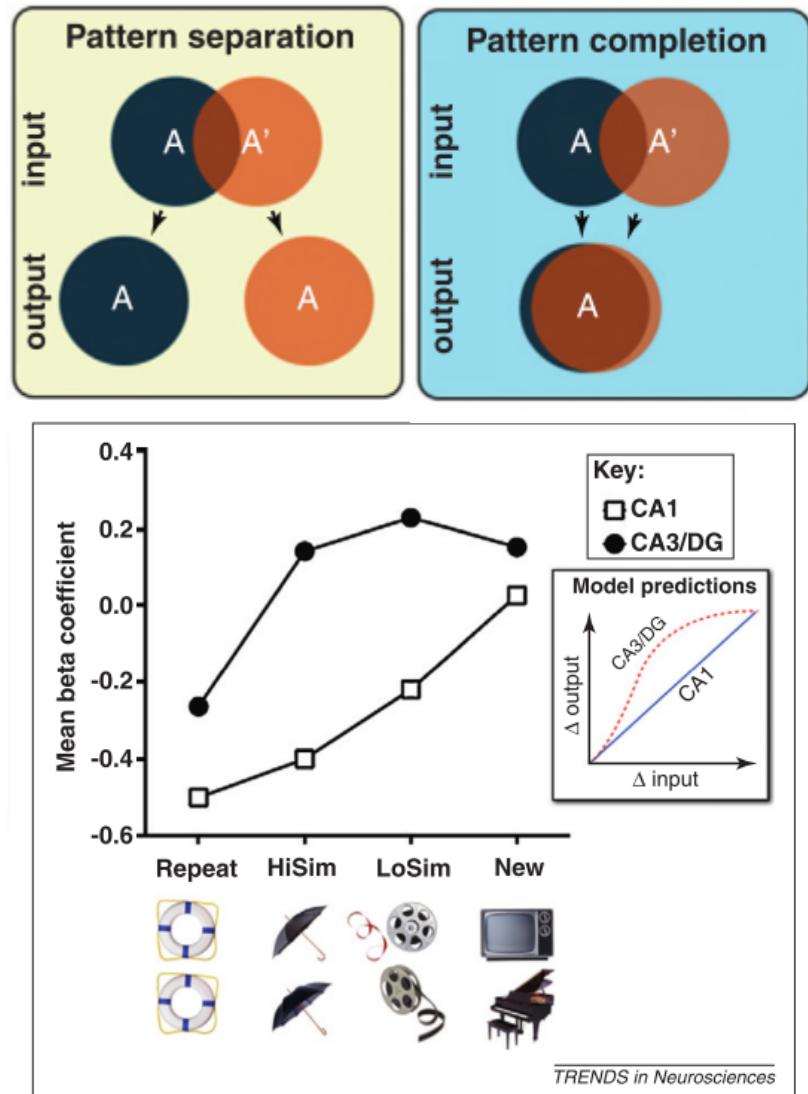
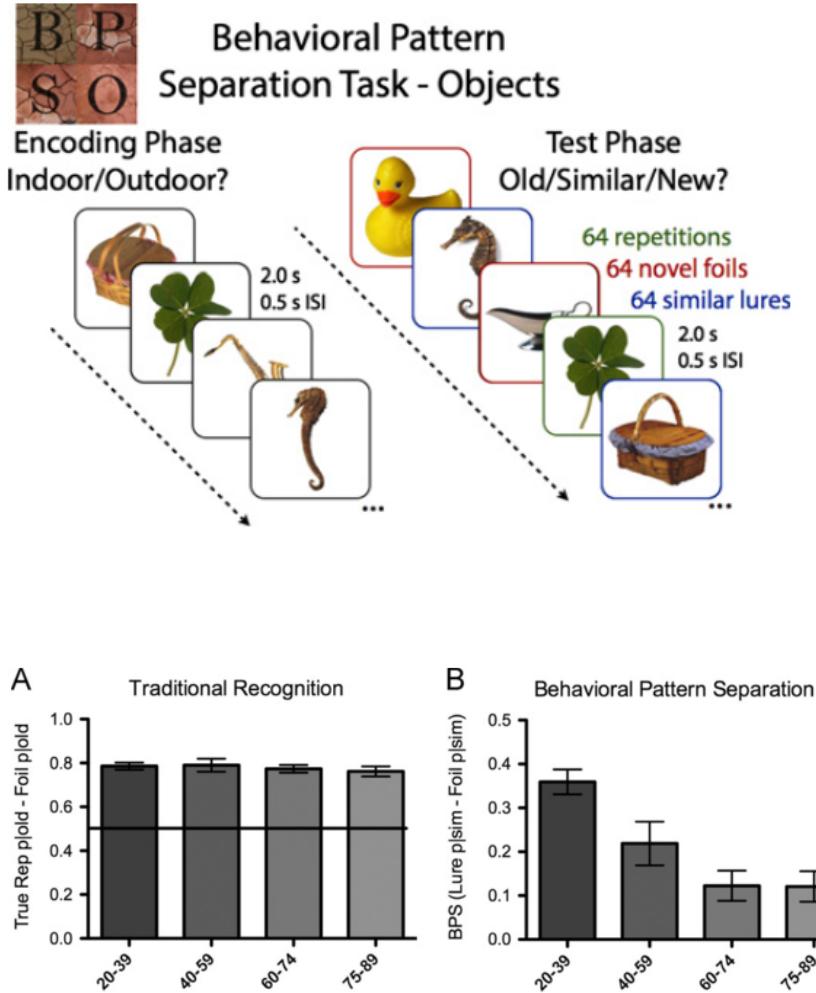
Squire LR (1992) Memory and the Hippocampus : A Synthesis From Findings With Rats , Monkeys , and Humans. *Psychol Rev* 99(2):195–231.

Squire LR, Zola-Morgan S (1998) Episodic Memory , Semantic Memory , and Amnesia. *Hippocampus* 8:205–211.

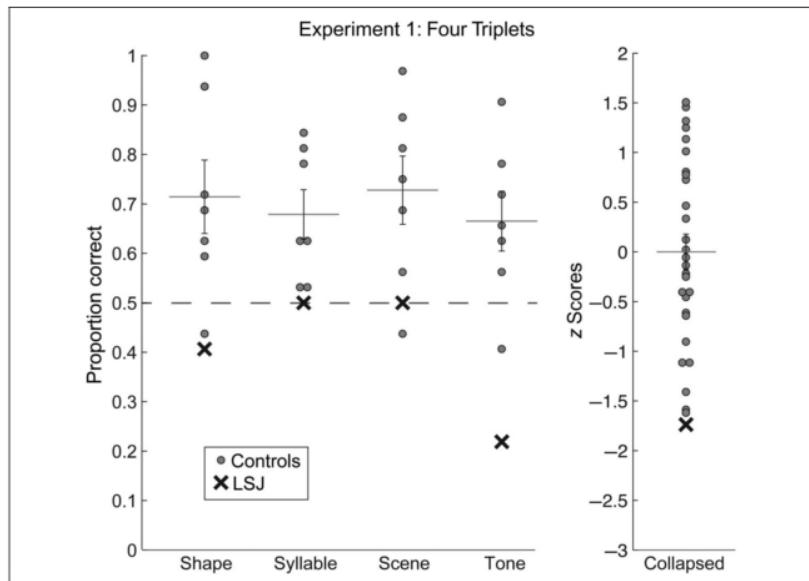
Winocur G, Moscovitch M (2011) Memory Transformation and Systems Consolidation. *J Int Neuropsychol Soc* 17(5):766–780.

Nadel L, Moscovitch M (1997) Memory consolidation and the hippocampal complex. *Curr Opin Neurobiol* 7:217–227.

Recognition Memory – intact but is it?



If hippocampus only needed for explicit memories (episodic and/or semantic) and implicit memory intact, then why are patients impaired at statistical learning?



Familiarity for individual items intact, just not the sequence

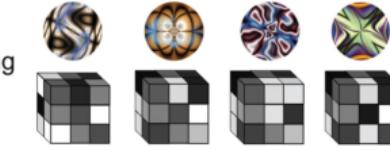
A Strong pairs (transition probability 1)
Weak pairs (transition probability 1/3)



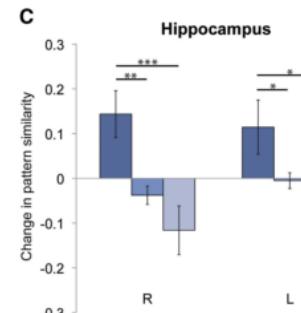
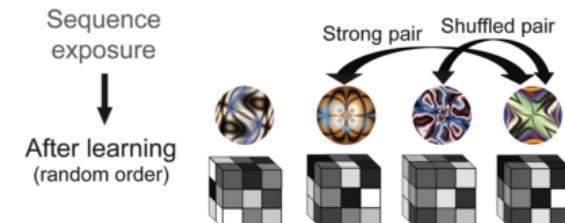
Sequence exposure



B
Before learning (random order)

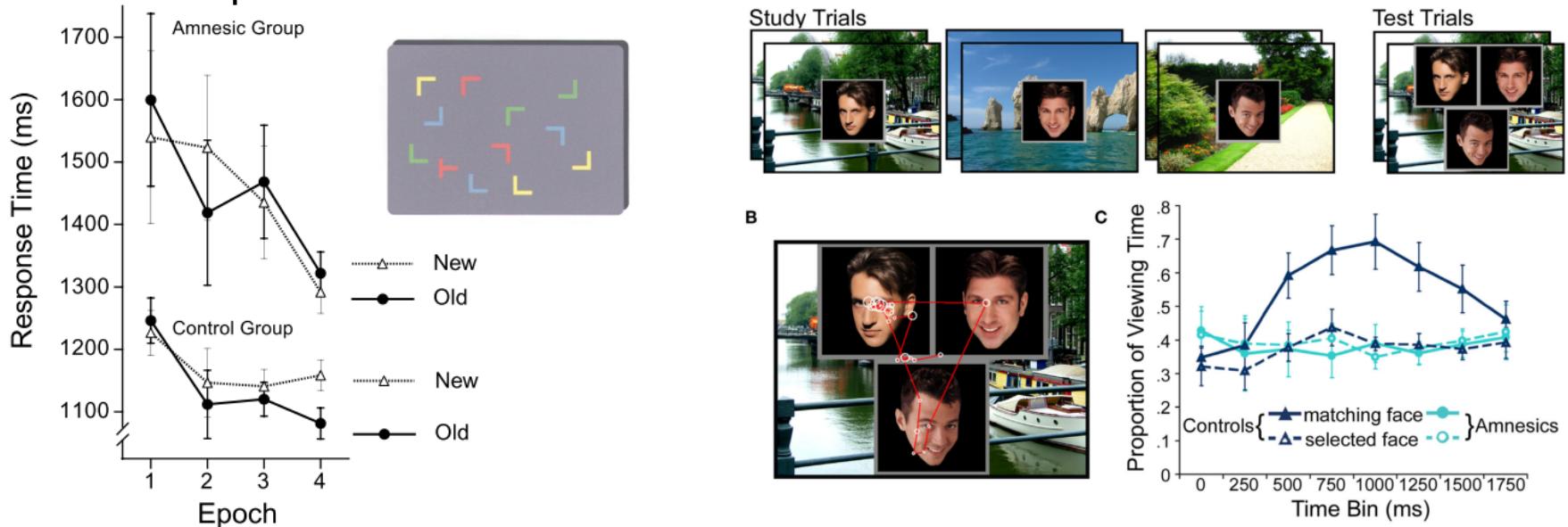


Sequence exposure
After learning (random order)



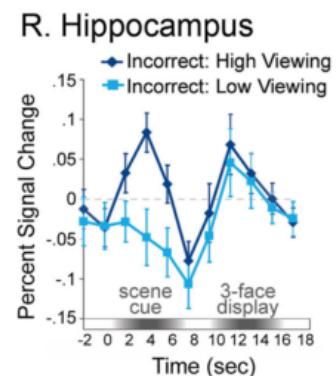
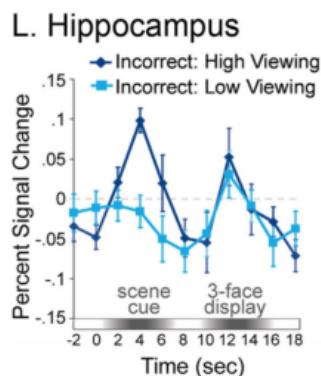
Patterns in the hippocampus more similar for strongly associated pairs

Amnesic patients do not show learning in repeated contexts



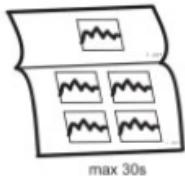
This result illustrates hippocampal recruitment, even when explicit memory has failed.

Incorrect Trials: High Viewing > Low Viewing



“Perception” in the Hippocampus

Perception (concurrent match to sample)



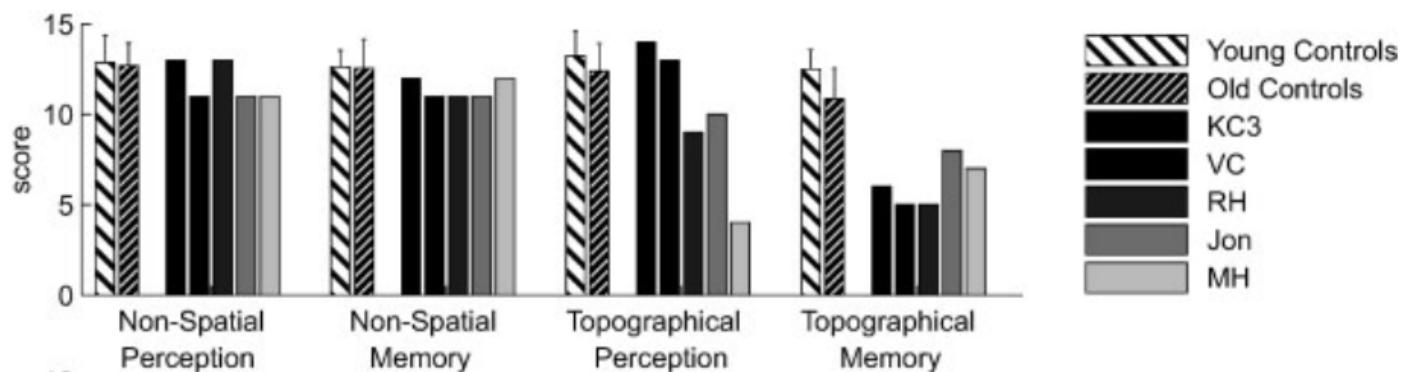
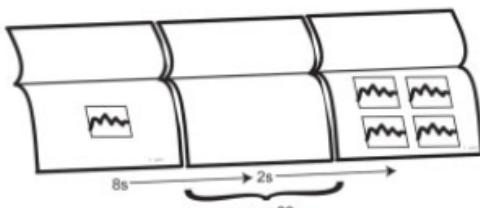
Nonspatial Matching Task



Topographical Matching Task



Memory (delayed match to sample)



- **Explicit vs Implicit** – depends how you test it
- **Semantic vs Episodic** – can't reliably test in animals by definition
- **Recall/Recollection vs Recognition/Familiarity** – depends on stimuli

HIPPOCAMPUS AS A *RELATIONAL* PROCESSOR

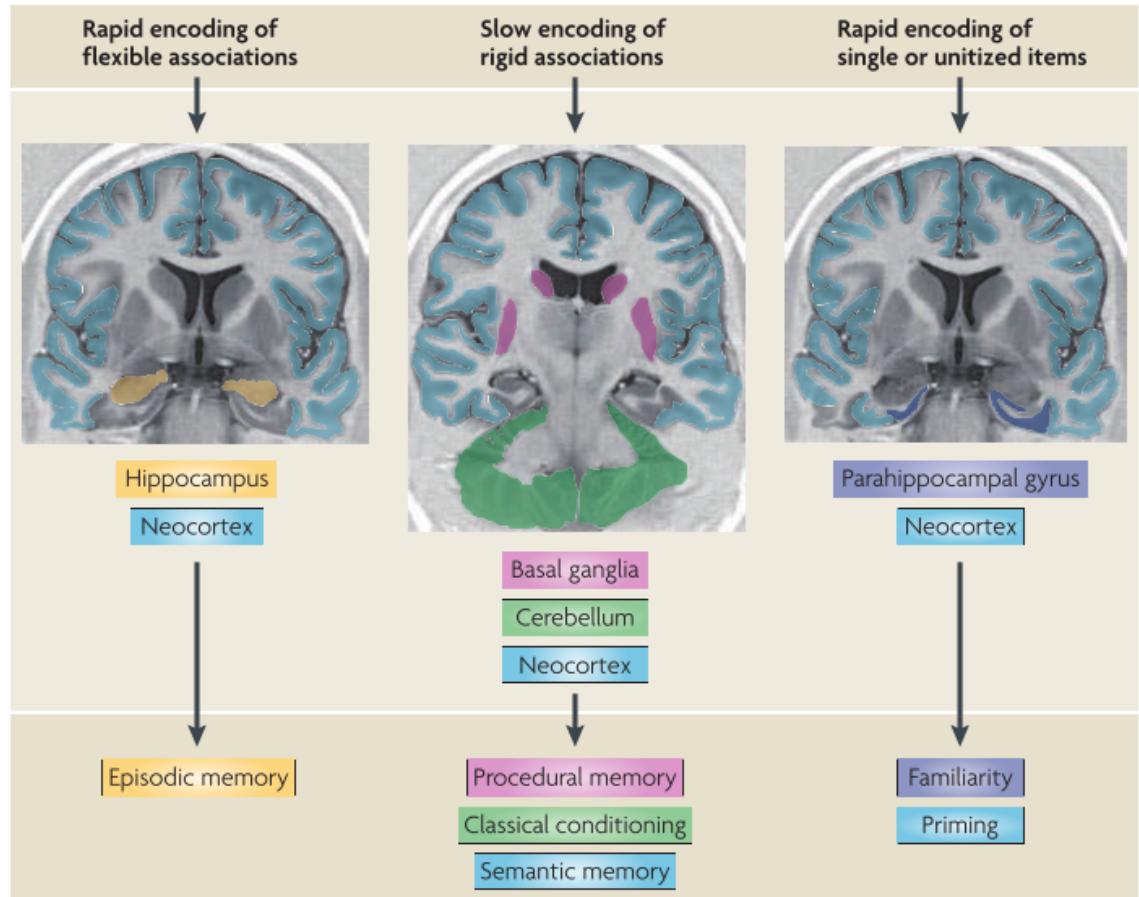
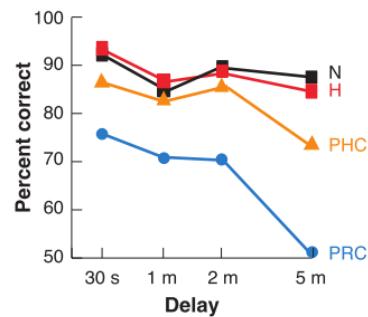
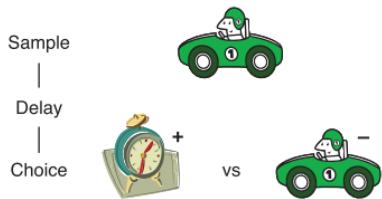


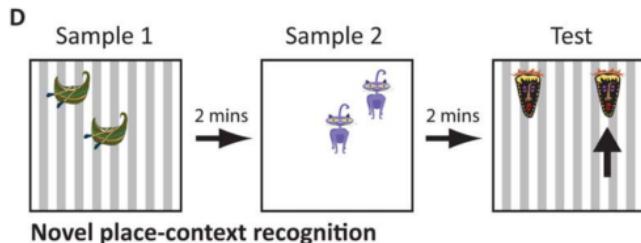
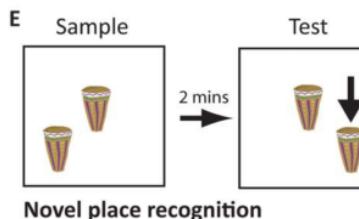
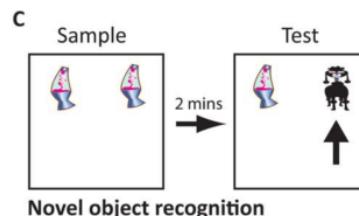
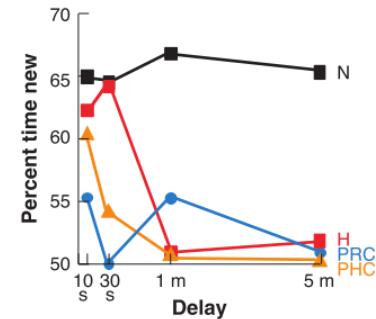
Figure 3 | A processing-based division among memory systems. The model distinguishes three basic processing modes that differ with respect to three variables: rapid versus slow encoding; associative versus single item encoding; and flexible and compositional versus rigid and unitized representation. The three processing modes select for specialized brain systems, which in turn generate qualitatively distinct memories that can be classified in traditional terms. Consciousness of encoding and retrieval does not select for memory systems and hence does not feature in this model.

Hippocampus as Relational Processor

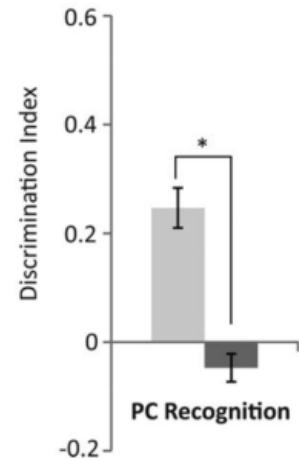
Delayed nonmatch to sample



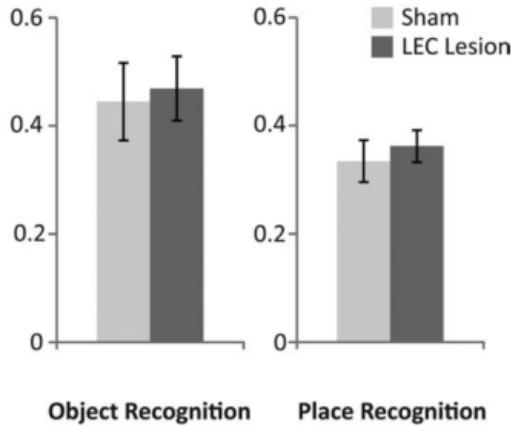
Visual paired comparison



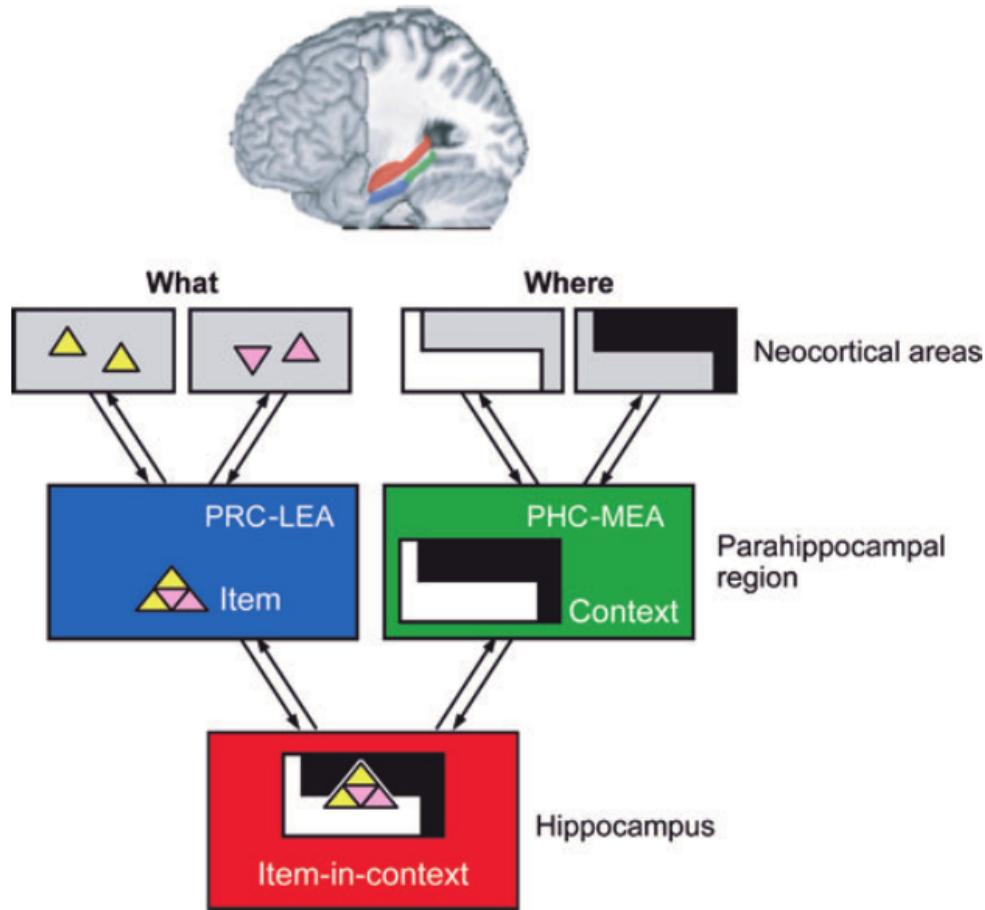
Associative Recognition



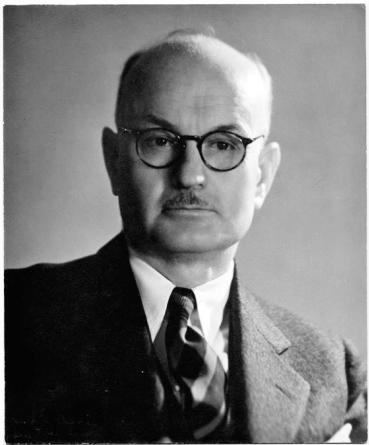
Non-associative Recognition



Hippocampus as Relational Processor



The Cognitive Map



Edward Tolman

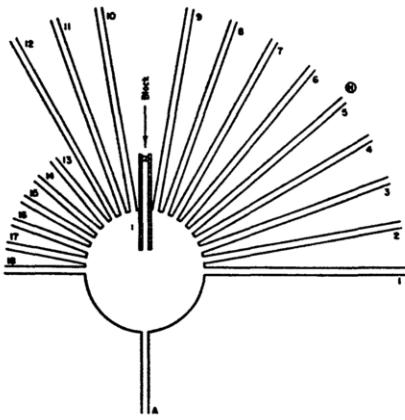
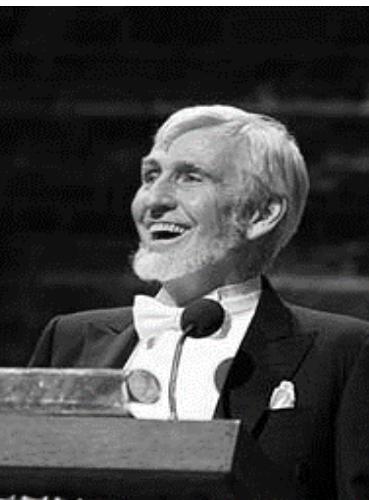
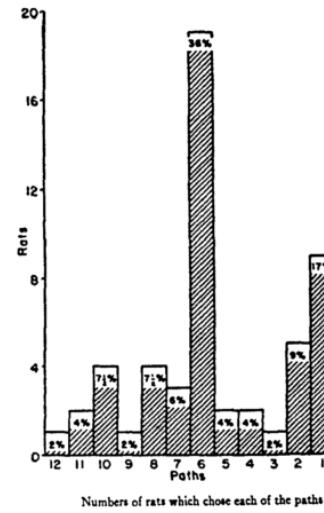


FIG. 16

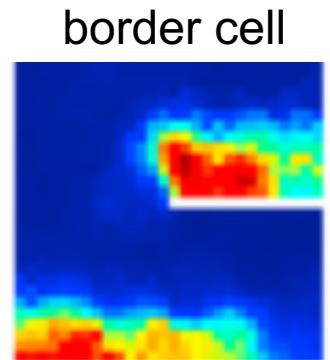
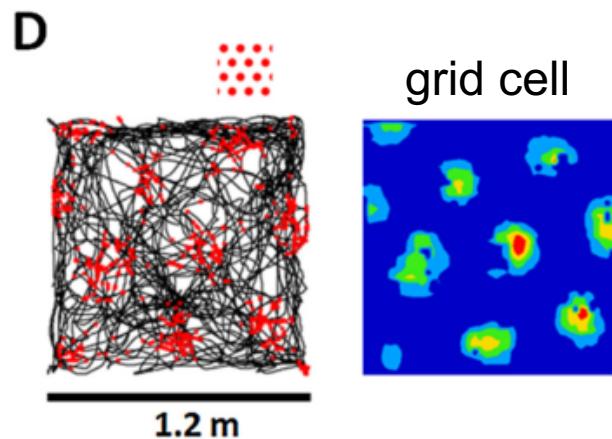
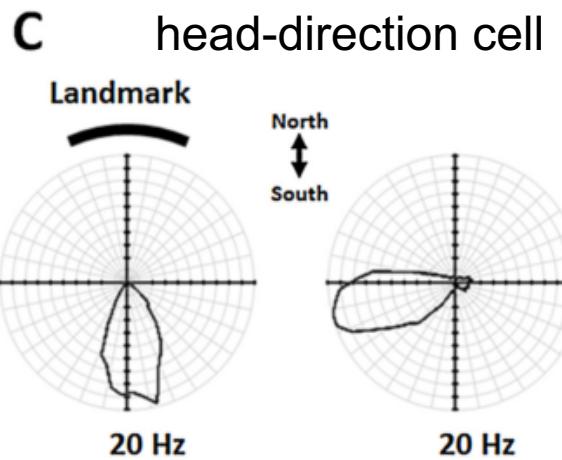
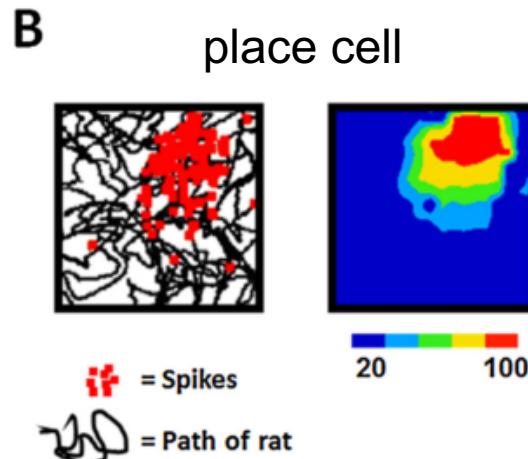
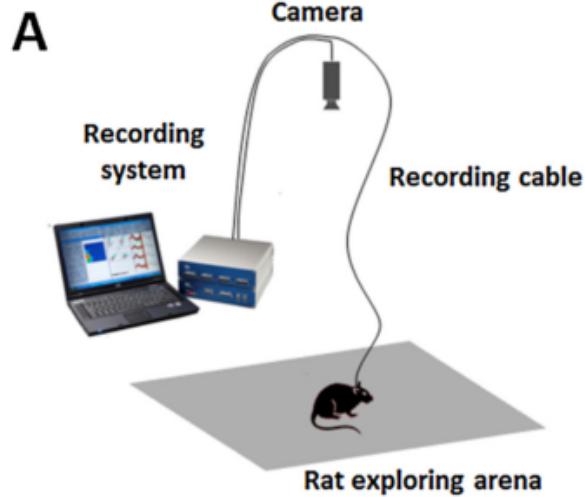
(From E. C. Tolman, B. F. Ritchie and D. Kalish, Studies in spatial learning. I. Orientation and short-cut. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1946, 36, p. 17.)



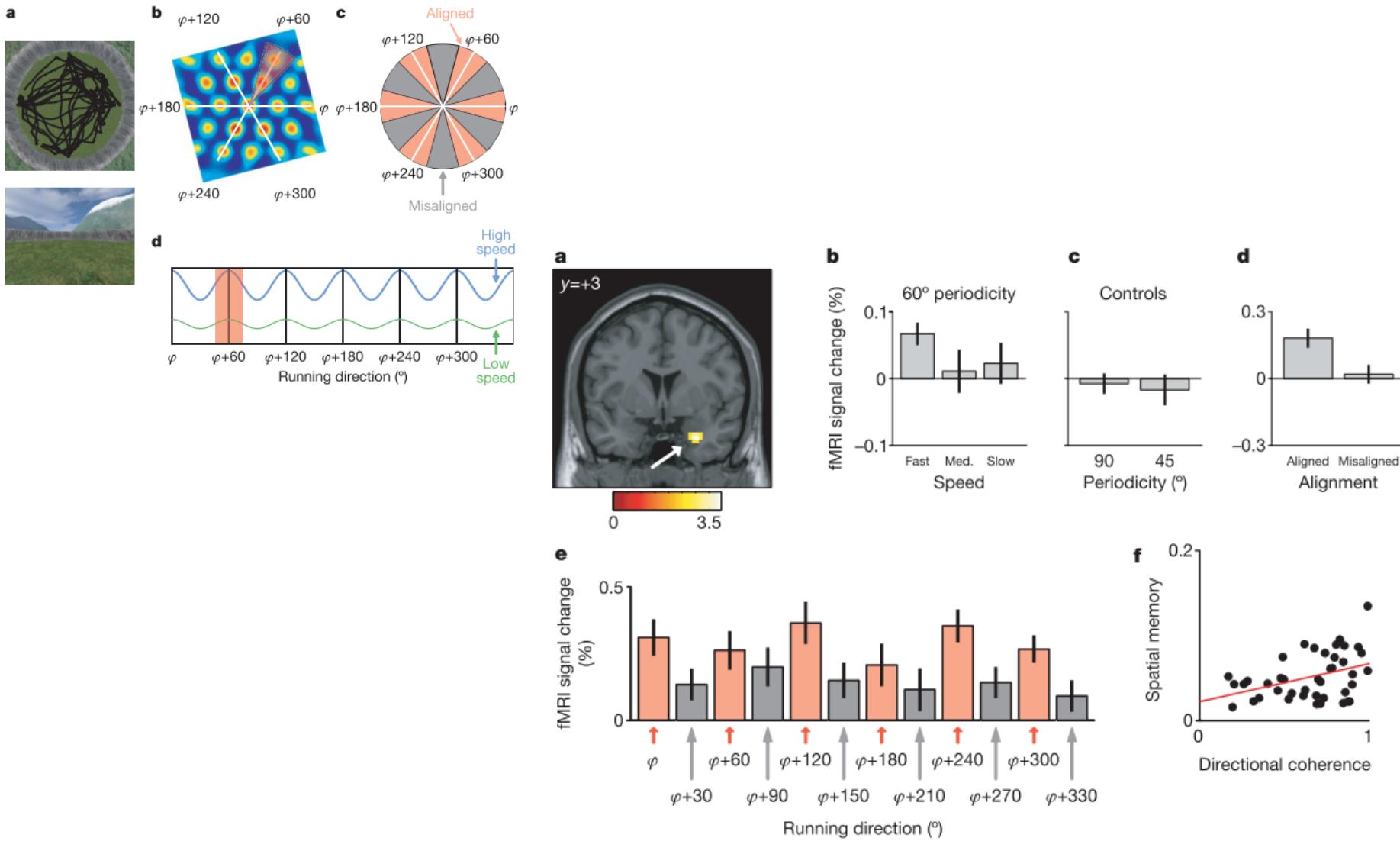
John O'Keefe

- Representation of space
- Flexible
- Global and local elements encoded

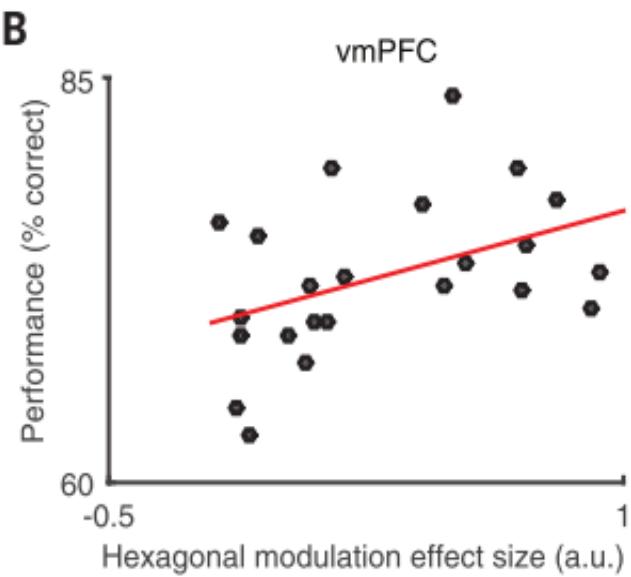
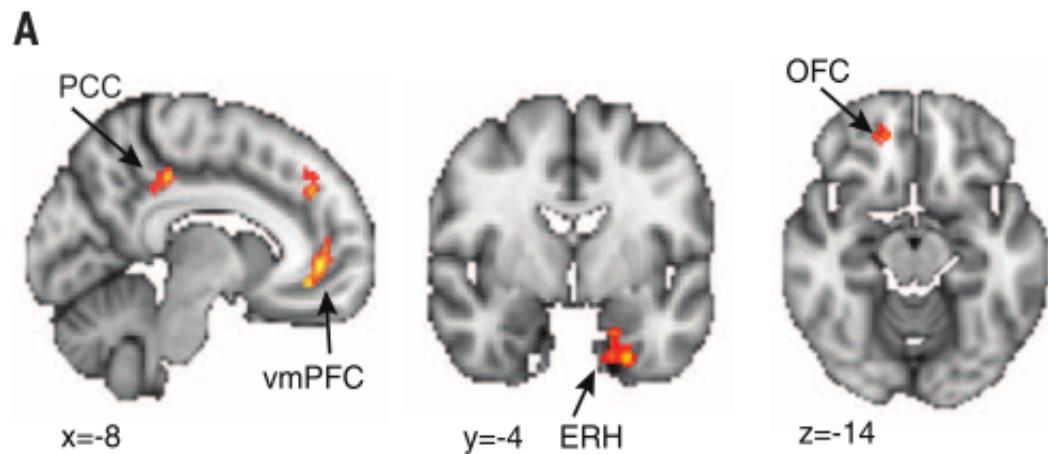
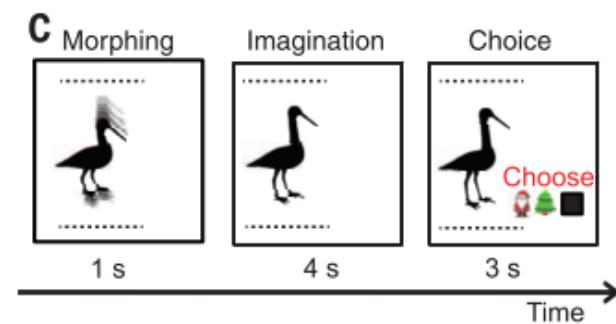
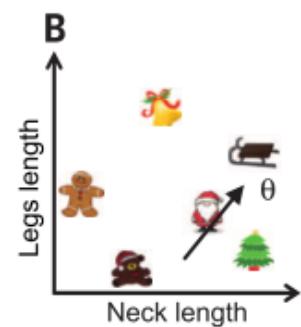
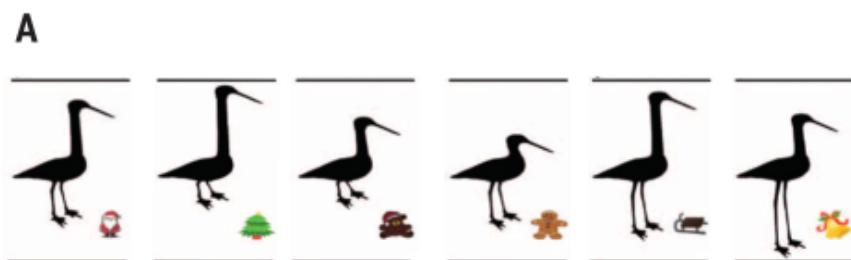
Cells that form The Cognitive Map



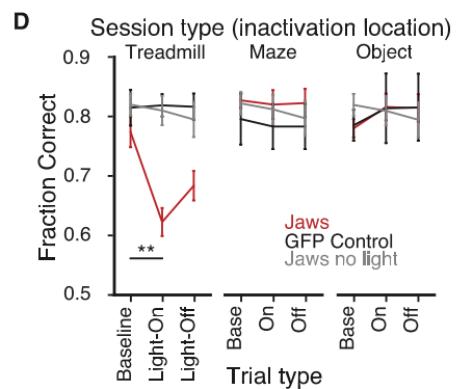
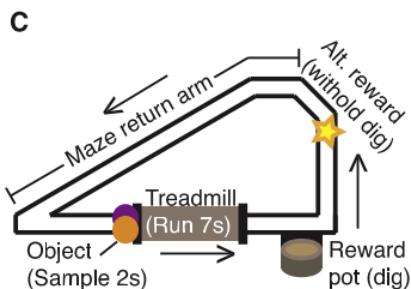
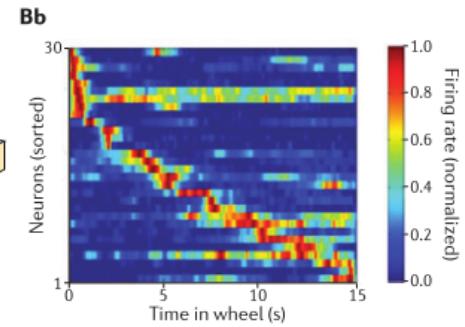
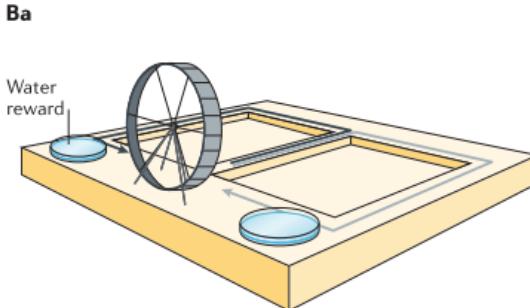
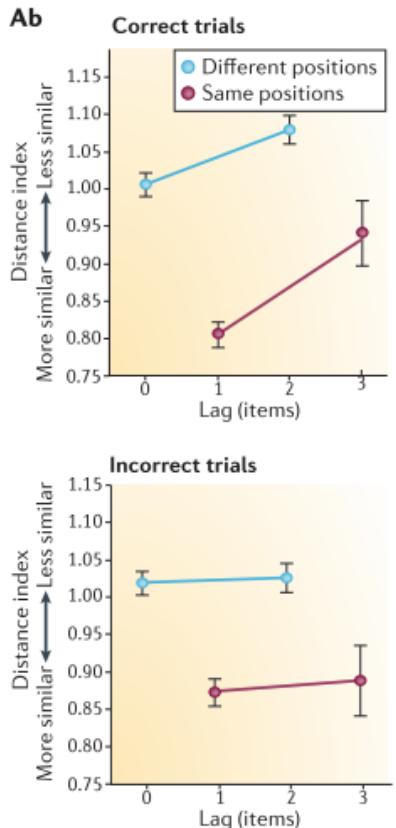
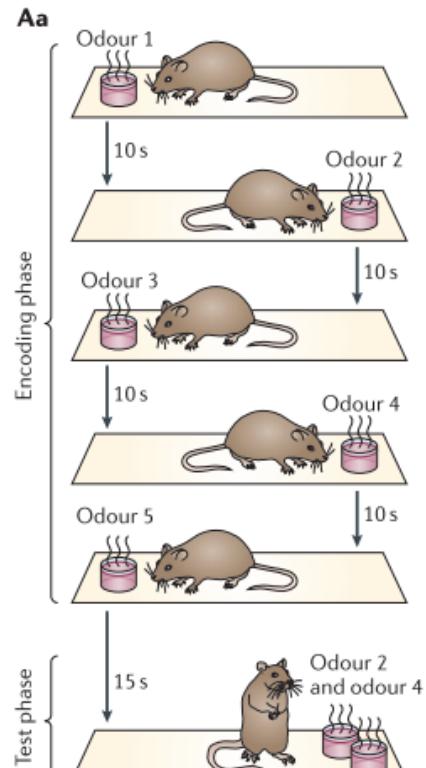
The Cognitive Map in Humans



The Cognitive Map in Humans: Beyond Physical Space

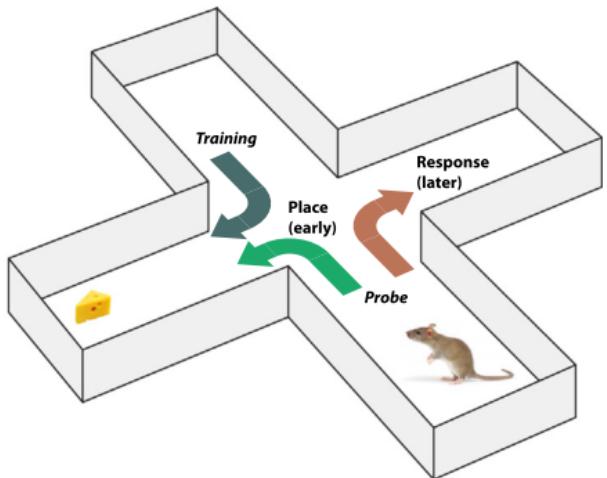


Or Time Cells?

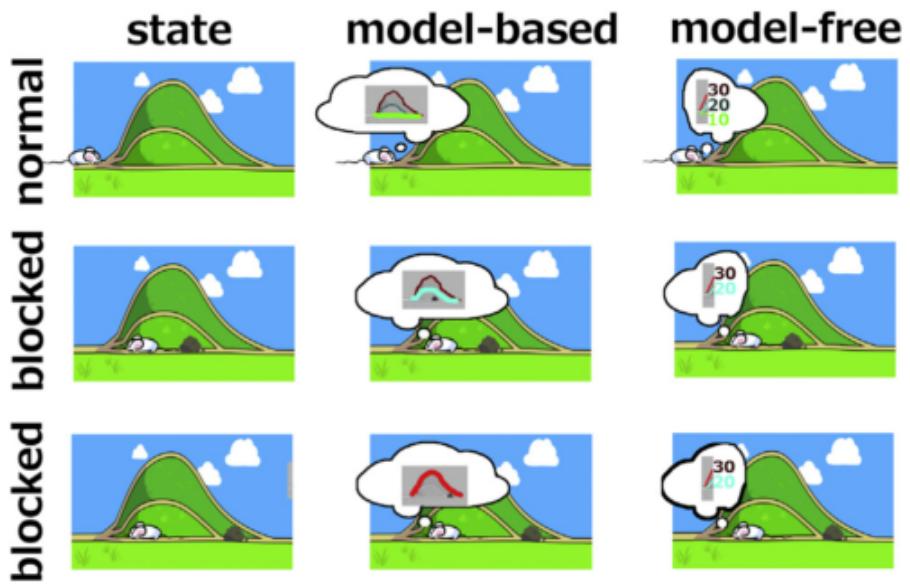
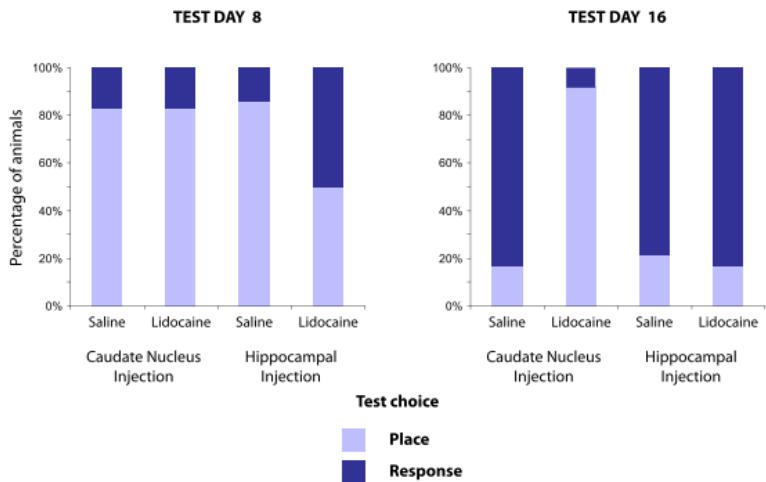


Hippocampus vs Striatum

B



D



Is the Hippocampus doing Memory or Navigation?

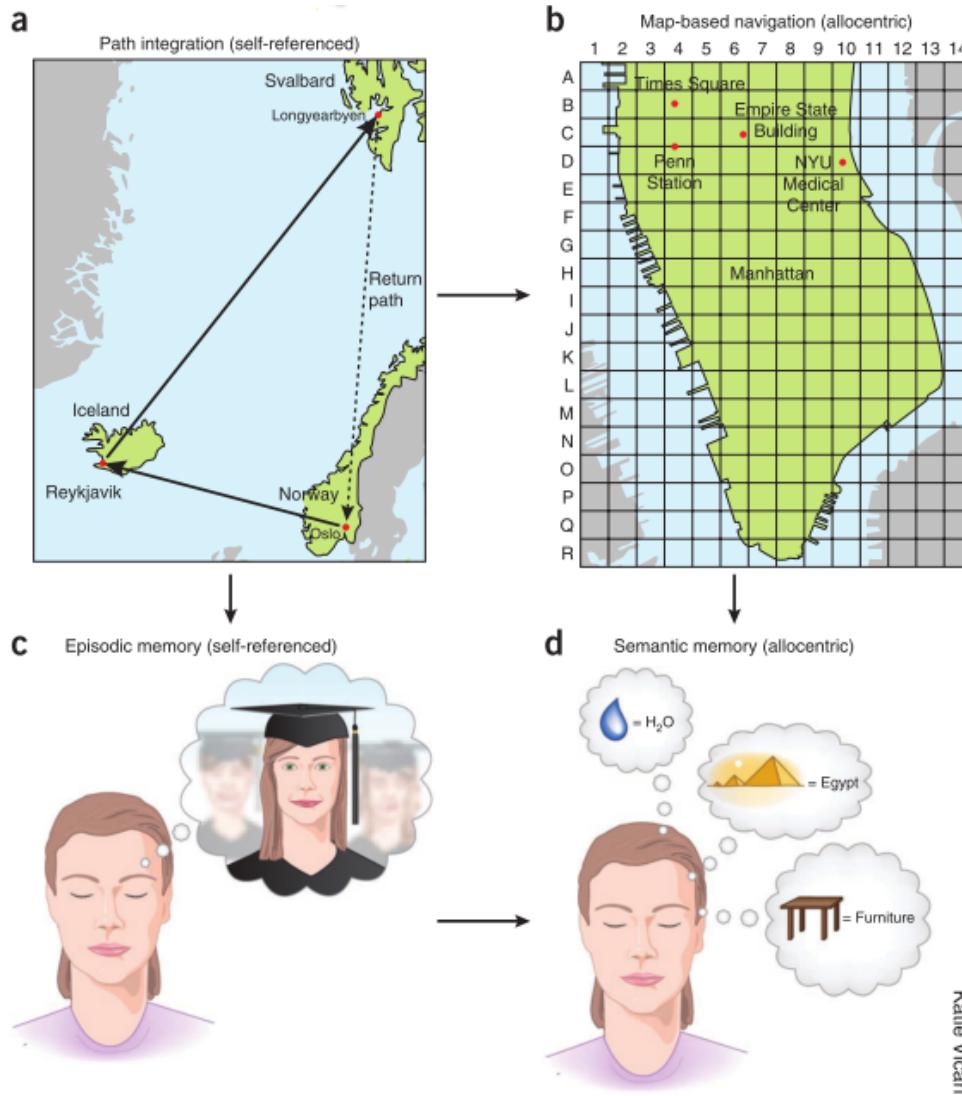


Buzsáki, G., & Moser, E. I. (2013). Memory, navigation and theta rhythm in the hippocampal-entorhinal system. *Nature Neuroscience*, 16(2), 130–138.

Eichenbaum, H., & Cohen, N. J. (2014). Can We Reconcile the Declarative Memory and Spatial Navigation Views on Hippocampal Function? *Neuron*, 83(4), 764–770.

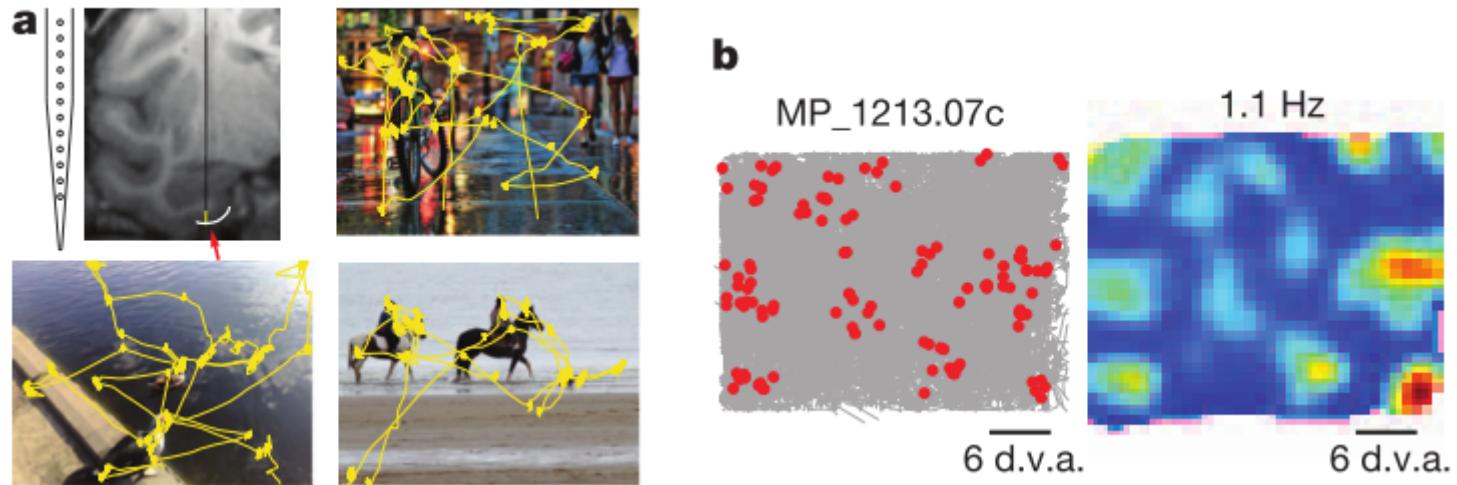
Eichenbaum, H. (2017). The role of the hippocampus in navigation is memory. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 117(4), 1785–1796.

Is Navigation Supporting Memory?

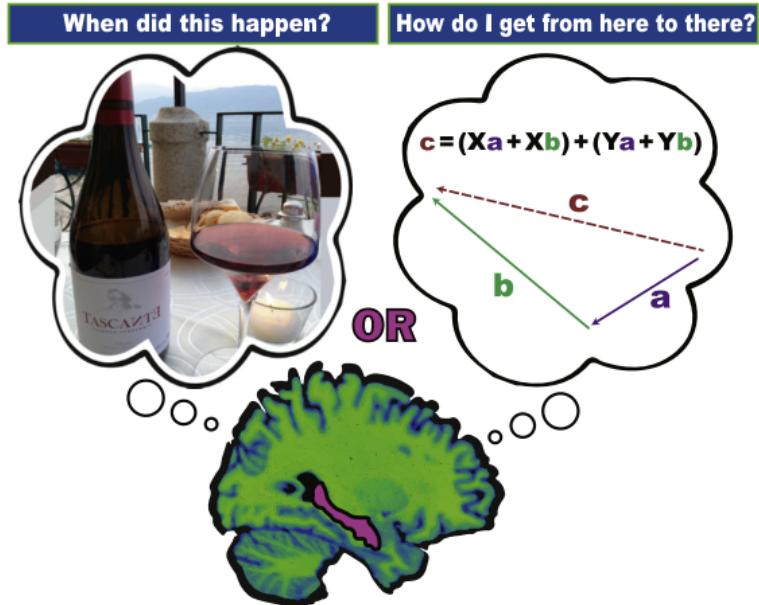


“As active exploration is a prerequisite for the computation of distances and calibration of landmark relationships, we submit that movement is the primary source of the brain’s ability to remember past experiences and plan future actions.”

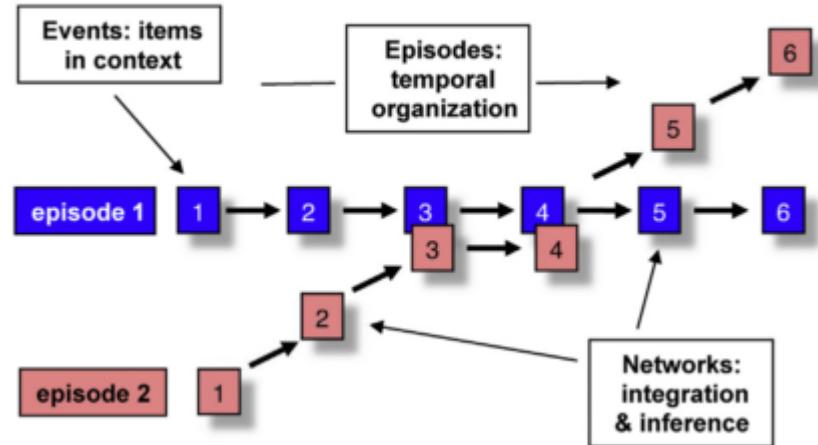
But what about saccades? Do sponges have no memory?



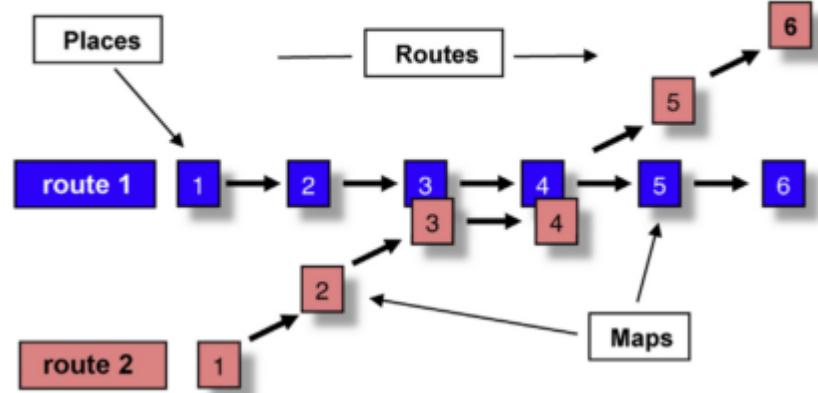
Is Navigation Supporting Memory?



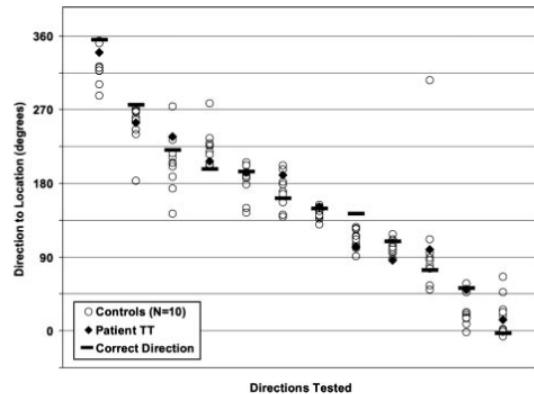
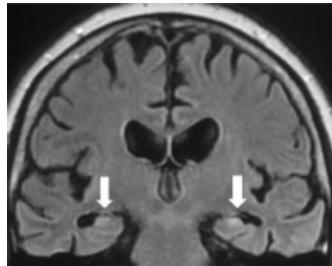
A Memory space



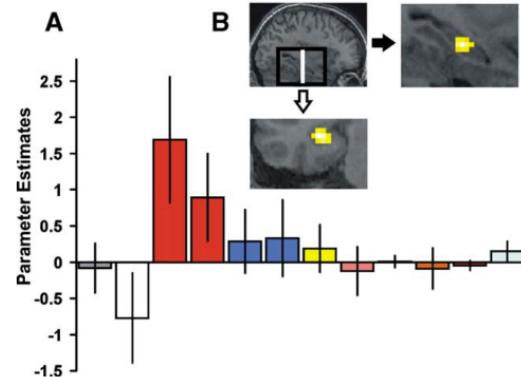
B Spatial memory



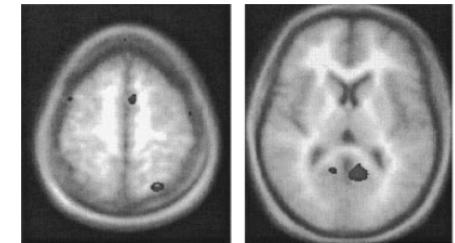
Hippocampal role in long-term memory and navigation



Intact: Navigation on major roads
Impaired: Small roads & non-salient landmarks



Left hippocampus active at the start of the trial when a new goal is given or updated mid-route



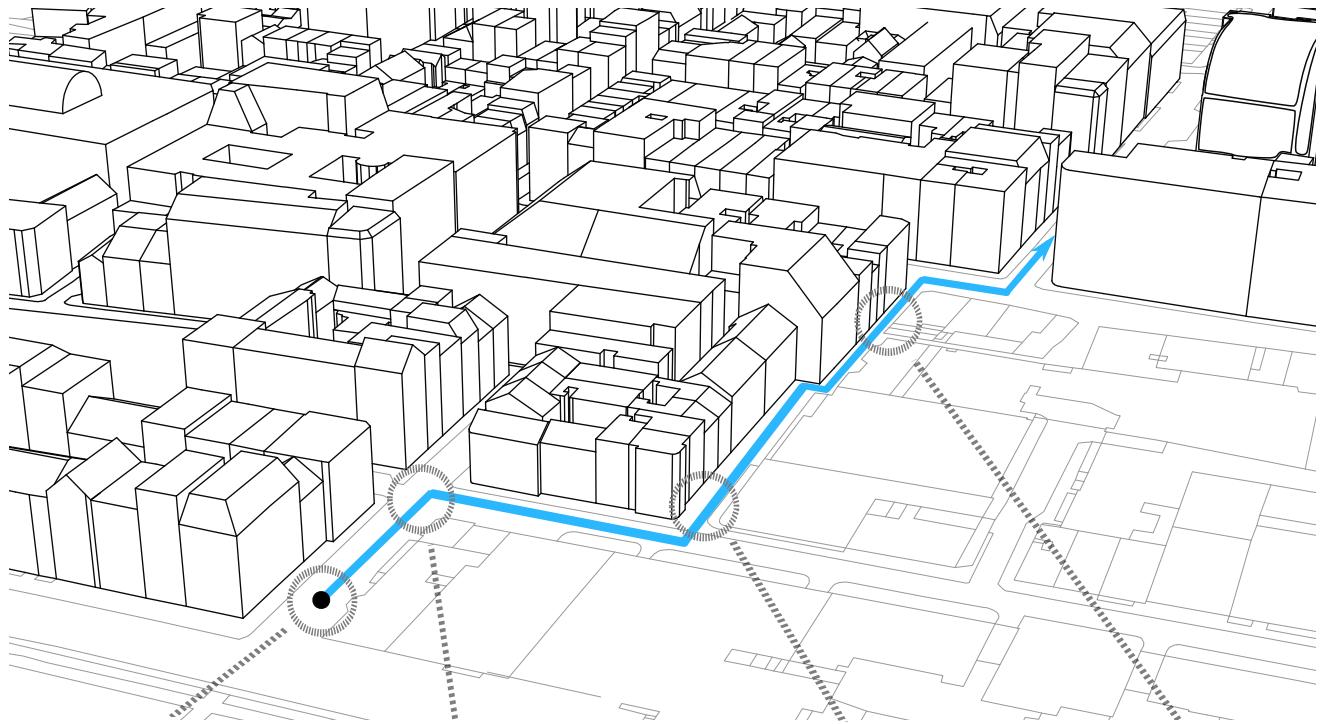
No hippocampal activity found in navigating remote locations

Teng, E. & Squire, L. R. Nature (1999).
Maguire, E. A., Nannery, R. & Spiers, H. J. Brain (2006).
Rosenbaum, R. S. et al. Nat Neurosci (2000).

Spiers, H. J. & Maguire, E. A. Neuroimage 31, 1826-1840 (2006).

Rosenbaum, R. S., Ziegler, M., Winocur, G., Grady, C. L. & Moscovitch, M. Hippocampus (2004).

Distance coding in the hippocampus



New Goal



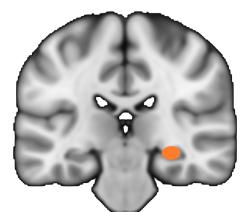
Entorhinal
Euclidian

Decision Point



Hippocampus
Path Distance & Goal Direction

New Street Entry



Hippocampus
of Connected Streets

Travel



Hippocampus
Path Distance

Place among other studies...

