

# Early grasping trajectories and later neural representations of infant fingers

Melissa N. Horger, Kaitlyn Campbell, Peter J. Marshall, Valentina Parma

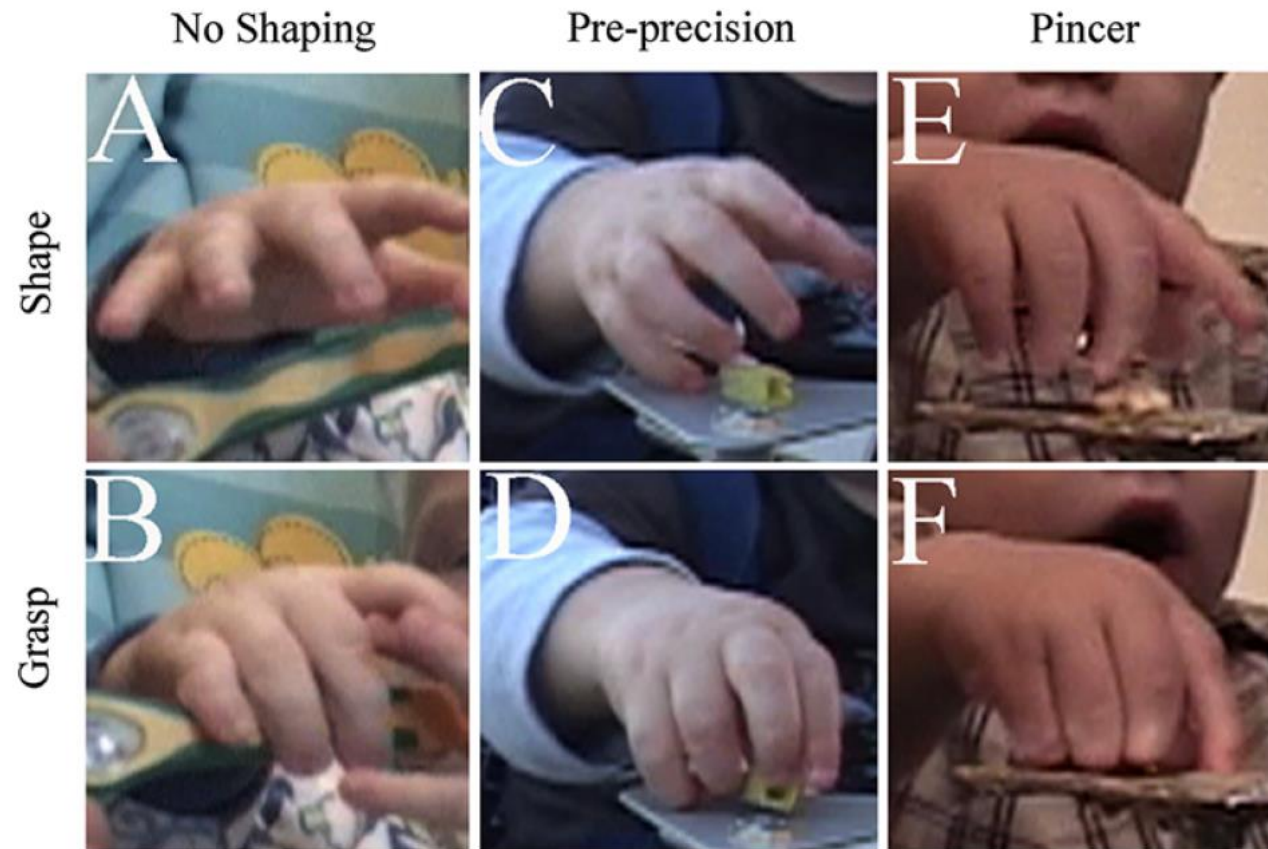


# Hand movements as an experimental window on motor development

- Ecologically valid
- Well practiced

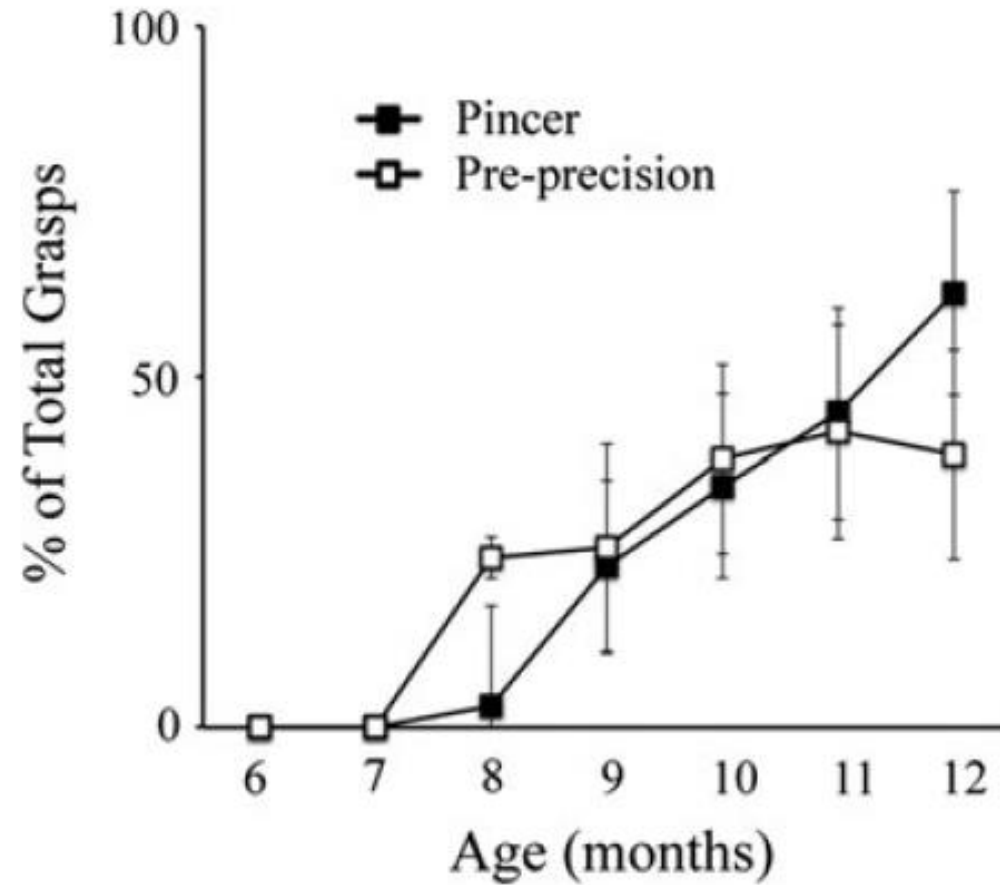


# Finger position as an indicator of grasp maturity



Sacrey, Karl, & Whishaw, 2012

# Grasping precision improves from 9 months



Sacrey, Karl, & Whishaw, 2012

For review, see von Hofsten & Rosander, 2018)

# The pincer grasp evolves with finger independence

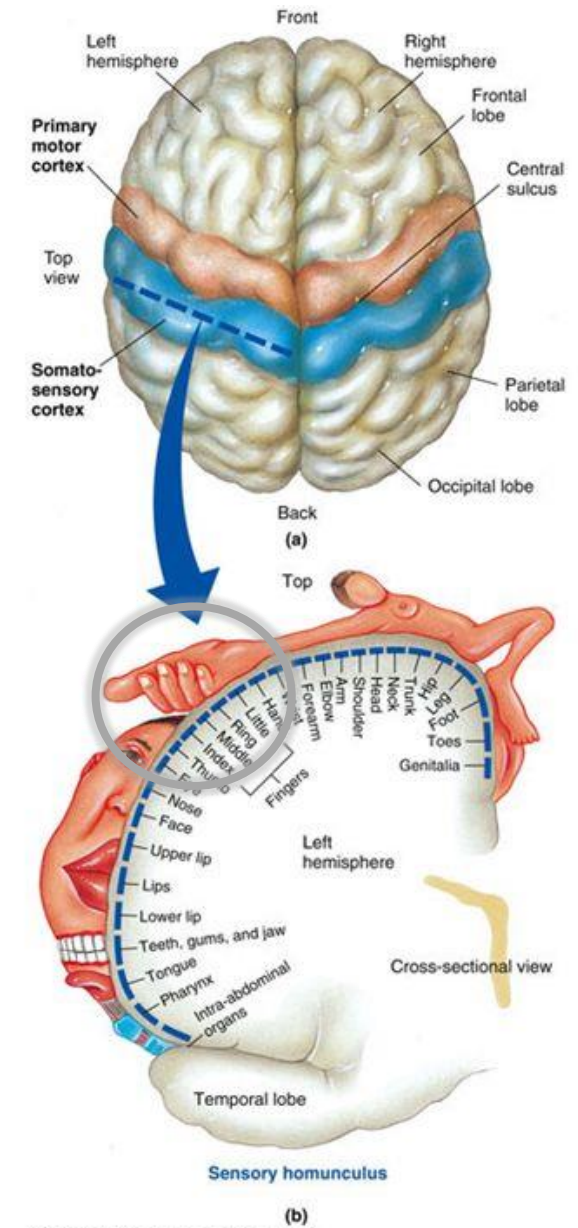
Pre-precision



Sacrey, Karl, & Whishaw, 2012

# Finger independence and neural representations in somatosensory cortex

- Large relative to anatomical size
- Neuroplasticity
  - Marshall & Meltzoff, 2015
  - Dall'Orso et al., 2018

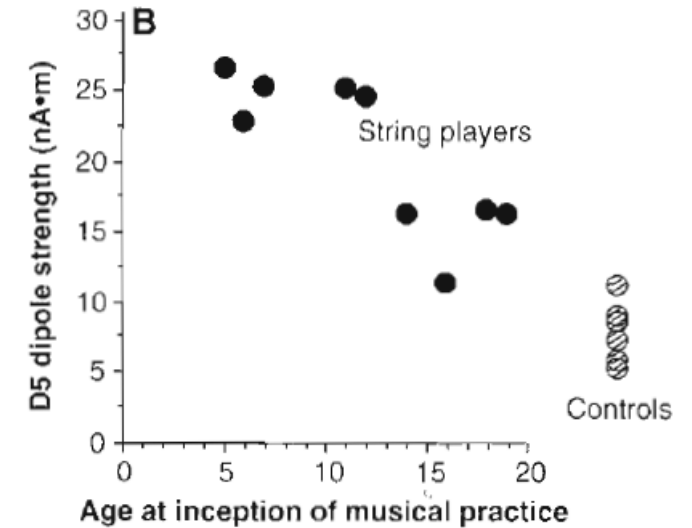
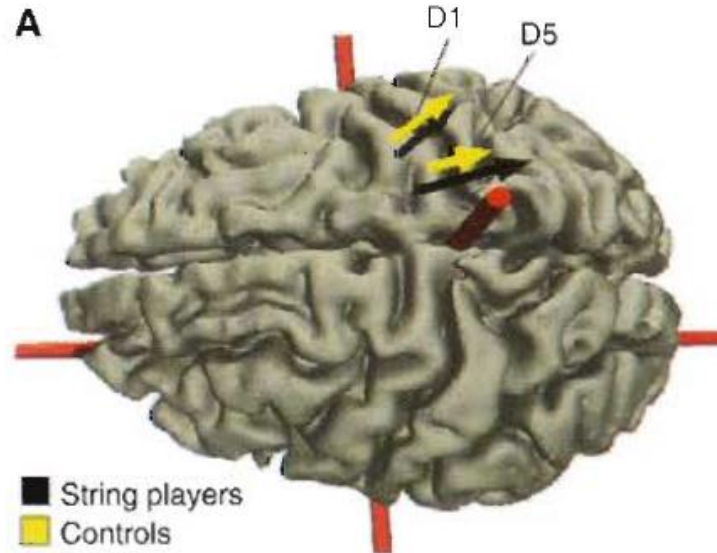




# Tactile experience affects the neural representation of digits

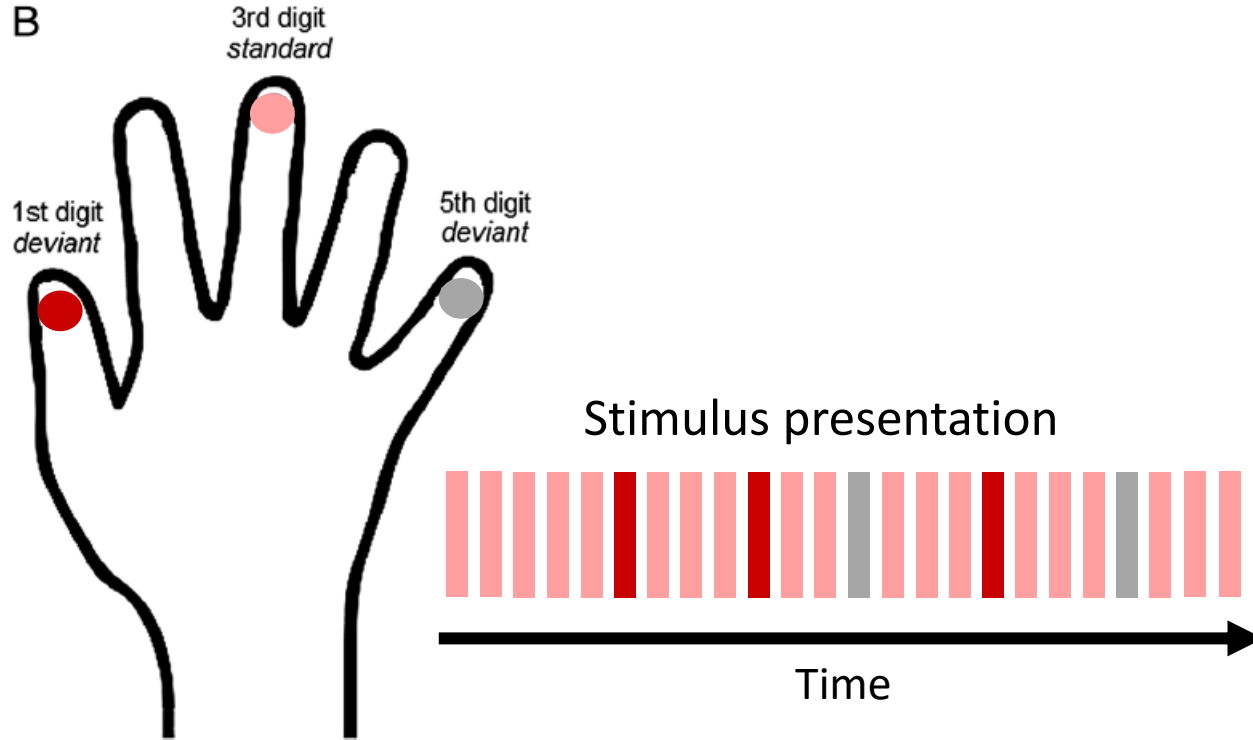


For a more recent review,  
see Olszewska et al., 2021



Elbert et al., 1995

# sMMN as a neural window into relations between fingers

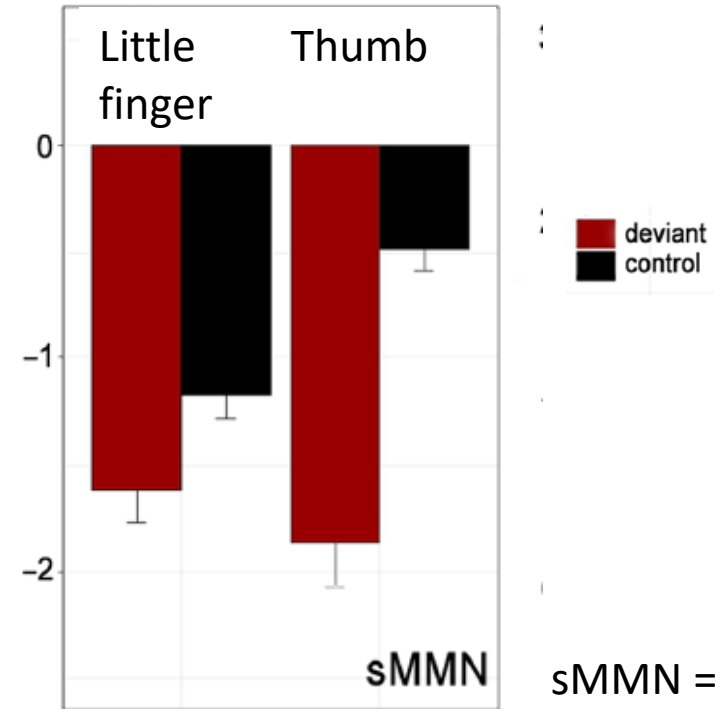
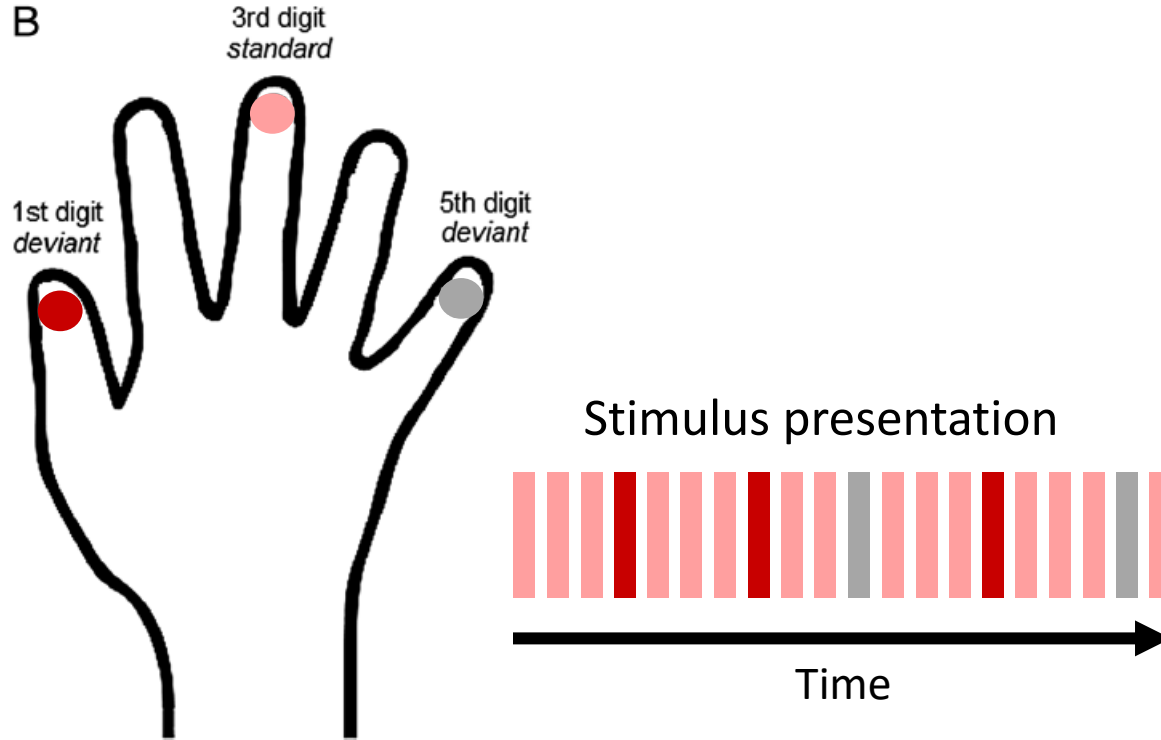


sMMN =  
somatosensory  
mismatch negativity

Shen et al., 2018



# sMMN as a neural window into relations between fingers



sMMN =  
somatosensory  
mismatch negativity

Shen et al., 2018

Does grasp maturity at 9 months have an impact on the neural representation of infant fingers at 14 months?

# Participants

- N = 10 (80% Female)

Age M(SD)	Household income	Race	Ethnicity
At in-home grasp task 290.78 (6.86) days At lab visit 440.7 (9.7) days	20% <\$50,000 20% \$50-99,000 60% >\$100,000	70% White 10% Black 20% multiracial	20% of Hispanic origin

# In-home grasping task



# Kinematic coding



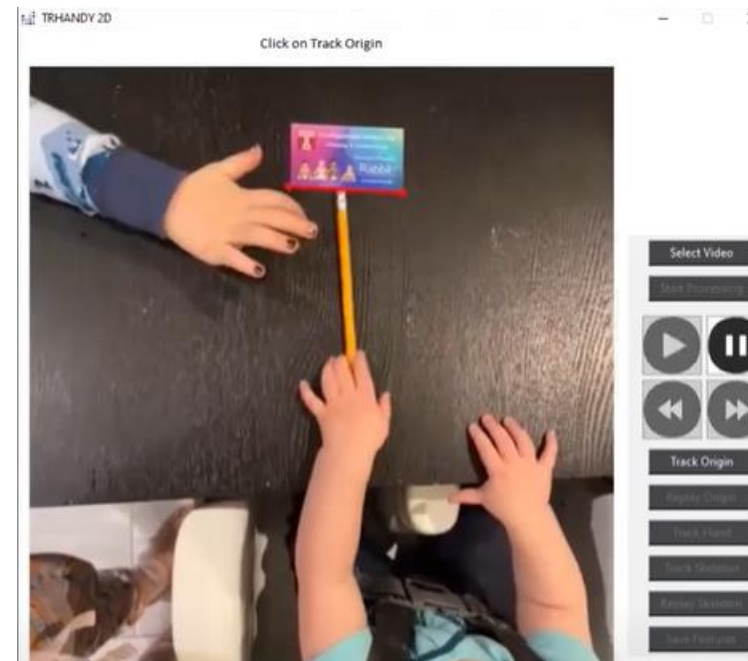
Steps:

1. Define frame of start, first contact, and end

# Kinematic coding

Steps:

1. Define frame of start, first contact, and end
2. Define length of card





# Kinematic coding



Steps:

1. Define frame of start, first contact, and end
2. Define length of card
3. Track the hand



# Kinematic coding

Steps:

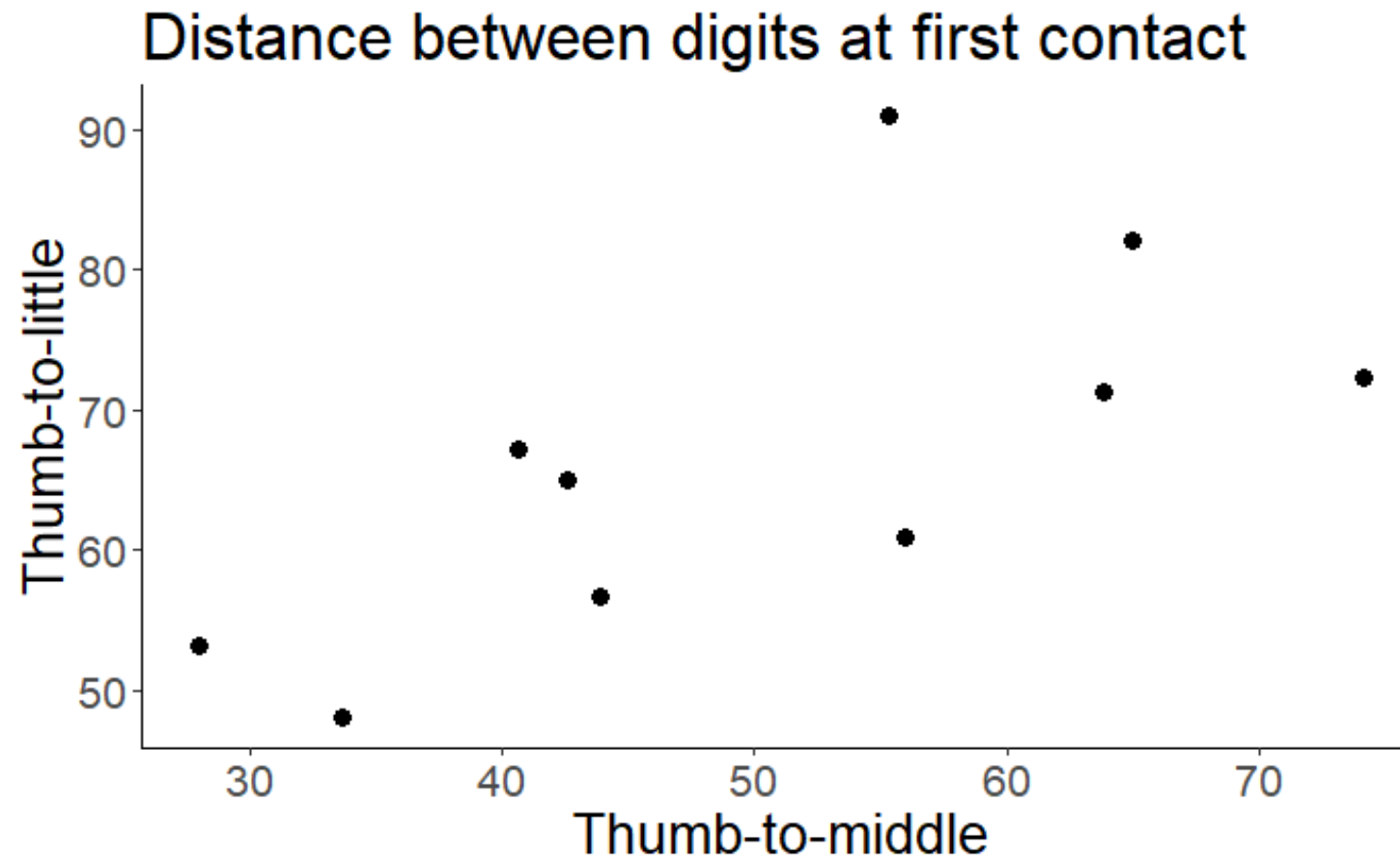
1. Define frame of start, first contact, and end
2. Define length of card
3. Track the hand
4. Track the skeleton



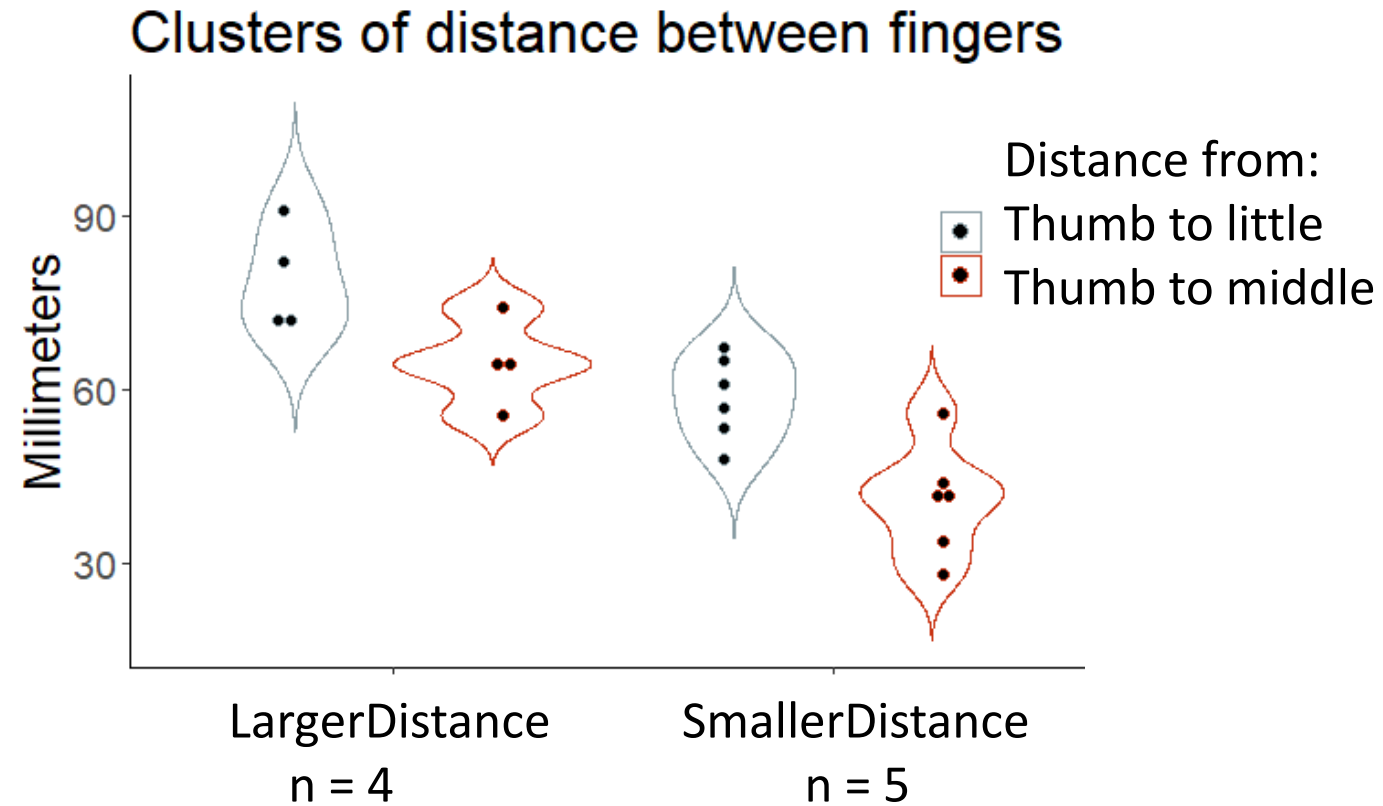
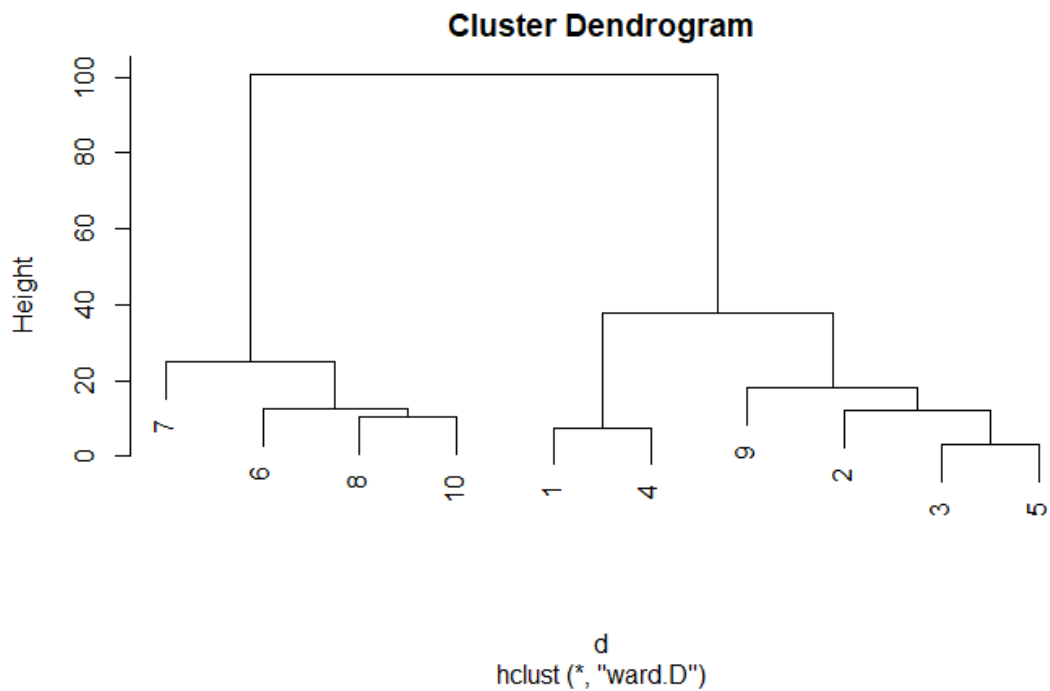
# Extracted kinematic variables

- Distance from thumb-to-middle (TM)
- Distance from thumb-to-little (TL)

# Kinematic profile of grasp maturity at 9 months



# Kinematic profile of grasp maturity at 9 months



# Finger stimulation and EEG recording in the lab



Shen et al., 2018



## Finger stimulation protocol

Experimental (oddball) paradigm

- 80% of stimuli to middle

- 10% of stimuli to thumb

- 10% of stimuli to little

Control paradigm

- 1 minute to thumb only

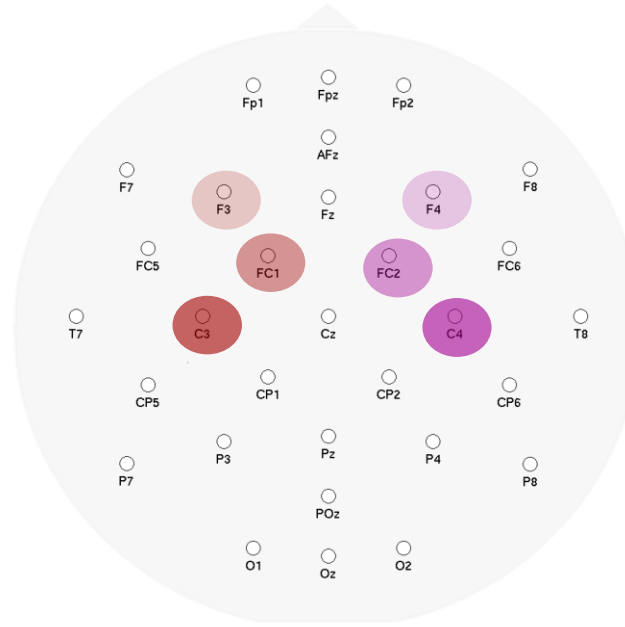
- 1 minute to little only



# EEG processing

- Channels of interest:

Based on Shen et  
al., 2020



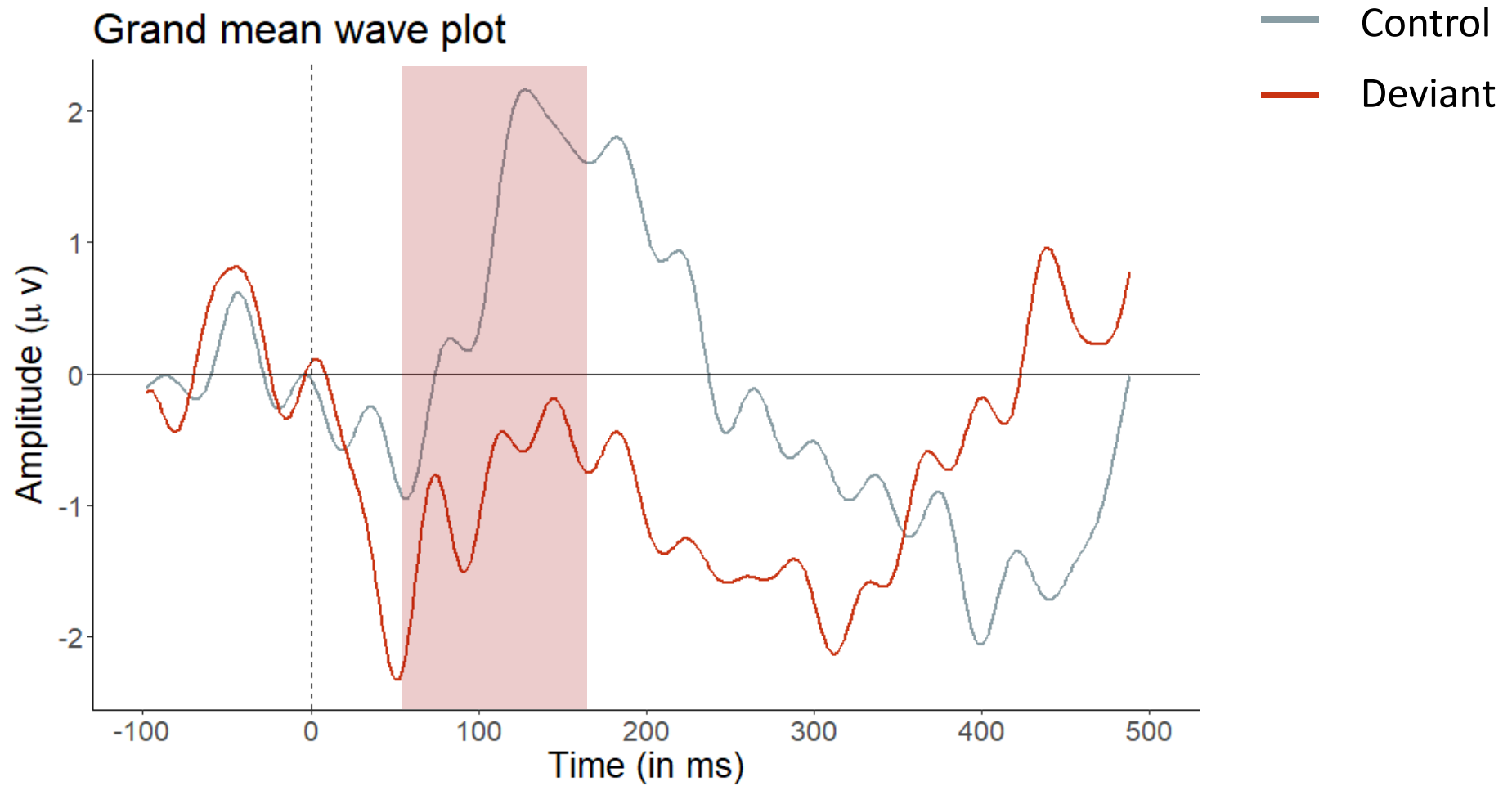
- Epochs range from -100 ms before stimulus presentation to 500 ms after
- Minimum of 40 good epochs per condition



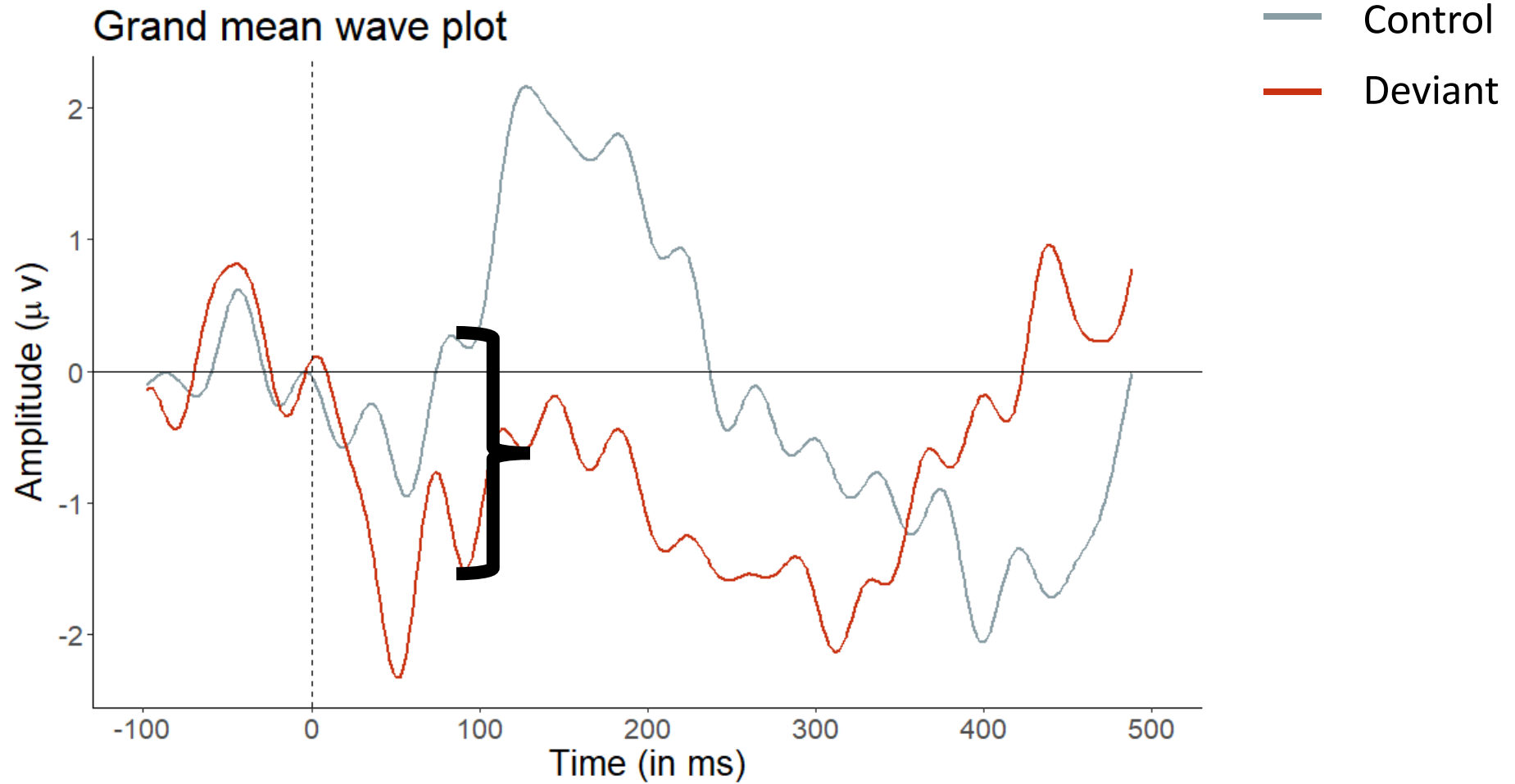
# sMMN

FC1

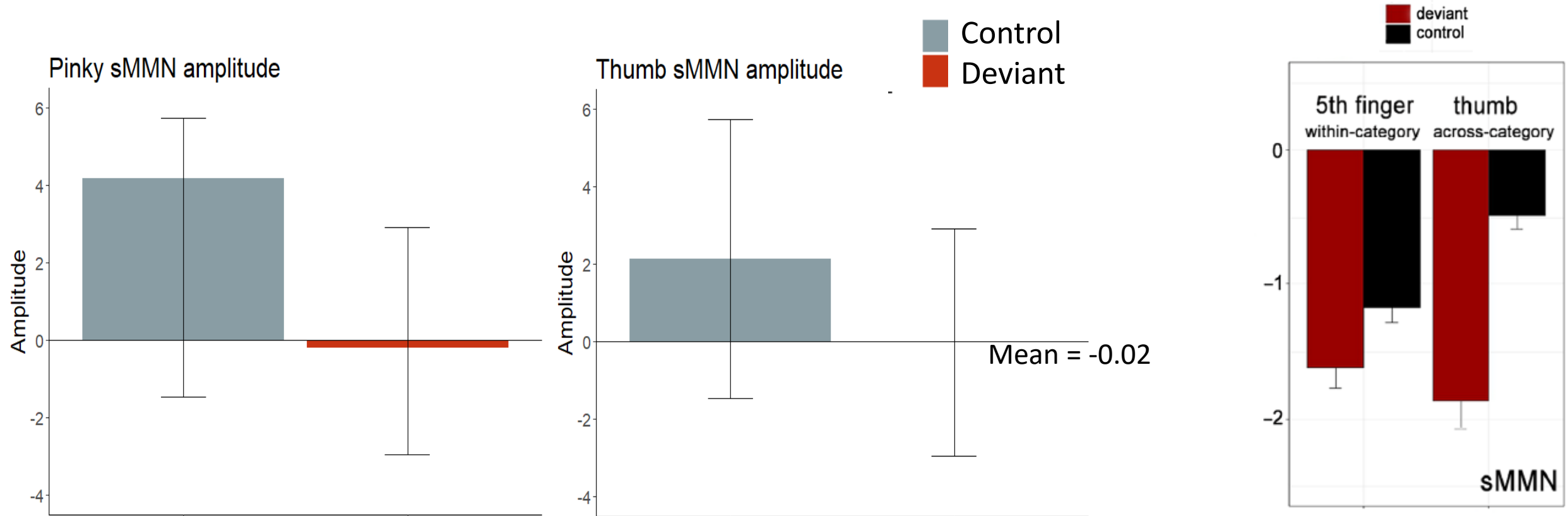
Grand mean wave plot



# sMMN

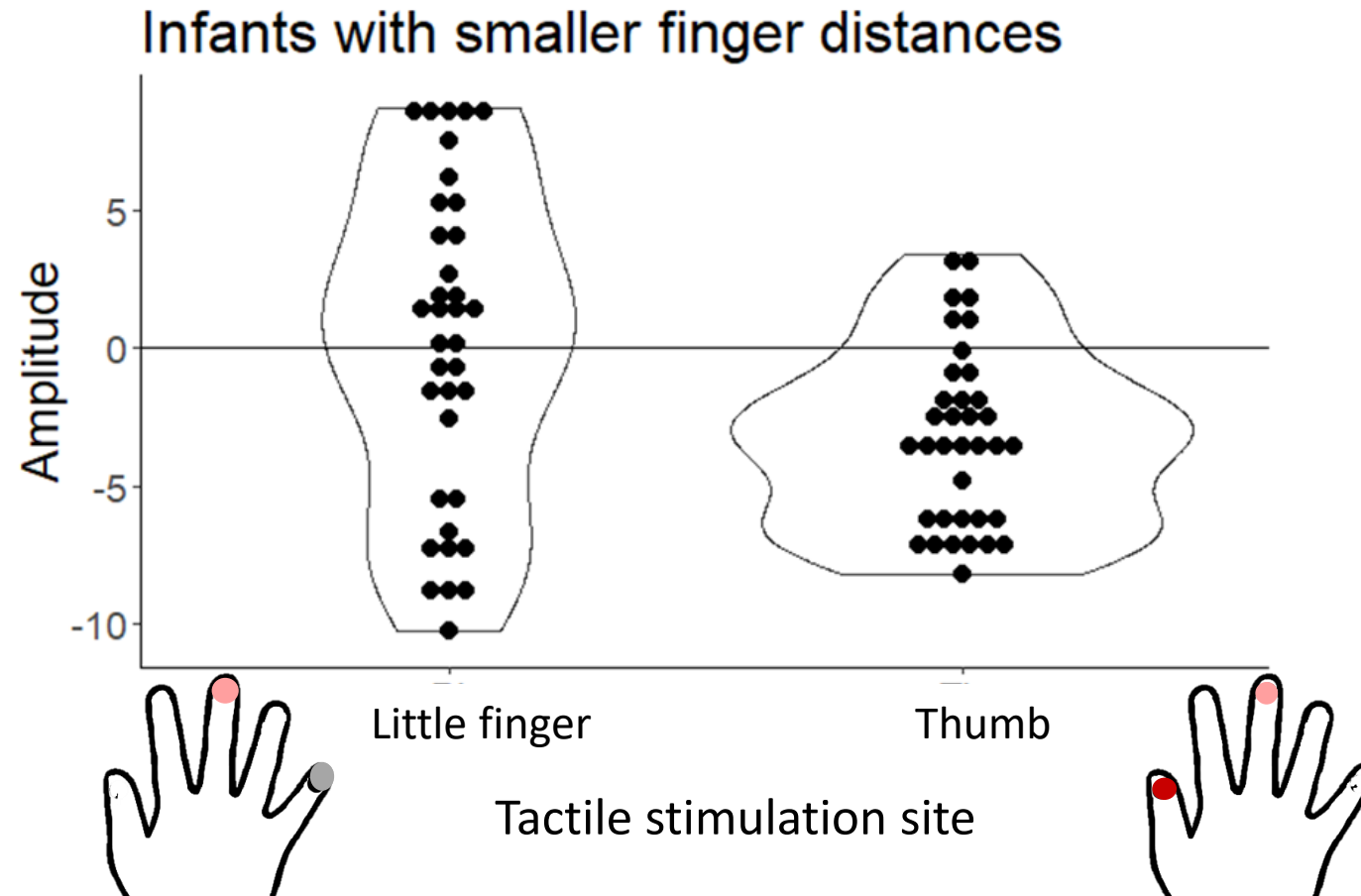


# Amplitude of sMMN across finger comparisons

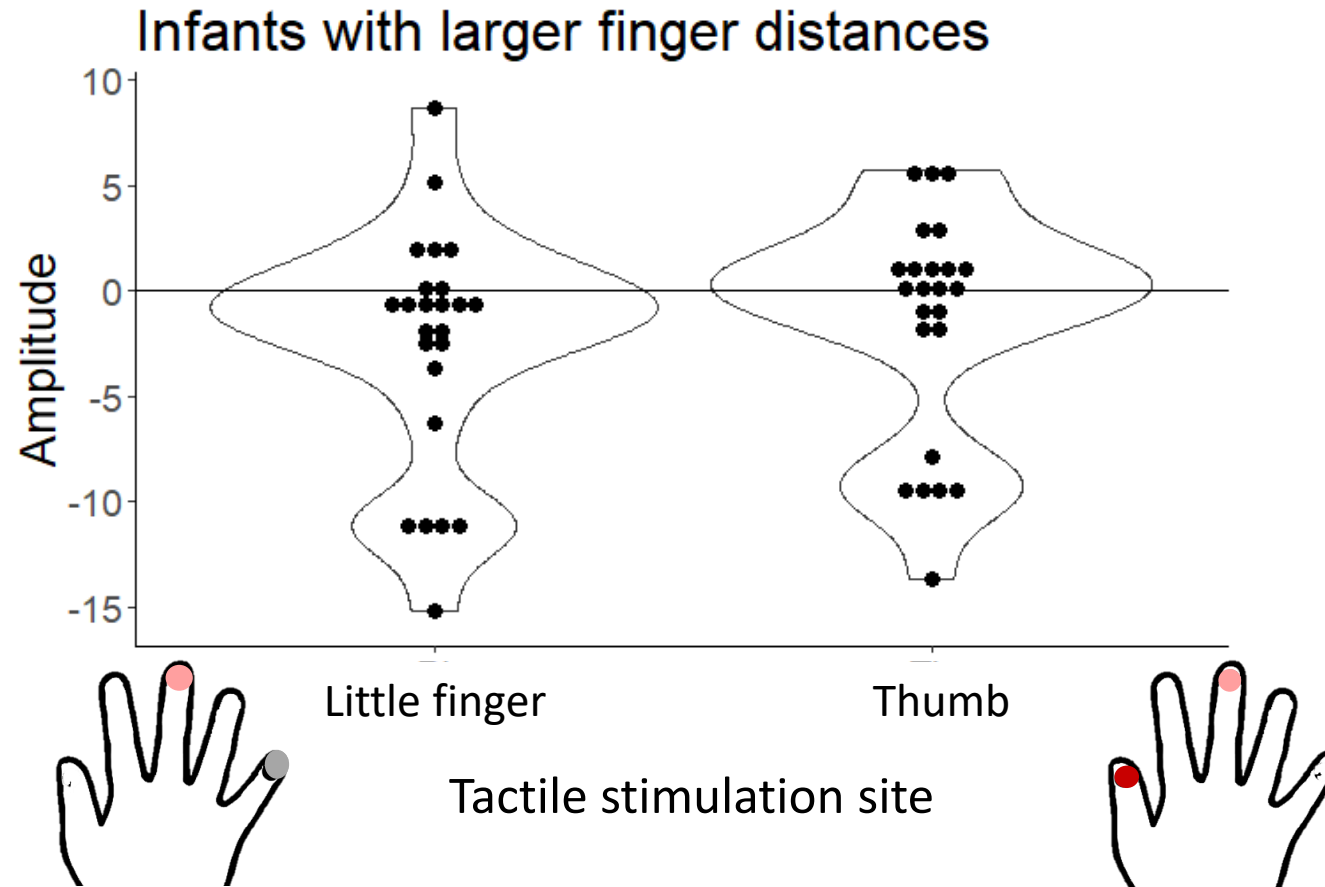


Shen et al., 2018

# Smaller finger distance is associated with more distinct thumb representation



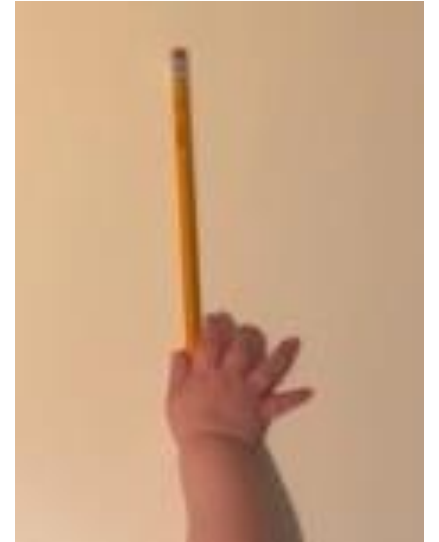
# Larger finger distance is associated with more distinct representation of the little finger?





# Relation between brain and behavior

- Takeaways:
  - Kinematic profiles
    - Smaller finger distance = greater coupling across all fingers
    - Greater finger distance = more independence
  - Neural representations (sMMN)
    - In both groups, thumb is emerging as differentiated
    - In those with greater distances, little finger also becoming distinct



# Future (and in-progress) research

- Development of reaching-to-grasp from 6 to 14 months
- Additional behavioral measures at lab visit

# Acknowledgements

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