Rapid modification of an ongoing reach using touch

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A hallmark of visually-guided reaching is the rapid correction of reach trajectory toward the target when it moves (Day & Lyon 2000)

This early "pro-" response appears even when instructed to move in the opposite direction of target movement ("anti-reach")

People are able to update reach trajectories at similar latencies when guided by a tactile stimulus (Pruszynski et al. 2016)

Here we investigate whether this pro- response occurs during an anti-reach paradigm under tactile guidance

We can manipulate non-rigid objects, for which the association between relative motion on the skin and object orientation varies

Velocity Heading (Deg)

Due to the nature of the stimulus, different parts also move in different directions

Reach

Anterior

Deltoid

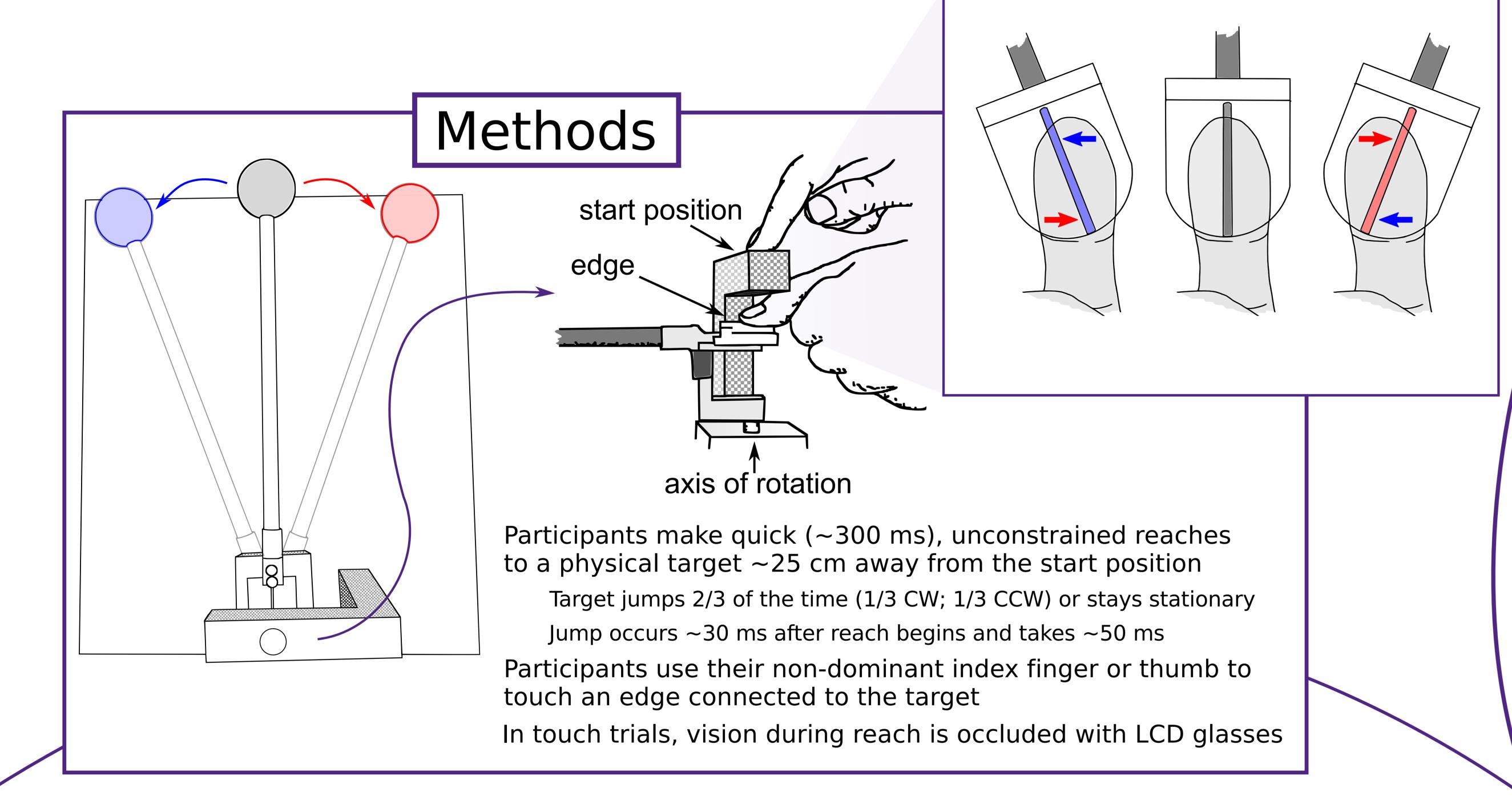
Posterior

Deltoid

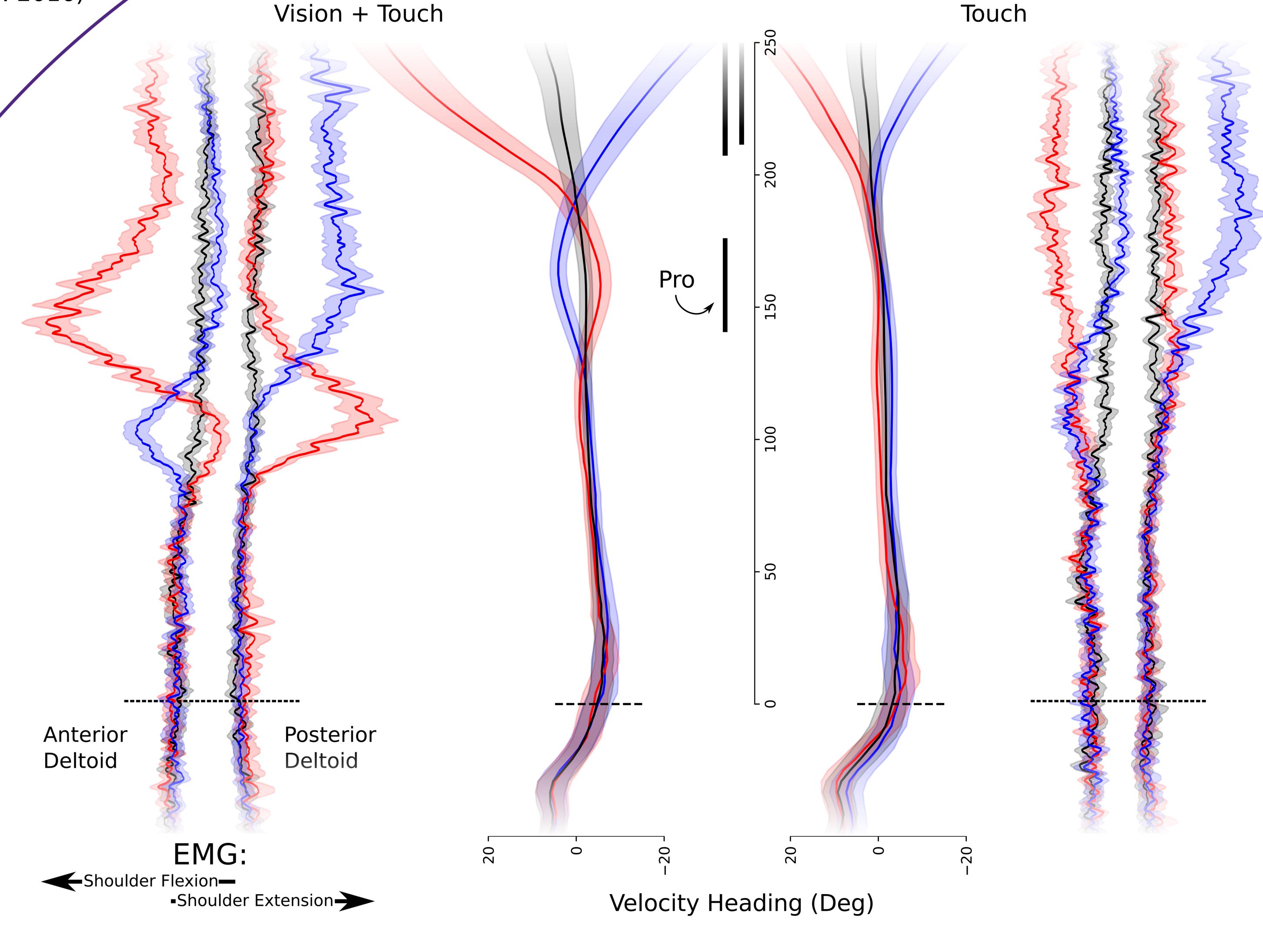
EMG:

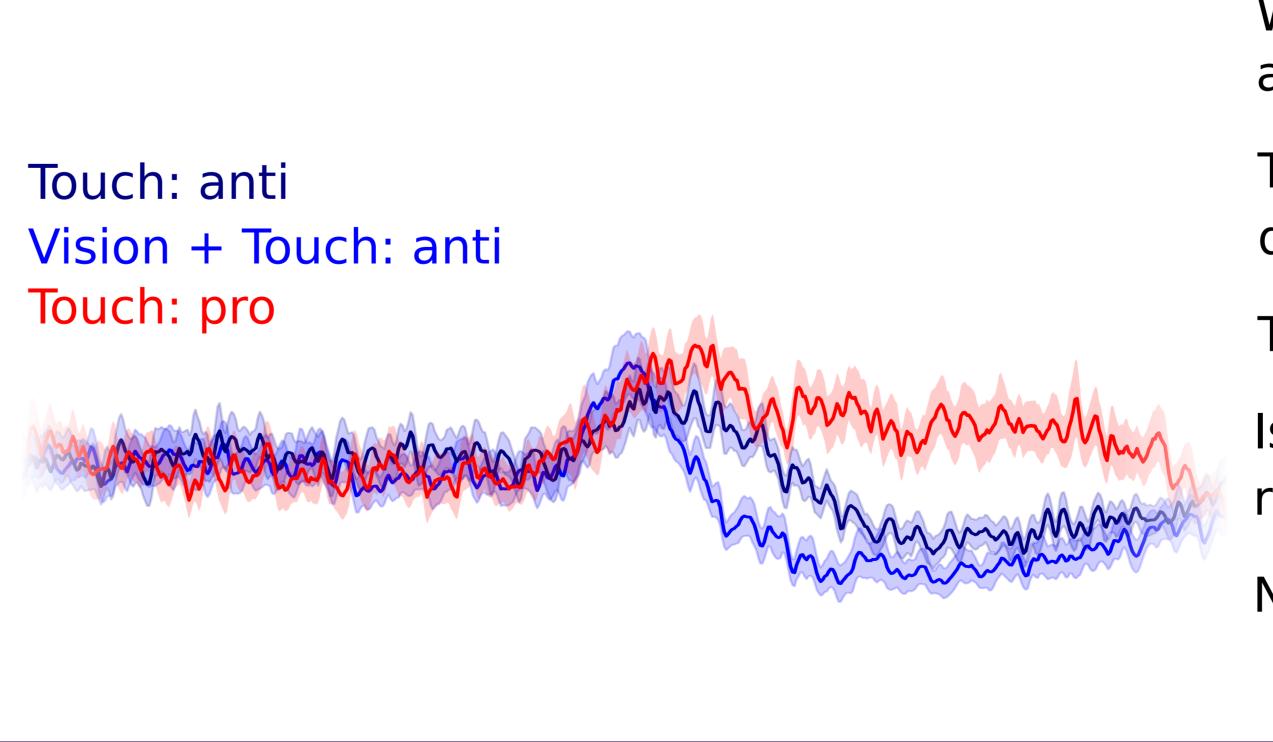
Shoulder Extension

Shoulder Flexion—









While there is no kinematic pro- component, a non-direction-specific burst of activity is evident in Touch at similar latency to the pro- component in vision

This occurs despite participants' ability to react at similar latency in a direction-specific way

The non-direction specific response does not appear to be large co-contraction

Is tactile guidance more amenable to arbitrary remapping, or do these responses result from mixed relative motion on the fingertip?

Next, we will use a partial edge to try to tease apart this question

