RacLab nature human behaviour

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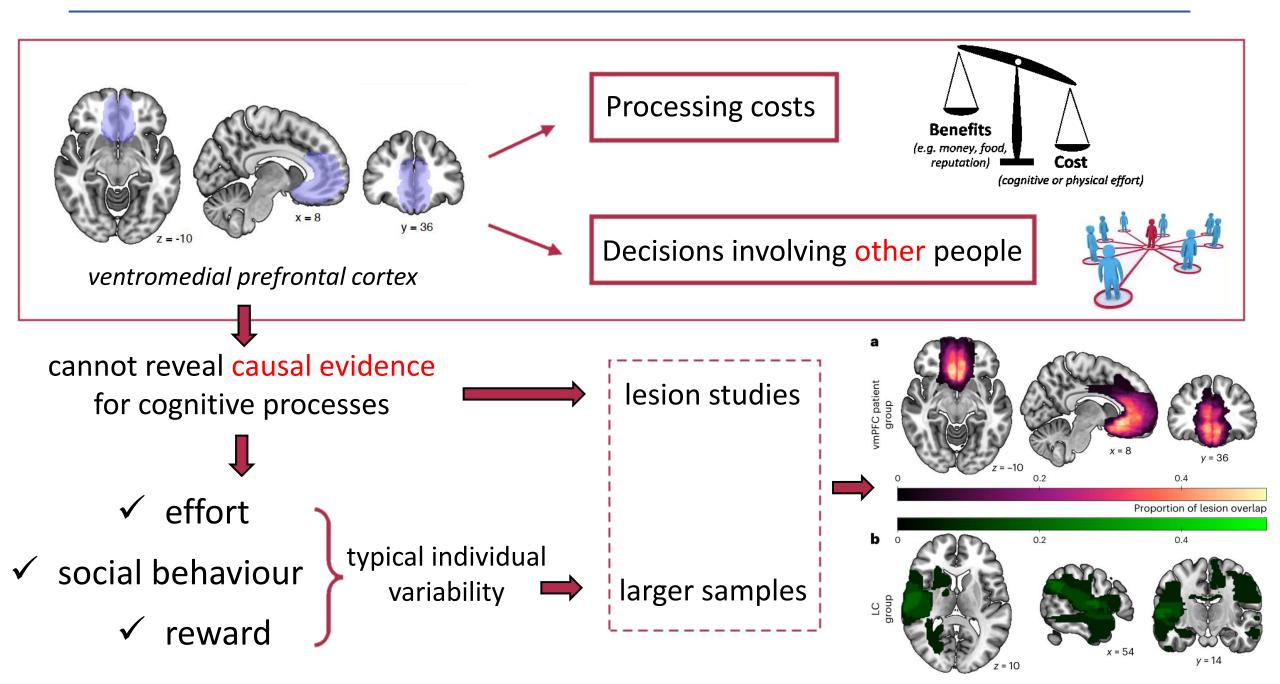
23.411

Human ventromedial prefrontal cortex is necessary for prosocial motivation

Patricia L. Lockwood © ^{1,2,3,4,8} , Jo Cutler © ^{1,2,3,4,8} , Daniel Drew^{3,4,5}, Ayat Abdurahman^{3,4,6}, Deva Sanjeeva Jeyaretna © ^{5,7}, Matthew A. J. Apps © ^{1,2,3,4}, Masud Husain © ^{3,4,5,7} & Sanjay G. Manohar © ^{3,5,7}

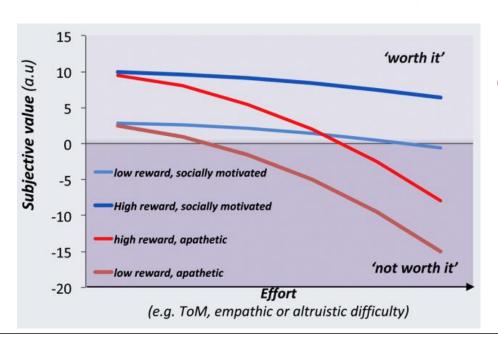
Neurocognitive foundations of social learning and decision-making

Yang Ziyang **2024.06.28**

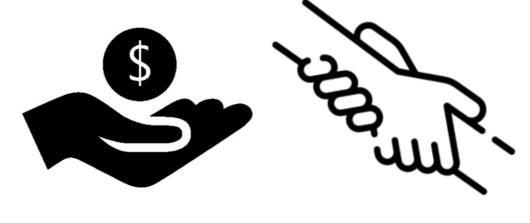


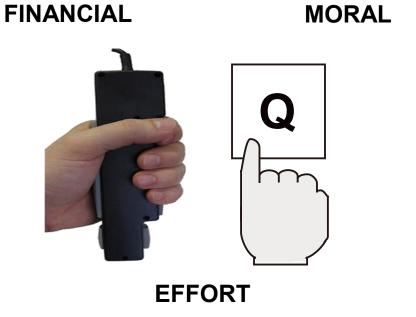
Prosocial behavior

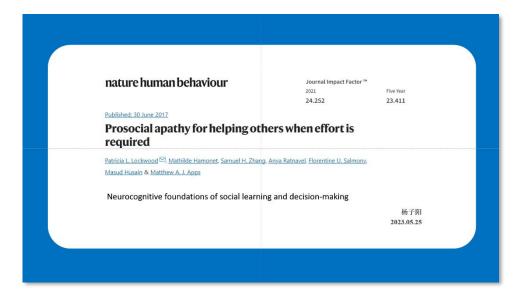
- Voluntary behavior that benefits another but involves sacrificing personal benefits
- Mostly correlational studies and dispositional measures
- Effort behavior as a better proxy?

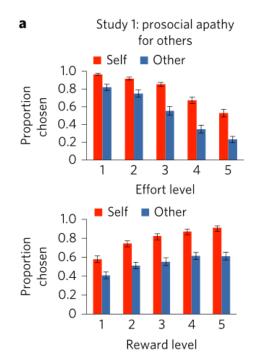


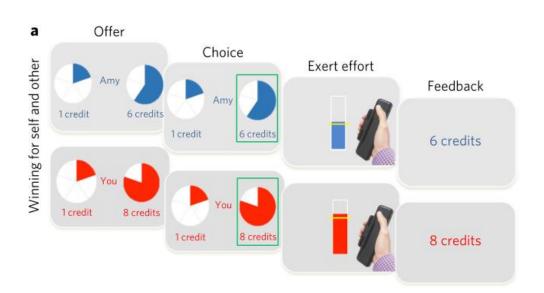


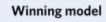








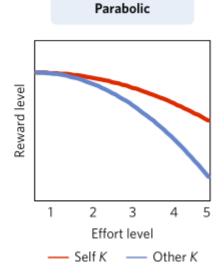


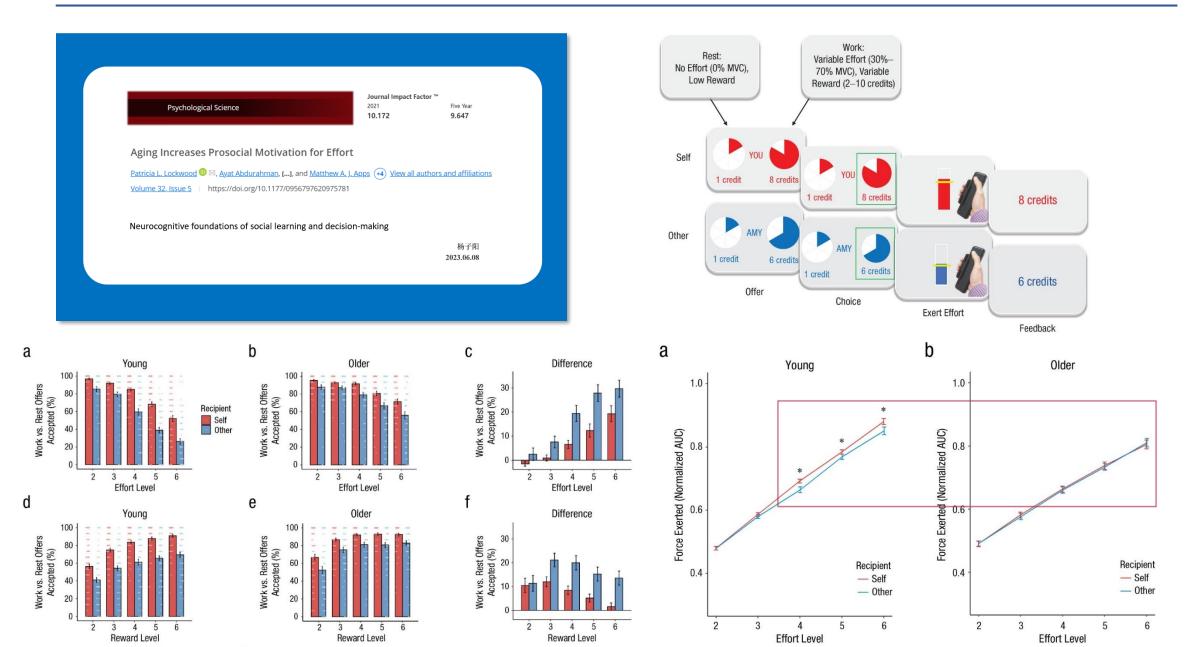


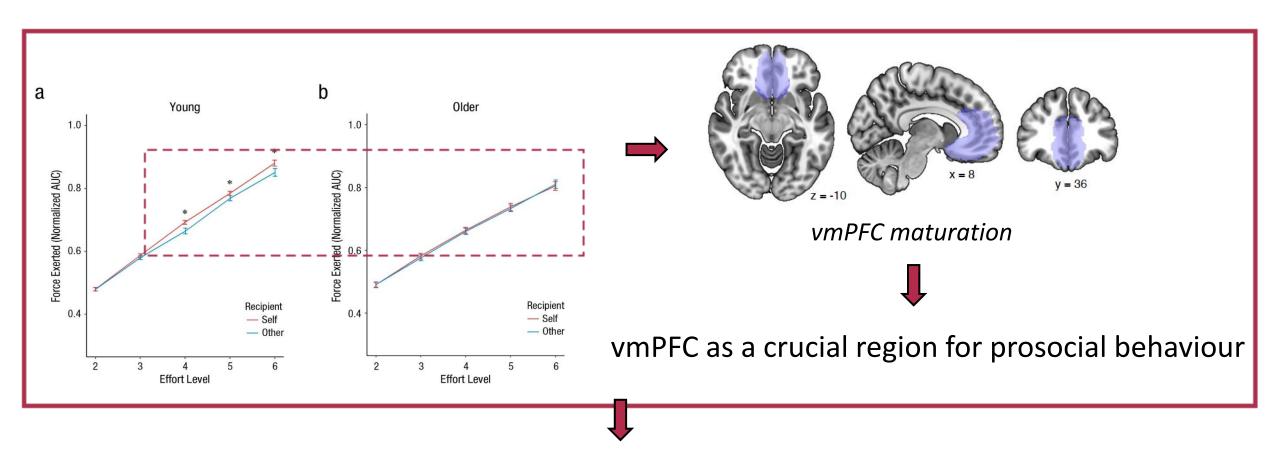
$$SV = R - KE^2$$

Value = Reward - (Discount × Effort²)

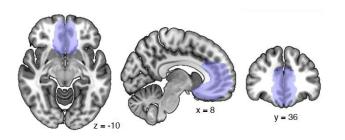
$$K = \begin{cases} K_{\text{self}} \text{ if self trial} \\ K_{\text{other}} \text{ if other trial} \end{cases}$$







vmPFC activity when participants observe another person receiving rewards



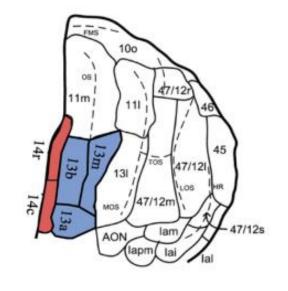
Patients with vmPFC damage:

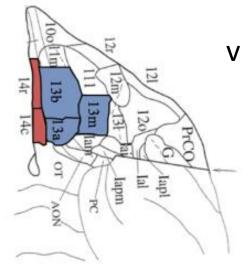
- disrupts social behaviour
- less generous and less trustworthy
- experience less guilt
- reject more unfair offers in economic games



increased willingness to cooperate with a group

- ✓ whether studies use real weather than hypothetical social situations
- ✓ economic games cannot dissociate whether any differences in prosocial behaviour





vmPFC is a heterogeneous region comprising several distinct cytoarchitectonic zones



"vmPFC" is not an anatomical but a functional characterization

Architectonic map of the prefrontal cortex of humans (Öngür & Price, 2000)

Architectonic map of the prefrontal cortex of macaques (Öngür & Price, 2000)

one prominent distinction is between medial and lateral areas

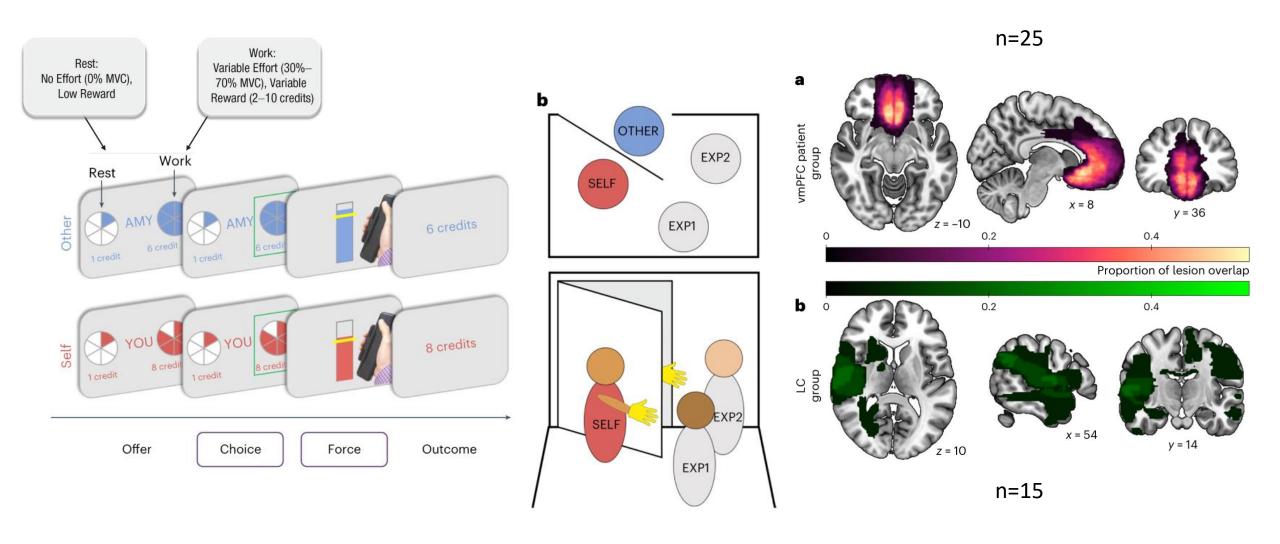
(14m, 14a and 14c) (13a, 13b and 13m)

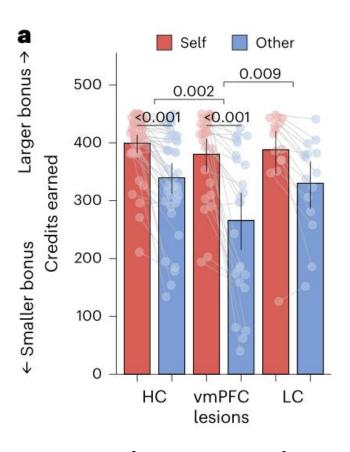
- representing positive and negative valence
- primary and secondary reinforcement
- processing identity



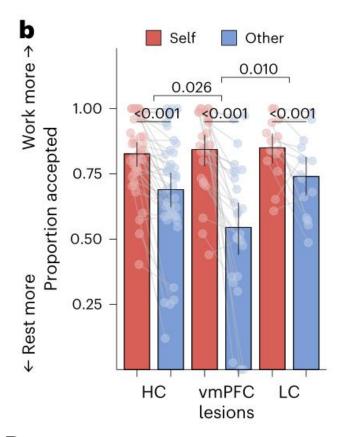
crucial for separating self and other

Design

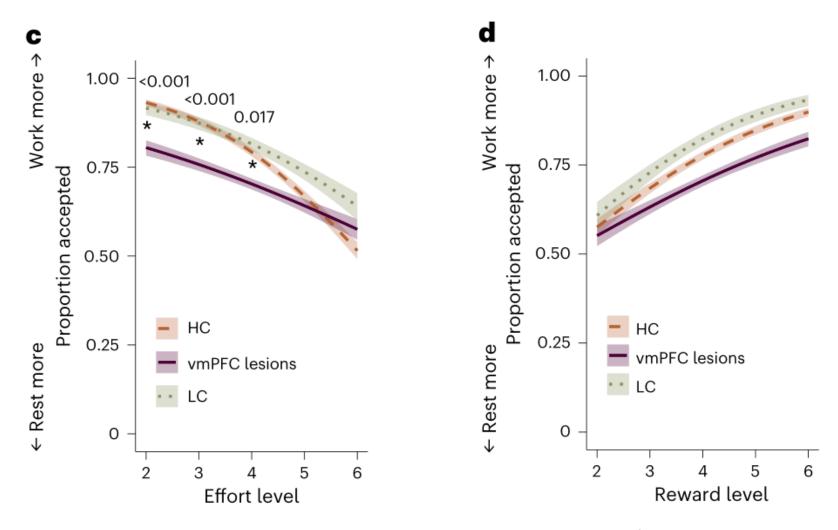




Patients with vmPFC damage earn less for the other person

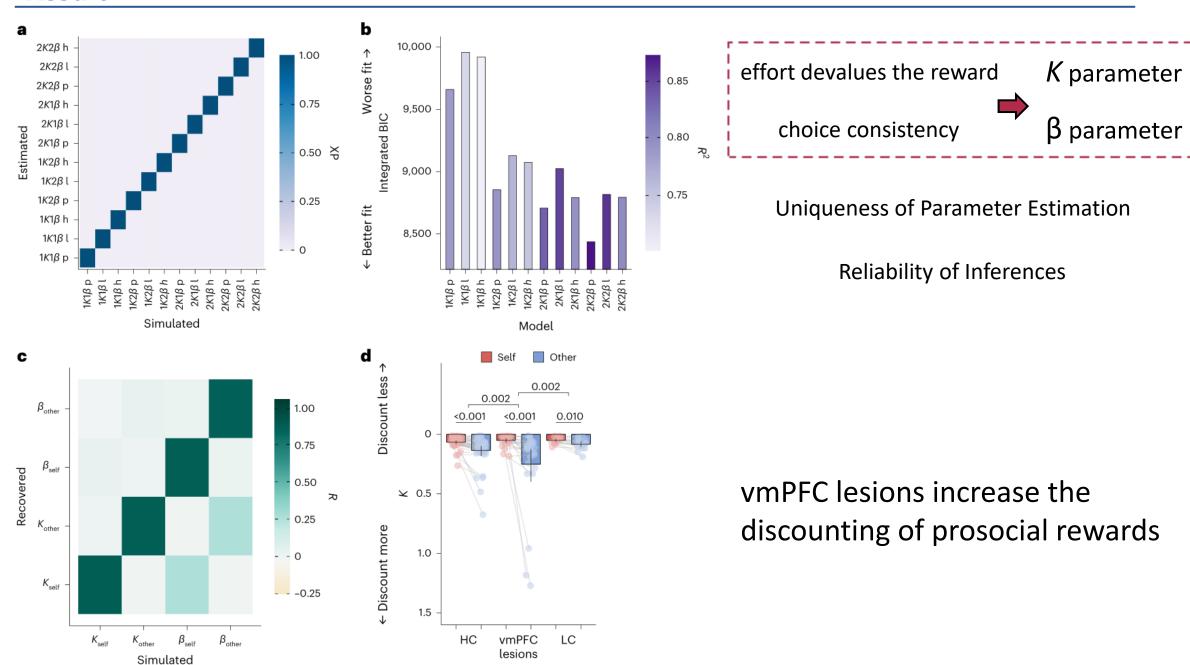


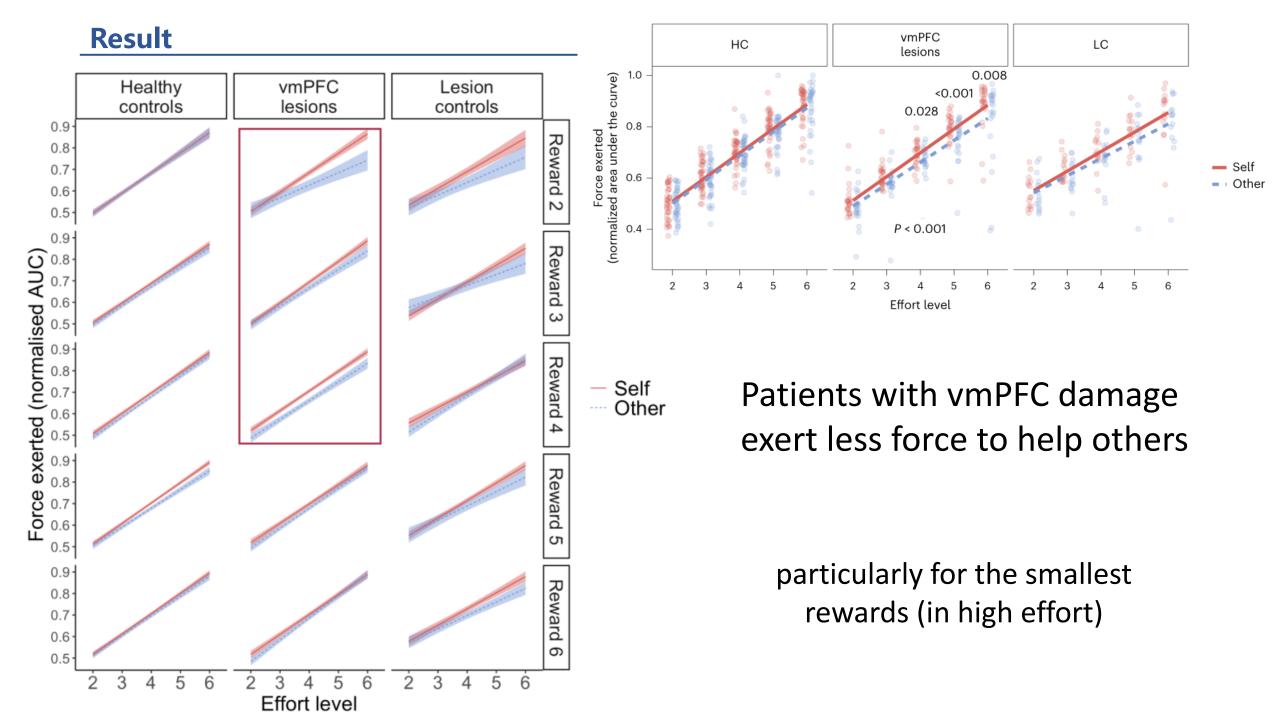
Damage to vmPFC decreases prosocial behaviour



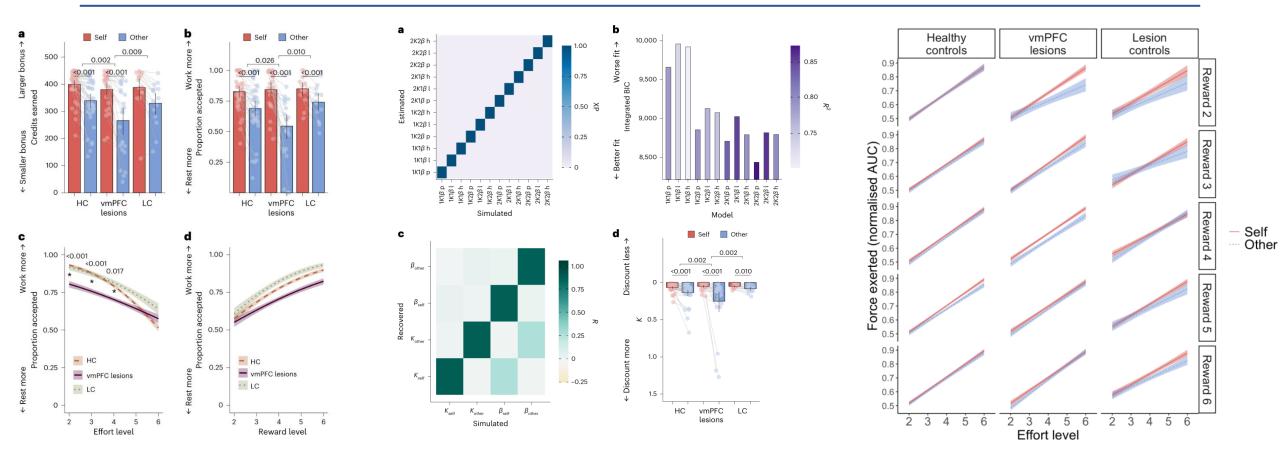
vmPFC lesions decrease EFFORT sensitivity (but no REWARD)

Result

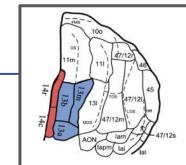




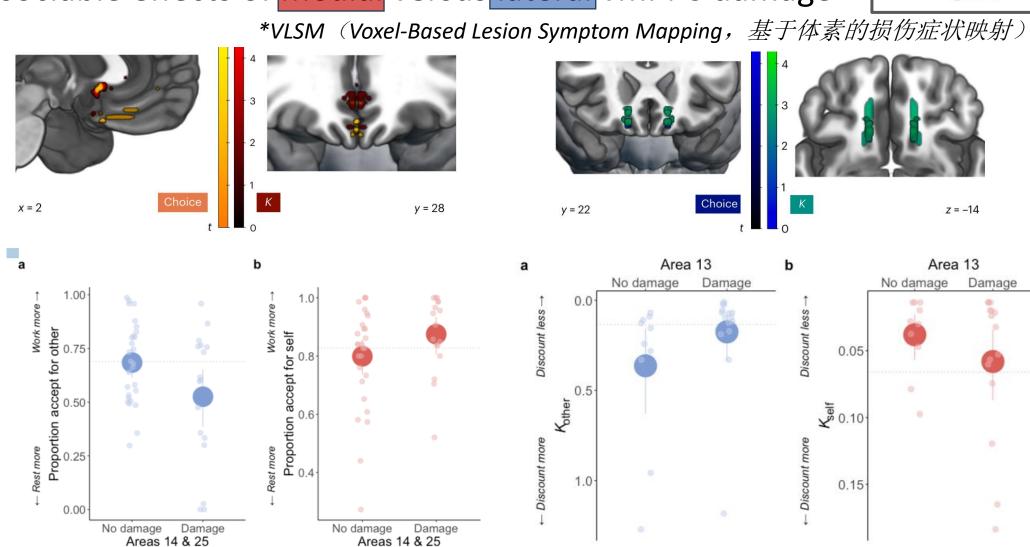
Result



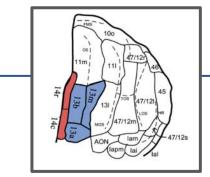
➤ Lesions in vmPFC also led to a lower willingness to energize actions, even after deciding to help others.



Dissociable effects of medial versus lateral vmPFC damage

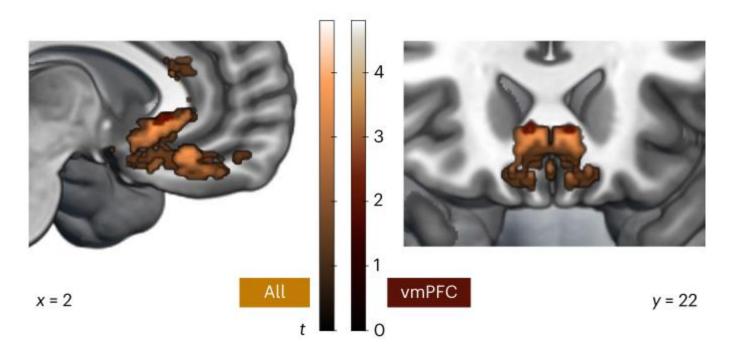


Result



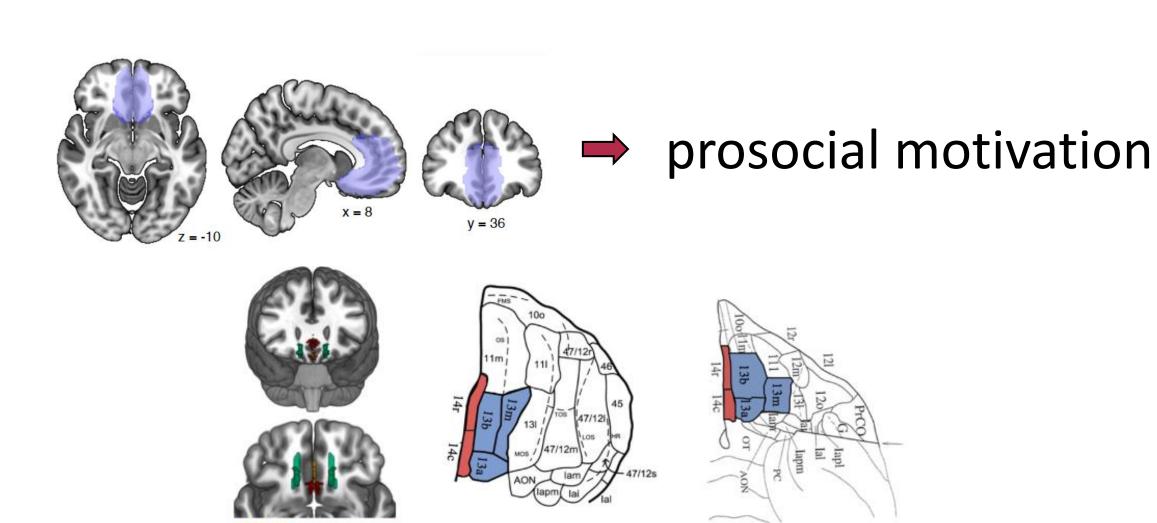
Dissociable effects of medial versus lateral vmPFC damage

*VLSM(Voxel-Based Lesion Symptom Mapping,基于体素的损伤症状映射)



Medial and lateral vmPFC is linked to reward sensitivity

patients with damage covering these areas scaled up their willingness to work as the reward available increased to a lesser extent.



Architectonic map of the prefrontal cortex of humans (Öngür & Price, 2000)

prosocial

More prosocial

Architectonic map of the prefrontal cortex of macaques (Öngür & Price, 2000)

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