WP6:

Mechanisms of instrumental learning and the conscious experience of agency

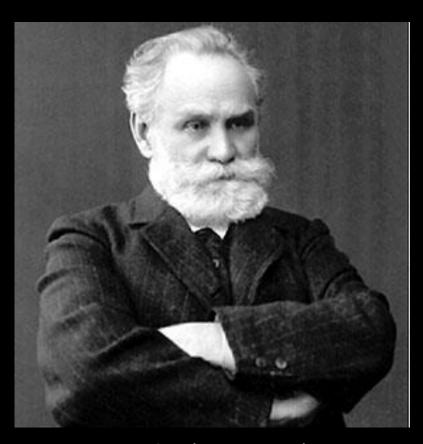
Patrick Haggard & Nura Sidarus, UCL
Axel Cleeremans, ULB
Marcel Brass, UG

1. Who cares about instrumental action?

- 3. EEG studies of prospective agency
- 4. Altered prospective agency in psychosis

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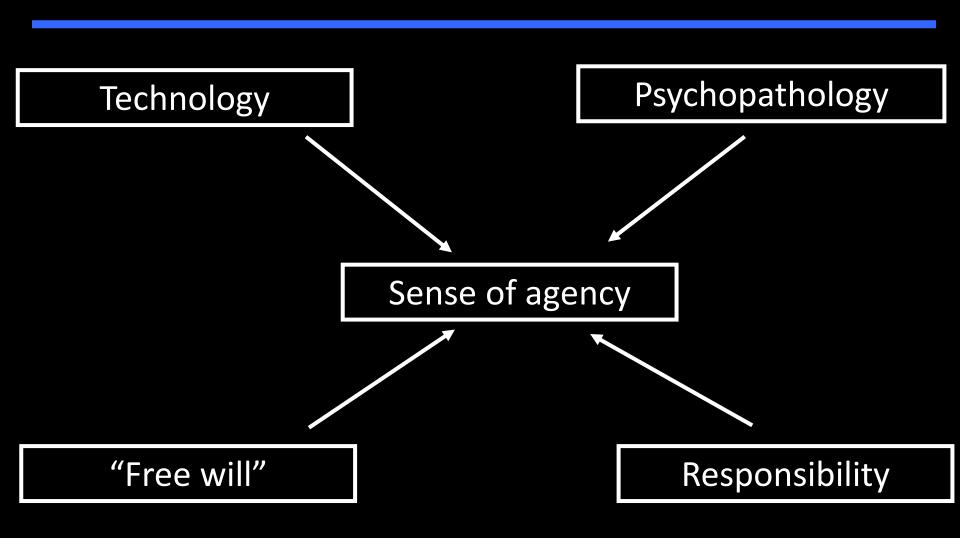


Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) Stimulus → response



BF Skinner (1904-1990) Response → stimulus

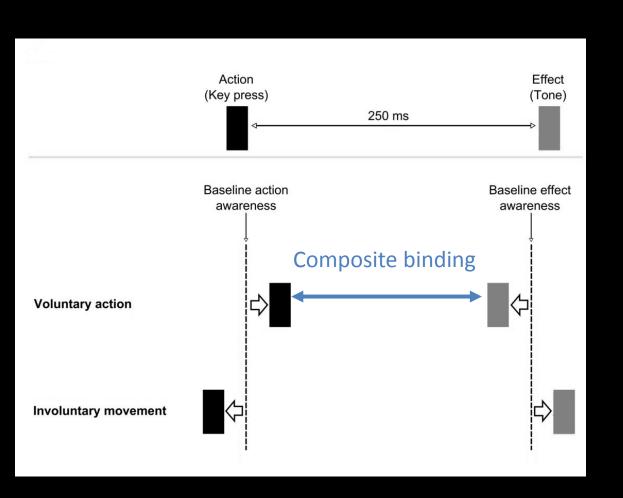
Impact and importance

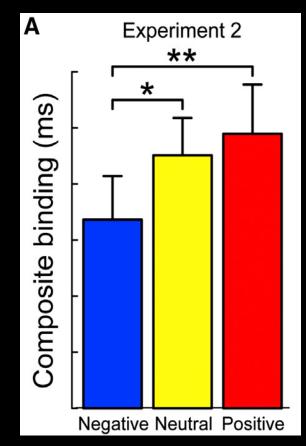


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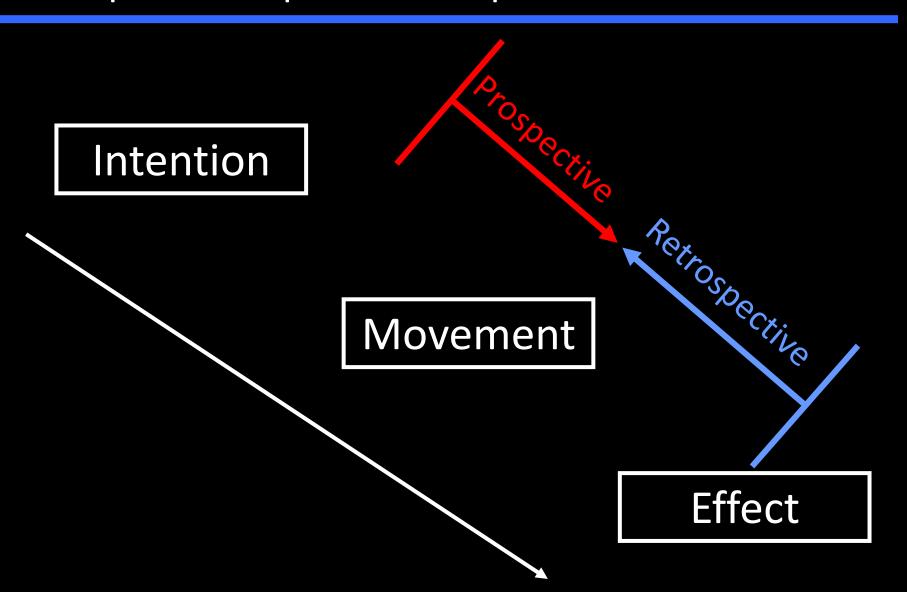
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Sense of Agency Implicit Measurement and Sensitivity





Sense of Agency Prospective experience or post-hoc inference

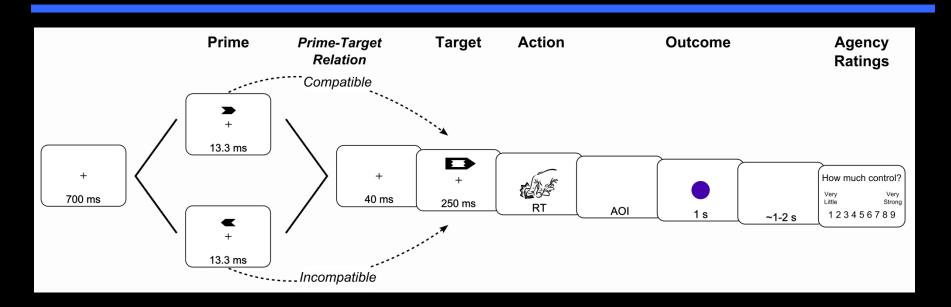


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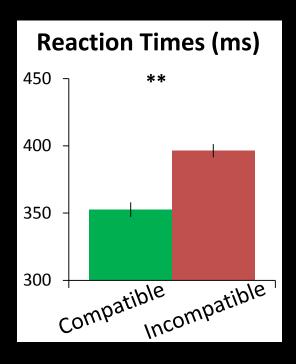
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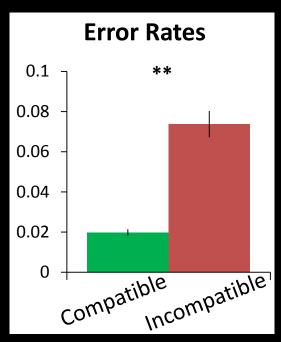
How we select an action influences sense of agency over action outcomes:

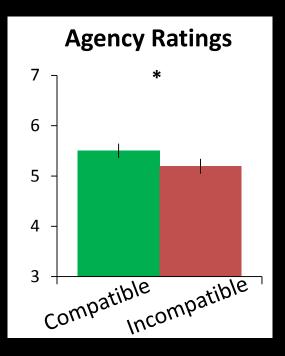
Priming studies



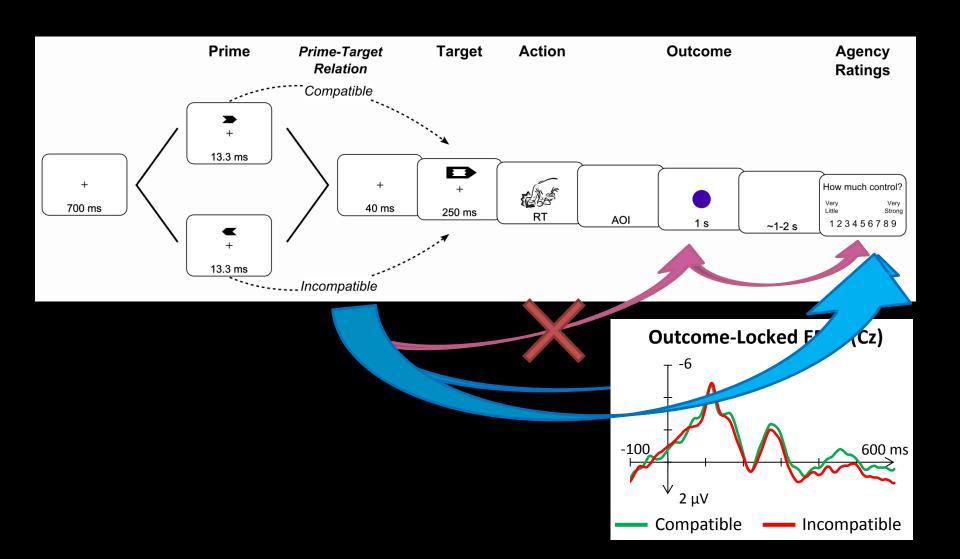
Action priming influences action selection... and sense of agency





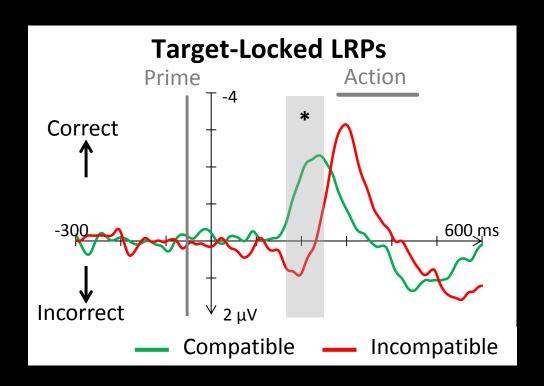


EEG: what brain processes correlate with prospective Sense of Agency?



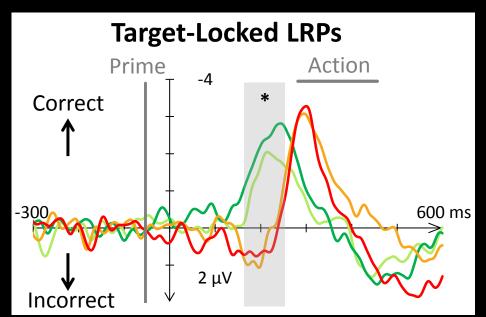
Action priming affects neural correlates of action selection

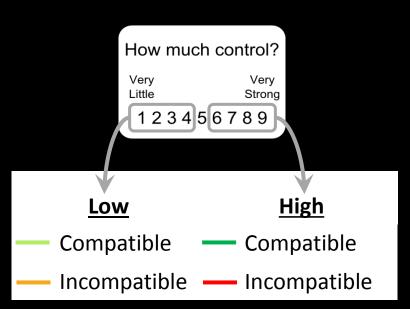
- Lateralised Readiness Potentials (LRPs):
 - Reflect the degree of activation of the correct or incorrect response



Fluent action selection leads to increased sense of agency

Median split agency ratings. Compare LRPs for high and low agency ratings





For Compatible Priming:

 Trials with more successful, or fluent, action selection were associated with a higher Sense of Agency.

Interim summary

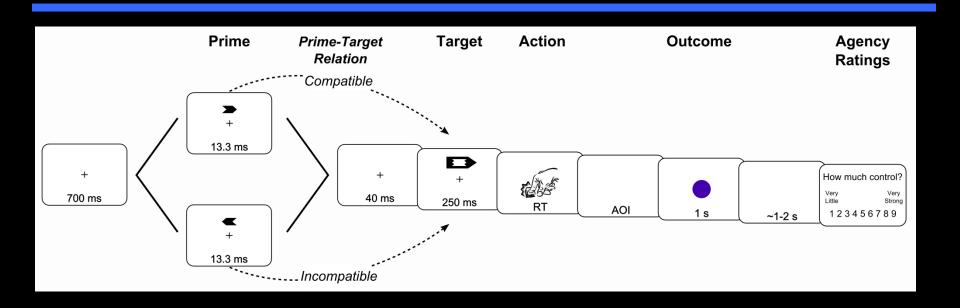
Subliminally priming an action increases sense of agency over a subsequent outcome

 This prospective mechanism is based on action selection processes, not outcome monitoring

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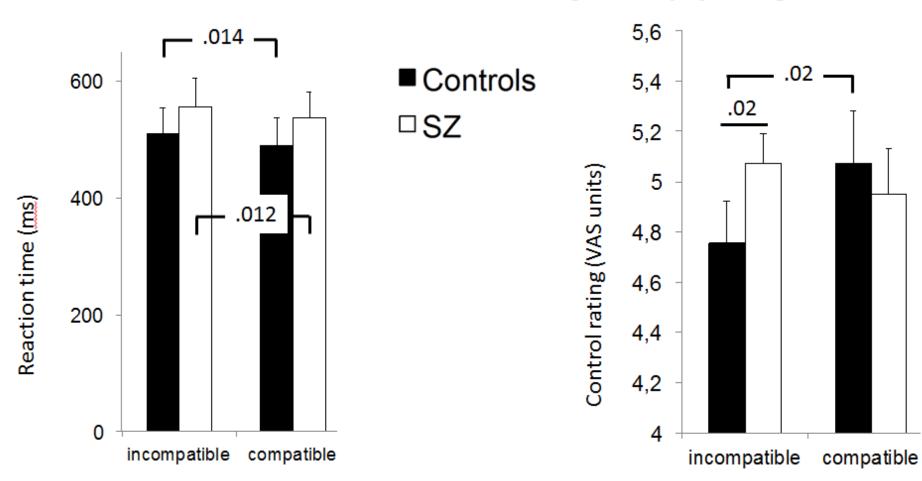
Action priming influences sense of agency over outcomes



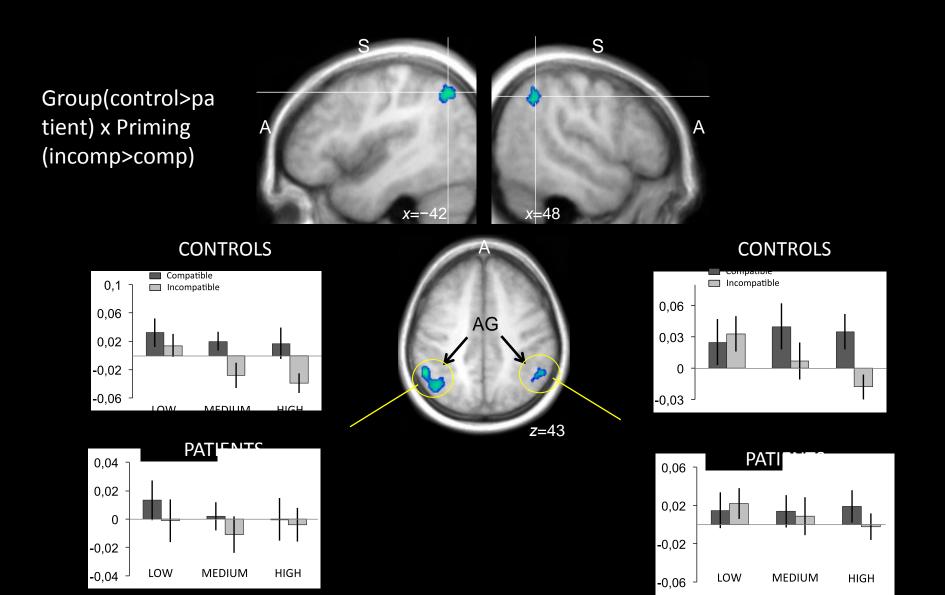
Priming schizophrenics changes actions... but not sense of agency

Reaction time

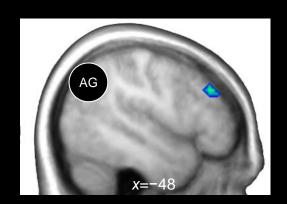
Agency judgement

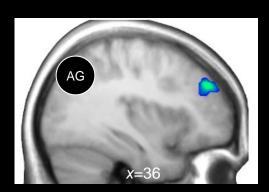


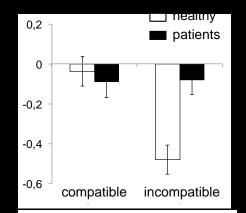
Angular gyrus associated with *reduced* sense of agency for incompatible trials... but not in schizophrenics

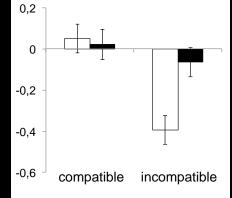


Fronto-parietal connectivity signals lack of control on incompatible trials... But not in schizophrenics











Summary

- Instrumental action produces a characteristic conscious experience
- But this experience is caused by unconscious mechanisms
- These mechanisms are predictive Therefore, it seems likely they are learned
- Disordered agency is common in psychiatry

Research Questions, Future directions

- Can we slow down action-outcome linkage to the timescale of neuroimaging?
- Why is agency learning so fast?

 Do we learn agency over our own body in the same way as over external events?

Thanks!

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Martin Voss (Charite Berlin, VW Stiftung)