

Is it necessary to show virtual limbs in action observation neurorehabilitation systems?

C Modroño¹, S Bermúdez i Badia², M S Cameirão³, F Pereira⁴, T Paulino⁵, F Marcano Serrano⁶, E Hernández Martín⁷, J Plata Bello⁸, N Palenzuela Trujillo⁹, D Núñez Pádrón¹⁰, J M Pérez González¹¹, J L González Mora¹²

^{1,6,7,8,9,10,12} Departamento de Ciencias Médicas Básicas, Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, ESPAÑA

^{2,3,4,5} Madeira Interactive Technologies Institute/LARSyS, Universidade da Madeira, Funchal, PORTUGAL

^{2,3,4} Faculdade de Ciências Exatas e da Engenharia, Universidade da Madeira, Funchal, PORTUGAL

¹¹ Instituto Médico Tinerfeño, Tenerife, ESPAÑA

cmodrono@ull.edu.es, sergi.bermudez@m-iti.org, monica.cameirao@m-iti.org, fabiodinis.pereira@m-iti.org, teresa.paulino@m-iti.org, fmarcano@ull.edu.es, ehernanm@ull.edu.es, jplata5@hotmail.com, nereida96@hotmail.es, daniel_np10@hotmail.com, josemaperezgon@hotmail.es, jlgonzal@ull.edu.es

ABSTRACT

Action observation neurorehabilitation systems are usually based on the observation of a virtual limb performing different kinds of actions. In this way, the activity in the frontoparietal Mirror Neuron System is enhanced, which can be helpful to rehabilitate stroke patients. However, the presence of limbs in such systems might not be necessary to produce mirror activity: for example, frontoparietal mirror activity can be produced just by the observation of virtual tool movements. The objective of this work was to explore to what point the presence of a virtual limb impacts the Mirror Neuron System activity in neurorehabilitation systems. This was done by using an action observation neurorehabilitation task during an fMRI experiment with healthy volunteers and comparing two action observation conditions that: 1-included or 2-did not include a virtual limb. It was found that activity in the Mirror Neuron System was similar during both conditions. These results open up the possibility of using new tasks that do not include virtual limbs in action observation neurorehabilitation environments, which can give more freedom to develop such systems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Mirror neurons, originally discovered by using intracranial electrodes in the premotor and the parietal cortex of monkeys, discharge not only when individuals perform a particular action (e.g., reaching for a piece of food) but also when they observe others performing the same or a similar action (Gallese, Fadiga, Fogassi, & Rizzolatti, 1996, 2002). This discovery was an important milestone in neuroscience, because it showed that action perception and action execution were intrinsically linked from the neuronal level. Later research in humans with non-invasive neuroimaging and neurophysiological techniques showed evidence of the existence of a frontoparietal cortical network with the same property, which has been called the Mirror Neuron System (MNS) (Cattaneo & Rizzolatti, 2009).

The essential property of mirror neurons (i.e., their activation by both executed and perceived actions) has a clinical application in the field of neurorehabilitation. This approach is based on the visual presentation of actions (e.g., using virtual reality) to increase the activity in the MNS, as this activity can facilitate the reorganization of the brain motor regions affected by stroke (Buccino, Solodkin, & Small, 2006; Garrison, Winstein, & Aziz-Zadeh, 2010; Sale & Franceschini, 2012). This kind of approach can be helpful to rehabilitate patients who cannot perform some active movements as a result of a cerebrovascular accident.

Action observation rehabilitation systems are usually based on the observation of a virtual limb performing different kinds of actions; for example patients can observe approaching virtual objects that are intercepted by virtual arms (Cameirão, Bermúdez i Badia, Duarte Oller, & Verschure, 2010; Cameirão, Bermúdez i Badia, Zimmerli, Duarte Oller, & Verschure, 2007), thereby activating their MNS (Prochnow et al., 2013). However, representing the limbs in such systems may not be necessary to produce mirror activity: in a previous experiment

we have shown that extensive MNS activity can be produced just by the observation of a virtual paddle movement (Modroño, Navarrete, Rodríguez-Hernández, & González-Mora, 2013).

The objective of the present research is to explore to what point the presence of a virtual limb is necessary to produce mirror activity in a neurorehabilitation system based on action observation. This will be done by using an action observation neurorehabilitation task and comparing conditions that present or do not present a virtual limb to healthy volunteers in an fMRI experiment. Based on previous research (Modroño et al., 2013; Prochnow et al., 2013), we expect to find mirror activity in both conditions (note that these conditions were not directly compared in those experiments). Interestingly, if the activations are similar in both conditions, this would have important implications for the development of virtual environments: this would open up the possibility of using new tasks that do not include virtual limbs, giving more freedom to develop virtual environments.

2. METHODS

2.1 Participants

14 (4 female, 10 male) right-handed neurologically healthy subjects (mean age=22.8, SD=1.9). They had normal or corrected-to-normal vision. The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee (University of La Laguna) and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

2.2 Neurorehabilitation task

Participants were involved in an action observation neurorehabilitation task as shown in Figure 1. The task is a simplified version of the Reh@Task (Faria et al., 2016), a VR system that presents a cancellation task with one image as target among 4 distractors. The task is solved by moving a virtual cursor and placing it over the target element for 5 seconds. The system is programmed to solve the tasks automatically, presenting to the user either 1) a virtual hand with a red dot under the tip of the middle finger or 2) just a red dot performing the selection process. After completion, the task restarts the process with a new randomly selected target and distractor elements.



Figure 1. The action observation task. Participants observed movements of a virtual limb with a red dot under the tip of the middle finger (hand condition, shown here), or equivalent movements of the red dot alone (dot condition). In both cases, the red dot moves to reach the figure indicated in the left top corner of the screen.

2.3 Data acquisition

The fMRI run consisted of three conditions: *dot*, *hand* and *fixation*. The *dot* condition consisted of 6 blocks (58s) of 11 trials each, where the participant observed the movements of the dot. The *hand* condition was similar, but in this case a virtual limb appeared above the dot (Fig 1). The *dot* and *hand* blocks were presented in random order and were preceded by a fixation task where the player stared at a grey cross in the middle of a black screen (baseline). The same random sequence of blocks was kept for all participants. The participants were instructed to focus on the movements of the dot and the hand during the corresponding conditions. Before the observation task, participants played a hand-controlled version of the same task for 6 minutes to link those actions to their motor repertory (by using a joystick). Visual stimuli were given via MRI compatible eyeglasses (Visuastim, Resonance Technology, Northridge, CA).

Axially oriented functional images were obtained by a 3T Signa HD MR scanner (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, WI) using an echo-planar-imaging gradient-echo sequence and an 8 channel head coil (TR = 2000 msec, TE = 21.6 msec, FA = 75°, matrix size = 64 x 64 pixels, 36 slices, 4 x 4 mm in plane resolution, spacing = 4 mm, ST = 3.3 mm, interleaved acquisition). The slices were aligned to the anterior commissure - posterior commissure line and covered the whole brain. High resolution sagittally oriented anatomical images were also collected for anatomical reference. A 3D fast spoiled-gradient-recalled pulse sequence was obtained (TR = 8.84 msec, TE = 1.75 msec, FA = 10°, matrix size= 256 x 256 pixels, 1 x 1 mm in plane resolution, spacing = 1 mm, ST = 1 mm).

2.4 Data analysis

Data were preprocessed and analyzed using SPM12 software (www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/). The images were spatially realigned, unwarped, normalized and smoothed using standard SPM12 procedures. The three conditions were modelled in the design matrix for each participant. Activation maps for the contrast *dot* > *fix*, *hand* > *fix*, *hand* > *dot* and *dot* > *hand* were generated for each subject by applying t statistics. These first level contrast images were used in a random effects group analysis. Statistical maps were set at a voxel-level threshold of $p < 0.05$, false discovery rate [FDR] corrected for multiple comparisons, and a minimum cluster size of 25 voxels.

3. RESULTS

Figure 2 shows the brain regions that were activated by the action observation neurorehabilitation task. The task was associated with an increase of activity in bilateral frontoparietal regions of the MNS (parietal lobe, premotor cortex plus, caudal part of the inferior frontal gyrus) (Cattaneo & Rizzolatti, 2009) not only when the virtual hand was moving but also when the virtual hand was absent and only the dot was moving. Other regions outside the MNS, such as the occipital lobe and the cerebellum were also bilaterally activated in both conditions. Interestingly, no significant differences in brain activity were found between the *hand* and the *dot* conditions (*hand* > *dot* and *dot* > *hand* contrasts).

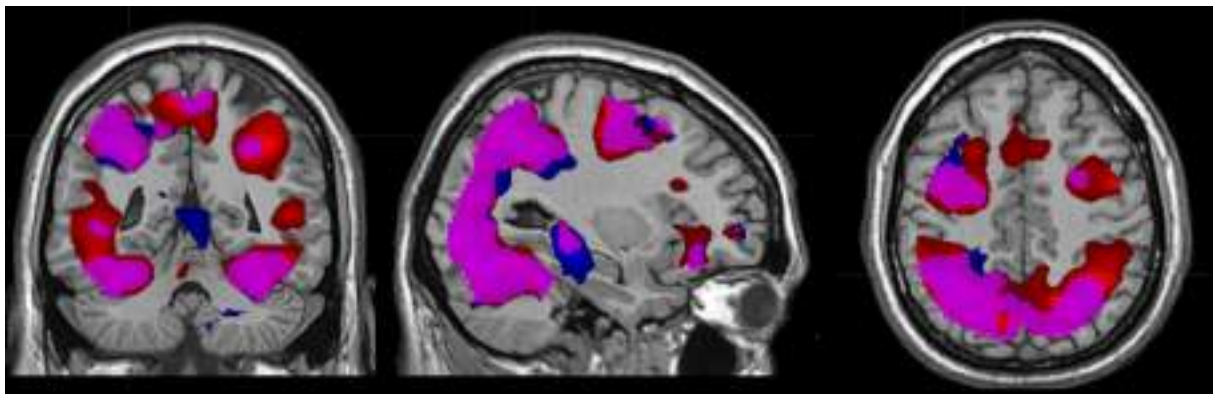


Figure 2. The action observation neurorehabilitation task was associated with an increase of activity in the Mirror Neuron System when the virtual hand was moving but also when the virtual hand was absent and just the dot was moving. Blue voxels were activated only in hand condition (*hand* > *fix* contrast); red voxels were activated only in dot condition (*dot* > *fix* contrast); violet voxels depict regions activated in both conditions (both contrasts). The contrasts *hand* > *dot* and *dot* > *hand* did not show significant results. Group analysis, $N=14$, threshold: $p < 0.05$ at the voxel level, False Discovery Rate corrected for multiple comparisons; minimum cluster size=25 voxels.

4. CONCLUSIONS

As expected, the two main conditions (*hand/dot*) of the action observation task activated the MNS of the participants. Regarding the *hand* condition, the participants were observing the movements of a virtual arm, thus finding activity in the MNS is consistent with previous research on action observation rehabilitation systems that have presented virtual limbs in their tasks (Prochnow et al., 2013). Concerning the *dot* condition, we also found activity in the MNS although the participants were just observing the movements of a dot. This is also consistent with previous research showing that MNS activity can be produced just by the observation of virtual tool movements (Modroño et al., 2013).

More interestingly, we have directly compared two conditions that only differed in the presence or absence of a virtual limb, and we did not find significant differences in associated MNS activity. In this way, the activity we found during the *hand* condition does not appear to be so directly related with the observation of the limb but more with the observation of actions that had been previously linked to the observer's motor repertory during the practice period (Modroño et al., 2013).

The results presented here may be of interest for researchers and developers of neurorehabilitation systems based on action observation, and could be used to make the systems more attractive for the patients (for example, combining different kinds of tasks including or not including virtual limbs), which therefore may help the patient to adhere to the therapy.

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