

Consciousness

MEDS 470 / NRSC 500B

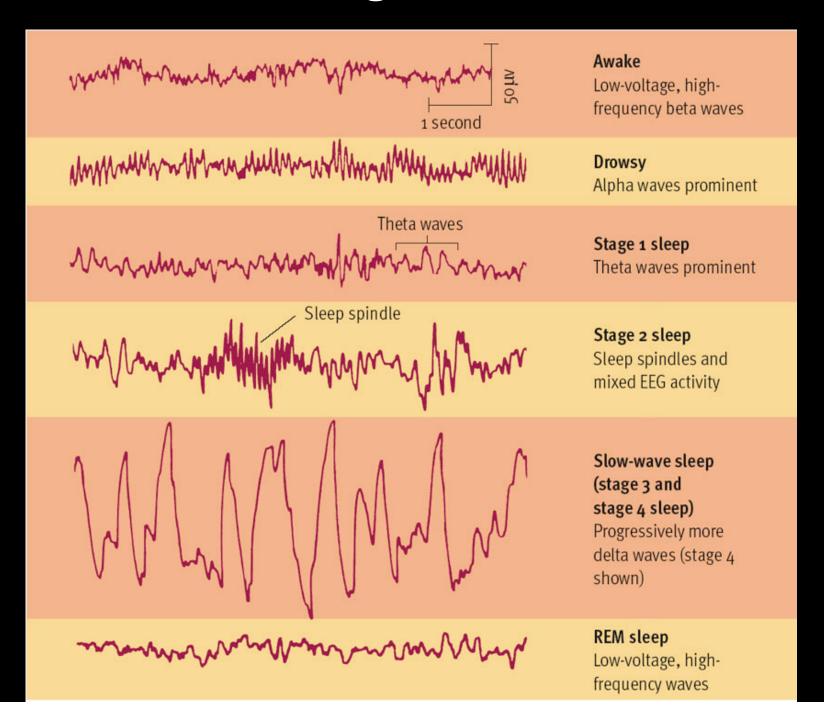
Dr. Olav E. Krigolson

What is consciousness?

Consciousness is subjective experience, the "what it is like" to perceive a scene, recognize a face, hear a sound, or reflect on the experience itself (Tononi et al., 2016a)

Although consciousness is difficult to define (Zeman, 2005), we take the base concept to be the presence of phenomenal content for an agent, and we emphasize a distinction between conscious level (i.e., a position on a scale from total unconsciousness as in coma to vivid and alert wakefulness) and conscious content (i.e., the components of any given conscious scene the qualia; Seth et al., 2008).

Being Awake



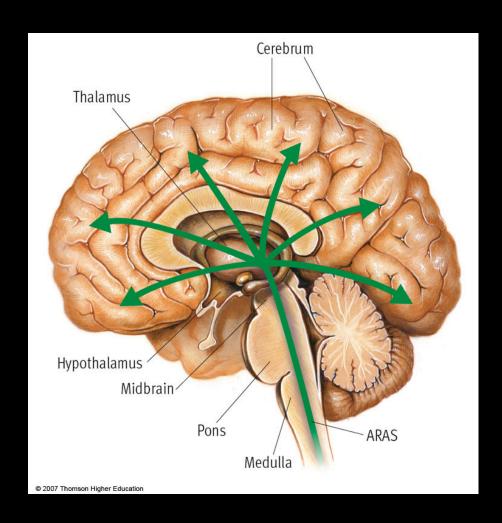
The Neural Basis of Sleep

Brain Structures:

- Ascending reticular activating system
- Pons, medulla, thalamus, hypothalamus, limbic system

Neurotransmitters:

- Acetylcholine and serotonin
- Also norepinephrine, dopamine, and GABA



Why Do We Sleep?

Hypothesis 1:

Sleep evolved to conserve organisms' energy

Hypothesis 2:

Immobilization during sleep is adaptive because it reduces danger

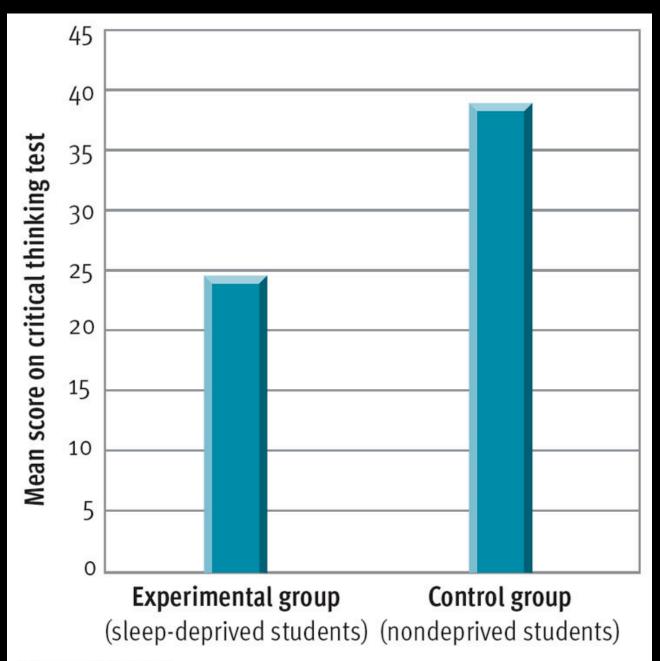
Hypothesis 3:

 Sleep helps animals to restore energy and other bodily resources

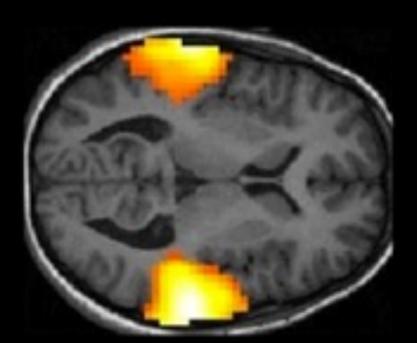
Variations in Consciousness

Levels of <u>AWARENESS</u>: Consciousness is Not All-or-None

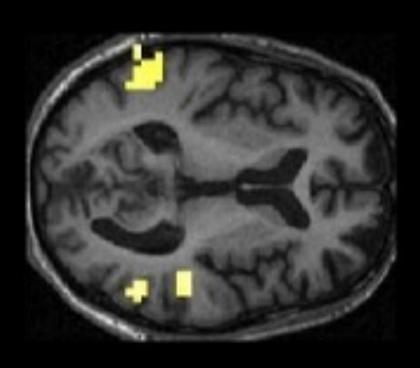
- Awake
- Sleep
- Anesthesia
- Coma
- Persistent Vegetative State
- Death



Healthy Brain



Vegetative State



What is consciousness?

Awareness of external events

Awareness of internal sensations

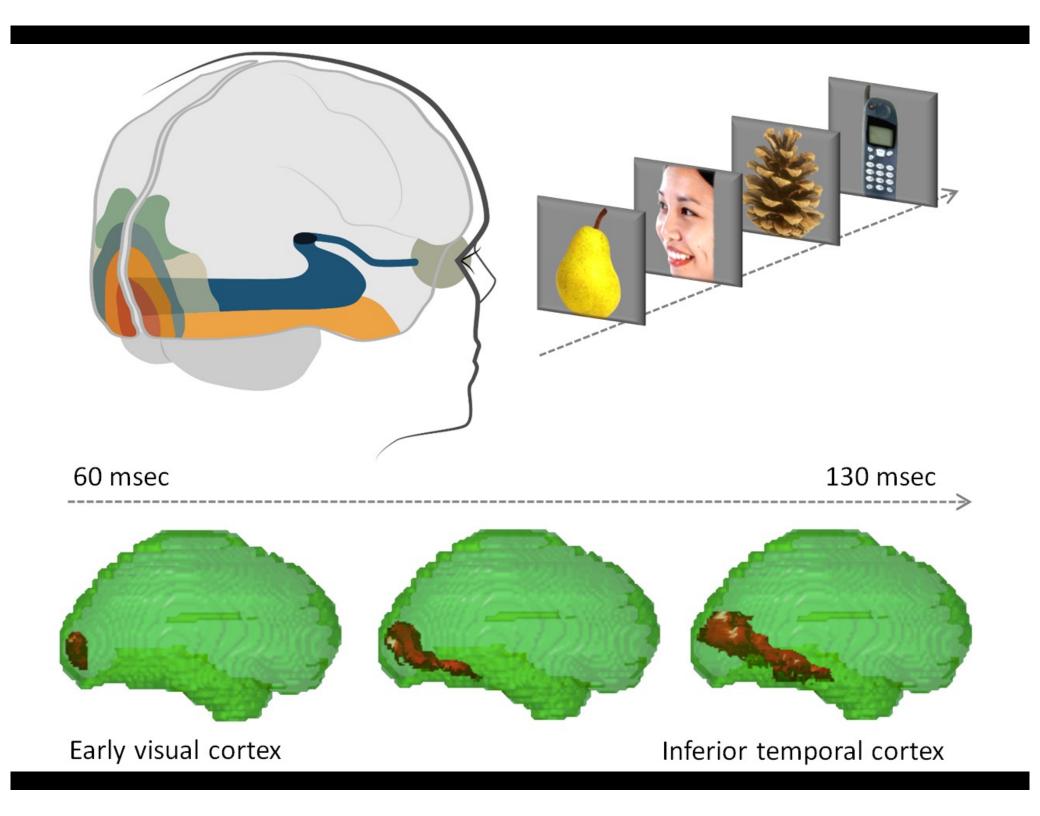
Awareness of yourself as a unique being having experiences

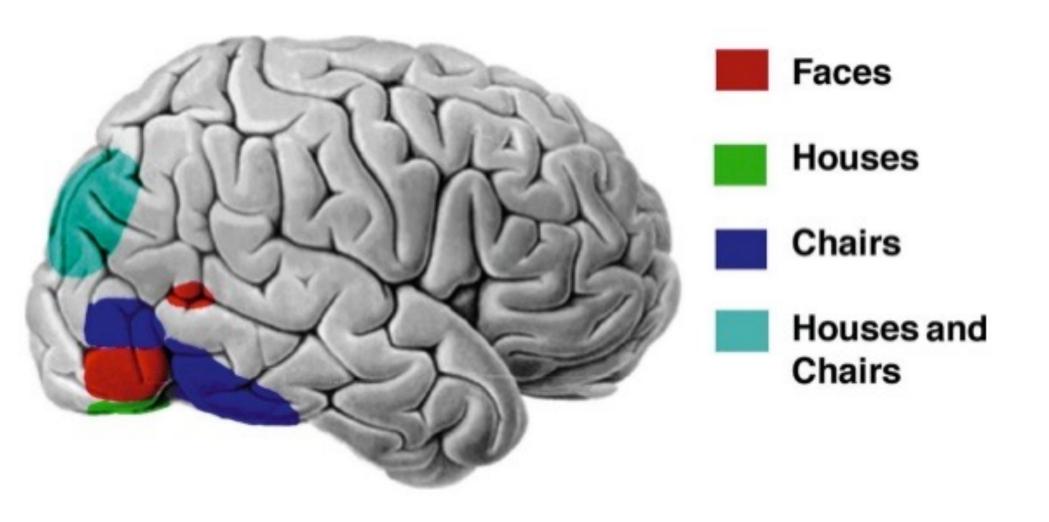
Awareness of your thoughts about these experiences

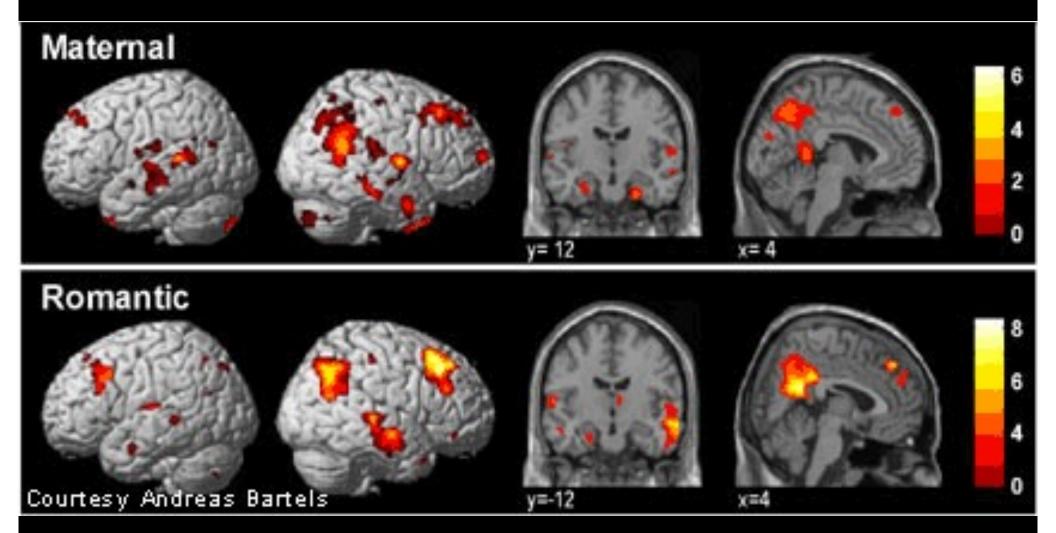
The critical element in consciousness is awareness.

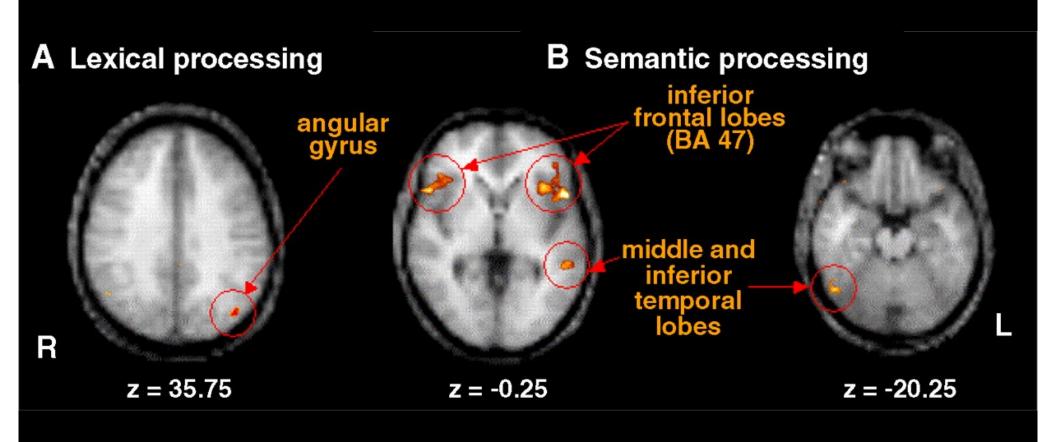
What is consciousness?

Awareness of external events (perception)

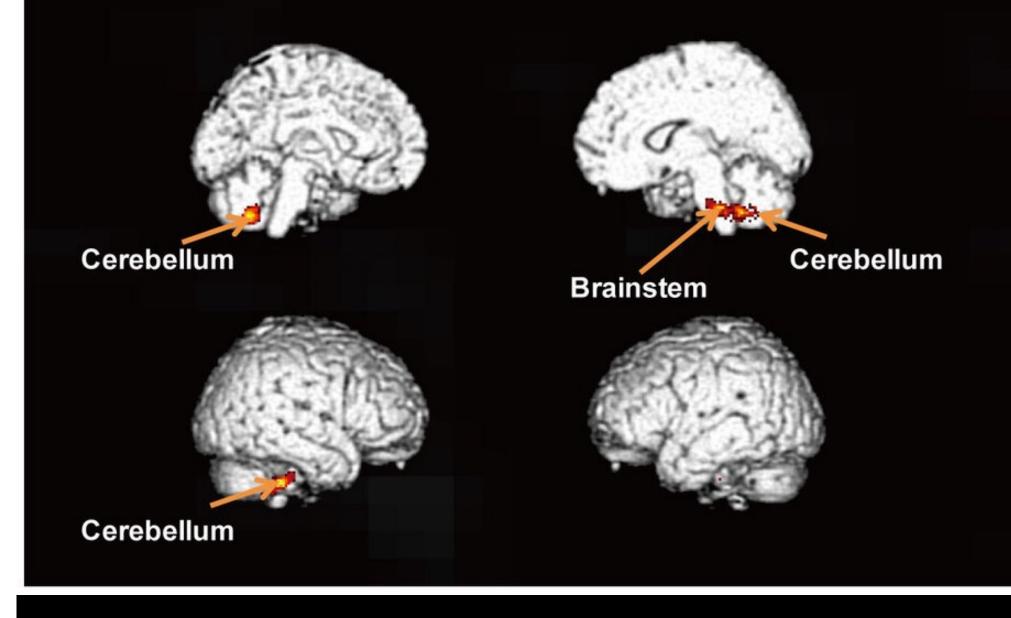




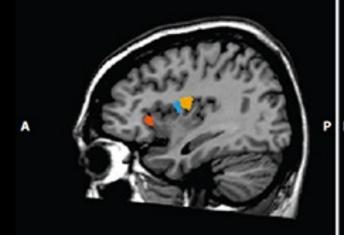




Frame4: Funny – Non-funny



x = -36 SAG



y = 19 cor



L

Experts - Taste

Experts - After taste

Controls - Taste

Controls - After Taste

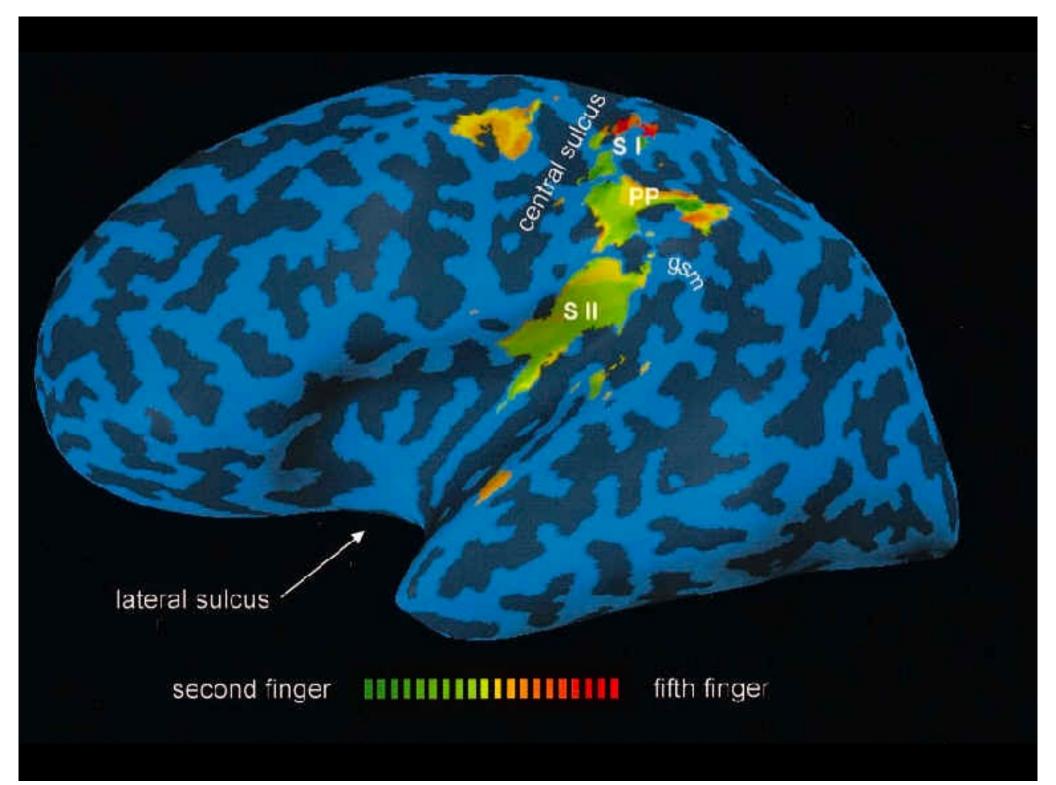
z = 11 TRA

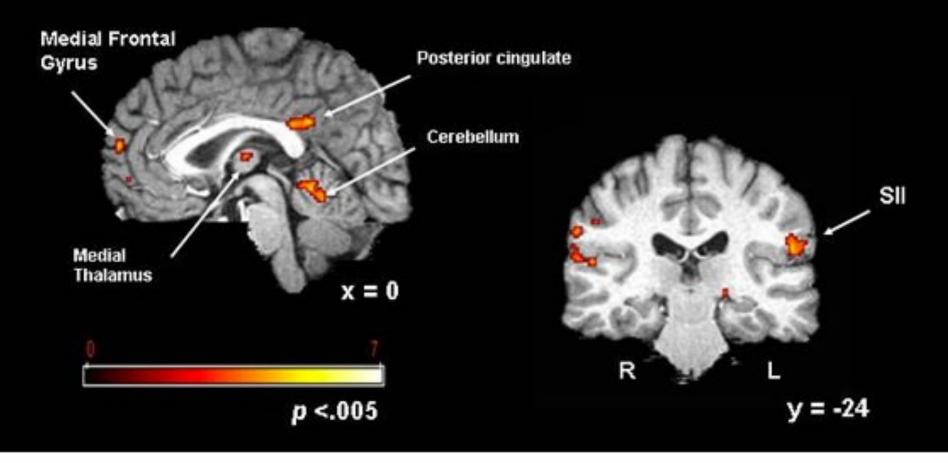


L

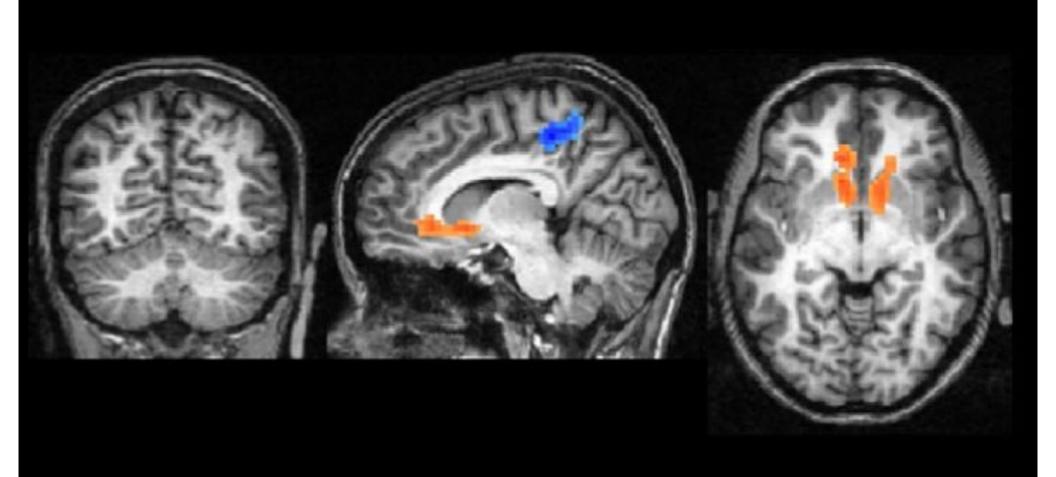
What is consciousness?

Awareness of internal sensations (sensory, emotion)



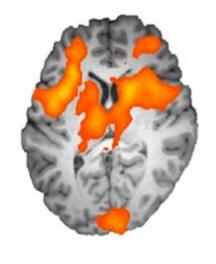


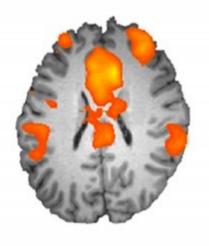
fMRI activations during painful stimulus.

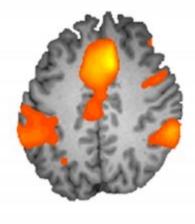


Hunger

Rested





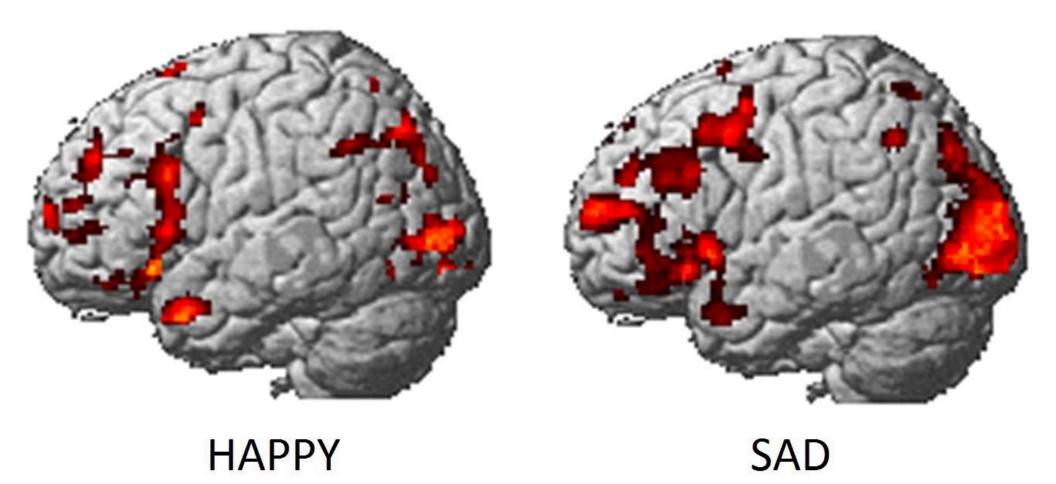


Tired



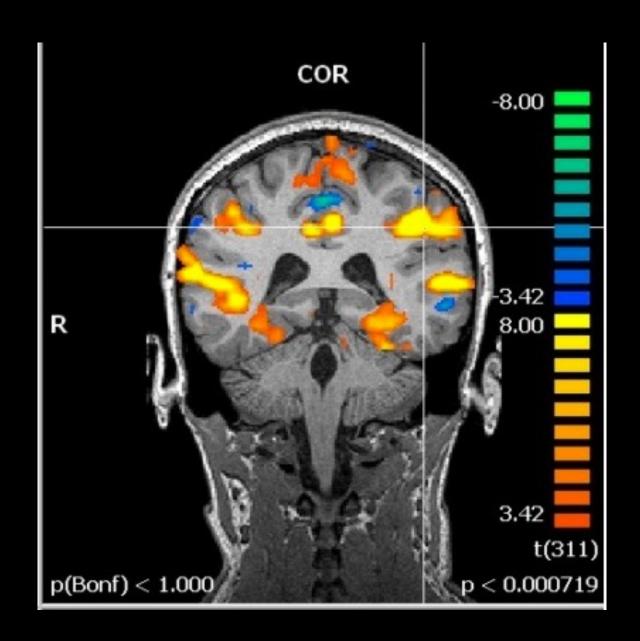


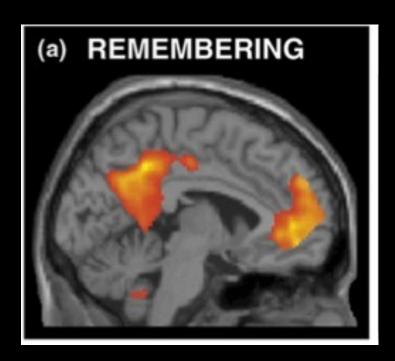


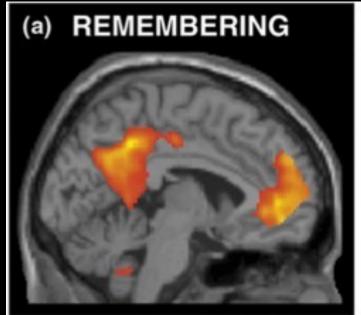


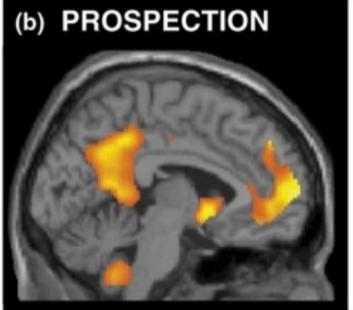
What is consciousness?

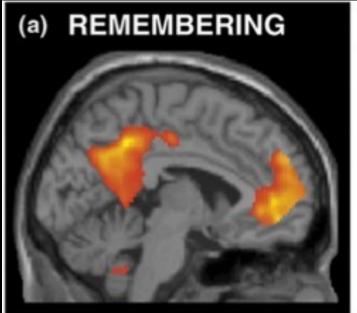
Awareness of yourself as a unique being having experiences (memory)

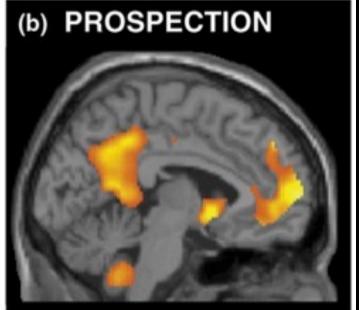


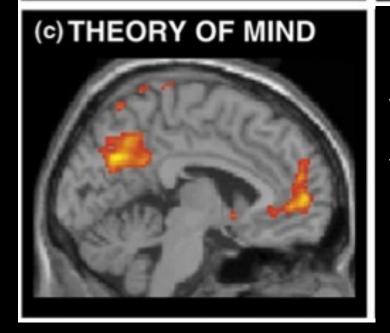








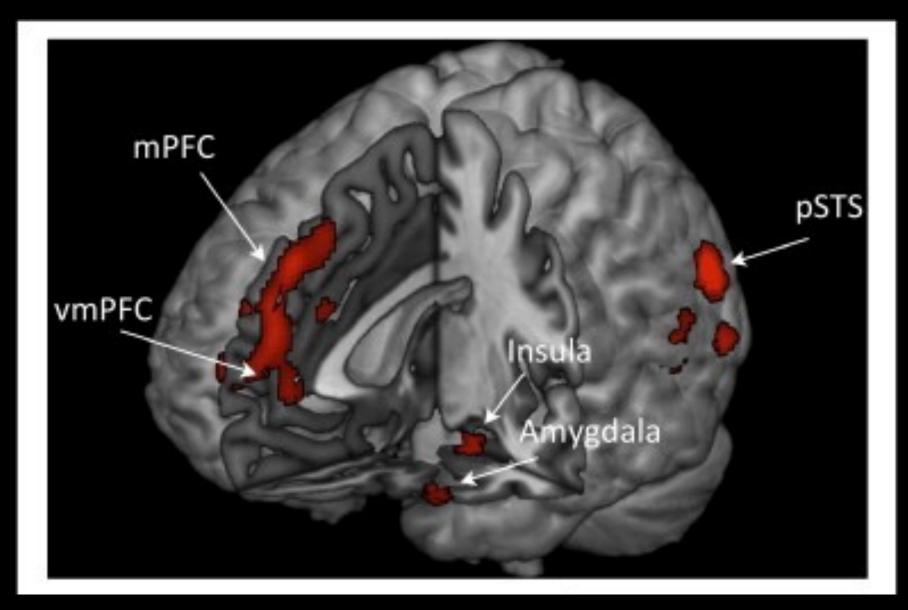




the ability to attribute mental states—beliefs, intents, desires, pretending, knowledge, etc.—to oneself and others and to understand that others have beliefs, desires, intentions, and perspectives that are different from one's own

What is consciousness?

Awareness of your thoughts about these experiences



Self Reflection

You name it, there is a distinct pattern of neural activity for it...

The ability to generate all of these "unique" and "human" patterns of activity is consciousness.

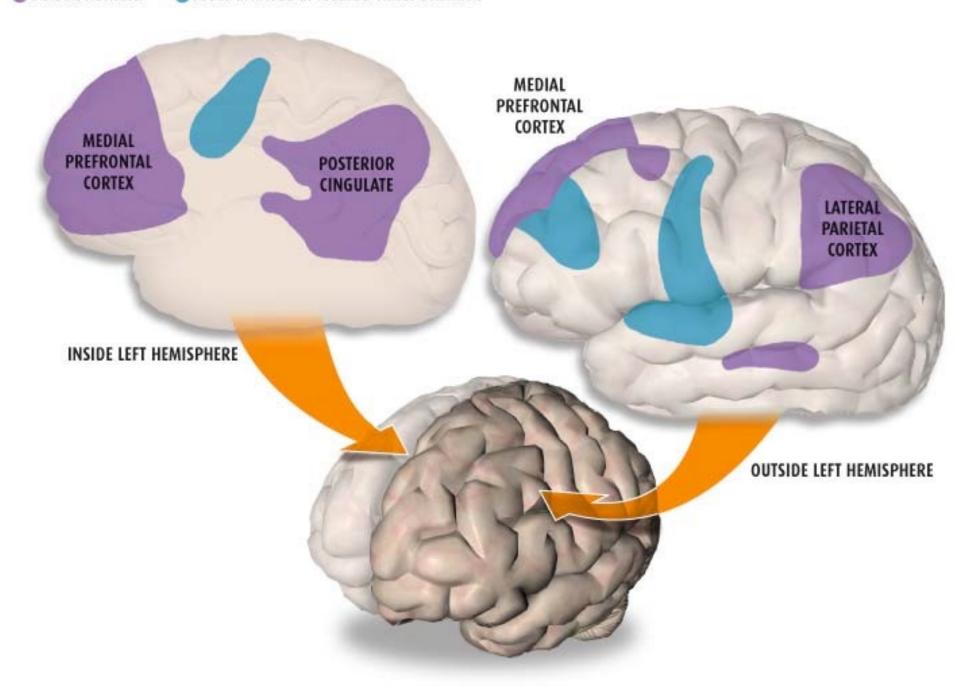
Default Mode Network

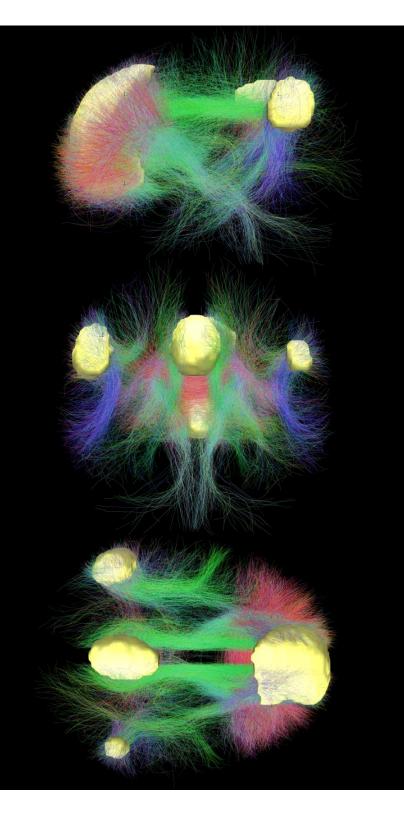
THE BRAIN IN NEUTRAL

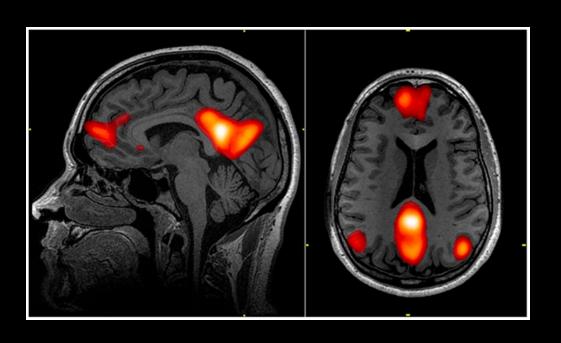
When you switch off, a distinctive network of brain areas not involved in focused attention bursts into action

Default network

Areas involved in focused visual attention





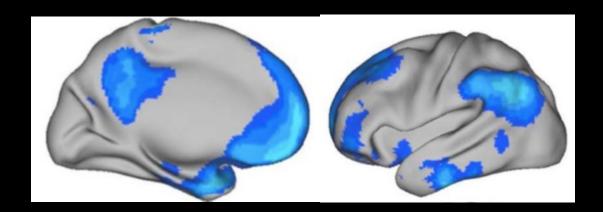


Default Mode Network

Two reliable characteristics:

1) shows greater BOLD activity during quiet restfulness (e.g. the resting state) than during active cognition.

Internal Dialogue Hypothesis: the default network forms part of the neural substrates underlying autobiographical memory, social cognition, reflection, awareness



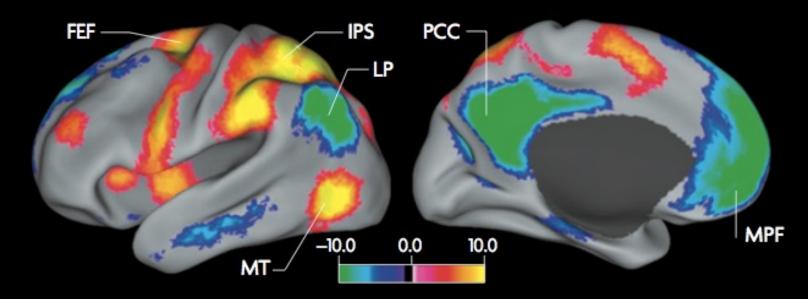
Raichle et al., 2001. A default mode of brain function. PNAS, 98 (2). 676-82.

Default Mode Network

Two reliable characteristics:

Activity is suppressed when individuals engage in goal-directed, task specific processing

The default mode network is inherently anti-correlated with task positive networks



Fair & Raichle, 2007 Nature Review Neuroscience

Frontal-Parietal Network

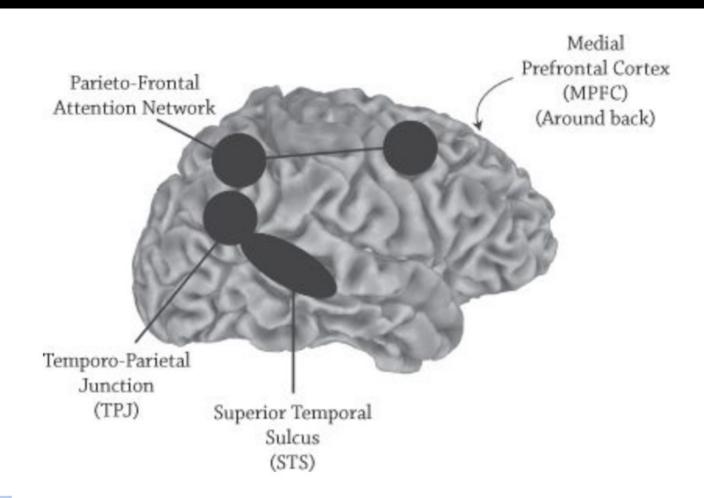
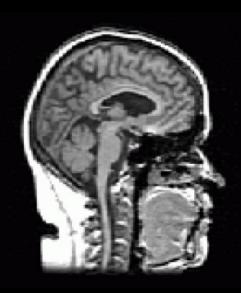


FIGURE 13.2

Some areas of the human brain relevant to social intelligence and to the control of attention.

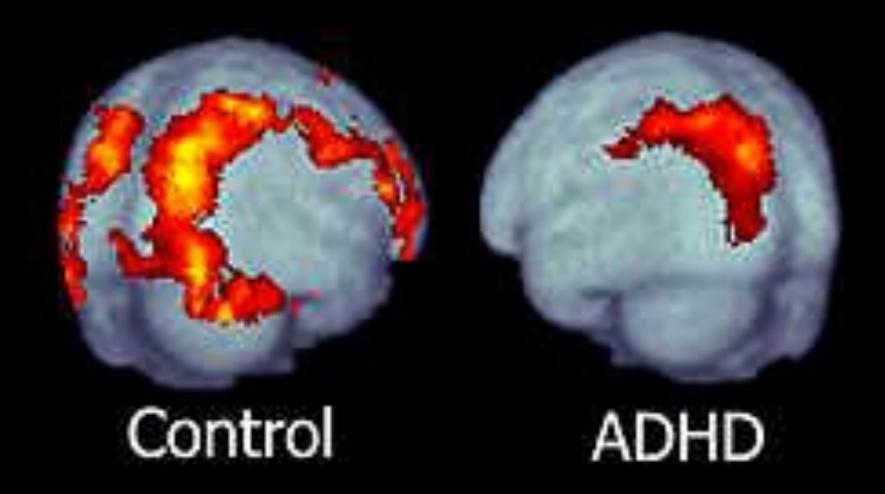
Individual Differences

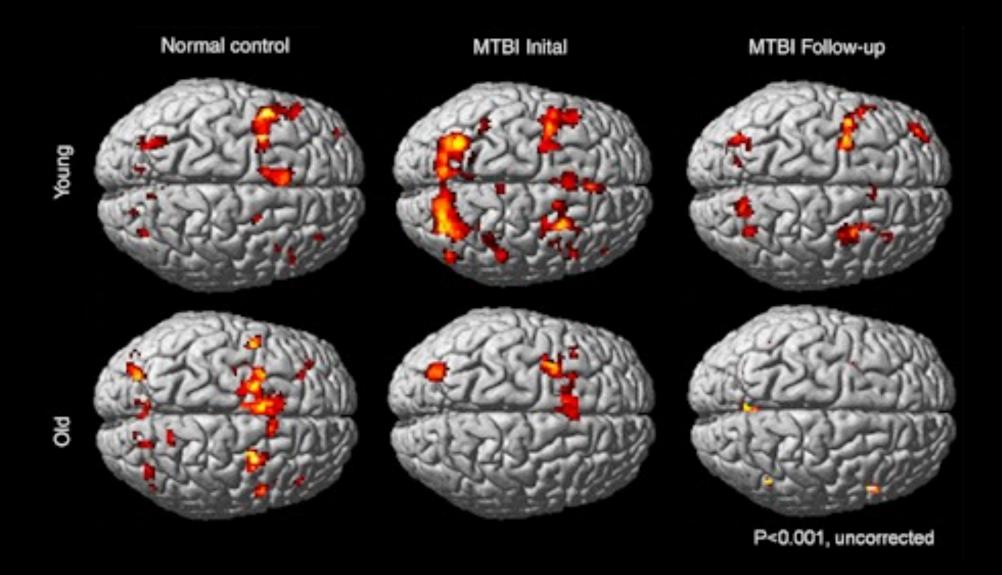


Alcoholic

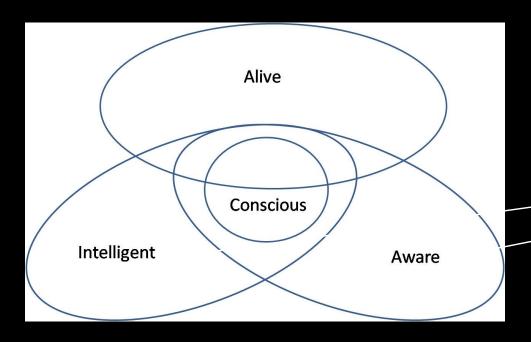


Normal Control





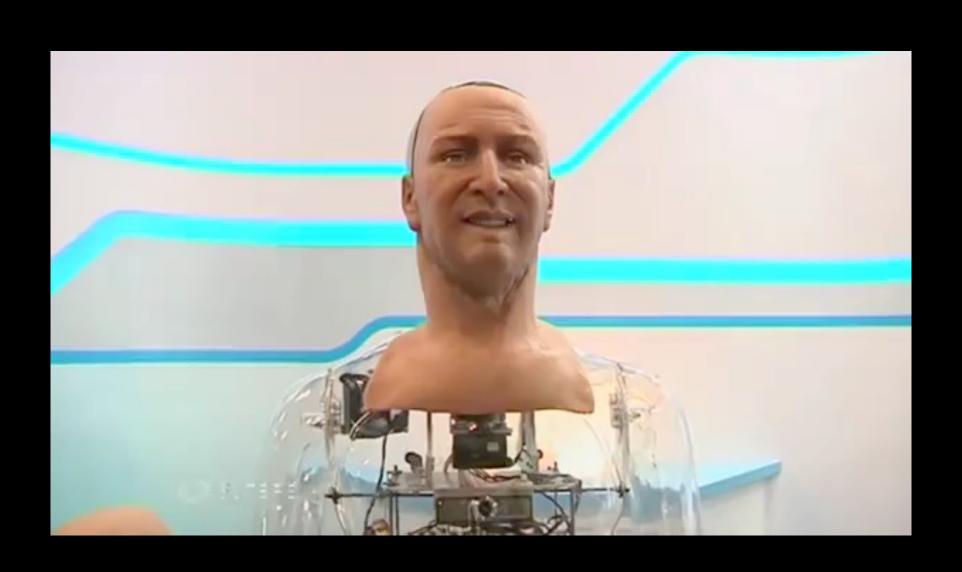
Consciousness:





- Consciousness requires
 - Intelligence (ability)
 - Awareness (state)
- Not necessary alive



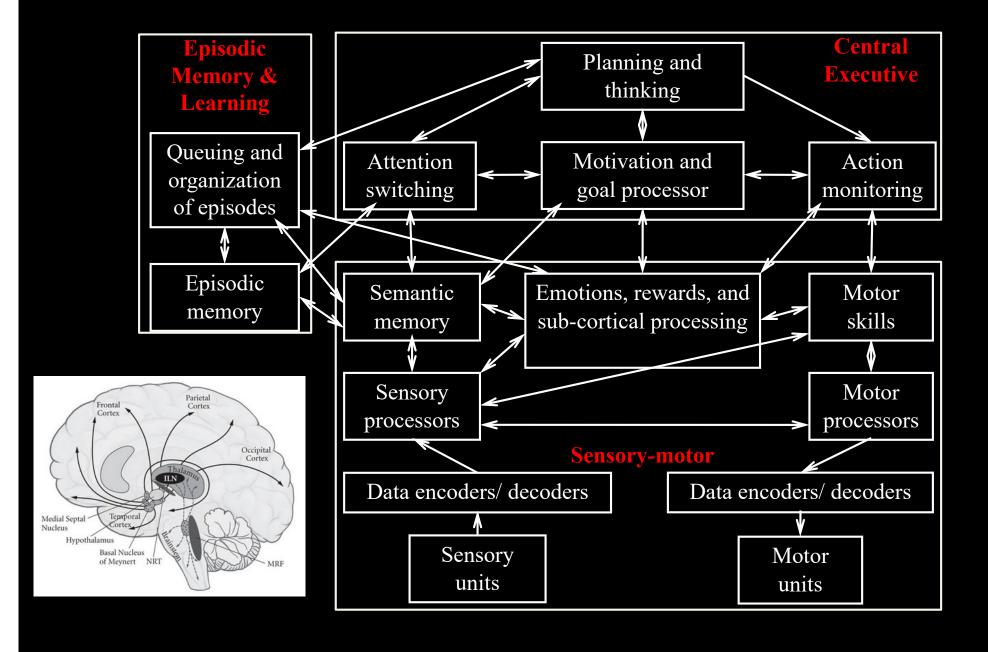




Consciousness: functional requirements

- ☐ Intelligence (Memory)
- Central Executive (Badelley)
- Attention and Attention Switching (Badelley)
- □ Perception (Previous)
- □ Cognitive Action Control (Next)

Consciousness



Evolution and consciousness - appearance and evolution of consciousness

Living Being		Evolutionary traits	Analogous feasibility in machines
	Human Beings	 Fully developed cross-modal representation Sensory capabilities: auditory, taste, touch, vision, etc. Pre-frontal cortex: planning, thought, motivation 	Impossible at present
	Hedgehog (earliest mammals)	 Cross-modal representation Sensory capabilities: auditory, touch, vision (less developed), etc. Small frontal cortex 	Impossible at present
	Birds	 Primitive cross-modal representation Sensory capabilities: auditory, touch, vision, olfactory. Primitive associative memory 	Associative memories

Evolution and consciousness - absence of consciousness

Living Being		Evolutionary traits	Analogous feasibility in machines		
	Reptiles*	Olfactory systemPrimitive vision	Computer vision (emerging)		
	Hagfish (early vertebrate)	Primitive olfactory systemPrimitive nervous system	Artificial neural networks		
	Lower level animals (hydra, sponge, etc.)	Sensory motor unitsPoint to point nervous system	Mechanical or electronic control systems		
* inconclusive\consciousness in transition					

Emergence of Consciousness





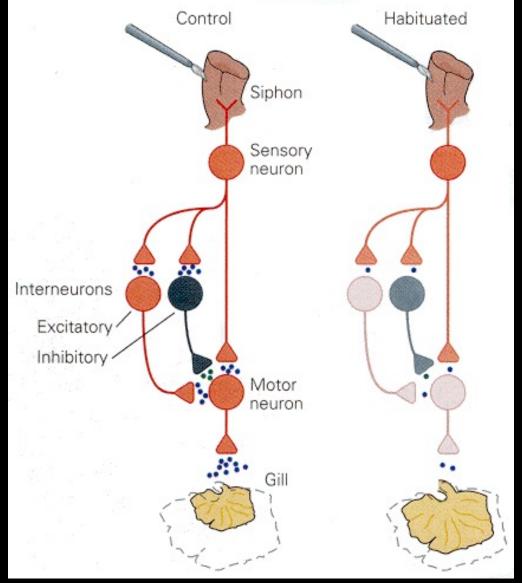


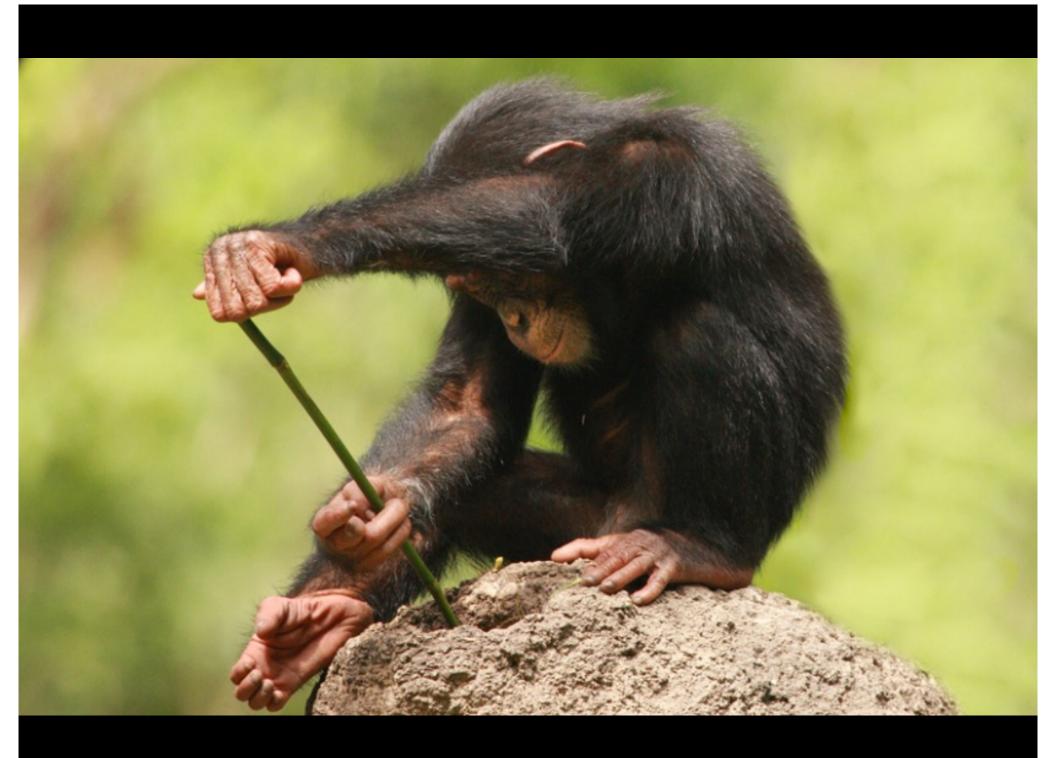
Week	Human Fetus brain development
6	Cortical cells come at the correct position
20	Cortical region is insulated with myelin sheath
25	Development of local connections between neurons
30	Fetus' brain generates electrical wave patterns



Are animals conscious?







Choice and Free Will









Summary

Consciousness emerges from complex patterns of neural activity – there is no "black box" or "soul" – at least from a neuroscience perspective.

I am sorry.