FUNCTIONAL NETWORK ACTIVITY MEDIATING THE SHIFT OF ATTENTIONAL RESOURCES DURING INATTENTIONAL DEAFNESS IN AN AVIATION PURSUIT TASK

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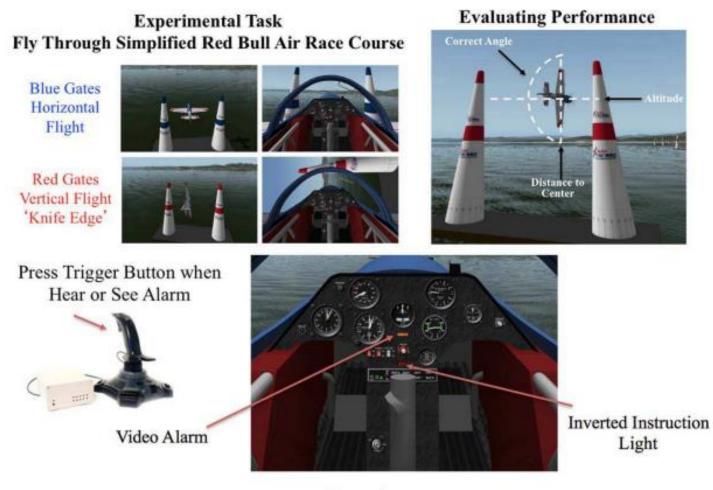
Inattentional Deafness

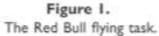
Inattention to clearly audible information, dual-task

Inferior frontal gyrus suppresses auditory regions during high workload/low performance to focus on non-auditory primary task

Implies an attentional bottleneck

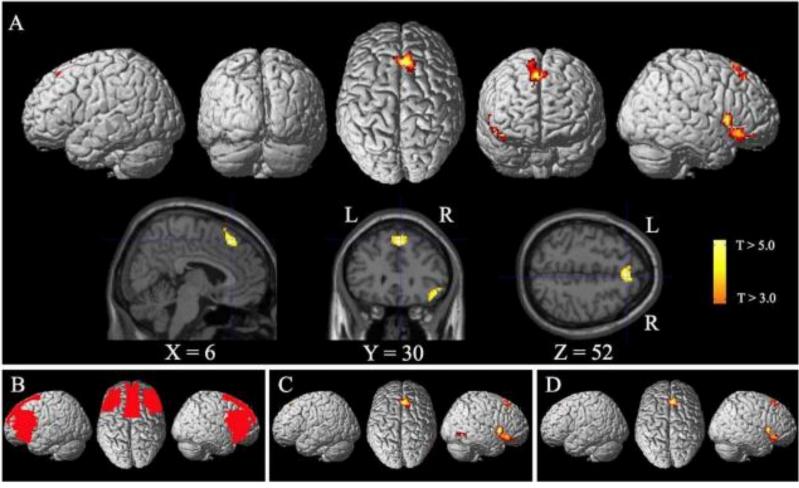
Durantin, G., Dehais, F., Gonthier, N., Terzibas, C., & Callan, D. E. (2017). Neural signature of inattentional deafness. Human brain mapping, 38(11), 5440-5455.





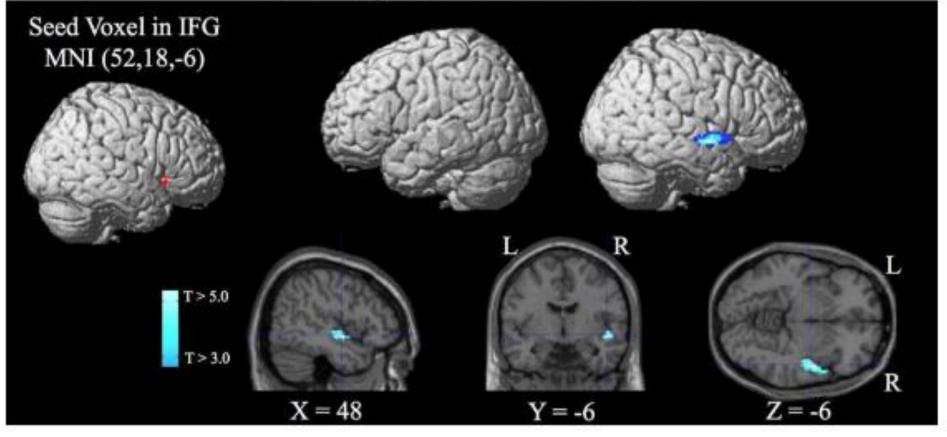
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Inattentional Deafness Audio Misses > Audio Hits



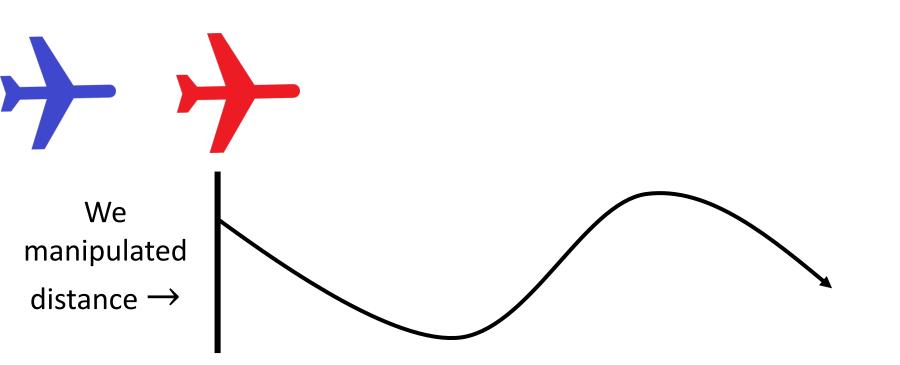
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Psychophysiological Interaction Analysis For the Contrast of Audio Misses > Audio Hits Connectivity from IFG to the STG/MTG

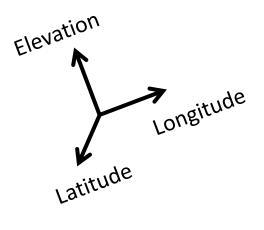


Durantin, G., Dehais, F., Gonthier, N., Terzibas, C., & Callan, D. E. (2017). Neural signature of inattentional deafness. Human brain mapping, 38(11), 5440-5455.

Plane that the participant controls Plane that the participant pursues



Participant plane Target plane

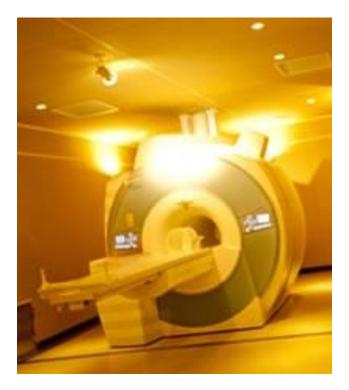




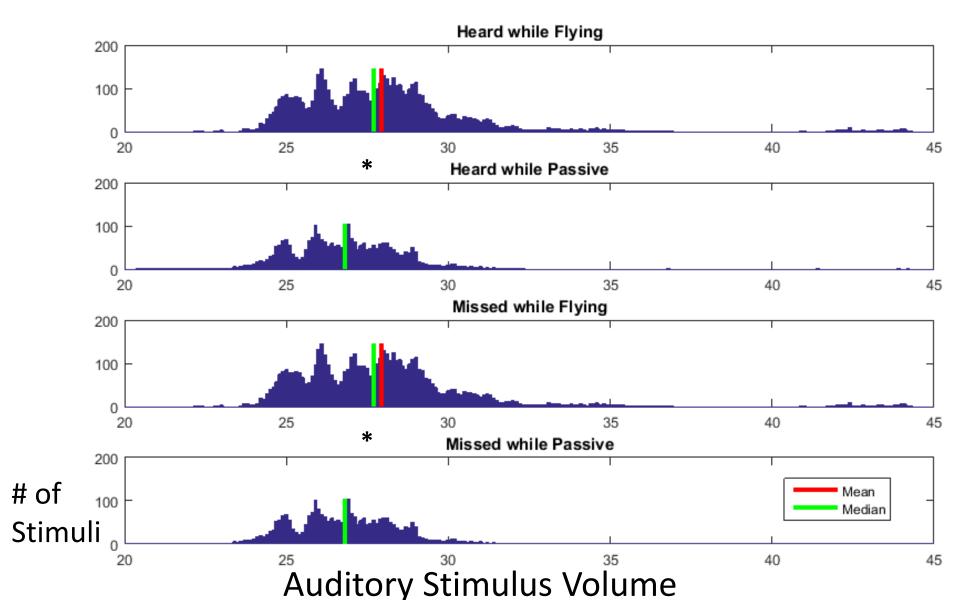
N = 17, half glider pilots, half novices

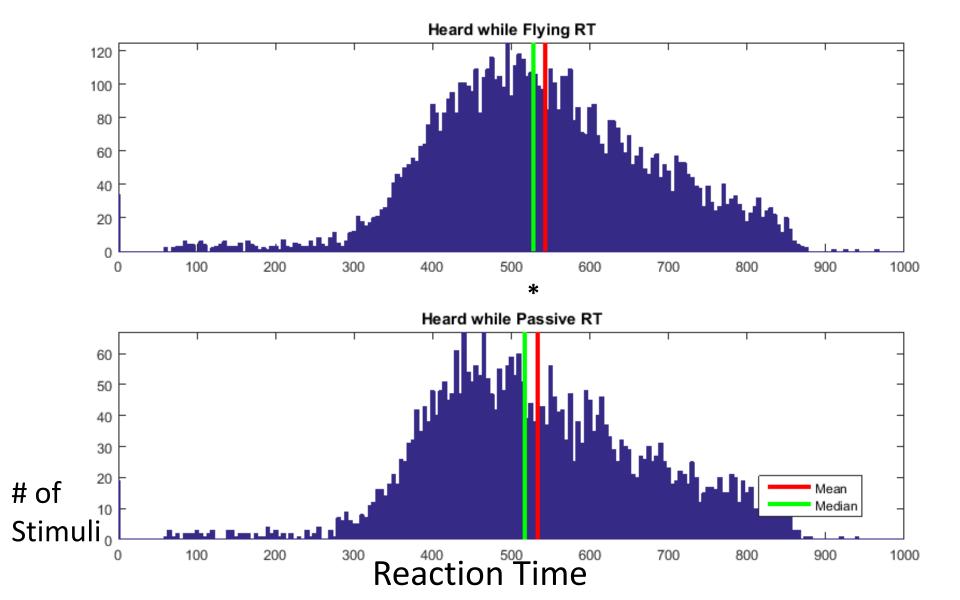


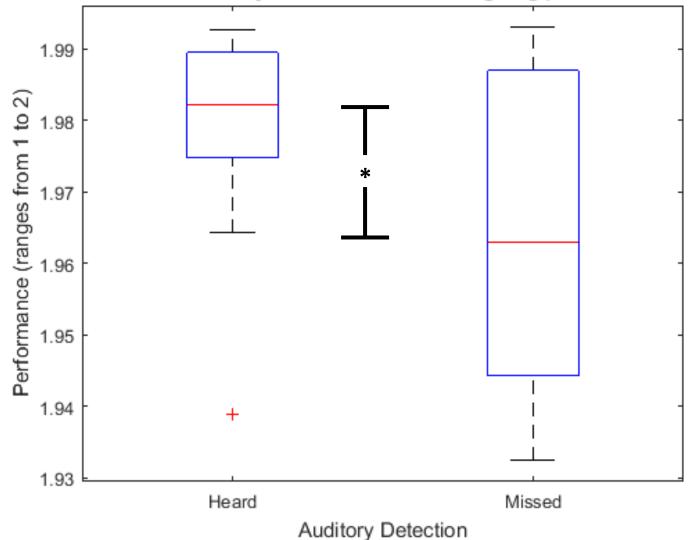
MEG EEG+MEG



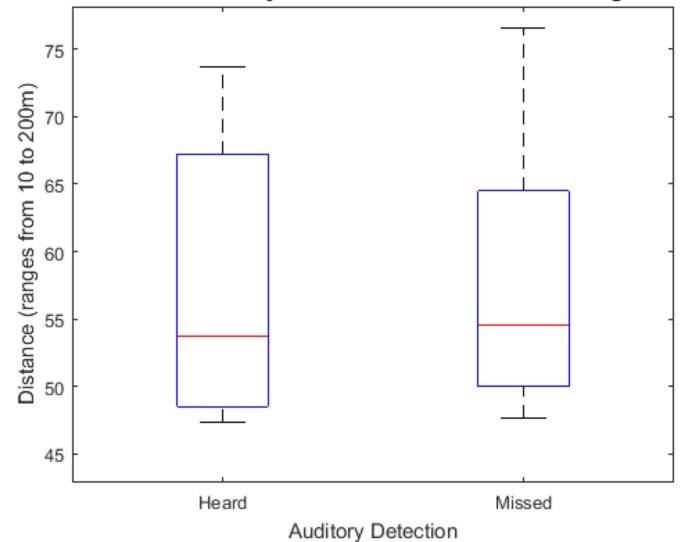
fMRI







How does auditory detection relate to ongoing performance?



How does auditory detection relate to distance to target?

Behavioral Results Summary

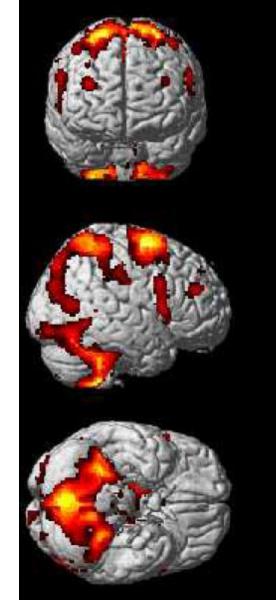
The flying task makes auditory detection harder, i.e. induces inattentional deafness

Worse performance on the flying task makes the auditory task even harder

No effect of distance manipulation on detection

Block

Flying Task

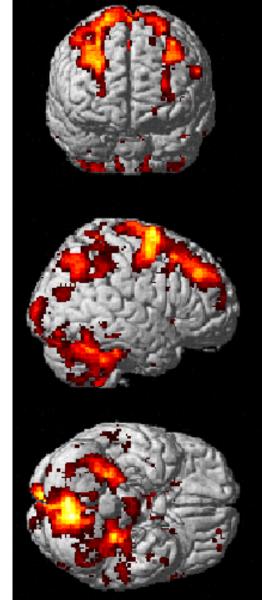


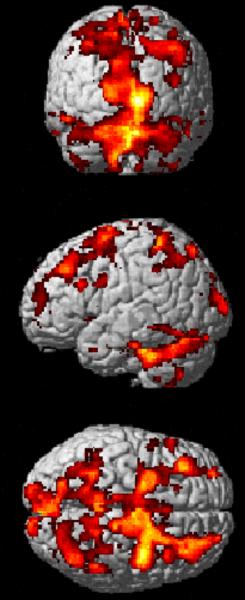






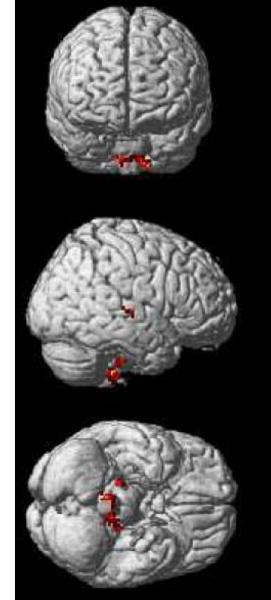
Flying > Passive





Block

Auditory Task

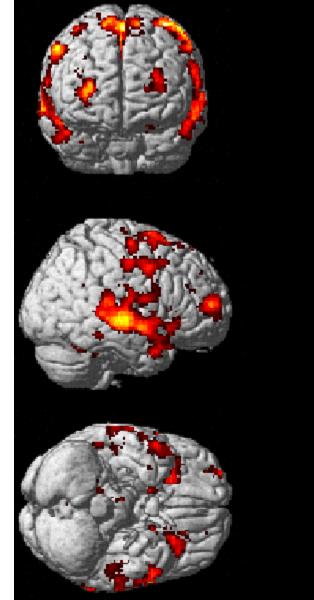


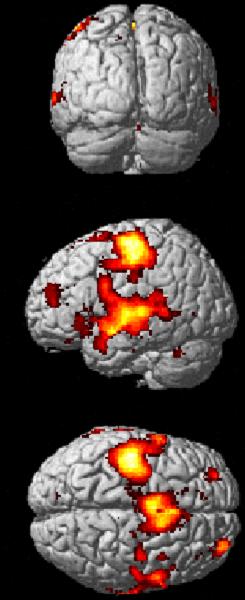




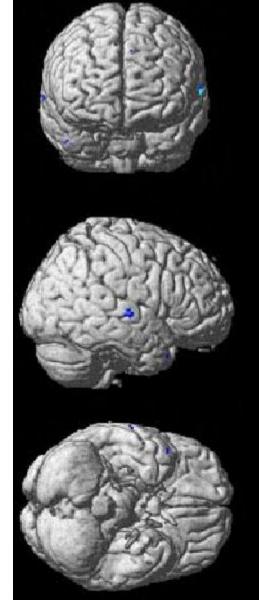


Heard > Missed

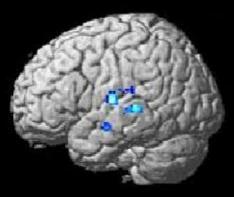


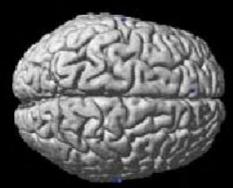


Passive > Flying & Missed

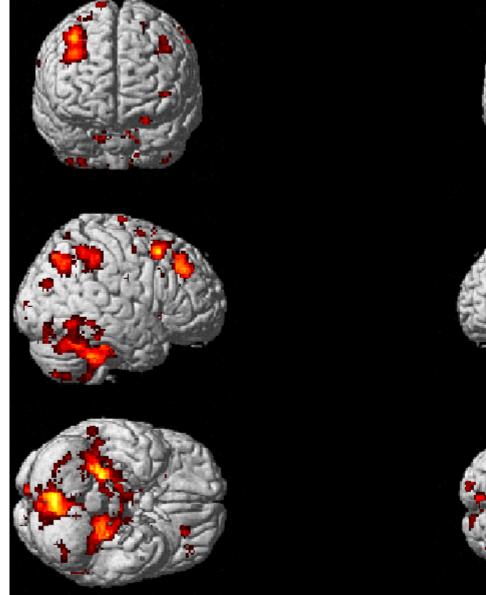








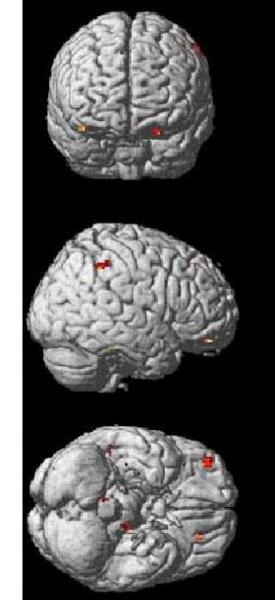
Flying > Passive & Missed



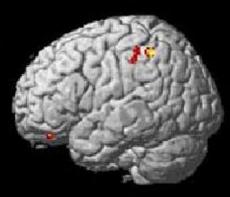


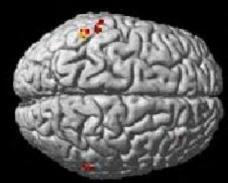
Flying > Passive & Missed

> Heard









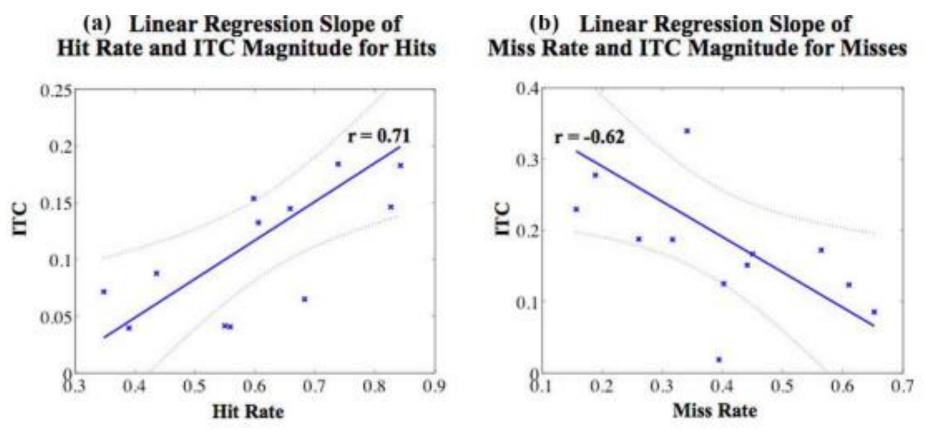
fMRI Results Summary

Inferior frontal gyrus suppresses auditory regions during high workload/low performance to focus on non-auditory primary task

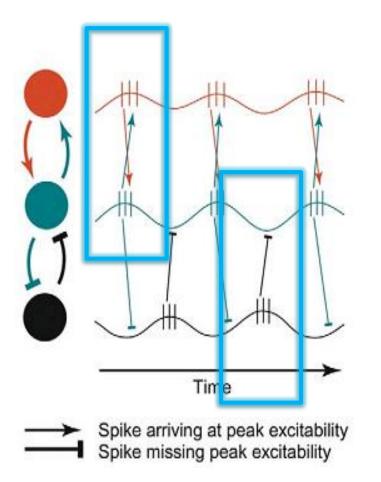
Implies an attentional bottleneck

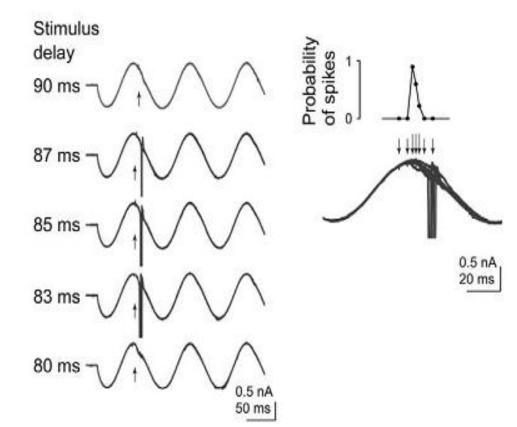
PPI connectivity analysis pending

Phase synchrony

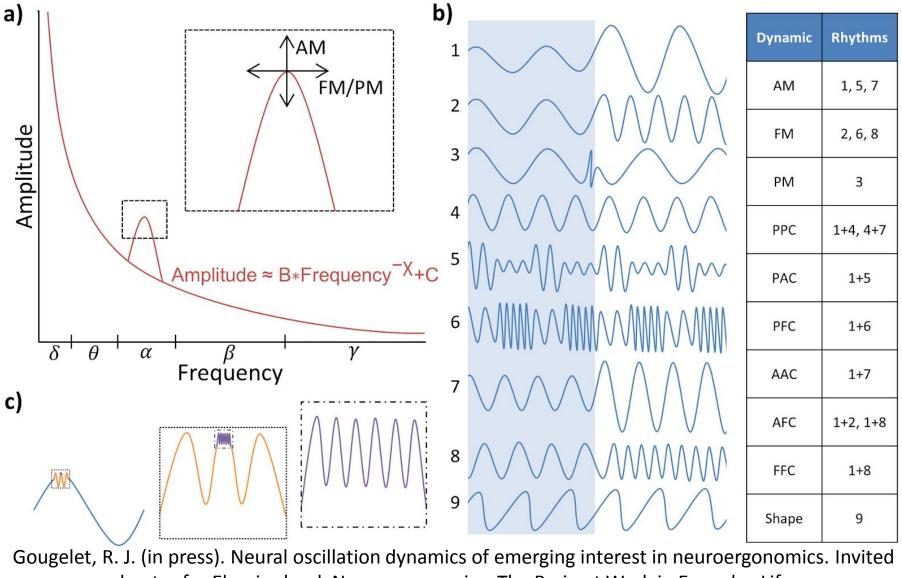


Callan, D. E., Gateau, T., Durantin, G., Gonthier, N., Dehais, F. (2018). Disruption in neural phase synchrony is related to identification of inattentional deafness in real-world setting. *Human brain mapping, 2018,* 1-13.





Fries, P. (2005). A mechanism for cognitive dynamics: neuronal communication through neuronal coherence. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, *9*(10), 474-480.



chapter for Elsevier book Neuroergonomics: The Brain at Work in Everyday Life.

Next steps...

Determine if IFG-auditory, frontal-posterior interaction is mediated by alpha inhibition driven by cross-frequency coupling

> Extend findings to neuroergonomic contexts and applications



Cengiz Terzibas



Nishimoto-san & Otsuka-san

THANKS!



Daniel E. Callan



Bradley Voytek



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR U.S. GRADUATE STUDENTS PURSUING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

