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Istituto Neurologico Nazionale  
a Carattere Scientifico | IRCCS

# SOCIAL COGNITION AND THEORY OF MIND: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FRONTAL LOBE

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# Disclosure

- None

# Learning objectives

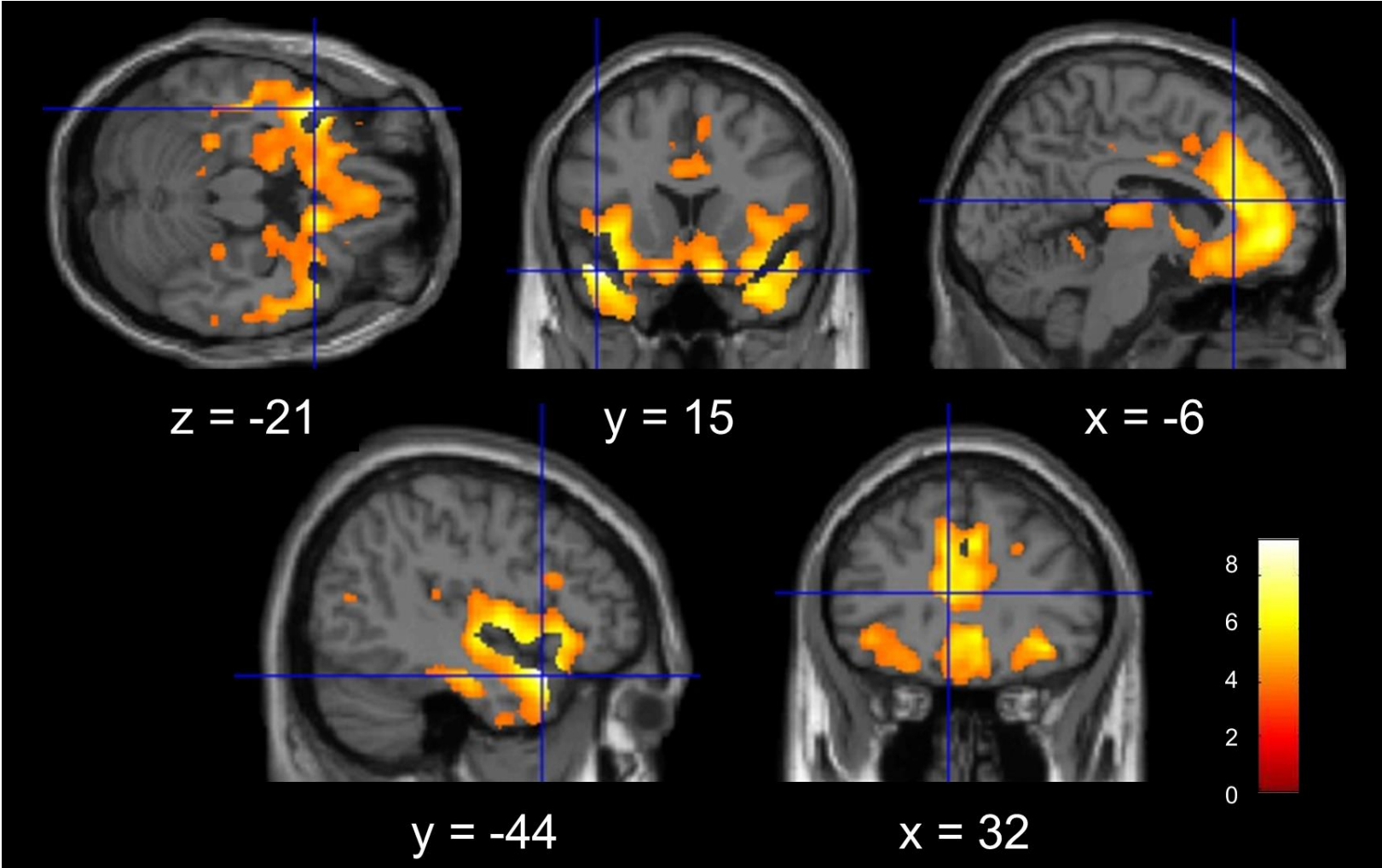
- The learner will be able to:
  - Understand the multiple facets of normal social cognition and its impairment in disorders affecting the frontal lobe
  - Select and apply social cognition tests in clinical neurology
  - Diagnose social cognition impairments in cognitive and behavioural neurology practice

# Key message

- Social cognition is a central, multi-faceted aspect of human behavior
- Multiple frontal regions are involved in social cognition networks
- A social cognition impairment is often associated with behavioural disorders in neurology, and can be diagnosed with neuropsychological tests

# Behavioural and/or cognitive syndrome of the frontal lobe

- Personality changes
- Modifications of social behaviour
  
- Reasoning and planning disorders
- Working memory impairment
- Attentional deficits



# Components of social behaviour

- Self-concept and agentivity
- Theory of mind and empathy
- Sensibility to reward and punishment
- Exploitation-exploration balance
- Propensity for cooperation

# Social cognition tests

- Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)
- Revised Self Monitoring Scale (RSMS)
- Social Norms Evaluation
- Emotional faces recognition
- Theory of Mind and Empathy test
- Ultimatum/dictator game
- ...



## Sensitivity of revised diagnostic criteria for the behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia

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# Clinical criteria for possible Bv-FTD

- Early disinhibition
- Early apathy or inertia
- Early loss of sympathy or empathy
- Early perseverative, stereotyped, compulsive/ritualistic behavior
- Hyperorality and dietary changes
- Executive deficits with relative sparing of memory and visuospatial function

# Three central aspects

- Change
- Progression
- **Social conduct**

# Challenges

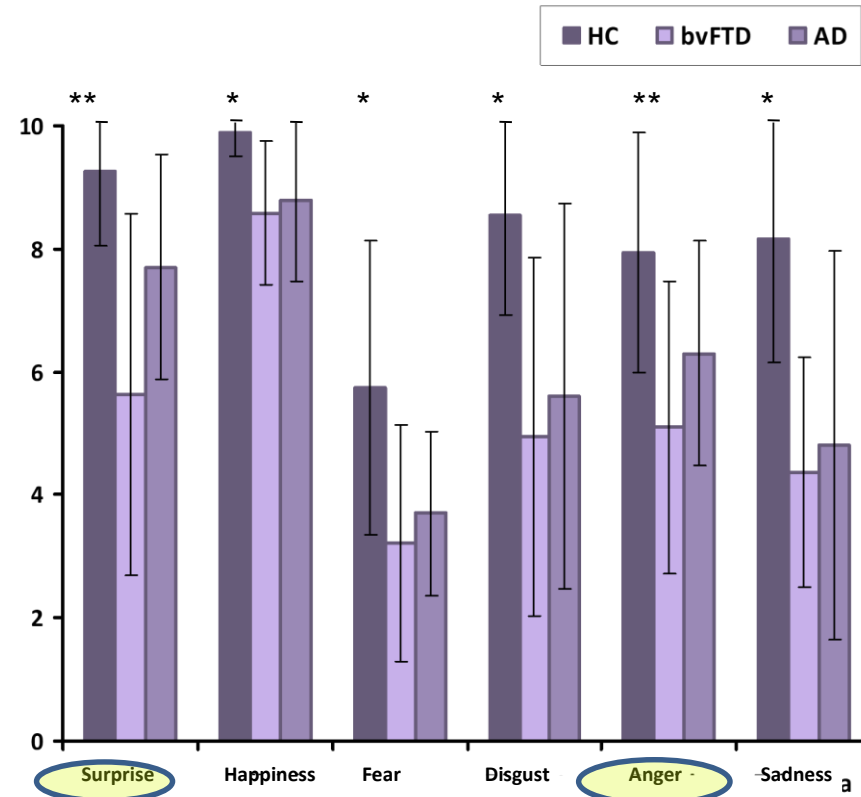
- Can the traditional description of behavioural disorders be translated into the lexicon of social neuroscience and assessed using objective measures?
- Can the study of neurological changes in early bv-FTD provide useful insights into the neural basis of social cognition?

# Disorders of social cognition

**Selective** impairment of processing of information requiring the attribution of **mental states** (cognitions, feelings) to co-specifics, and/or of subsequent decision making

# Emotion recognition

20 pts, 117 ctrl



\* bvFTD < r HC; \*\* bvFTD < r HC e AD

Dodich et al., 2014

# Emotion recognition- Error pattern analysis

Confusion Matrix

26 bvFTD, 52 HC

STIMULUS	RESPONSE													
	SURP		H		F		A		SAD		D		Missed	
	BV	HC	BV	HC	BV	HC	BV	HC	BV	HC	BV	HC	BV	HC
<b>SURP</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>91</b>	6	0.6	<u>19</u>	7.1	6.5	0.1	9	0.4	10	0.9	0.4	0
<b>H</b>	8.5	1.2	<b>82</b>	<b>98.2</b>	1.5	0	1.1	0	3.5	0.5	2.3	0	1.1	0
<b>F</b>	2.2	31.2	0.8	0.1	<b>29</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<u>20</u>	7.2	14	2.7	13	5	1.5	0.1
<b>A</b>	11	8	2	0	12	3.6	<b>43</b>	<b>80.1</b>	11.5	1.2	<u>20.4</u>	7	0.8	0.3
<b>SAD</b>	18	7.5	2	0.4	16	4.4	9.2	2	<b>42</b>	<b>79.2</b>	11	6.5	1.5	0
<b>D</b>	4	1	3	0	9.2	0.7	<u>21.5</u>	11.3	12	1.3	<b>48.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>	2.3	0

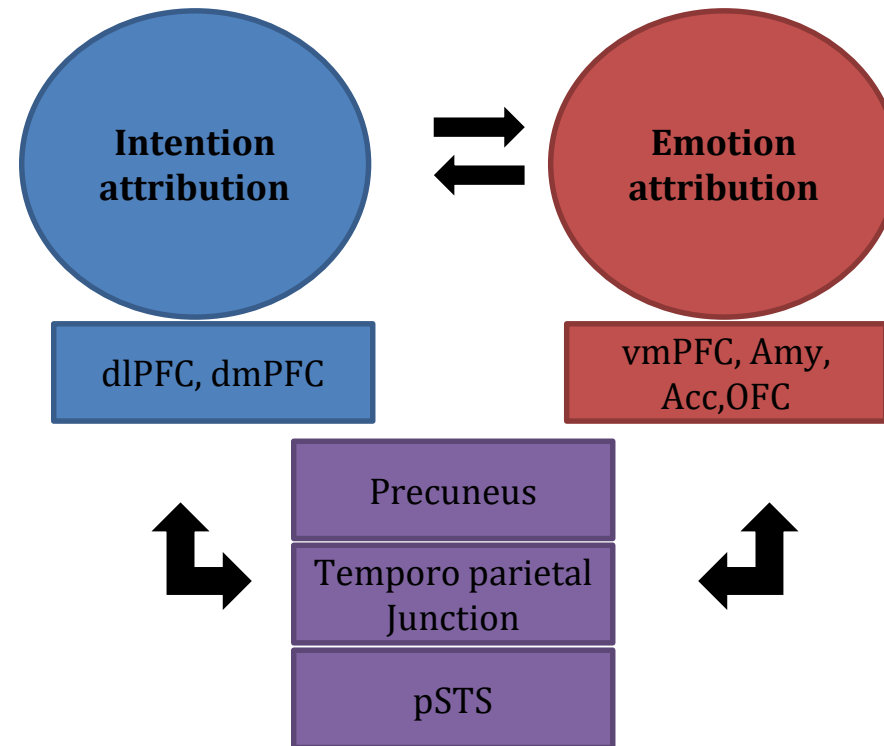
STIMULUS	RESPONSE					
	SURP	H	F	SAD	A	D
SURP			-		+	
H						
F	-			+	+	
SAD					+	
A				+		
D			+		+	

In bvFTD:

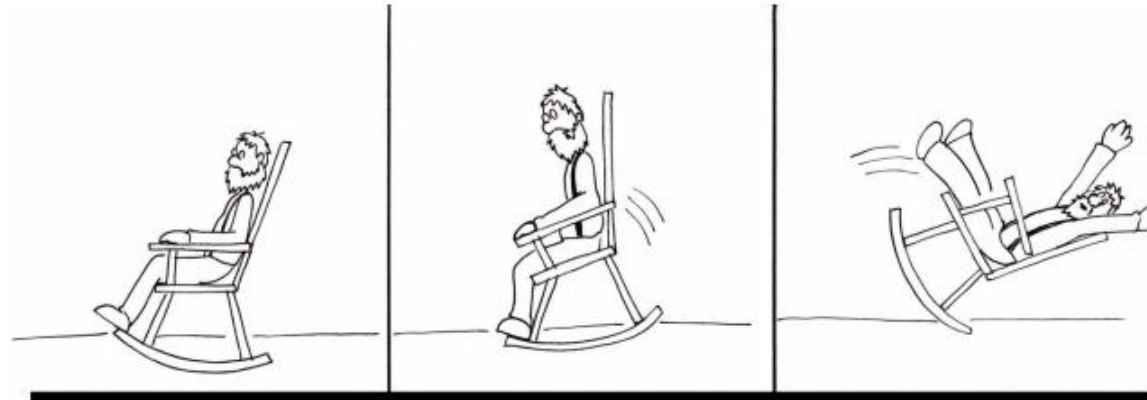
- Defective performance in Ekman global score and single emotions recognition (blue cells)
- Higher confusion among negative emotions compared to HC (+)
- Confusion consistently involving anger (+)
- Compared to HC, fear less frequently reported as surprise (asymmetric error pattern between fear and surprise)



# Attributing intentions and affective states



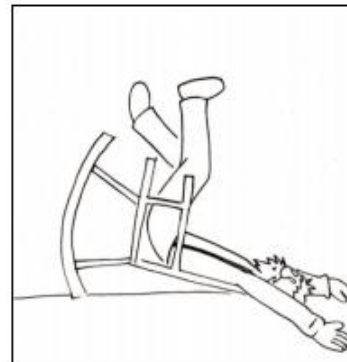
# SET-CI



**A**

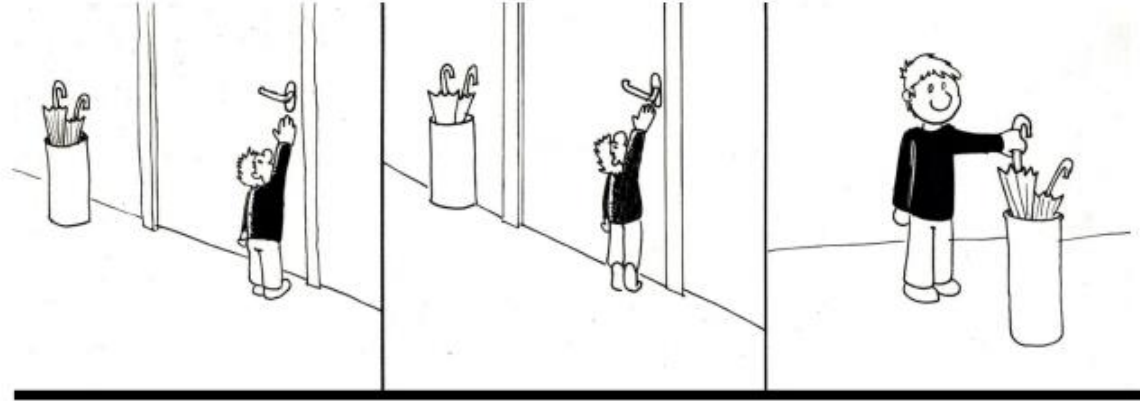


**B**



**C**

# SET-IA



**A**



**B**



**C**

# SET-EA



**A**

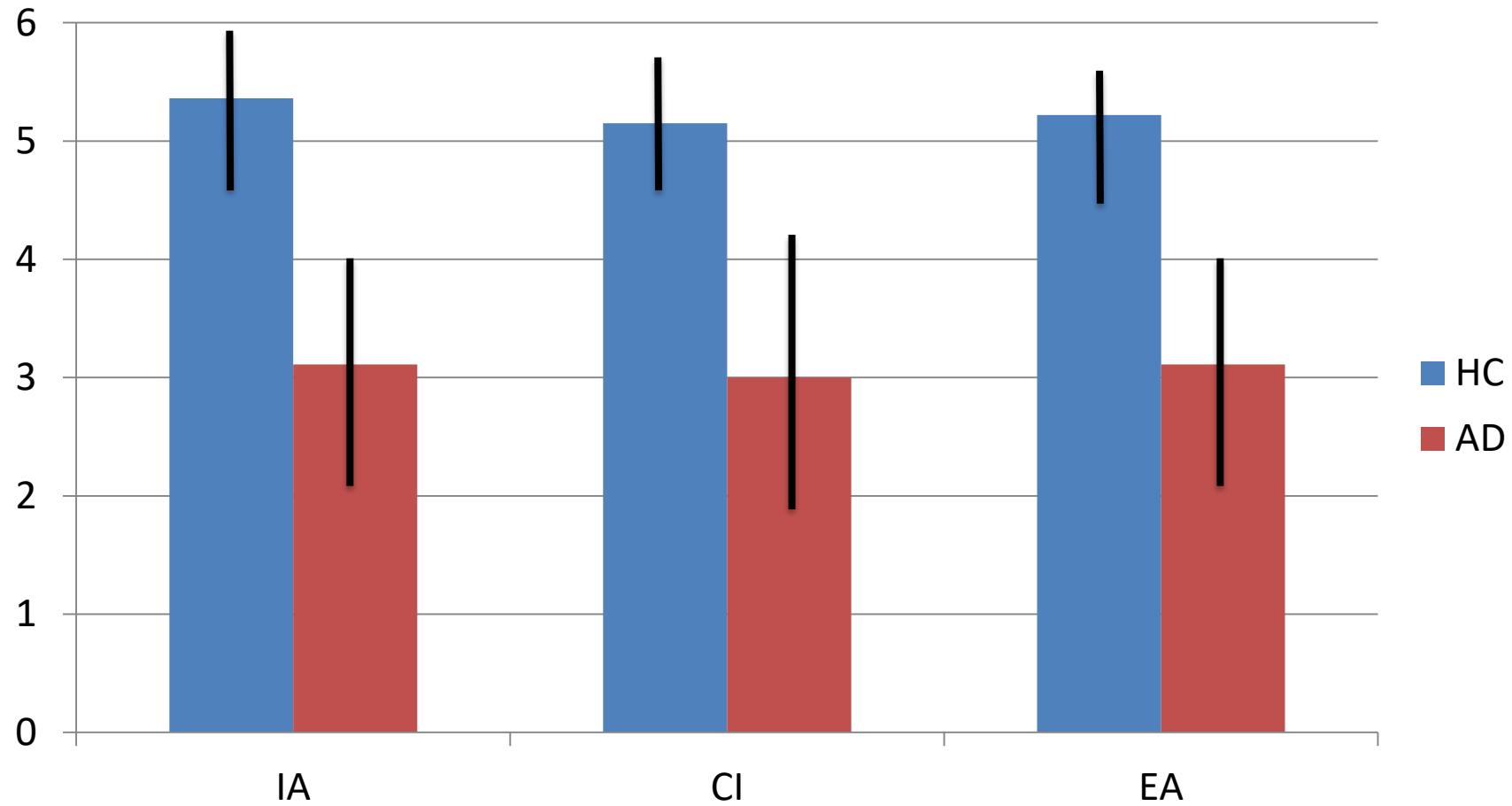


**B**



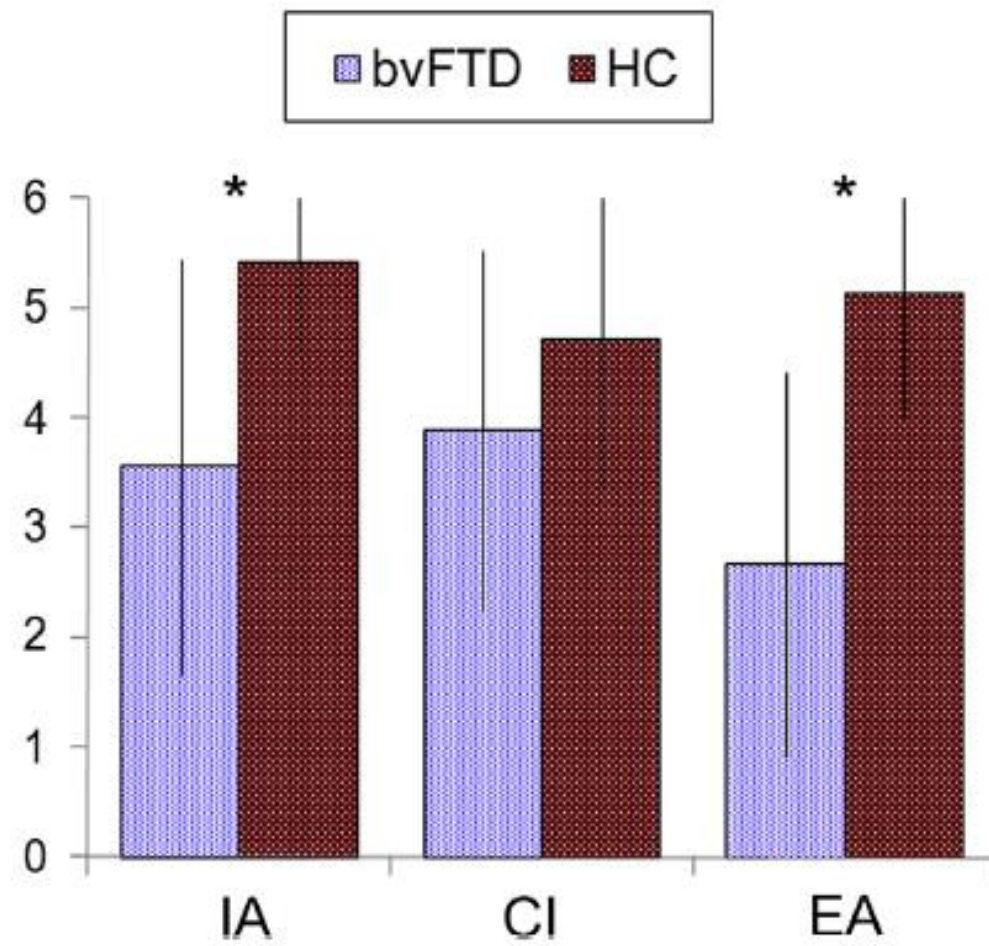
**C**

# AD patients

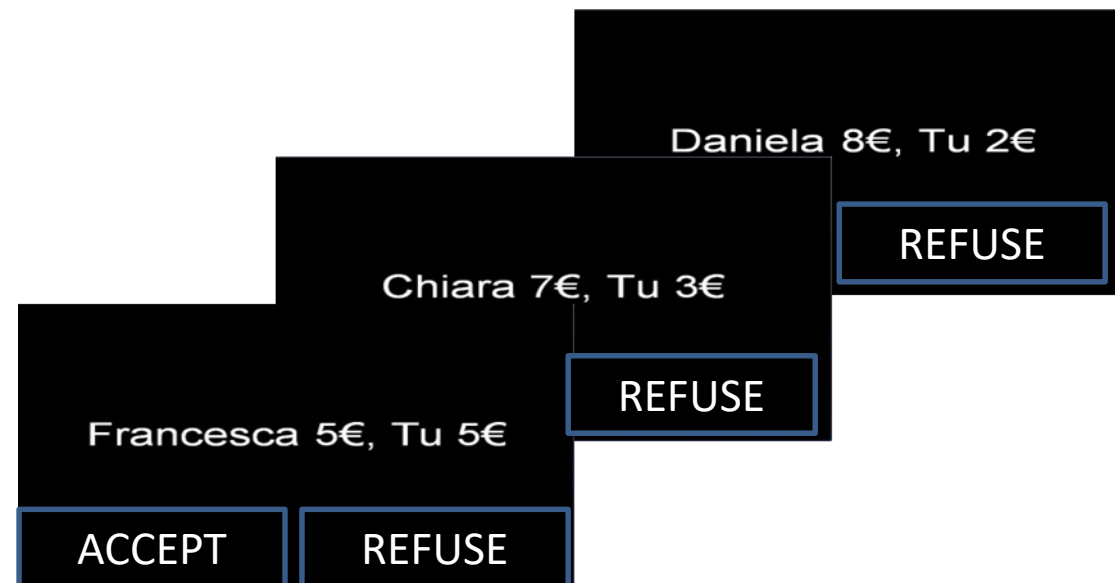


10 pts, 20 ctrls

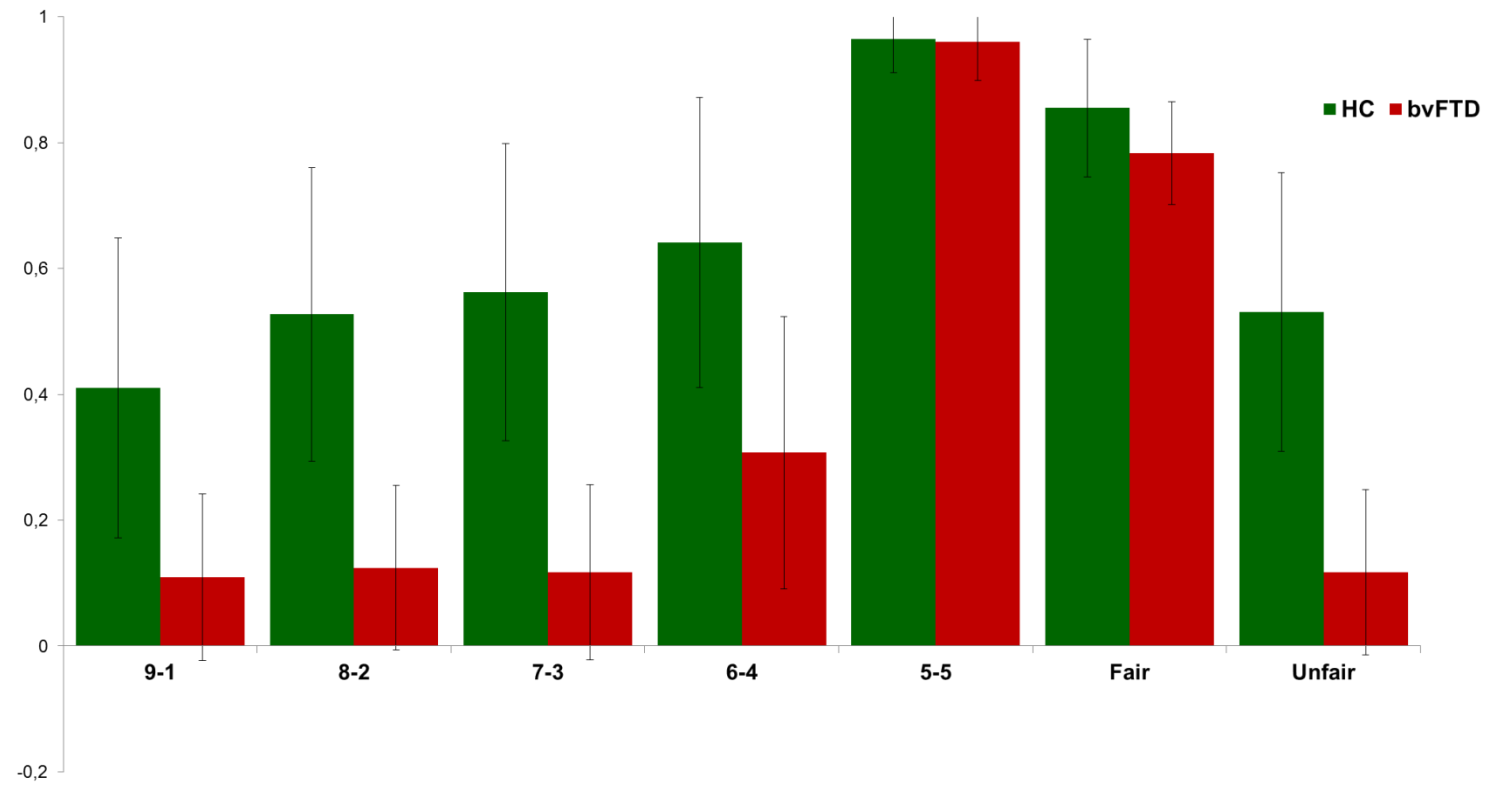
18 pts, 36 ctrls



# The ultimatum game

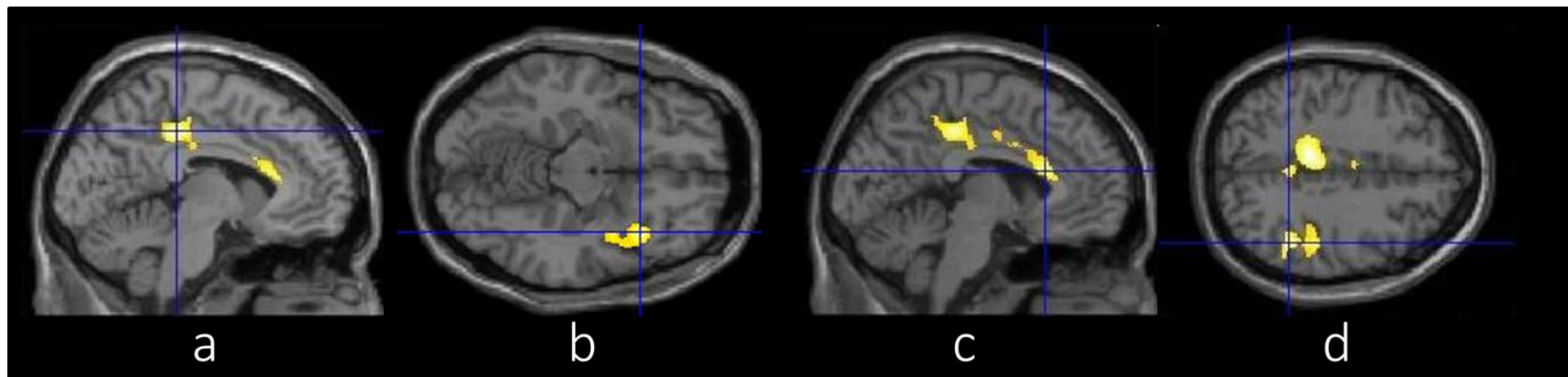




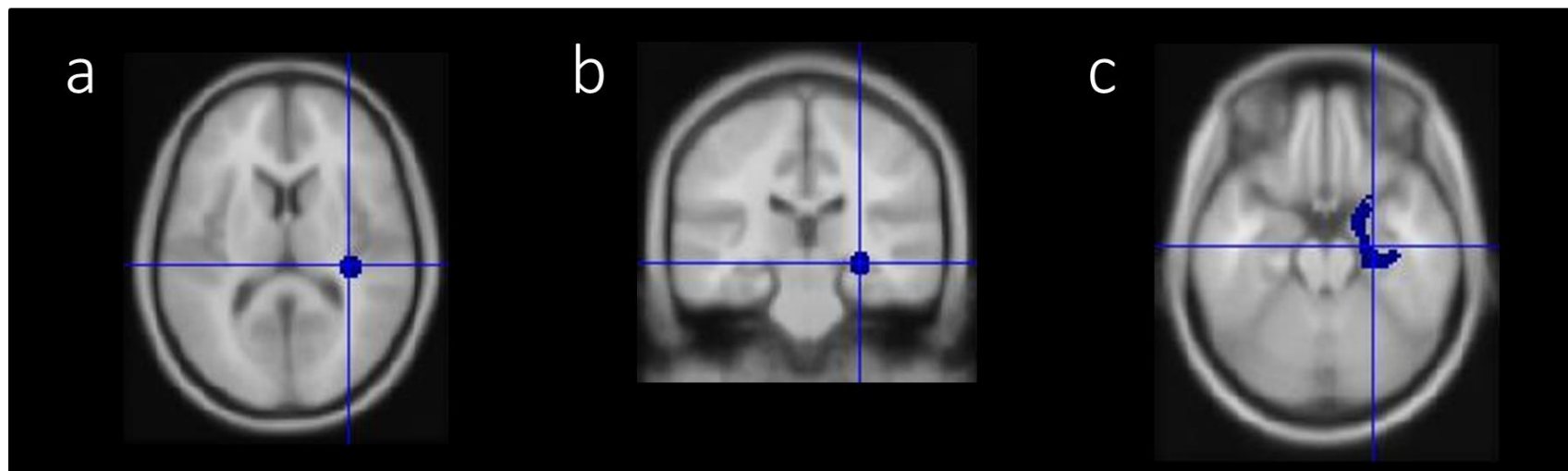


16 pts, 32 ctrl

## Whole-brain analysis



## ROI-based analysis



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