

Brainstem Disruptions to the Core Self in Autism

Laboratory for Innovation in Autism

> ESSENCE 2023 Cape Town, South Africa 5th April 2023

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Two Types of Cognition (Bruner, 1990)

(1) Narrative

- 'line mode' (Donaldson, 1992)
- proceeds through time
- necessarily embodied
- built on the structure of experience
 - Situation, motivation, perception, action, and its result
- always coloured with vital affectivity

(2) Logico-scientific

- conceptual
- static, timeless
- becomes disembodied
- built on knowledge from experience
 - accumulation of the result of action
- abstract, generalised facts
 - not necessarily situated, affective, motivated, etc.

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Early Origins of Shared Meaning: Emotion and Embodiment in a New Life

"Motor coordination is the sole product of brain function"

- Roger Sperry (1952), Nobel Laureate



Two Fundamental Psychological Principles

• Principle 1: I like to move it.

• Satisfaction in movement in acquiring 'goals'.

• Principle 2: I like to move it with you!

- Satisfaction in coordinated interpersonal sensorimotor acts, *e.g.* dancing
- **Together:** This gives meaning-making and social understanding in intersubjective engagement

Two Fundamental Psychological Principles

- Principle 1: Movements are self-generated, affectdriven, prospective, intentional acts.
 - Satisfaction in movement in acquiring 'goals'.
- Principle 2: Movements are made in concert with social others, sharing intentions.
 - Satisfaction in coordinated interpersonal sensorimotor acts, *e.g.* dancing
- **Together:** This gives meaning-making and social understanding in intersubjective engagement

Mind in Movement

Actions are Prospective by Necessity

- biomechanical inertial forces necessitate prospective control (Bernstein, 1967; von Hofsten, 1993; 2004)
- actions are expensive; to act economically and with adaptive effect they must be guided by prospective perception (von Hofsten 1993; 2004; Lee, 1998; 2009)
- all units of action must be 'goal'-directed (Lee 1998; 2009)

A Primary Sensorimotor Intentionality

Brentano makes it clear that

"every mental phenomena includes something as object within itself" (1874, p. 88).

That 'something as object' is born of the necessity of prospective control.

Every action anticipates a 'goal', ie. an object or its consequent effect

Every action presumes a motor-sensory contingency





Delafield-Butt, J. T., Freer, Y., Perkins, J., Skulina, D., Schögler, B., & Lee, D. N. (2018). Prospective organization of neonatal arm movements: A motor foundation of embodied agency, disrupted in premature birth. *Developmental Science*, 21(6), e12693. doi:10.1111/desc.12693

Primary Sensorimotor Intentionality

Pre-reflective, pre-conceptual.

Future-oriented.

Simple.



Intentional Agency Evident at Start of 2nd Trimester

- first tentative signs **at 8-10 weeks** in the first spontaneous, coordinated limb movements (de Vries, Visser, & Prechtl, 1982; Prechtl, 1986)
- discrimination in action patterns of limbs in **14 week** GA twins between twinobject-, and self-directed movements (Casteillo *et al.*, 2010)
- action-planning evident in kinematics by 18-22 weeks GA (Zoia et al., 2007)
- anticipation of self-directed actions (Myowa-Yamakoshi & Takeshita, 2006)
- •behavioural evidence of 'bicycling', reaching, grasping, exploring, etc. (Piontelli, 2010)

Primary Consciousness, the Centrencephalic Me, (Foundation of Core Self)

- upper brain stem and midbrain region is seat of the integrative 'core self' (Merker, 2007; Northoff & Panksepp, 2008; Panksepp & Northoff, 2009; Panksepp, 2011)
- the Core SELF at the midbrain and upper brain stem is

anatomically subcortical, but

functionally supracortical. (Penfield & Jasper, 1954)

- connected to skeletomusculature by ca. 14 weeks G.A.
- controls primary prospective action
- conscious and acts with felt appraisal (Penfield & Jasper, 1954)
- site of affective learning and memory (Winn, 2012; Panksepp 1998)
- evidenced in anencepaphalic children
- and foetal prospective motor control before cortical lamination



The Centrencephalic (Core) Me



Figure 8. Saggittal and frontal magnetic resonance images of the head of a child with hydranencephaly. Spared ventromedial occipital and some midline cortical matter overlies an intact cerebellum and brainstem, while the rest of the cranium is filled with cerebrospinal fluid. Reprinted with the kind permission of the American College of Radiology (ACR Learning File, Neuroradiology, Edition 2, 2004).



Figure 9. The reaction of a three-year-old girl with hydranencephaly in a social situation in which her baby brother has been placed in her arms by her parents, who face her attentively and help support the baby while photographing.

Merker, B. (2007). Consciousness without a cerebral cortex: A challenge for neuroscience and medicine. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 30(1), 63-134.

The Centrencephalic (Core) Me

- a cortex is not necessary to
 - be conscious,
 - have feelings,
 - act with intentions,
 - perceive and appraise the environment,
 - engage socially and purposefully,
 - learn
- *c.f.* surgically decerebrate cats and rats (Wood, 1964)

Trevarthen, C., & Delafield-Butt, J. T. (2017). Development of Consciousness. In B. Hopkins, E. Geangu & S. Linkenauger (Eds.), Cambridge Encyclopedia of Child Development (pp. 821-835). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Low, P. (2012). The Cambridge Declaration on Consciousness. J. Panksepp, D. Reiss, D. Edelman, B. Van Swinderen, P. Low & C. Koch (Eds.), Francis Crick Memorial Conference on Consciousness in Human and non-Human Animals. Churchill College, Cambridge.

Making Sense of the World – Brainstem-Mediated <u>Primary</u> Consciousness "Foundation of the Core Self"

- A pre-reflective, pre-conceptual conscious experience
- Prospective, anticipatory awareness.
- Affective, evaluative.
- Brainstem mediated.
- 'Phenomenal-Consciousness', not yet 'Access-Consciousness' (Block, 1995)
- Direct neural access to
 - Exteroception,
 - Interoception,
 - Proprioception.

• Autism is a disturbance to Primary Conscious Experience



Panksepp, J., & Biven, L. (2012). The Archaeology of Mind: Neuroevolutionary Origins of Human Emotions. New York: Norton.

Northoff, G., & Panksepp, J. (2008). The trans-species concept of self and the subcortical-cortical midline system. *Trends Cogn Sci, 12,* 259-264.



Making Sense of the World – Limbic-Mediated <u>Secondary</u> Consciousness Memories and Simple Plans

- Learning mediated by basal ganglia
- Classical conditioning (e.g. FEAR basolateral and central amygdala)
- Instrumental and Operant Conditioning (SEEKING via Nucleus Accumbens)
- Behavioural and Emotional habits, or rituals of practice
- Preconceptual awareness, primary conscious access to subneocortical memories that inform agent choice.
- <u>Autistic disturbance to Primary Experience affects Secondary</u> <u>Memory Stores and Conditioning – and vice versa</u>



Trevarthen, C., & Delafield-Butt, J. T. (2013). Autism as a developmental disorder in intentional movement and affective engagement. *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*, 7, 49. doi:10.3389/fnint.2013.00049

Panksepp, J., & Biven, L. (2012). The Archaeology of Mind: Neuroevolutionary Origins of Human Emotions. New York: Norton.

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Making Sense of the World – Cortex-Mediated <u>Tertiary</u> Consciousness Abstract, Conceptual Thought

- Tertiary affects and neo-cortical 'awareness' functions
- Cognitive and executive functions (abstract reflective thought, planning, and offline imagination)
- Emotional ruminations and regulations (medial frontal cortex)
- So-called 'free will'
- 'Intentions-to-Act' (Searle)
- A Conceptually-backed, reflective consciousness.
- 'Access Consciousness' on top of 'Phenomenal Consciousness'
- <u>Autistic disturbance to Primary and Secondary Consciousness</u> <u>affects Tertiary Awareness – and vice versa – a disconnect</u> <u>arises</u>



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Nested Mind-Brain Process



Delafield-Butt, J., Dunbar, P., & Trevarthen, C. (2021). Disruption to Embodiment in Autism, and Its Repair. In N. Papaneophytou & U. Das (Eds.), Emerging Programs for Autism Spectrum Disorder: Elsevier Academic Press.

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Nested Hierarchy of Sensorimotor Intentions



Delafield-Butt, J. T., & Gangopadhyay, N. (2013). Sensorimotor intentionality: The origins of intentionality in prospective agent action. Developmental Review, 33(4), 399-425.



Delafield-Butt, J. (2018). The Emotional and Embodied Nature of Human Understanding. In C. Trevarthen, J. Delafield-Butt, & A.-W. Dunlop (Eds.), *The Child's Curriculum*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.



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Sensorimotor Satisfaction: Joy in Successful Secondary Sensorimotor Intentionality



Principle 1: I like to move it.



inherent satisfaction or joy in successful solo sensorimotor acts

(moving, grasping, walking, skiing, climbing, tight-rope walking)

Principle 2: I like to move it with you.



requires two sensorimotor systems with two timing systems to be **in step and in tune** with each other to generate shared meaning and joy.

Trevarthen, C., Aitken, K. J., Nagy, E., Delafield-Butt, J. T., & Vandekerckhove, M. (2006). Collaborative Regulations of Vitality in Early Childhood. In D. Cicchetti & D. J. Cohen (Eds.), Developmental Psychopathology (pp. 65-126). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Development of Human Consciousness in step with motor development



Trevarthen, C., & Delafield-Butt, J. T. (2016). Development of Consciousness. In B. Hopkins, E. Geangu & S. Linkenauger (Eds.), *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Child Developmnet*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Disruptions to the Primary, Core Self in Autism



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- 1. First-person self report (Delafield-Butt, Dunbar, Trevarthen, 2022)
- 2. Motor control fundamentals (e.g. Trevarthen & Delafield-Butt, 2013; Anzulewicz et al, 2016).
- 3. Acoustic brainstem response latencies (e.g. Miron et al., 2018; Torres et al., 2023)
- 4. Neuroanatomical differences
 - 1. Postmortem tissue (Welsh et al., 2005)
 - 2. Brainstem volumetrics (Jou et al., 2013; Bosco et al, 2019)
 - 3. Brainstem morphometrics (Bosco et al., 2019)
 - 4. Brainstem tracts (Travers et al. 2015)

Dadalko, O. I., & Travers, B. G. (2018). Evidence for Brainstem Contributions to Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*, *12*(47). doi:10.3389/fnint.2018.00047

Delafield-Butt, J., & Trevarthen, C. (2017). On the Brainstem Origin of Autism: Disruption to Movements of the Primary Self. In E. Torres & C. Whyatt (Eds.), Autism: The Movement Sensing Perspective: Taylor & Francis CRC Press.

PSYCHOANALYTIC INQUIRY 2022, VOL. 42, NO. 1, 53-75 https://doi.org/10.1080/07351690.2022.2007031



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Disruption to the Core Self in Autism, and Its Care

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2. Collage as creative therapy





Figure 3. Pum enjoying moving her body through the supportive medium of water, which offers routines of sensorimotor integration and progress in movement for psychological integration and health.



Figure 4. An original collage artwork by pum that explores and expresses visually a growing understanding of the neurobiological basis of autism spectrum disorder. the fetus represents the core self, and the collage spatially positions images in correspondence to the brain locations of various structures to represent those functions (see box for description.).

- 1. First-person self report (Delafield-Butt, Dunbar, Trevarthen, 2022)
- 2. Motor control fundamentals (e.g. Trevarthen & Delafield-Butt, 2013; Anzulewicz et al, 2016).
 - (i) Prospective control of movement (Anzulewicz et al., 2016; Chua et al., 2022; Lu et al., 2022)







Gillberg Neuropsychiatry Centre Sahlgrenska Academy

Protocol

ature.com/scientificreports

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

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 Toward the Autism Motor

 Signature: Gesture patterns
 Signature: Gesture patterns

 during smart tablet gameplay
 identify children with autism

 Published: 24 August 2016
 Anna Anzulewicz^{1,2}, Krzysztof Sobota² & Jonathan T. Delafield-Butt³

Open access

BMJ Open Phase 3 diagnostic evaluation of a smart tablet serious game to identify autism in 760 children 3–5 years old in Sweden and the United Kingdom

> Lindsay Millar,[©]^{1,2} Alex McConnachie,³ Helen Minnis,⁴ Philip Wilson,⁵ Lucy Thompson,^{5,6} Anna Anzulewicz,⁷ Krzysztof Sobota,⁷ Philip Rowe,^{1,2} Christopher Gillberg,^{4,6} Jonathan Delafield-Butt[©]¹





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 - (i) Prospective control of movement (Chua et al., 2022; Lu et al., 2022)
 - (ii) Fundamental motor kinematics (Cook et al., 2013; Torres et al., 2013; Fourie et al., in review)



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- 2. Motor control fundamentals (e.g. Trevarthen & Delafield-Butt, 2013; Anzulewicz et al, 2016).
 - (i) Prospective control of movement (Chua et al., 2022; Lu et al., 2022)
 - (ii) Fundamental motor kinematics (Cook et al., 2013; Fourier et al., in review)
 - (iii) Developmental Coordination Disorder (Bhat, 2020; 2021)

- 87% of ASD children also 'with' DCD
- n = 11,814
- DCD measured by DCDQ proxy
- SPARK dataset.



"cerebellum and basal ganglia [*via brainstem*] are unquestionably linked to DCD... both are involved in... neurodevelopmental disorders in general" (Biotteau et al., 2016)

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- 2. Motor control fundamentals (e.g. Trevarthen & Delafield-Butt, 2013; Anzulewicz et al, 2016).
- 3. Acoustic brainstem response latencies (e.g. Miron et al., 2018; Torres et al., 2023)
 - 1. Increased and narrowed latencies at birth (Torres et al., 2023)
 - 2. Increased latency in childhood (Miron et al., 2018)
 - 3. Decreased latency in adulthood (Miron et al., 2018)



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Brainstem enlargement and morphometric differences in 3-6 year old children with autism (n=152)

- 76 preschool children with ASD
- 76 preschool children TD
- ASD brainstem volume greater
- ASD brainstem shape is different
- Increased significance in Males and Low IQ (ID) children



Bosco, P., Giuliano, A., Delafield-Butt, J., Muratori, F., Calderoni, S., & Retico, A. (2018). Brainstem enlargement in preschool children with autism: Results from an intermethod agreement study of segmentation algorithms. *Human Brain Mapping*. doi:10.1002/hbm.24351

Brainstem morphometric differences in children with autism and dyspraxia (n=87)



Bosco, P., Harrison, L., Retico, A., Butera, C., Calderoni, S., Muratori, P., Aziz-Zadeh, L., & Delafield-Butt, J. (in prep) Brainstem morphometric differences in children with autism spectrum disorder, developmental coordination disorder, and those typically developing.

Neural Growth Disruption in Brainstem Sensory-motor Nuclei



Delafield-Butt, J., & Trevarthen, C. (2017). On the Brainstem Origin of Autism: Disruption to Movements of the Primary Self. In E. Torres & C. Whyatt (Eds.), *The Movement Approach to Autism*: T&F. Welsh, J. P., Ahn, E. S., & Placantonakis, D. G. (2005). Is autism due to brain desynchronization? *International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience*, 23, 253-263.

Conclusions: Brainstem Disruption to the Primary, Core Self in Autism

Brainstem includes awareness, feelings, intentions
– core attributes of consciousness, primary consc.
Autism includes disruptions to brainstem

-- disruption to core experience, core self

Disruption of communication between $1^{\circ} \leftarrow \rightarrow 3^{\circ}$ levels,

- abstract, reflective awareness dissociated from an embodied, direct experience

- Arousal, attention, and sensorimotor regulation difficulties without coherent reflective awareness.



Nested BrainMind Hierarchies



Integrated Experience of Nested BrainMind Hierarchies

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With special thanks



Prof Colwyn Trevarthen FRSE Prof Dave Lee FRSE

With thanks to the Strathclyde team and our collaborators.

Faculty

Prof Phil Rowe, **Rehabilitation Science** Prof Ivan Andonovic, **Electronic Engineering** Dr Christos Tachtatzis, **Electronic Engineering**

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ONOMI















Thank you

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