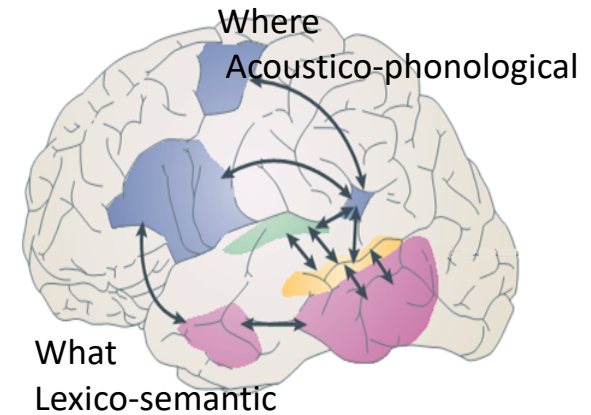


Lateralization of Language could start in auditory cortex

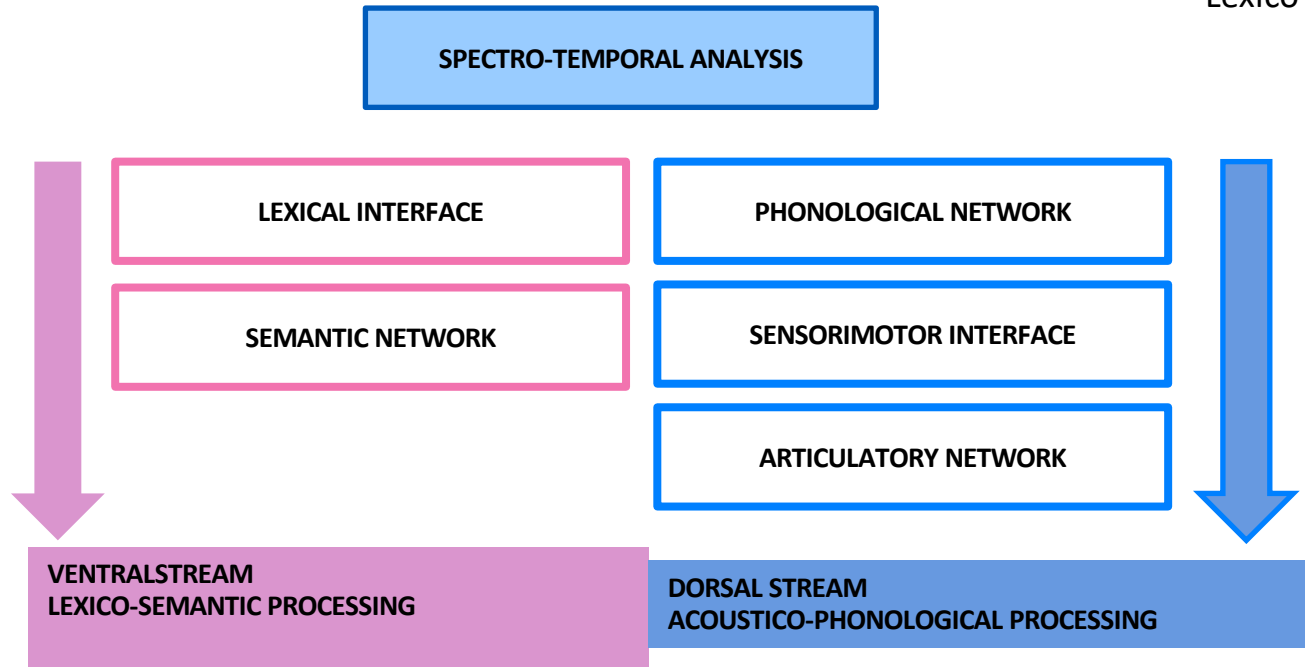
Simultaneous MEG and Depth Recordings

Jean Michel Badier
Catherine Liegeois-Chauvel

Dual stream model of speech processing



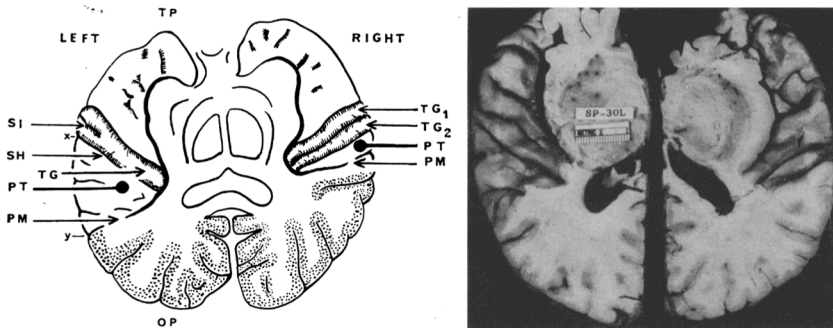
Hickok and Poeppel 2007



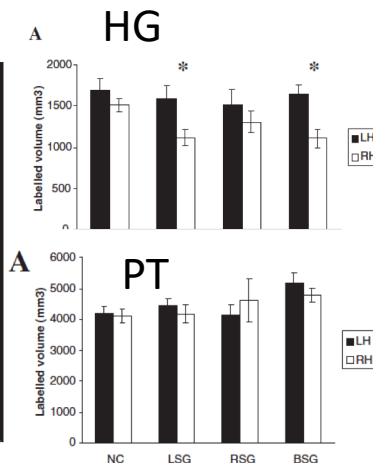
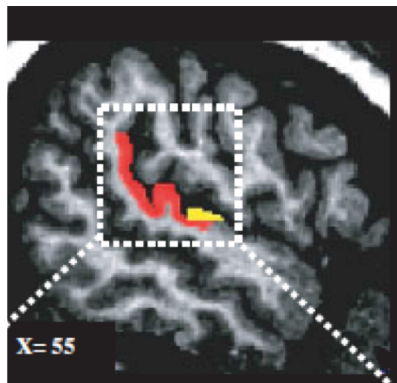
A POSSIBLE SENSORY ORIGIN OF LEFT DOMINANCE FOR LANGUAGE ?

Anatomical foundations

Human Brain: Left-Right Asymmetries in Temporal Speech Region



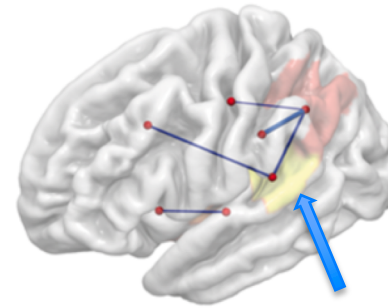
Geswind & Levitsky, 1968



Dorsaint-Pierre, 2006

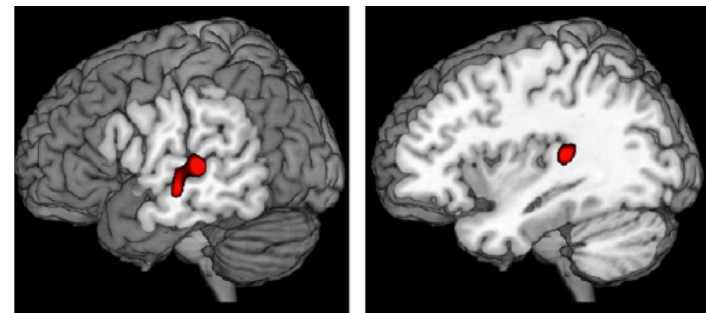
Functional foundations

One of the main deficits in patients with Wernicke's aphasia is the auditory verbal comprehension partly due to a phonemic acoustic deficit.



Syll. discrimination *Fridriksson et al, 2018*

Syll. identification



Saetrevik and Specht, 2012

Asymmetric Sampling in Time (AST) Theory



Right auditory cortex

Sampling acoustic signal
through **~200 ms** time window

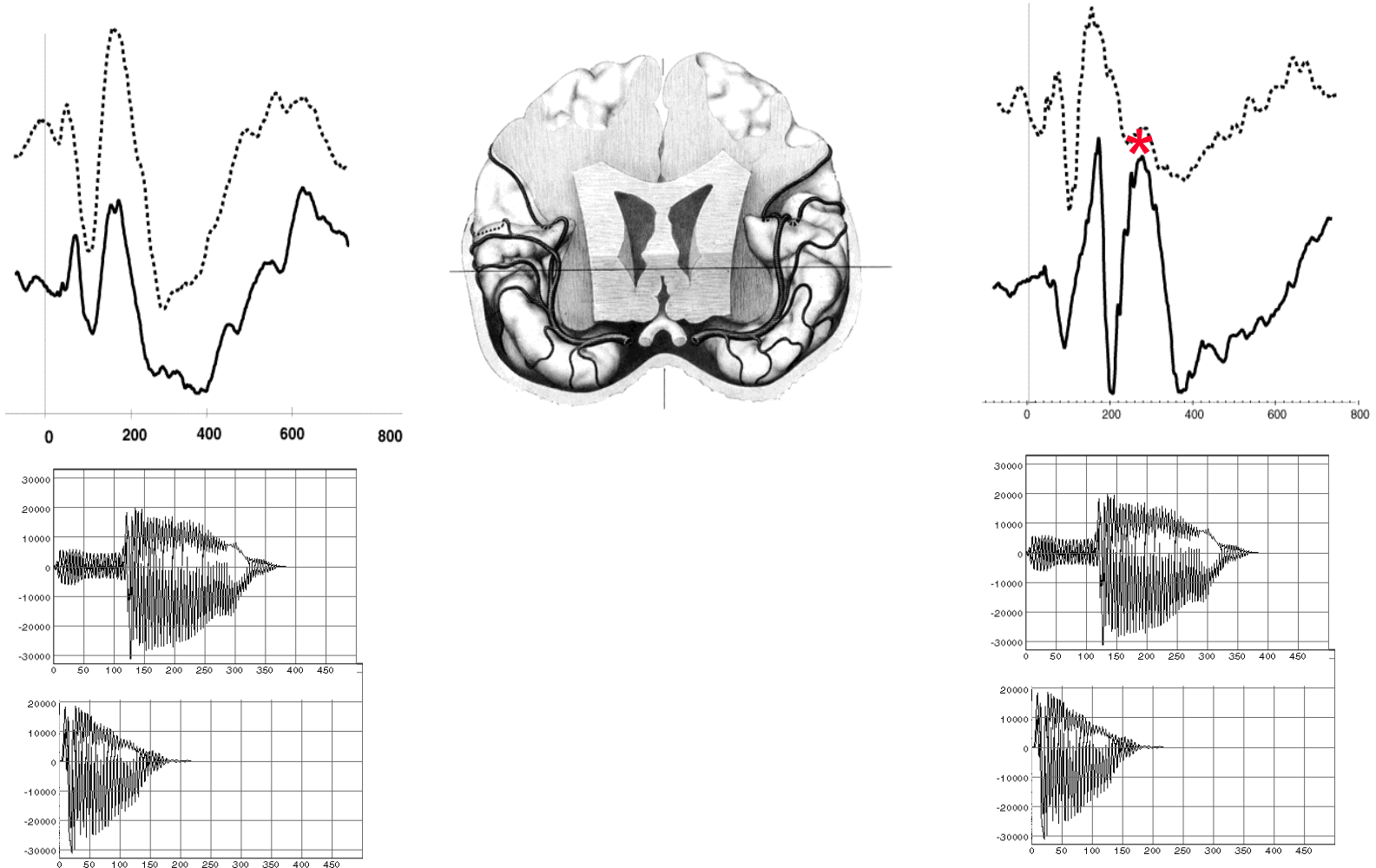
Insensitive to phonetic contrasts

Left auditory cortex

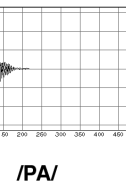
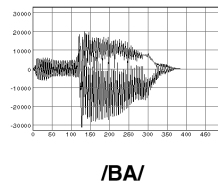
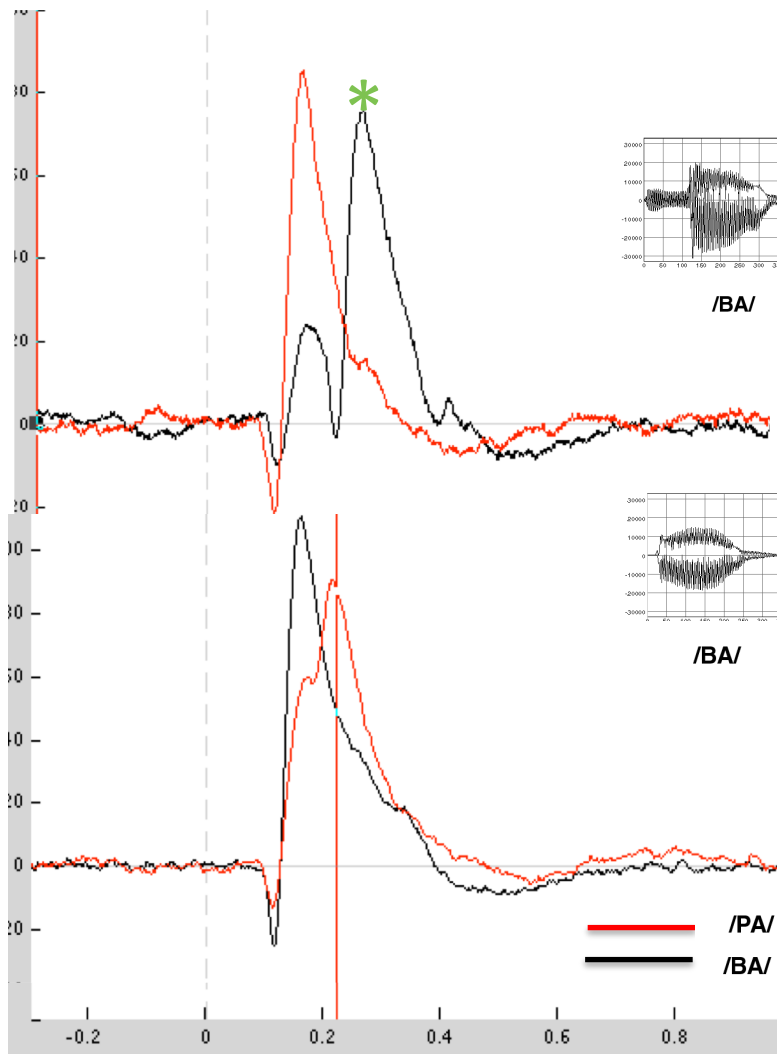
Sampling acoustic signal
through **~20 ms** time window

Sensitive to phonetic contrasts

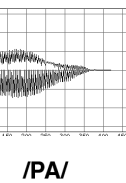
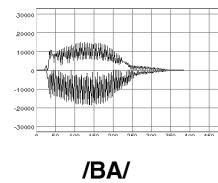
AST evidenced by syllables processing in Heschl's gyrus and Planum Temporale



Processing of acoustical information in left Heschl's gyrus

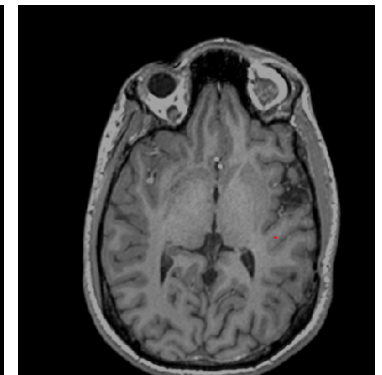
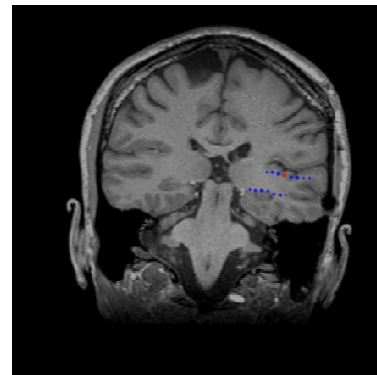


French

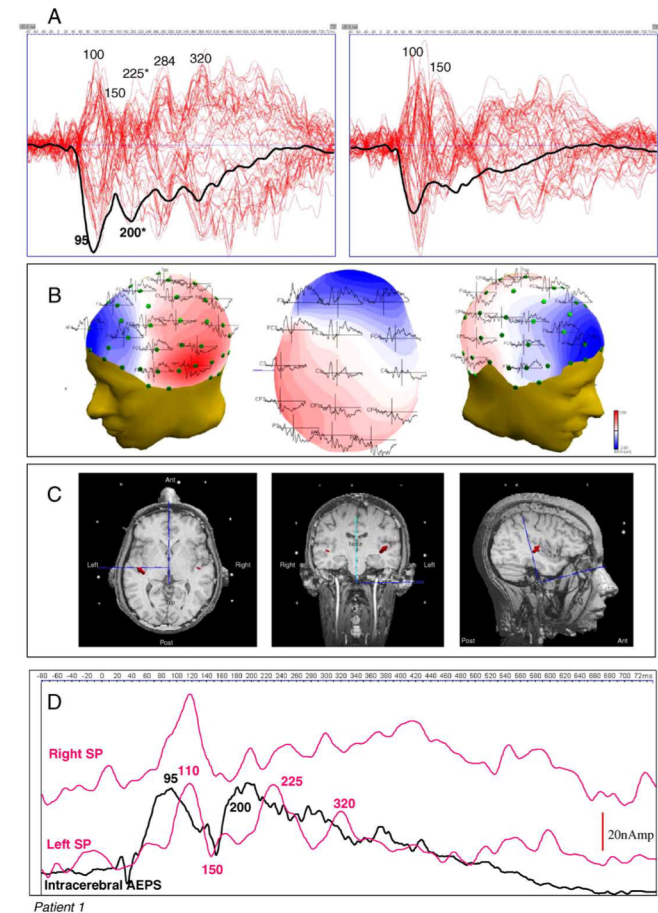
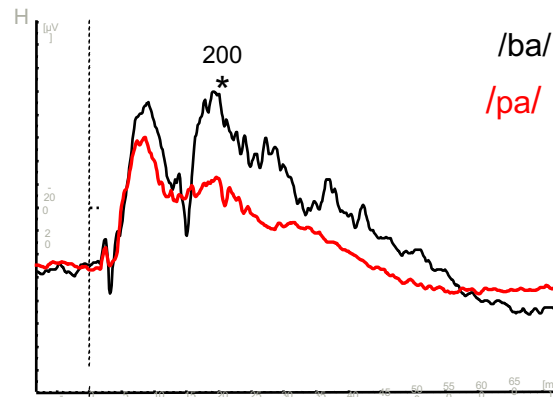
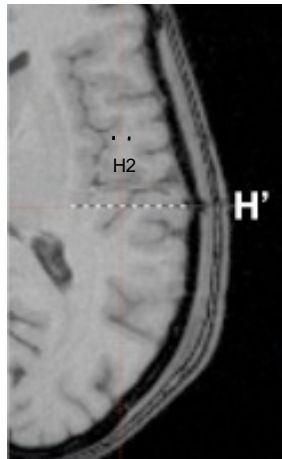


English

American Native Speaker

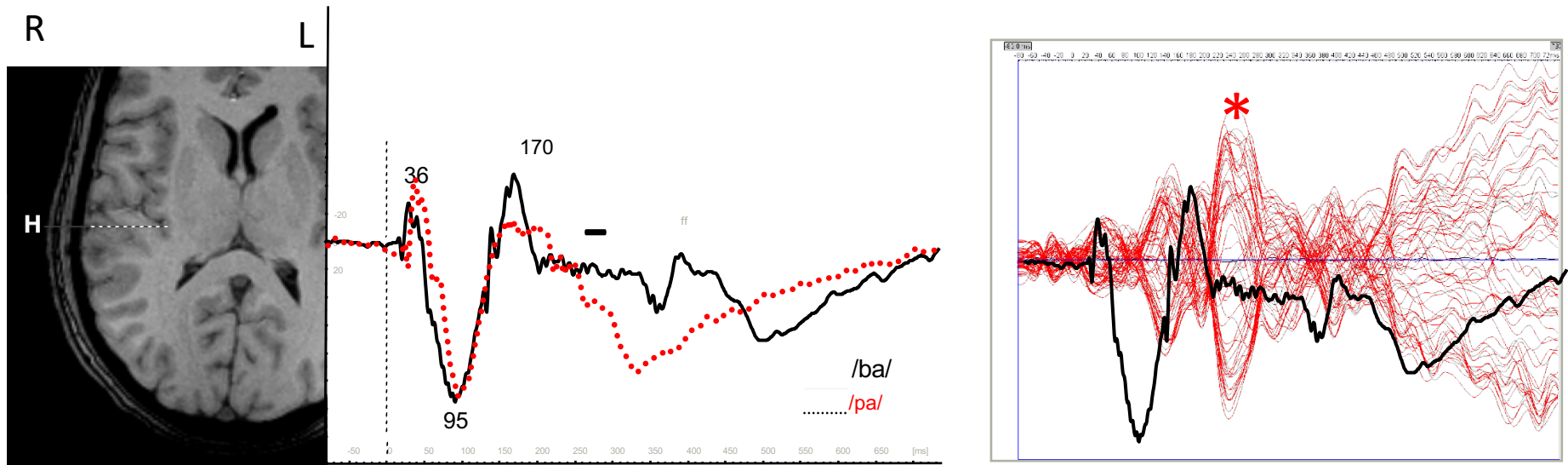


Comparison of HR EEG and depth recordings in left Heschl's gyrus

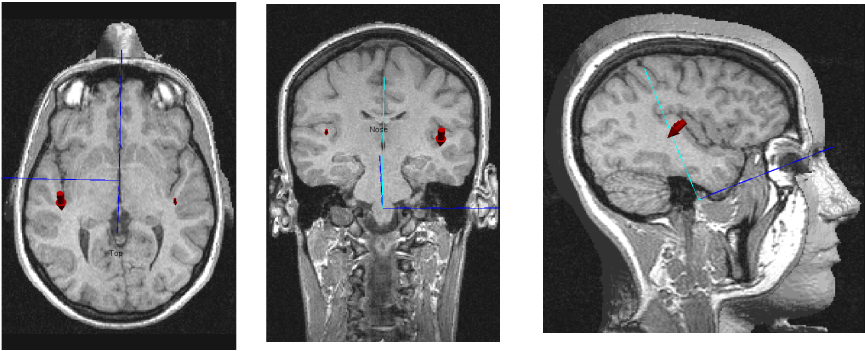


Right handed patient:
left dominance for language (WADA)

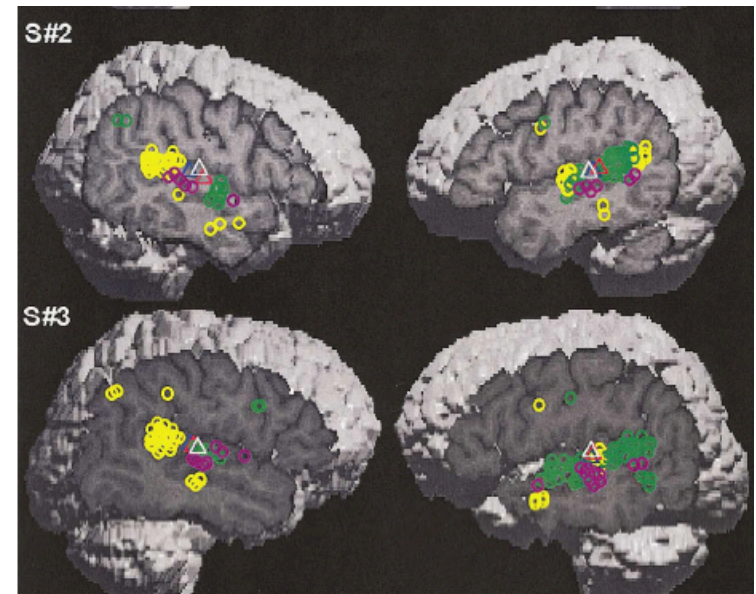
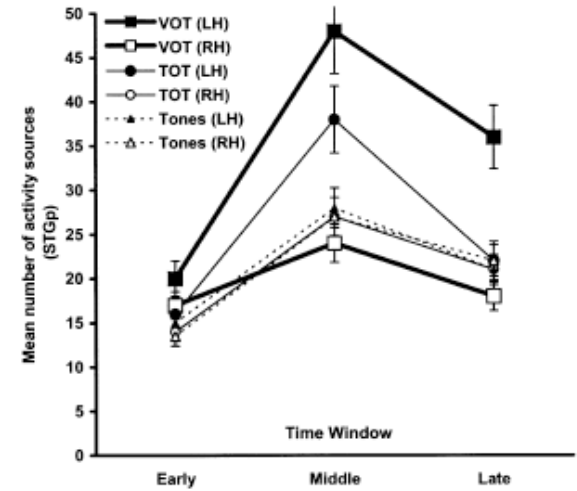
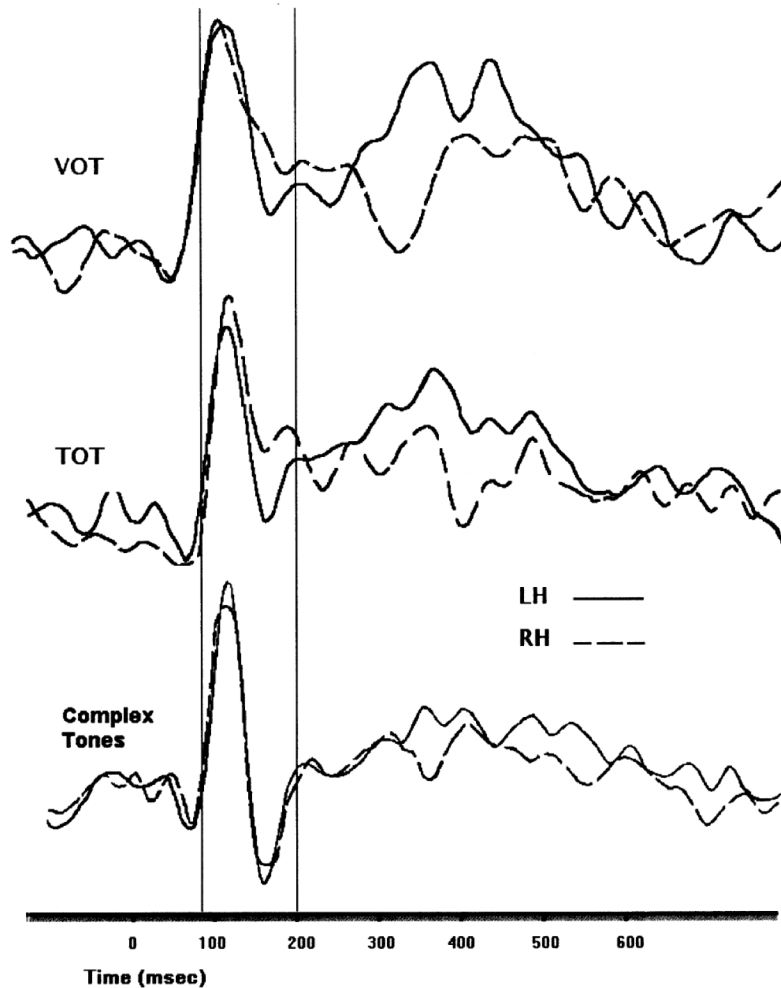
Comparison of HR EEG and depth recordings in right Heschl's gyrus



Right Handed Patient-
Left dominance for language



Superiority of left hemisphere for VOT processing

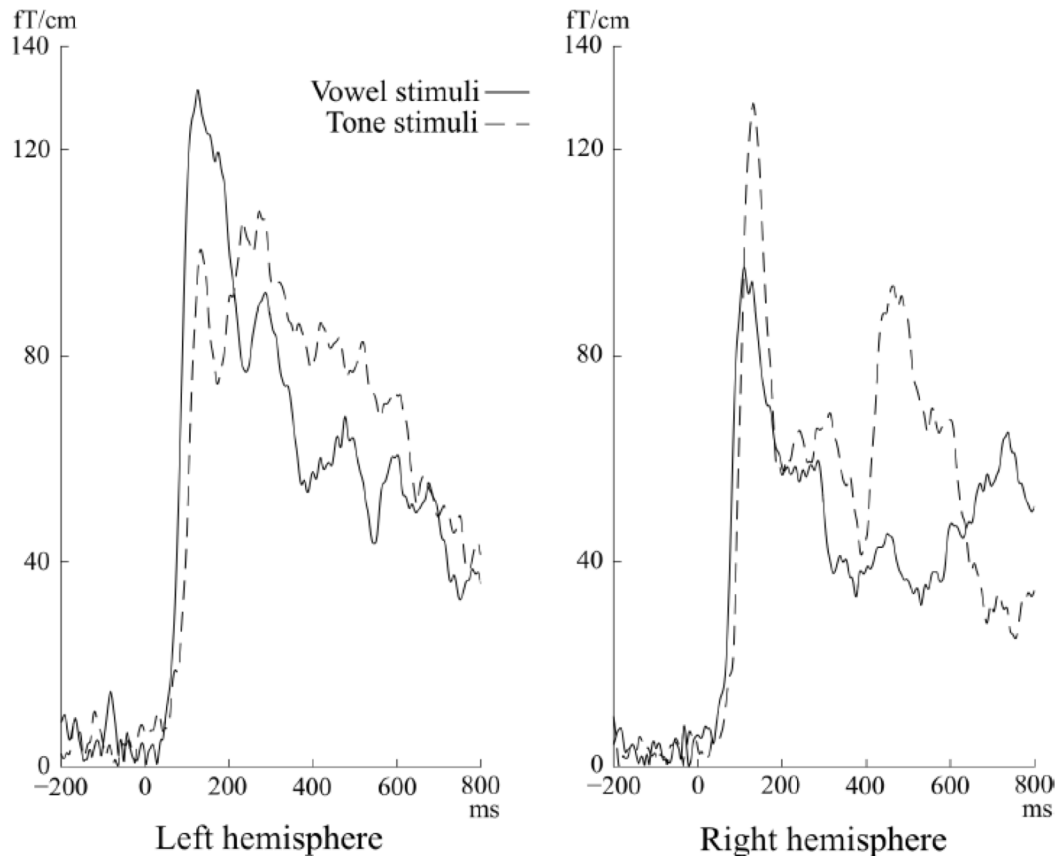


Superiority of left hemisphere for vowel processing

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A simple magnetoencephalographic auditory paradigm may aid in confirming left-hemispheric language dominance in epilepsy patients

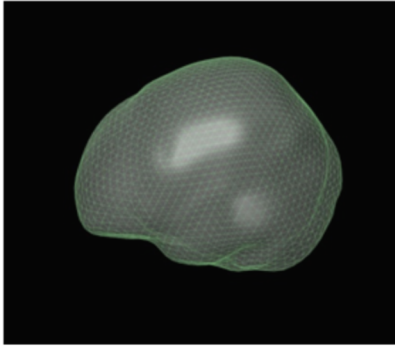
Juha Wilenius^{1*}, Henri Lehtinen², Ritva Paetau^{1,2}, Riitta Salmelin³, Erika Kirveskari¹



Simultaneous recording MEG-SEEG

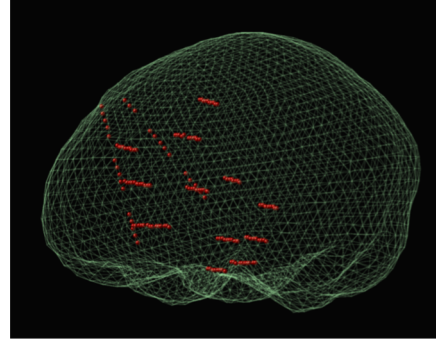
Reconstruction of virtual electrode

1



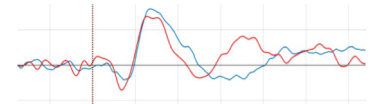
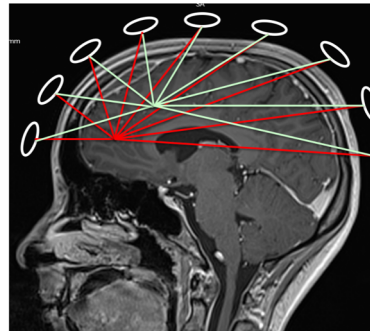
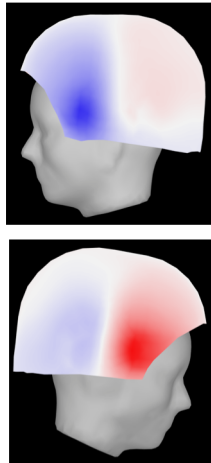
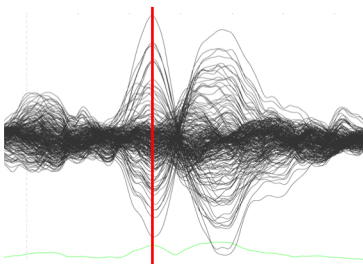
Media model: construction of a biophysical model of the Head

2



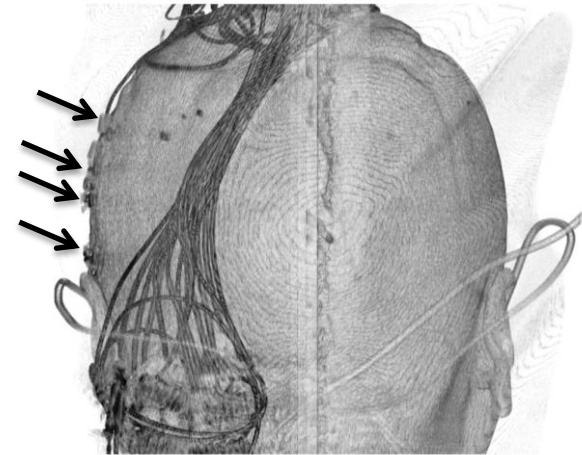
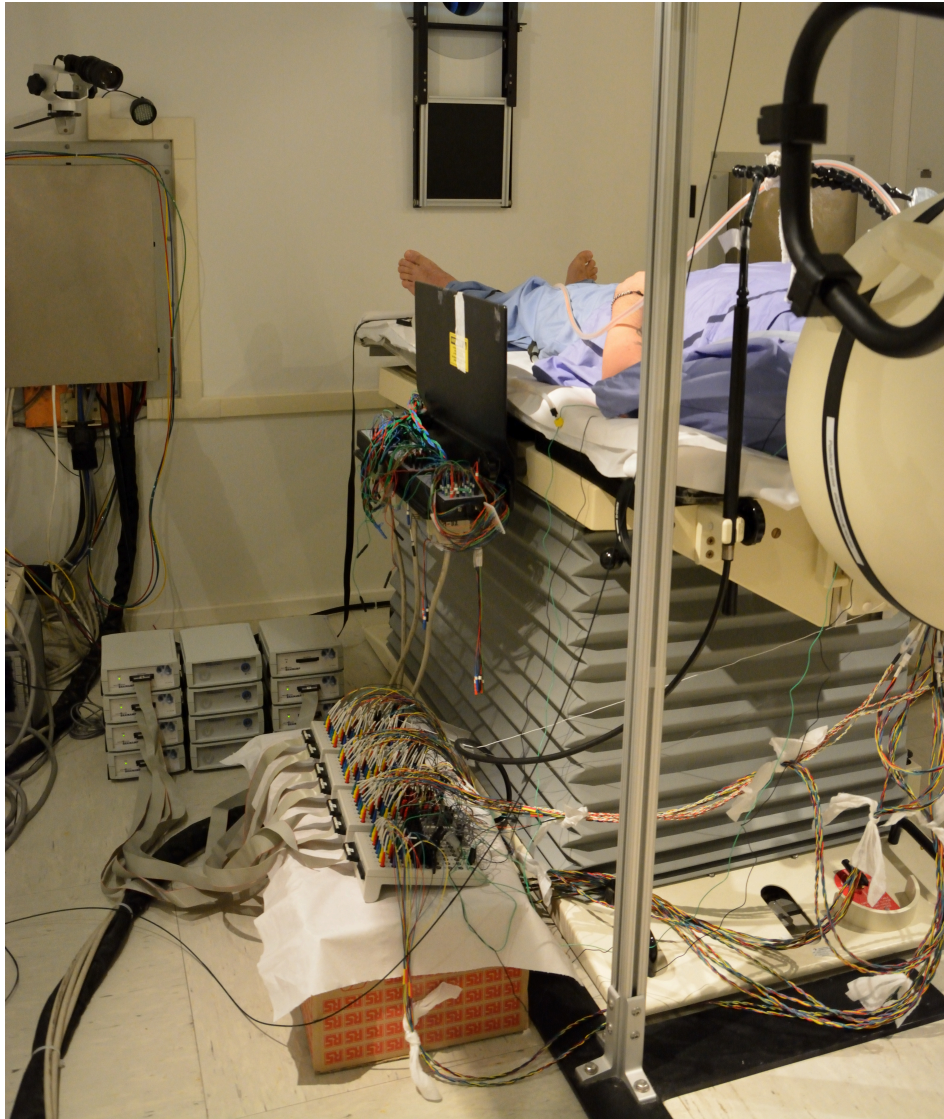
Source model: Virtual electrodes for each contact of the depth electrodes

3



Reconstruction of the temporal time course of the virtual electrode by spatial filtering.
This uses the source model and the information coming from the time course of each epoch

Simultaneous recording for validation

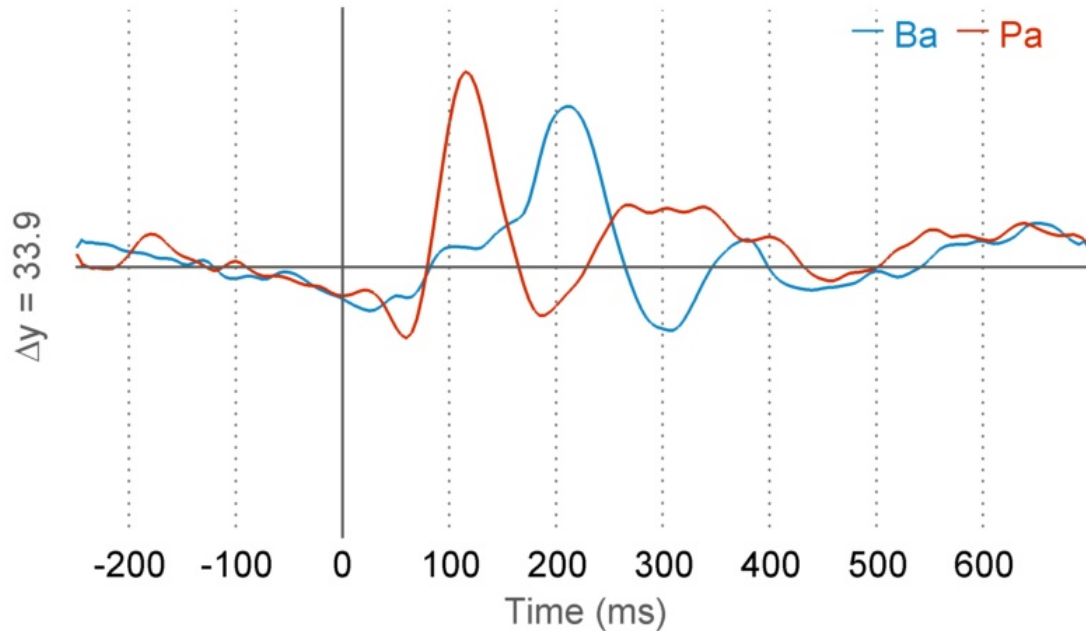


C

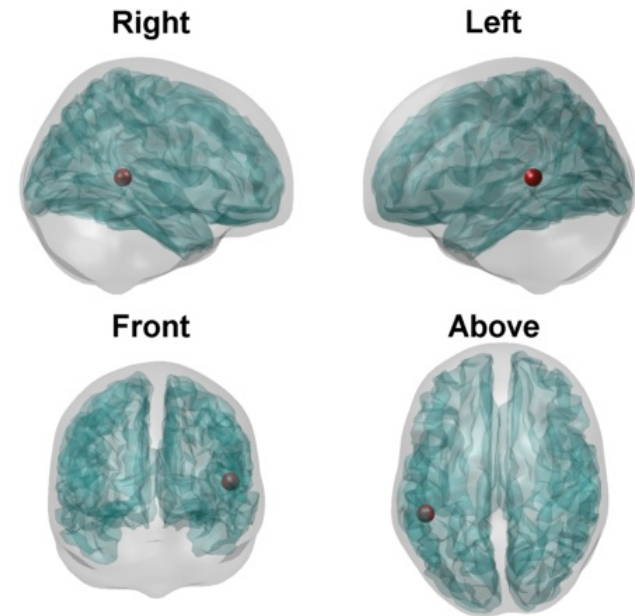
- Low profile for electrode support
- 248 magnetometers. 3600WH 4D Neuroimaging MEG
- 256 channel Brainamp EEG
- Optically insulated
- Battery operated amplifiers

Source reconstruction by spatial filtering (LCMV)

Language lateralization from MEG data



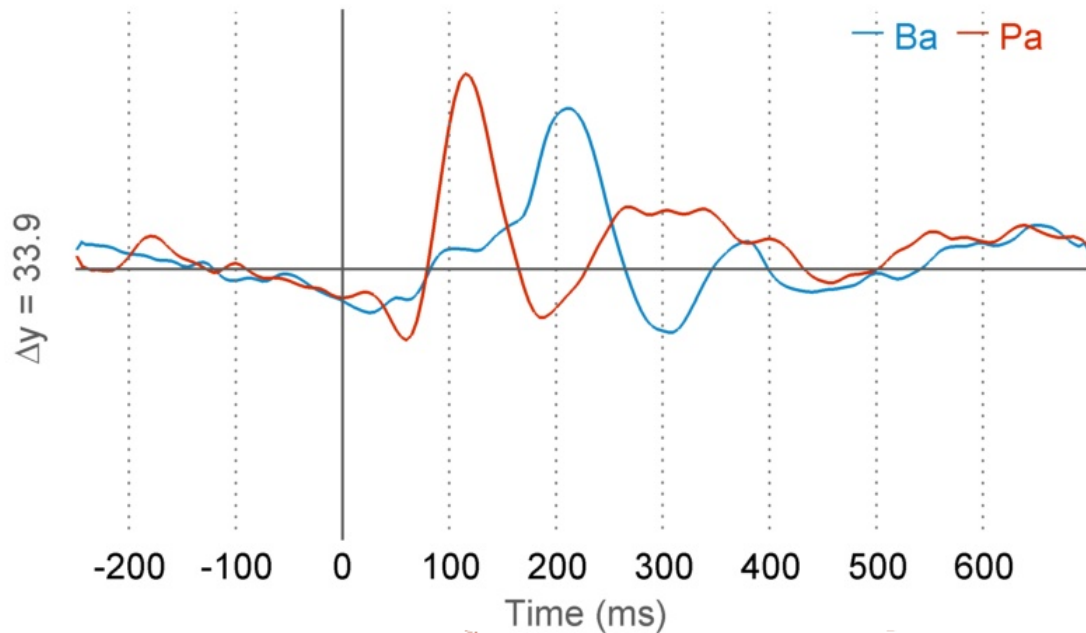
Auditory stimulation /Ba/ and /Pa/



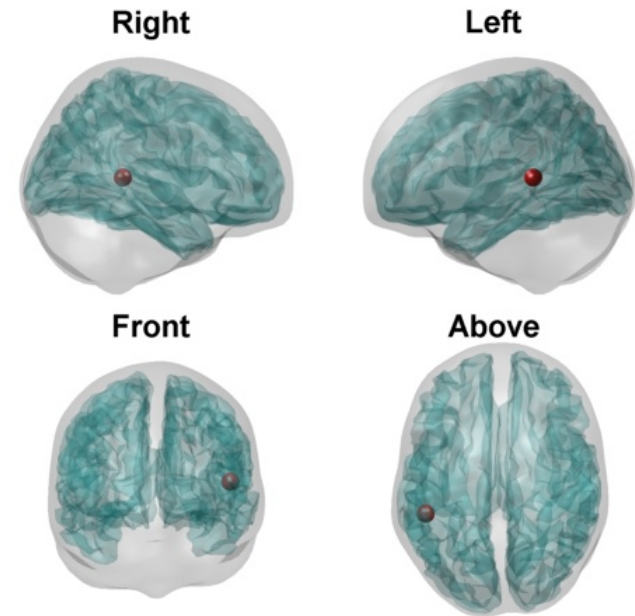
Source location

Source reconstruction by beamforming (LCMV)

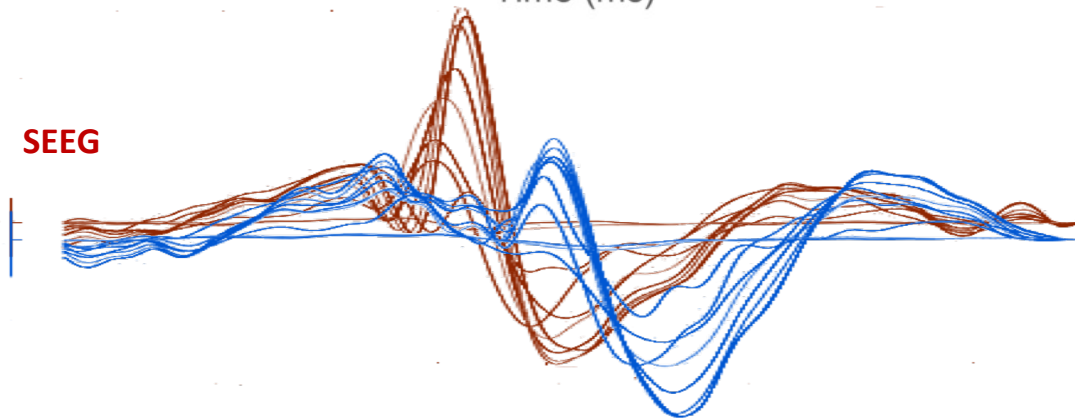
Language lateralization from MEG data



Auditory stimulation /Ba/ and /Pa/

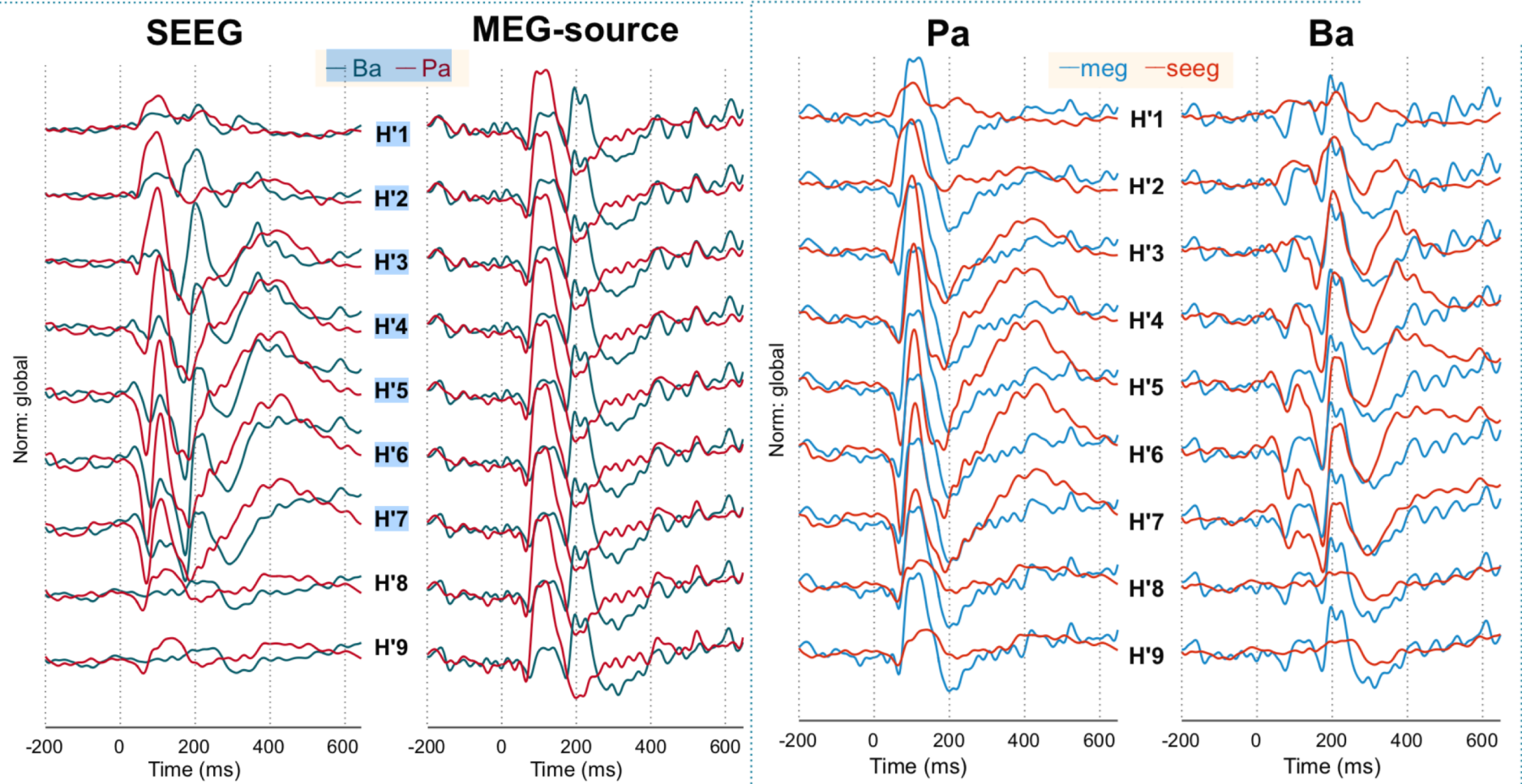


SEEG



Source location

MEG – SEEG



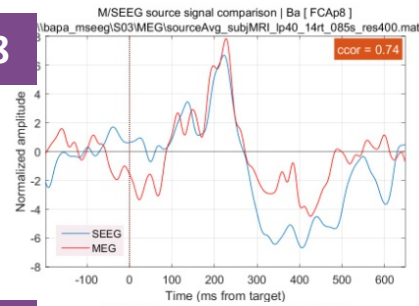
Good time course reconstruction

Spread of response: leakage effect

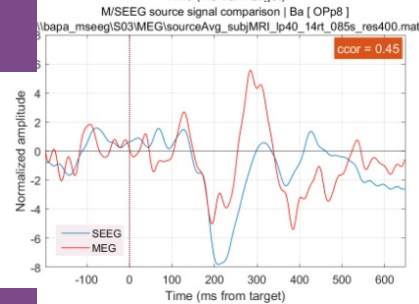
SEEG vs MEG in other areas

Ba

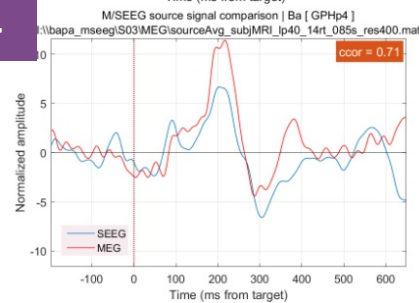
FCAp8



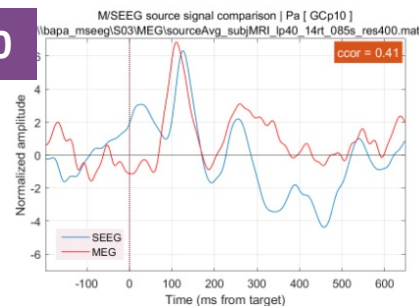
OPp8



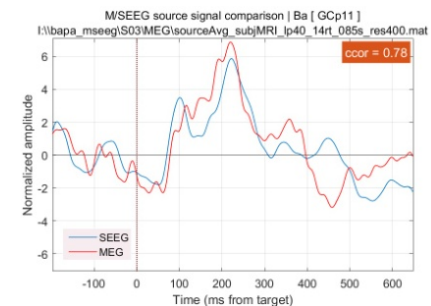
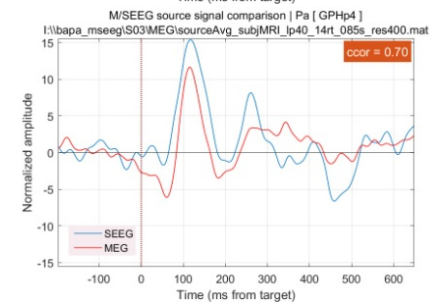
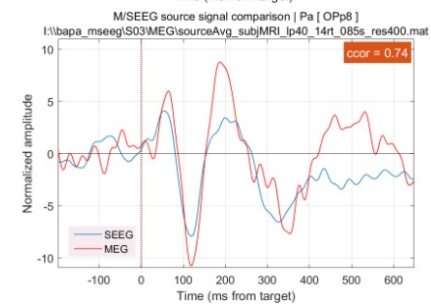
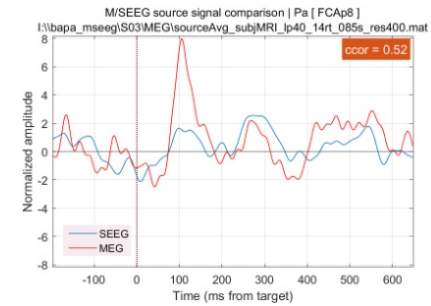
GPH4



OCP10



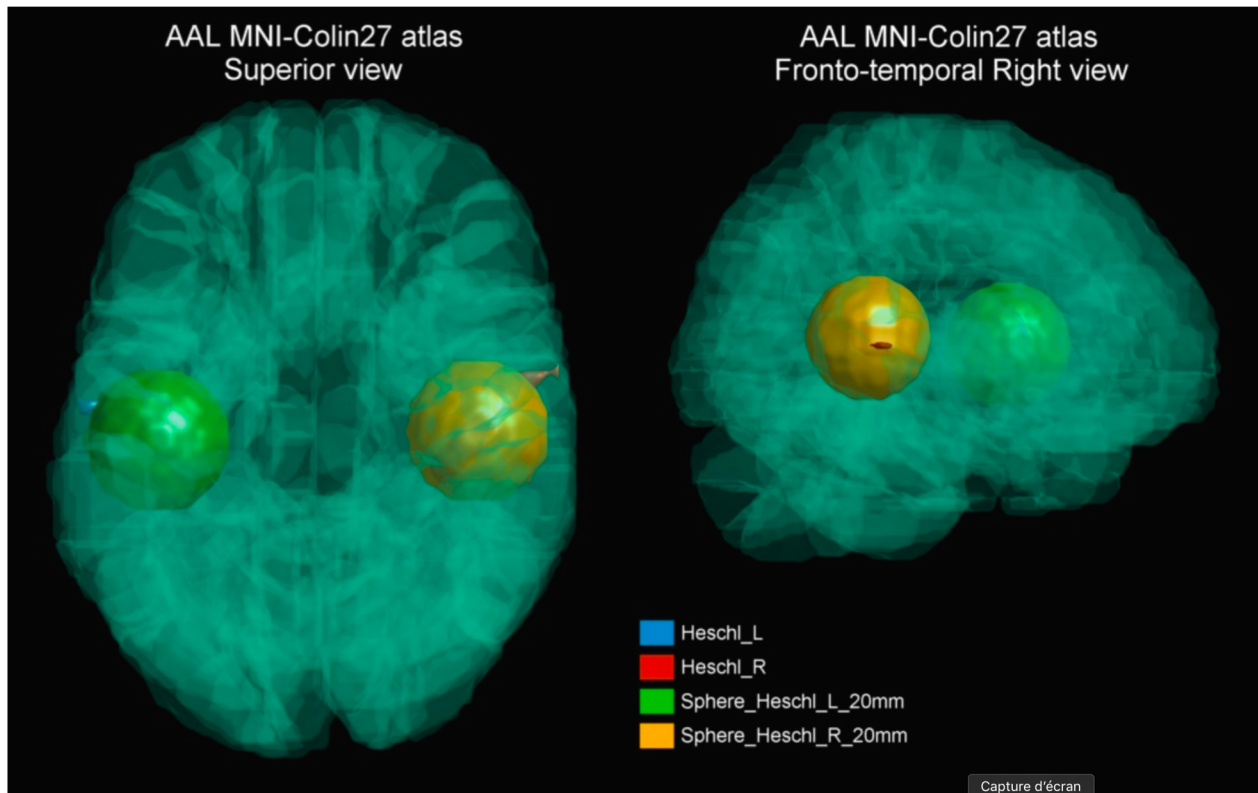
Pa

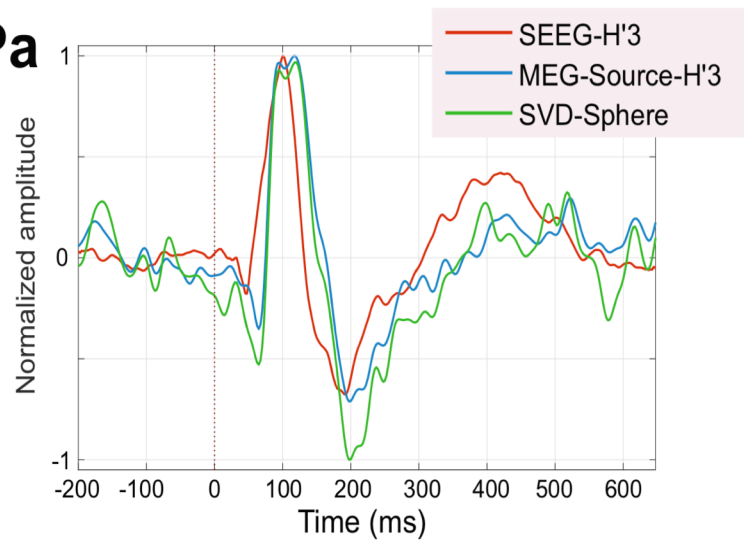
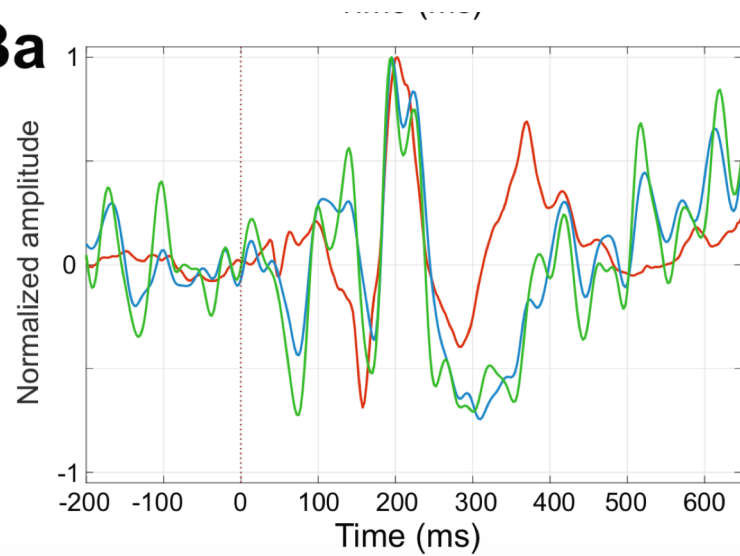


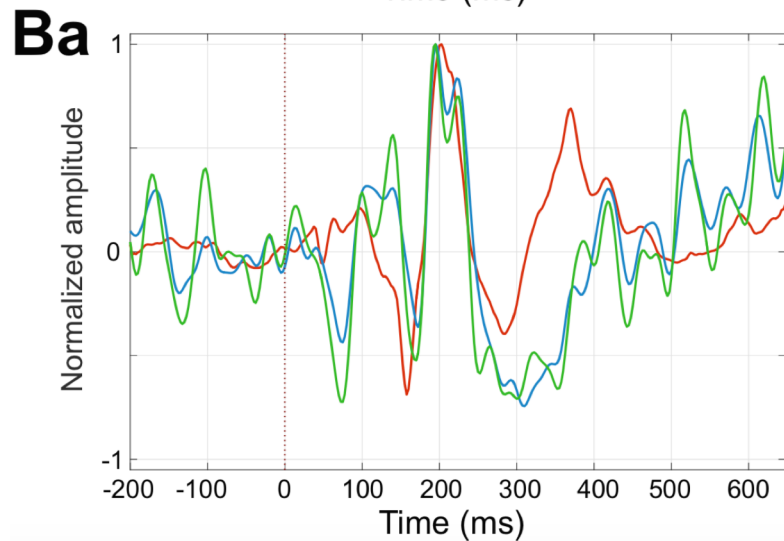
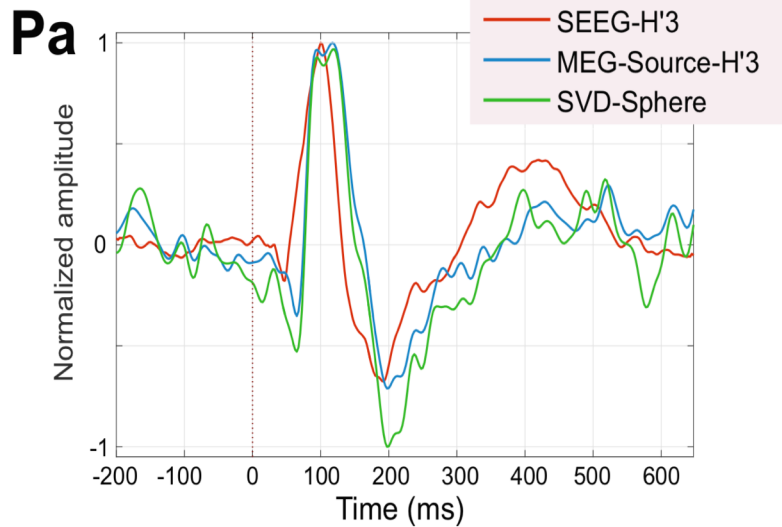
SEEG vs MEG

Without MRI ?

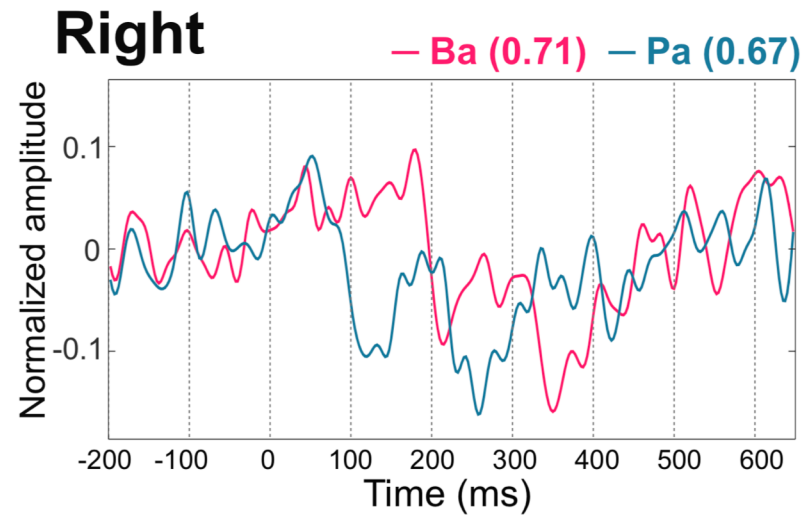
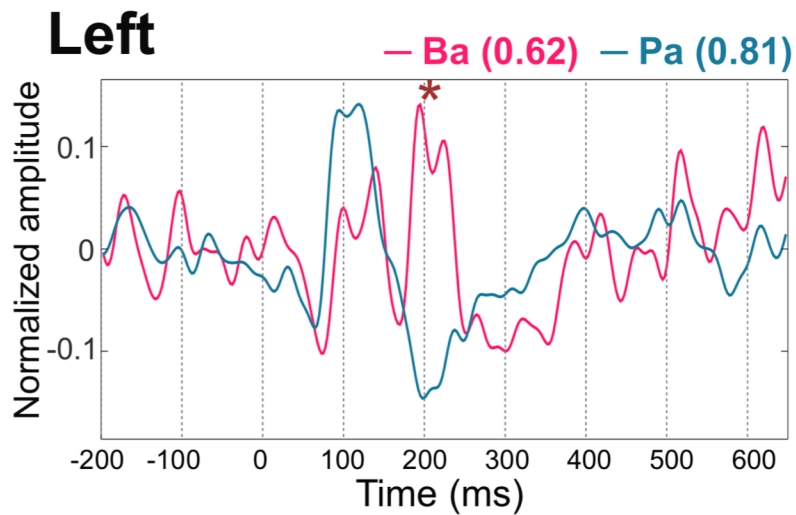
- Head model: template (Colin 27)
- Source model: 3D grid of dipole uniformly spaces of 10 mm. The dipole retains are the one contained on a sphere (one for each side) centered around Heschl gyrus (104 dipoles).
- The first component of the resulting singular value decomposition (SVD) of the 104 dipoles is taken as the reconstruction.



Pa**Ba**



Evoked responses for MEG-SVD-Sphere



Functional mapping by MEG

- Accurate reconstruction of the time courses
- Reconstruction for both hemisphere
- Spatial resolution limited by the « leakage » effect. Sources appear to be more extended that seen by the SEEG recording
- Application to other cortical areas/cognitive processes (somatosensory responses, memory, reading...)
- Reconstruction of activities from depth structure to be validate
- Possibility to obtain similar results without MRI

Conclusion

- 1- Hemispheric lateralization for speech could result from an asymmetry of cortical tuning with the left and right auditory areas differentially sensitive to spectro-temporal features of speech.
- 2- The auditory cortex (Heschl's gyrus and PT) in the dominant hemisphere is crucial to the phonemic acoustic perception.
- 3- Language lateralization could be seen as a continuously graded rather than an all-or-none phenomenon, with relative degrees of dominance rather than distinct categories.
- 4- MEG is a reliable tool to assess Hemispheric dominance

Thank you for your attention

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