Pre-stimulus phase, power, and connectivity patterns predict phosphene perception and cortical information flow Jason Samaha¹, Olivia Gosseries², Bradley R. Postle^{1,2} ¹Department of Psychology, ²Department of Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin-Madison

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Introduction

Near-threshold stimulation affords investigation of the pre- and post-stimulus neural dynamics associated with awareness. Previous research has shown that pre-stimulus, low-frequency oscillations (5-13 Hz) predict awareness, visuocortical BOLD response and phosphenes resulting from occipital TMS.









Several groups have recently reported phosphenes from stimulation of posterior parietal cortex.

Do 5-13 Hz oscillations relate to excitability of regions beyond visual cortex?

Might pre-stimulus oscillatory connectivity also play a role in subsequent processing?

What are the neural correlates of occipital and parietal phosphene perception?

Task and Methods

Participants (n=10) underwent occipital and parietal TMS while EEG from 60 channels was recorded. Stimulation intensity was individually thresholded to approximately 50% phosphene detection. Participants then rated their perception on a 100-point, sliding scale.



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Discussion

Phosphenes induced by occipital and parietal TMS are reflected in larger amplitude ERPs, greater effective connectivity, and decreased alpha- and increased low gamma-band power.

Consistent with prior work, pre-stimulus low-frequency (5-10 Hz) phase and power predict phosphenes following occipital TMS.

Higher frequency pre-stimulus oscillations (15-20 Hz) predict parietal TMS phosphenes, suggesting cortical excitability may fluctuate at different frequencies for different cortical areas.

This is the first report that pre-stimulus PAC predicts phosphene perception, suggesting that lower-frequency phase may coordinate local connectivity patterns relevant to subsequent visual awareness.

Windows to Consciousness Framework

Near-threshold stimulus



References

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