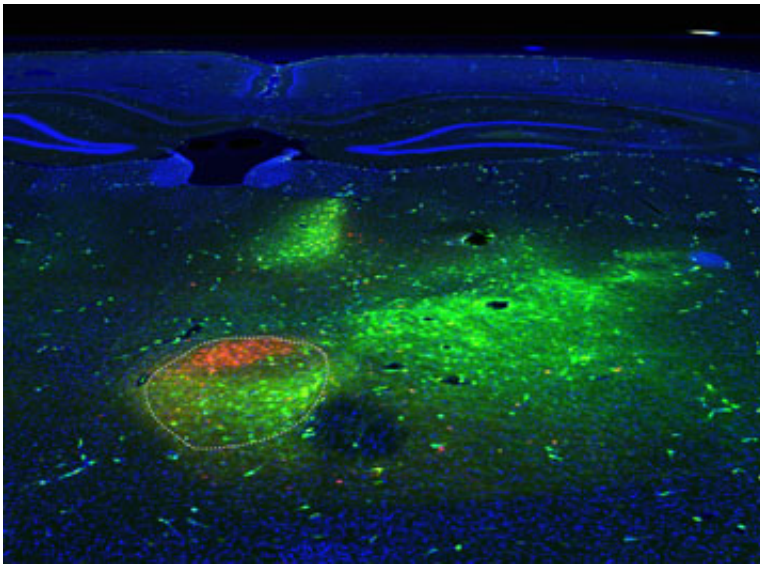


Decision-making involves a little known brain region

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To visualize the neural pathways, two markers (red and green) were applied to two regions of the orbitofrontal cortex. These compounds then migrated, accumulating in the thalamic neurons. Dense labeling with the two tracers is visible in the submedial thalamic nucleus (delimited by a dotted line). Credit: Bordeaux Imaging Centre/Fabien Alcaraz

When faced with a change to our environment, we have to make appropriate decisions, which usually involves the orbitofrontal cortex. Yet unexpectedly, scientists at the Institut de Neurosciences Cognitives et Intégratives d'Aquitaine (INCIA, CNRS/Université de Bordeaux) have discovered that a brain region located in the thalamus also plays a crucial role in using these evolved skills. Tested in the rat, this work is published

on 23 September 2015 in *The Journal of Neuroscience*.

All living organisms must take appropriate decisions to meet their own needs. In particular, the ability to take account of abrupt environmental changes represents a significant challenge for the survival of a species. Such decision-making is considered as an evolved cognitive function. It involves the [orbitofrontal cortex](#), one of the most developed brain structures, known to perform decision-making processes.

The "Décision et Adaptation" team at the INCIA first of all focused on the brain regions connected to the orbitofrontal cortex. Using a labeling technique, the scientists evidenced a specific area, the thalamic submedius nucleus, which is closely linked to the orbitofrontal cortex and whose functional role is unknown.

The team then tested the role of these two brain structures (the submedius thalamic nucleus and orbitofrontal cortex) in decision-making and adaptive behavior. To achieve this, they studied three groups of rats: the first presented lesions to the orbitofrontal cortex, the second had lesions on the submedius nucleus and the third was made up of lesion-free control animals. The objective was to test their ability to establish a link between an auditory cue and obtaining a food reward.

The experiment was organized in two phases. The initial learning phase allowed the animals to learn that two different sounds (S1 and S2) each signaled a specific [food reward](#). The three groups of animals thus visited the food dispenser as soon as an auditory stimulus was perceived. The lesions did not prevent the animals from learning that an auditory stimulus predicts a reward. During the second phase, the procedure remained unchanged for the first cue, but for S2, the scientists distributed food rewards during, and mostly outside, cue test periods. This sound thus lost its predictive value and lesion-free animals started to take no account of the S2 auditory stimulus, only visiting the

dispenser when they heard S1. On the other hand, animals with a lesion - of either the orbitofrontal cortex or the submedial thalamic nucleus - proved incapable of making this distinction, and thus of adapting.

This study therefore identified the existence of a circuit between the thalamus and the [cortex](#), which proved crucial to adaptive decision-making. The originality of this discovery lies in the key role that scientists attribute to the submedial thalamic nucleus, a structure hitherto poorly known in the field of [adaptive behavior](#). These findings suggest that numerous functional circuits underlying this type of behavior may involve a contribution from the thalamus. The team is now planning to explore these "thalamocortical" circuits, whose understanding could shed light on numerous diseases, such as schizophrenia or addiction.

More information: "Flexible Use of Predictive Cues beyond the Orbitofrontal Cortex: Role of the Submedial Thalamic Nucleus." *Journal of Neuroscience*, 23 September 2015, 35(38): 13183-13193; [DOI: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1237-15.2015](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1237-15.2015)

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