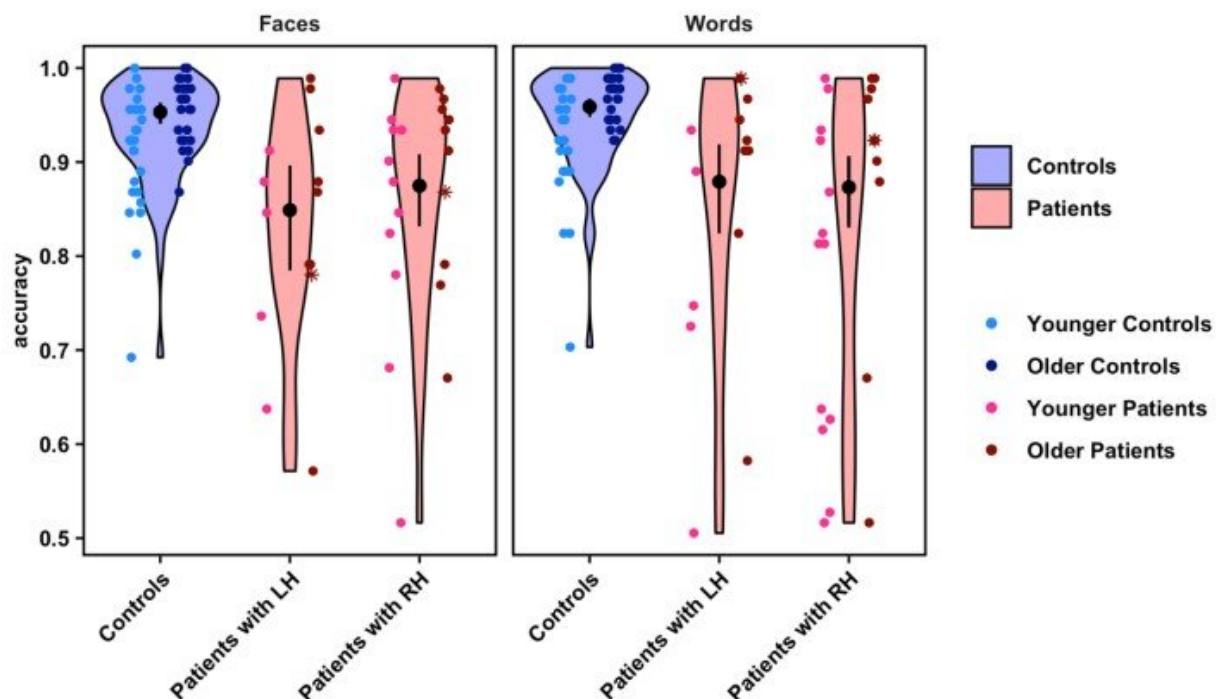


Adults who, as children, had half their brain removed still able to score well with face and word recognition

August 17 2022, by Bob Yirka



Violin plots show the distribution of overall accuracy values on the face and word recognition tasks for each group and stimulus category. Overlaid point plots show the individual values for each participant. The black points show the estimated probability of correct trials per condition, and the error bars represent the 95% confidence interval of these estimates (back-transformed from a logarithmic scale). To visualize any effect of age, individual participants' points are separated by the median of the age distribution for all participants in the study (younger versus older than 17.5 yr), shown in different shades of blue

(controls) and red (patients). Asterisks indicate the data for two patients in the sample who had their hemispherectomies completed/revised as adults. Points are randomly jittered to minimize overlapping data. Note: axes begin at accuracy = 0.5 because cases in which a participant performed at or below chance on a task were excluded from the analysis. Credit: DOI: 10.1101/2020.11.06.371823

A team of researchers at Carnegie Mellon University's Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Institute has found that adults who had a hemispherectomy as a child scored surprisingly well on face and word recognition tests. Their paper is posted on the bioRxiv preprint server.

In epilepsy, abnormal brain activity results in chronic seizures. Some people respond well to medication and others due not; for example, some people experience seizures so often that they become incapacitating. Some [young patients](#) in these circumstances are given the option of undergoing a hemispherectomy, the complete removal of the left or [right hemisphere](#) of the brain. Prior research has shown that these procedures, when done at a very young age, allow most patients to retain their IQ and their ability to communicate and live relatively normal lives. In sharp contrast, damage to either hemisphere, much less removal of one or the other in adults, leads to [severe symptoms](#) or death. In this new effort, the researchers sought to learn more about the cognitive abilities of adults who had undergone a hemispherectomy.

Forty subjects were shown grayscale pictures of human faces without hair for 750 milliseconds, followed by a pause of 150 milliseconds. Then another face was shown for 150 milliseconds after which the volunteer reported whether it was the same face or not. The whole process was then repeated several times with different faces. The researchers then repeated the entire exercise but used simple, four-letter words.

The researchers expected that those volunteers who had only their right hemisphere would do well at face recognition but not as well at word recognition, since the right hemisphere is generally used to process images while the left [hemisphere](#) processes words; they expected the opposite results for those who still had just their [left hemisphere](#). Instead, the researchers found that both groups performed nearly equally well and both were on average 86% accurate on the tests compared to a [control group](#) consisting of people who had not undergone an hemispherectomy, with average 96% accuracy.

The researchers also conducted a nearly identical experiment in which the faces and words were shown off to the left or right; both groups still did surprisingly well—but there was one interesting difference. In comparing their results with the control group, those who had undergone a hemispherectomy did as well as the control group in identifying images or words in two instances—when a word was placed on the left side, or a face on the right.

More information: Michael C. Granovetter et al, With Childhood Hemispherectomy, One Hemisphere Can Support—But is Suboptimal for—Word and Face Recognition (2020). [DOI: 10.1101/2020.11.06.371823](#)

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