

Neural Basis of Moral Emotions, Rewards and Altruism *From Scanners to the Real World*

Reunião Magna – ABC
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SESSÃO CIENTÍFICA: “CÉREBRO, ENVELHECIMENTO E CAPACIDADE COGNITIVA”

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www.moll-lab.org



No conflicts of interest

Outline

- Neuroscience of emotions, rewards and moral cognition
- Functional imaging of moral emotions and impairments in neuropsychiatry
- Real-time neurofeedback of moral emotions using functional MRI
- Emerging clinical applications
- Perspectives

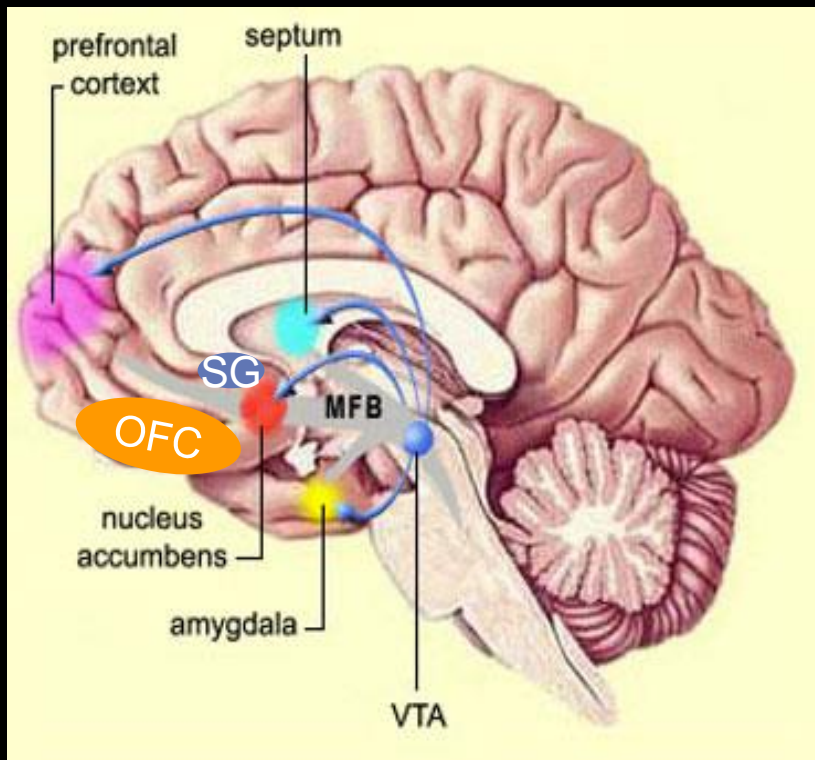
Rewards and immediate self-interest



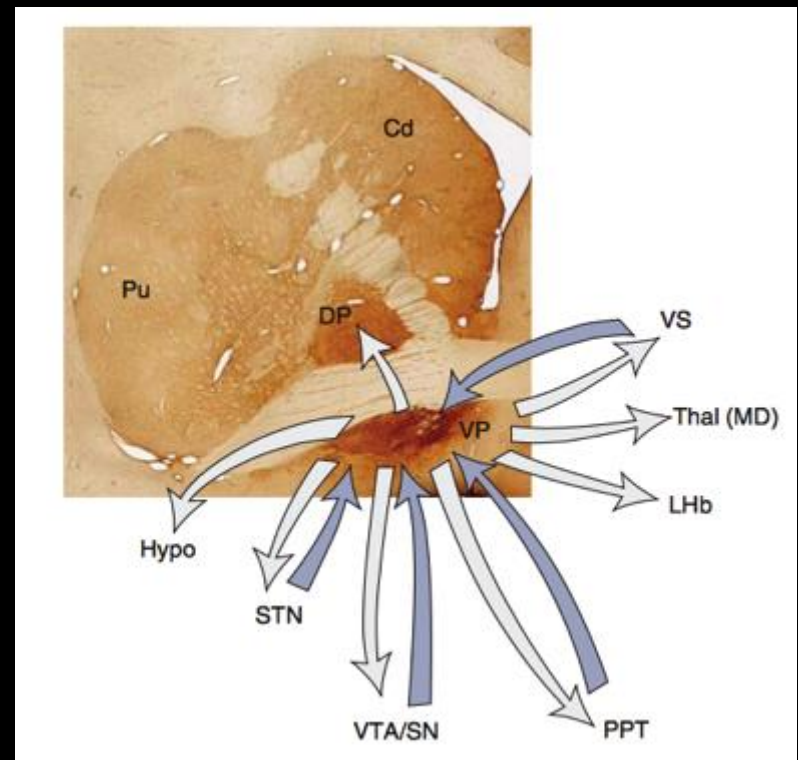
Reward system (“valuation”)

Associated higher-level cognitive mechanisms

→ *Goal, prediction, comparison, ambiguity, prospective evaluation*



Schultz W. NRN, 2000



Haber & Knutson, NPP2010

Brain imaging and economic value



Medial orbitofrontal cortex



Amygdala



Striatum



Insula

Moral emotions and social values



MORALITY

SETS OF CUSTOMS AND VALUES ADOPTED BY INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES TO GUIDE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

MORAL MOTIVATION

THE ABILITY TO BE MOTIVATED BY SOCIO-CULTURAL NORMS OR OTHER PEOPLE'S NEEDS

→ Moral behavior requires (1) the knowledge about the needs of others (SOCIAL KNOWLEDGE) and about specific sociocultural norms and (2) the motivation to behave in such ways

What motivates us to behave morally?

“Moral sentiments”

Adam Smith & David Hume: 18th century Scottish Enlightenment

Modern psychology (Tangney, 2007, Eisenberg, 2000): “Moral emotions”, e.g. guilt, compassion, pride, gratitude, contempt



Moral motivations tied to

social action in specific context
of sequence of events

abstract moral value

“Your mother calls you one night telling you she was not feeling well. You did not take her seriously, and the next day she died”

→ Guilt

in 80% of Brazilian sample (Moll et al., 2007)

“You act dishonestly towards your best friend”

→ Guilt

in 73% of US sample (Zahn et al., 2009)

Functional MRI of implicit moral sentiments

Indignation

Compassion

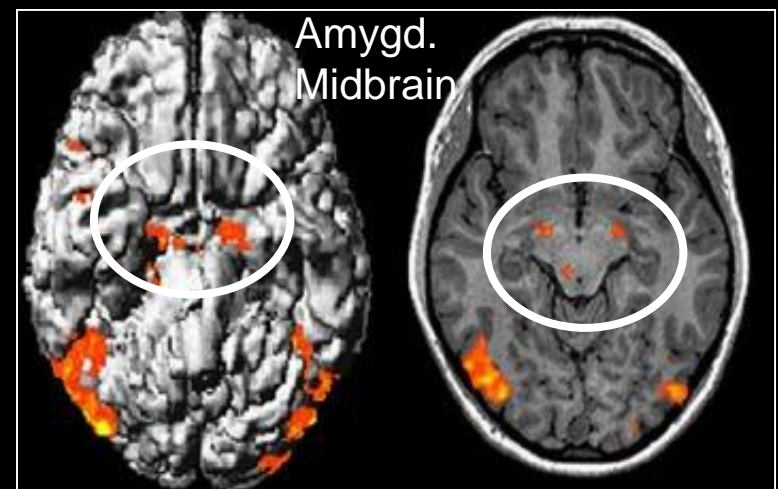
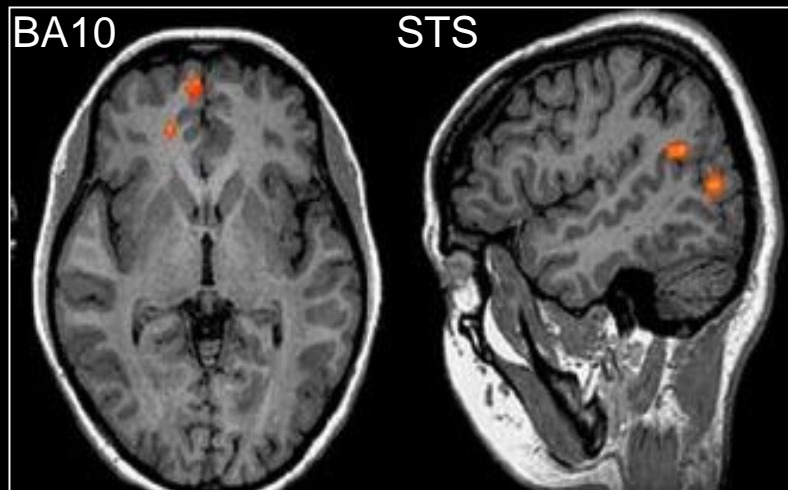


Fear

Disgust

Moral unpl. vs. Unpleasant

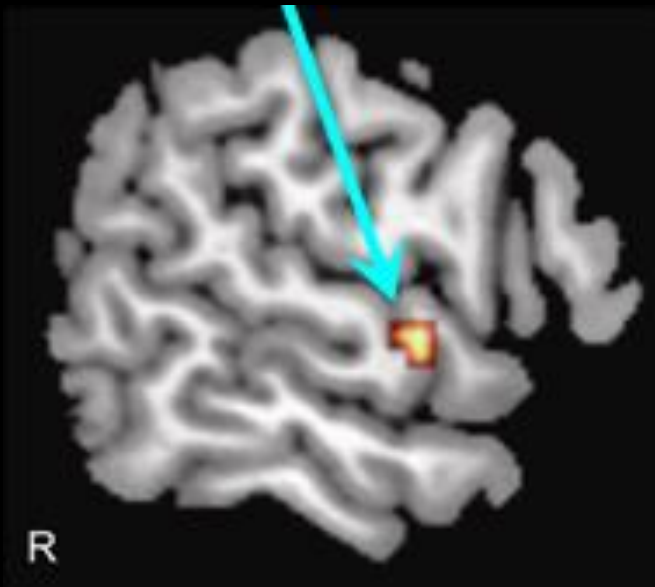
Moral unpl. \cap Unpleasant



The right ATL & social knowledge

Contextualized social concepts (values) → moral sentiments

e.g. [YOU] acted [stingily or generously] towards [BEST FRIEND]



Right Anterior Temporal Lobe

→ *across all condition*

Other fronto-subcortical areas

→ *different moral sentiments*

Zahn R, Moll J, Paiva M, Garrido G, Krueger F, Huey E, Grafman J.
Cerebral Cortex, 2009

Brain regions consistently involved in moral cognition, emotion and behavior: lesion & fMRI

- Cortical (event and action knowledge, planning, abstract concepts)

- Subcortical-limbic (motivational-emotional)



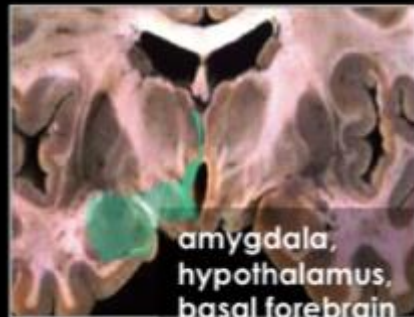
- Subcortical-limbic (motivational-emotional)



amygdala,
hypothalamus,
basal forebrain



septal area



amygdala,
hypothalamus,
basal forebrain



septal area

Anterior temporal cortex

STS region

Moll J, Zahn R, Oliveira-Souza R, Krueger F, Grafman J. The neural basis of human moral cognition. *Nature Rev Neurosc*, 2005



SOCIAL ATTACHMENT



- Establishment of strong social bonds
- Promotion of cooperation and altruism
- Social cohesion

Social affiliation → *tender/affectionate feelings*

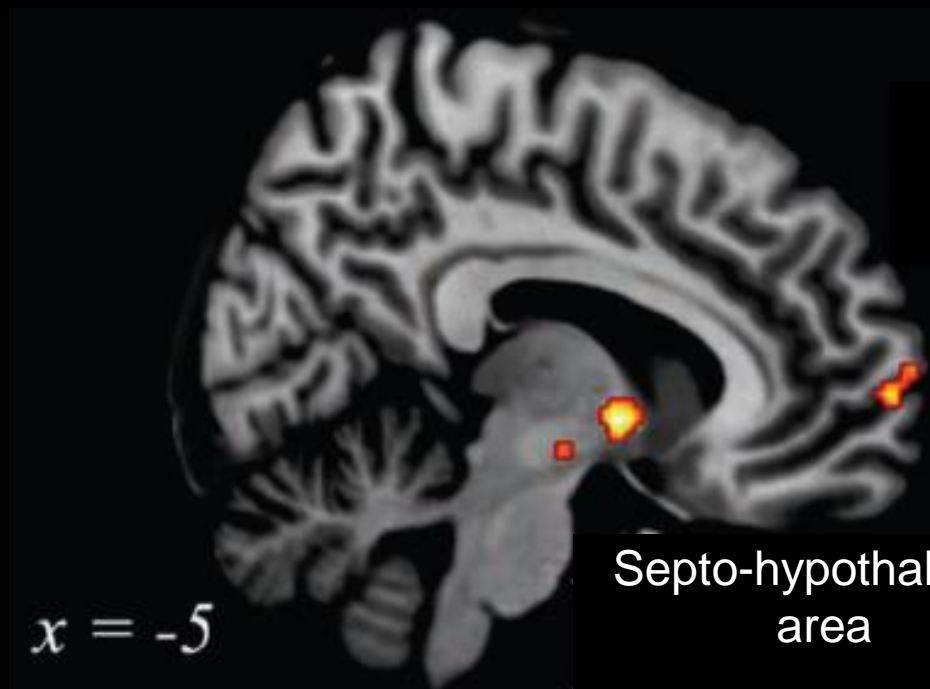


Insel and Young, 2001; Depue and Morrone-Strupinsky, 2005; Moll & Schulkin, 2009

Guilt and compassion: affiliative (“social attachment”) system

“Your mother calls you one night telling she was not feeling well. You did not take her seriously, and the next day she died.” (guilt)

“You went with a friend to a restaurant. When you passed by the kitchen, you saw rats crawling all over the place.” (indignation)



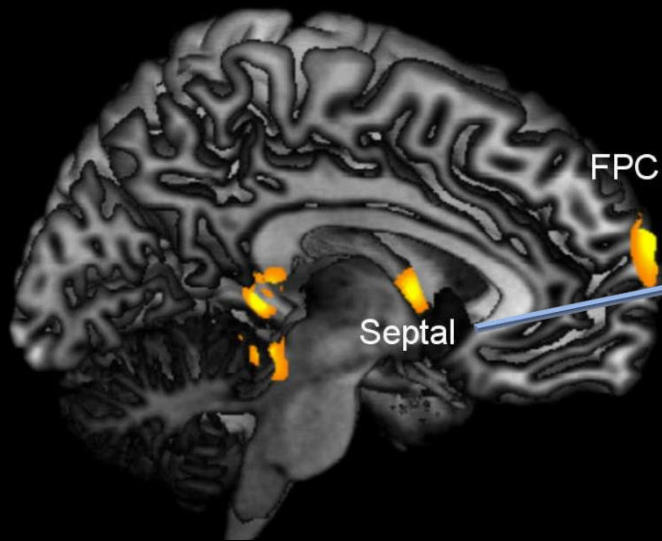
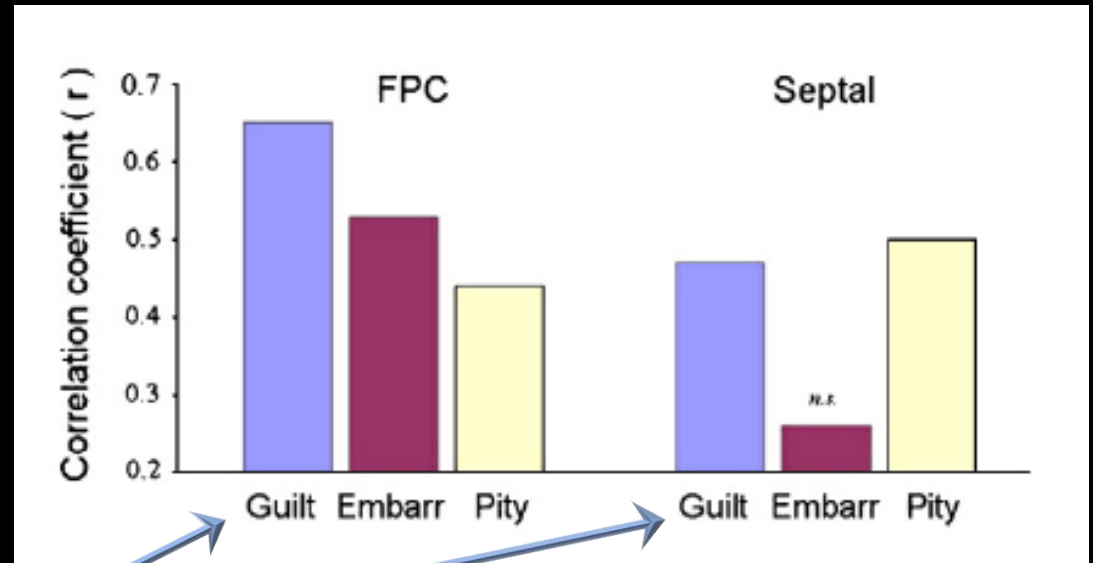
Frontopolar
cortex

GUILT &
COMPASSION

Septo-hypothalamic
area

Moll et al. Soc Neurosci, 2007

Impaired prosocial sentiments in behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia



Regions showing reduced PET-FDG uptake correlated with the moral emotion task

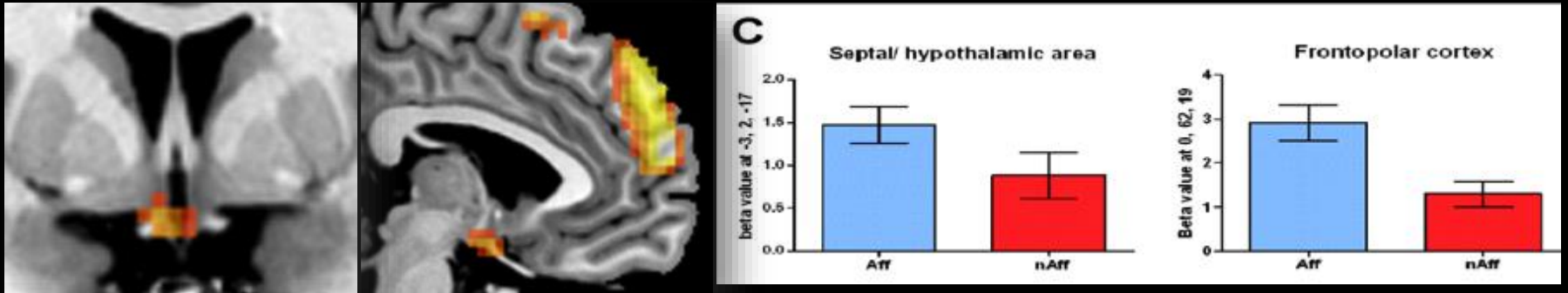
Specific impairments of prosocial sentiments in patients with Fronto-Temporal Dementia
Moll J, Zahn R, de Oliveira-Souza R, et al. NeuroImage, 2011

Neural signature of affiliative emotions (tenderness/affection)

AFFILIATIVE vs NON-AFFILIATIVE

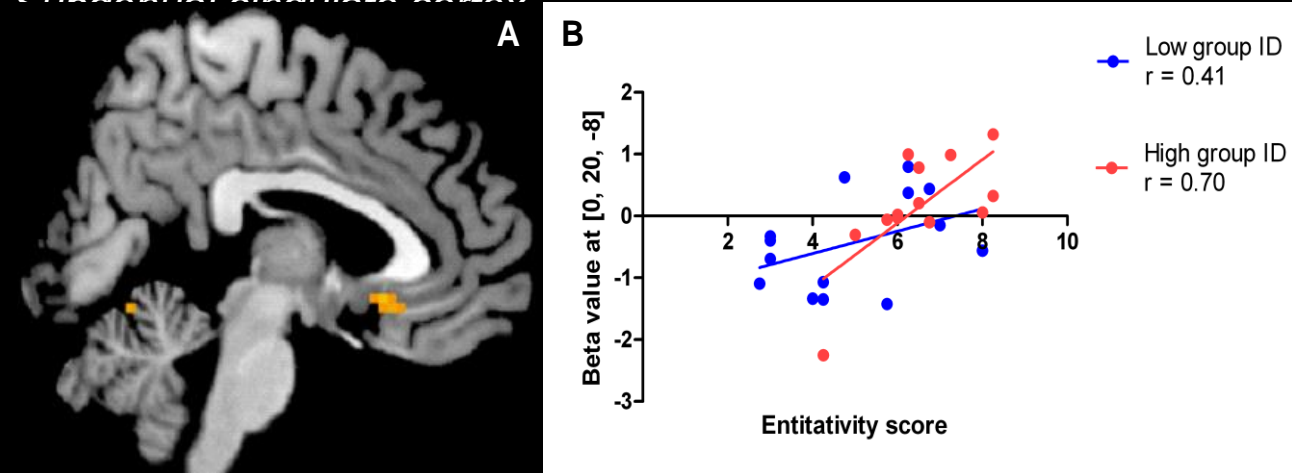
Septal-medial preoptic hypothalamus & Frontopolar cortex

Moll et al., J Neurosci 2012



PERCEIVING FAMILY AS A COHESIVE SOCIAL GROUP

Subgenual cingulate cortex

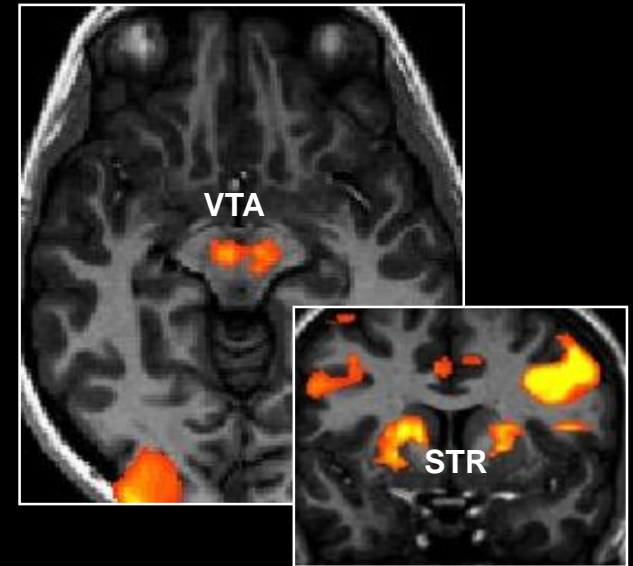


Rusch et al., Soc Neurosci, 2014

Charitable donations – fMRI study

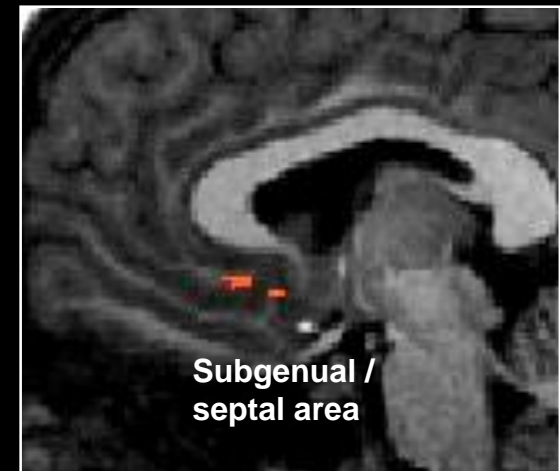
Pure \$ reward and donation vs baseline

*Mesolimbic reward system:
self reward*



Costly and non-costly donation vs.
pure \$ reward

*Subgenual cortex / septal region:
attachment to societal causes*



Moll J, Krueger F, Zahn R, et al. *PNAS*, 2006

Neurofeedback: self-regulation of brain activity when provided with feedback information about one's own physiological responses

Are humans able to modulate their own neural responses arising from moral emotions?

Philip K. Dick: *"Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?"* (1968)

Ridley Scott: *Blade Runner* (1982)

The Penfield Mood Organ: "dialing" moods



Brain decoding and neurofeedback

Pattern recognition methods in neuroimaging
Inferring cognitive / psychological states
Neurofeedback applications

Characterizing neural signatures and promoting adaptive neural/psychological states

Development of a real-time functional MRI and neurofeedback system:

FRIEND: Functional Real-time Interactive Endogenous Neuromodulation and Decoding. Free for non-commercial use.

Sato et al., *Plos One*, 2013

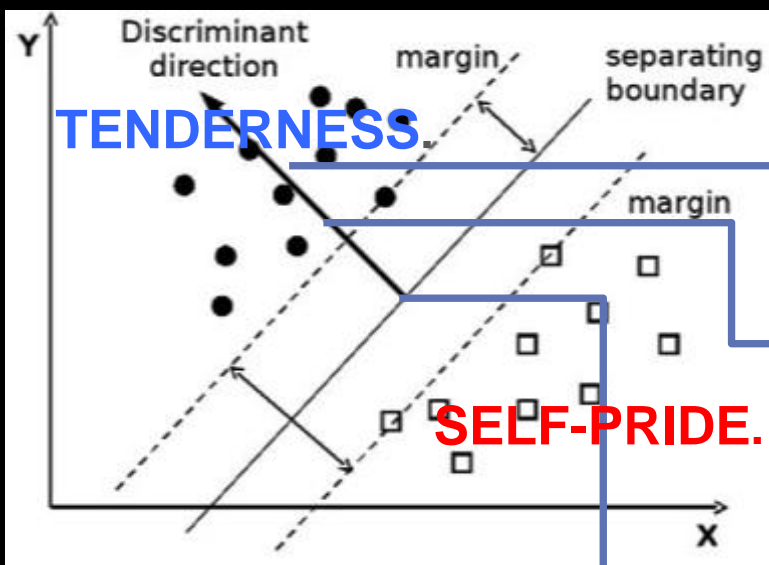
Basilio et al., *Front in Behav Neurosc*, 2014



FRIEND - FUNCTIONAL REAL-TIME INTERACTIVE
ENDOGENOUS NEUROMODULATION AND DECODING
de D'OR INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION é
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Discrimination between TENDERNESS and SELF-PRIDE associated with autobiographical memories (baseline = emotionally "NEUTRAL")

24 participants, randomized to a NFB or control group



A hit with highest SVM projection



Distance from hyperplane

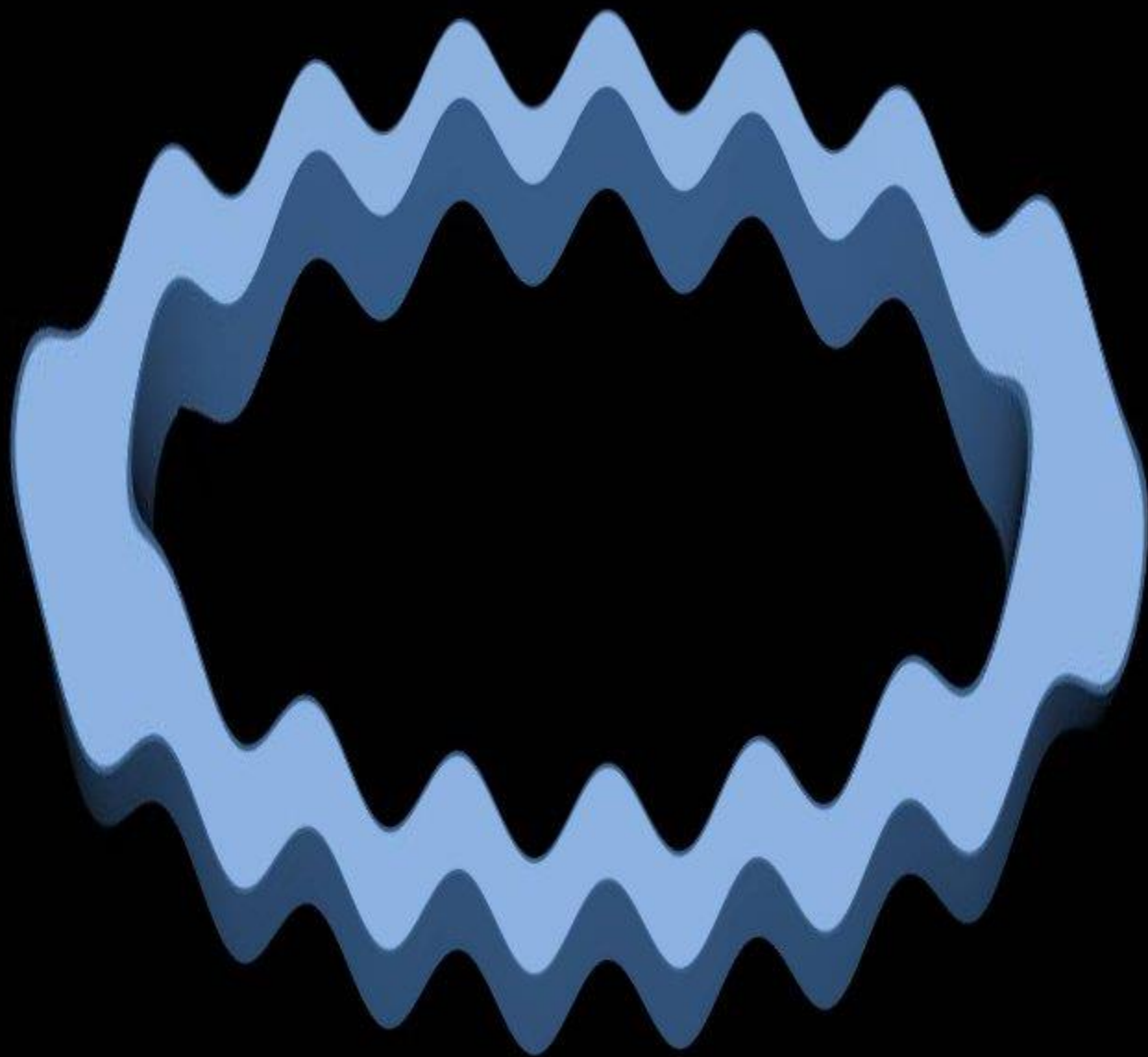


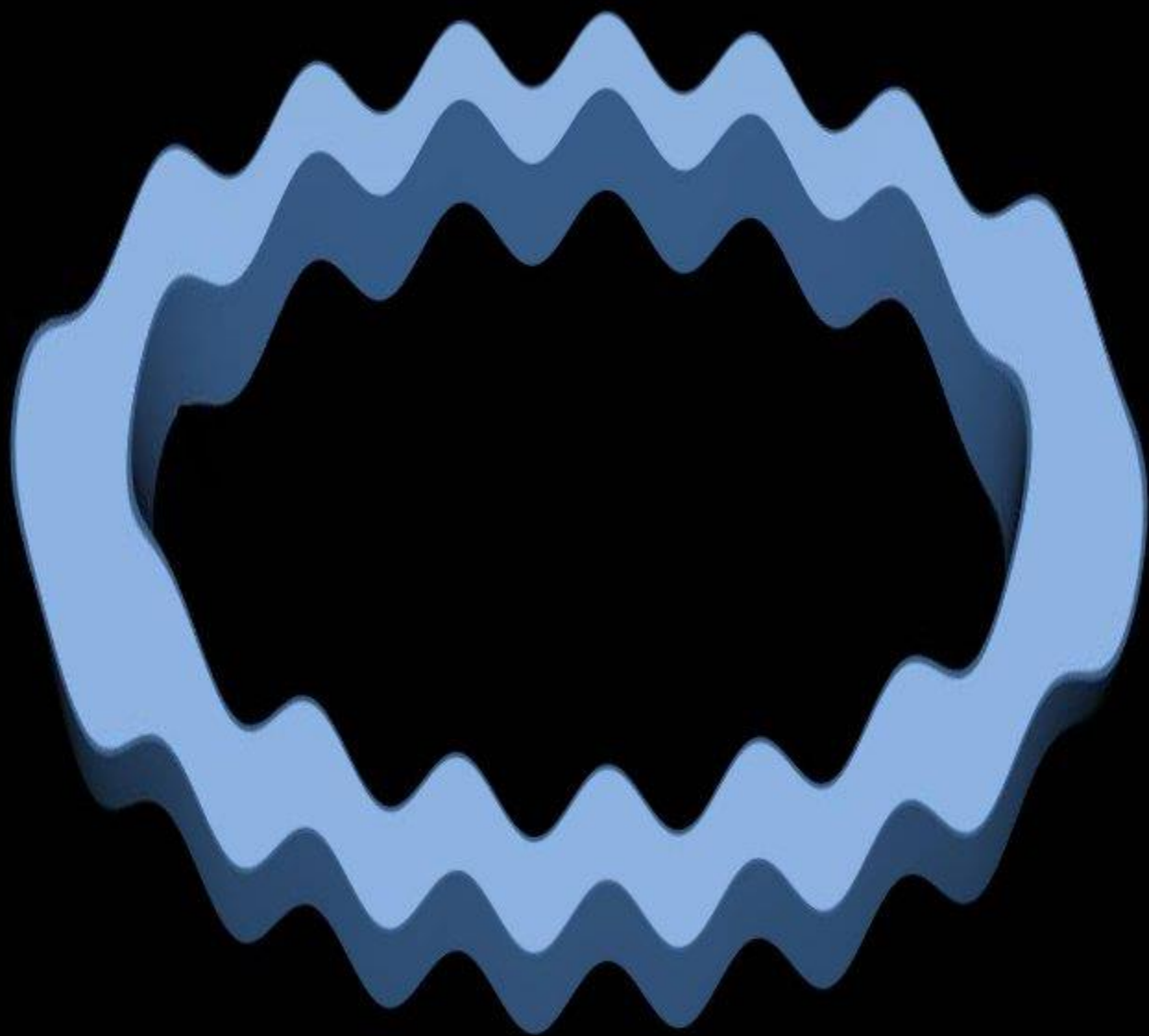
A hit with mid-range SVM projection

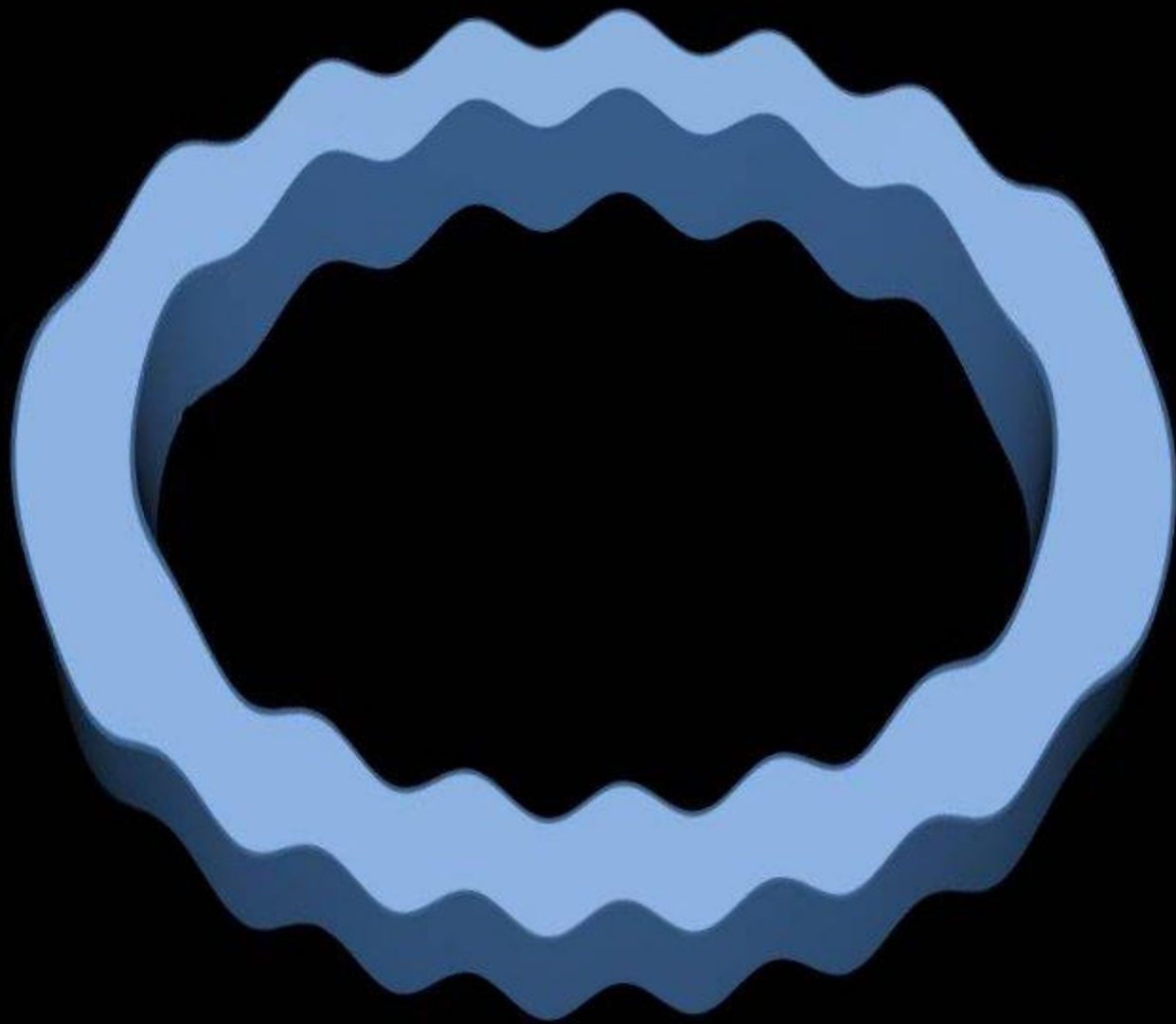


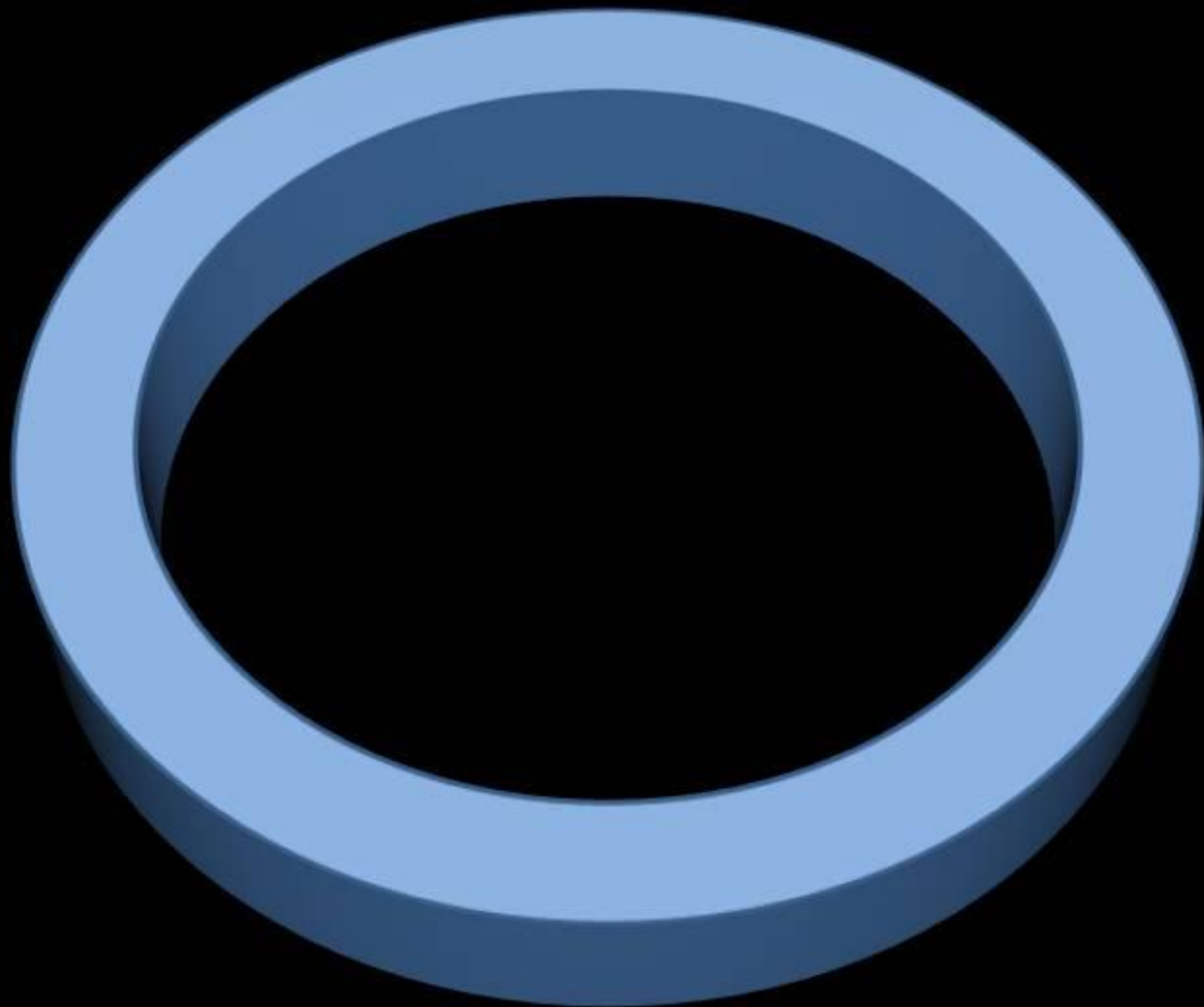
Either error in classification or a hit with low SVM projections

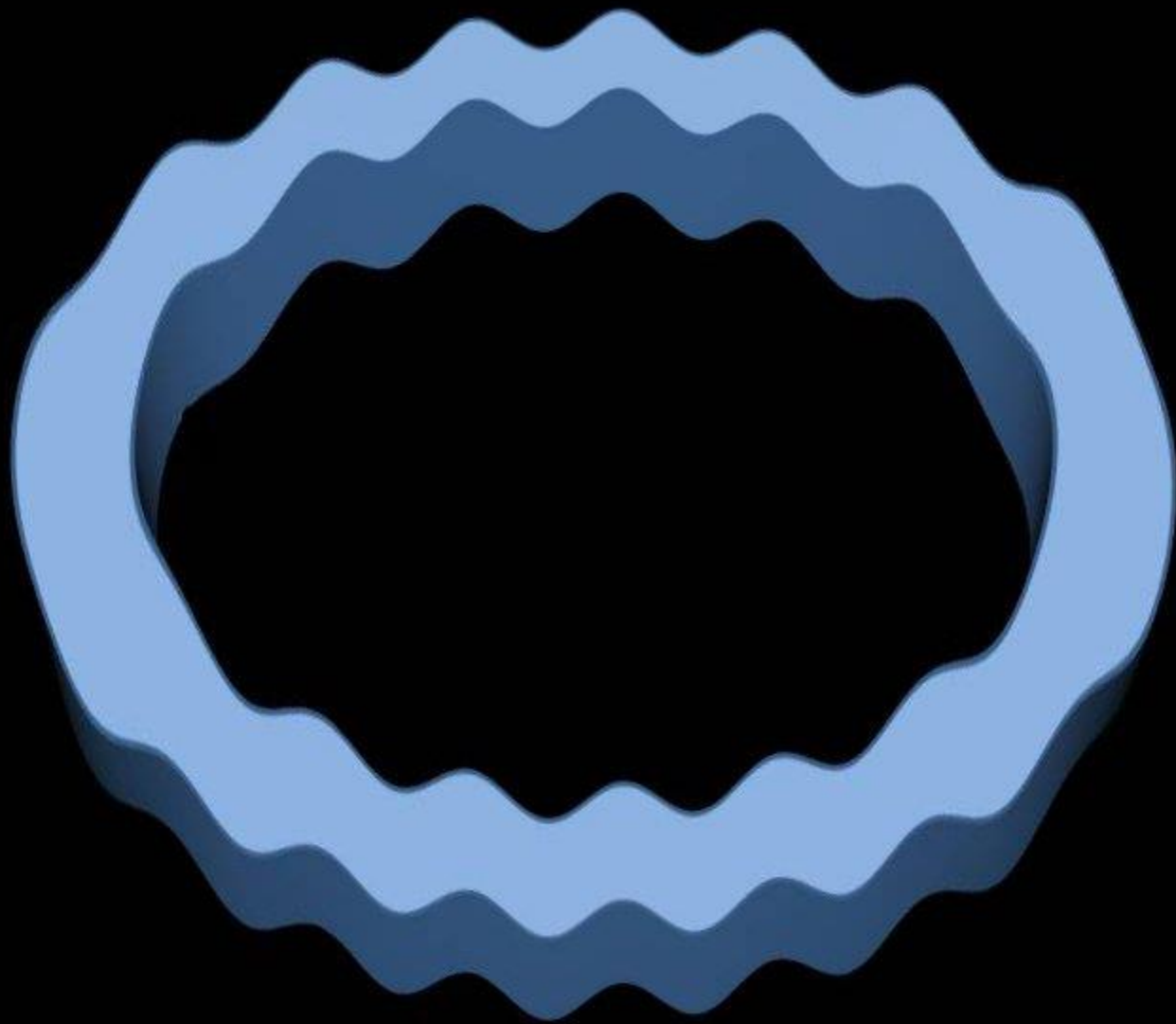
SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE FOR PATTERN DECODING

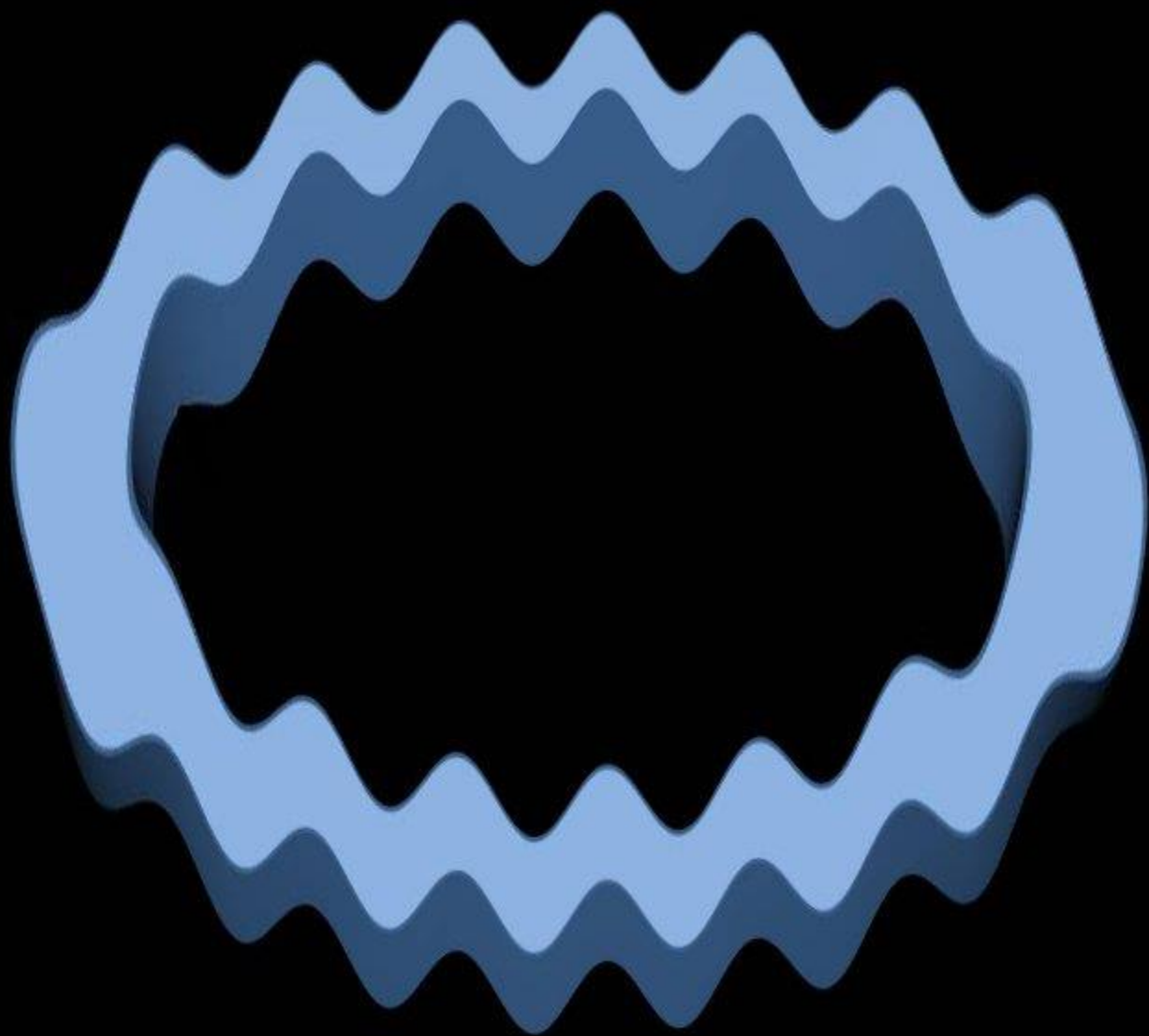


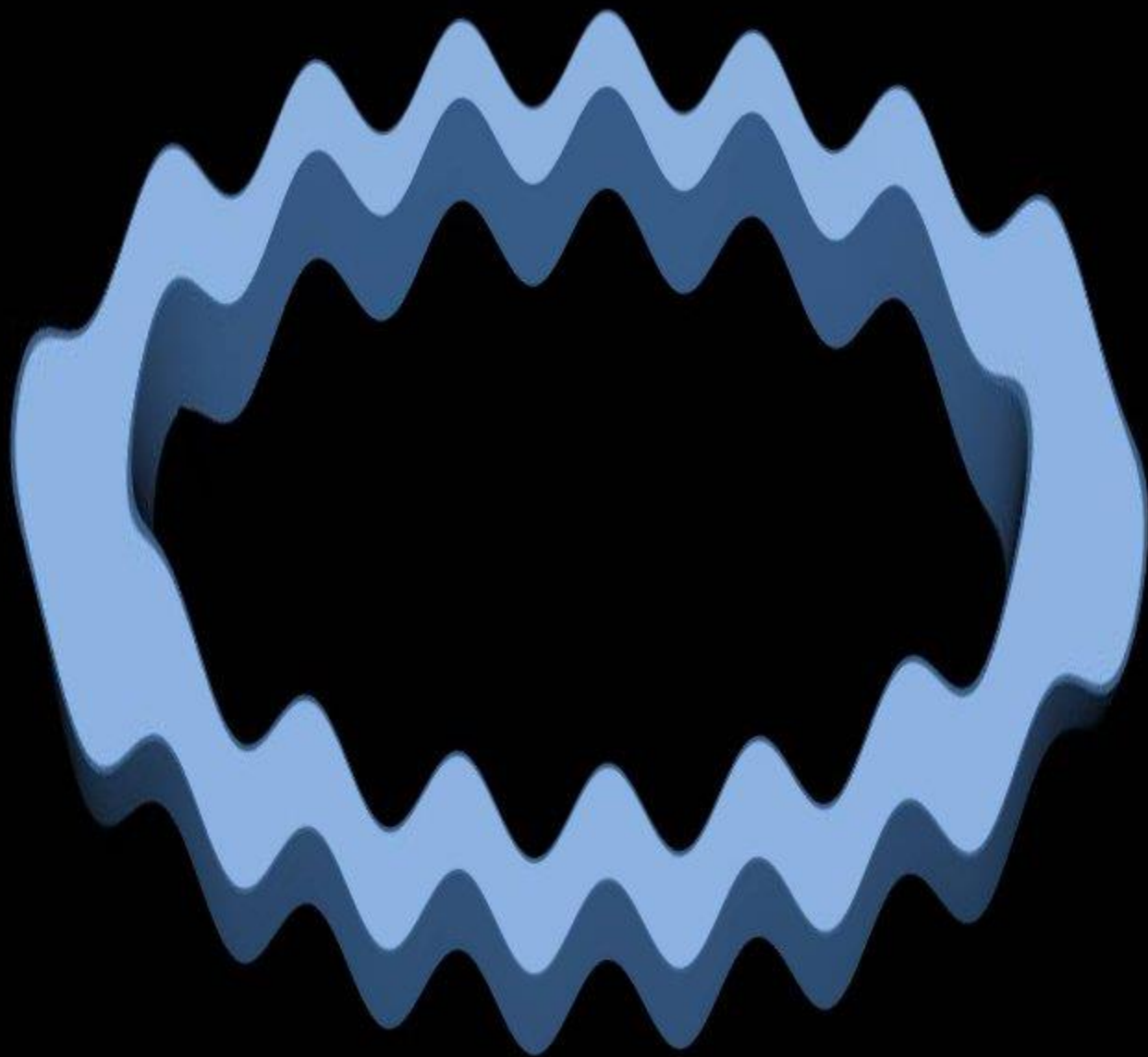


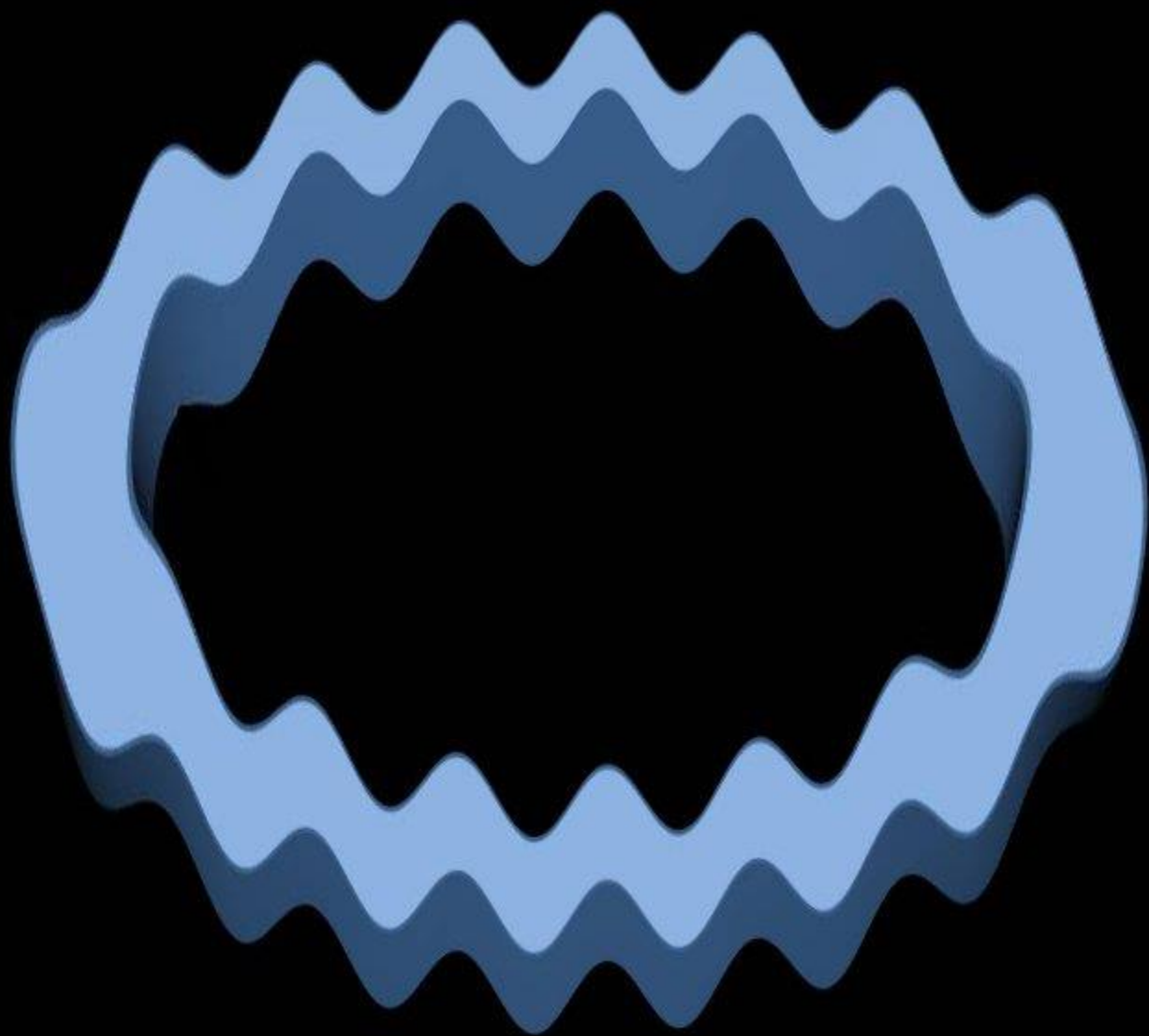


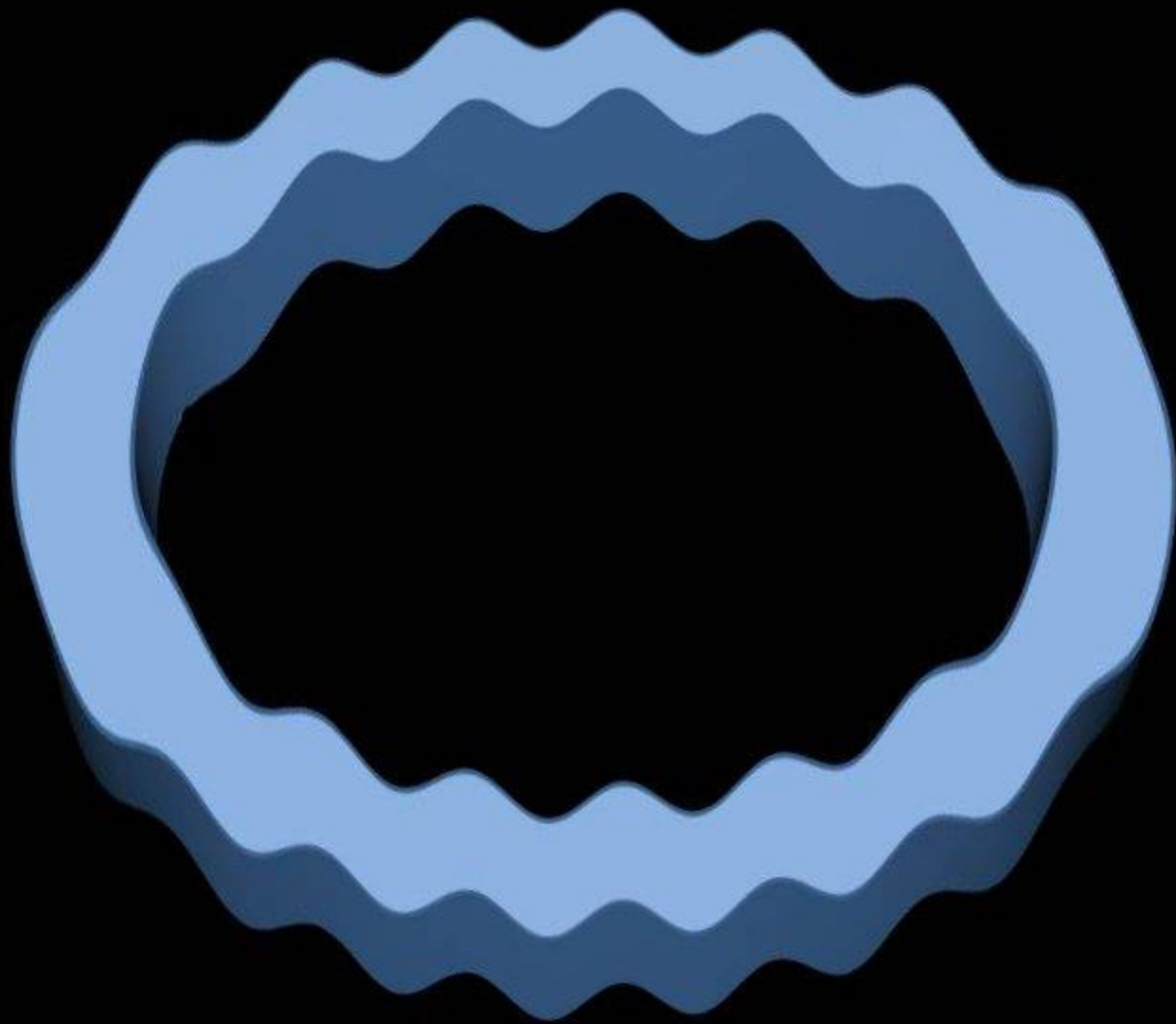


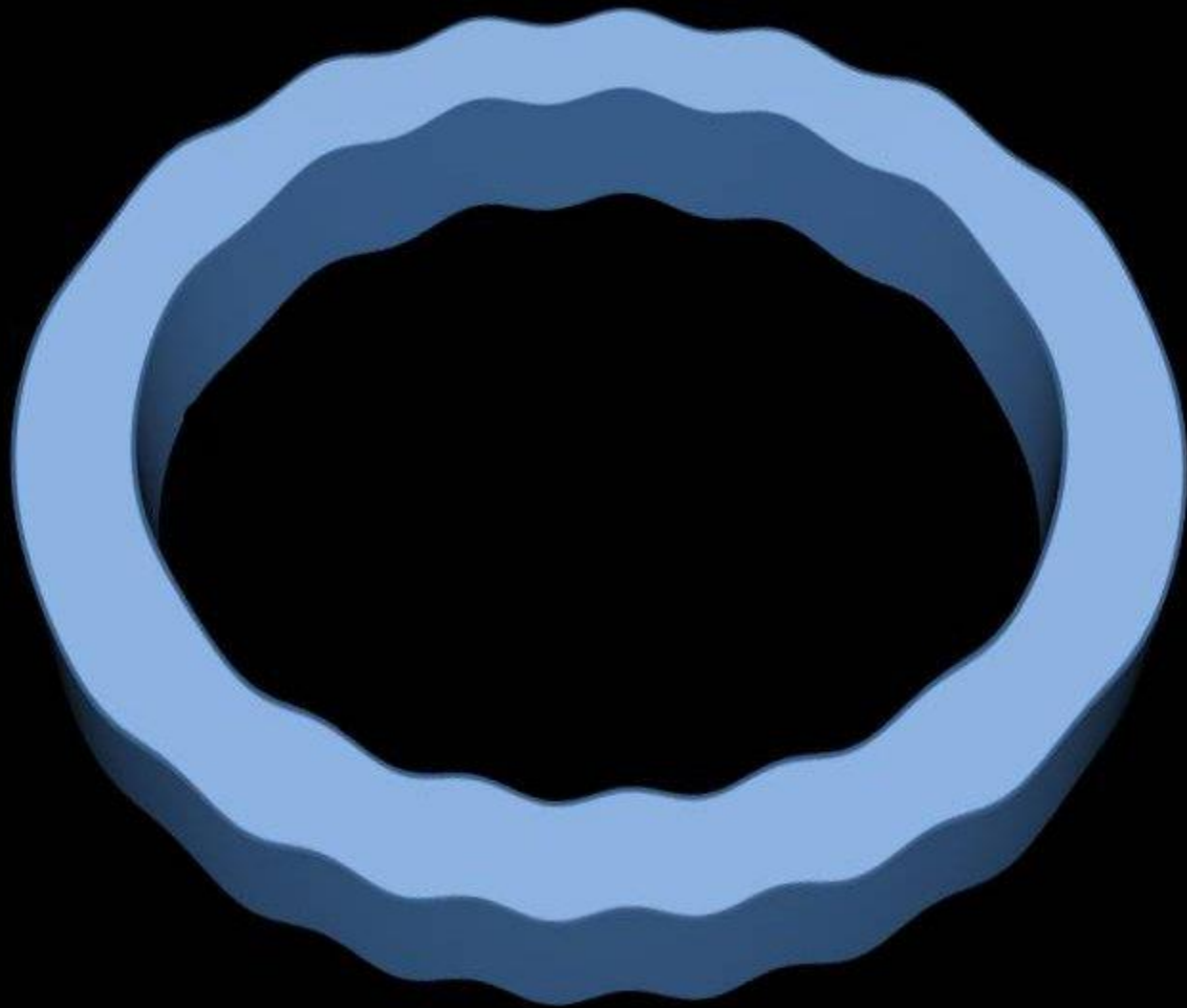


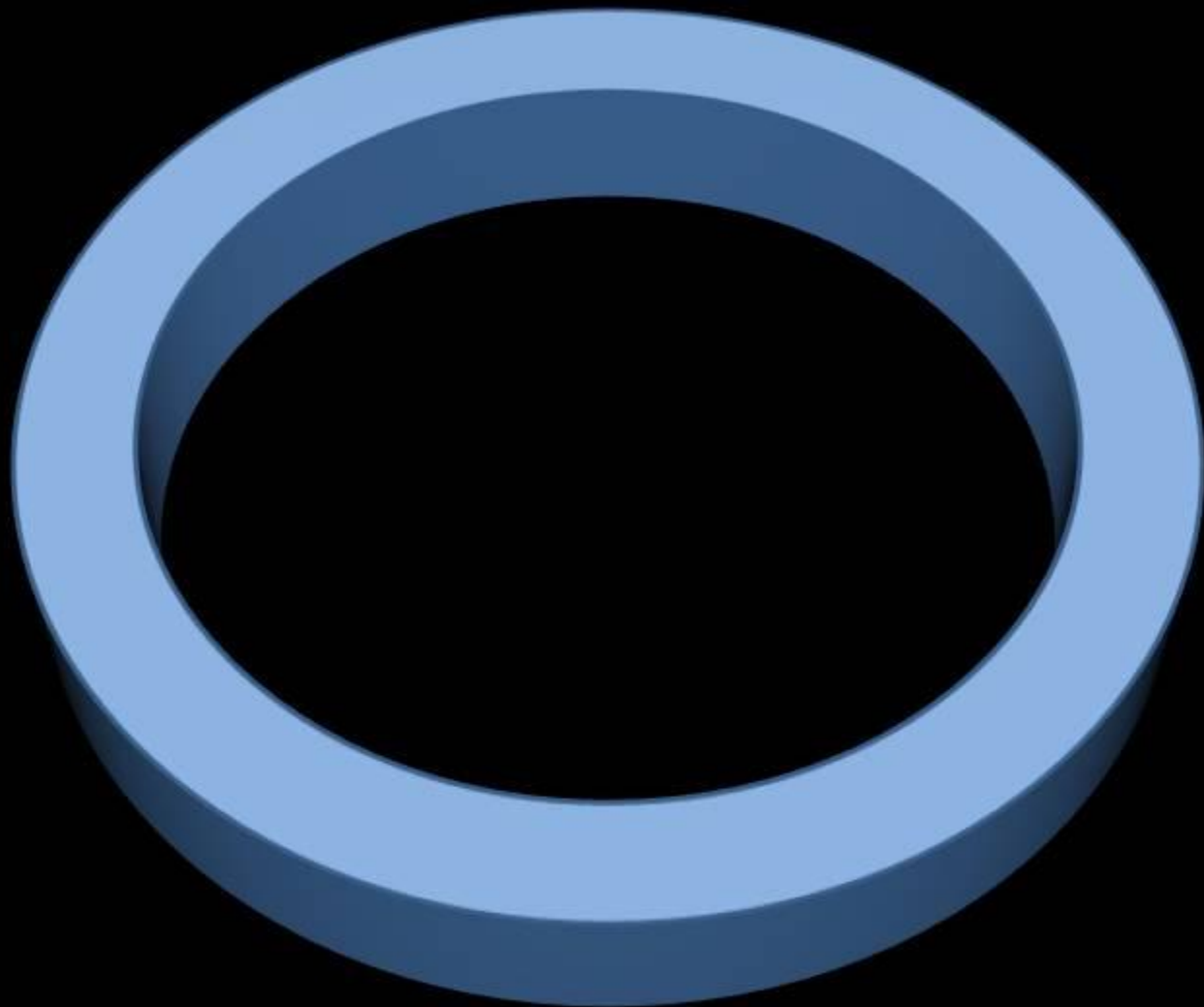




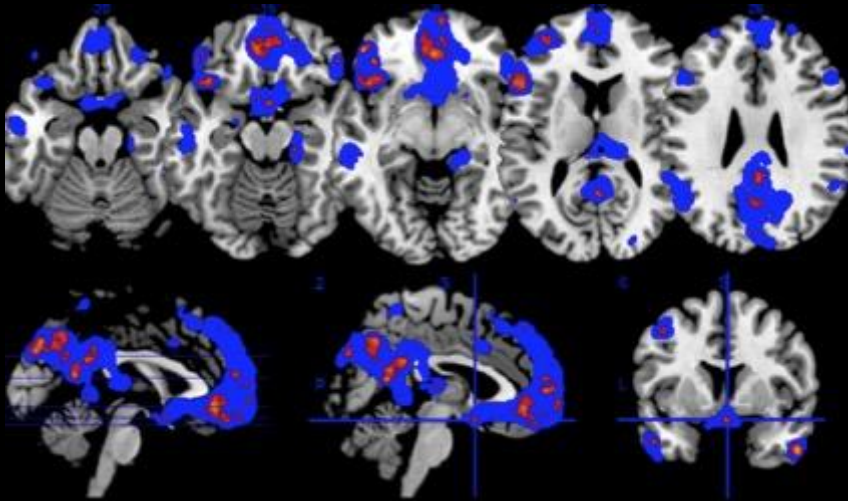




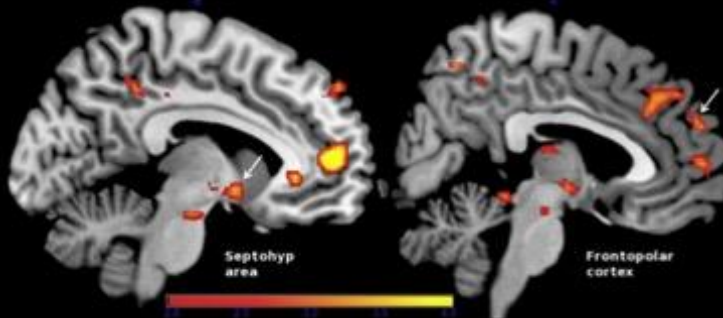




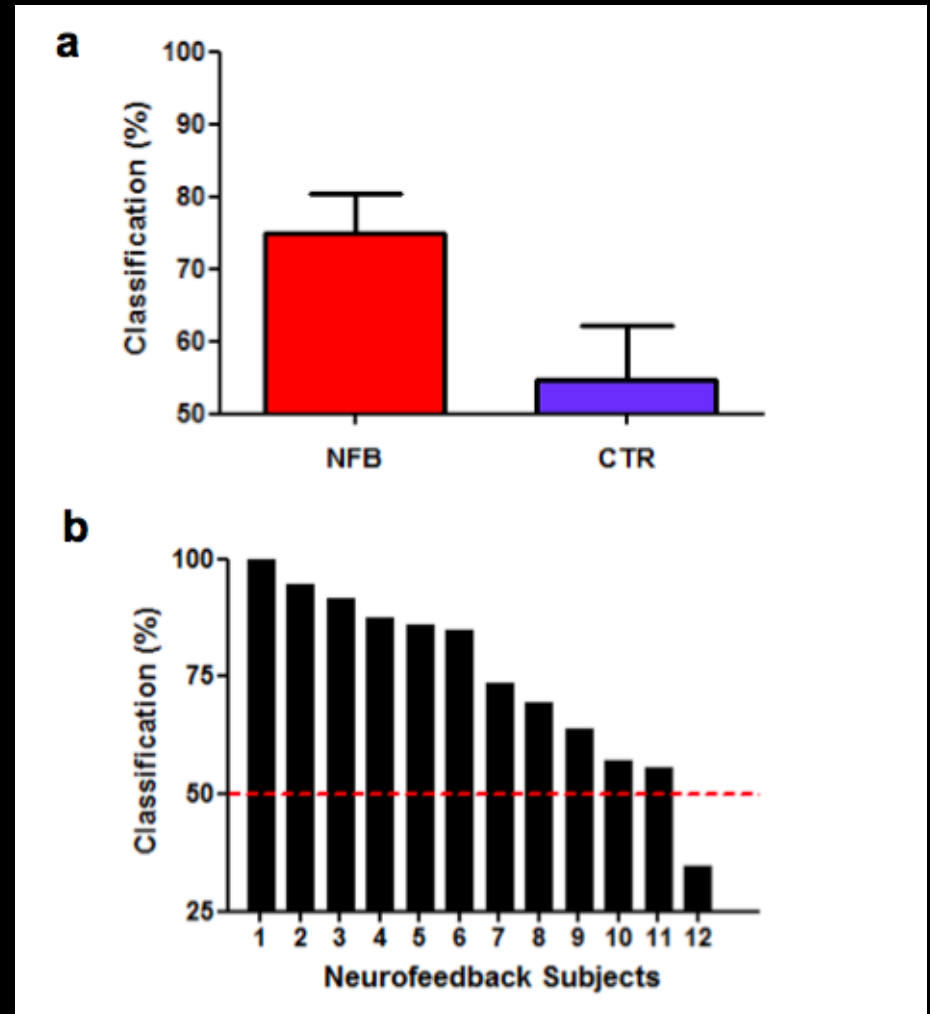
Neurofeedback and control groups: tenderness vs. pride (24ss)



Support Vector Machine (SVM) discriminant maps



BOLD increases associated with increased decoding across NFB sessions



Moll et al., Voluntary enhancement of neural signatures of affiliative emotion using fMRI neurofeedback. *Plos One*, 2014



ANGUISH / DISTRESS

EMOTIONALLY NEUTRAL STATE
AFFILIATIVE

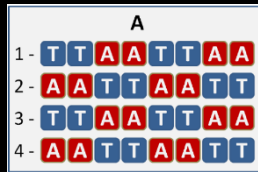
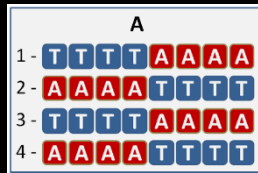
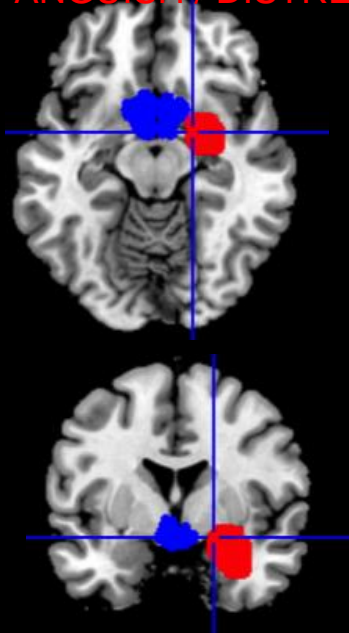
AFFECTION /



Virtual-reality based neurofeedback for emotional regulation

Regions of Interest (ROIs) or SVM
for:

AFFECTION / AFFILIATIVE STATES
ANGUISH / DISTRESS STATES



Septal / medial preoptic
hypothalamic area

Right amygdala

+

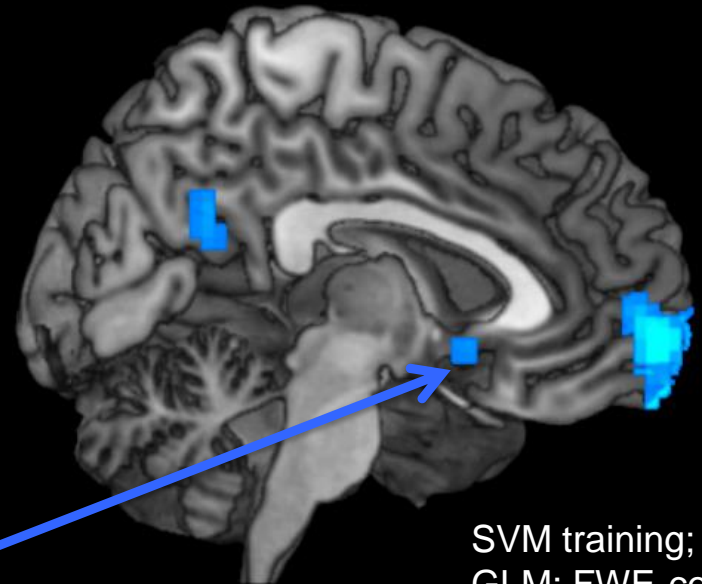
Associated networks
comprising the:

mOFC, PCC

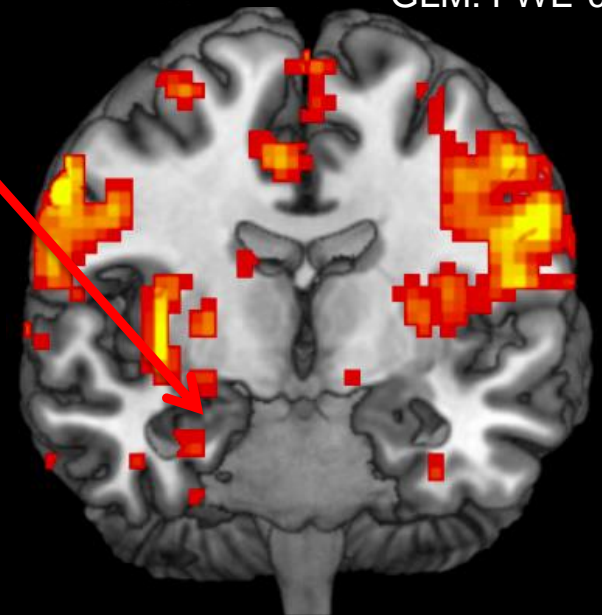
Insula, IOFC, DLPFC

ROI

SVM



SVM training;
GLM: FWE-corr



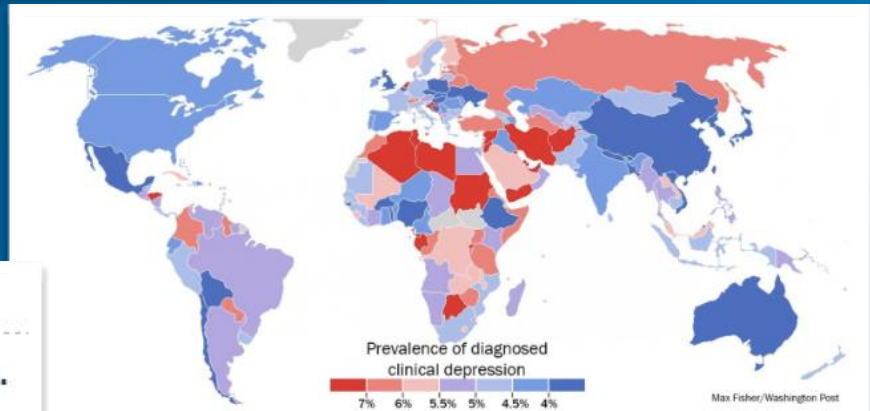
Rio-Melbourne pilot study
(with Murat Yucel &
Valentina Lorenzetti)

Need for new therapeutic options in psychiatry

WorldViews

A stunning map of depression rates around the world

The Washington Post



Warmer countries have higher depression rates. Cooler countries have lower depression rates. (Max Fisher/The Washington Post)

nature

Psychopharmacology in crisis

Researchers warn of 'withdrawal of hope' as funding shrivels.

Daniel Cressey

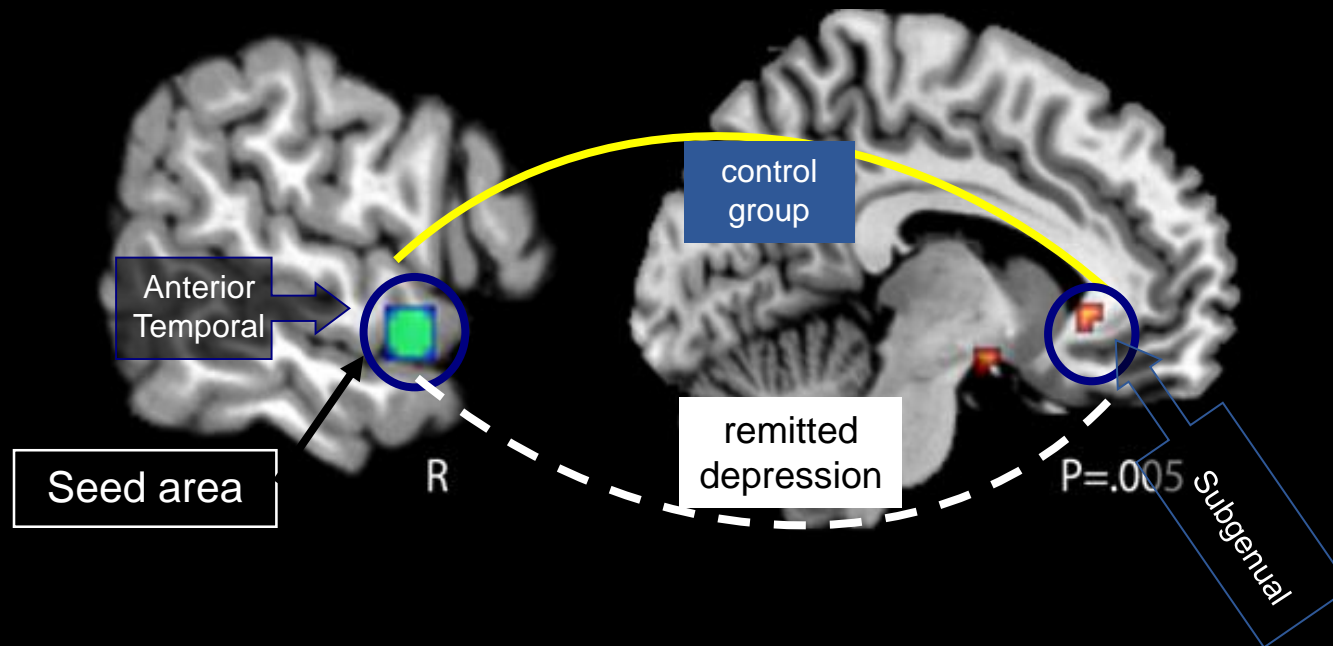
Many people affected by mental illness are facing a bleak future as drug companies abandon research into the area and other funding providers fail to take up the slack, according to a new report.



The Middle East and North Africa suffer the world's highest depression rates, according to a new study by researchers at Australia's University of Queensland -- and it's costing people in the region years off their lives.

The study, published this week in the journal PLOS Medicine, used data on the prevalence, incidence and duration of depression to determine the social and public health burden of the disorder around the world. Globally, they found, depression is the second-leading cause of disability, with slightly more than 4 percent of the world's population diagnosed with it. The map at the top

Searching for an fMRI signature of depression vulnerability: Guilt-selective functional decoupling in remitted major depression



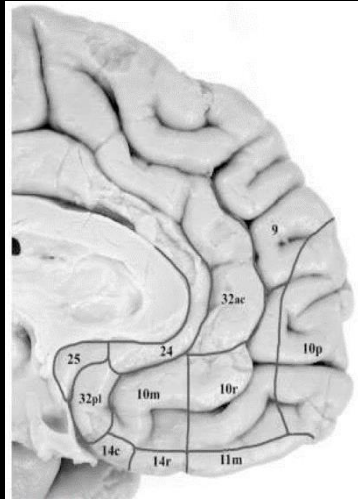
“You act dishonestly towards your best friend”

Remitted depression: lower coupling during self-blame (guilt) versus other-blame (indignation)

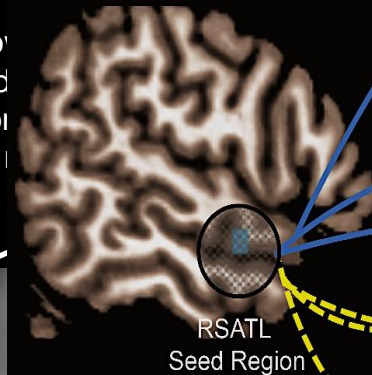
Self-blame-selective functional connectivity in remitted MDD

Does subgenual-ATL connectivity predict recurrence?

Ongur et al., 2003



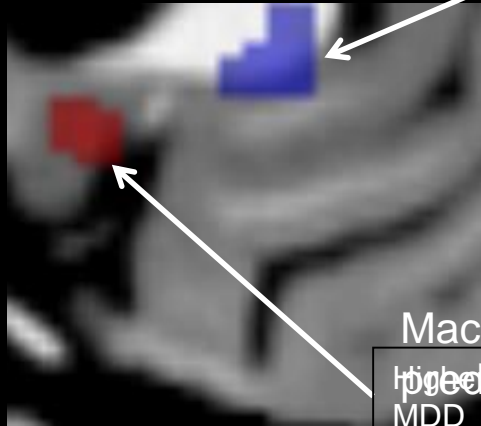
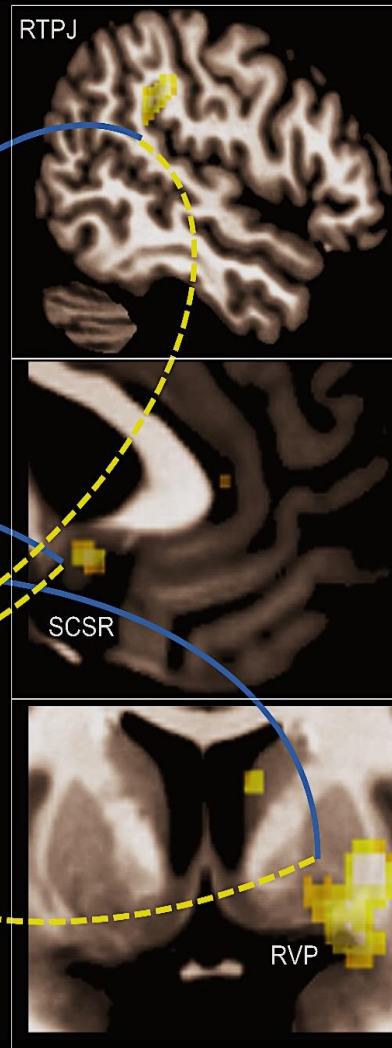
Low
indic
of



RSATL
Seed Region

Recurring Episode

Stable Remission



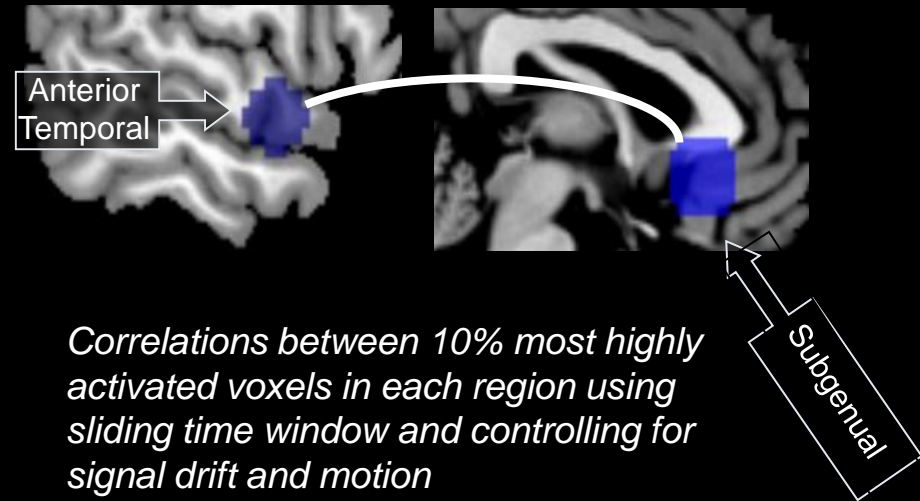
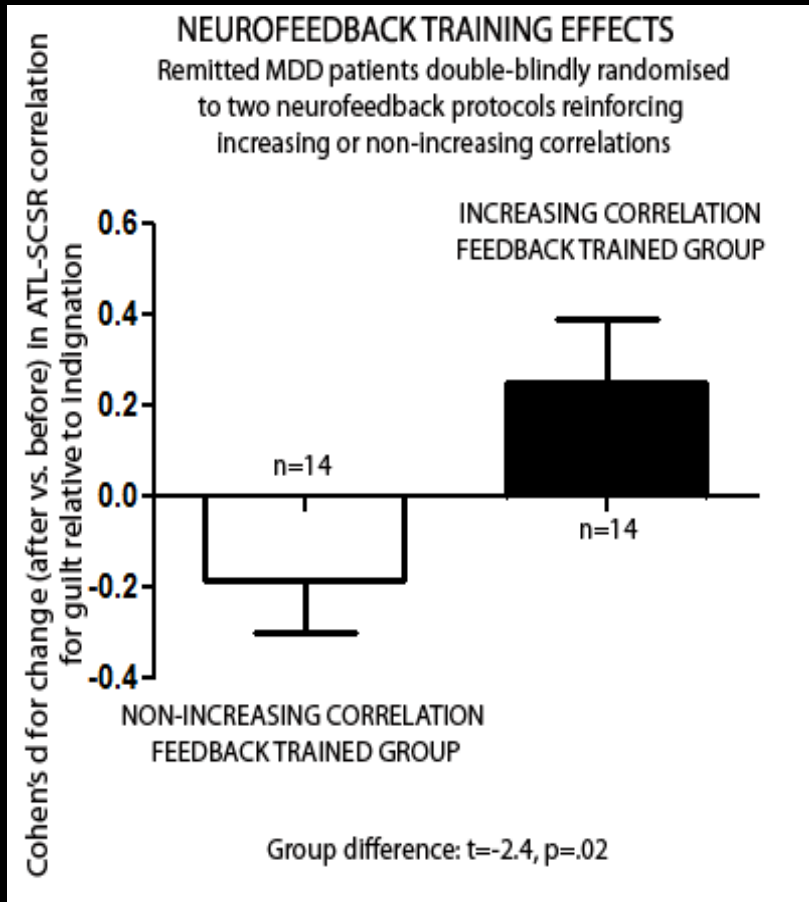
Machine Learning-based
prediction: 75% accurate
MDD

Self-blaming vs. Other-blaming emotions
all patients medication-free (FWE-corr, $P < .05$, a priori
SGC)

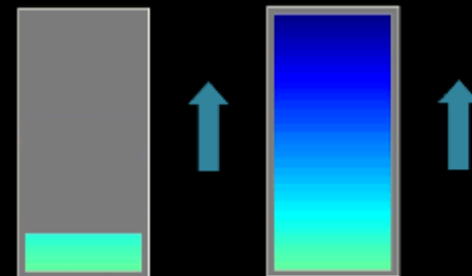
Lythe K., Moll J., Gethin J., Workman C., Green S., Lambon
Ralph, M., Deakin J., Zahn R. *JAMA Psychiatry* (2015)

Blame rebalance neurofeedback: proof-of-concept trial

Controlled, double-blind, technical proof-of-concept trial in major depressive disorder



Visual thermometer scale feedback



Zahn & Moll: <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01920490>

*Undergoing RCT in remitted MDD patients
(PI: Roland Zahn, PhD project: Tanja Jaeckle)*

Prospects

Combining technologies – digital / mobile, portable EEG and near-infrared spectroscopy – to study social behavior in ecological settings

Use of virtual / augmented reality and games to boost ecological validity of the moral motivation approach in experimental and clinical studies

Refined neural models of human moral emotion, cognition and motivation: trait and state biomarkers / predictive models of behavior, symptoms, disease status and treatment response

Explore the full potential of neurofeedback using more powerful techniques (parallel fMRI acquisition, connectivity, hi-res) + computational models

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SÃO JUIZ



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PARA O BRASIL**



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Centre for Affective Disorders, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry at King's College, London
Roland Zahn



Brain Injury Research & Cognitive Neuroscience Lab, Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, & Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Dept., Northwestern University, Chicago
Jordan Grafman

