Effects of age on goal-dependent modulation of episodic memory retrieval

Sabina Srokova

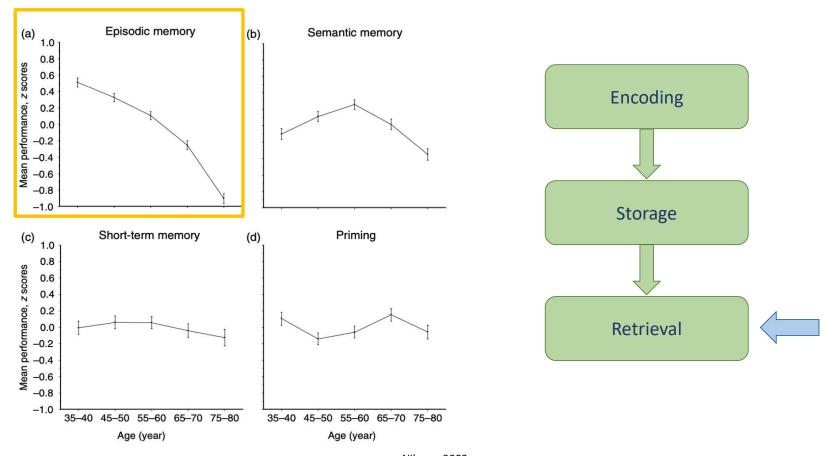
Psychology Lecture Series October 8th, 2020







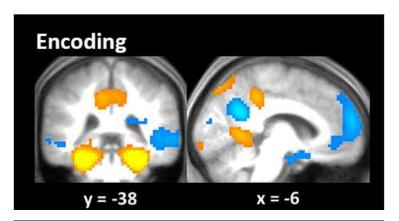
Episodic memory declines with increasing age



Nilsson, 2003

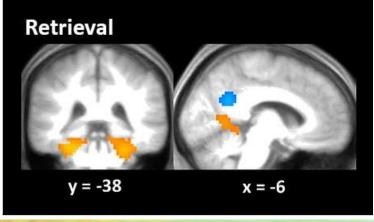
Cortical Reinstatement

Retrieval-related reactivation of neural patterns which were elicited during encoding



Viewing:

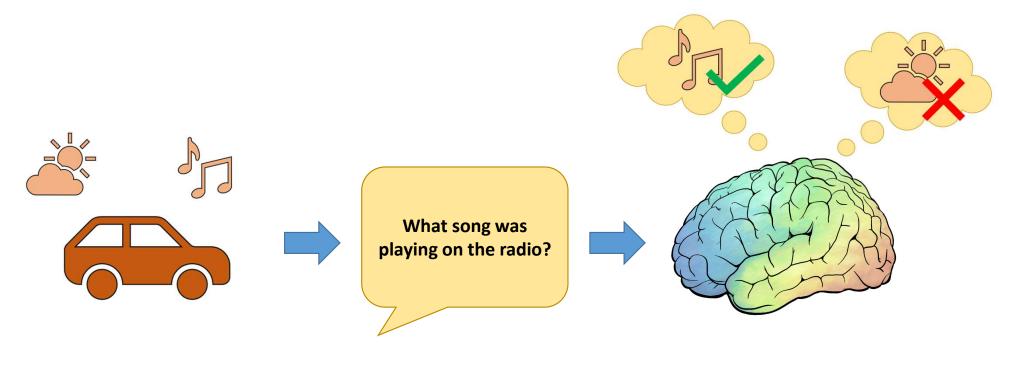
Faces and Scenes



Remembering:

Faces and Scenes

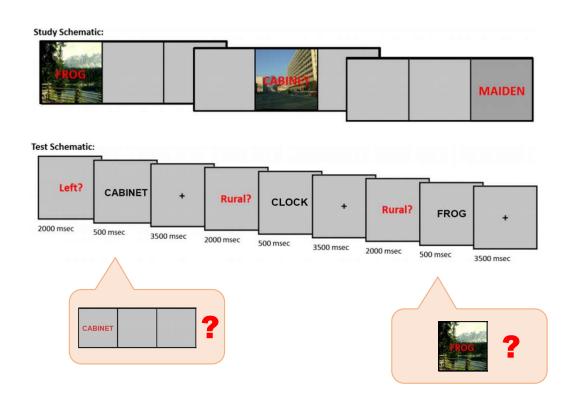
Episodic memory retrieval relies on the selection of information that corresponds with retrieval goals



Memory Episode Memory Retrieval

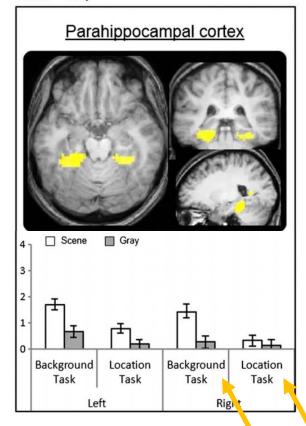
Retrieval Gating

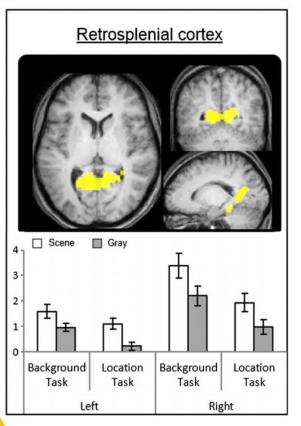
Ability to modulate the retrieval of features belonging to a single memory episode.



Scene Reinstatement : Main effects

Scene > Gray

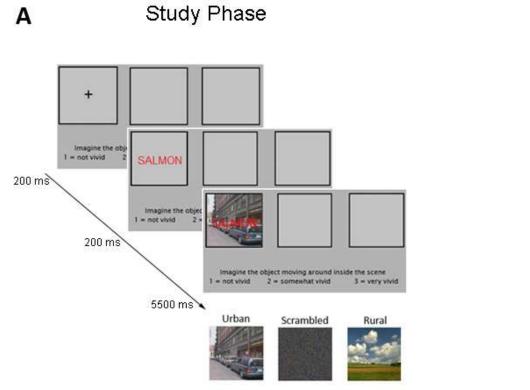


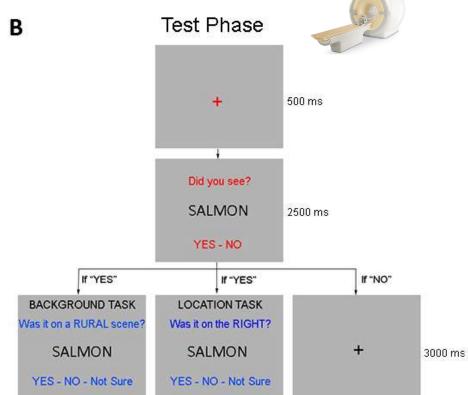


Do older adults engage in retrieval gating?

- Inhibitory deficit hypothesis of aging (Hasher & Zacks, 1988)
- In the domain of working memory reduced ability to strategically downregulate cortical activity in regions selective to task-irrelevant information (Chadick & Gazzaley, 2011; Chadick et al., 2014; Weeks et al., 2020).
 - Unclear how these findings translate to episodic memory and retrieval gating.
- **Prediction**: Older adults would be less able to modulate scene-related cortical reinstatement in accordance with the retrieval goal.

Experiment paradigm





Memory Performance

Item Memory

 $\frac{Item \ Hit}{Old \ Trials} - \frac{False \ Alarms}{New \ Trials}$

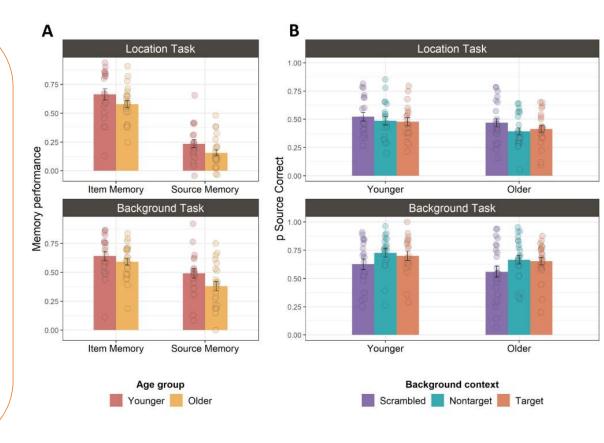
Source Memory

 $\frac{pSource\ Correct - 0.5*(1 - pDon't\ Know)}{1 - 0.5*(1 - pDon't\ Know)}$

Item memory: No age or task effects.

Source memory: Worse location memory across both age groups, older adults had worse performance across both tasks.

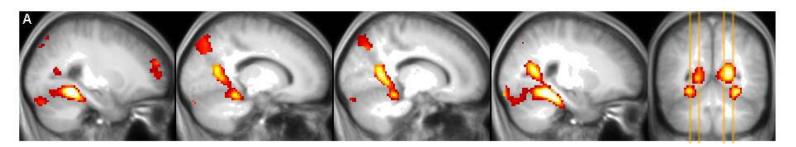
Effect of context: Words studied over scrambled (relative to scene) backgrounds were associated with better location memory but worse background memory across the two age groups.



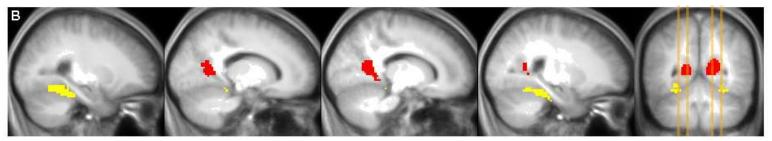
Region of Interest (ROI) definition

Functional localizer – blocks of scenes, objects, and scrambled backgrounds

2nd level GLM – Conjunction of Scene > Object and Scene > scrambled contrasts



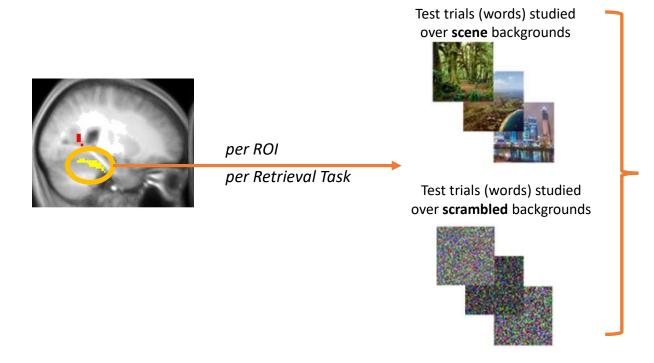
Clusters delimited with anatomical masks



Parahippocampal place area (PPA)
Retrosplenial cortex (RSC)

Methods – Reinstatement Index

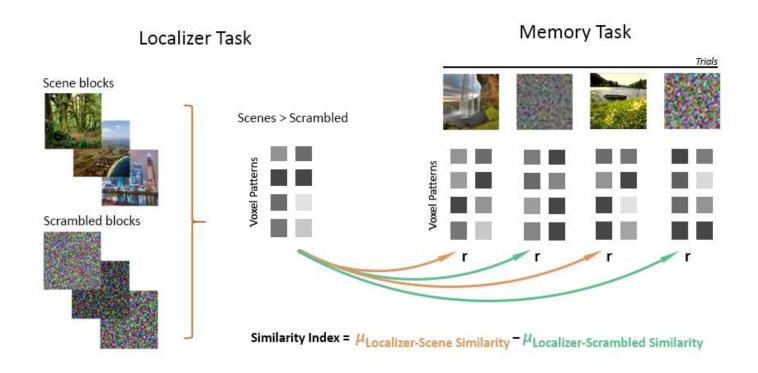
Test phase data subjected to a 'least-squares-all' GLM Each trial modeled with delta function at stimulus onset \rightarrow single-trial β -weights



Reinstatement Index =

$$\frac{\mu_{scene} - \mu_{scrambled}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{scene}^2 + \sigma_{scrambled}^2}{2}}}$$

Methods – Pattern Similarity Analysis



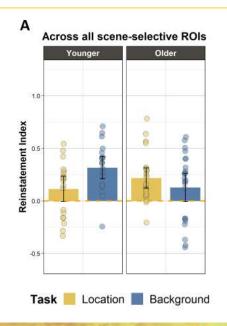
Results – Reinstatement Index

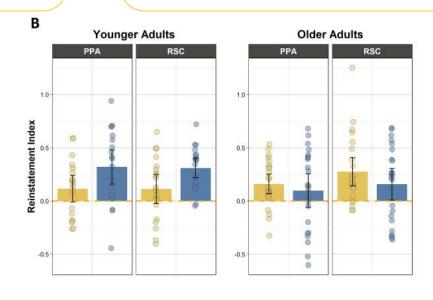
Age group x Retrieval task x Hemisphere x ROI ANOVA

Age group x Task: p = 0.002

Scene reinstatement across ROIs as a function of task separately in younger and older adults:

Younger adults: p = 0.008Older adults: p = 0.145

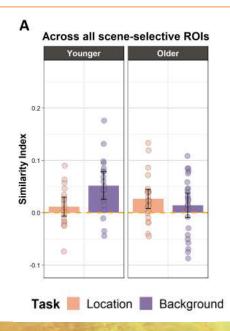


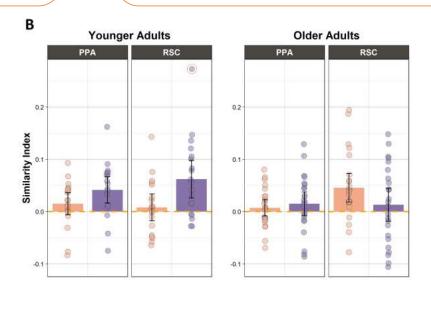


Results – Pattern Similarity Analysis

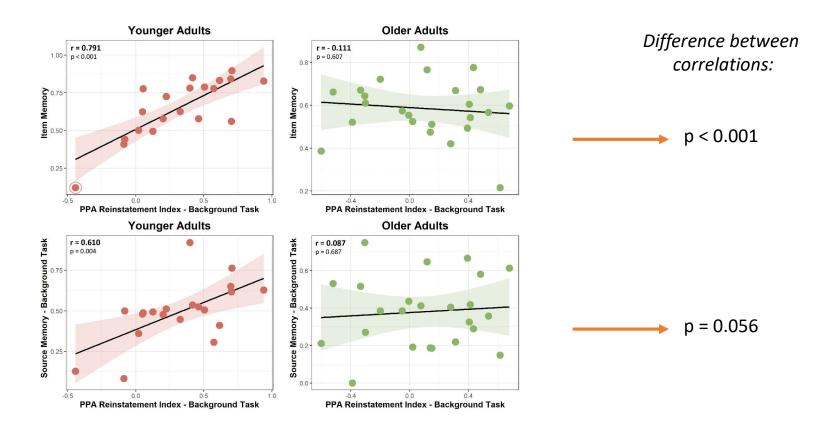
Age group x Retrieval task x Hemisphere x ROI ANOVA

Age group x Task: p = 0.018Age group x Task x ROI: p = 0.007 Retrieval task x ROI ANOVA (per age group) Younger Adults - Task effect: p = 0.028Older Adults - Task effect: p = 0.374





Relationship with memory performance



Summary

- Study examined potential age differences in retrieval gating
- Younger, but not older adults, engage retrieval gating.
 - Deficits in inhibitory control?
- PPA reinstatement during background task was associated with memory performance, but only in younger adults.
- Location task reinstatement did not correlate with memory performance

Future directions

- Does the absence of retrieval gating in older adults reflect an inability to gate?
- How does retrieval gating vary with memory strength for the irrelevant content?
- When does retrieval gating occur? Post-retrieval? At the time of retrieval?
- Is retrieval gating an active top-down mechanism or a "passive" biased memory search?

Acknowledgements

Paul F. Hill, PhD

Rachael L. Elward, PhD

Michael D. Rugg, PhD

Special thanks to:

Melanie Racenstein for assistance with data collection.

Our participants and the members of the fNIM lab.

This research was funded by NSF Grant 1633873





... Comments, Questions?

Not now? Email me later! © sabina.srokova@utdallas.edu