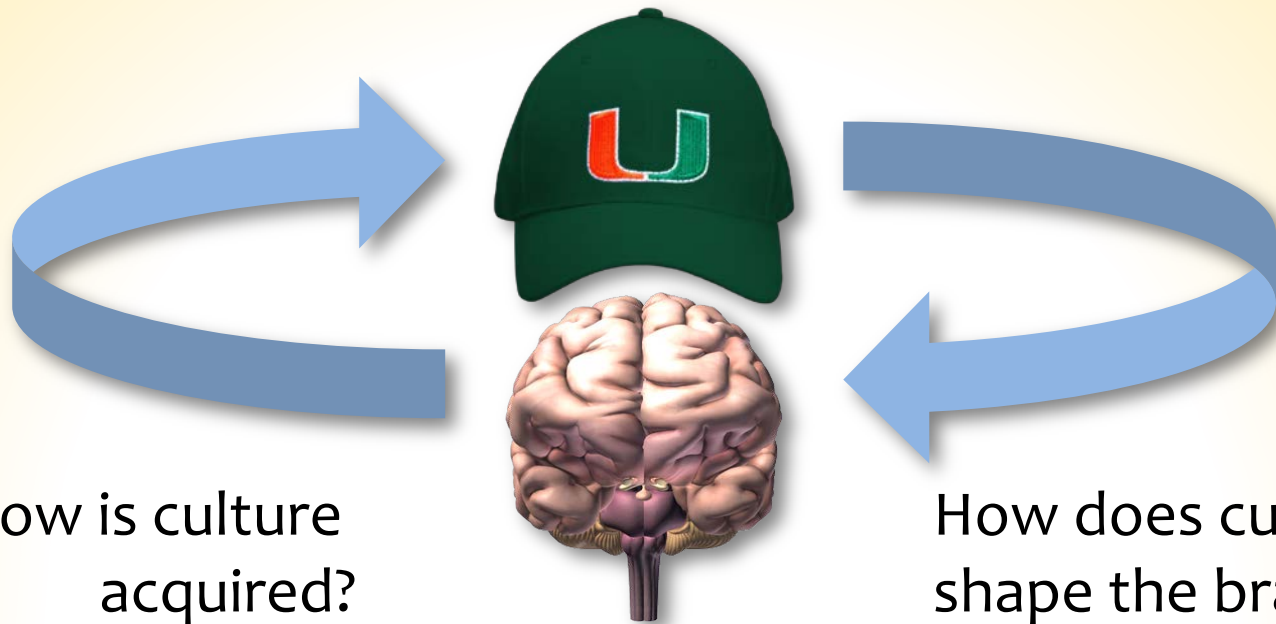


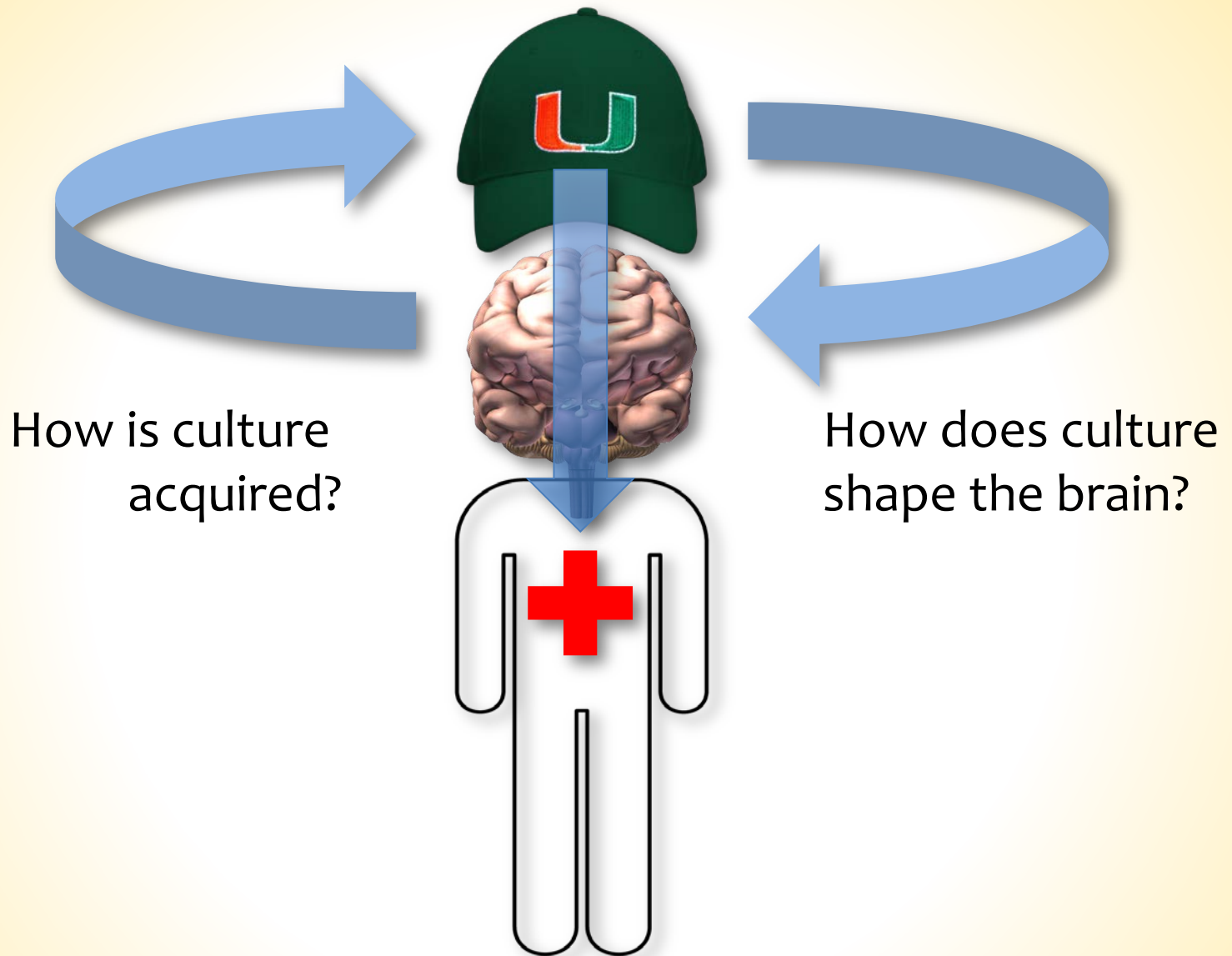
How computational neuroscience can help untangle relationships between culture, brain, & health



SOCIAL &
CULTURAL
NEUROSCIENCE
LABORATORY

Dr. Elizabeth Reynolds Losin
Department of Psychology
University of Miami





How does culture influence health(care)?

Why pain?

- Part of most major disorders
- Most common reason for seeking medical care
- Costly



Why pain?

- Ecological validity

Heat Pain



Cold Pain



Pressure Pain



- It really hurts!

What is Pain?



"an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage"

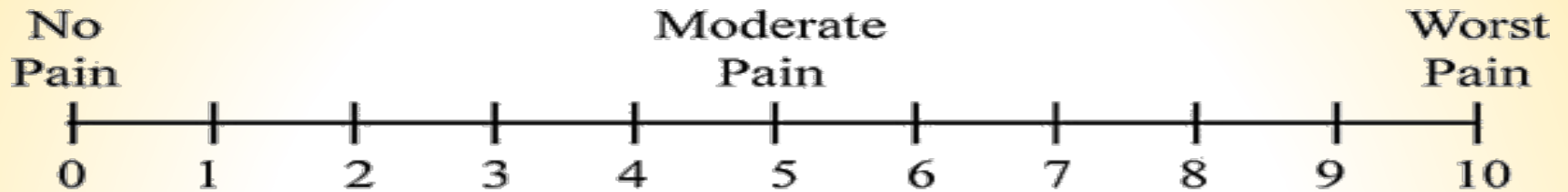
--IASP, 1979

Pain is not the same for everyone

- **Differences in Pain:**
Minorities report greater pain for the same medical condition or stimulation
- **Differences in Treatment:**
Minorities receive lower doses of analgesics
- Causes of pain disparities remain unclear



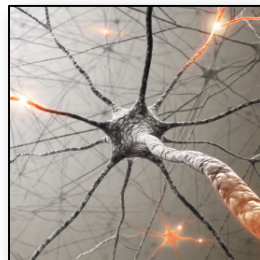
Measurement of pain



Pain
Precursors



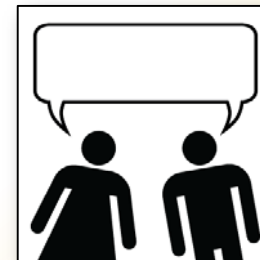
Nociception



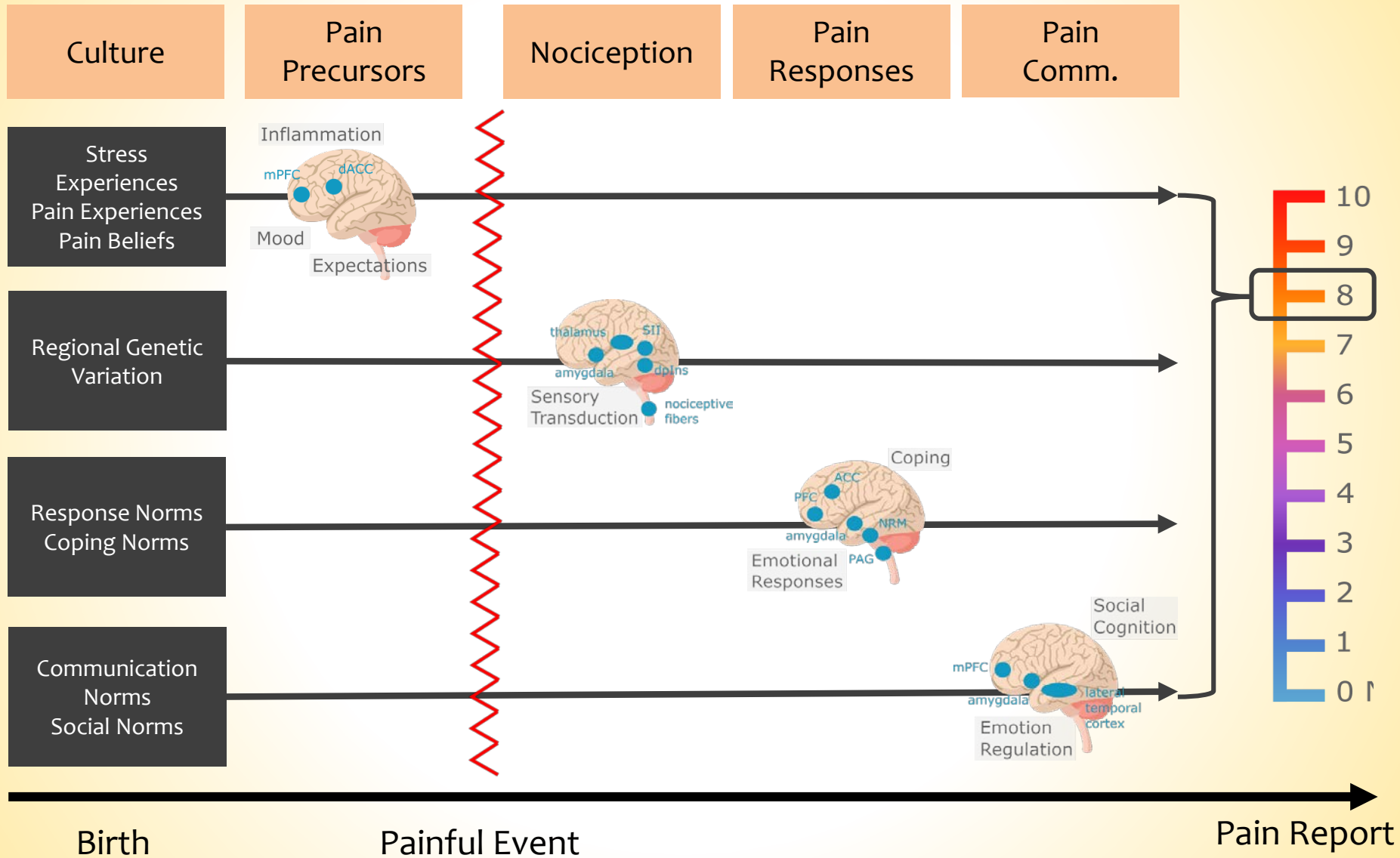
Pain
Responses



Pain
Comm.



Neurocultural Model of Pain



Computation is key!



An example study

nature
human behaviour

ARTICLES

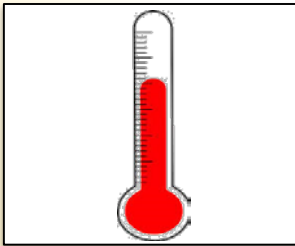
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0819-8>

There are amendments to this paper

Neural and sociocultural mediators of ethnic differences in pain

Elizabeth A. Reynolds Losin ^{1*}, Choong-Wan Woo ^{2,3}, Natalia A. Medina¹,
Jessica R. Andrews-Hanna⁴, Hedwig Eisenbarth ⁵ and Tor D. Wager ^{6*}

Thermal Pain
Task



fMRI
During Pain

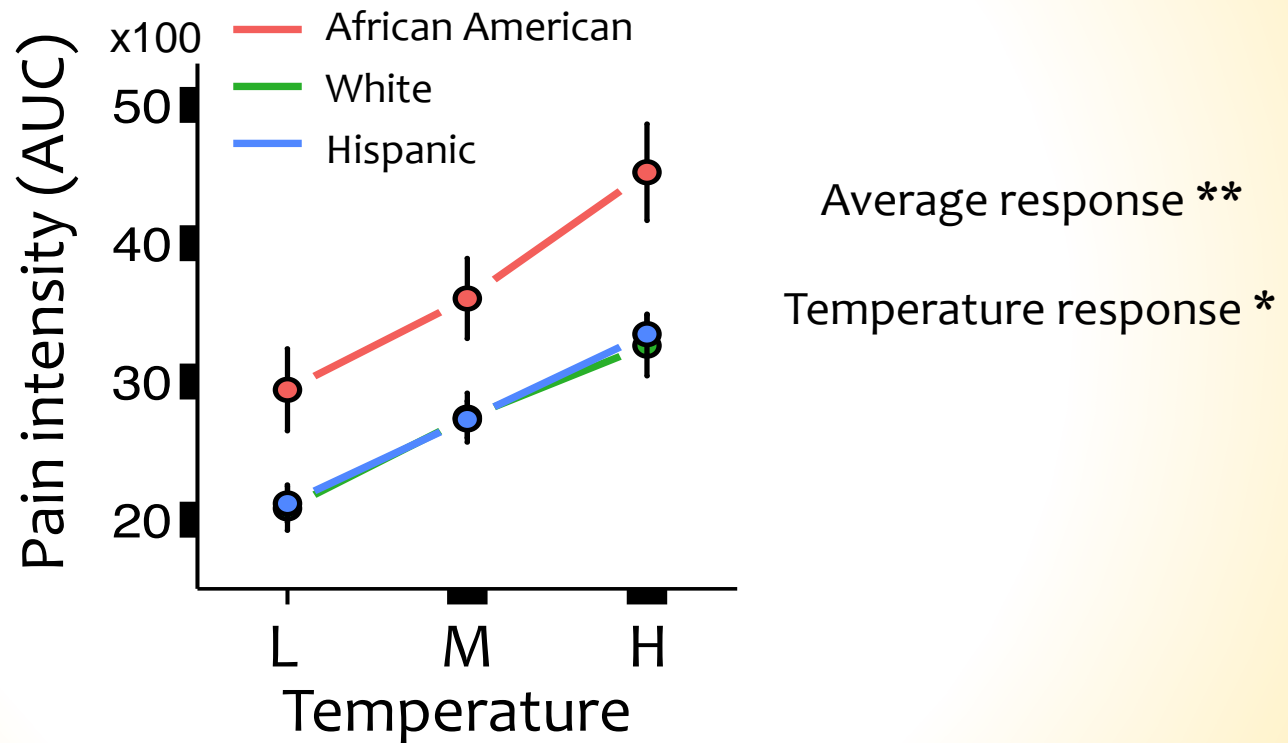


Questionnaires pain
precursors and reactions



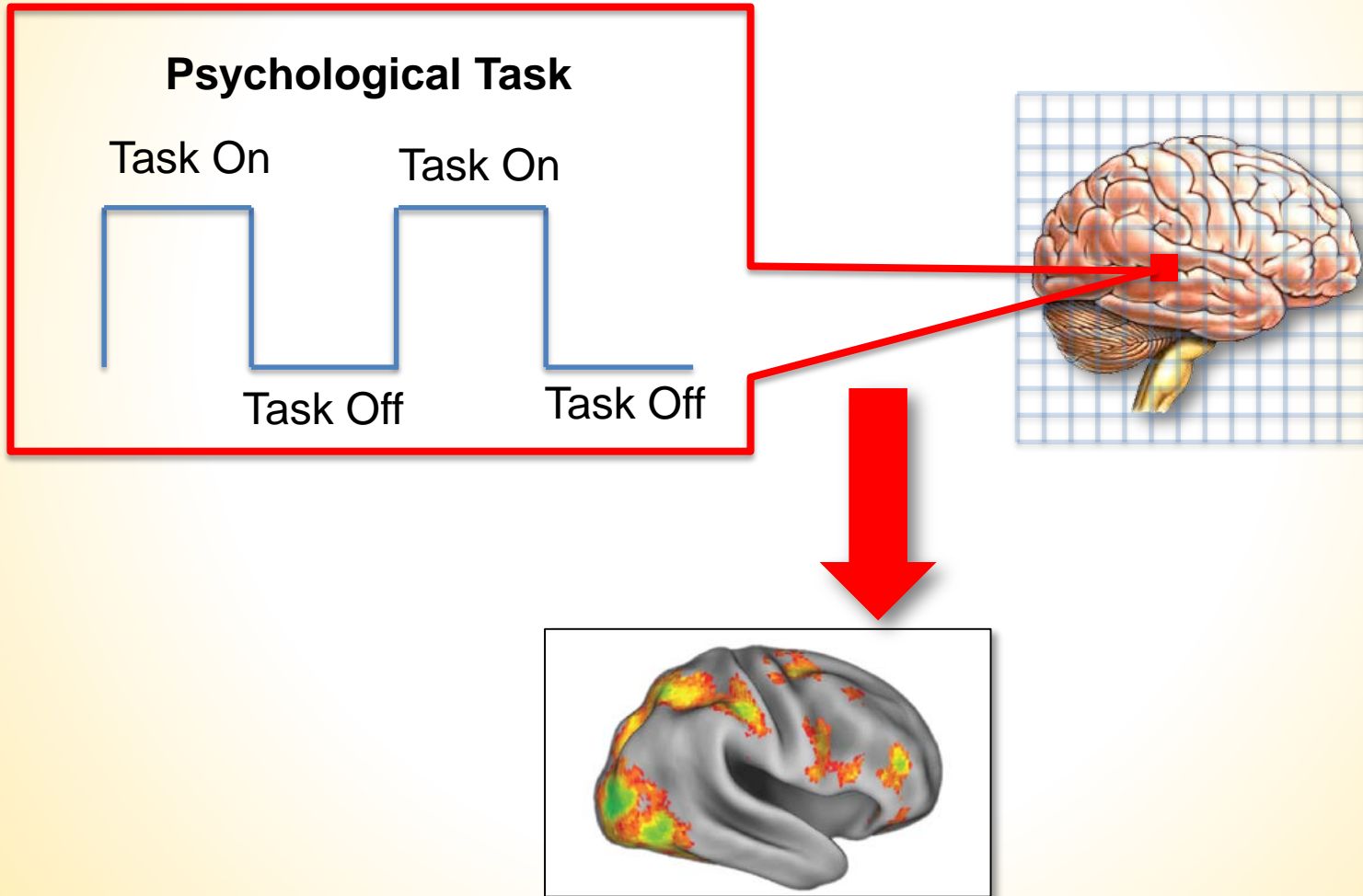
30 Hispanic, 30 Non-Hispanic white, 28 African Americans

African American participants reported feeling more pain

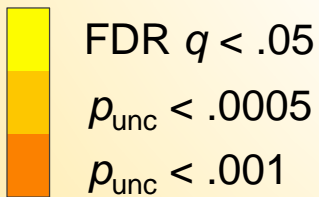
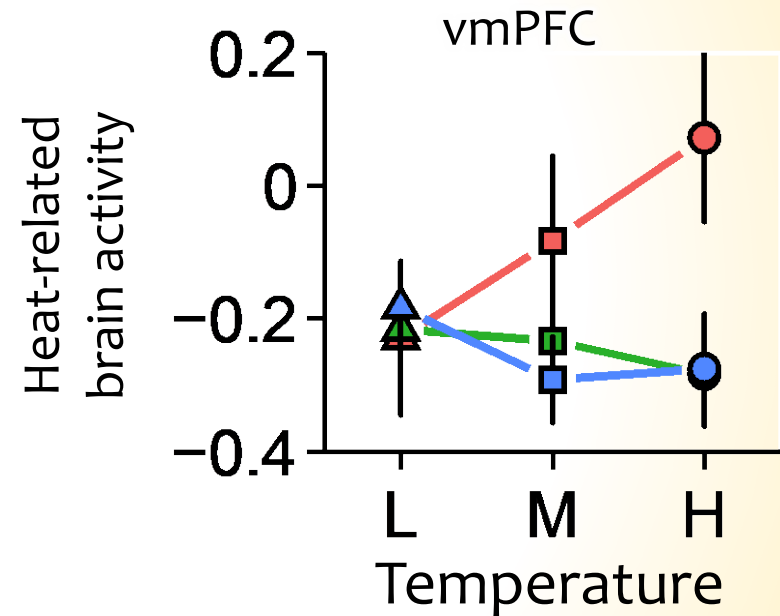
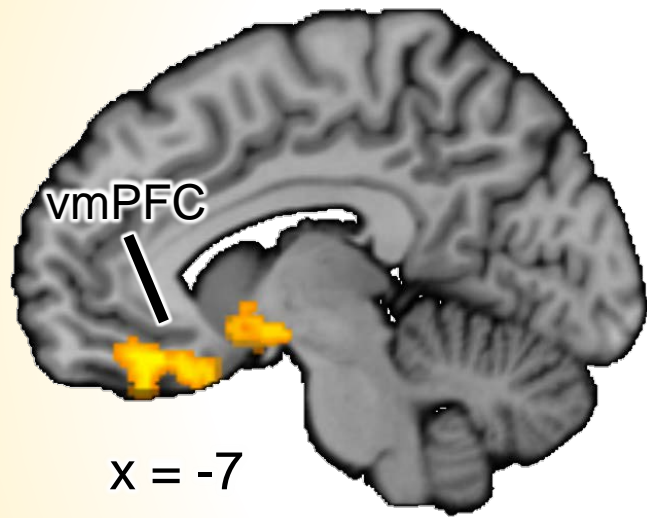


Replicated prior findings. But why?

Traditional brain imaging analysis

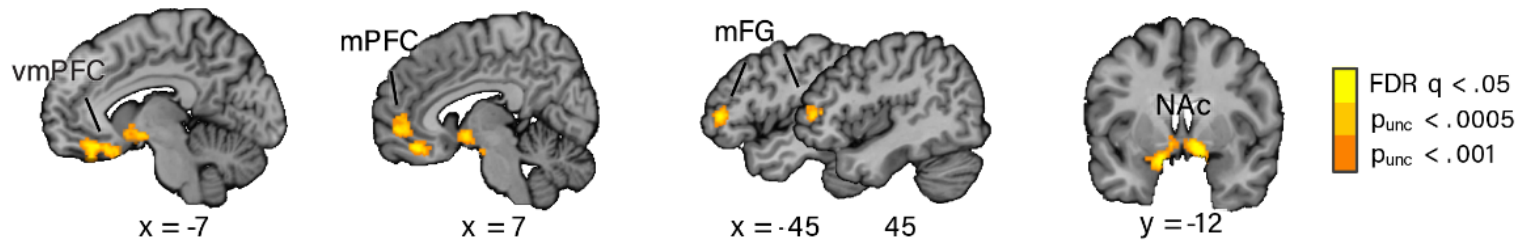


African Americans have greater frontostriatal responses to pain

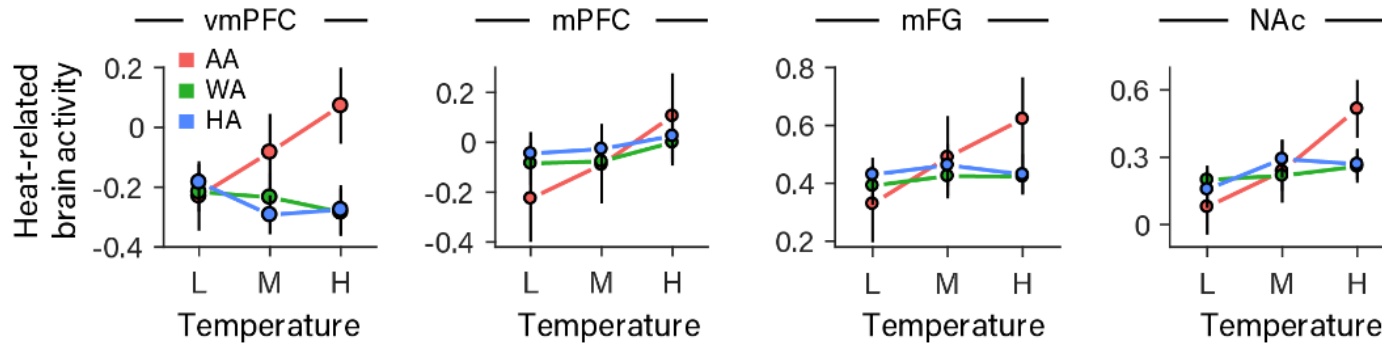


African Americans have greater frontostriatal responses to pain

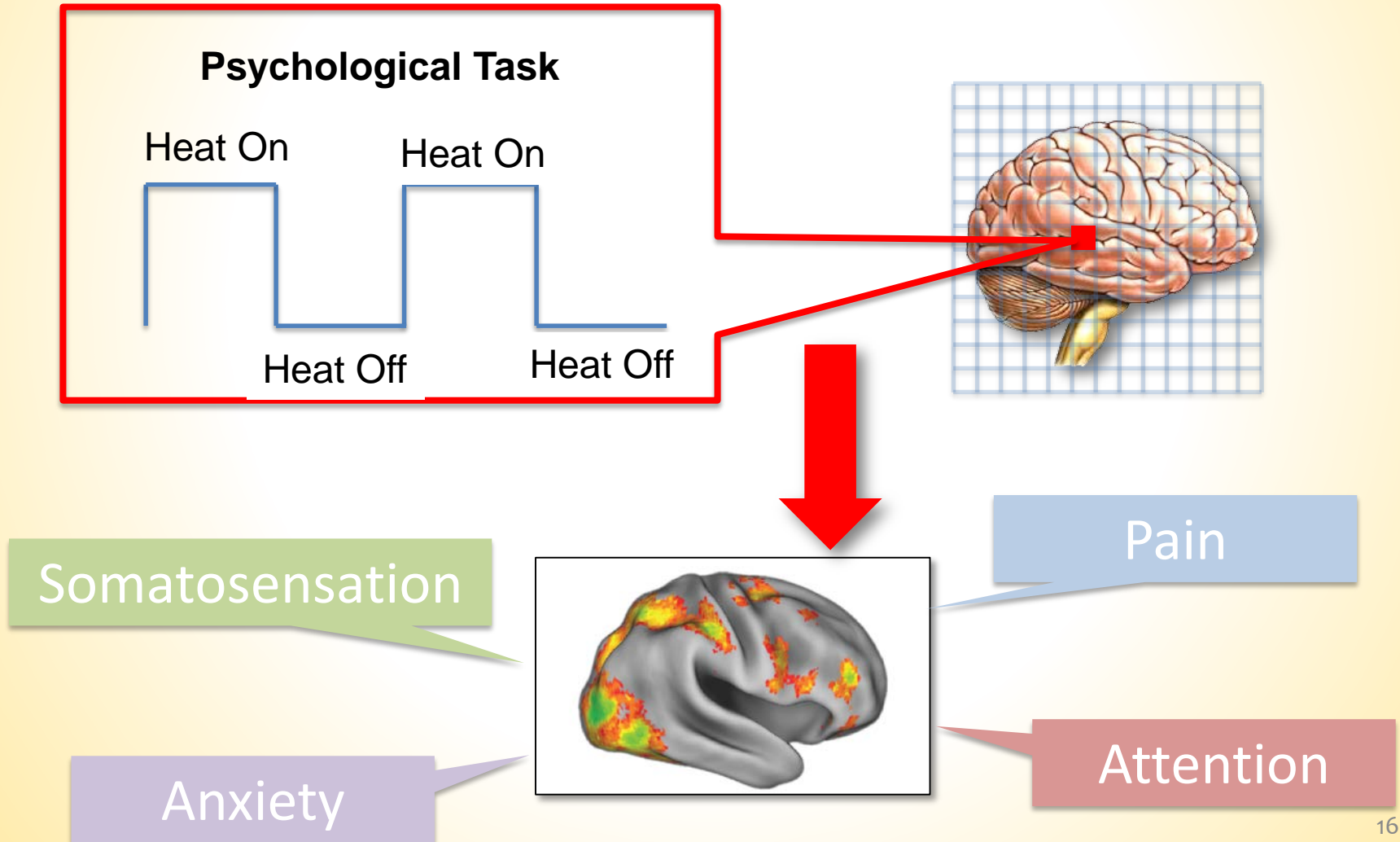
a Regions where African Americans are more responsive to painful heat



b Region activity to painful heat across groups



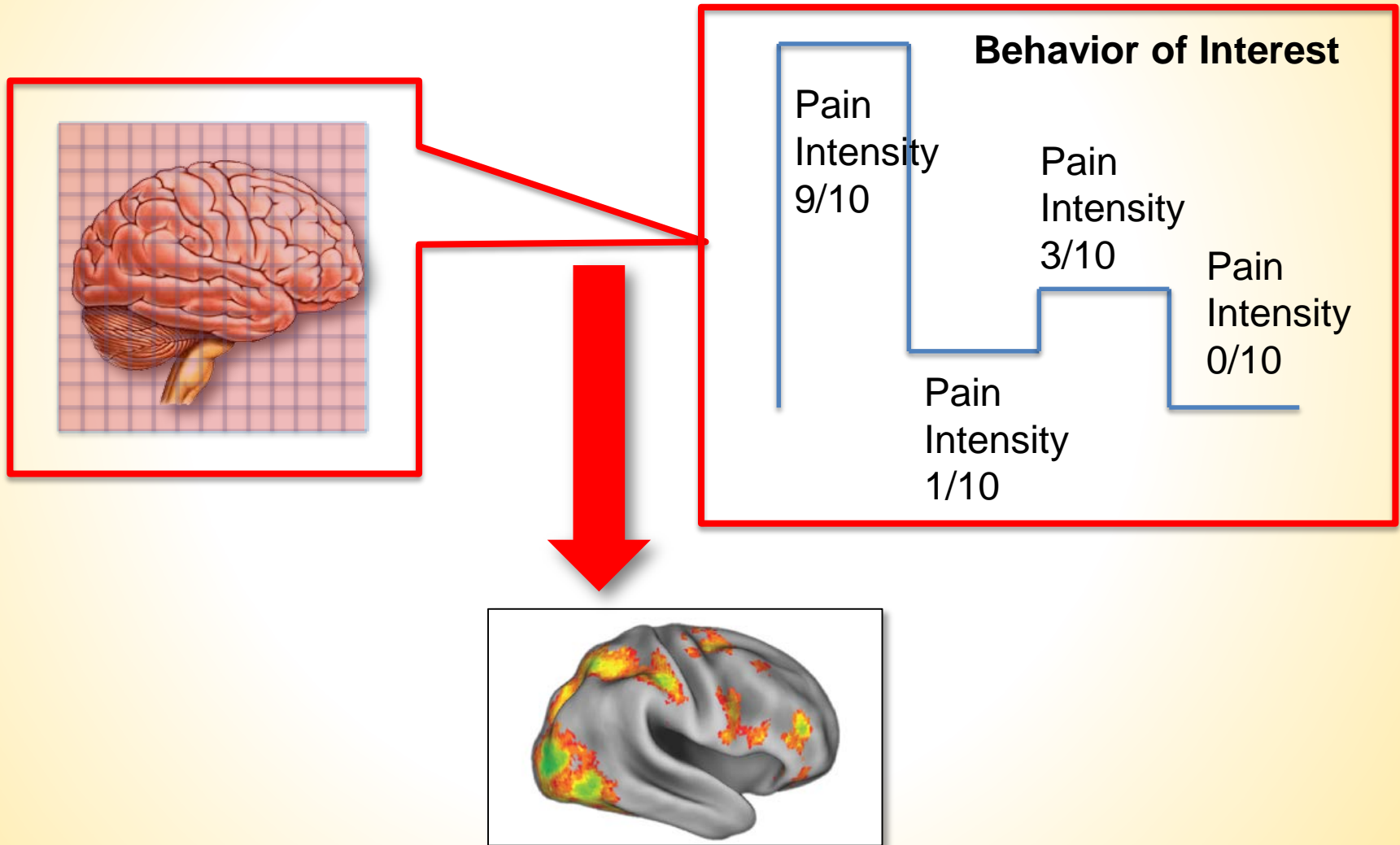
Traditional Brain Imaging Analysis



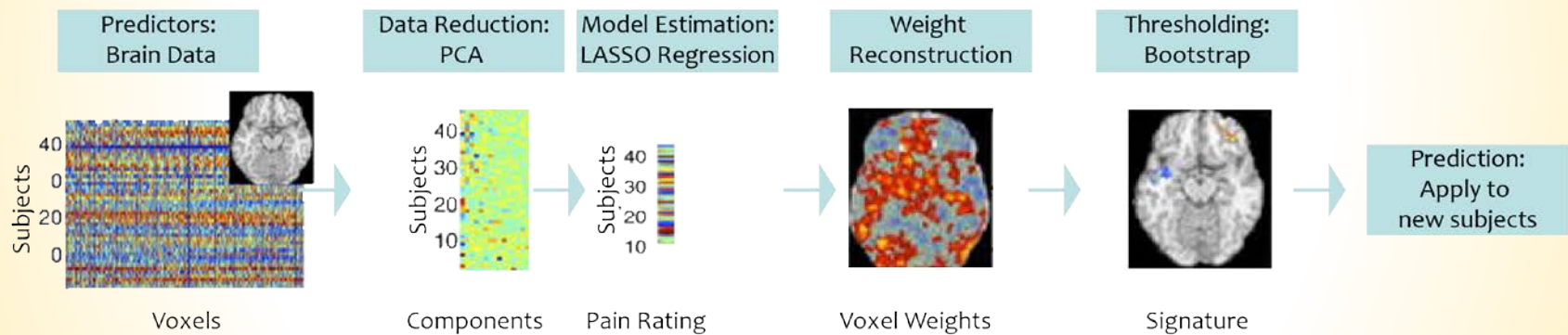
New Computational Approaches to the Rescue!



Machine Learning: MVPA



Machine Learning Approach to Creating Neural Signatures LASSO - PCR

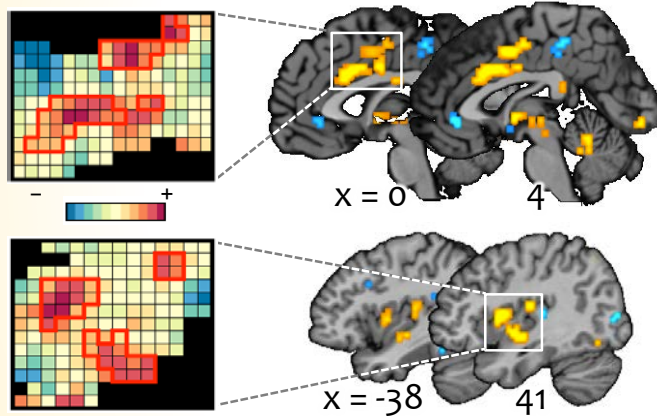


Neural Signature Example: Pain

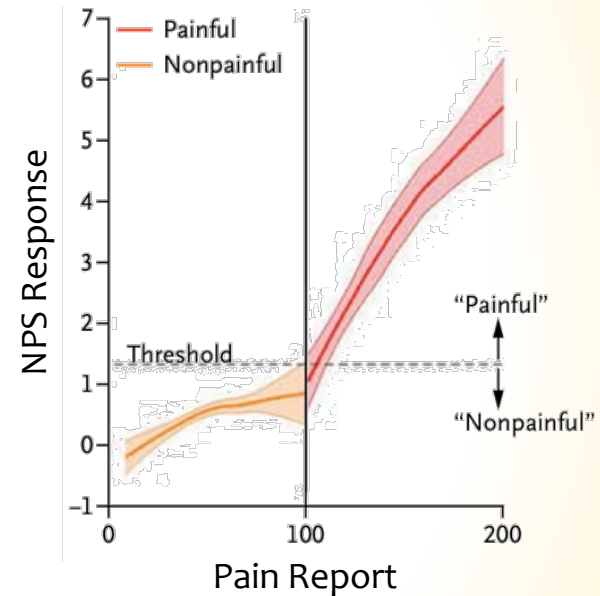
Neurologic Pain Signature (NPS)

Unthresholded
patterns

FDR $q < .05$

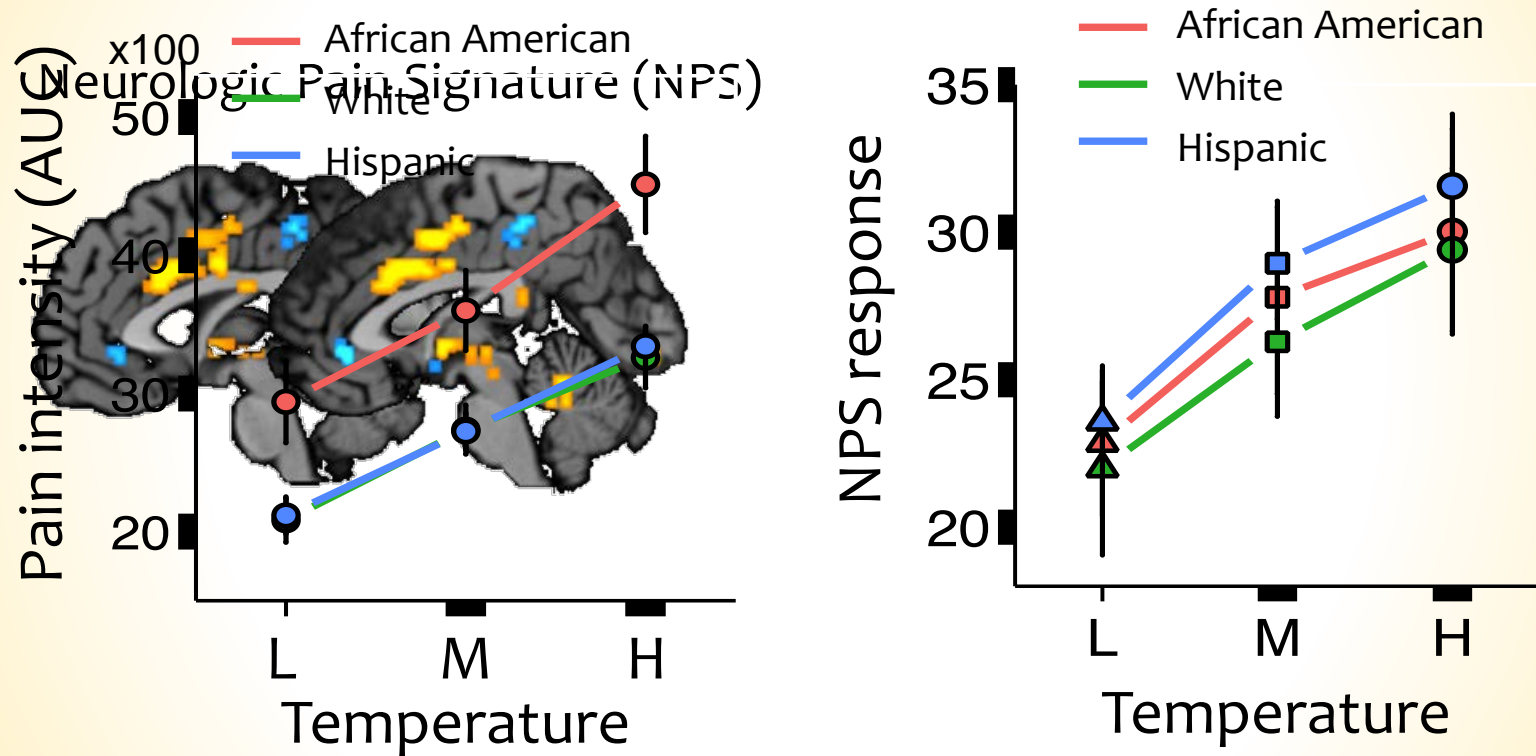


NPS Response vs. Pain Report



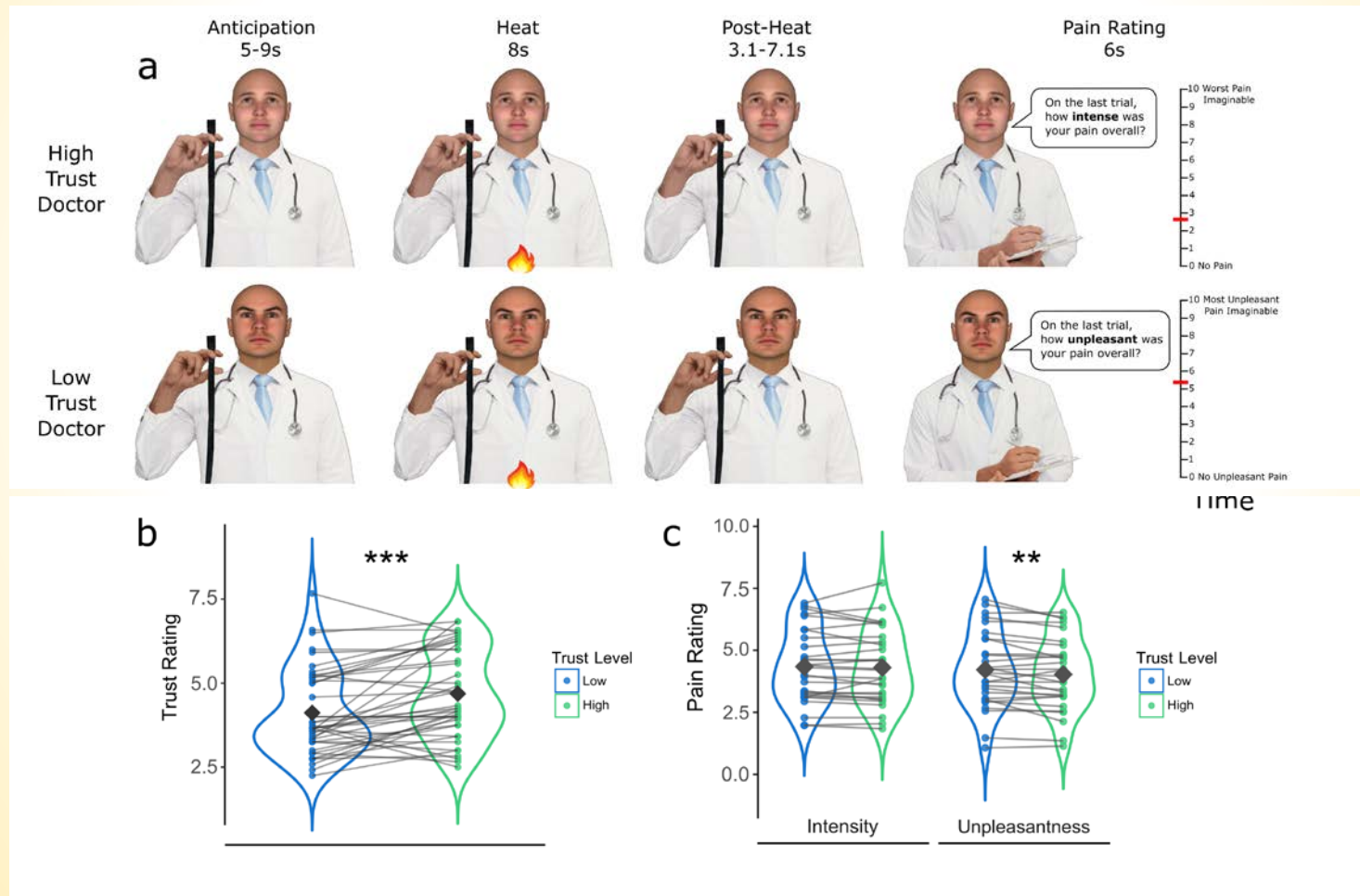
Wager et al., (2013) NEJM

No ethnic differences in NPS

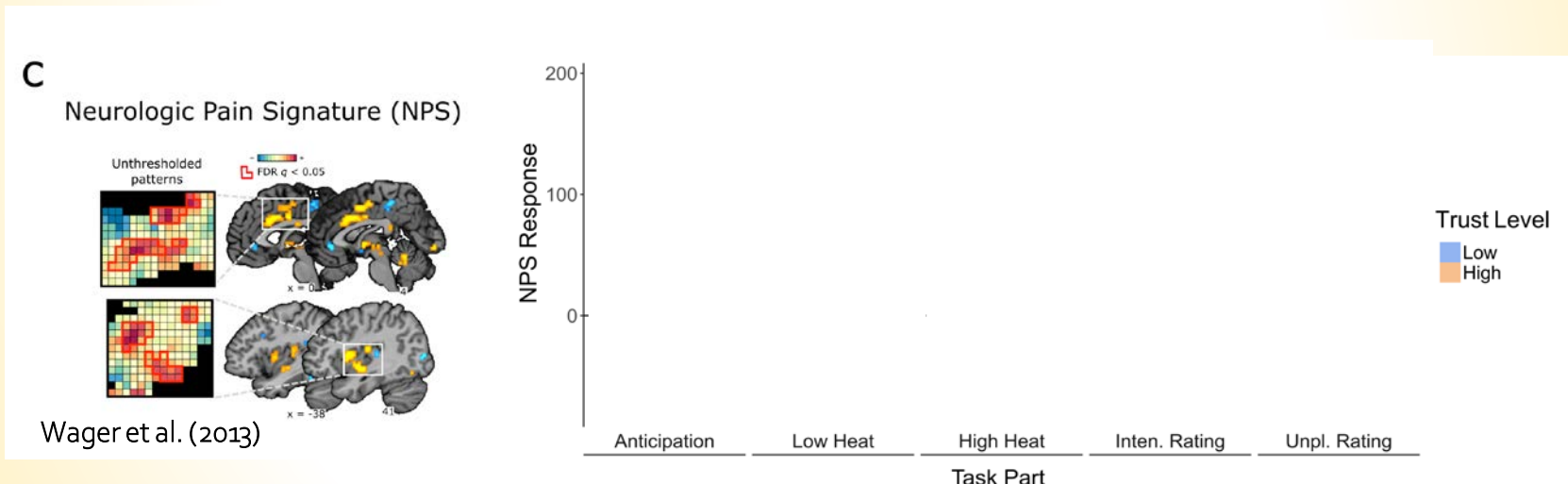


Pain-specific neural processes are similar across ethnic groups

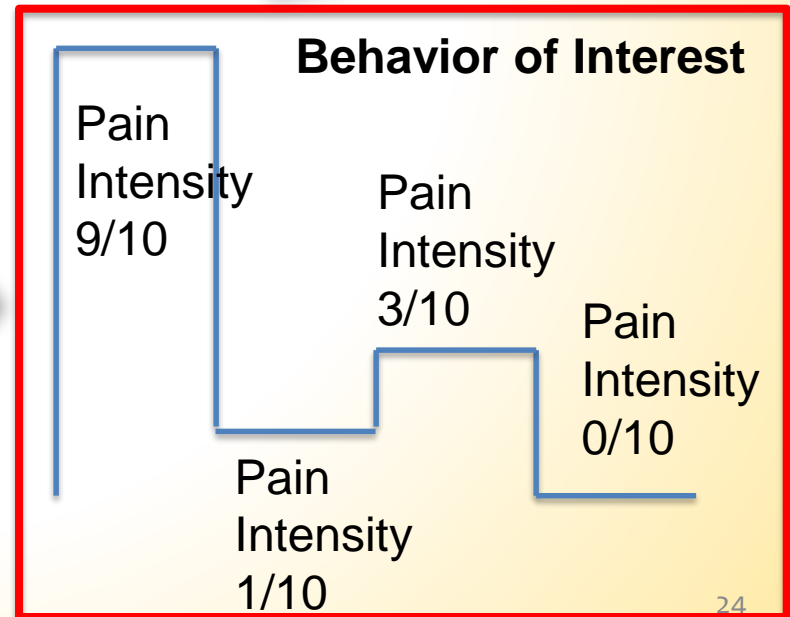
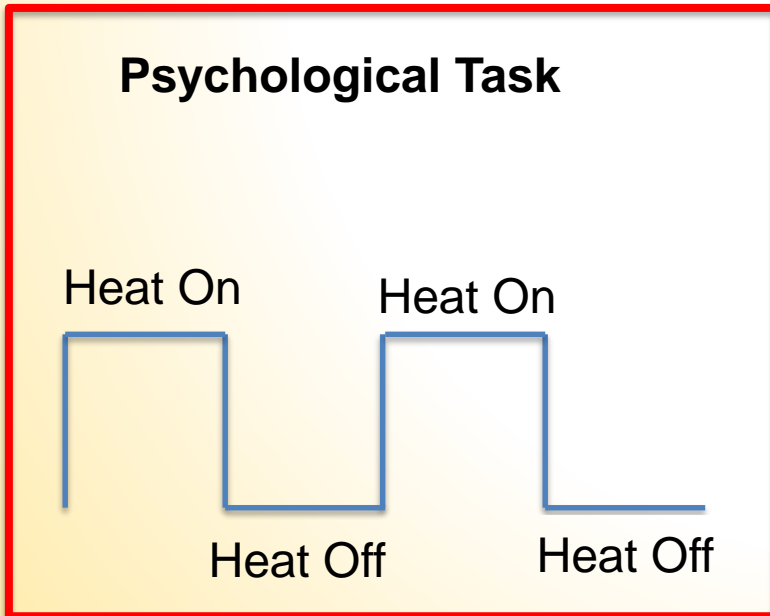
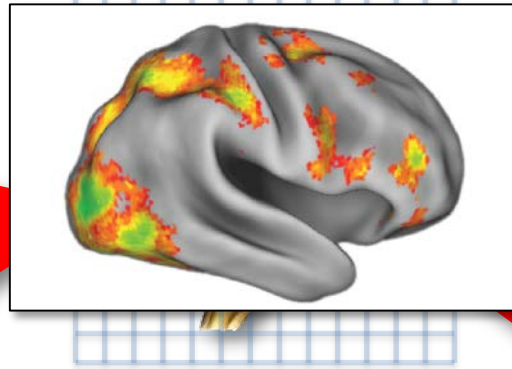
Another NPS Example: Doctor Trustworthiness decreases pain



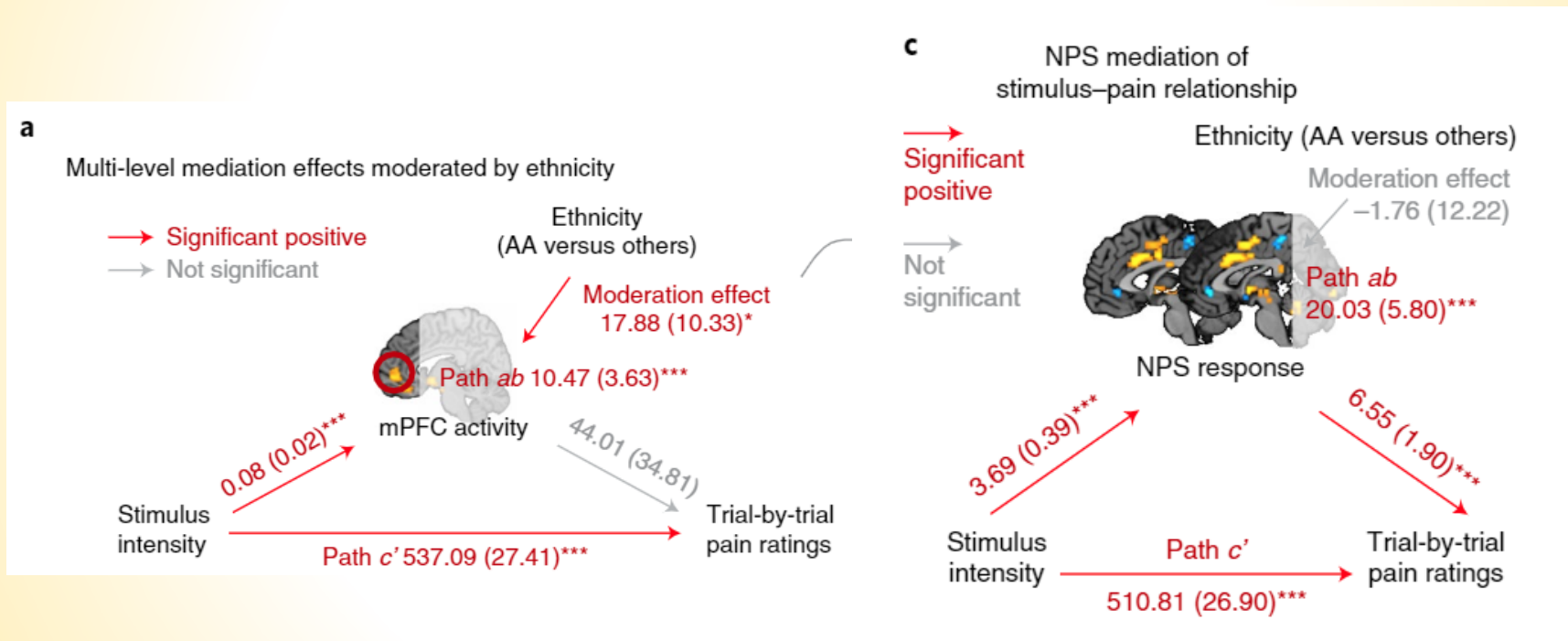
Doctor trustworthiness decreases NPS response during pain



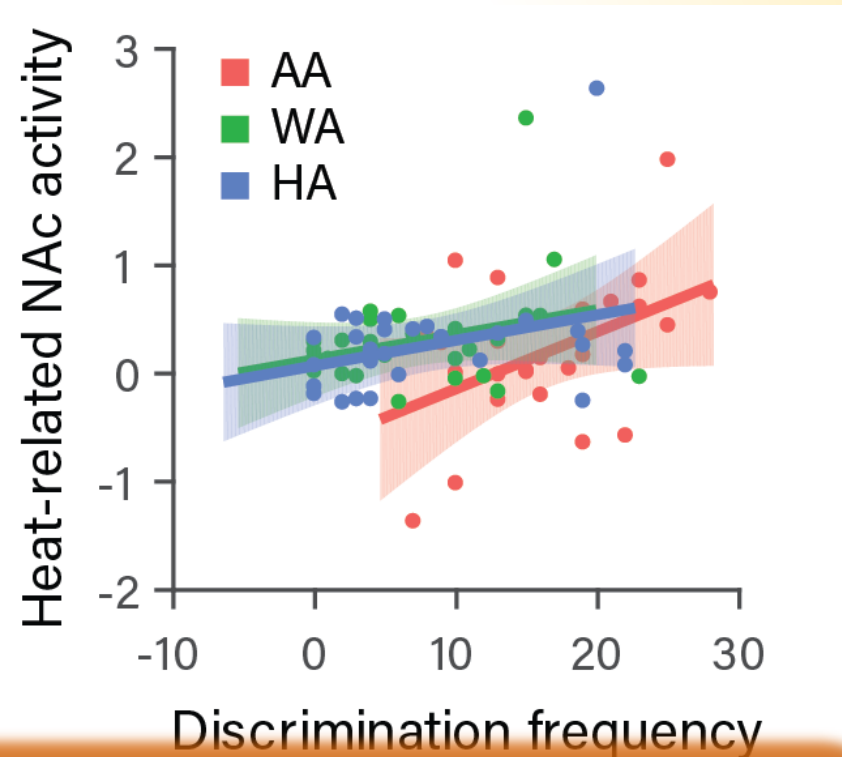
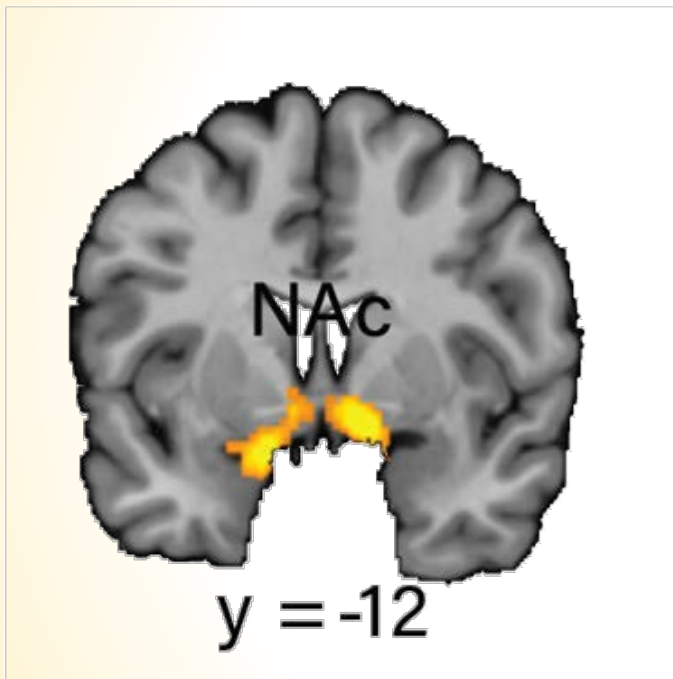
Brain Mediation



Mediators of higher pain in African Americans

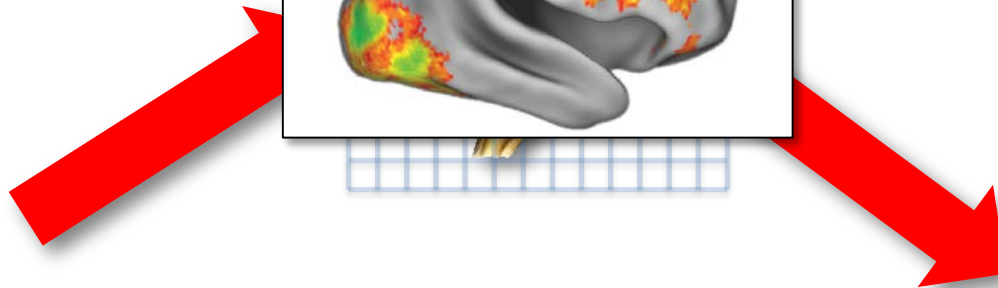
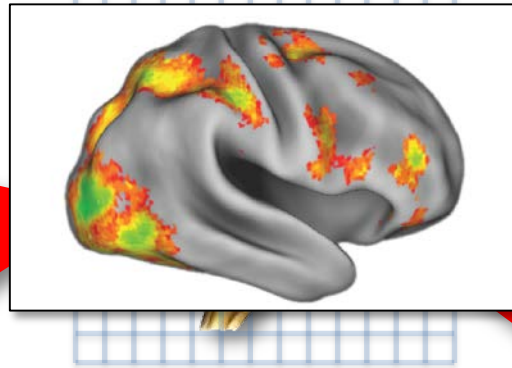


NAc more responsive to pain in those who report more discrimination

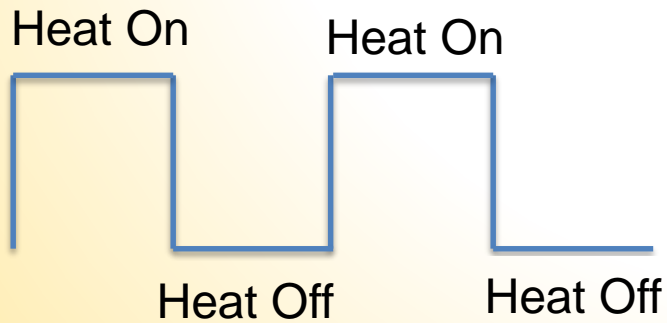


History of discrimination may sensitize frontostriatal regions to pain, similar to effects in chronic pain

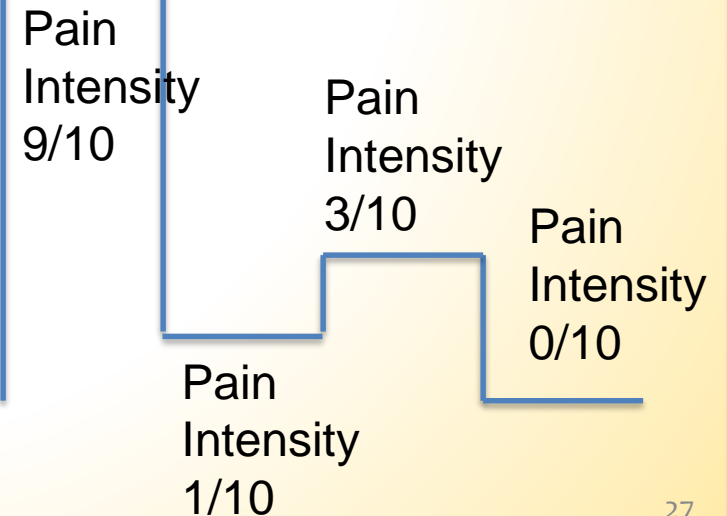
Brain Mediation



Psychological Task

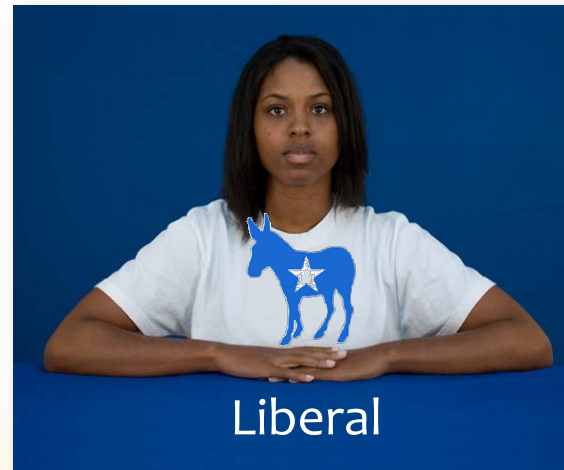
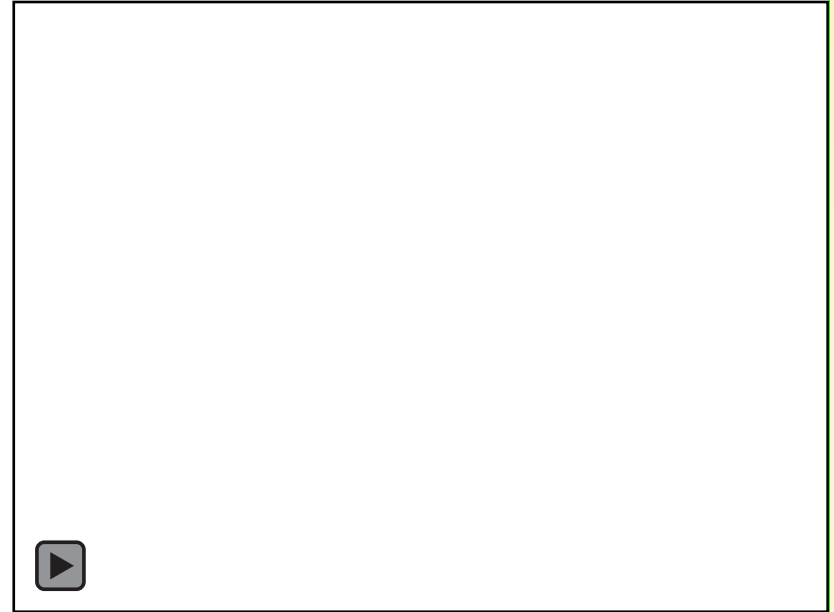


Behavior of Interest



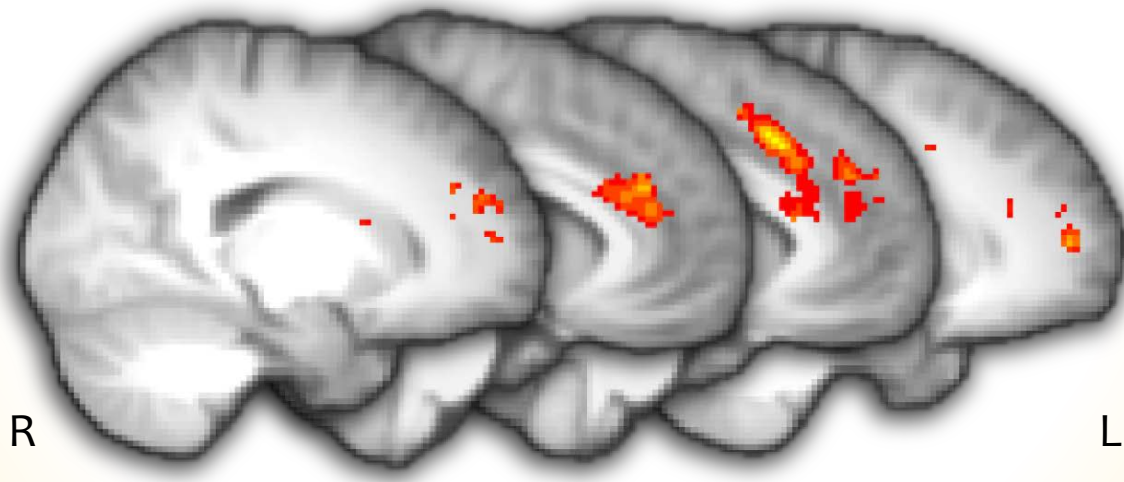
Whole-brain mediation example

Imitative learning



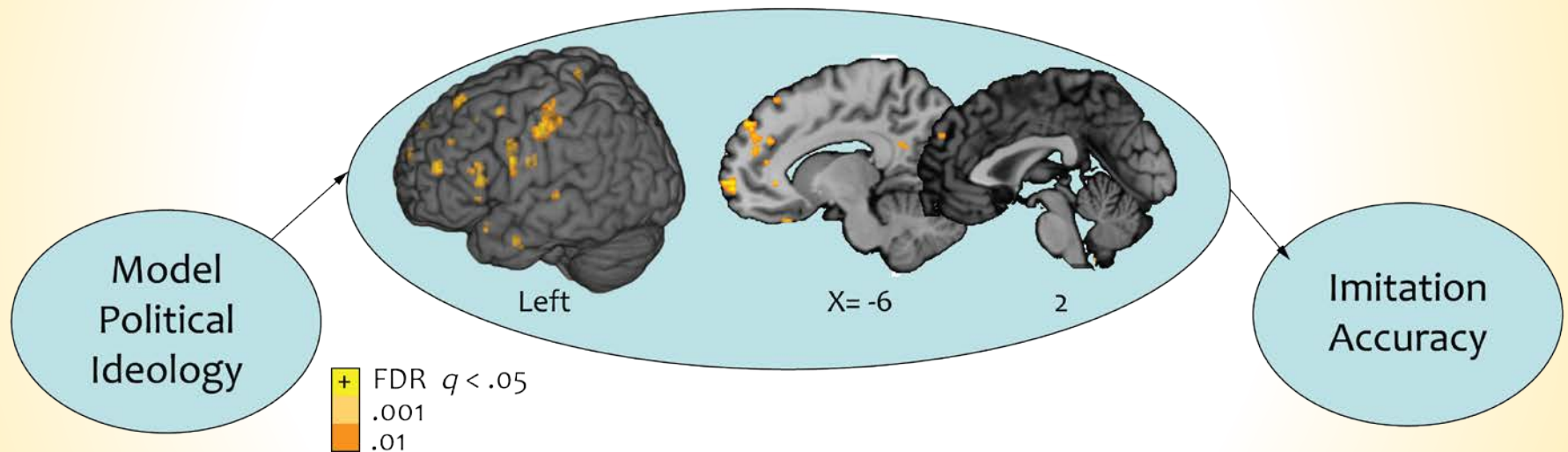
Medial frontal cortex differentiates ideology during imitation

Imitate Political Outgroup > Imitate Political Ingroup



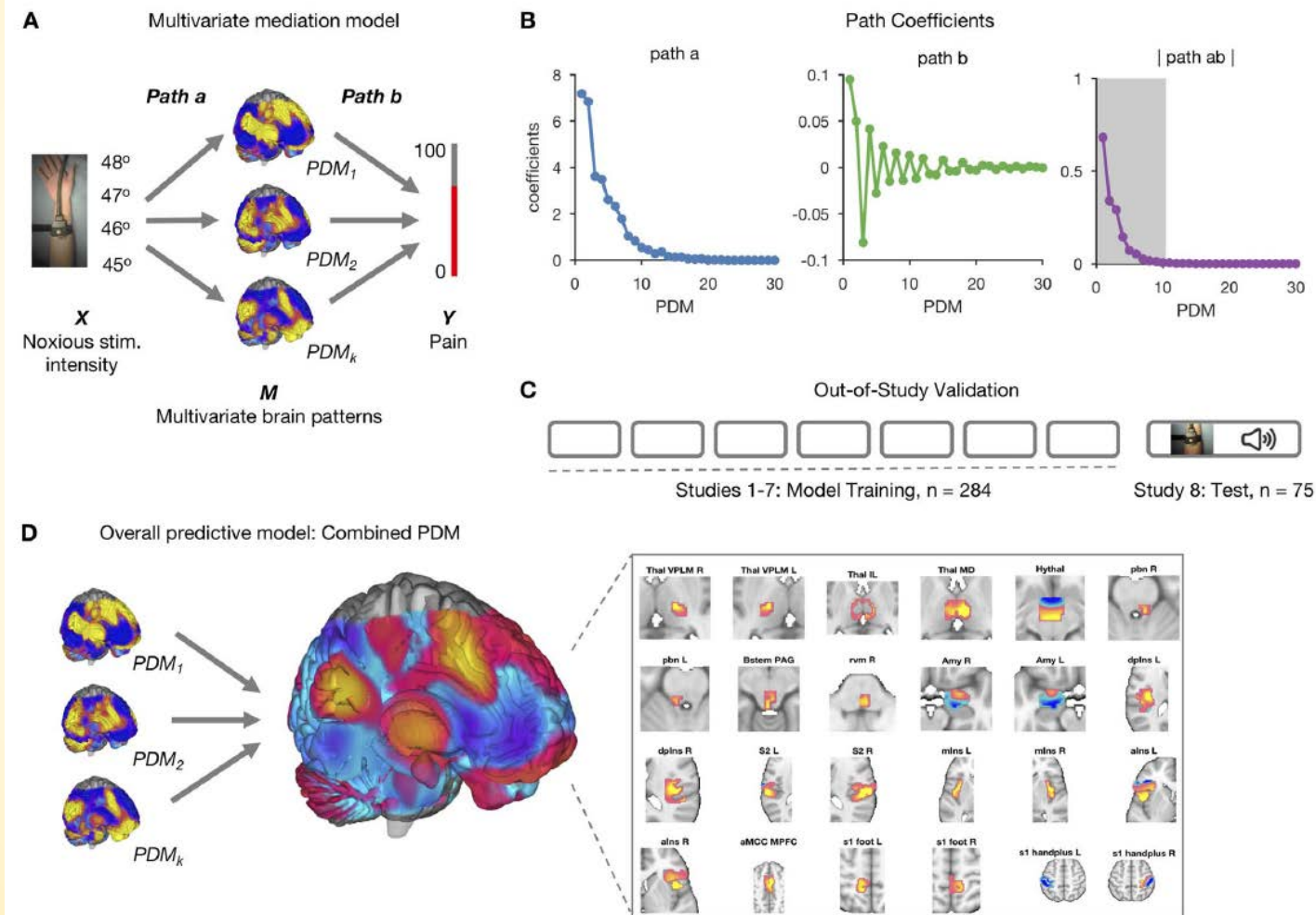
Losin et al., (2015)

Whole-brain mediation example

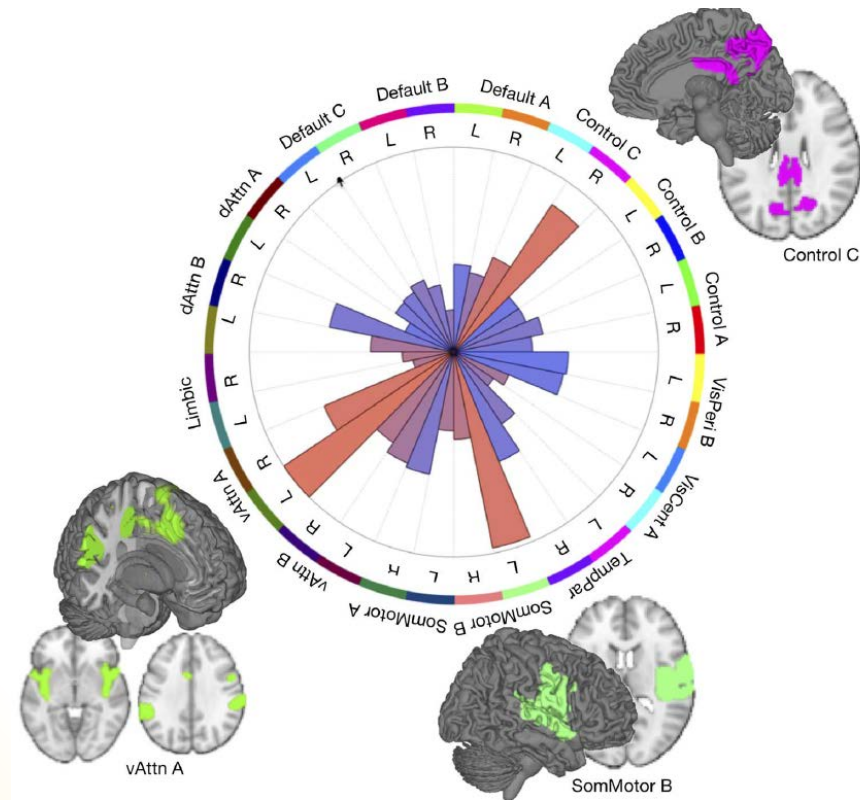


Medial prefrontal cortex mediates relationship between political ideology and imitation accuracy

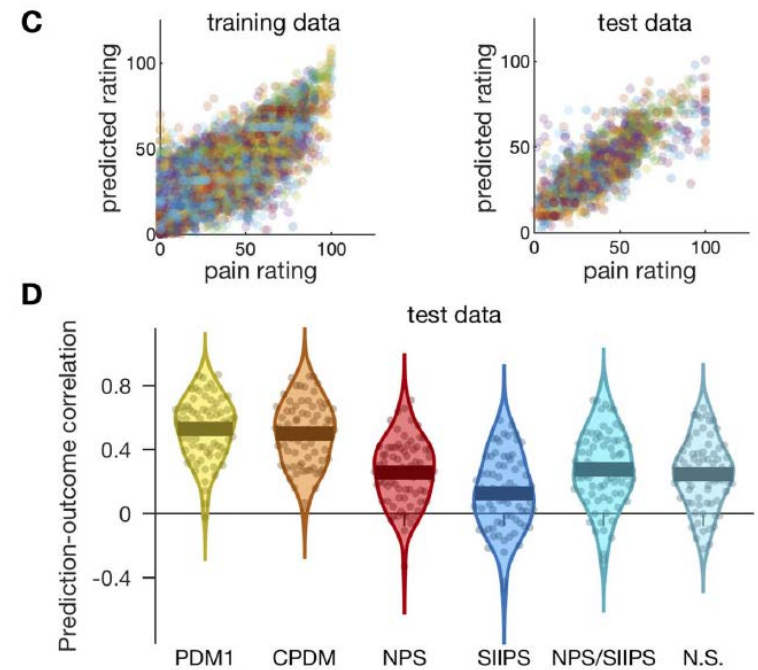
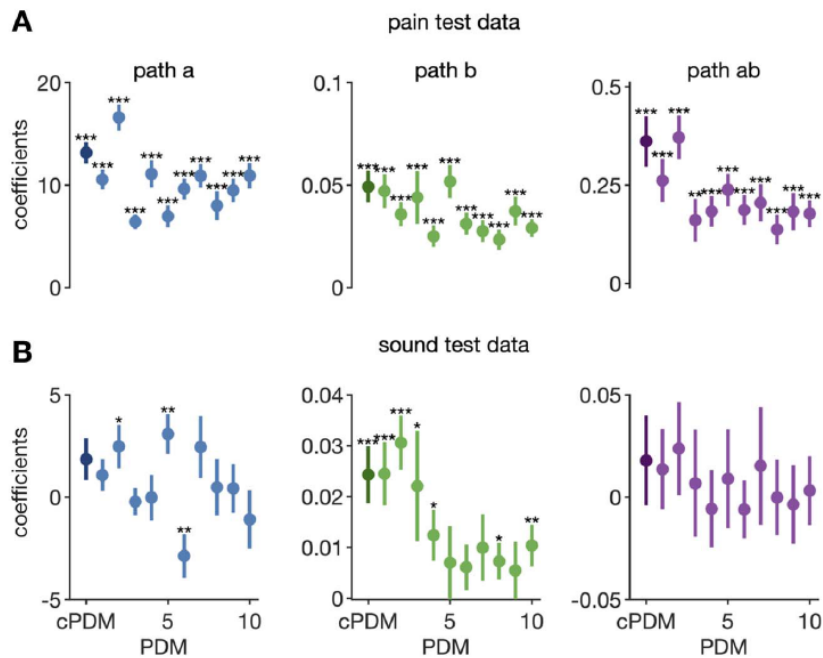
Multivariate Mediation



Multivariate mediator of pain cortical network profile



Test in new data and comparison with other pain signatures



Meta-analysis

Attention

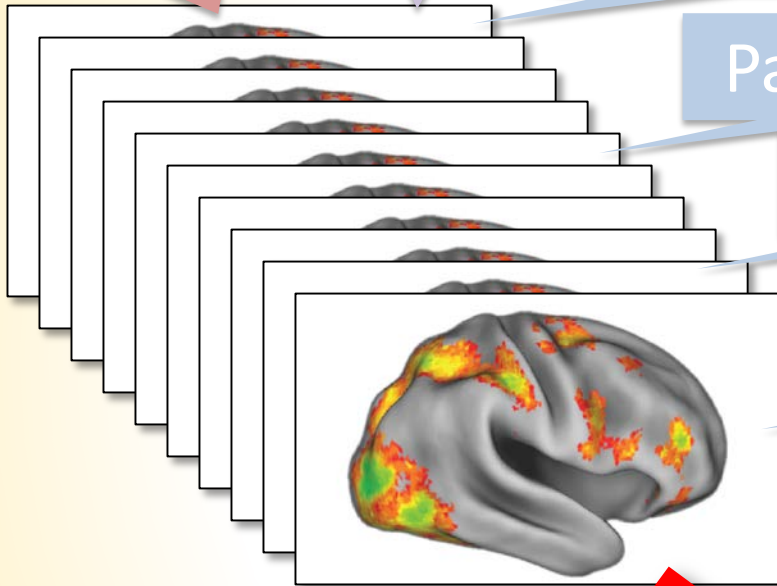
Anxiety

Pain (heat)

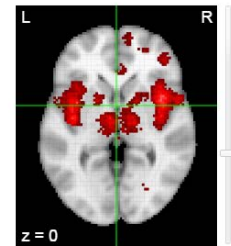
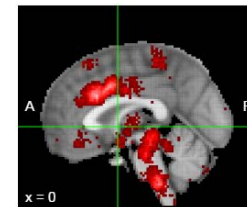
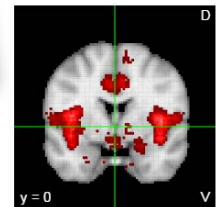
Pain (shock)

Pain (hand)

Pain (foot)



neurosynth.org

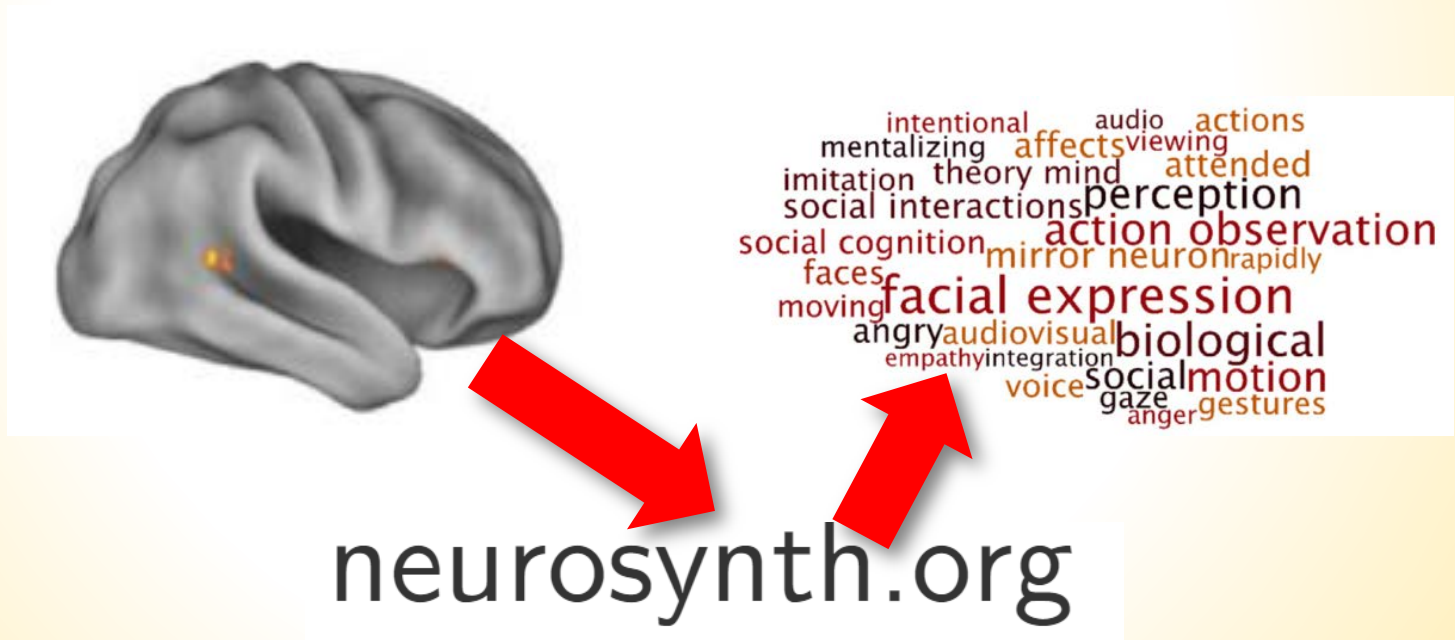


An automated meta-analysis of 420 studies of pain

Meta-Analytic Mind Reading

Brain Region from Analysis

Associated Psychological Functions



Take home points

- Traditional brain imaging analyses: brain as outcome limited by reverse inference
- Machine learning can be used to create brain based biomarkers
- Univariate and multivariate brain mediation can be used to find brain mediators of known behavioral relationships
- Automated brain meta-analyses can provide a quantitative approach to reverse inference