



# Top-down modulation of the perception of other people in schizophrenia and autism

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Accurately and efficiently perceiving social cues such as body movements and facial expressions is important in social interaction. Accurate social perception of this kind does not solely rely on “bottom-up” visual processing but is also subject to modulation by “top-down” signals. For example, if instructed to look for signs of happiness rather than fear, participants are more likely to categorize facial expressions as happy—this prior expectation biases subsequent perception. Top-down modulation is also important in our reactions to others. For example, top-down control over imitation plays an important role in the development of smooth and harmonious social interactions. This paper highlights the importance of top-down modulation in our perception of, and reactions to, others. We discuss evidence that top-down modulation of social perception and imitation is atypical in Autism Spectrum Conditions and in schizophrenia, and we consider the effect this may have on the development of social interactions for individuals with these developmental disorders.

**Keywords:** autism, schizophrenia, top-down, modulation, social perception, attention, expectation, priming

## TOP-DOWN MODULATION IS IMPORTANT IN SOCIAL INTERACTION

It is important for social interaction that individuals have efficient and accurate mechanisms for social perception. Accurate social perception depends on a number of processes including “bottom-up” sensory processing and “top-down” modulation, which prioritizes the stimuli that are most relevant to our current activities and goals. This paper focuses on top-down processes involved in perception of and reactions to social stimuli.

Top-down control involves multiple processes, including most notably attention and expectation. For example, if asked to direct your *attention* to a particular face that is hidden amongst a crowd of faces, you would be more efficient at detecting its characteristics compared to those of the other faces in the crowd. We are also able to make predictions about the nature of an incoming stimulus based on our *prior expectations*. Suppose that you are at a pub with some friends; the general ambiance is warm and happy, you expect your peers to show positive facial expressions. However, you might anticipate encountering different facial expressions in another context; for instance, one is more likely to observe expressions of sorrow at a funeral. Contradictions of our expectations in either case will surprise us. In contrast, the ability to anticipate others' emotions facilitates our behavioral response to the sensory world by promoting efficient sensory processing of stimuli that are congruent with expectations.

Recent theoretical (Summerfield and Egner, 2009) and computational (Wyart et al., 2012) models of visual processing dissociate attention and expectation. Whereas expectation facilitates visual perception by increasing the prior likelihood that a subset of visual information will occur, attention reduces the computational burden by prioritizing processing of a particular

subset of visual information on the basis of its behavioral significance (Summerfield and Egner, 2009). Recent explanations have described the difference between attention and expectation in the context of signal-to-noise detection where enhanced signal-to-noise precision can be a result of increased signal or reduced noise (Wyart et al., 2012). Cues predicting the relevant location (attentional cues) of a to-be-detected signal primarily increase signal-to-noise precision by suppressing noise; whereas, cues predicting greater signal probability (expectation cues) increase precision by elevating signal (Wyart et al., 2012).

The top-down effects of attention and expectation do not operate only at the level of perception but can also modulate our actions. One example of this is the modulation of imitation by social context. Individuals imitate more when in a positive social context (Lakin and Chartrand, 2003) and simple social ostensive cues such as direct eye-gaze affect automatic imitation mechanisms: individuals are faster to perform actions that match, rather than deviate from, observed actions (Wang et al., 2011a).

Even pro-social, compared to non-social, priming that is subliminal results in significantly higher levels of automatic imitation (Leighton et al., 2010; Cook and Bird, 2011a,b). For example, Leighton et al. (2010) asked participants to rearrange five words such that they formed a grammatically correct sentence; these sentences either comprised positive social words (e.g., friend, team, assist) or anti-social words (e.g., rebel, obstinate, distrust). Despite reporting no awareness of the underlying theme, individuals who had rearranged the positive social words exhibited higher levels of automatic imitation than individuals who had rearranged the anti-social words. Such facilitation of imitation according to social context is likely a key component in the development of smooth and harmonious social interactions: being

imitated increases rapport (Chartrand and Bargh, 1999), altruistic behavior (van Baaren et al., 2004) and trust (Bailenson and Yee, 2005).

## NEURAL MECHANISMS OF TOP-DOWN MODULATION OF SOCIAL PERCEPTION

In recent years a number of studies have investigated the neural mechanisms that underpin the top-down modulation of social perception.

### ATTENTION

The modulatory effects of attention are thought to proceed via feedback connections from frontal and parietal regions including the superior parietal lobule, intraparietal sulcus, frontal eye fields, and supplementary eye fields (Corbetta et al., 1993; Fink et al., 1997) to sensory processing areas (Cavada and Goldman-Rakic, 1989; Ungerleider et al., 1989; see **Figure 5** for example relating to auditory sensory processing). Such feedback connections are thought to play a role in amplifying activity in stimulus-specific neural regions (Kastner and Ungerleider, 2001; Pessoa et al., 2002). For instance, activity in motion specific visual cortex, and connectivity between early visual cortex (V2) and visual motion processing areas (hMT/V5), was enhanced when attending to visual motion compared to when not attending (Büchel et al., 1998). This enhanced connectivity was modulated by top-down signals from parietal and prefrontal cortex.

This explanatory framework, which states that top-down signals from parietal and frontal areas enhance stimulus processing in stimulus-specific cortex, extends to the processing of social stimuli. Attention to faces (compared with attention to a location that does not feature faces) is associated with increased activity in the fusiform face area (FFA; Vuilleumier et al., 2001; Bird et al., 2006) and the amygdala (Pessoa et al., 2002). Attention to faces is also associated with increased FFA to V1 connectivity (Bird et al., 2006).

### EXPECTATION

Top-down signals relating to *prior expectations*, from frontal and parietal regions, enhance processing in stimulus-specific cortex. For instance, Summerfield et al. (2006) showed participants images of faces, houses, and cars. In each block participants were required to press a specific “target” button upon perceiving a particular stimulus type (e.g., face) and to press the “non-target” button for all other stimuli (e.g., cars and houses). It has previously been demonstrated that, in contrast to instructions such as “is the stimulus A (e.g., a face) or B (e.g., a car)?” instructions of the form “is the stimulus A or not?” involve the activation of a prior expectation (also referred to as an internal template; Dayan et al., 1995; Doshier and Lu, 1999) against which all stimuli are compared (Summerfield and Koechlin, 2008). On each trial the participant therefore has a prior expectation for one stimulus type over the alternatives. In the paradigm employed by Summerfield and colleagues the prior expectation (that is, the stimulus-type to be detected) changed on a block-by-block basis. Analyses revealed enhanced activity in the ventro-medial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) when the prior expectations matched the incoming sensory data (Summerfield and Koechlin, 2008).

Furthermore, connectivity analyses suggested a top-down influence of frontal cortex activity on face-responsive regions in the fusiform gyrus and the amygdala (Summerfield et al., 2006). Previous studies have suggested that vmPFC plays a role in confirming and reinforcing the validity of prior expectations (Daw et al., 2006; Hampton et al., 2006).

We recently investigated the influence of prior expectations on emotional facial expression discrimination. Prior expectations were first set by instructing participants to look out for faces with a particular “target” expression (fear, anger or happiness). Subsequently participants viewed a sequence of faces and responded with one button for the target expression and a different button for all other facial expressions. Detection responses were faster and more accurate for faces that matched prior expectations relative to non-matching faces. Furthermore, neuroimaging data showed that congruency, compared to incongruency, between prior expectation and incoming sensory data was associated with vmPFC activity (Barbalat et al., 2012a). In addition, there was greater functional connectivity between the vmPFC and the thalamus when an incoming angry face stimulus was congruent with the instruction, compared to when it was incongruent. The thalamus acts as an intermediary between the retina and emotion-processing areas (such as the amygdala) enabling rapid and preconscious processing of potentially threatening stimuli (Pessoa and Adolphs, 2010). Therefore it may be that when an individual is faced with a stimulus that matches prior expectation the vmPFC facilitates emotional responsiveness via top-down control of the thalamus.

### TOP-DOWN INFLUENCES ON ACTION OBSERVATION AND IMITATION

In addition to their role in amplifying processing in stimulus-specific cortex, top-down signals may also modulate activity in action-related areas such as the mirror neuron system (MNS). Mirror neurons fire during both execution of an action and observation of that same action (di Pellegrino et al., 1992; Kraskov et al., 2009). Areas of the human brain with these response properties have been called the MNS (Iacoboni, 2009) and it has been suggested that the MNS comprises the neural correlate of imitation (Iacoboni, 2005, 2009). This hypothesis has been supported by findings that MNS areas are active during the imitation of actions (Iacoboni et al., 1999) and applying repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation to disrupt activity in MNS areas results in reduced automatic imitation (Catmur et al., 2009) and higher error rates for effortful imitation (Heiser et al., 2003).

Although the MNS may automatically respond to observed actions, and likely supports imitation, we do not imitate every action we observe. Recent studies suggest that top-down signals from other, non-MNS, brain regions modulate MNS regions and hence control imitative responses. Following from observations that individuals with medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) lesions exhibit heightened levels of imitation (Lhermitte, 1986; Brass et al., 2003), Brass and colleagues have used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to show that inhibition, compared to execution, of imitative responses elicits activity in key nodes in the “social brain” network: the mPFC and temporo-parietal junction (TPJ) (Brass et al., 2001, 2003, 2005; Spengler et al., 2009,

2010b). This association between control of imitation and social brain activity has been further supported in a series of studies by Hamilton and colleagues: direct eye contact increases automatic imitation of hand movements (Wang et al., 2011a); and this effect appears to be driven by the modulatory influence of mPFC activity on activity in action perception areas [posterior superior temporal sulcus (pSTS)], which subsequently influences activity in a key MNS region [inferior frontal gyrus (IFG)] (Wang et al., 2011b).

### ATYPICAL TOP-DOWN MODULATION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM CONDITIONS

Autism spectrum conditions (ASC) are pervasive developmental disorders, characterized by a triad of impairments: verbal and non-verbal communication problems, difficulties with reciprocal social interactions, and unusual patterns of repetitive behavior (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). An accumulating body of evidence suggests atypical top-down modulation of early sensory processing in individuals with ASC (Frith, 2003). Bird et al. (2006) used fMRI to record brain activity from high functioning participants with ASC, and control participants, during the attentional modulation of face processing. Four images (two face images and two house images) were presented on each trial; images were arranged in a diamond shape with images from the same category in the same dimension (as in **Figure 1**). Before each trial, attention was directed to either the vertical or horizontal dimension; therefore, on each trial participants attended either to faces or to houses. For control participants, attention modulated activity in the FFA such that FFA activity was high when faces were attended and low when faces were not attended. Individuals with ASC did not demonstrate this same effect: FFA activity did not discriminate trials in which the face was and was not attended. Thus, this study demonstrated reduced attentional modulation of face processing in adults with ASC.

In addition to atypical effects of attention in ASC previous studies have demonstrated reduced effects of prior knowledge. For instance, for typical controls, viewing images of faces can improve subsequent identification of degraded versions of these faces; this effect is reduced in ASC (Loth et al., 2010). Similarly, Dichter and Belger (2008) demonstrated a lack of arousal mediated top-down modulation in ASC. Specifically they reported that when stimuli demanding cognitive control were preceded by highly arousing pictures, activation in the right middle frontal gyrus was elevated for control participants, compared to when stimuli were preceded by pictures that were low in arousal. In contrast, for individuals with ASC highly arousing pictures did not modulate right middle frontal gyrus activity, suggesting a lack of top-down modulation.

As discussed above, social actions such as imitation can be modulated by primed concepts. We recently demonstrated that the social modulation of imitation is diminished in individuals with ASC (Cook and Bird, 2011a). This study employed an adapted version of the paradigm used by Leighton et al. (2010) in which participants first completed a pro- or non-social priming task before completing a measure of automatic imitation. Whereas control participants primed with pro-social attitudes imitated significantly more than those primed with non-social



**FIGURE 1 | Stimuli employed by Bird et al. (2006).** Four images (two face images and two house images) were presented on each trial; images were arranged in a diamond shape with images from the same category (faces or houses) in the same dimension. For instance here faces are presented in the vertical dimension and houses in the horizontal dimension. Figure is reproduced, with permission, from Bird et al. (2006).

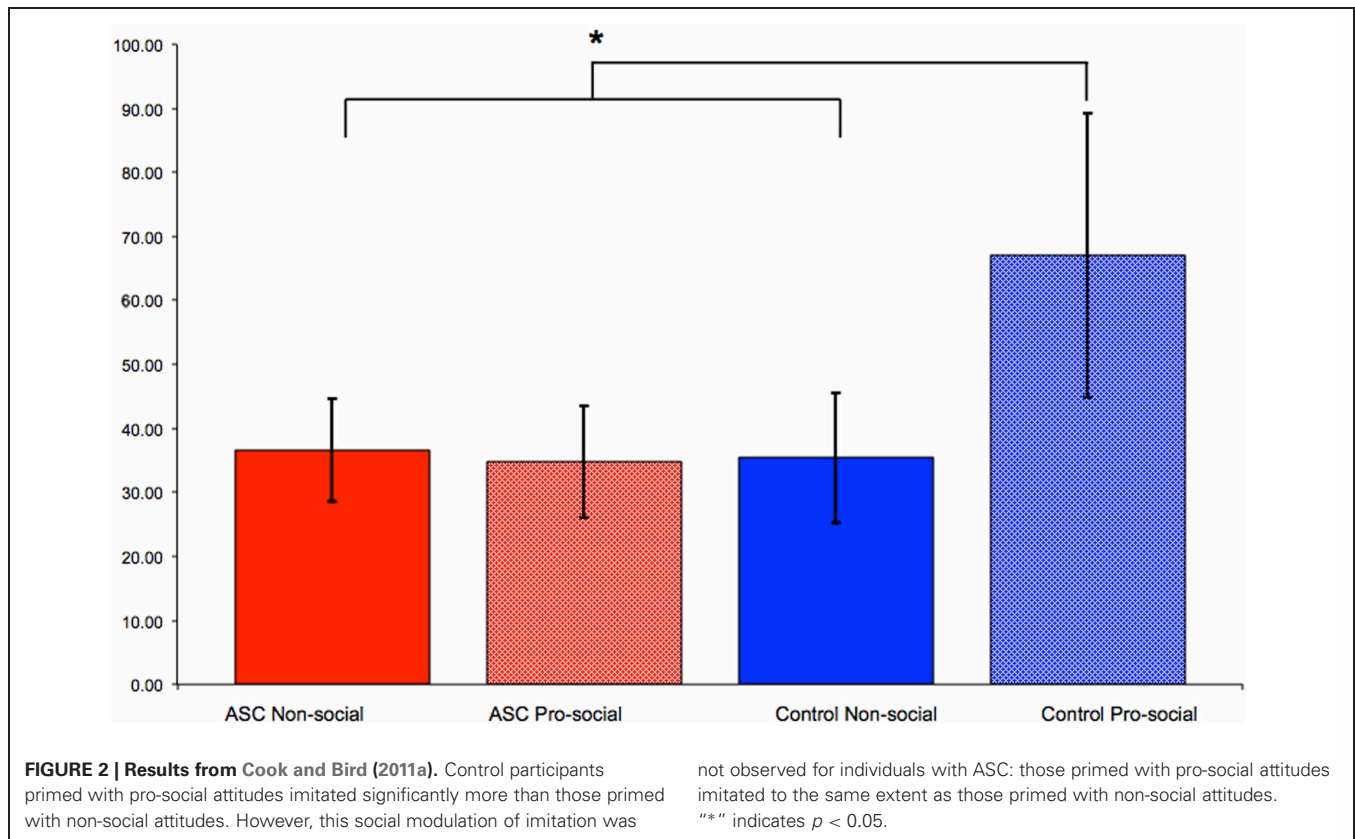
attitudes, this modulation of imitation was not seen for individuals with ASC. Participants with ASC primed with pro-social attitudes imitated to the same extent as those primed with non-social attitudes (**Figure 2**).

### NEURAL BASIS OF ATYPICAL TOP-DOWN MODULATION IN ASC

Top-down modulation refers to the effects of signals from “control” regions, such as the PFC, on sensory processing. According to this definition there are at least three possible causes of atypical top-down modulation: atypical function of sensory regions; atypical function of control regions; and atypical connectivity between control and sensory regions. We discuss each of these in turn.

### SENSORY PROCESSING IN ASC

A number of studies have suggested atypical basic sensory processing of social stimuli in ASC. Early imaging studies reported that individuals with ASC exhibit hypoactivation, relative to control participants, of the FFA when viewing faces, suggesting that abnormalities in this region may be related to atypical face processing in ASC (Critchley et al., 2000; Schultz et al., 2000; Pierce et al., 2001). A more recent study has shown that, when control participants and individuals with ASC are cued with a fixation cross to look at and attend to faces, FFA activity for individuals



with ASC does not differ from that of age- and IQ- matched controls (Hadjikhani et al., 2004). A similar trend can be observed in the MNS literature whereby early studies suggested reduced MNS activation (Oberman et al., 2005; Dapretto et al., 2006) and corresponding imitation impairments (Avikainen et al., 2003; Rogers et al., 2003; McIntosh et al., 2006) in ASC. However, more recent imitation studies show that if individuals with ASC are forced to look at the relevant features of an action, thereby ensuring that they receive typical inputs about action kinematics, imitation is normalized (Bird et al., 2007; Press et al., 2010). Recent studies therefore suggest that when input to perception and action regions is controlled (e.g., by instructed direction of eye-gaze) individuals with ASC exhibit typical responses in sensory regions.

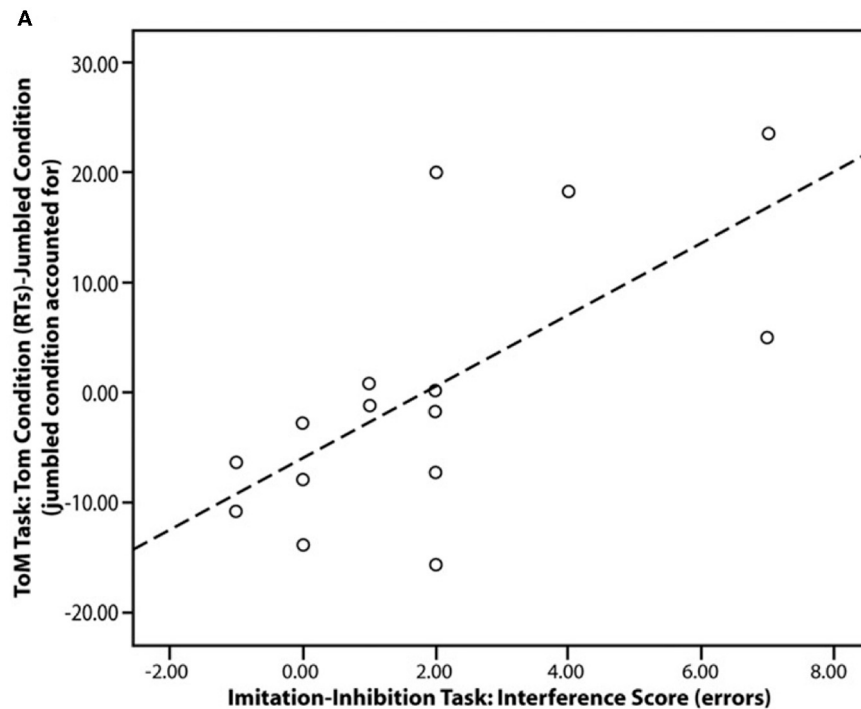
### FUNCTION OF CONTROL REGIONS IN ASC

A number of studies have demonstrated that the mPFC and TPJ are key areas in the control of imitation (Lhermitte, 1986; Brass et al., 2001, 2005; Spengler et al., 2009, 2010b; Wang et al., 2011b). It has recently been shown that atypical mPFC activity during mentalising tasks is functionally associated with atypical control over imitation in ASC (Spengler et al., 2010a; see **Figure 3**). Spengler and colleagues' study consisted of three phases in which participants: (1) were scanned whilst watching animations that evoked mentalising (Castelli et al., 2000); (2) completed a behavioral measure of mentalising in which they had to infer the mental states of story characters (Happé et al., 1999); and (3) completed a behavioral measure of imitation-inhibition

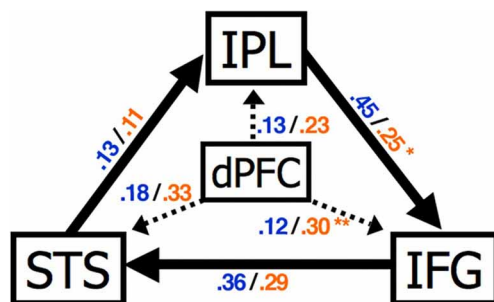
that required them to inhibit imitating a video of finger actions in order to make the required finger action. The ability to inhibit the tendency to imitate was associated with reduced behavioral mentalising scores and reduced social interaction scores on an ASC diagnostic instrument (the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule; Lord et al., 1989). Furthermore, mPFC and TPJ activity during the fMRI mentalising task was correlated with imitation-inhibition such that individuals with low mPFC activity exhibited poor imitation-inhibition. Thus, mentalising plays a role in imitation inhibition and atypical regulation of imitation in ASC may stem from aberrant mPFC activation.

### FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN ASC

Recent functional connectivity MRI (fcMRI) studies have suggested that functional connectivity between social brain regions such as the mPFC and MNS is atypical in ASC. Intrinsic fcMRI detects the temporal correlation between spatially discrete low-frequency fluctuations of the BOLD signal. Shih et al. (2010) used fcMRI to investigate the intrinsic connectivity of brain areas associated with imitation and its control: the mPFC, IFG, inferior parietal lobe (IPL) and STS. fMRI data were collected while participants performed a non-imitative task (semantic decision/letter detection). The influence of PFC on MNS activity was atypical in ASC (**Figure 4**). In individuals with ASC under connectivity between frontal and posterior regions, during mentalising, has also been reported (Castelli et al., 2002; Kana et al., 2009).



**FIGURE 3 |** Scatter plot showing the significant correlation in the ASC group between imitation-inhibition (interference score) and reaction times in the mentalising task (ToM, Theory of Mind condition). Figure is reproduced, with permission, from Spengler et al. (2010a).



**FIGURE 4 |** Abnormal connectivity in the brain in ASC. Compared to control participants individuals with ASC showed a significantly increased effect of dPFC on IFG and reduced effect of IPL on IFG. STS, superior temporal sulcus; IPL, inferior parietal lobule; IFG, inferior frontal gyrus; dPFC, dorsal prefrontal cortex. Figure is reproduced, with permission, from Shih et al. (2010).

## SUMMARY

We suggest that atypical top-down modulation in ASC is due to a deficit in at least one of the following areas: sensory regions; control regions; and/or connectivity between control and sensory regions. Although not the focus of the current paper one may speculate that atypicalities in these areas could arise through both genetic and experiential avenues. Let us take top-down modulation of imitation as an example. As discussed above, top-down signals from frontal to MNS regions are the likely neural correlates of this phenomenon. Theoretically, atypical function of

these brain regions or connectivity between the regions could be genetically predisposed or could be experientially acquired—if individuals with ASC are not motivated to participate in social situations (Chevallier et al., 2012), they will be less likely than controls to acquire links between pro-social contextual cues and elevated MNS activity. If these neural atypicalities are genetically predisposed they should be invariant to training. Future studies, which attempt to train top-down modulation in ASC, may shed light on the aetiological basis of this deficit.

## ATYPICAL TOP-DOWN MODULATION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

Schizophrenia is characterized by positive symptoms (e.g., hallucinations, delusions), negative symptoms (e.g., blunted affect, anhedonia), lack of motivation (e.g., avolition, social isolation), and cognitive impairments (e.g., working memory, attention). In the social domain, individuals with schizophrenia often demonstrate social awkwardness and difficulties in daily living (Penn et al., 1997). It has been argued that social cognition deficits represent a specific domain of impairment in this condition, independent from classical cognitive deficits (Penn et al., 1997) and that social impairments are highly resistant to medication (Penn et al., 2008). As such, social deficits represent an important domain of investigation in schizophrenia.

## TOP-DOWN INFLUENCE OF ATTENTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

A number of studies have demonstrated reduced attentional modulation of non-social stimuli in schizophrenia. Individuals with schizophrenia exhibit impaired performance on oddball

tasks, in which participants are required to respond to an infrequently presented target embedded in a stream of distractors [see Cornblatt and Keilp (1994) for review]. For control participants activity in PFC regions differentiates oddballs from non-target stimuli (Kirino et al., 2000). Individuals with schizophrenia show abnormal frontal activations during such tasks (Kiehl and Liddle, 2001). Furthermore, individuals at high-risk of developing schizophrenia show significantly smaller differential frontal activations between oddballs and non-target stimuli, suggesting that prefrontal function begins to decline even before the onset of illness (Morey et al., 2005).

Dichter et al. (2010) recently used a modified version of a visual oddball fMRI task to investigate the influence of emotion on selective attention in schizophrenia. Participants were required to detect oddballs in a stream of distractors which included aversive emotional scenes, requiring participants to inhibit responses to the emotionally salient stimuli to achieve optimal task performance. Compared with controls, individuals with schizophrenia showed smaller differential frontal activations for oddballs and non-target stimuli. In addition, for oddballs relative to non-targets, controls deactivated limbic regions including the amygdala, whereas individuals with schizophrenia did not. Thus compared to individuals with schizophrenia, control participants were better able to inhibit their emotional reactions to aversive scenes. Dichter and colleagues also found that activation of frontal regions to the aversive stimuli was negatively correlated with avolition and anhedonia as measured by the Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (SANS, Andreasen, 1983). No correlations were found between BOLD response and positive symptoms as measured by the Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms (SAPS, Andreasen, 1984). Suggesting that atypical frontal activations to aversive emotional stimuli may, in particular, be associated with the negative features of schizophrenia.

Although the work of Dichter and colleagues hints at atypical top-down attentional modulation in schizophrenia further work is necessary both to replicate this initial finding and to investigate more directly the influence of attention on the processing of social stimuli. Future work might employ a paradigm like that used by Bird et al. (2006) to investigate attentional modulation of face processing.

### PRIOR EXPECTATIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

Schizophrenia has been linked to an increased influence of prior expectations on sensory perception (Aleman et al., 2003). We recently compared the influence of prior expectations on facial expression discrimination in control participants and patients with schizophrenia (Barbalat et al., 2012b). Using the paradigm described above (Barbalat et al., 2012a), we found that, relative to controls, participants with schizophrenia were slower to identify a fearful face when instructed to look for an angry face and were less accurate to identify an angry face in a fearful context. Hence the incongruent prior expectation interfered more with the processing of incoming sensory data for individuals with schizophrenia than for controls. Such an increased influence of prior expectations in patients was not observed for happy faces, suggesting a specific over-weighting of prior expectations of negative emotions in schizophrenia. It has previously

been suggested that over-reliance on prior expectations of negative emotions might specifically underlie delusions of persecution (Blackwood et al., 2001). In support of this, we found that patients with paranoid delusions were more biased by expectations of threat than patients who were not currently experiencing paranoid delusions. These results are in line with previous reports that a probabilistic reasoning impairment in schizophrenia is more prominent for salient stimuli such as threatening emotions (Blackwood et al., 2001).

A further example, of an atypical influence of prior expectations in schizophrenia, is illustrated in belief inflexibility (Woodward et al., 2008). Belief inflexibility is a thinking style in which patients show an unwillingness to modify their beliefs even when confronted with disconfirmatory evidence. In one demonstration of belief inflexibility participants were presented with an initial statement (e.g., “Heike is very thin”) and asked to rate the probability that each of four possible explanations was true. These possible explanations ranged in the extent to which they were likely to be true [e.g., “Heike is homeless” (true), “Heike is a model” (lure), “Heike is suffering from an eating disorder” (lure), “Heike has lost her false teeth” (absurd)]. Following these initial ratings participants were presented with a second statement (e.g., “Heike has had a hard life”) and asked if they would like to revise their original ratings. Finally participants were presented with a third statement (e.g., “Heike does not even have a home”) and again asked if they would like to revise their ratings. For beliefs that were initially held strongly, patients with schizophrenia were less likely than control participants to revise their belief after the additional statements. It has been proposed that this maintenance of false beliefs in the face of disconfirmatory evidence may be related to patients giving too much weight to priors as compared to incoming sensory evidence (Moritz and Woodward, 2006; Woodward et al., 2006, 2008).

A growing body of evidence suggests atypical top-down influences of priming in schizophrenia. Ilankovic et al. (2011) asked participants, with and without paranoid schizophrenia, to listen to either self-produced or other-produced speech, which was either preceded by a photo of the participant or of the other speaker. On “valid” trials the participant viewed a photograph of the true speaker, whereas on “invalid” trials the photograph did not depict the speaker (e.g., the photo of the other was followed by self-produced speech). On each trial participants were required to judge whether speech was self-produced or other-produced. Individuals with paranoid schizophrenia made more errors in the invalid condition compared to control participants, suggesting that they were more susceptible to the top-down priming influence of the photograph. In the schizophrenia group delusion scores (as measured by the psychotic symptom rating scale PSYRATS; Haddock et al., 1999) were positively correlated with errors on invalid trials in which participants listened to their distorted voice preceded by the face of the other. Thus suggesting that an over-reliance on primes might be particularly strongly associated with delusions in schizophrenia.

Evidence from affective priming studies also suggests atypically strong priming effects in schizophrenia (Höschel and Irle, 2001; Suslow et al., 2003). Following subliminally presented negative facial expression primes individuals with schizophrenia were

more likely than controls to judge neutral faces and objects as unpleasant. Similarly, following the viewing of negative scenes, compared to control participants, individuals with schizophrenia were more likely to rate faces as untrustworthy (Hooker et al., 2011). This body of evidence therefore suggests an abnormally strong influence of top-down negative primes on social stimulus processing.

### NEURAL BASIS OF ATYPICAL TOP-DOWN MODULATION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

Prominent theories of top-down cognitive biases in schizophrenia suggest abnormal integration of new evidence into prior expectations (Blackwood et al., 2001; Moritz and Woodward, 2006; Freeman, 2007) driven by an over-weighting of the prior expectation as compared to incoming sensory evidence (Fletcher and Frith, 2009; Stephan et al., 2009). Such an imbalance between prior expectations and new sensory evidence would result in the discounting of disconfirmatory evidence that runs counter to prior beliefs (Moritz and Woodward, 2006; Woodward et al., 2006, 2007). An imbalance between prior expectations and new sensory evidence could be the result of: atypical sensory processing; atypical processing of prior beliefs; and atypical connectivity between regions associated with sensory processing and prior beliefs. We will discuss each in turn.

### SENSORY PROCESSING IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

A recent study of auditory processing in schizophrenia suggests evidence of dysfunction in the earliest afferent input to the primary auditory cortex, which arrives from subcortical regions, in patients with schizophrenia (Leavitt et al., 2007). Similar findings have been reported with respect to visual processing (e.g., emotional face processing; Gur et al., 2002; Michalopoulou et al., 2008). These findings suggest atypicalities in “bottom-up” sensory processing. However, as can be seen in the ASC literature, supposedly “bottom-up” deficits can be the result of atypical eye-gaze patterns or atypical attentional modulation of neural activity. Indeed, individuals with schizophrenia tend to avoid looking at salient regions of the face such as the eyes and mouth and this restricted visual scan path is associated with poorer emotion recognition accuracy (Loughland et al., 2002). Further studies are required to investigate sensory processing, in schizophrenia, in the context of visual scan paths to elucidate whether atypical function of sensory regions can truly be considered a “bottom-up” deficit.

### PRIOR BELIEFS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

Detecting when something in the environment violates expectations is important, particularly with respect to controlling behaviors such as the direction of eye gaze to sources of new information. In typical control individuals the right PFC has been associated with employing prediction error signals for action selection, which denote the extent to which an incoming sensory stimulus violates expectations (Fletcher et al., 2001; Corlett et al., 2004; Turner et al., 2004; Corlett et al., 2006). In individuals with schizophrenia this region functions atypically (Corlett et al., 2007) and it has been suggested that disruptions in the dopamine and glutamate systems in schizophrenia might result

in inaccurate and noisy prediction errors (Corlett et al., 2009; Fletcher and Frith, 2009; Corlett et al., 2011). Although speculative, at present it is possible that these abnormal prediction errors relate to the overly strong effects of priming and expectations discussed above. For instance an inaccurate and noisy representation of the difference between expected and actual events may mean that large violations of expectations are under-weighted and have little influence on learning, and hence abnormally strong priors could prevail (Fletcher and Frith, 2009). To investigate this possibility future studies may employ computational modeling combined with paradigms such as the one we recently employed (Barbalat et al., 2012b) to investigate the role of prediction errors in top-down modulation of social processing. One prediction, based on our previous finding (Barbalat et al., 2012b), is that prediction errors relating to the detection of fearful faces when angry faces are expected would be more noisy for individuals with schizophrenia compared with controls. The noisiness of prediction errors may be hypothesized to be correlated with reaction times such that those individuals with the noisiest prediction errors are the slowest to respond to fearful faces in an anger context.

### FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN REGIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SENSORY PROCESSING AND PRIOR BELIEFS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

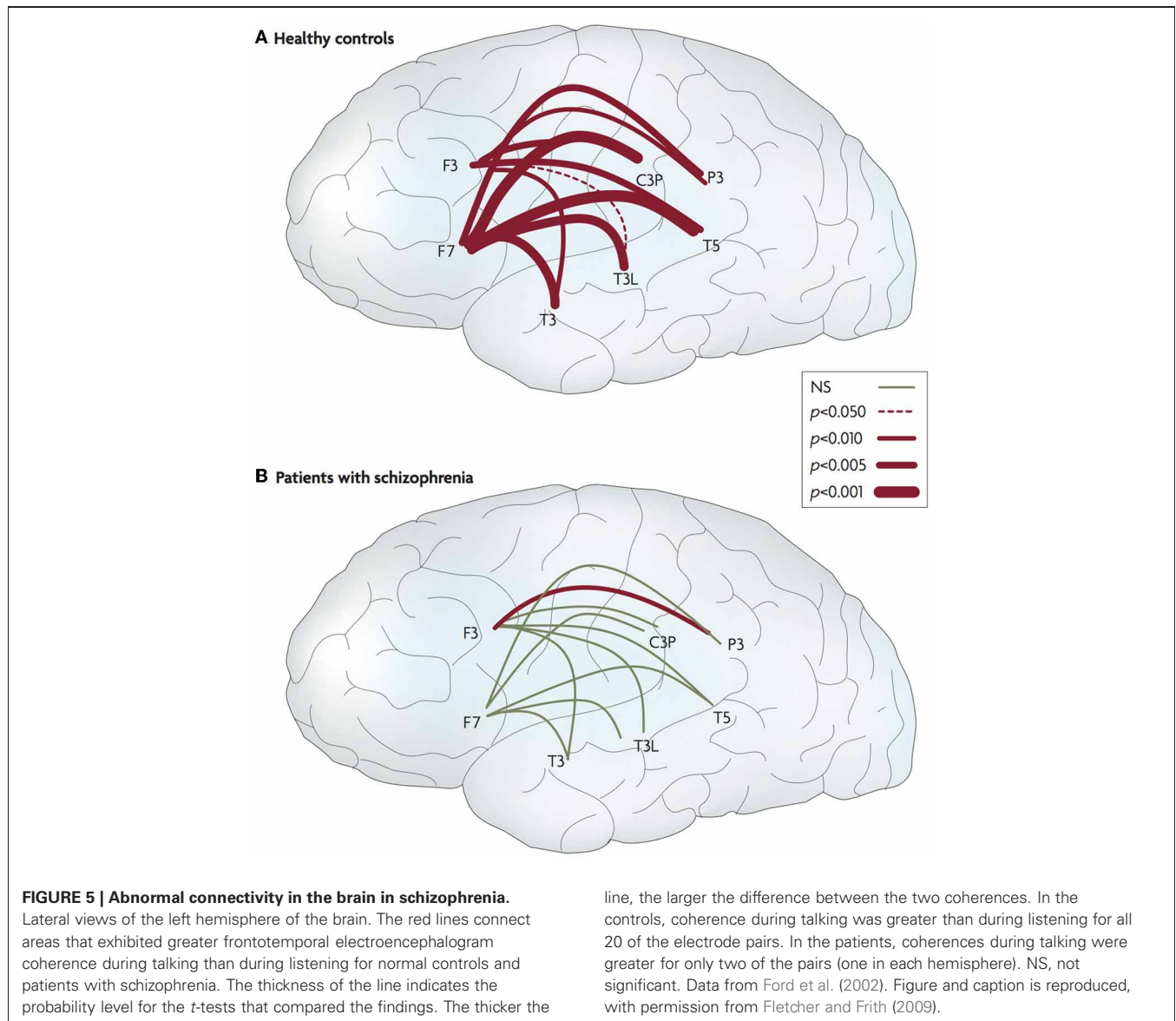
Recent computational models of perception and learning suggest there may be a hierarchy of prediction error driven inferencing devices where lower levels of the hierarchy relate to perception and upper levels are more relevant to beliefs (Friston, 2005; Fletcher and Frith, 2009). Communicating between levels of the hierarchy is important in enabling the updating of behavior according to violations of expectations. Studies using predominately non-social stimuli have led to the suggestion that schizophrenia may be associated with reduced connectivity between brain regions (Friston and Frith, 1995). This theory raises the possibility that schizophrenia is characterized by a lack of communication between different levels of the inferencing hierarchy.

Some researchers have found evidence for this with respect to social stimuli. Ford et al. (2002) investigated event-related electroencephalogram (EEG) coherence whilst participants talked aloud and listened to their own speech while remaining silent. For typical control participants talking, compared to passive listening, elicited greater coherence between frontal and temporal regions, whereas individuals with schizophrenia showed reduced fronto-temporal connectivity during talking (Figure 5).

### CONCLUSION

This paper has discussed evidence that top-down modulation of social perception and imitation is atypical in ASC and schizophrenia. Given the importance of our perception of, and reactions to, others in our daily lives, atypicalities in these abilities may be related to key features of both ASC and schizophrenia.

We have reviewed evidence that both attention and prior expectations modulate social perception in healthy subjects, which might rely on top-down signals from the lateral and the mPFC. In schizophrenia, this top-down modulation of social



perception is abnormal in that patients demonstrate atypically strong influences of expectations. For individuals with ASC the opposite appears to be true: where schizophrenia is

characterized by abnormally *strong* influences of prior expectations ASC is characterized by abnormally *weak* top-down modulation.

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