

The role of parietal cortex in global/local processing of hierarchical stimuli: a transcranial magnetic stimulation study

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We studied whether the posterior parietal cortex contributes both to focus attention on one level and to switch attention between global and local levels of compound letters across trials. After 1 Hz repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation was applied to the left, right posterior parietal cortex, and the precentral gyrus, participants identified global and local target letters. We found that repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation over the

left posterior parietal cortex resulted in faster global than local responses but did not affect global-to-local interference and the level-repetition effect. The results suggest that the neural mechanism underlying focusing attention on one level of compound stimuli is distinct from that mediating switching attention between global and local levels across trials. *NeuroReport* 18:1921–1924 © 2007 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: compound stimulus, global/local, parietal cortex, transcranial magnetic stimulation

Introduction

Global/local processing of hierarchical stimuli is a fundamental cognitive function. In a typical global/local task, participants are required to identify a target letter either at the global level (e.g., '14.F') or at the local level (e.g., '57.A'). The posterior parietal cortex (PPC) is thought to play a key role in this process, particularly in switching attention between global and local levels (Muller & Rabbitt, 1989; Müller & Rabbitt, 1989). Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive technique that can be used to study the role of specific brain regions in cognitive functions. In this study, we used TMS to investigate the role of the PPC in global/local processing. We applied 1 Hz TMS to the left, right PPC, and the precentral gyrus. Participants then performed a global/local task. We found that TMS over the left PPC resulted in faster global than local responses, but did not affect global-to-local interference or the level-repetition effect. These results suggest that the neural mechanism underlying focusing attention on one level of compound stimuli is distinct from that mediating switching attention between global and local levels across trials.

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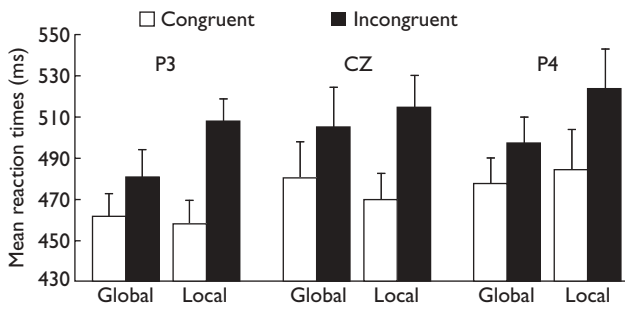


Fig. 2 Mean reaction time for global and local targets in congruent and incongruent conditions with rTMS over P3, CZ and P4. Error bars represent standard errors.

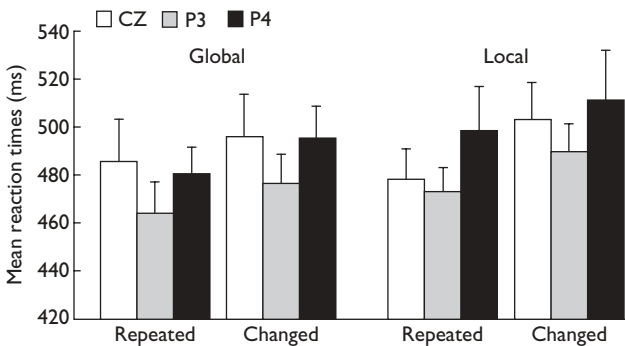


Fig. 3

P3. TMS P4. C
 $F(1,17)=191.67, P<0.001$
 $F(1,17)=9.26, P<0.01$,
 N TMS
 M
 ()
 ()
 (F .3). ANO A
 $F(1,17)=32.03, P<0.001$ P3
 $F(1,17)=35.07, P<0.001$ P4
 C
 N
 ($P>0.05$),
 TMS
 P3, P4, C

Discussion

T
 R TMS
 P

TMS
 TMS
 O
 10. I
 8,9,16
 TMS P3
 TMS C
 TMS P4
 TMS
 TMS
 TMS
 17
 TMS P3
 M et al. 13
 TMS P3
 TMS
 MRI
 12. T TMS
 13,18,19,
 I
 O
 TMS
 TMS
 H et al. 20 P3 P4
 A TMS P4
 A
 14,
 P

21,22. A
1.
O
A
9
16

Conclusion

T
T

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T N N S
F C (P 30630025, 30225026, 30328016).

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