

A dissociation between face perception and face memory in adults, but not children, with developmental prosopagnosia



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DEVELOPMENTAL PROSOPAGNOSIA (DP) is defined

by severe face recognition difficulties resulting from the failure to develop the necessary visual mechanisms for processing faces. Theories of face processing predict that impaired face recognition can result from deficits of face perception, face memory, or both.

Are face perception and face memory dissociable in developmental prosopagnosia?

PARTICIPANTS

Children:

- N=8, 5-12-years-old (M=8.5years, SD=2.6) recruited through faceblind.org.
- Parents provided anecdotal reports of face recognition difficulties in daily life.
- Normal or corrected-to-normal vision, normal or above average IQ, no autism spectrum disorders.

Participant info		Memory			Perception
ID (Age/Sex)	IQ (WASI-II)	Cambridge Bicycle Memory Test	Cambridge Face Memory Test- Kids	Old/New Faces	Dartmouth Face Perception Test
CN (5F)	V: 138 P:120	77.1% (9.1	37.5% (18.5)	50.0% (13.5)	35.0%* 72.7
CM (6F)	V: 122 P:112	50.0% (9.1	43.8% (18.5)	46.7% (13.5)	40.0%* (10.3)
OP (6M)	V: N/A P: N/A	N/A	37.5% (18.5)	63.3% 72.3 (13.5)	42.5%* 72.7
AO (8M)	V: 132 P: 122	79.2% 82.1	37.5%* 70.2	56.7%* 77.8	40.0%* (16.2)
DD (10M)	V: 113 P: 105	68.1% 68.0	56.9%* ^{84.7}	73.3%* 88.7	65.0%* 84.8
NL (10M)	V: 120 P: 117	84.7% 68.0	34.7%* 84.7	33.3%* 88.7	30.0%* 84.8
SWJ (11M)	V: 154 P: 126	59.7%* 71.6 (9.6)	44.4%* 78.4 (13.7)	60.0%* 87.0	35.0%* (7.9)
MF (12F)	V: 91 P: 86	72.2% (8.7)	51.4%* ^{79.4} (8.6)	56.7%* %.0	47.5%* (6.4)

">2SD below control mean; all children compared to at least 12 age-matched controls, except CN, CM, and OP, who were compared to 7-year-olds
Control means (SD) noted beside each DP score. Chance level performance for CBMT. CFMT-K. DFPT: 33%: Old/New: 50%

Adults:

- N=16, 20-46-years-old (M=31.5, SD=7.4) recruited through faceblind.org.
- Provided anecdotal reports of face recognition difficulties in daily life.
- All had normal or corrected-to-normal vision, normal or above average IQ, no autism spectrum disorders.

Cambridge Face Memory Test - Kids Chiden city year amontated a target chiden to lyasar a memorized a target Fart 3 Introduction (1718 trials) Part 3 - Notice (1624 trials) Memorize (3 seconds per bas) Part 3 - Notice (1624 trials) In the remaining talls, the correct answer clue being of the last fises Which face did you just view Part 3. Notice (1624 trials) Which face is one of the 10 target faces memorized earlier? 30 trials, 1s viewing per trial. ABDULT ASSESSMENTS

Cambridge Face Memory Test

(Duchaine & Nakayama, 2006)

Part 2: Any target (30 trials

Part 1: Introduction (18 trials)

Old/New Face Memory Test



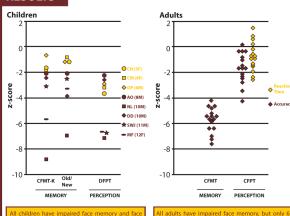
Is this one of the 10 target faces memorized earlier: 50 trials, unlimited response time.

Cambridge Face Perception Test (Duchaine, Yovel, & Nakayama, 2007)



Arrange the faces from most to least like the target face 8 upright trials, 8 inverted trials, 60s per trial,

RESULTS



the mean, but accuracy was near chance (see table

perception. Younger children were not 2SD below

All adults have impaired face memory, but only 6 have impaired face perception. Only 2 have abnormal reaction times on the perception task.

CONCLUSIONS

- Results from adults indicate that face perception and face memory are dissociable in DP, while the results from children provide no evidence for this division.
- Our findings raise the possibility that DP is qualitatively
- Face perception may recover with age and/or face memory impairments may be difficult to detect in children who have normal face perception.

Special thanks to all the children who participated and their families, and to Lucia Garrido for providing access to data from adult DPs and controls.