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Local versus global and retinotopic versus non-retinotopic motion processing in schizophrenia patients

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Abstract

Schizophrenia impairs cognitive functions as much as perception. For example, patients perceive global motion in random dot kinematograms less strongly, because, as it is argued, the integration of the dots into a single Gestalt is complex and deteriorated. Similarly, the perception of apparent motion is impaired, because filling-in of the illusory trajectory requires complex processing. Here, we investigated very complex motion processing using the Ternus-Pikler display. First, we tested whether the perception of global apparent motion is impaired in schizophrenia patients compared to healthy controls. The task requires both the grouping of

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