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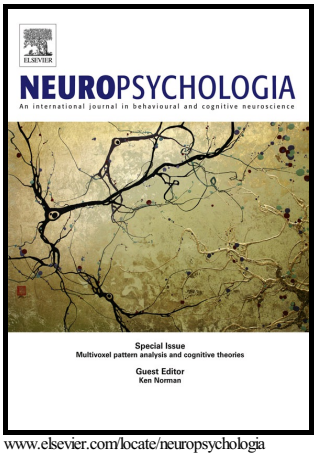

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Inversion effects for faces and objects in developmental prosopagnosia: A case series analysis.

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Abstract

The disproportionate face inversion effect (dFIE) concerns the finding that face recognition is more affected by inversion than recognition of non-face objects; an effect assumed to reflect that face recognition relies on special operations. Support for this notion comes from studies showing that face processing in developmental prosopagnosia (DP) is less affected by inversion than it is in normal subjects, and that DPs may even display face inversion *superiority* effects, i.e. better processing of inverted compared to upright faces. To date, however, there are no reports of direct comparisons between inversion effects for faces and objects, investigating whether the altered inversion effect in DP is specific to faces. We examined this question by comparing inversion effects for faces and cars in two otherwise identical recognition tasks in a group of DPs (N = 16) and a matched control group, using a case series design. Although both groups showed inversion

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