# Article information:

Multimodal mapping of the face connectome | Nature Human Behaviour
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-019-0811-3>

# Article summary:

1. Face perception is a complex process involving multiple regions of the brain, including specialized face patches and more anterior regions that link faces to conceptual knowledge and affective states.

2. The Haxby model proposes a serial-hierarchical structure for face processing, with information flowing from posterior to anterior regions, and a unique face processing core system consisting of the occipital face area (OFA), fusiform face area (FFA), and posterior superior temporal sulcus (STS).

3. Previous studies on how these regions are interconnected have been limited, but recent research has tested predictions of neurocognitive models and investigated the role of short-range versus long-range white matter in the connectome of the face processing network.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

该文章是一篇关于人类面部连接组的多模态映射的综述。文章介绍了人类大脑中与面部处理相关的不同区域，并探讨了它们之间的相互作用和连接方式。然而，该文章存在以下问题：

1. 偏见来源：该文章没有提及任何可能存在的偏见来源，例如作者自身的观点、研究资金来源或出版机构的立场。

2. 片面报道：该文章只介绍了一种模型（Haxby模型）来解释面部处理，而没有提及其他可能存在的模型或理论。

3. 缺失考虑点：该文章没有涉及到一些重要的考虑点，例如性别、文化差异等因素对面部处理的影响。

4. 主张缺失证据：该文章提出了一些主张，但并未提供足够的证据来支持这些主张。

5. 未探索反驳：该文章没有探讨任何可能存在的反驳观点或争议。

6. 宣传内容：该文章似乎在宣传某种特定观点或理论，而非客观地呈现事实和证据。

7. 偏袒：该文章似乎偏袒某些研究结果或理论，而忽略了其他可能存在的解释或观点。

8. 风险未注意到：该文章没有提及任何可能存在的风险或潜在问题，例如面部识别技术的滥用或隐私问题等。

9. 平等呈现双方：该文章似乎只关注了一方（即面部处理相关区域），而忽略了其他可能存在的因素或影响。

# Topics for further research:

* Potential biases in the article
* One-sided presentation of the Haxby model
* Missing considerations of gender and cultural differences
* Lack of evidence to support claims
* Failure to explore opposing viewpoints or controversies
* Promotion of a specific viewpoint or theory
* Bias towards certain research results or theories
* Failure to address potential risks or issues
* Neglect of other factors or influences.

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