

Extended Personhood and Brain–Computer Interfaces

Iakovos Georgoudis – Pitarokoilis

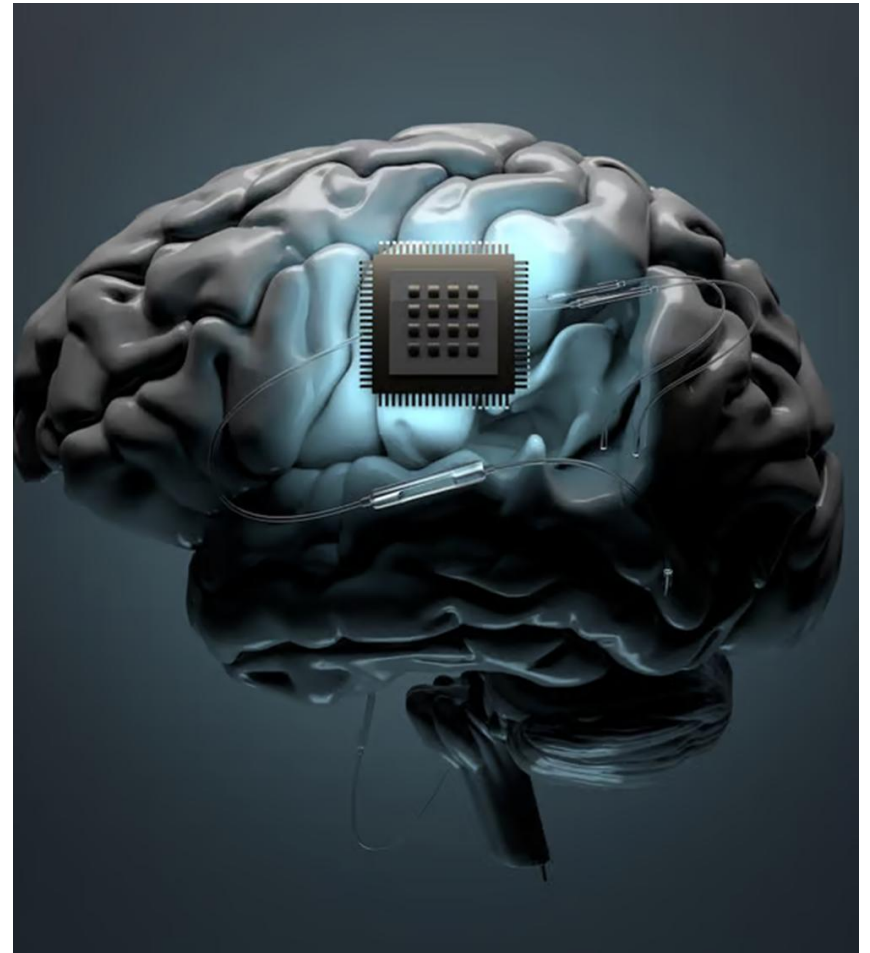
PhD Candidate Department of Philosophy University
of Ioannina

Ultrafast Laser Micro and Nano Processing Laboratory
Institute of Electronic Structure and Laser (IESL) Foundation for
Research & Technology - Hellas (FORTH)

Politics of Technologies in the Digital Age III — Neurons and Machines
Ioannina 2025

Introduction

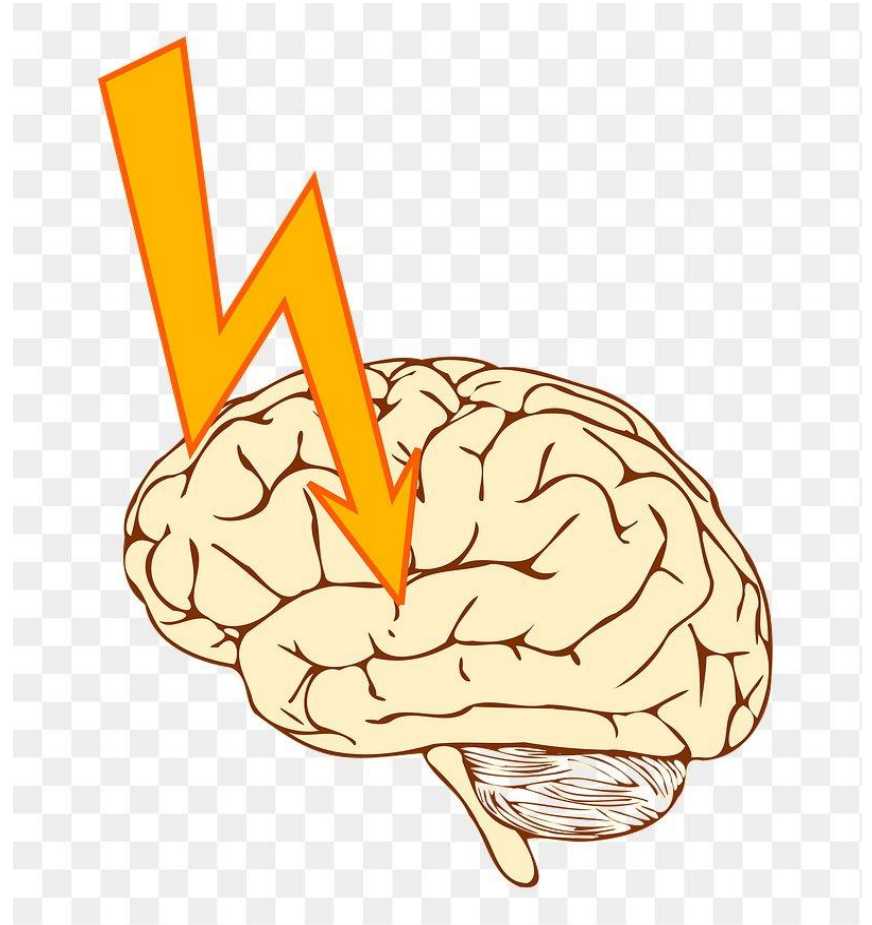
- Can personhood extend beyond biological boundaries?
- Examined through BCIs, extended mind thesis, and lived experience.
- Case study: Patient R.



Patient R Case

Patient R Background

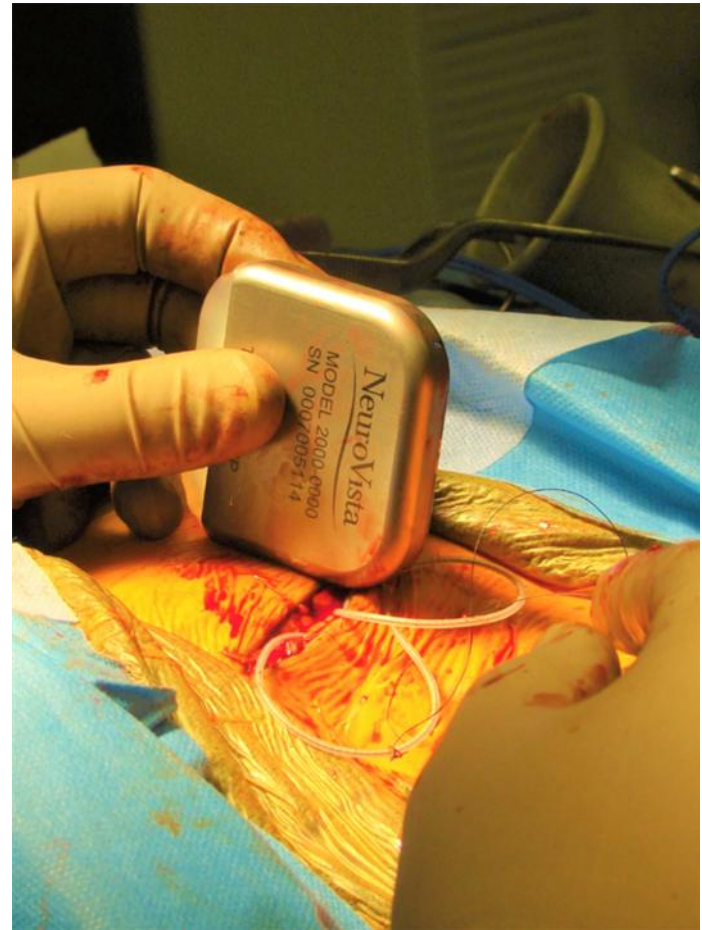
- Diagnosed with epilepsy at age 3
- Decades of ineffective treatments
- Severe impact on autonomy, daily functioning, identity
- Experimental advisory BCI implanted
- Device later removed against her will



BCIs and personhood

The NeuroVista Implant

- Semi-invasive advisory BCI
- AI algorithms predict seizures
- Seizure reduction: from several per month to none
- Established functional coupling with patient



Personhood

- Distinction: personhood vs personal identity
- Necessary feature: embodiment
- Sufficient aspects: memory, narrative identity, character, intentions, self-awareness, agency



Personal Identity

- Metaphysical question of persistence
- Biological, psychological, narrative theories
- Narrative identity central to self-understanding

Extended mind thesis and Extended personhood

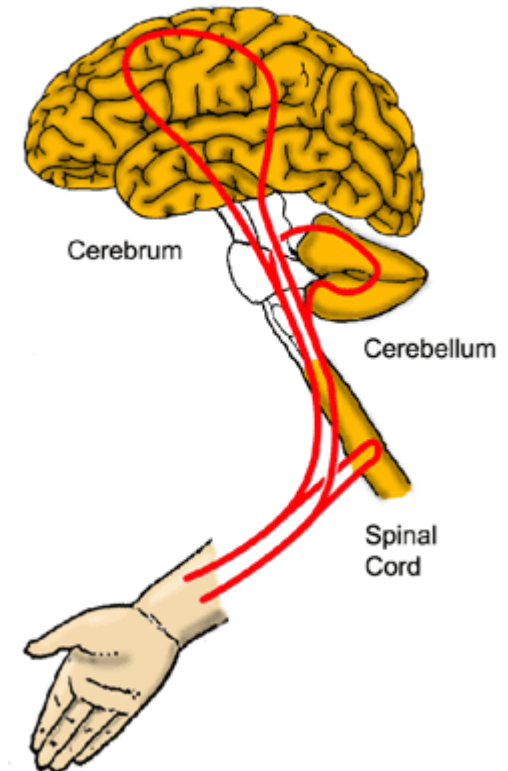
Extended Mind

- Clark & Chalmers: active externalism
- Mind can extend beyond skull
- Cognitive systems may include artifacts
- Parity principle: external process = cognitive if same function



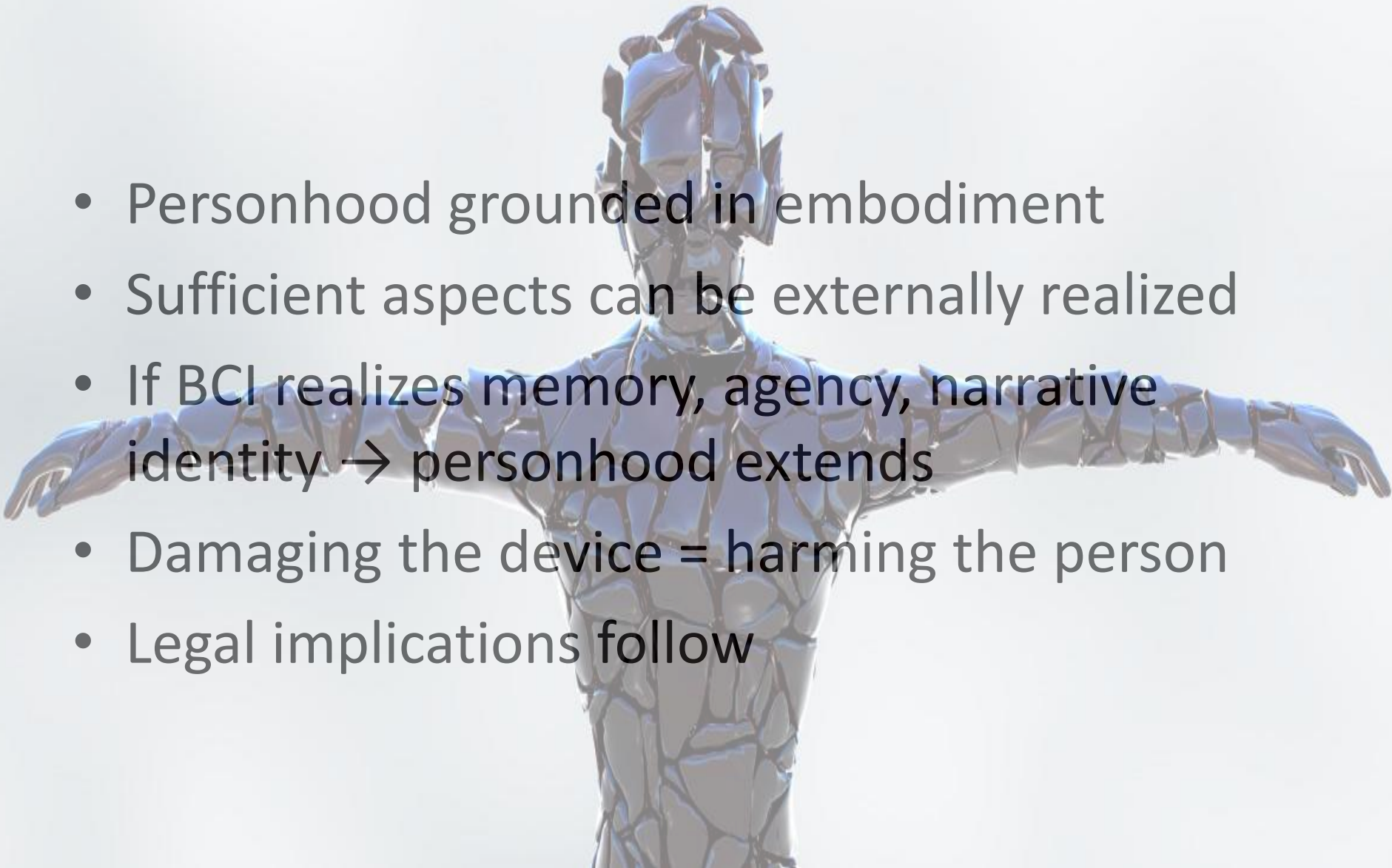
Cognitive Extension Conditions

- Not all cognitive extension = personhood extension
- Palermos: genuine extension requires ongoing feedback loops
- Bidirectional interactions agent–artifact
- Artifact becomes part of cognitive system



Extended Personhood Argument

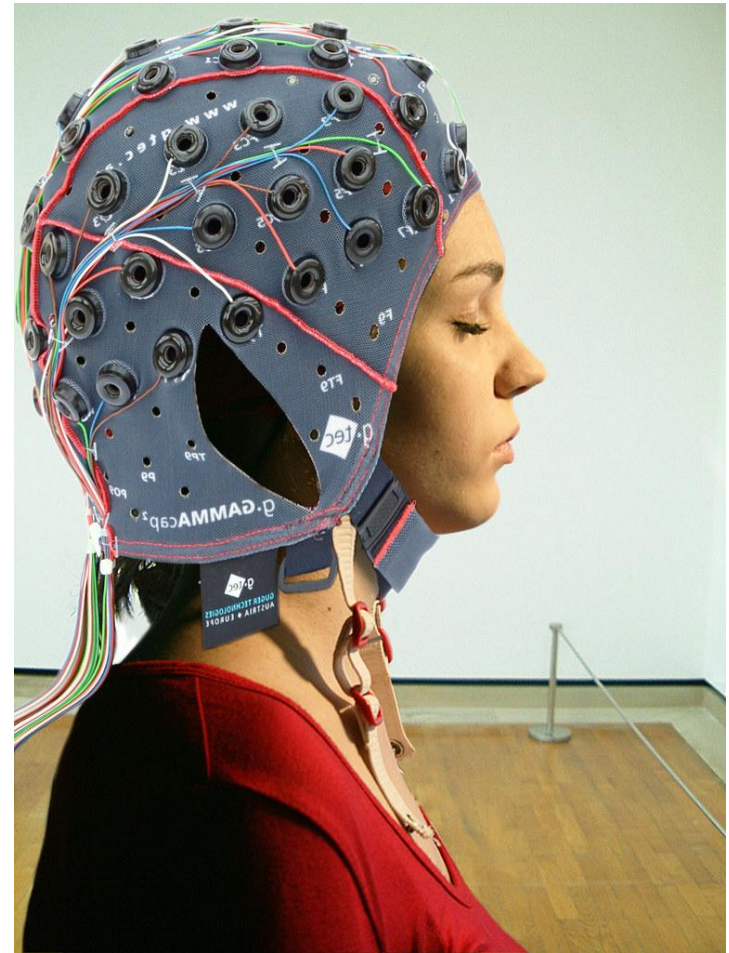
- Personhood grounded in embodiment
- Sufficient aspects can be externally realized
- If BCI realizes memory, agency, narrative identity → personhood extends
- Damaging the device = harming the person
- Legal implications follow



Patient R before and after BCI removal

Patient R: Before Removal

- Adjustment & embodiment of device
- Empowerment & increased agency
- BCI integrated with her sense of self
- Constructed positive, confident self-narrative



Symbiotic Agency

- ‘Symbiotic agent’ emerging (Gilbert & Ienca, 2023)
- Mutual augmentation of capacities
- Improved decision-making
- Sense of safety, independence, control



Patient R: After Removal

- Resistance to explantation
- Feelings of loss & stolen identity
- Cognitive and psychological uncertainty
- Disruption of narrative identity
- Profound grief



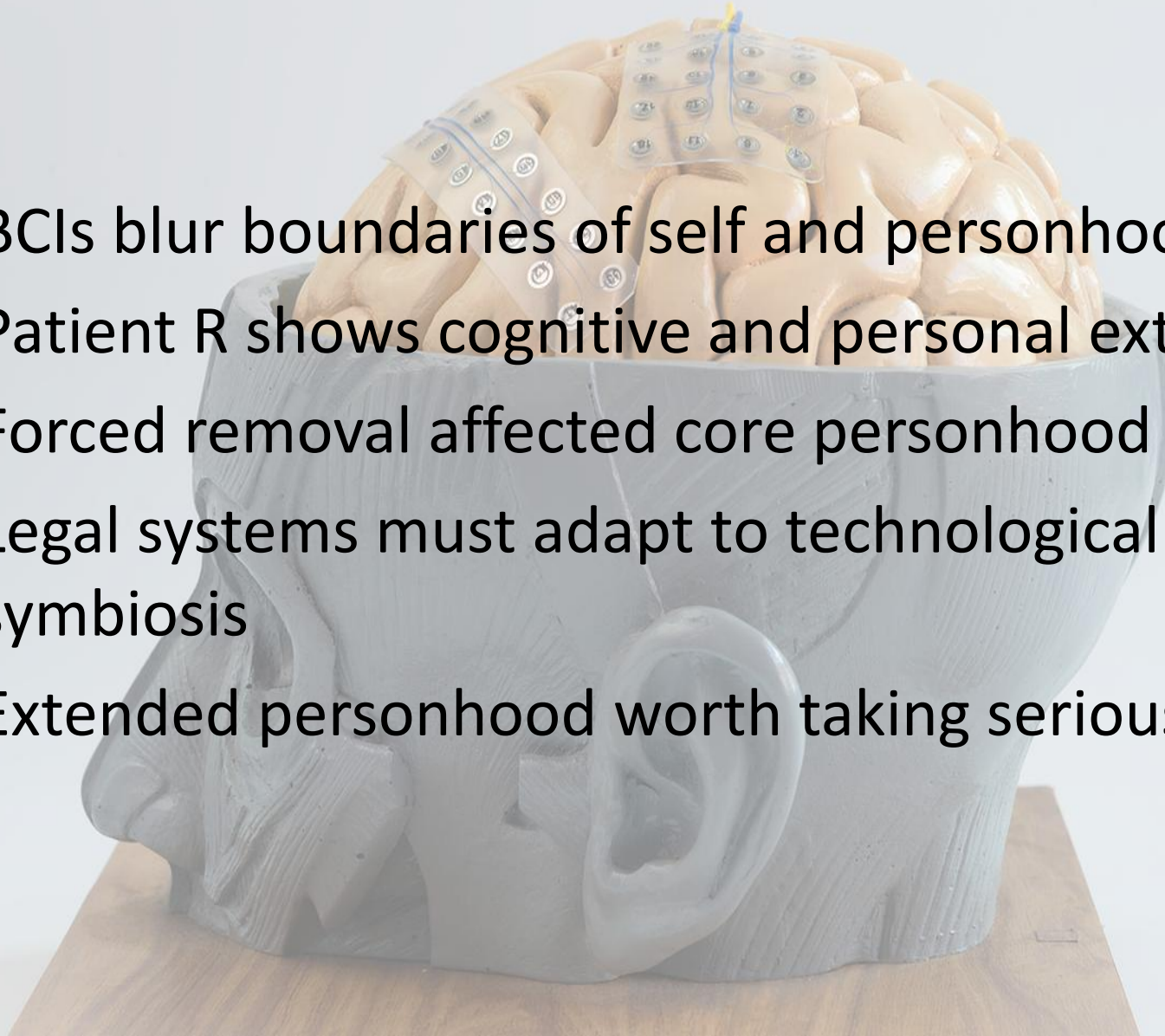
Impact on Personhood



- Removal harmed embodied agency
- Self-awareness destabilized
- Narrative identity fractured
- Moral autonomy diminished
- BCI functioned as part of her personhood

Conclusion

- BCIs blur boundaries of self and personhood
- Patient R shows cognitive and personal extension
- Forced removal affected core personhood aspects
- Legal systems must adapt to technological symbiosis
- Extended personhood worth taking seriously



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

