Brain Disorders and Therapy

Extended Abstract

The composition of visual memory and the impact of emotions: the color of memory

Nydia J Gutierrez

ABSTRACT

Art therapy creates an implicit memory that helps to reduce stress and anticipates emotional cognitive changes and behavior. It creates a regular function between peripheral nervous system, autonomic nervous system, and the somatic nervous system. This model is represented as a neural algorithm that defines brain functions and models. The model represents a brain relation, behavior, and correlation to human thought and the human mind. In the peripheral nervous system we find dividend between the autonomic nervous system and the somatic nervous system.

The model design and created in this research presents daily functioning cognitive variables that serve as a unity to reduce stress and negative emotional experiences. There is an increase of variation and stimulation that carries effects and voluntary messages to the brain. We induce into a calm cognitive effect and hierarchy that helps to regulate our inner unconscious, subconscious, and thoughts. This also helps defines a healthy synapses and dendrites that intercommunicates with the brain.

The Visual Memory Index (VMI) represents the capacity of an person to record, store , and retrieve visual and spatial information and recreate it immediately and after a delay of 20–30 minutes. Within the table, the subtests measure memory for visual imagery, spatial relationships, and single-trial learning. Spatial position recall is also measured in the adult battery, but is not directly tested Measured on battery Older Person. The VMI consists of the adult battery's immediate and delayed conditions of Visual Reproduction and Designs and the immediate and delayed conditions of Visual Reproduction in the Older Adult battery.

For the administration and analysis of tests, the subtest variations in the composition of the VMI between batteries need to be accounted for. The Designs (DE) subtest was developed for the domain WMS – IV Visual Memory and is not used in the Older Adult battery due to an insufficient flooring in older age groups. Although the Visual Reproduction (VR) involves recollection of spatial relationships, The designs test the spatial memory more explicitly. Spatial memory thus has a stronger effect on the Adult battery. In addition, VR involves a motor response, and while the scoring system has been changed from WMS – III to specifically relate scores to the functioning of the brain, motor capacity can affect performance. Both DE and VR allow the visual stimulus presented to be reconstituted; DE uses a format for identification, while VR is open for retrieval. Recognition tasks are usually easier than free recall tasks as described earlier, and this should be considered if scores between DE and VR are disparate. It is important to remember that in many visual memory tasks the guess factor in DE is smaller than that observed (e.g., 50 percent guess rate for Faces in WMS – III).

Long-term memory is a central component of human learning that allows for a range of abilities and behaviors that are also essential to survival. While this core competency for procedural and declarative memory has been widely established, it remains uncertain if specific mechanisms subserve basic sensory or perceptual processes. Here we use a visual learning model to demonstrate how people are prepared to look for Different visual features in the environment contribute to consistent performance changes over consecutive days but, oddly, the subsequent ability to learn similar visual features is removed. This suppression is reversed if the memory is stopped from consolidating, while also having the ability to concurrently learn multiple visual features. These results show a reminder Mechanism that may allow conspicuous sensory patterns to remain in memory over long periods of time, but that also works to avoid false-positive detection through constructive suppression of new learning.

Visual identification goes deeper than identification of object classes. The photo in the morning paper isn't just a sidewalk café, it's the Paris Deux Magots and the individual in the front row isn't just a female figure, its Catherine Deneuve, the movie star. Aware knowledge of particulars is a visual representation of semanthe memory-a memory device that stores genera information.And if you're a Parisian or a fortunate visitor, you might also recall seeing Catherine Deneuve pass by as you sat outside the same café, and you might recall her looking at that specific day. This development of a memory picture to the 'inner eye' is a visual representation of episodic memory, a memory device that stores personal details and episodes information.

Semantic and episodic memory reflects the explicit or declarative modes of memory. The human capacity for visual episodic memory is attested by both personal observation and scientific study. In a series of classical cognitive psychology studies (Standing 1973), participants looked at large numbers of black-and-white and color slides of natural scenes, artifacts, individuals, interiors and landscapes, and Subsequently, memory was checked by showing pairs of slides containing one previously seen and a novel image and by asking the participants to select from each pair the image they remembered. For this role human subjects are extremely successful. With a learning set of 2,500 images the score was on average 90% accurate after a memory interval of 36 h and with learning set of 10,000 images the score was 84%. It

quickly surpasses the memory for words checked using identical techniques (see Memory Recognition, Psychology of).

The excellent recall of pictures and visual scenes was clarified in terms of the principle of dual coding, which differentiates between visual and verbal memory codes (Paivio 1995). Image memory has an advantage as symbols are efficiently coded in both memory systems while in verbal systems words are coded mainly, but not exclusively. The usefulness of dual coding is demonstrated by memory-enhancing methods, e.g. in the 'loci system' where things to recall are connected to locations in a common visualized world and then retrieved by mentally following the same path in memory (see Mnemonics, Psychology of).

Particularly central in work memory theory is the distinction between visual and verbal coding systems. Working memory is a system for storing new information or knowledge recovered from long-term memory, and this knowledge maintenance is carried out by two so-called slave systems, one of which is the 'visual-spatial sketch pad'Hypothetical rehearsal mechanism which keeps the visual and spatial perceptual information refreshing (see Working Memory, Psychology of).

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Nydia J Gutierrez
Wittenberg University, USA nydiajg@gmail.com