

# INDEX

- abstract and conceptual thinking, 354–356  
 acetylcholine (ACh), 20–21, 298  
 across-hemisphere processing, 61–62  
 action potential, 15–17  
 action tremor, 105  
 activating-orienting model, 57  
 adaptation method, 179–180  
 agnosia, landmark, 217  
 agnosias, auditory, 193, *See also* object recognition  
 agnosias, tactile, 193, *See also* object recognition  
 agnosias, visual. *See also* ventral stream, object recognition  
   apperceptive/associative, 171–174  
   definition of, 36, 171  
   prosopagnosia, 174–175  
 agraphia, 35, 242–243, 244  
 akinesia, 127  
 alexia, 35, 242–243  
 Ali, Muhammad, 101  
 allocentric reference frames, 203–204  
 Alzheimer's disease. *See also* dementia  
   diagnosis, 500–502  
   effectiveness of ginkgo, 24–25  
   genetic bases and risk factors, 506–507  
   impact of head injury, 496  
   neurophysiological bases, 503–506  
   neuropsychological profile, 502–503  
   role of acetylcholine, 21  
   similarities to vascular disease, 513–514  
   treatment and prevention, 507–508  
 American Sign Language (ASL), 238–240  
 amino acids, 19  
 amnesia  
   as a pathway to understanding memory systems, 257–258  
   damage to the hippocampus and, 259  
   impact on skill learning, 264–267  
   impact on working memory, 263–264  
   temporal phases of, 261–263  
 amygdala  
   influence in anxiety disorders, 445–446  
   interface between memory and emotion, 275–277  
   neural network of, 373–374  
   role in emotional learning, 371–373  
   role in interpretation of facial expressions, 386  
 amygdalar complex, 371  
 amyloid plaques, 504  
 analogical reasoning, 354–356  
 anhedonia, 437  
 anisometry hypothesis, 324  
 anterior cingulate cortex. *See also* cingulate cortex  
   integration of emotion and action, 379–381  
   motor control, 118–119  
   response selection, 307  
 anterograde disorientation, 217  
 anxiety disorders  
   influence of cortical regions, 446–449  
   influence of the amygdala and hippocampus, 445–446  
   symptoms and features, 444–445  
 anxious apprehension, 444  
 anxious arousal, 444  
 apathy, 337–339  
 aphasia  
   Broca's, 224, 225–226  
   impact of lesion location, 227–228  
   phonology issues, 229–230  
   semantics issues, 231–238  
   syntax issues, 230–231  
   Wernicke's, 226–227  
 approach-withdrawal model, 391  
 apraxia  
   brain damage location, 132, 134  
   classification models, 132–134  
   other forms of, 134  
 aprosodia, 389  
 arousal/alertness, 298–300  
 ascending reticular activating system (ARAS), 298–300  
 Asch, Solomon, 397  
 Asperger syndrome, 411  
 athetosis, 110  
 attention. *See also* attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, attentional control, attention, selective arousal/alertness, 297, 298–300 as an information biasing mechanism, 311–313 divided, 313–315 impact of head injury, 496 influence of consciousness, 329–330 lapses of, 317–319 object- and space-based, 326–327 processing of unattended stimuli, 328–329 vigilance, 297, 300  
 attention, selective  
   definition of, 298  
   parietal lobe, 303–306  
   superior colliculus, 302–303  
   thalamus in, 303  
   time course of, 301–302  
 attentional control  
   hemispheric differences in, 327–328  
   network models of, 315–319  
   role of prefrontal cortex in, 306–307  
   sites of, 309–311  
   sources of, 308–309  
 attentional functions  
   impact of acetylcholine depletion on, 21  
   impact of noradrenaline on, 22  
   role of parietal region in, 69–70  
 attentional processing and hemineglect, 322  
 attentional set, 339–341  
 attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, 474–476, *See also* attention  
 auditory cortex, 30–32, 36, 161–163  
 auditory processing  
   auditory pathways, 156–159  
   auditory-visual interactions, 163–164  
   brainstem computation of spatial location, 159–161  
   computational problems, 155–156  
   organization of auditory cortex, 161–163  
 auditory-visual interactions, 163–164  
 autism  
   causes of, 472–474  
   social cognition impairment, 411–413  
 autism spectrum disorder, 411  
 axon, 4  
 basal ganglia. *See also* nervous system  
   facial expressions, 387  
   impact on skill learning, 273–275  
   motor control, 12–14, 107–110  
 behavior assessment  
   role of cognitive theories, 71  
   techniques, 71–74  
 Berger, Hans, 49  
 biased competition, 311–313  
 bilingualism, 241–242  
 binocular disparity, 147, 202  
 binocular imagery, 149–150  
 binocular integration, 146–148  
 blindsight, 137, 152–153  
 blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) signal, 79–80  
 blood-brain barrier, 4  
 body image recognition, 190  
 body movement. *See* motion perception  
 body temperature regulation, 11  
 Bogen, Joseph, 53–54  
 bottom-up attentional selection, 300, 312–313  
 bradykinesia, 127  
 bradyphrenia, 509  
 brain activity  
   functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 79–85  
   limitations of PET, 65  
   regions involved in musical activities, 249–250  
   techniques to modulate, 90–92  
   the use of EEGs to record, 49–51  
 brain anatomy, 74–77  
 brain conductivity  
   and white matter, 36–37  
   role of corpus callosum, 53–56  
 brain connectivity, 84–85, 460–461  
 brain damage recovery  
   adults, 482–483

- children, 483–484  
 neurophysiological responses, 479–480  
 regional mechanisms for, 480–482
- brain development. *See also* brain  
 development, childhood, brain  
 development, adult, brain development,  
 adolescence  
 developmental disorders, 468–469  
 impact of socio-economic status on,  
 528–530  
 infections and toxins, 469–470  
 brain development, adolescence. *See also* brain  
 development  
 impact of environment on, 464–468  
 legal culpability, 531–532  
 neural, cognitive and emotional features,  
 461–464  
 brain development, adult, 476–479. *See also*  
 brain development  
 brain development, childhood. *See also* brain  
 development  
 in utero, 457  
 neural and cognitive development, 461  
 physiological changes, 457–461  
 brain electrical activity measurement methods  
 electroencephalography (EEG), 85–86  
 event-related potentials, 86–89  
 magnetoencephalography (MEG), 88–89  
 brain fissures, 13–14  
 brain function  
 age-related changes, 485–489  
 impact of lesion method on comprehension  
 of, 42–44, 45–46  
 integration of information between the  
 hemispheres, 60–62  
 therapies to slow age-related decline,  
 488–489  
 brain hemispheres  
 communication of information between,  
 60–62  
 functions of, 53–56  
 hemineglect and imbalance between,  
 324–325  
 lateralization of function, 56–57  
 modes of information processing, 57–59  
 specialized functions of, 54–56  
 brain imaging technology  
 computerized axial tomography (CAT),  
 62–64  
 face recognition, 187–189  
 lie detection, 532–533  
 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 65–66  
 positron emission tomography (PET), 62–65  
 brain mapping, 48–51  
 brain metabolic activity measurement methods  
 blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD)  
 signal, 79–80  
 functional brain connectivity, 84–85  
 magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), 79  
 positron emission tomography (PET), 77–79  
 resting-state approaches, 82–84  
 task-based approaches, 80–82  
 brain plasticity, 476–479  
 brain swelling, 479  
 brain training programs, 537  
 brain-computer interfaces, 125–126, 535  
 Broca, Paul, 42, 224  
 Broca's aphasia, 45–46, 224, 225–226  
 Brodmann map, 27  
 Bucharest Early Intervention Project, 466  
 callosal apraxia, 134  
 callosal relay model, 57  
 categorical spatial relations, 203–207  
 category specificity. *See also* ventral stream  
 evidence of, 185–189  
 face recognition, 189–190  
 recognition of objects other than faces,  
 190–193  
 category-specific deficit, 176  
 central executive, 291  
 central nervous system. *See* nervous system  
 cerebellar ataxia, 105  
 cerebellum, 9, 104–107. *See also* nervous  
 system  
 cerebral achromatopsia, 151  
 cerebral cortex. *See also* nervous system  
 association areas, 33–36  
 four major lobes of, 14  
 primary sensory and motor cortices, 27–33  
 cerebrotocerebellum, 105  
 cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), 7–8  
 cholinergic system, 20–21, 507  
 chorea, 110, 131  
 chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE), 499  
 cingulate cortex, 379–381. *See also* anterior  
 cingulate cortex  
 clinical neuropsychologists, 3  
 clinical populations, 70  
 closed head injury  
 etiology, 493–494  
 intervention, 497  
 neuropsychological consequences, 494–496  
 sports-related trauma, 497–499  
 coarticulation, 113  
 cognitive neuroscience  
 and morality, 537–540  
 and the legal system, 530–534  
 and the marketplace, 536–537  
 as an interdisciplinary field of research,  
 69–70  
 computational and neuroimaging approaches  
 to, 95–97  
 development of, early 20th century,  
 43–46  
 development of, mid-20th century, 46–47  
 development of, through 1800s, 42–43  
 impact of social inequality and, 528–530  
 influence on education policy, 526–528  
 multi-modal approach to, 92–95  
 performance optimization, 534–536  
 public perceptions of, 524–526  
 research methods, 70–71  
 the study of, 4  
 cognitive reappraisal, 383–385  
 cognitive reserve, 507  
 cognitive-perspective-taking and empathy,  
 407–408  
 cogwheel rigidity, 127  
 coincidence detectors, 160–161  
 color constancy, 151  
 coma, 298, 518  
 compensation, 482, 484–485, 488  
 computerized axial tomography (CAT), 62–64  
 concussion. *See* closed head injury  
 conduction aphasia, 51  
 configural information, 182–183  
 confirmation bias, 526  
 conformity, 397–399  
 conjunctive encoding, 183–185  
 conscious recollection, 269–272  
 conscious states, 329–330  
 constructional apraxia, 134  
 constructional praxis, 210–211  
 contention scheduling, 334  
 contextural fear conditioning, 276  
 control group, 70  
 coordinate spatial relations, 203–207  
 coprolalia, 131  
 corpus callosum  
 and high-order information transference,  
 60–62  
 function of, 37, 53–54  
 cortical blindness, 152–153  
 cortical dementia. *See* frontotemporal dementia,  
 dementia, Alzheimer's disease  
 cortical magnification factor, 145  
 cosmetic neurology, 536  
 counter-coup injury, 494  
 coup injury, 494  
 cranial nerves, 8  
 crowding hypothesis, 484  
 cueing paradigm, 324  
 cytoarchitectonics, 26–27  
 Darwin, Charles, 379, 385  
 deception, 532–533  
 declarative memory system, 267  
 decomposition of movement, 105  
 dedifferentiation, 488  
 deep brain stimulation, 439–441  
 deep dyslexia, 244  
 default network, 317–319  
 delay aversion, 474  
 delay discounting, 361  
 delay line model, 160–161  
 delayed response task, 288  
 dementia, 500. *See also* frontotemporal  
 dementia, Alzheimer's disease  
 dementia pugilistica, 497–498  
 dendritic tree, 16  
 depression  
 and the use of transcranial magnetic  
 stimulation (TMS), 91  
 effectiveness of St. John's wort on, 25  
 genetic predisposition, 441–443  
 impact of serotonin levels, 21  
 influence of cortical and subcortical  
 regions, 436–437

- influence of frontal lobe, 434–436  
 invasive stimulation treatments, 439–441  
 noninvasive stimulation treatments, 439  
 standard treatments for, 437–439  
 symptoms and features, 433–434
- depth perception, 202–203
- developmental disorders. *See* Down syndrome, autism, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
- developmental milestones, 461
- dichotic presentation, 56
- diencephalon, 12
- diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), 76–77
- digit span tasks, 263–264
- direct access theory, 57
- disconnection syndromes, 51–54, 228
- disorders of conscious awareness, 518–520
- divided attention, 298, 313–315
- domain-specific neocortical regions and memory, 272–273
- dopaminergic system, 22–24, 475
- dorsal and ventral streams, 220–221
- dorsal attention system, 317
- dorsal stream, 200, 236. *See also* spatial navigation
- double dissociation, 45–46, 231–232, 242–243, 373
- Down syndrome, 469, 506
- dressing apraxia, 134
- dual-process models, 283
- dysarthria, 105
- dyslexia, 243–244, 470–472
- dysthymia, 433
- dystonia, 131
- echolalia, 131
- edema, 479
- egocentric disorientation, 217
- egocentric reference frames, 203–204
- electroencephalography (EEG), 49–51, 85–86, 286
- emotional contagion and empathy, 407
- emotional learning, 371–373
- emotions  
 experiential aspects, 390–393  
 facial expressions, interpretation of, 385–388  
 fear and emotional learning, 371–376  
 fight-or-flight, 369–371  
 influence of music, 376–377  
 influence on decision making, 381–383  
 influence on moral reasoning, 539–540  
 interoception, 377–379  
 prosody comprehension, 388–390  
 regulation of, 383–385  
 role of anterior cingulate cortex, 379–381  
 theories on causes of, 368–369
- empathy  
 and autism, 413  
 facets of, 407–409  
 relationship to morality, 538
- endogenous components, 86
- environmental conditions and brain development, 464–468
- environmental dependency syndrome, 334–335
- enzymatic deactivation, 19
- epilepsy  
 brain mapping treatment, 48  
 cognitive and psychosocial impairment, 517–518  
 electroencephalography (EEG), 49  
 magnetoencephalography (MEG), 88–89  
 seizures, 48, 516–517  
 therapies, 518
- episodic memory, 263, 277
- error-driven learning, 275
- error-related negativity (ERN), 348, 380–381, 426
- ethical review boards, 47
- event-related optical signal, 89
- event-related potentials, 50–51, 86–89
- evoked potentials, 86
- excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP), 16
- executive dysfunction. *See also* executive function  
 goal-directed behaviors, 337–341  
 inhibition, 350–352  
 response to novelty, 359–360  
 self-monitoring and evaluation behaviors, 347–350  
 sequencing and planning behaviors, 341–344  
 task-setting behaviors, 344–347
- executive function. *See also* higher-order thinking, goal-directed behaviors, executive dysfunction  
 abilities associated with, 333–334  
 creativity and, 358–359  
 goal-centered processing model, 336  
 impact of head injury, 496  
 multi-factor models, 336–337  
 prefrontal cortex organization, 361–364  
 Shallice's model, 334–335  
 Stuss and Benson model, 335–336  
 unity and diversity model, 336–337  
 working memory, 364–365
- exogenous components, 86
- experience-dependent systems, 464
- experience-expectant systems, 464
- experimental neuropsychologists, 3
- explicit/implicit memory systems, 267
- extrastriate body area (EBA), 185
- eye contact, 403–404, 412
- eye movement, 116, 208–209, 412
- face recognition, 186–189. *See also* fusiform face area (FFA)  
 facial asymmetry, 387–388  
 facial expressions, 385–388  
 fairness norm, 400–402  
 false belief task, 404–405, 406  
 fear conditioning, 276, 372–373  
 fear learning, 371–373  
 feature integration theory, 305  
 feature-based versus configural coding, 182–185
- fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD), 469–470
- fight-or-flight, 369–371
- figure-ground segregation, 148
- form-cue invariance, 179
- forward model, 106–107
- fragile X syndrome, 457–459, 469
- frontal eye field (FEF), 110, 116
- frontotemporal dementia, 508–509
- functional brain connectivity, 84–85
- functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)  
 procedure, 83–84
- fundamental attribution error, 410
- fusiform face area (FFA), 185, 187, 189–190. *See also* face recognition
- Galen (Roman physician), 42
- gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), 19, 109, 110, 511, 518
- ganglion cells, 139–140
- generalized anxiety disorder, 444
- geniculostriate pathway, 142–143
- Geschwind, Norman, 51–53
- Ginkgo biloba*, 24–25
- Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), 494–495
- glia, 4
- Global Deterioration Scale, 502
- glutamate, 19
- Go/No-Go task, 350
- goal-centered processing model, 336
- goal-directed behaviors. *See also* executive function  
 creation and maintenance of goal, 339–341  
 inhibition, 350–352  
 initiation of behavior, 337–339  
 self-monitoring and evaluation, 347–350  
 sequencing and planning, 341–344  
 shifting set and modifying strategies, 344–347
- Graham v. Florida*, 523
- Grandin, Temple, 395
- grandmother cell theory, 177
- graph theory, 85
- grapheme-to-phoneme correspondence rules, 243
- gray matter  
 addiction/substance abuse, 451  
 Alzheimer's disease, 504–506  
 Down syndrome, 469  
 fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD), 470  
 schizophrenia, 427, 428, 431
- group studies, 44
- guilty knowledge test (GKT), 532–533
- gyrus, 13
- Halstead-Reitan neuropsychological test battery, 72–73
- handedness, 59–60
- heading disorientation, 217
- Heider-Simmel illusion, 405
- Helmholtz, Hermann, 208
- hemi-inattention, 35
- hemineglect  
 clinical features, 319–322  
 definition of, 35  
 dissociability of reference frames, 205

- symptoms of, 297
- theories on the underlying deficit, 322–325
- treatment, 325
- hemiplegia, 29
- hemispheric independence, 53–54
- hemispheric specialization, 54–59
- hemodynamic response, 80
- herbal supplements, effectiveness of, 24–25
- Heschl's gyrus, 31
- higher-order thinking. *See also* executive function
  - abstract and conceptual thinking, 354–356
  - judgement and decision making, 360–361
  - novelty, response to, 359–360
  - rule-governed behavior, 356–358
- hippocampal memory system
  - conscious recollection, 269–272
  - declarative memory system, 267
  - memory storage, 273
  - relational learning, 268–272
  - role in memory retrieval, 282–284
- hippocampus damage
  - skill learning, 264–267
  - temporal effects, 260–263
  - working memory, 263–264
- homeostasis, 11
- homunculus, 48
- Hubel, David, 145
- Hughling-Jackson, John, 54
- human neuropsychology, 3
- Huntington's disease
  - as a motor disorder, 130–131
  - cognitive symptoms, 511–513
  - role of the basal ganglia in, 110, 273–274
- hyperkinesias, 110
- hypothalamus, 11–12, 369–371
- ideational apraxia, 132
- ideomotor apraxia, 133
- imitation and simulation, 402–404
- inequity aversion, 538
- inferior colliculus, 11, 157, 161, 302
- informational conformity, 397
- inhibition
  - neural systems activated in, 350–352
  - of memories, 352–354
- inhibitory postsynaptic potential (IPSP), 16
- insight, 358
- intellectual disability. *See* fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD), dyslexia, Down syndrome
- intelligence tests, 73–74
- intention tremor, 105
- interaural intensity difference, 159
- interaural time difference, 159
- interference solution, 351
- interferons, 516
- interhemispheric interaction, 60–62
- interoception, 349, 377–379
- intraparietal sulcus, 305–306
- inverse problem, 88
- inversion effect, 182–183
- ion channel, 14–15
- ionizing radiation, 62–65
- Jacksonian seizure, 48
- James, William, 368, 377
- judgement and decision making, 360–361
- justice sensitivity, 538–539
- Kandel, Eric, 257
- kindling, 518
- kinesthetic information, 120
- King, Rodney, 530–531
- Klüver-Bucy syndrome, 372
- Kosslyn, S.M., 195–196
- language comprehension, 252–253
- language formation, 45–46
- language processing
  - dedicated regions for, 233–234
  - interaction of brain regions, 236–238
  - overlap in physiobiological systems, 234–236
  - right-hemisphere contributions to, 250–253
  - symbol-based languages, 247–250
- language, auditory
  - brain systems, 224–225
  - double dissociations, 231–232
  - language processing networks, 232–233
  - neurological conceptions, 225–228
  - psychobiological systems, 229–238
- language, visual, 238–240
- late positive potential, 88
- lateral geniculate, 303
- lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN), 143–144
- lateral ventricle, 6
- lateralization of function, 56–57, 59–60
- Lauterbur, Paul, 65
- L-dopa, 129, 510
- left-right determination, 201–202
- lesion method
  - as the basis of cognitive neuroscience, 42, 43–44
  - double dissociation concept, 45–46
  - limitations of, 46
- Levi-Montalcini, Rita, 480
- lexical route to reading
  - brain regions involved in, 245–246
  - symbol-based languages, 247–249
  - use with irregular words, 243–244
- Lezak, Muriel, 72
- limbic system, 12
- localization of function, 42
- locked-in syndrome, 519
- longitudinal fissure, 14
- long-term potentiation (LTP), 268
- Luria, Alexander, 73
- Luria-Nebraska neuropsychological test battery, 73
- MacLean, Paul, 369
- magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), 79
- Mansfield, Paul, 65
- Marr, David, 181
- mass action, 42
- maturational lag hypothesis, 476
- McCloskey, Michael, 201
- medial temporal lobe (MTL). *See also* hippocampal memory system
  - memory encoding, 278–280
  - memory formation, 257
  - spatial navigation, 219–220
- medulla, 8–9
- memory. *See also* working memory, nonhippocampal regions, memory systems, memory retrieval, memory processes, hippocampal memory system, amnesia
  - impact of serotonin levels, 21–22
  - role of temporal lobes, 35
- memory consolidation
  - and retrograde amnesia, 262
  - effect of sleep on, 286–287
  - role of hippocampus in, 280–282
- memory enhancement effect, 374
- memory formation, 44
- memory processes
  - consolidation and storage, 280–282
  - encoding, 278–280
- memory reactivation, 286
- memory retrieval
  - effect of sleep on, 286–287
  - role of hippocampus in, 282–284
  - role of perietal cortex in, 285
  - role of prefrontal cortex in, 284–285
- memory systems, 292–293
- mental imagery, 195–196
- mentalizing, 402–403, 404–407, 412–413
- mesocortical dopaminergic subsystem, 23
- mesolimbic dopaminergic subsystem, 23
- method of converging operations, 69–70
- midbrain, 10
- mild cognitive impairment, 502, 507
- mild traumatic brain injury, 496
- Milner, Brenda, 43, 257
- mimicry. *See* imitation and simulation
- Mind-in-the-Eyes task, 405
- Mini Mental State Exam, 500
- minimal groups design, 415–416
- mirror neurons, 116–118, 403–404
- mirror reading task, 264
- mirror tracing task, 264
- mismatch negativity, 87
- mixed-variety dementias. *See* vascular dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), epilepsy, disorders of conscious awareness
- modules, 42
- morality, 537–540
- Morris water maze, 265
- motion parallax, 203
- motion perception, 207–209
- motor control
  - anterior cingulate cortex, 118–119
  - basal ganglia, 107–110
  - cerebellum, 104–107
  - impact of damage to basal ganglia, 12–14
  - impact of nigrostriatal dopaminergic subsystem, 22
  - influence of cerebellum, 9
  - mechanisms of, 102–103



- medial prefrontal cortex, 306–307  
 motor tracts, 102  
 parietal lobe, 123  
 primary motor cortex, 28–29, 111–112  
 right inferior frontal cortex, 118–119  
 motor cortex, 28–29, 480–481  
 motor disorders, cortical. *See* apraxia  
 motor disorders, subcortical  
   Huntington's disease, 130–131  
   Parkinson's disease, 127–129  
   Tourette's syndrome, 131–132  
 motor plans  
   concept of, 112–114  
   role of the supplementary motor complex  
     in, 114–118  
 motor strip, 28–29, 48  
 motor system, integration of, 123–125  
 motor tics. *See* Tourette's syndrome  
 motor tracts, 102  
 multiple sclerosis (MS), 26, 514–516  
 multiple trace theory, 281–282  
 multiple-case-studies, 44–45  
 multi-tasking, 313–315  
 multi-voxel pattern analysis (MVPA), 81–82,  
   291  
 music, 249–250  
 myelination, 25–26, 459–460, 514  
  
*N*-acetylaspartate (NAA), 79  
 National Adult Reading Test, 74  
*N*-back task, 291  
 nerve growth factor (NGF), 479  
 nervous system. *See also* spinal cord, pons,  
   midbrain, medulla, limbic system,  
   hypothalamus, cerebral cortex,  
   cerebellum, basal ganglia  
   classes of cells, 4–5  
   electrochemical signaling, 14–19  
   impact of myelin on speed of electrical  
     signals, 25–26  
 network analysis, 85  
 neurodevelopmental hypothesis,  
   431–432  
 neurofibrillary tangles, 503  
 neurologically intact populations, 70–71  
 neuro-marketing, 536–537  
 neurons, 4, 6, 9, 14–19  
 neuropsychological assessments  
   fixed test batteries, 72–73  
   flexible test batteries, 73  
   use of NIH Toolbox, 74  
 neurotransmission, 18–19  
 neurotransmitter agonists, 19  
 neurotransmitter antagonists, 19  
 neurotransmitter binding, 78  
 neurotransmitter systems. *See* serotonergic  
   system, noradrenergic system,  
   dopaminergic system, cholinergic  
   system  
 nigrostriatal dopaminergic subsystem, 22  
 nodes of Ranvier, 26  
 nonhippocampal regions  
   amygdala, 275–277  
   anterior temporal regions, 277–278  
   basal ganglia, 273–275  
   involved in memory, 272–273  
 non-local binding, 183–185  
 noradrenaline, 22  
 noradrenergic system, 22, 299  
 normative conformity, 397  
 novelty, response to, 359–360  
 numerical cognition, 215–216  
  
 object recognition, 193–194. *See also* ventral  
   stream, object recognition, visual,  
   agnosias, visual, agnosias, tactile,  
   agnosias, auditory  
 object recognition, visual. *See also* ventral  
   stream, agnosias, visual  
   and the ventral stream, 169–171  
   feature-based versus configural coding,  
     182–185  
   invariance, problem of, 179–182  
   sparse versus population coding for,  
     176–179  
 object-based response selection, 310–311  
 obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), 444,  
   448–449  
 occipital face area (OFA), 187  
 oddball paradigm, 87  
 Ogden, Jenni, 400  
 olfactory bulbs, 32  
 olfactory cortex, 32  
 oligodendrocytes, 25  
 optic ataxia, 211–212  
 optic chiasm, 143  
 optic nerve, 140  
 optical imaging, 89–90  
 optimal feedback control, 123  
 orthography, 244, 246  
  
 panic disorder, 444  
 Papez, James W., 369  
 parahippocampal place area (PPA), 185,  
   217–218  
 parallel processing, 138  
 paraphasias, 227  
 parietal lobe  
   apraxia, 35  
   role in attention, selective, 303–306  
   role in motor control, 123  
   role in spatial cognition, 204–205  
 parietal reach region (PPR), 212  
 Parkinson's disease  
   attributes of, 101  
   cognitive symptoms, 509–511  
   etiology of, 127  
   role of the basal ganglia in, 110, 128–129,  
     273–274  
   symptoms of, 127–128  
   therapies for, 129  
 pattern completion, 282  
 pattern separation, 279  
 Pavlovian fear conditioning, 276  
 Penfield, Wilder, 48  
 perception, 137  
 perceptual constancy, 179  
 perceptual filling-in of the blind spot, 149  
 peripheral nervous system, 7–8  
 perservation, 335  
 phantom limb sensations, 29, 477  
 phase coupling, 85–86  
 phobias, 444  
 phoneme, 229  
 phonological awareness, 471  
 phonological dyslexia, 243  
 phonological route to reading  
   association of print with meaning, 243–244  
   brain regions involved in, 245–246  
   symbol-based languages, 247–249  
 phonology, 229–230  
 photoreceptors, 138–139  
 planum temporale, 59, 163  
 pons, 10–11  
 population coding, 176–179  
 position-invariant recognition, 180  
 postsynaptic potentials, 14–19  
 posttraumatic amnesia, 495  
 posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 444  
 poverty, impact on cognitive function, 528–530  
 praxis, 134  
 premonitory functioning, 74  
 premotor regions, 116–118  
 primary motor cortex, 111–112  
 primary sensory and motor cortices, 28–29  
 primary visual cortex, 144–149  
 priming effects, 328–329  
 priority maps, 305–306  
 procedural memory system, 267  
 propositional knowledge, 195–196  
 proprioception, 29, 120  
 pro-social behavior and empathy, 409  
 prosody, 251–252, 388–390  
 prosopagnosia, 174–175, 186–187  
 prosthetic limb activation, 125–126  
 psychic blindness, 372  
 psychological inertia, 337  
 psychopathology. *See* substance use disorders,  
   schizophrenia, depression, anxiety  
   disorders  
 pulvinar, 303  
  
 qualitative neuropsychological assessments,  
   74  
  
 racial biases, neural basis for, 417  
 receptive field, 170  
 receptive fields, 140–141  
 receptors, 15, 22  
 reinforcement contingency, 382  
 relational learning, 269  
 relay centers, 12  
 repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation  
   (rTMS), 439  
 response inhibition, 118–119  
 response selection, 307, 309–311  
 resting potential, 14  
 resting-state studies, 82–84  
 reticular activating system, 9

- retina  
   cell components of, 138–141  
   coding of spatial dimensions and, 201–202  
   pathways to the brain and the, 141–143  
 retinotopic mapping, 143–144, 150–151, 199  
 retrograde amnesia, 261–263, 280–281  
 retrosplenial complex, 218–219  
 reuptake, 18  
 reversal learning, 382  
 reward pathways, 375–376, 449–452  
 Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure, 210  
 rhodopsin, 138  
 Ribot, Theodule, 262  
 rods and cones, 138–139  
 Rolandic fissure, 13–14  
 route-based versus cognitive map strategies, 216  
 rule-governed behavior, 356–358
- S allele, 441–443  
 saccades, 302  
 Sacks, Oliver, 395  
 schizophrenia  
   abnormal functional connectivity and, 429–430  
   causes of, 430–432  
   impact of dopaminergic receptors on, 22  
   implications for treatment, 432–433  
   influence of frontal lobe, 426–427  
   influence of temporal lobe, 427–429  
   symptoms and features, 424–426  
 self perception, 409–411  
 self-monitoring and evaluation, 347–350  
 self-ordered pointing task, 341–342  
 semantic memory, 277–278  
 semantics, 231–238, 252  
 sense of smell, 32  
 sense of taste, 32  
 sense of touch, 29  
 sensory deprivation, 484–485  
 sensory gating, 427  
 sensory processing and hemineglect, 320–322  
 sensory-motor transformations  
   constructional praxis, 210–211  
   neural mechanisms of, 212–214  
   optic ataxia, 211–212  
 sequencing and planning behaviors, 341–344  
 serotonergic system, 21–22  
 serotonin transporter gene, 441  
 serotonin-selective reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), 21, 438  
 Shallice's executive function model, 334–335  
 short-term memory. *See* working memory  
 signal averaging, 50–51  
 single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), 78  
 single-case studies, 44  
 single-cell recordings, 47, 186–187  
 social brain hypothesis, 395–396  
 social cognition. *See also* social groups  
   autism, 411–413  
   conformity, 397–399  
   empathy, 407–409  
   imitation and simulation, 402–404  
   mentalizing, 402–403, 404–407  
   self-perception, 409–411  
   social norm compliance, 399–402  
 social exclusion, 414  
 social groups. *See also* social cognition  
   and social biases, 416–419  
   in-group and out-group categorization, 415–416  
 social influence. *See* social norm compliance, conformity  
 social norm compliance, 399–402  
 socio-economic status, impact on cognitive function, 528–530  
 somatosensory cortex, 29, 476–479  
 source memory, 487  
 space-based response selection, 309  
 sparse coding, 176–179  
 spatial cognition. *See also* spatial navigation, spatial frames of reference  
   coding for three dimensions, 201–203  
   motion perception, 207–209  
   sensory-motor transformations and, 210–214  
 spatial frames of reference, 203–207  
 spatial navigation. *See also* spatial cognition, dorsal stream  
   navigational skills, 153–155, 216–217  
   role of brainstem, 159–161  
   role of medial temporal lobe (MTL) in, 219–220  
   role of parahippocampal place area in, 217–218  
   role of retrosplenial complex in, 218–219  
 speech formation. *See* language formation, language, visual, language, auditory  
 Sperry, Roger, 53, 54  
 spinal column, 7  
 spinal cord, 7–9. *See also* nervous system  
 spinocerebellum, 104  
 split-brain studies, 53–56  
 sports-related head injuries, 497–499  
 St. John's wort, 25  
 state estimation, 122  
 Steele, Claude, 417  
 stereotype threat, 417–419  
 Stroop task, 118  
 Stuss and Benson executive function model, 335–336  
 subcortical dementias. *See* Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease  
 subcortical systems, 12–14  
 substance use disorders, 449–452  
 superior olive, 10  
 supervisory attentional system, 334  
 supplementary motor area, 102  
 supplementary motor complex, 114–118  
 supranuclear palsy, 302  
 surface dyslexia, 243  
 Sylvian fissure, 13  
 synaptic vesicles, 15–17  
 synaptogenesis, 457–459  
 syntax, 230–231
- tactile object recognition, 193–194  
 tactile stimulation, 29  
 task/set shifting, 345–347  
 task-based studies, 80–82  
 tectopulvinar pathway, 141–142  
 telegraphic speech, 226  
 theory of mind. *See* mentalizing  
 Think/No-Think task, 352  
 time-frequency analysis, 85  
 tonotopic map, 157, 162  
 tonotopic organization, 31  
 top-down attentional selection, 300, 312–313  
 Tourette's syndrome, 131–132  
 Tower of London task, 343  
 transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), 91–92  
 transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), 90–91  
 transformation hypothesis, 281–282  
 transneuronal degeneration, 479  
 traumatic brain injury (TBI), 493–494  
 tremors, 127  
 true recovery, 482
- ultimatum game, 400–402  
 unity and diversity executive function model, 336–337  
 unresponsive wakefulness syndrome (UWS), 519–520
- vagus nerve stimulation, 441  
 valence-arousal model, 391–393  
 vascular dementia, 513–514  
 vegetative state, 519  
 ventral attention system, 317  
 ventral stream. *See also* object recognition, visual, object recognition, category specificity, agnosias, visual deficits in, 171, 175–176  
   neural characteristics, 169–171  
   object recognition, 153–155  
   role in language processing, 237  
 ventricular enlargement, 424  
 vertebrae, 7–9  
 vestibulocerebellum, 104  
 viewpoint dependence, 181–182  
 viewpoint invariance, 180–182  
 vigilance, 300  
 vision, color, 151–152, 171  
 visual contrast, 140–141  
 visual item recognition, 35–36  
 visual language processing (reading)  
   brain activity in late learners, 247  
   brain region activity and, 245–246  
   cognitive processes of, 243–244  
   dyslexia, 470–472  
   processing of visual word forms, 244–245  
 visual pathways, 152–155  
 visual systems, 29–31

- visual word form area (VWFA), 185, 190–191, 245
- Vogel, Philip, 53–54
- von Economo neurons, 379
- voxels, 80
- Wada technique, 54, 224
- waveform components, 50–51
- Wechsler intelligence tests, 73
- Wernicke, Karl, 226
- Wernicke’s aphasia, 45–46, 226–227
- white matter tracts
  - and brain conductivity, 36–37
  - and disconnection syndromes, 51–53
  - as a measurement of brain connectivity, 76–77
  - as basis for language processing, 236
  - effects of aging on integrity of, 488
  - impact on reading skill, 461
- Wiesel, Torsten, 145
- Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), 344–347
- within-hemisphere processing, 61–62
- word-stem completion task, 265
- working memory
  - and amnesia, 263–264
  - deficit symptoms, 288
  - executive function, 364–365
  - posterior cortex, 289–291
  - prefrontal cortex, 288–289, 291
- writing, 244