Memory Raymond Nelson, MA, NCC Raymond Nelson (2008). Please do not reproduce without permission. Memory • Short Term Long Term • Declarative/explicit • Procedure/implicit Working memory Autobiographical memory · Amnesia and dissociative disorders Raymond Nelson (2008), Please do not reproduce without permission **Short Term Memory** · Several seconds to one minute • Believed to be primarily auditory and secondarily visual • Can be improved by techniques such as

• Dependent on frontal and parietal lobes

• Limited in volume and duration of information

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chunking

Long Term Memory

- Large volume of information
- · Potentially unlimited duration
- · Information encoded semantically
- Stored in temporal area
- Hippocampus plays a role in storage but does not itself store information
 - Replays information during sleep

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Working Memory

- · Replaces short term memory model
- Several
 - Central executive
 - Attention
 - · Sends information to the other components
 - Phonological loop
 - Silent and articulate rehearsal
 - Visuo-spatial sketchpad
 - · Spatial and visual organization tasks
 - Multi-modal episodic buffer
 - · Links information across domains

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Declarative Memory

- Explicit memory
- Information must be purposefully stored and retrieved
- Semantic memory
 - Facts taken out of context
- Episodic memory
 - Facts in context personal experience

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Procedural Memory

- Implicit memory
- · Motor learning
- Behavioral
- · Cerebellum and basal ganglia

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Autobiographical Memory

- Personal story
 - Facts
 - Events
- Reminiscence bump
 - Adolescence
 - Adulthood
- Childhood amnesia
- · Recency effect
- · Flashbulb memory

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Amnesia and Dissociation

- · Loss of memory
 - Retrograde amnesia
 - Anterograde amnesia
 - Age-related amnesia
 - Repressed memory
 - Childhood amnesia
 - Chemically induced amnesia
 - Blackout
 - Korsavoff's syndrome (alcohol, lack of B1)
 - Transient global amnesia (involves the hippocampus)
- · Dissociation and dissociative disorders
 - DID (not MPD)
 - Dissociative fugue
 - Lacunar amnesia

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