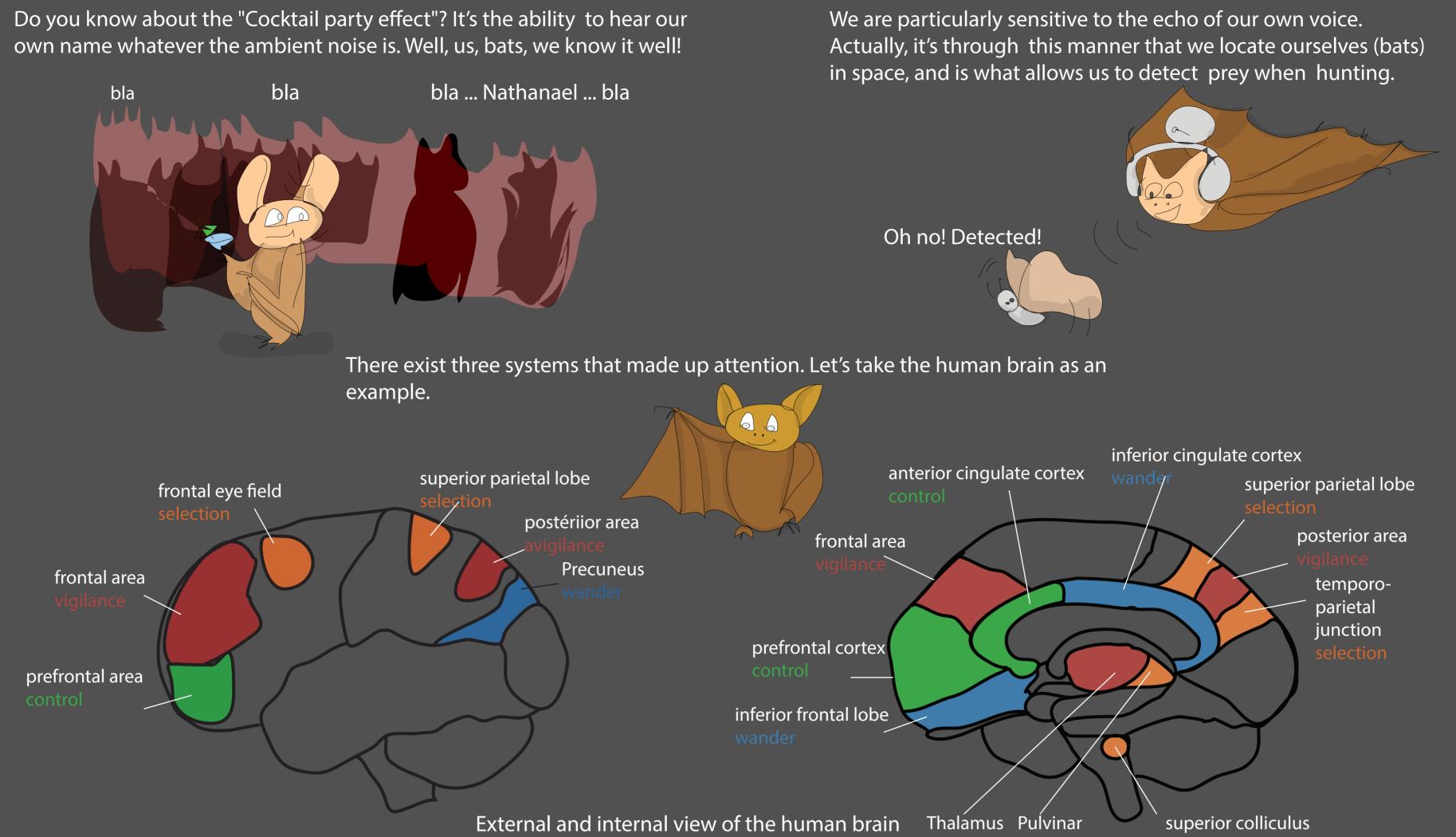
## Attention systems





vigilance selection selection

Vigilance: this is "when one is attentive to a situation"», particularly in an emotion alone. Two neurotransmitters, chemicals that are involved in communication between neurons, Acetylcholine and Serotonin, modulate the excitation and inhibition.



Selectivity : when one attends to relevant information. This process enables us to be attentive to important things in a situation and to ignore



This monster is a victim of inattentional blindness (where a lack of attention leads to a deficit in our vision)... Surely, the monster should have seen when Batman left, right ... ? But this system has a limitation. We can't attend to multiple types of information at a single moment.

> oh ... ah Simultaneous arrival, too late dude!

The last system is Executive Control, i.e. the necessary step to analyse the information in the situation (e.g., to plan, select, initiate, execute certain information and/or behaviour). Concentration allows us to make use of executive control, and enables us to complete a task from beginning to end. Executive control is a flexible and pliable process, which mean that we can train ourselves to be attentive to certain situations and to inhibit ourselves from others. Executive control develops and improves with age, until we are about 21 years old. It involves the development of the frontal part of the brain, this makes sense why as teenagers we sometimes do silly things...!

So how can you improve your executive control and work on your ability focus? By training the frontal part of your brain! Things like: Motor training (playing a sport), practicing an instrument, or practicing meditation



Great, so I can become a super (bat)man. I will isolate myself in a cave with you guys and train myself.

> Well, yes but, research also shows that distraction is good: for memorisation, for creativity and even for focusing. So there's no need to became a batman-the-hermit.

Redation/illustrations: Roselyne Chauvin - Reviewing : Caroline Saunier, Renske Hoedemaker, Nietzsche Lam References : Raz, A., and Buhle, J. (2006). Typologies of attentional networks. Nat Rev Neurosci 7, 367–379.



\*a video g

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