**Exp Ch. 2: Prism adaptation does not improve deficits in spatial working memory or temporal estimation.**

The previous chapter demonstrated….

[att and WM unrelated]

Prism adaptation has been shown to improve spatial attention in neglect (Striemer & Danckert, 2007; Nijboer et al., Schindler et al., 2008).

Interestingly, at least one prism adaptation paper failed to demonstrate any benefits on a different classic measure of spatial attention – the visual search paradigm (Morris et al., ).

[expand upon this by suggesting the visual search in not just deployment of spatial attention but also requires WM]

It may be the case that prisms influence mechanisms supported by the dorsal visual stream…

[brief outline of the two streams hypothesis; evidence for prisms being a dorsal function – Danckert et al., 2008 fMRI evidence; Corbetta and Shulman review suggesting voluntary attention is superior parietal; Clower et al., 1996 PET study; 2000’s retroviral in monkeys – shows connection between cerebellum and AIP; Luaute et al., fMRI of recovery showing superior parietal activation – Corbetta has this too.]

This chapter explores the influence of prisms on two functions shown to be impaired in neglect – spatial working memory and temporal perception – to determine whether these more perceptually driven tasks will be influenced by adaptation.

[Hyp: WM and temporal perception are important for accurate construction of perceptual representations – therefore, they are likely to rely to a greater extent on ventral stream processing and as such will show little benefit from prisms]