

## src/hypervigilance.tex

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1  \chapter*{hypervigilance}
2  \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{hypervigilance}
3  \begin{center}
4  \vspace{2cm}
5  \begin{flushright}
6  \large
7  \textit{Stochastic resonance is a phenomenon in which a
8  signal that is normally too weak to be detected by a
9  sensor can be boosted by adding white noise}
10 \end{flushright}
11 \vspace{2cm}
12 \end{center}
13 \normalsize
14 \newpage
15 Whenever I take a walk, I don't just stroll from A to B.
16 I'm constantly monitoring every obstacle, every moving
17 object and person around, everything that can be moved
18 by the wind or shifted by the weight of raindrops. I
19 calculate the next position of every object, adjusting
20 my trajectory to account for the space needed for myself
21 and my companion, when there's one by my side. I walk,
22 and I am in the near future as much as I am in the
23 present—more than most people I've discussed this with.
24
25 I observe and analyze the changes in other peoples
26 motion, their patterns and micro-expressions, curiously
27 attempting to predict their intentions, possible
28 thoughts, and probable actions. I play out their next
29 moves in my mind like a game of chess. I'm here and now,
30 yet I am also everywhere before and after. I'm everyone
31 in my own form, simultaneously avoiding and seeking
32 connections.
33
34 Hypervigilance, characterized by an intensified state of
35 sensory sensitivity and constant scanning for potential
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threats, often reflects an underlying sense of fear or dread. This heightened alertness is prevalent in individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), where the brain's natural fight-or-flight mechanisms remain overly active long after the traumatic event has passed. Consequently, individuals remain in a chronic state of heightened awareness, perceiving threats even in safe environments.

{\scriptsize \textcolor{comment}{\% The closed door at the end of the corridor comes to mind again. }}

In contemporary society, the omnipresence of media plays a significant role in amplifying this state of hypervigilance. The concept of \textit{"Mean World Syndrome"}, introduced by George Gerbner \citep{wiki:meanworld}, suggests that extensive exposure to violent or negative media content can lead individuals to perceive the world as more dangerous than it actually is. This perception fosters a culture of fear, where people take unnecessary precautions against minor or unlikely dangers, while paying less attention to more significant risks. In a digital era where doomscrolling\footnote{Doomscrolling is the act of spending an excessive amount of time reading large quantities of news, particularly negative news, on the web and social media.} is an unconscious habit, this exposure extends beyond isolated traumatic experiences to a collective, systemic form of hypervigilance. The nervous system, already attuned to threat detection, is primed by an ongoing flood of distressing images and narratives, reinforcing a sense of constant alertness.

%

This heightened state of awareness is a defining feature of PTSD, where the nervous system remains locked in a state of overdrive long after the initial trauma has passed. But what happens when this hypervigilance extends beyond those directly affected by trauma? Secondary traumatic stress\footnote{Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS), also known as vicarious trauma or

compassion fatigue, refers to the emotional distress and psychological symptoms that result from indirect exposure to traumatic events, particularly through the experiences of others.} is becoming more common due to the continuous exposure to distressing media. Without experiencing war, disasters, or violence firsthand, constant engagement with mediated suffering is enough to induce similar psychological effects. This suggests that hypervigilance is not just an individual response but a cultural condition.

25

26 {\scriptsize \textcolor{comment}{\% How could I share a  
hyper-experience?}}

27

28 In their article, Wiesenfeld and Moss emphasizes the  
counterintuitive role of noise in enhancing signal  
detection and transmission in nonlinear systems  
\citep{wiesenfeld1995}. Individuals with ADHD and autism  
often show heightened response to sensory input which  
could be seen as a form of "enhanced signal detection".  
By framing hypervigilance as a system response to noise,  
this model emphasizes the potential for both challenges  
and strengths in neurodivergent sensory processing.

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