

Abstract

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The Relationship between Emotional and Episodic Memory for Four Discrete Emotions in an Elderly Population The paper proposes a research to investigate the relationship and its intensity between episodic and emotional memory in elderly patients. Four discrete emotions are considered and these are anger, fear, sadness, and happiness. Emotional intensity is very relevant and important when analysing negative emotions, posttraumatic stress and depression among elderly patients since these impact the quality of life (Daselaar, et al, 2008). Previous research on these specific themes is sparse. The proposed research aims to fill this gap. The study on emotions can help to identify new therapies for the alleviation of such disorders. Two hypotheses are framed that correlate the four emotions to hierarchical effects on recall accuracy and vividness. Research subjects are twelve elderly patients without any history of mental illness and substance abuse aged 50 to 80. Each subject will be subjected to the Visual Analogue Mood Scale (VAMS) test for each discrete emotion. Material includes questionnaire, story telling, recall and emotion testing. Setting for these tests is the college laboratory and four sessions will be conducted spread over two weeks. ANOVA mixed model methods will be used to analyse the test data. Anticipated results are that there would be higher intensity of negative emotions that will give rise to stronger enhancement effect. Enhancement effect will be stronger over the five testing sessions for the negative emotions than for happiness. Probable conclusions would be that stories with a high intensity of happiness would have more recall error while negative emotions will have lesser errors.

References

Daselaar, S., H. J., H. J., Greenberg, D., Cabeza, R., LaBar, K., & Rubin, D.
<https://assignbuster.com/abstract-essay-samples-3/>

(2008). The Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Autobiographical Memory: Neural Correlates of Recall, Emotional Intensity, and Reliving. *Cerebral Cortex*, Volume. 18, pp. 217--229