Journal Articles on Sensory Integration

Stephanie Bollman

South University Online

**Journal 1**

Visual and auditory sensory loss has often been said to impact the capabilities in the test of the sensory modalities. But there is a knowledge gap on whether the loss of sensory ability also affects multisensory complexity, the capacity that is basic for the seeing of the surrounding environment. The findings show that lack of the olfactory sense impacts the multisensory combination of the rest of the senses by honing the view of short-lived cross-modal infringements, autonomous of etiology of sensory loss (Peter et al., 2019). Additionally, the loss of congenital sensory may result in augmented gain form multisensory, compared to one sensory information. Altogether, many sensory compensatory methods at various perceptual complexity levels are found in persons with anosmia.

The article discusses that the loss of sensory capability can impact the rest of the senses' functionality. In most cases, the performance of the remaining senses is enhanced. The affected abilities have been studied extensively in controlled sensory modalities. This relates to the week's reading about attention and perception, and sensory abilities are important in these concepts.

The tactile or auditory abilities among the visually challenged persons and the improved abilities are often perceived as compensation for the impaired sensory modality. This explanation is more logical because such abilities are not found in persons with normal sensory abilities.

**Journal 2**

The study reports that sway reactions to mobile reference are autonomous from touch light, whereas accidental sway not linked to stimulus seems bigger with the rising height. Extra analysis procedures show that light touch signals are incorporated as plane body COM movement with citation to the digit. The measureable framework for incorporating light touch signals was portrayed (Assländer, Smith & Reynolds, 2018). The framework simulations insinuate that the central nervous system changes sensual signals to relatable mutable before the procedure of fusion. The framework also gives a potential elucidation for reassessing the light touches signals via a non-linear verge approach in the stimulus's sensory rebuilding.

The study endeavored to understand the correlation between balance and perception and the light touch used as the main source of stimuli to the body. The investigation shows that the body reacts to different touches at a different frequency. These findings are related to the week's reading, which addressed the issues of perception and attention. Touch is among the senses that affect the attention and perception of humans.

Therefore, the article has successfully explained the idea of touch and how it relates to sensory integration. The coordination of all the body sensory abilities brings about sensory integration, and touch is among the senses.

References

Assländer, L., Smith, C. P., & Reynolds, R. F. (2018). Sensory integration of a light touch reference in human standing balance. *PloS one*, *13*(6), e0197316.

Peter, M. G., Porada, D. K., Regenbogen, C., Olsson, M. J., & Lundström, J. N. (2019). Sensory loss enhances multisensory integration performance. *Cortex*, *120*, 116-130.