

of visual receptive neurons where the blood vessels and optic nerve pierce the back of the eyeball. The students can find it on themselves, singly or in pairs. The special place for seeing compensates for the blind spot by reconstructing the visual information from the eyeball because it is always making tiny movements and thus always presenting more than one picture of a scene which the brain reconstructs into one picture.

## Chapter 2.

### **4. Sensory Neglect and Perceptual Rivalry.**

The text on page 7 describes sensory neglect which is a condition where the patient neglects one side of the body. When they cannot discern two stimuli at the same time on each hand, for example, this type of sensory neglect is better called Perceptual Rivalry (which is not mentioned in the text for simplicity). It is easy to follow the text on page 7 to test for perceptual rivalry. It is fun to discover this. It will reinforce the notion that it is not present in patients who have damage to their association cortices.

### **5. Stereopsis.**

Another simple test that goes awry when the association cortex is damaged is the test for stereopsis, which is the appreciation of figures or drawings on the skin. With the student's eyes closed, use a blunt object (back of a pencil) to draw numerals and figurines on the palm of the hand. The student should be able to recognize these every time on either palm. Despite intact sensation, the patient with damage to the association cortex usually cannot recognize these drawings. Again, the deficits associated with association cortex damage will be appreciated.