# Article information:

Developing the Concept of Working Memory: The Role of Neuropsychology1 | Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology | Oxford Academic
<https://academic.oup.com/acn/article/36/6/861/6326039?login=true>

# Article summary:

1. The article describes the evolution of the concept of a multicomponent working memory, with a focus on contributions from neuropsychology.

2. Evidence from patients with amnesic syndrome and studies on healthy participants led to the development of a three-component system for working memory, including the Central Executive and temporary buffer stores for phonological and visuospatial information.

3. The model was expanded over time to include a fourth component, the Episodic Buffer, which combines information from multiple sources and makes it accessible to conscious awareness. The article also discusses how this multicomponent approach compares to other current models of working memory.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Developing the Concept of Working Memory: The Role of Neuropsychology" provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution of the concept of working memory, with a focus on the contributions from neuropsychology. The author discusses early evidence from patients with amnesic syndrome and other deficits, which led to the separation between long- and short-term memory systems. The article also introduces the idea of a multi-component working memory system, including the Central Executive, phonological and visuospatial buffer stores, and the Episodic Buffer.

One potential bias in this article is the heavy reliance on evidence from patients with specific neurological conditions. While these cases provide valuable insights into how different components of working memory may be affected by brain damage, they may not fully represent the functioning of working memory in healthy individuals. Additionally, there is a lack of discussion about potential limitations or criticisms of using patient data to inform theoretical models of working memory.

Furthermore, the article does not thoroughly explore alternative theories or counterarguments to the proposed multi-component model of working memory. It would have been beneficial to include a more balanced discussion of competing theories in order to provide readers with a broader perspective on this topic.

The article also lacks detailed explanations or evidence for some claims made throughout the text. For example, while it is mentioned that simulation studies were conducted to support the existence of separate buffer stores for phonological and visuospatial information, there is limited information provided about these studies or their results.

Moreover, there is a promotional tone in some parts of the article, particularly when discussing the author's own research contributions. This self-promotion could potentially undermine the credibility and objectivity of the content presented.

Overall, while the article offers valuable insights into the development of the concept of working memory and its relationship with neuropsychology, there are areas where improvements could be made to enhance its overall quality and balance.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of using patient data in working memory research
* Alternative theories of working memory
* Simulation studies on working memory buffer stores
* Limitations of the multi-component model of working memory
* Neuropsychological evidence for working memory components
* Impact of brain damage on working memory components

# Report location:

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