**Colleague Teopista post to week 3 discussion 1**

**Prosopagnosia**

Prosopagnosia is a neurological disorder also known as facial blindness where one cannot recognize faces of familiar people or neighbors that stay in the same community. Prosopagnosia comes from the Greek words is “Face” and "Lack of knowledge". In extreme cases the person would not be able to recognize their face, so, usually, they would use the sound of someone’s voice to recognize them. Studies have suggested that the Fusiform, Face Area of the brain is located in the fusiform gyrus where special face-recognizing circuits send images for interpretation and perception could be damaged.

**Symptoms of Prosopagnosia**

* Inability to recognize familiar people, like close relatives, neighbors, a family friend who share the same community.
* The tendency to be clingy to familiar voices the recognize or being withdrawn from public areas that are frequently visited by people they may not know,
* Having trouble following a show on TV or movie in the theater
* Having difficulty making friends for the lack of being able the recognize them if they encounter later because the person would perceive them as being rude for not remembering them.
* In children, they would approach strangers thinking they are talking or interacting with someone they know.

According to (Albonic& Barton, 2019), one of the core defects is the inability to recognize and learn new faces. In the past, the tests were done using familiar faces however it became difficult to bank on theses tests because tests were affected by some factors like the patient's age, culture, and education interests making it difficult to interpret the tests. The commonly known tests are the Warrington Recognition Memory Test and the Cambridge Face Memory Test. These tests involve famous and personally known faces. The Cambridge Face recognition tests have also mainly been recommended for children. Self-report questionnaires have also been used for diagnosing prosopagnosia, this method is considered inexpensive. The questionnaire used is the Kennerknecht 15 item questionnaire and the Cambridge Face Memory questionnaire (Albonic& Barton 2019).

The disruption in structural connectivity in the ventral occipito-temporal cortex may be the neurobiological basis of that experienced prosopagnosia. The ability to recognize faces depends on aspecific region of the fusiform gyrus

People suffering from prosopagnosia are affected in their daily five communications as they may not recall the people they have made with transactions, and might make mistakes in their face recognition causing them to provide information to the wrong

References

Albonico, A., & Barton, J. (2019). Progress in perceptual research: the case of prosopagnosia. *F1000Research*, *8*, F1000 Faculty Rev-765. [https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18492.1 (Links to an external site.)](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18492.1)

Carlson, N. R., & Birkett, M. A. (2017). [*Physiology of behavior*](https://ashford.instructure.com/courses/72891/external_tools/retrieve?display=borderless&url=https%3A%2F%2Fcontent.ashford.edu%2Flti%3Fbookcode%3DCarlson.0505.17.1) (12th ed.) [Custom edition]. Retrieved from https://content.ashford.edu