

# Sensory

The term “sensory” relates to the senses—sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell—and the experiences or processes involving them. It can refer to anything that stimulates the senses or pertains to the sensory system in the body. Here's a breakdown of its usage:

1. **Sensory Perception** This involves how we perceive the world through our senses. For example, the way we see colors, hear music, taste food, or feel textures is all part of sensory perception. 2. **Sensory Processing** This is how the brain interprets and responds to sensory information. Some people, especially those with sensory processing disorders, may experience sensory information differently, leading to overstimulation or under-responsiveness. 3. **Sensory Experiences** These are experiences that engage the senses. For instance, a sensory-rich environment might include vibrant colors, varied textures, sounds, and smells, like in a sensory room designed for therapeutic purposes. 4. **Sensory Memory** This refers to the brief retention of sensory information after the original stimulus has ended. It's a very short-term memory system that captures information from the environment. 5. **Sensory Integration** This is the process by which the brain combines information taken in through the senses to form a coherent picture of the world. Effective sensory integration is crucial for daily functioning.

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Of or relating to the senses or sensation.

**Perception** is the [organization](#), [identification](#), and [interpretation](#) of [sensory information](#) in order to represent and understand the [environment](#).

**Phantom perceptions** arise almost universally in people who sustain [sensory deafferentation](#), and in multiple sensory domains.

see [Sensory impairment](#).

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