

# The impact of total sleep deprivation upon cognitive functioning in firefighters

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**Introduction:** Firefighters as a profession are required to maintain high levels of attention for prolonged periods. However, total sleep deprivation (TSD) could influence negatively upon performance, particularly when the task is prolonged and repetitive.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to examine the influence of TSD on cognitive functioning in a group of firefighters.

**Subjects and methods:** Sixty volunteers who were active male fire brigade officers were examined with a computerized battery test that consisted of simple reaction time (SRT) (repeated three times), choice reaction time, visual attention test, and delayed matching to sample. Six series of measurements were undertaken over a period of TSD.

**Results:** Performance in the second attempt in SRT test was significantly worse in terms of increased number of errors and, consequently, decreased number of correct responses during TSD. In contrast, the choice reaction time number of correct responses as well as the visual attention test reaction time for all and correct responses significantly improved compared to initial time points.

**Conclusion:** The study has confirmed that subjects committed significantly more errors and, consequently, noted a smaller number of correct responses in the second attempt of SRT test. However, the remaining results showed reversed direction of TSD influence. TSD potentially leads to worse performance in a relatively easy task in a group of firefighters. Errors during repetitive tasks in firefighting routines could potentially translate into catastrophic consequences.

**Keywords:** constant routine protocol, simple reaction time, choice reaction time, visual attention test, delayed matching to sample mental functioning

## Introduction

Research performed over the last 100 years has shown paradoxical results: studies suggest that it is harder to maintain prolonged attention while the ambient environment is monotonous and requires lower levels of cognitive resources than in interesting and demanding environments.<sup>1-4</sup> Additionally, total sleep deprivation (TSD) can lead to neurocognitive decline in attention, working memory, and executive function.<sup>5,6</sup>

Firefighters require the ability to maintain high levels of attention for prolonged periods; even the smallest mistake while performing procedures can lead to failure on a huge level. However, TSD could negatively influence the quality of performance, especially when cognitive function tests are not exciting and prolonged in time. Several studies confirm that the ability to maintain attention is susceptible to sleep deprivation.<sup>7-10</sup> Moreover, results of meta-analyses have shown that the combined effect size of TSD has an influence upon simple attention and vigilance tasks and is the largest of all cognitive domains studied.<sup>10</sup> It has been noted that there is not a large cognitive decline

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in complex cognitive tests after TSD, probably due to the effects of a phenomenon known as compensation: participants self-drive and motivation increases during cognitive tests after TSD, therefore, the difference between pre- and posttest is minimal.<sup>11,12</sup> Increasing task difficulty facilitates the cerebral compensatory response to TSD. For example, meta-analysis average effect sizes for complex attention and working memory tests have been shown to be moderate.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, results of several studies have shown somewhat similar pattern of TSD effects upon cognitive domains.<sup>7,8</sup> However, in the case of simple attention and vigilance tasks, the compensation effect has its least potency during TSD.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, the meta-analysis average effect sizes of the accuracy measures for tests of processing speed were not statistically significant,<sup>10</sup> which has been confirmed by the results of more recent intervention-based studies.<sup>13</sup> This could be explained by introducing a trade-off model: when TSD diminishes the ability of subjects to perform processing speed tests, subjects have the ability to “choose” how to best manage with such inconvenience. On the one hand, subjects can try to respond faster; however, this would lead to an increase in the number of committed errors or false alarms in simple reaction time tests. On the other hand, taking effort to minimize the level of errors could lead to slower reaction times.<sup>14</sup>

Most studies show the negative effects of TSD upon cognitive functioning, especially when the task is long and repetitive.<sup>7,8</sup> However, there are few data related to the effects of TSD on healthy experts in maintaining high-level attention for prolonged time periods during stressful situations. Studies were conducted on professional drivers,<sup>15,16</sup> house officers,<sup>17,18</sup> or military troops.<sup>19</sup> The visual, auditory, olfactory, and tactile systems of firefighters ought to be highly effective in order to perform their jobs well. Recent advances in neuroimaging methods have allowed researchers to study brain activity while executing various tasks.<sup>20–25</sup> Interestingly, neuroimaging data suggest that the pattern of activity while undertaking attention tests differs after sleep deprivation compared to after “normal” sleep; increased activity was observed in the anterior cingulate and right prefrontal cortex during attention-switching tests after TSD.<sup>26</sup> State Instability Hypothesis was proposed to explain variability in results of sustained attention tasks during TSD.<sup>27</sup> It proposes that homeostatic drive for sleep, endogenous cues for wakefulness promotion, and the compensatory effort undertaken by the subject to perform affect greater variability in attention level dynamics.<sup>27</sup>

Sleep is considered as crucial in learning processes.<sup>28</sup> However, the entire function of sleep is yet to be fully

understood. Therefore, it is important to examine cognitive functioning in a group of participants whose usual role is to undertake tasks that require high levels of attention and short response times to environmental cues while maintaining high quality and as low as possible a number of committed errors. Moreover, in the case of firefighter, these actions are performed under TSD condition as their shifts usually last 24 hours. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the influence of sleep deprivation upon cognitive functioning in a group of firefighters.

## Subjects and methods

### Study group

The study included 60 volunteers – all of them were active male fire brigade officers working in fire brigade units in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship. Their age ranged from 23 to 50 years (Table 1). Interestingly, all participants had to pass fitness test to become professional firefighters, which is repeated annually. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee, Ludwik Rydygier Memorial Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. Due to technical reasons, some data (n=5) were missing; therefore, data on 55 participants were analyzed in this study.

The subjects met the following criteria for enrollment into the study group: 1) active service as a fire brigade officer and 2) positively evaluated health status following a standard comprehensive physical examination. In addition to giving their voluntary consent to participate in the study, the main enrollment criteria included sex (males only were chosen to exclude potential role of menstrual cycle on the outcome), absence of comorbidity, and absence of reported sleep disorders (Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index <5).<sup>29</sup> The exclusion criteria consisted of factors that could possibly modify the response upon TSD: shift work, extreme morning/evening chronotype, any caffeine or alcohol taken during the study or within 12 hours before the test, drug dependence,

**Table 1** Baseline biologic parameters of the study population

Parameter	Study group (N=55), mean (range ± SD)
Age (years)	32.6 (23–50±6.8)
Body height (cm)	180 (160–195±6.5)
Body weight (kg)	80.5 (63–114±10.9)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.6 (20–38±2.6)
sBP at rest (mmHg)	117.9 (94–152±7.3)
dBP at rest (mmHg)	72.9 (61–101±6.5)

**Abbreviations:** BMI, body mass index; dBP, diastolic blood pressure; sBP, systolic blood pressure.

participation in sports at a competitive level, receiving any medication/supplements during the study, and potential disorders of the cardiovascular system observed during the test experiment. Pretest of the subjects' health state assessment included the basic neurologic, clinical examination and evaluation of the autonomic nervous system using the Autonomic Symptom Profile.<sup>30</sup>

## Cognitive function measurement

To measure the cognitive function, the computerized battery test – Test Sprawności Operacyjnej (software version 4.6.0.44744, Speednet sp. z o.o.,<sup>51</sup> was used.<sup>31</sup> The following tests were included: simple reaction time (SRT), choice reaction time (CRT), visual attention test (VAT); visual version of match to sample), and delayed matching to sample (DMS). SRT measures visual information processing speed, CRT is a decision-making test, VAT measures visual sustained attention, and DMS is a test of visual form of short-term memory test. Too fast, too slow, or inadequate (wrong or double-pressed key) responses are treated as an error in this battery. At the beginning of every test, text instruction is displayed until the participant confirms that he/she read it fully by pressing a “space” key on the keyboard. The type of the stimuli is randomly picked from one of five sets: geometric shapes, plant and animal shapes, arrows, letters, or numbers. Proper and distractor stimuli are randomly selected by the software before each trial; all are presented on a white background on 15.6” screen.

SRT measures the reaction time to stimuli which appear 20 times at random intervals in the same place (center of the screen). “Space” button should be pressed as fast as possible on the stimulus; otherwise, one should refrain from reaction (go/no-go test). The test contains 75% of “go” stimuli relative to 25% of “no-go”; the stimuli are exposed in a random order. The “no-go” stimuli come from the same set as the desired (“go”) stimulus. The “go” stimulus is exposed before the tests start, until the participant confirms that he/she is ready to start to undertake the test by pressing a “space” key. Each participant has 3 seconds to react; otherwise, prolonged reaction is treated as an error.

CRT is very similar to SRT, except that CRT requires two-choice reaction for 30 trials. The “m” key on the keyboard is used to react as fast as possible on proper stimulus. Any other stimuli require pressing “z” as fast as possible. A wide range of distractors is used: some of them have only one distinctive feature compared to the actual target (eg, color or shape), while other distractors have more than one distinctive feature. Fifty percent of the stimuli are distractors, which are exposed in a random order. Each participant

has 3 seconds to react; otherwise, prolonged reaction is treated as an error.

The VAT, like the CRT, requires two-choice reaction (“m” or “z” button). The stimuli are cards in the form of vertical rectangles, with each containing two symbols on it which are randomly selected from one of five sets. Participants have to quickly compare the five cards placed on the upper part of the screen with one card which appears at the center of the screen. If the card at the center is the same as one of the upper five cards, then the participant has to press “m” as fast as possible; otherwise, “z” button should be pressed. The whole set of upper cards on the screen is changed three times during each trial (three sets of 20 stimuli each, every set contains stimuli from a different category). Response longer than 3 seconds is classified as an error. Fifty percent of the stimuli are distractors, which are exposed in a random order.

DMS is very similar to VAT with the only one exception being the set of stimuli in the form of five cards on the upper part of the screen is exposed for 10 seconds and disappears. Then, at the center of the screen, one card appears at a time. Participants have to remember if this card was in the set of five cards on the upper part of the screen. If so, the correct response is to press “m”, otherwise “z” should be pressed. Participants have 3 seconds for the response; otherwise, lack of response is treated as an error. The whole set of upper cards on the screen is changed three times during each trial (three sets of 11 stimuli each, every set contains stimuli from a different category). There is 45.5% of distractors in overall 33 stimuli.

The whole battery test consists of subtests in the following order: SRT, CRT, SRT, VAT, DMS, and SRT. It is worth noting that the SRT test is repeated three times during the test. Overall, there is ~12 minutes interval between the start of the whole battery test and the start of the last SRT test. Moreover, there is ~2 minutes 20 seconds interval between the start time of the first and the second SRT tests. Therefore, the Test Sprawności Operacyjnej is a very elegant tool to measure the influence of cognitive fatigue on SRT performance through comparison of participants' results in three subsequent attempts to SRT test. On the basis of meta-analysis,<sup>10</sup> the results of simple visual task could be potentially the most suitable for the effects of TSD examination. We will use SRT\_1, SRT\_2, and SRT\_3 abbreviations for simplicity.

## Study protocol

The whole examination was performed in the chronobiology laboratory while maintaining constant conditions (constant routine; temperature 22°C, humidity 60%, light <10 lx). As Table 2 shows, subjects arrived at the laboratory at

**Table 2** Schedule of neuropsychological assessments taken into analysis

Typical sleep	Total sleep deprivation (TSD)						
Timeline of the intervention							
Order of time points	Practice	Baseline	12-hour TSD	18-hour TSD	22-hour TSD	27-hour TSD	31-hour TSD
Time interval	09:00 am	04:00 pm	09:00 pm	03:00 am	07:00 am	12:00 noon	04:00 pm

**Note:** Examination took place six times at 2–3-hour intervals (points) during TSD.

07:30 am after they had their typical sleep at home the previous night (sleep prescribed by the participants and monitored by actigraphy, total sleep time=421.2±68.2 minutes) and stayed awake until 06:00 pm on the next day (Day 2), that is, for 31 hours. After a normal night of sleep (the rested state), the subjects underwent training in test procedures. Following arrival in the laboratory at 07:30 am on Day 2 (Day 1=typical sleep), the volunteers began regular cognitive testing throughout the sleep deprivation period, during which eight measurements of cognitive functioning were undertaken. The first two neuropsychological test performances (between 09:00 am and 01:00 pm) were treated as a “practice” to minimize the “practice effect”<sup>6</sup> and therefore were not taken into the analysis. The next six measurements started from 04:00 pm–06:00 pm to the last time point at 04:00 pm–06:00 pm on the next day (Day 2). Trained staff were present to make sure that subjects would stay awake during the whole period of TSD. In between cognitive assessments, subjects were allowed to undertake most of the regular daily life activities (reading, writing, talking, and playing games). Subjects ate the same meals at the same time of day (8:00 am, 12:00 noon, 03:00 pm, 07:30 pm). Water (100 mL) was administered at hourly intervals during the protocol. Additionally, the device Actigraph GT3X was used during the experiment to monitor subjects’ sleep deprivation and motor activity to exclude the potential effect of increased physical activity during TSD on the measured outcome.<sup>32,33</sup> The device is routinely used in children and in young people; in patients with cardiovascular, neurologic, or orthopedic disorders; and for diagnosing and treating sleep disorders.<sup>34,35</sup>

## Statistical methods

All statistical analyses were performed using statistical package (StatSoft, Inc. [2014], STATISTICA [data analysis software system], version 13.1, [www.statsoft.com](http://www.statsoft.com)).<sup>52</sup> Differences in the means of physical activity level between normal sleep and sleep deprivation were measured using dependent *t*-test for dependent samples. Data on the impact of sleep deprivation upon cognitive functioning were submitted to analysis of variance (ANOVA) with repeated measures and

post hoc analysis using Bonferroni correction was applied. Mauchly’s test was used to check the assumption of sphericity, the Huynh–Feldt correction was applied, and the  $\epsilon$  value and also the corrected value of degrees of freedom are reported where appropriate. Error bars on graphical representation of results indicate standard error. To calculate the overall effect size, the following equation for omega squared ( $\omega^2$ ) was used.<sup>36</sup>  $\omega^2$  Value is reported in case of statistically significant results only.  $MS_M$  is the mean square for the model,  $MS_R$  is the residual mean square,  $MS_B$  is the mean square between,  $k$  is the number of conditions in the experiment and  $n$  is the number of participants.

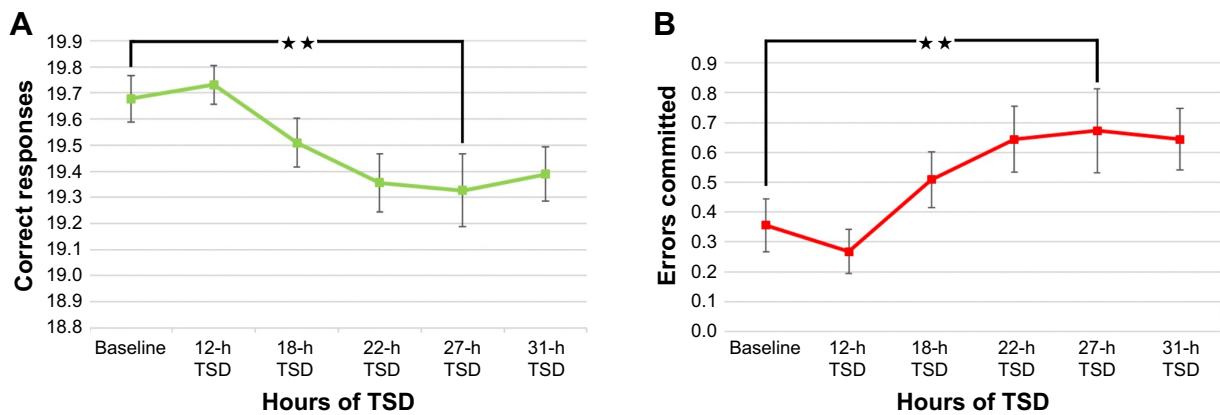
$$\omega^2 = \frac{\left[ \frac{k-1}{nk} (MS_M - MS_R) \right]}{MS_R + \frac{MS_B - MS_R}{k} + \left[ \frac{k-1}{nk} (MS_M - MS_R) \right]}$$

## Results

All effects are reported as significant at  $p < 0.05$ . Actigraph measurement revealed no significant differences in the physical activity of subjects between normal sleep and sleep deprivation: in the number of steps (384.8±240.0 vs 385.1±90.4,  $p > 0.05$ ), in the % of time spent on sitting (69.7±5.9 vs 69.7±3.0,  $p > 0.05$ ), in the % of slight activity (19.7±3.2 vs 21.1±2.1,  $p > 0.05$ ), in the % of moderate activity (7.2±3.1 vs 5.9±2.1), in the % of intensive activity (2.9±2.9 vs 3.5±1.1), and in the % of very intensive activity (0 vs 0.1±0.2,  $p > 0.05$ ).

Mean, min, max SD, and standard error values of every cognitive function subtests results (every attempt included) are provided in Table S1.

In the case of correct responses in SRT\_2 test, Mauchly’s test indicated that the assumption of sphericity had been violated ( $\chi^2(14)=41.6$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ); therefore, the degrees of freedom were corrected using Huynh–Feldt estimates of sphericity ( $\epsilon=0.78$ ). Repeated measures ANOVA confirmed that there was a significant effect of TSD on the number of correct responses in SRT\_2 test ( $F[3.90, 210.64]=3.60$ ,  $p=0.008$ ,  $\omega^2=0.03$ ). Bonferroni correction during post hoc



**Figure 1** Number of correct responses and errors committed in SRT tests.

**Notes:** (A) The X-axis indicates the time point of battery test execution. The Y-axis indicates the analyzed results of the test (number of correct responses in that case). Attempts in SRT test in which statistically significant effect of sleep deprivation on correct responses was observed using repeated measures ANOVA. Statistically significant differences in the number of correct responses between particular time points revealed by the post hoc Bonferroni correction are marked with double asterisks ( $p < 0.05$ ). Errors bars indicate SE. (B) Statistically significant differences in the number of errors committed between particular time points revealed by the post hoc Bonferroni correction are marked with double asterisks ( $p < 0.05$ ). Interestingly, differences in the number of committed errors among three attempts in SRT are the lowest in the last time point.

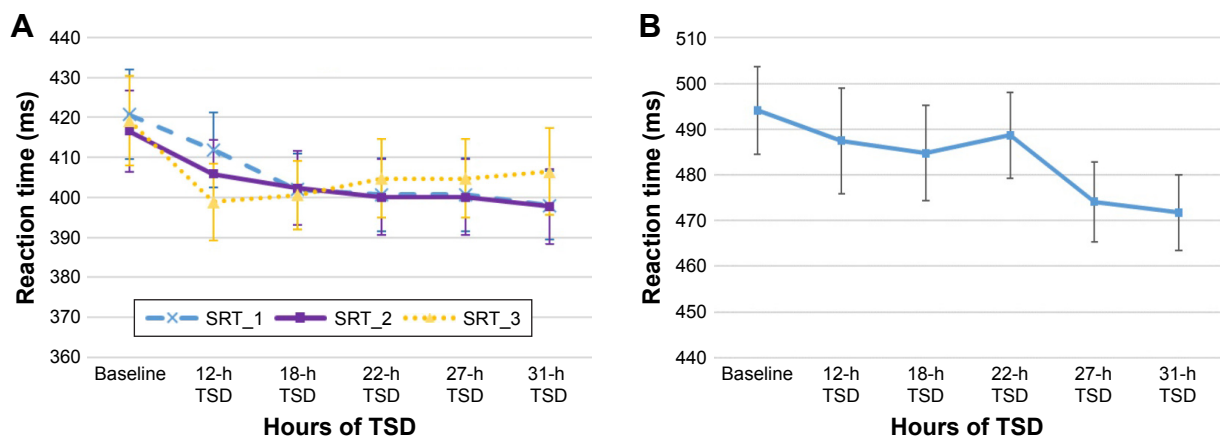
**Abbreviations:** ANOVA, analysis of variance; SE, standard error; SRT, simple reaction time; TSD, total sleep deprivation.

analysis indicated significant difference in the number of correct responses between the first (04:00 pm) and the fifth (27th hour of TSD) time points in the second attempt of this test (Figure 1A). There were no statistically significant effects of TSD on errors committed in SRT\_1 and SRT\_3 tests ( $p > 0.05$ ).

Moreover, the results showed that TSD significantly affected the number of errors committed in the SRT\_2 test ( $\epsilon = 0.80$ ,  $F[3.99, 215.57] = 3.61$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.03$ ). Bonferroni correction during post hoc analysis indicated significant difference in the number of correct responses between the

baseline and 27th hour of TSD in the second attempt of this test (Figure 1B). There were no statistically significant effects of TSD on errors committed in SRT\_1 and SRT\_3 tests.

The reaction time in all (correct and incorrect) responses and the reaction time in correct responses in the SRT test were not significantly affected by the TSD ( $p > 0.05$ ; Figure 2A). Additionally, significant effect of TSD on the reaction time was observed in correct and all responses (Figure 2B) in the CRT test ( $\epsilon = 0.91$ ,  $F[4.53, 244.67] = 2.54$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.007$  and  $\epsilon = 0.89$ ,  $F[4.43, 239.26] = 2.64$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.008$ , respectively).

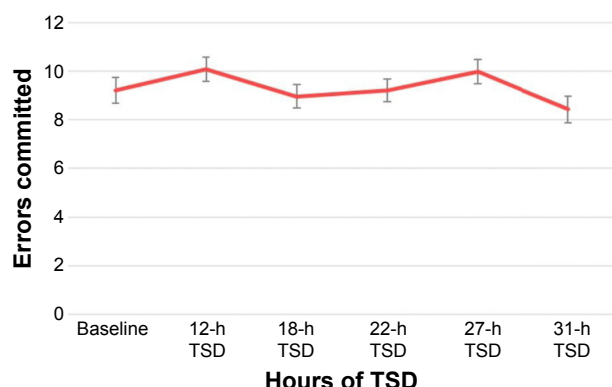


**Figure 2** Reaction time in SRT and CRT tests.

**Notes:** (A) No statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) effects of TSD on reaction time or on the correct reaction time (results not shown) in SRT test were observed. Interestingly, an opposite trend could be observed, that is, the reaction times tend to be lower (improved) in the following attempts. (B) Statistically significant effect of TSD on the reaction time in correct and all responses in CRT test was observed using repeated measures ANOVA ( $p < 0.05$ ). The greatest reaction time was obtained in the first time point of TSD.

**Abbreviations:** ANOVA, analysis of variance; CRT, choice reaction time; SRT, simple reaction time; TSD, total sleep deprivation.

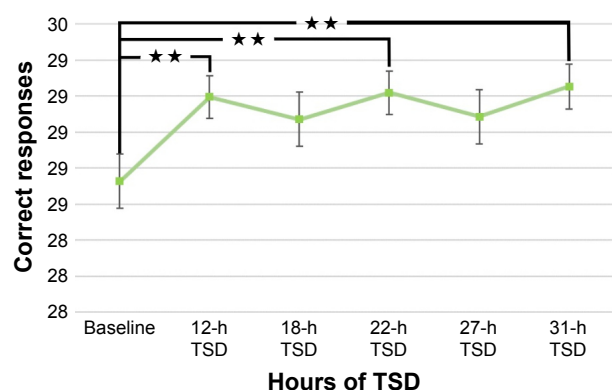




**Figure 3** Number of errors committed in delayed matching to sample (DMS) test.  
**Notes:** Statistically significant effect of TSD on the number of committed errors in DMS test was observed using repeated measures ANOVA ( $p < 0.05$ ). Interestingly, the last time point was characterized by the lowest mean number of committed errors.  
**Abbreviations:** ANOVA, analysis of variance; TSD, total sleep deprivation.

In the case of the DMS test, statistically significant effect of TSD was observed in the number of committed errors ( $F[5, 270] = 2.29$ ,  $p = 0.046$ ,  $\omega^2 = 1.1$ ; Figure 3); however, it was not observed in the case of correct responses ( $p > 0.05$ ). Bonferroni correction during post hoc analysis indicated no significant differences between time points in the case of errors committed or in the number of correct responses. The results showed that the reaction time in correct and all responses in DMS test were not significantly affected by the TSD (all results:  $p > 0.05$ ; data not shown).

TSD significantly affected the subjects' performance of the CRT test in the case of number of correct responses ( $F[5, 270] = 3.63$ ,  $p = 0.003$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.02$ ) and in the number of errors committed ( $\epsilon = 0.90$ ,  $F[4.50, 242.94] = 4.07$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.03$ ; data not shown). Bonferroni correction revealed significant differences between the first and second time points and between the fourth and the last time points (Figure 4).



**Figure 4** Number of correct responses in CRT test.  
**Notes:** Statistically significant differences in the number of correct responses between particular time points revealed by the post hoc Bonferroni correction are marked with double asterisks ( $p < 0.05$ ). The lowest number of correct responses was obtained in the first time point of TSD.  
**Abbreviations:** ANOVA, analysis of variance; CRT, choice reaction time; TSD, total sleep deprivation.

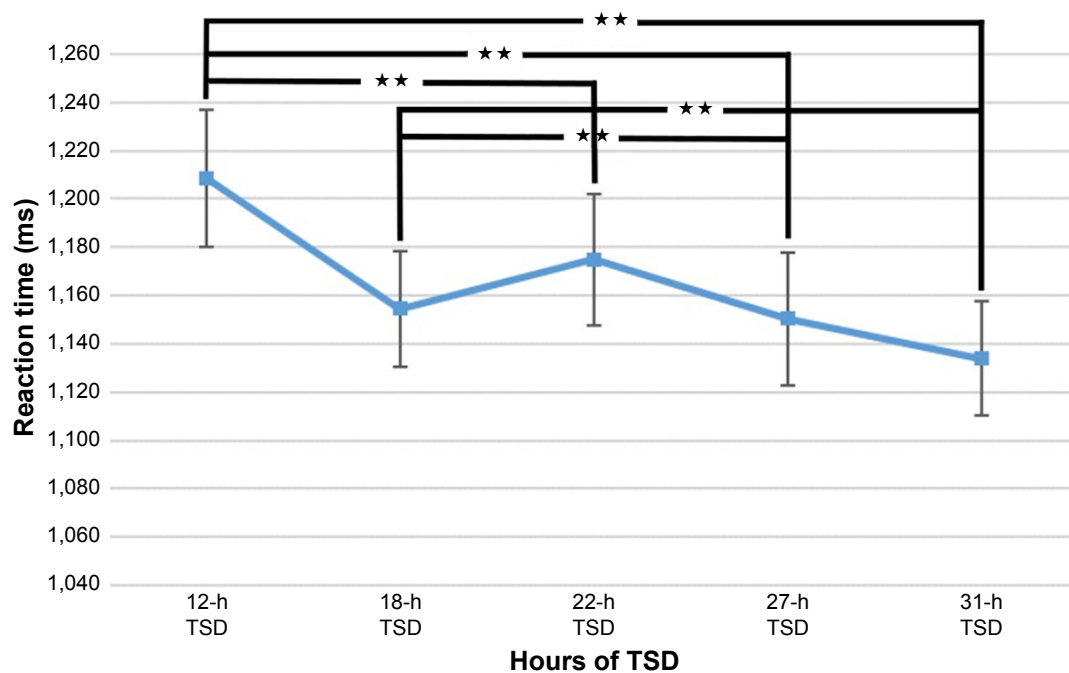
The effect of TSD on VAT reaction time and correct reaction time was observed ( $F[5, 270] = 10.59$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.04$ ; Figure 5 and  $F[5, 270] = 9.87$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $\omega^2 = 0.04$ ; data not shown, respectively). Bonferroni correction during post hoc analysis indicated significant differences in reaction time for all (Figure 5) and for correct responses (data not shown) between the baseline and the third, fourth, fifth, and the last time points, as well as between the second and the last two time points.

## Discussion

This study has shown significant overall differences between means of the number of errors and, consequently, the number correct responses in the second attempt of SRT (SRT\_2) test during sleep deprivation. Worse results in terms of number of committed errors and correct responses, but not in the reaction time, are consistent with our assumptions that the effects of TSD will be manifest in the performance of the most repetitive test in terms of a trade-off model for speed or correctness of response.<sup>10</sup> Interestingly, the number of errors increased noticeably after 12 hours of TSD and reached its peak at the 27th hour of TSD.

Moreover, our results showed an effect of TSD on the number of errors committed in DMS test. Interestingly, two “peaks” occurred in the number of errors during the study: late evening before deprived sleep (12th hour of TSD) and afternoon of the day after sleep deprivation (27th hour of TSD). This is in accordance with previous reports. In case of short-term memory tests which are based on recognition, statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) combined effect size of TSD ( $-0.378$ ) was reported.<sup>37</sup> In contrast, moderate-range average effect sizes for complex attention and working memory tests were reported.<sup>37</sup>

Our study confirmed a completely inverse relation of the influence of TSD on cognitive functioning in the remaining subtests, which could be considered as more complex. Using repeated measures ANOVA with adjustment for Bonferroni post hoc correction, we confirmed that the sample group obtained better results in terms of the greater number of correct responses in the CRT test as well as a shorter reaction time for all responses (correct and error) and correct reaction time in the VAT during TSD. Graphical presentation showed that these results were improved during following time points of TSD. This is in accordance with the results of a previous meta-analysis,<sup>10</sup> which confirmed that TSD has relatively less impact upon cognitive tests characterized by greater complexity. Moreover, the State Instability Hypothesis assumes that compensatory effort exerted by participants to get the



**Figure 5** Reaction time in VAT.

**Notes:** Statistically significant differences in the reaction time between particular time points revealed by the post hoc Bonferroni correction are marked with double asterisks ( $p < 0.05$ ). Interestingly, VAT reaction times for all responses tend to decrease in the second, third, and fourth time points in TSD, while the reaction time in the last three time points tend to be at a relatively constant level.

**Abbreviations:** TSD, total sleep deprivation; VAT, visual attention test.

best test results is one of the elements, which together with drive for sleep and endogenous circadian promotion of wakefulness affect cognitive lapses during TSD.<sup>27</sup> The last element was controlled during the study by using constant routine protocol; however, increased patient motivation and greater control of drive for sleep due to adaptation to TSD because of the work pattern could potentially explain the observed results in group of firefighters. Our findings are consistent with the results of studies included in a previous systematic review.<sup>37</sup> Firstly, it was noted that studies exploring the influence of TSD upon cognitive functioning did not show a large decline, probably because of compensation effects.<sup>37</sup> This observation could be explained by enhanced self-drive and motivation of participants while undertaking cognitive testing. In our studies, based upon a constant routine protocol, participants had a limited variety of activities during sleep deprivation. Therefore, participants could perceive a ~5-hour interval between consecutive cognitive tests as boring, in contrast to the time of testing, which could be considered to be more exciting and could, in turn, immediately increase participants' alertness.

It is worth mentioning the "flow" concept, which is an interesting as yet unexplored phenomena.<sup>38</sup> It is tempting to state that cognitive tasks which are subjectively highly challenging (but not too demanding) and perceived as interesting could be executed with higher motivation. These authors

showed that the combined effect size of TSD's influence on simple attention and vigilance tasks was the largest among all the categories studied, which compares favorably with the results of our study. The SRT test could be perceived as the "easiest" and the "most boring" test; therefore, motivation of participants could be the lowest in this particular subtest.<sup>37</sup> Such potential factors were noted in the late 70s during a series of studies on the effects of TSD<sup>39,40</sup> and have been consequently repeated over decades.<sup>41</sup> In recent years, various network theories have described patterns of brain activity while performing tasks. In the case of functional analysis during attention tests, there are sparse data regarding how the tactile system<sup>20</sup> as well as the olfactory system function.

Results of a study on brain network functioning showed that subcortical and cerebellar network functioning in young TSD participants is similar to that in old patients under normal conditions.<sup>42</sup> Authors conclude that TSD could serve as a model of cognitive aging in the above-mentioned networks.<sup>42</sup> Moreover, TSD reduced selectivity in parahippocampal area and diminished firing of frontoparietal and ventral visual task-related areas could possibly lead to disturbances of selective and sustained attention, respectively.<sup>43</sup> Changes in the level of single neuron activity in the medial temporal lobe preceding cognitive lapses under conditions of TSD were observed.<sup>44</sup> Interestingly, sporadic short-term

TSD events are rather not related to long-term maladaptation at the nervous system level.<sup>45</sup> However, in a systematic review on the influence of sleep loss on driving performance in young drivers, half of the analyzed studies showed detrimental effects.<sup>46</sup>

Additionally, in the examination of visual processing changes during TSD, an important role of features such as visual angle and duration of being awake was underlined.<sup>47</sup> Interestingly, it has been shown that groups of single neurons could be “asleep” in sleep deprivation (SD) condition, affecting the cognitive functioning negatively.<sup>48</sup> Moreover, two different dynamic patterns on the cortical level, one occurring during wake and rapid eye movement sleep and the second one occurring during non-rapid eye movement sleep, have been reported.<sup>49</sup>

Practice effect was shown to be significant in tests without alternative version, while results of SRT test or CRT test tended to not differ in test–retest paradigm.<sup>50</sup> Taking this into account, all of the subtests used in the above-mentioned studies should be relatively less vulnerable to the practice effect. Therefore, it can be assumed that two practice sessions that have been provided should be sufficient to minimize potential learning effect; however, its role could not be excluded.

## Conclusion

To the knowledge of the authors, this study is the first one on the effects of TSD on cognitive functioning in a group of firefighters. Our results showed that not all of the examined cognitive domains were affected negatively by TSD; however, worse results in SRT test during TSD could translate into higher risk of committing a seemingly minor error during performing a firefighter routine and repetitive task, which in turn can result in substantial catastrophe. Therefore, further studies on firefighters should focus on development of methods which would be useful in prediction of cognitive lapse occurrence and in prevention. Moreover, the quantity of cognitive assessments and the time interval between them should be reconsidered in methodology of further studies on the effects of TSD. Probably, increasing number of assessments during acute SD could increase the chance that the observed changes in cognitive performance are caused by the effects of reinforced learning not by SD per se. In addition, the study protocol should allow to adjust obtained results by the effects of circadian rhythm.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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# Supplementary material

**Table S1** Mean, min, max, SD, and SE values

Variable	Mean	Min	Max	SD	SE
_01CRT_correct_answers	28.73	25	30	1.14	0.15
_01CRT_correct_reaction_time	494.95	356	716	73.80	9.61
_01CRT_errors committed	1.41	0	6	1.31	0.17
_01CRT_reaction_time	494.14	354	716	74.10	9.65
_01DMS_correct_answers	23.83	16	33	3.98	0.52
_01DMS_correct_reaction_time	1,296.69	727	2,077	329.76	42.93
_01DMS_errors committed	9.20	0	18	4.04	0.53
_01DMS_reaction_time	1,269.58	628	1,916	322.56	41.99
_01SRT_1 errors committed	0.76	0	3	0.88	0.11
_01SRT_1 correct answers	19.25	17	20	0.86	0.11
_01SRT_1 correct reaction time	422.97	288	844	87.22	11.35
_01SRT_1 reaction time all	420.71	288	844	86.48	11.26
_01SRT_2 errors committed	0.36	0	3	0.69	0.09
_01SRT_2 correct answers	19.68	17	20	0.68	0.09
_01SRT_2 correct reaction time	416.14	312	783	77.76	10.12
_01SRT_2 reaction time all	416.53	312	783	78.11	10.17
_01SRT_3 errors committed	0.47	0	2	0.63	0.08
_01SRT_3 correct answers	19.53	18	20	0.63	0.08
_01SRT_3 correct reaction time	420.27	299	718	88.16	11.48
_01SRT_3 reaction time all	419.17	299	718	86.53	11.27
_01VAT_correct_answers	55.15	46	60	3.20	0.42
_01VAT_correct_reaction_time	1,243.58	822	1,650	195.16	25.41
_01VAT_errors committed	4.93	0	14	3.22	0.42
_01VAT_reaction_time	1,257.68	820	1,747	206.24	26.85
_02CRT_correct_answers	29.20	26	30	0.88	0.12
_02CRT_correct_reaction_time	488.82	360	847	87.08	11.64
_02CRT_errors committed	0.82	0	4	0.90	0.12
_02CRT_reaction_time	487.48	361	847	86.33	11.54
_02DMS_correct_answers	23.05	13	28	3.77	0.50
_02DMS_correct_reaction_time	1,284.09	491	2,049	336.69	44.99
_02DMS_errors committed	10.07	5	20	3.79	0.51
_02DMS_reaction_time	1,237.27	462	1,822	301.01	40.22
_02SRT_1 errors committed	0.46	0	3	0.69	0.09
_02SRT_1 correct answers	19.57	18	20	0.63	0.08
_02SRT_1 correct reaction time	412.04	308	638	68.98	9.22
_02SRT_1 reaction time all	411.86	309	638	69.43	9.28
_02SRT_2 errors committed	0.27	0	2	0.56	0.07
_02SRT_2 correct answers	19.73	18	20	0.56	0.07
_02SRT_2 correct reaction time	405.86	283	563	62.82	8.39
_02SRT_2 reaction time all	405.86	283	563	63.06	8.43
_02SRT_3 errors committed	0.59	0	4	0.89	0.12
_02SRT_3 correct answers	19.43	16	20	0.89	0.12
_02SRT_3 correct reaction time	398.98	287	556	71.75	9.59
_02SRT_3 reaction time all	398.91	287	554	71.80	9.59
_02VAT_correct_answers	55.38	46	59	3.36	0.45
_02VAT_correct_reaction_time	1,198.20	715	1,705	201.19	26.89
_02VAT_errors committed	4.71	1	15	3.40	0.45
_02VAT_reaction_time	1,208.73	730	1,767	212.56	28.40
_03CRT_correct_answers	29.07	26	30	1.10	0.15
_03CRT_correct_reaction_time	482.89	370	697	73.97	9.97
_03CRT_errors committed	0.96	0	4	1.17	0.16
_03CRT_reaction_time	484.75	361	697	77.30	10.42
_03DMS_correct_answers	24.13	17	31	3.43	0.46

(Continued)

**Table S1** (Continued)

Variable	Mean	Min	Max	SD	SE
_03DMS_correct_reaction_time	1,288.75	626	1,831	260.04	35.06
_03DMS_errors committed	8.96	2	16	3.48	0.47
_03DMS_reaction_time	1,237.53	579	1,764	248.80	33.55
_03SRT_1 errors committed	0.49	0	4	0.86	0.12
_03SRT_1 correct answers	19.53	16	20	0.84	0.11
_03SRT_1 correct reaction time	403.33	309	662	66.38	8.95
_03SRT_1 reaction time all	402.00	304	662	66.02	8.90
_03SRT_2 errors committed	0.51	0	3	0.69	0.09
_03SRT_2 correct answers	19.51	17	20	0.69	0.09
_03SRT_2 correct reaction time	402.60	304	637	68.70	9.26
_03SRT_2 reaction time all	402.27	301	637	68.49	9.24
_03SRT_3 errors committed	0.60	0	3	0.81	0.11
_03SRT_3 correct answers	19.42	17	20	0.76	0.10
_03SRT_3 correct reaction time	402.00	300	629	63.24	8.53
_03SRT_3 reaction time all	400.56	300	614	63.56	8.57
_03VAT_correct_answers	55.69	48	60	3.04	0.41
_03VAT_correct_reaction_time	1,147.73	708	1,466	169.61	22.87
_03VAT_errors committed	4.44	0	12	3.07	0.41
_03VAT_reaction_time	1,154.56	697	1,511	177.42	23.92
_04CRT_correct_answers	29.22	26	30	0.93	0.12
_04CRT_correct_reaction_time	488.51	350	655	71.71	9.34
_04CRT_errors committed	0.85	0	5	1.10	0.14
_04CRT_reaction_time	488.66	351	641	72.17	9.40
_04DMS_correct_answers	23.88	15	30	3.54	0.46
_04DMS_correct_reaction_time	1,257.54	603	1,836	291.00	37.89
_04DMS_errors committed	9.22	3	19	3.58	0.47
_04DMS_reaction_time	1,207.71	556	1,714	266.51	34.70
_04SRT_1 errors committed	0.56	0	3	0.79	0.10
_04SRT_1 correct answers	19.49	17	20	0.73	0.09
_04SRT_1 correct reaction time	410.15	276	718	85.97	11.19
_04SRT_1 reaction time all	408.90	276	697	84.92	11.06
_04SRT_2 errors committed	0.31	0	2	0.50	0.07
_04SRT_2 correct answers	19.69	18	20	0.50	0.07
_04SRT_2 correct reaction time	405.14	292	618	65.48	8.53
_04SRT_2 reaction time all	406.00	292	618	67.31	8.76
_04SRT_3 errors committed	0.64	0	3	0.85	0.11
_04SRT_3 correct answers	19.36	17	20	0.85	0.11
_04SRT_3 correct reaction time	415.49	298	616	77.02	10.03
_04SRT_3 reaction time all	413.76	298	616	75.48	9.83
_04VAT_correct_answers	55.49	46	60	3.48	0.45
_04VAT_correct_reaction_time	1,168.86	587	1,673	202.62	26.38
_04VAT_errors committed	4.61	0	14	3.47	0.45
_04VAT_reaction_time	1,174.92	568	1,697	207.94	27.07
_05CRT_correct_answers	29.09	24	30	1.14	0.15
_05CRT_correct_reaction_time	475.09	364	620	66.10	8.68
_05CRT_errors committed	0.95	0	7	1.23	0.16
_05CRT_reaction_time	474.16	365	623	66.63	8.75
_05DMS_correct_answers	23.19	15	30	3.67	0.48
_05DMS_correct_reaction_time	1,279.28	693	1,868	281.74	36.99
_05DMS_errors committed	9.98	3	18	3.74	0.49
_05DMS_reaction_time	1,222.52	616	1,735	247.51	32.50
_05SRT_1 errors committed	0.48	0	5	0.96	0.13
_05SRT_1 correct answers	19.53	15	20	0.96	0.13
_05SRT_1 correct reaction time	401.19	288	603	69.48	9.12
_05SRT_1 reaction time all	400.71	288	603	69.81	9.17
_05SRT_2 errors committed	0.67	0	6	1.07	0.14
_05SRT_2 correct answers	19.33	14	20	1.07	0.14

(Continued)

**Table S1** (Continued)

Variable	Mean	Min	Max	SD	SE
_05SRT_2 correct reaction time	400.29	262	633	70.95	9.32
_05SRT_2 reaction time all	400.00	268	633	71.92	9.44
_05SRT_3 errors committed	0.79	0	2	0.72	0.09
_05SRT_3 correct answers	19.22	18	20	0.70	0.09
_05SRT_3 correct reaction time	406.71	284	653	75.69	9.94
_05SRT_3 reaction time all	404.74	282	631	74.14	9.74
_05VAT_correct_answers	56.10	43	60	3.00	0.39
_05VAT_correct_reaction_time	1,143.33	742	1,643	199.09	26.14
_05VAT_errors committed	4.97	0	59	7.83	1.03
_05VAT_reaction_time	1,150.55	745	1,709	209.28	27.48
_06CRT_correct_answers	29.25	26	30	0.96	0.12
_06CRT_correct_reaction_time	473.02	363	654	63.33	8.25
_06CRT_errors committed	0.76	0	4	0.97	0.13
_06CRT_reaction_time	471.80	363	654	63.69	8.29
_06DMS_correct_answers	24.61	16	32	4.09	0.53
_06DMS_correct_reaction_time	1,274.97	794	1,922	265.80	34.60
_06DMS_errors committed	8.42	1	17	4.12	0.54
_06DMS_reaction_time	1,203.98	741	1,736	220.32	28.68
_06SRT_1 errors committed	0.64	0	3	0.78	0.10
_06SRT_1 correct answers	19.36	17	20	0.78	0.10
_06SRT_1 correct reaction time	400.24	270	550	68.71	8.95
_06SRT_1 reaction time all	398.00	271	550	66.37	8.64
_06SRT_2 errors committed	0.64	0	4	0.85	0.11
_06SRT_2 correct answers	19.39	17	20	0.79	0.10
_06SRT_2 correct reaction time	400.51	279	726	75.48	9.83
_06SRT_2 reaction time all	397.71	276	678	71.72	9.34
_06SRT_3 errors committed	0.75	0	5	0.99	0.13
_06SRT_3 correct answers	19.34	17	20	0.82	0.11
_06SRT_3 correct reaction time	401.59	294	681	69.23	9.01
_06SRT_3 reaction time all	406.39	294	758	83.12	10.82
_06VAT_correct_answers	55.92	45	60	3.27	0.43
_06VAT_correct_reaction_time	1,131.12	807	1,517	173.25	22.56
_06VAT_errors committed	4.34	0	16	3.43	0.45
_06VAT_reaction_time	1,134.00	790	1,558	180.70	23.52

**Notes:** Following number of prefixes concerns the following time points of measurement during TSD. \_01 prefix concerns measurement from the first (baseline) time point, \_02 prefix concerns values from the second time point (12-hour TSD), \_03 concerns values from the third time point (18-hour TSD), \_04 \_03 concerns values from the fourth time point (22-hour TSD), \_05 \_03 concerns values from the fifth time point (27-hour TSD), and \_06 \_03 concerns values from the sixth time point (31-hour TSD).

**Abbreviations:** CRT, choice reaction time; DMS, delayed matching to sample; SE, standard error; SRT, simple reaction time; TSD, total sleep deprivation; VAT, visual attention test.

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