

Researched Op-Ed Response Assignment: Comparative source report (APA Citation System)--3 sources required

Charts are excellent ways to familiarize yourself with your sources, compare your sources, and organize information before you start wiring your paper.

Notes:

Full citations are what would appear in the reference list at the end of your paper. For the researched op-ed response, we will be linking the sources directly into your response because that’s how the writer’s of the foundational op-eds do it, but we’ll start practicing generating citations or copying from library citation tools right away.

The first source on the chart should be the op-ed you’re responding to.

Annotations should be reflective: [Guide to writing reflective annotations](#)

Since you’ll be working in writing groups to get started, the first entry (the foundational op-ed) can be identical for group members. The purpose of the first workshop is to collaborate and communicate while crafting your initial reflective annotations. The other two annotations on the chart **CANNOT** be collaborative. You have to do the other two individually.

Full Citation: Magsamen, S. (2024, December 13). “Neuroaesthetics” Reveals How the Arts Help with Dementia and Trauma. Scientific American. https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/neuroaesthetics-reveals-how-the-arts-help-with-dementia-and-trauma/	
Reflective Annotation	Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.
This article makes the connection between creativity and brain conditions and shows that engaging in artistic expression can improve mental well-being. Research from an evolutionary biologist argues that there's evidence that art is essential to human life and curing neurological conditions. With this source, it emphasizes how artistic expression is deeply embedded in our lives and reinforces the idea of neuroaesthetics which studies how art impacts the brain and discusses real world examples of how creative therapies can help people with a wide range of conditions. The writer argues that neurological conditions are among the leading causes of poor health and disability in the United States. Additionally, they emphasize that activities like the arts can help reduce the risk of neurological conditions. Finally, throughout the years many scientists have demonstrated that dance, music, and art benefit both the body and brain. Overall, the source is recent, and the author's initial use of pathos allows the audience to create a connection that is maintained throughout the text thus fully engaging the reader in the information. However, a weakness would be its inability to inform about the limitations of the arts or an opposing view, making the piece one-sided rather than being persuasive about the arts benefits for neurological conditions. Although this first source was provided, it is a good base for our future research as it allows for	In “Neuroaesthetics Reveals How the Arts Help with Dementia and Trauma,” the author Magsamen explains how art and music can be used to enhance cognition as well as slow down dementia. Similarly, this is also argued by Ronald Devere in “Music and Dementia: An Overview,” in which he points out the therapeutic value of music therapy in activating areas of memory and affective brain. Both sources provide evidence supporting the argument that leisure activities and the risk of dementia may be correlated. As both these articles focus on the arts and its ability to help the elderly. By providing evidence that dancing and playing an instrument contribute to a decrease in dementia risk. Both sources ultimately work to identify the role of artistic and mental stimulation in preserving brain function and preventing cognitive decline. Overall, they support the argument in my op-ed on the necessity of these activities for preventing dementia.

<p>future articles to stem from the information provided. Not only that but the source is a clear depiction of what a successful op-ed is, allowing for comparison with personal finished work.</p>	
<p>Full Citation: Verghese, Joe, et al. “Leisure Activities and the Risk of Dementia in the Elderly.” <i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i>, vol. 348, no. 25, 19 June 2003, pp. 2508–16, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12815136, https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa022252.</p>	
<p>Reflective Annotation</p>	<p>Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.</p>
<p>The article titled “Leisure Activities and the Risk of Dementia in the Elderly” published by the New England Journal of Medicine explains how participation in cognitive and leisure activities such as reading, playing board games/instruments, and physical activity like dancing is linked to decreased dementia risk among older adults. The article focuses on the Bronx Aging study which tracked 469 older adults over a period of time. By the end of the study, the discovery that regular engagement in such activities was found to be protective against dementia. The author is supported as they argue that brain exercise can ward off or decrease the chances of cognitive impairment. While embracing the idea that their research sets up is correlation, not cause. This source is helpful because it has practical evidence in the form of a well-designed longstanding study. Even then however it has flaws as it cannot completely ascertain that leisure activities are preventive against dementia by any direct impact as addressed in their closing discussion. Nevertheless, the study lends huge credibility to the hypothesis that everyday mental stimulation has positive results. This article is especially useful for my research and supporting my op-ed stance as it provides valuable measurable results on the importance of cognitive stimulation in order to reduce risk of dementia. I will utilize this article to help aid the argument that brain stimulation whether physical, cognitive, or as shared in a prior source relating to art can all be protective factors against cognitive decline.</p>	<p>The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) article “Leisure Activities and the Risk of Dementia in the Elderly” presents the Bronx Aging study which analyzes the relationship between activities like reading, writing, and board game playing with reduced risk for dementia. It is evident throughout the article that intellectual stimulation using such activities might act as a factor in protecting against cognitive decline. Similarly, the Scientific American article “‘Neuroaesthetics’ Reveals How the Arts Help with Dementia and Trauma’ explains how art activities like music and dance can positively assist brain health and benefit patients with dementia by restoring brain functions. Together, both articles emphasize the need to develop both cognitive and creative interests in the lives of older adults. As it may assist maintaining brain health and minimizing the risk of dementia. The NEJM study which provides experimental evidence validates the theoretical observation within the article by Scientific American as they advocate for a holistic approach to cognitive well-being.</p>
<p>Full Citation: Devere, Ronald. “Music and Dementia: An Overview - Practical Neurology.” <i>Practical Neurology</i>, June 2017, practicalneurology.com/articles/2017-june/music-and-dementia-an-overview.</p>	
<p>Reflective Annotation</p>	<p>Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.</p>
<p>The article “Music and Dementia: An Overview” by Ronald Devere informs the reader of the application of music in dementia patient treatment and its therapeutic</p>	<p>The source “Music and Dementia: An Overview” by Ronald Devere states the cognitive and emotional advantages of music for people with dementia</p>

<p>benefits in enhancing mood, anxiety reduction, and cognitive function. The author demonstrates that music affects areas of the brain associated with memory, emotion, and social interaction and therefore is a suitable modality to effectively treat dementia symptoms. This source is valuable as it combines a chain of research on the advantages of music therapy for dementia care and provides practical implementations. Although the article is extremely informative and provides support for my stance on the positivity of brain stimulation to reduce cognitive decline by highlighting the positive aspect of music. An apparent weakness in the article is its inability to depict the challenges or drawbacks of employing music therapy in various care settings. Regardless, the article is a tool that provides evidence for the notion that art and in this specific case music, as cognitive and affective stimulation, is a main force in reversing the effects of dementia and hence complementing other sources gathered that share the argument that art engagement protects against cognitive decline.</p>	<p>and identifies the ways in which music can stimulate the brain, aids anxiety, and improves mood. This research concurs with the New England Journal of Medicine study findings, which affirm that a person should be involved in cognitive-stimulating, physical, and leisure activities, in order to lower the risk of dementia. Both references note the brain-protective elements of participating in cognitively and emotionally challenging activities, with Ronald Devere specifically referencing music therapy and the New England Journal of Medicine study examining a wide range of activities. Both references reinforce each other by supporting the theory that continued practice of cognitive or creative activity, such as music, is healthy for brain maintenance and prevention of cognitive decline. The use and connection of both of these sources in my op-ed will make my argument stronger and provide plenty of different perspectives of what may be considered a brain stimulating activity.</p>
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