Predictors of the Trajectories of Self-Reported Attentional Fatigue in Women With Breast Cancer Undergoing Radiation Therapy

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Attentional fatigue is a decreased capacity to direct attention (Cimprich, 1992b). The capacity is defined by three concepts: selectivity, which is the ability to highlight one stimulus while ignoring others; sustained focus, which is the maintenance of selectivity over time; and limited capacity, which is a ceiling on the number of stimuli that can be processed successfully at any one time (Cimprich, 1992b; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982). V o luntary attention is required to act purposefully (Lezak, 1982), to monitor self, and to inhibit emotional reactions (Cimprich, 1992b). As involuntary attention is drawn to a greater diversity and intensity of sensory information, experienced as distraction, a person must expend greater effort to direct voluntary attention (Cimprich, 1992b; James, 1983; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982). Such stimuli associated with chemotherapy often referred to as “chemo brain” include but are not limited to attentional fatigue (Hess & Insel, 2007).

Anatomically, attention is believed to reside in the anterior and posterior attention systems of the frontal and parietal cortices (Cimprich, 1995; Posner & Dehaene, 1994; Posner & Petersen, 1990). The hypothesis was supported by findings from an imaging study that evaluated for changes in the prefrontal and anterior cingulate cortices of women with breast cancer prior to chemotherapy (Cimprich et al., 2010) and found significantly larger differences in the activation of the right inferior frontal gyrus compared to healthy controls. In addition, in the women with breast cancer, more areas of the brain were activated during the completion of tasks that required them to direct their attention.

Two types of attention exist: involuntary and voluntary (James, 1983; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982). Some stimuli that originate in our thoughts or in the world around us (i.e., our internal and external environments) engage involuntary attention without effort (Cimprich, 1992b; James, 1983; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982). Such stimuli include nature, things that affect survival, and things that fascinate us (Cimprich, 1992b; James, 1983; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982). Other stimuli must be selected consciously for processing by voluntary attention, which requires effort that reduces our capacity to direct attention further (Cimprich, 1992b; James, 1983; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982). Voluntary attention is required to act purposefully (Lezak, 1982), to monitor self, and to inhibit emotional reactions (Cimprich, 1992b). As involuntary attention is drawn to a greater diversity and intensity of sensory information, experienced as distraction, a person must expend greater effort to direct voluntary attention (Cimprich, 1992b; James, 1983; Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982).