

SPI – Seminari Multipli di Bologna

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Per una psicoanalisi scientifica

Punti ed appunti
per riprendere a pensare
la psicoanalisi
come scienza della natura
e tracciare le basi per un progetto
di lavoro in gruppo

Dante per ... una psicoanalisi scientifica

... In questo 23°c. introduce quattro concetti della psicoanalisi:

- 1) Inizia con il processo di libere associazioni - *E come l'un pensier de l'altro scoppia, così nacque di quello un altro poi* – (vv. 10 – 11);
- 2) passa di seguito alla funzione delle immagini mentali con la loro capacità di intuire ed anticipare la razionalità, ma anche di condizionare fortemente le componenti emotive dell' apparato psichico - *io li 'magino sì, che già li sento* – (vv. 23 – 24) ;
- 3) entra dentro il tema, attualissimo nelle neuroscienze, dei neuroni a specchio, moderna versione neuro-fisiologica della relazione transfert / contro-transfert e dell' empatia: - *S'i' fossi di piombato vetro, / l'immagine di fuor tua non trarrei / più tosto a me, che quella dentro 'mpetro* – (vv. 25 – 30);
- 4) infine ci da' una mirabile descrizione delle cure materne con le corrispettive funzioni di protezione e sicurezza - *come la madre ch'al romore è desta....* - (vv. 37 – 42); tutti questi aspetti vengono elaborati poeticamente in meno di venti terzine.

Sei passaggi verso un progetto

A > i percorsi del cambiamento

B > è possibile una Ψ -analisi
scientifica

C > teorie e modelli

D > una fisica per la mente

E > psiche cervello complessità

F > l'interazione umana

A - Pathways of change

Alcune precisazioni prima di iniziare su:

1. Come è nata la mia passione x la ricerca:
1992-94 > BPS e Tavistock Clinic;
2. Relazione e scienza
3. Misurare
4. 1994-1999 > Non-linearità e complessità
5. 1999-2000 > Antropologia
6. 1999-2009 > Complessità e neuro-scienze

A1 - Tavistock

Londra - 4 aprile 2004 - Frances Tustin

The growth of understanding

by Frances Tustin - 1984

Let me end by a quotation from Dr. Medawar, a scientist, whose sayings have illuminate this paper. He writes:

*“The pursuit of understanding is truly
via lucis, the way of light”.*

A2 - Relazione e Scienza

On becoming a psychoanalyst* *G. Gabbard - T. Ogden*

... to **think/dream** we need periods of **personal isolation** no less than we need the participation of the mind of others.

... The psychological work that is done between the sessions is no less important than the work done... in the sessions.

... the interpersonal and solitary are fully interdependent...

... In the context of linear time...

... dis-entangling ourselves from our own analyst...

La scienza inizia dove finisce la relazione, quando il paziente esce ...

**Turning our ghosts into Ancestors* , cap. 9 da: The brain that changes itself

A 3 - Misurare

The Emergent Ego: complexity and coevolution in the psychoanalytic process

by Stanley Palombo – 1999 – Int. University Press

Foreword by Stuart Kauffman

...I predict psychoanalysis will be regarded as a forefront arena of science.

We will have developed:

- tools to visualise...
- ...Tools to measure delicate changes ...
- ...More open to experimental validation.

Van Spruiell: dobbiamo imparare a misurare...(comunicaz. pers.)

A 4 – Non-linearità e complessità

Dal '94 attività di ricerca presso il
Center for non-linear & complex systems
Un. dell' Insubria a Como
Direttore prof. Giulio Casati

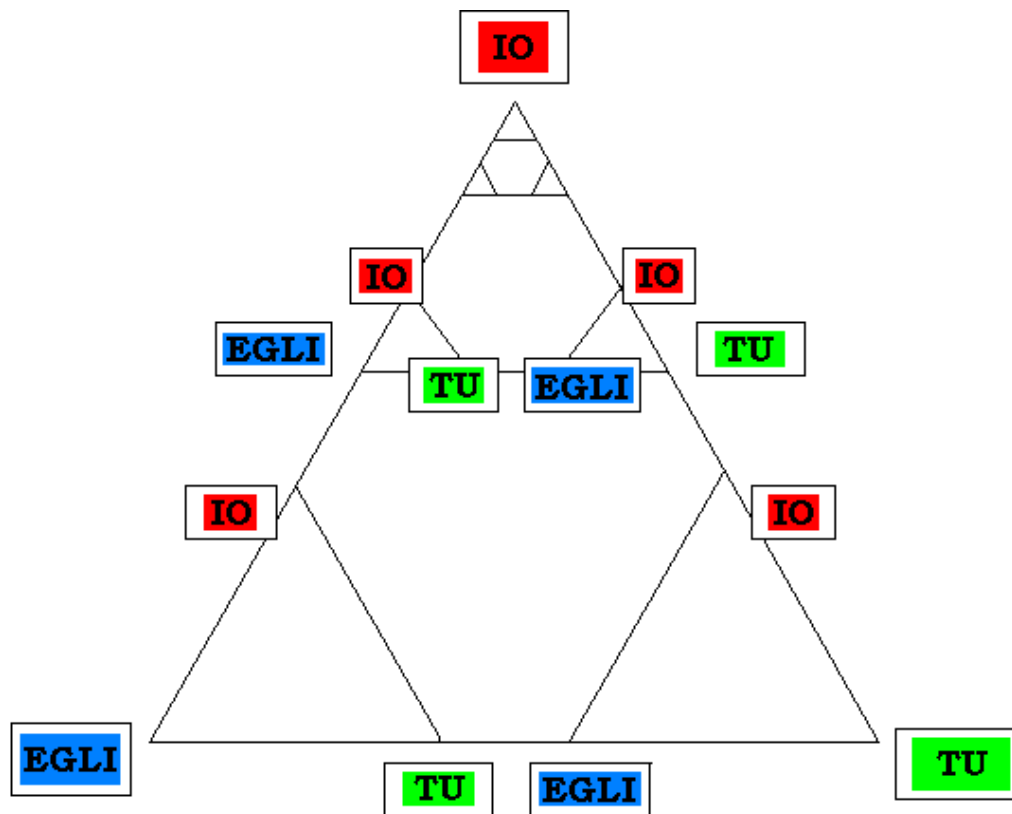
*Interscambio **di persona** analisti e fisici-matematici*

Elaborazione di un modello

Costruzione delle scale di misurazione

Studio pilota 1998-99 su 10 pazienti

A 4 bis - Il modello Sierpinsky



Il Triangolo di Sierpinski è un modello matematico teorico capace di mostrare le trasformazioni generate dagli schemi ricorsivi auto-somiglianti che noi troviamo in natura e nei sistemi biologici. Questo schema geometrico è conveniente anche per riprodurre l'evoluzione nel tempo e la dinamica di un comportamento, due caratteristiche del caos deterministico che troviamo nella relazione terapeutica. Noi consideriamo inoltre il ripetersi strutturale di un intervento riabilitativo come un ulteriore esempio di ricorsività ed auto-somiglianza.

A 5 - Antropologia

1999 – 2000 Visiting Research Professor

Dep. of Mental Health Adelaide University

Incontro la realtà degli aborigeni

Struttura ed evoluzione del linguaggio

Biforcazione tra: l'identità totemica e l'edipo

La nascita della civiltà

Caos e complessità nelle società

A 6 – Linguaggio e relazioni umane



1°

2°

3°

Singolare

Io

Tu

Egli

Duale

Io - Tu

Tu + Tu

Tu - Egli

Plurale

Noi

Voi

Essi

A 7 - Neuroscienze e complessità

J. Maynard Smith: *Shaping Life* – 1998

La scuola di Adelaide: *il materialismo radicale*

La Neurofilosofia di Patricia Churchland

qualia: *qualities of the here-and-now, subjective, conscious experience associated especially with each of the senses* (169, *Matters of the mind*, W. Lyons)

Marcello Costa e l'esperienza della scienza
pura e dura, ma tendente **all'unità del sapere**

A 8 - Le dimensioni della ΨA

Psychoanalysis is an integrated experience
based on 3 + 1 interactive dimensions:

1. Symbolic Representations:
the interaction within - psicoanalisi
 2. Complex Adaptive System:
the interaction across – antropologia
 3. Transference & Counter-Transference:
the interaction between - neuroscienze
- + 1 Setting: the interaction over time - fisica

A 9 - La bellezza della Psicoanalisi

Psychoanalysis reveals:

- An high degree of **variety**,
- A **deep** understanding,
- An **evolving** knowledge,
- The **simplicity** of insight,
- A sense of **harmony & balance**,
- The vivid **fertility** of similarity.

B – E' possibile una Ψ analisi scientifica?

I fisici avranno unificato la relatività generale e la meccanica quantistica, gli psicoanalisti avranno formalizzato le leggi dell' inconscio e gli uomini esclameranno: “Finalmente abbiamo capito”.

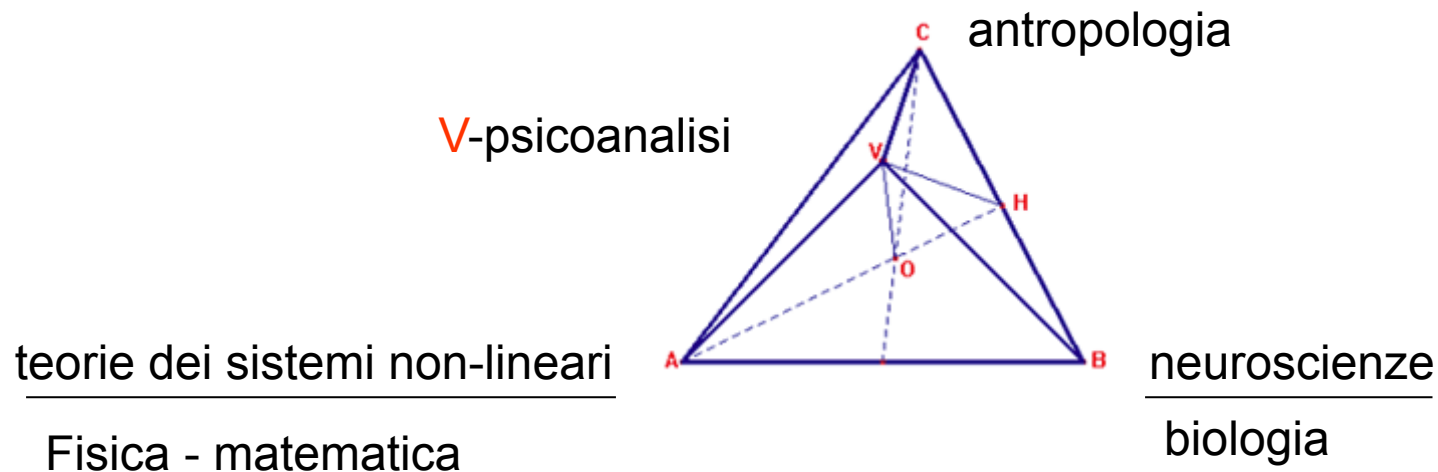
Ivar Ekeland, matematico

“... perché tutti questi freudiani sono dei lattanti settari, membri di una società di mutuo soccorso, l' unica industria dello spirito ottocentesco che arriverà al XXI secolo perfettamente organizzata con il suo carattere di Chiesa, divisa, ma sempre chiesa, lontana ormai da quell' intento originale freudiano della ricerca di una psicologia scientifica, opposta alla psicologia moralistica, seppur ipocritamente empirica, anteriore a Freud.

M. V. Montalban, scrittore – *Lo strangolatore*

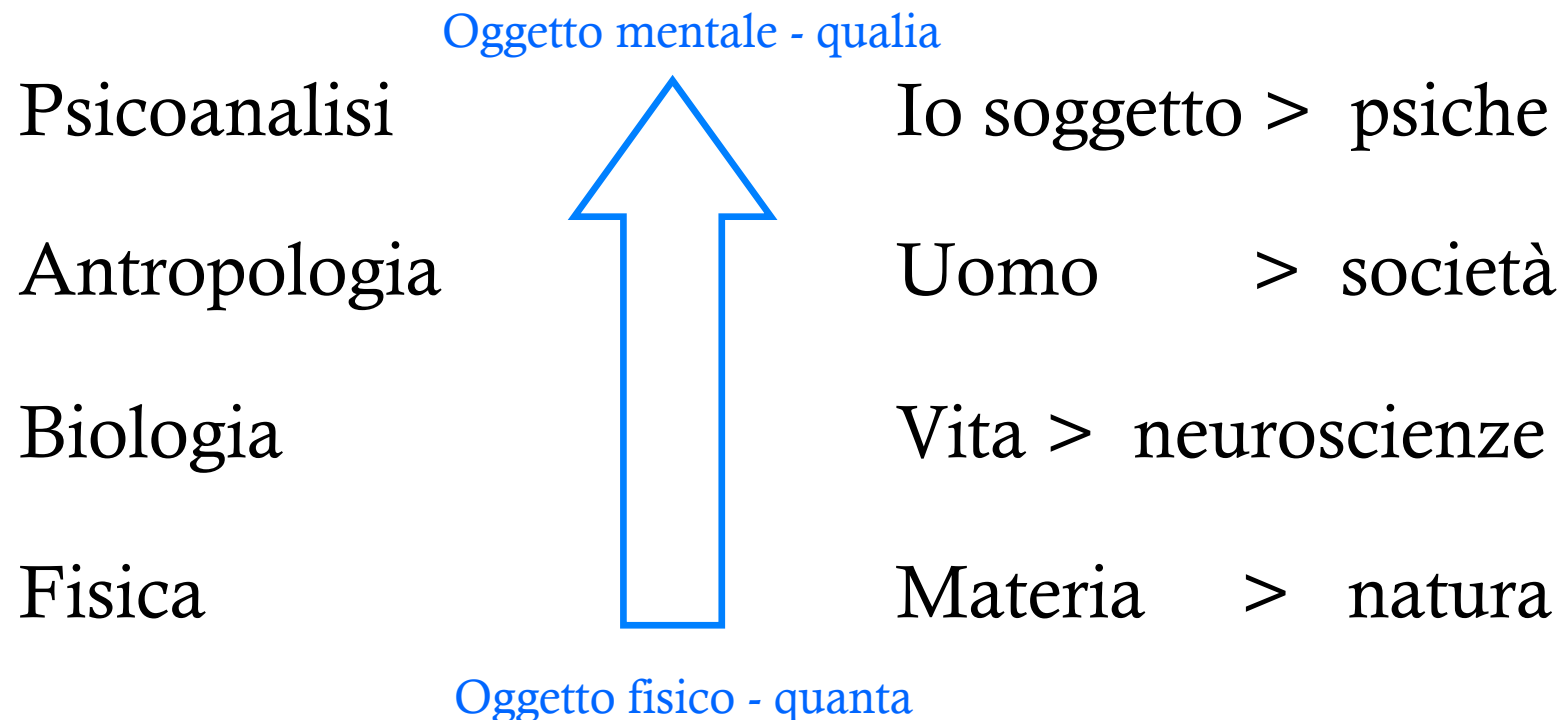
B 1 - Modello ideale

Un modello ideale di interazione scientifica
della psicoanalisi (3 + 1)



B 2 - Le leggi delle relazioni

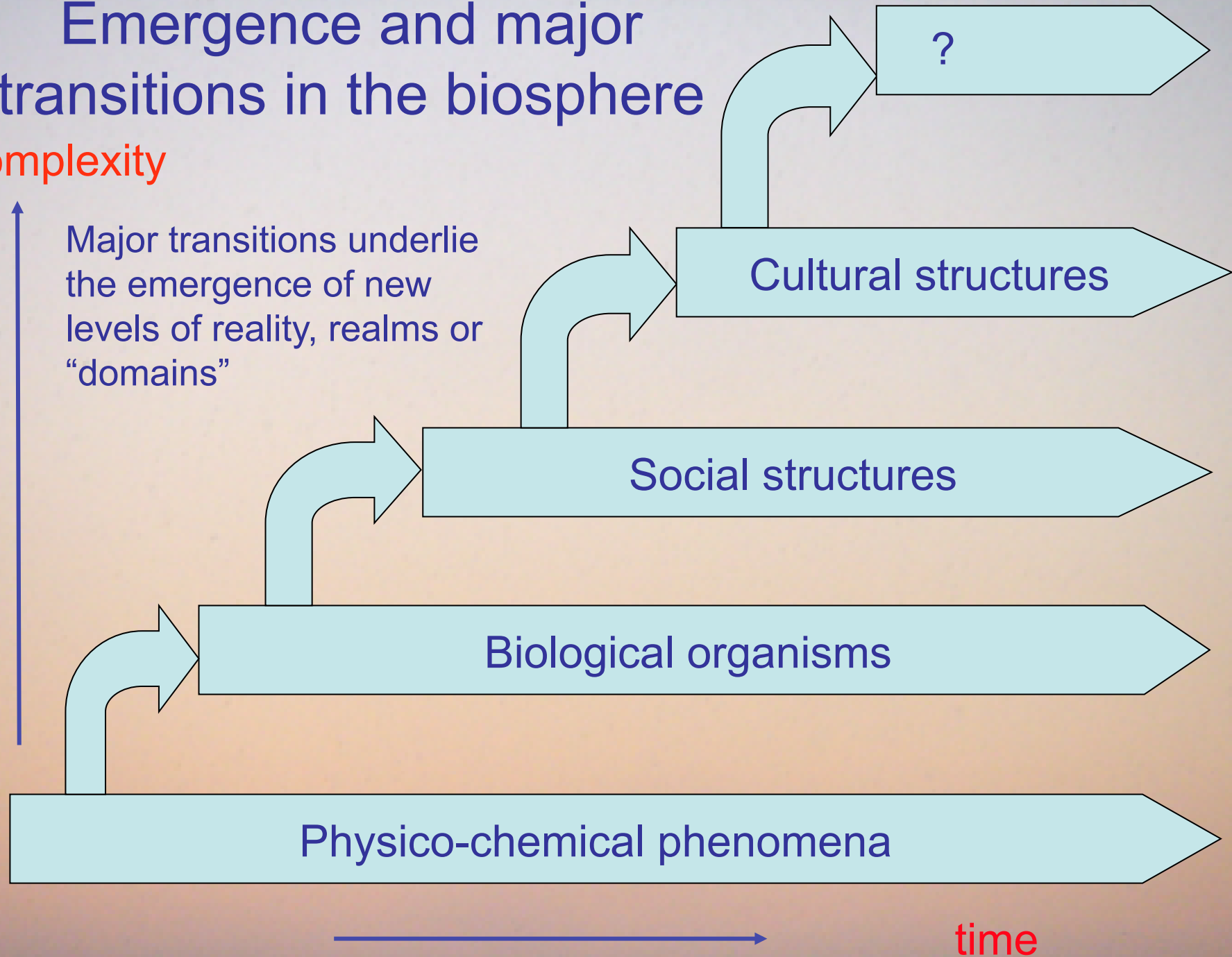
Poincarè: *la scienza è lo studio delle relazioni
tra gli oggetti / dimensioni di un sistema*



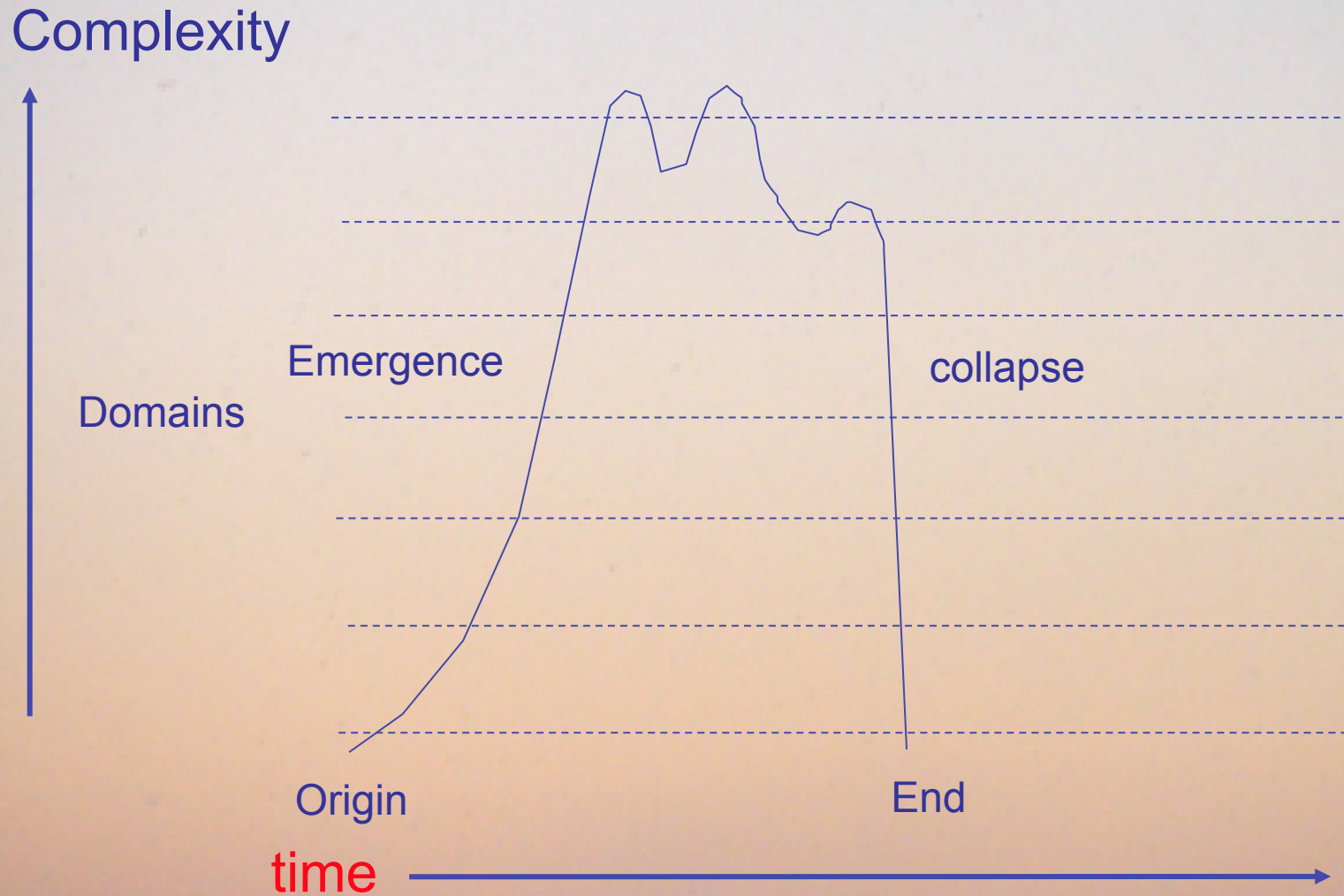
Emergence and major transitions in the biosphere

complexity

Major transitions underlie the emergence of new levels of reality, realms or “domains”



The multilayered structure of organisms



- La fisica del complesso; all'interno di livelli (dominii) e fra livelli sovrastanti (emergenti) e sottostanti (collassanti);
- The biosphere (and beyond) emerged over time as multiple superimposed levels of reality (domains)
- Each domain emerging from the one below and being dependent on all the ones below
- Within each domains phenomena occur in the 4 physical dimensions
- Transitions between domains require time
 - emergence of properties (origin)
 - collapse of properties (end, termination)
- Every 4D structure is composed of superimposed domains
- The number of domains gives a measure of complexity to the structure
- Living organism, including humans and their mental states, are 5 dimensional structures

B 3 - Il mio punto di vista

Eric Kandel got a new impulse to neurosciences to make steps towards psychoanalysis and vice versa, but I believe that **neurosciences are not the scientific proofs of psychoanalytic theories**; they can confirm some psychoanalytic intuitions or the clinical validity of the analytic treatment as the new emerging science of neuroplasticity seems to indicate, but **they can not be the scientific shadow of a new method** for a *Project for a Scientific Psychology*, as was Freud's intention at the beginning of his carrier; at the end of his carrier, in 1937, he wrote that ***psychology too is a natural science***.

Non-linear dynamics and the complex adaptive systems theories are, as I read in J. Maynard Smith papers and in Marcello experiences, the way by which biological sciences, and so also psychoanalysis, can find **a real methodology for a new scientific project**.

B 4 - Psychology too is a natural science

The psychical is in itself unconscious
and probably
similar in kind
to all the other natural processes
of which we have obtained knowledge.

Freud: Some elementary lessons in PsychoAnalysis - 1937

La natura dello psichico, pg. 640/41, vol. 11, Opere - Boringhieri

B 5 - L' eredità di Freud

...possibly we do attempt to formulate
a kind of architectonic, the building-up of
a system of thought into a stable form...

like Cantor's exploration of matrices.

We are familiar with Freud's attempt
to build up a system ...

he has not completed his investigation.

The problem has to be passed on,
delegated to his survivors, the inheritance..."

BION (*Taming wild thoughts*, 1993, pg. 49).

B 6 – Teorie non-lineari e ψ analisi

*All'inizio degli anni '90 vari psicoanalisti quali
Langs (1991), Moran (1991), and Van Spruiell (1993)
in America,
Haymal (1993) in Europa
e non-psicoanalisti come Isla Lonie (1992),
hanno suggerito di usare
le varie teorie dei sistemi dinamici non-lineari.
per capire meglio l'interazione paziente / analista.*

B 7 - Il gap

...il tema del rapporto tra scienza dura e pura e le nostre elaborazioni interpretative diagnostico - terapeutico, evidenziano spesso **un gap** tra le teorie fisico-matematiche e psico-filosofico da una parte, ognuna ben accomodata nel suo proprio campo di azione, ed i modesti tentativi di dare una base teorica a ricerche empiriche su vari aspetti della realtà clinica in cui siamo coinvolti, in primis la psicoterapia psico-dinamica che, per la sua specifica **ricorsività spazio temporale** meglio si adattava ad un approccio tipico delle ricerche empiriche.

B 8 - The practitioner's landscape

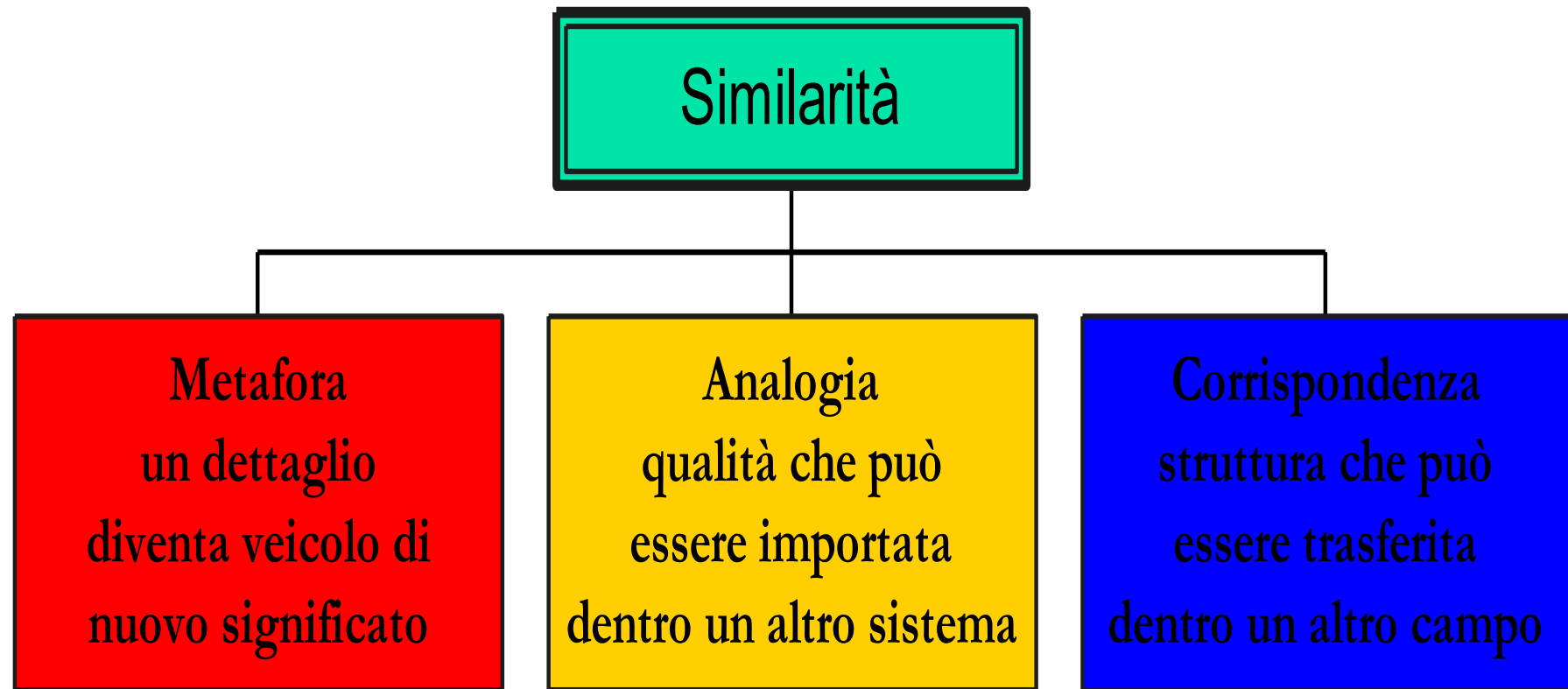
An array of **complexity-based tools** and techniques are available today, but how does the practitioner select a particular approach to respond to a particular need? We present a simple taxonomy to describe the **landscape of complexity-derived methods for human systems dynamics**.

Practitioners can use the landscape to understand the diversity of tools and techniques, to foster respect for approaches different from ones' own, **to build an understanding of the field as a whole**, and to select specific techniques to apply in specific situations.

B 9 - Tools for understanding

Phenomena Spazio delle fasi	Weak metaphors Metafora	Strong metaphors Analogia	Mathematics Corrispondenza
Surface Structures Normalità	 Butterfly effects	 Coupling	 Balanced scorecard
Evident deep structures Nevrosi	 Attractors	 Future search	 Network analysis
Subtle deep structures Psicosi	 Open space technology	 Computer simulation models	 Nonlinear time series modeling

C - Psicoanalisi tra narrazione e scienza



C 1 – Dalla narrazione alla scienza

Se non c'è una griglia di misurazione
(Bion) che trasforma i dati
qualitativi in quantitativi
tutto questo non ha senso

Perché ci sia una corrispondenza

Tra psicoanalisi e non-linearità

È necessario che ci sia una valutazione

Matematica dei diagrammi

C 2 – Teorie per la Ψ analisi

teoria dei sistemi dinamici non-lineari
comprende:

- La teoria del caos
- La teoria della complessità
- La teoria delle catastrofi
- La teoria delle biforcazioni
- La teoria del feed-back
- La teoria dei frattali

Ognuna con le proprie leggi

C 3 - Non-linearità

- o Non c'è proporzione tra lo stimolo e la risposta
- o Uno stimolo semplice produce un grande effetto
- o Tre o + variabili sono studiate contemporaneamente
- o I punti tracciati da una variabile formano un'orbita
- o Attraverso lo studio delle orbite possiamo cogliere l'evoluzione di un sistema.

C 4 - Le leggi della non-linearità

- Dipendenza dalle condizioni iniziali
- Auto-somiglianza e scalarità
- Impredicibilità
- Indeterminazione
- Distanza dall'equilibrio
- Retroazione
- Oscillazione
- Casualità
- Iterazione

*Un sistema non-lineare è ricorsivo,
vale a dire: si genera dal precedente*

C 5 - Cos'è un sistema?

Un sistema
è un Intero
composto di n - Dimensioni
Interagenti
capaci di cambiare
nel corso del tempo.

C 6 - Definizione di Modello

Un modello è **uno strumento**
con cui è possibile trovare **informazioni**
circa alcune **dimensioni**
selezionate
che riteniamo **rappresentino**
la realtà che si vuole conoscere
ed **i processi** che si vuole investigare.

C 7 - Complessità

Elementi fondanti di un sistema complesso:

1. Il sistema contiene un insieme di molti oggetti interagenti;
2. Il comportamento di questi oggetti è condizionato dalla memoria o feedback;
3. Gli oggetti possono modificare le loro strategie in funzione della loro storia;
4. Il sistema è tipicamente aperto.

Da: *Due è facile tre è complessità*, Neil Johnson, Dedalo, pg 26-26

C 8 – Il comportamento di un sistema complesso

Il sistema:

- 1) sembra essere vivo;
- 2) alterna comportamenti ordinati e disordinati in modo complicato;
- 3) da luogo a fenomeni emergenti, che
- 4) si manifestano senza l'intervento di una mano invisibile (o controllore).

Due è facile... idem, pg 26.27

C 9 – Quale futuro?

Le scienze sociali fisiche e biologiche

Abbondano di applicazioni

Che aspettano solo di essere analizzate ...

... interagenti possono muoversi su
una rete dinamica complessa
influenzando di fatto essi stessi
con la loro azione e con la loro evoluzione
la struttura e l'evoluzione futura della rete.

Due è facile ... idem, 253/254

Vedi: *The Brain that changes itself*, N. Doidge, Scribe, 2008

Appendix 1: The culturally modified brain

D - Progetto per una psicologia scientifica

La Fisica della Mente,

trait d'union fra:

Neuro-scienze

e

Psicoanalisi

D 1 - INTERROGATIVI per una fisica della mente

- 1 - cosa è una struttura fisica? (il mondo a 4 dimensioni)
- 2 - come le strutture fisiche si sono formate nel tempo?
- 3 - come si forma continuamente l'emergere della complessità, con le sue regole, sia entro gli stessi livelli e che nel divenire?
- 4 - come facciamo a conoscere tali fenomeni ?
(ovvero: la natura della scienza);
- 5 - come spiegare l'emergenza di esseri senzienti-agenti?
- 6 - come spiegare le interazioni fra esseri umani, tenendo conto di questo schema?
- 7 - come sviluppare metodologie scientifiche in psicoanalisi?

D2 - Punti da considerare

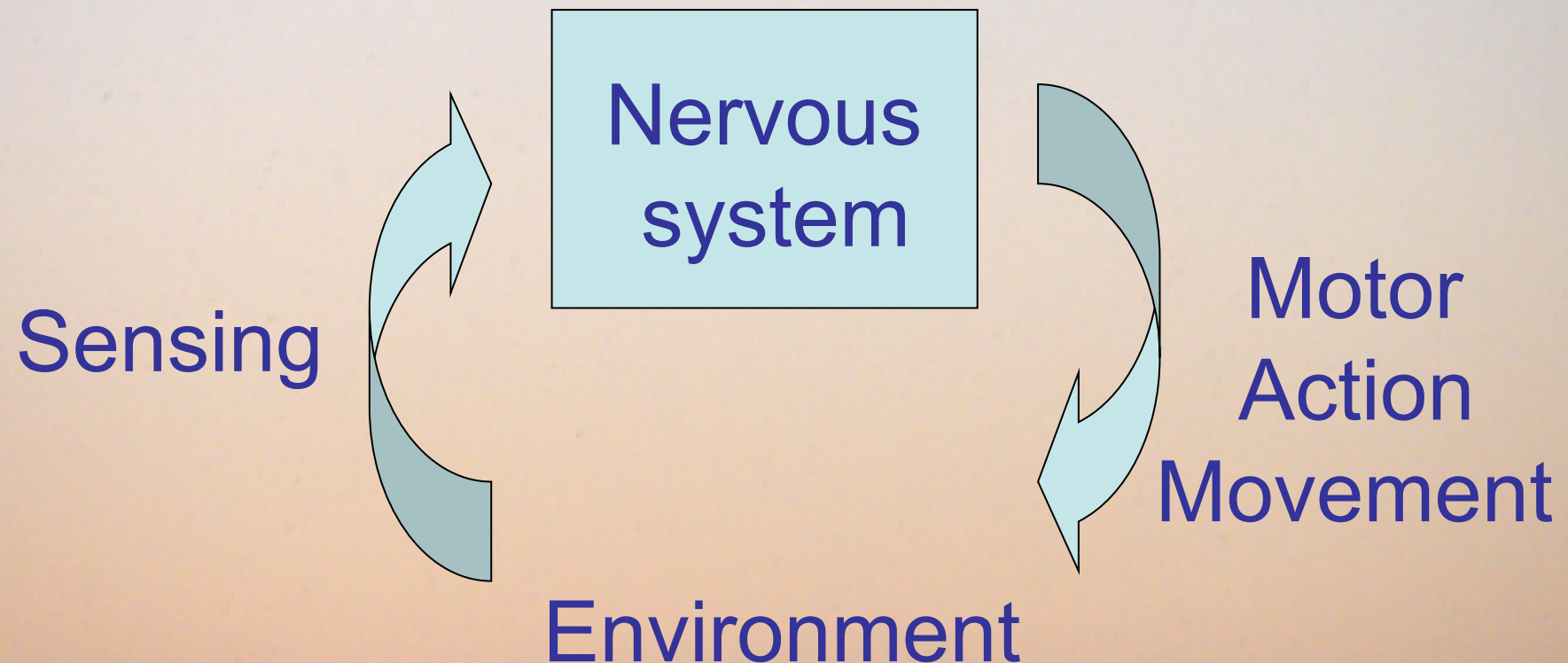
- necessità di superare il dualismo di Cartesio verso: materia (*geo*) vita (*bio*) psiche (*noo*) – *sfera*;
- i prerequisiti per tale superamento sulla base di una fisica unificata implicano che ogni fenomeno, sia *extenso* che *cogitans*, sia descritto in coordinate spazio-temporali, i limiti dettati dalla natura delle 4 dimensioni;
- la natura temporale dei fenomeni della biosfera;
- la scala temporale gerarchica dell'emergenza della complessità sulla terra;
- la teoria dei sistemi;
- stratificazione della complessità in fisica-chimica e biologia;

D 3 – L' emergere della vita

L'emergenza del dominio “vivenziale” consiste:

- In evolution organisms with a nervous system developed the ability to “have experiences”
- Experience is always individual, subjective; it requires an “experiencer” organism
- The appearance of ability to experiencing has been associated with increasing distinction between a “self” and and external “world”

The primordial experiential loop



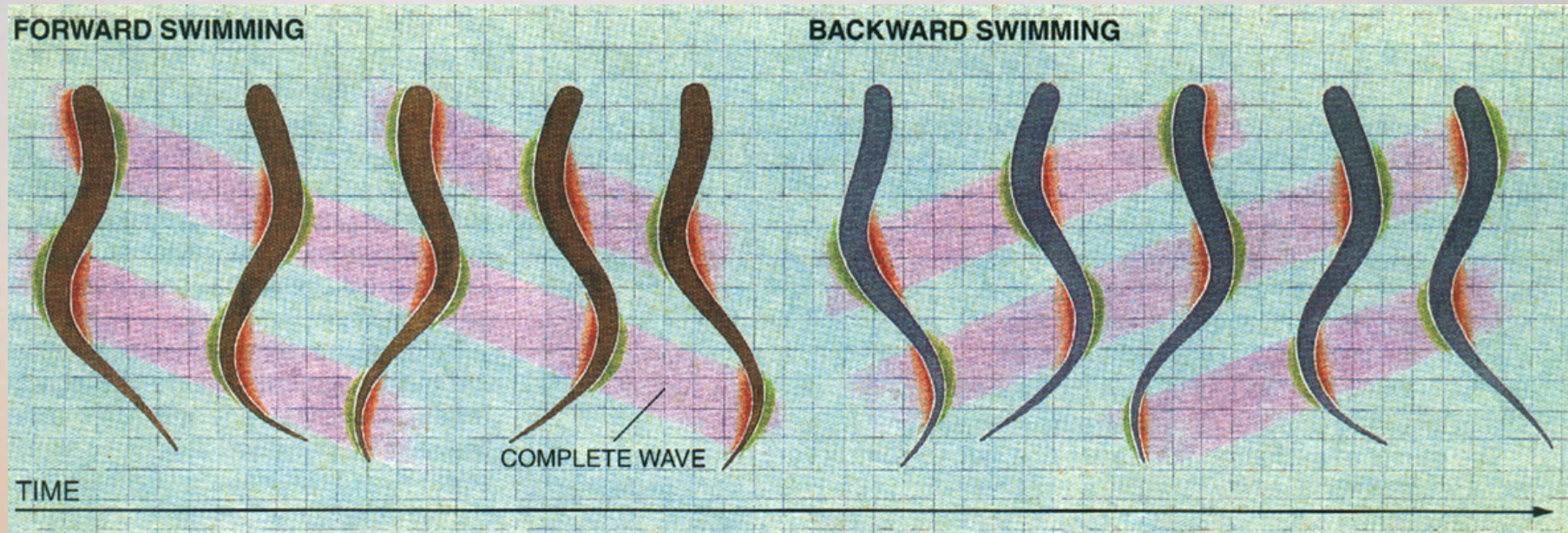
Locomotion in evolution

The primordial interaction with the environment involved locomotion and escape behaviours

This interaction between organism and environment was mediated by neural nets in the segmental architecture of the nervous system

This interaction represents the primordial “experiential loop”

Early vertebrate locomotion; swimming of the lamprey

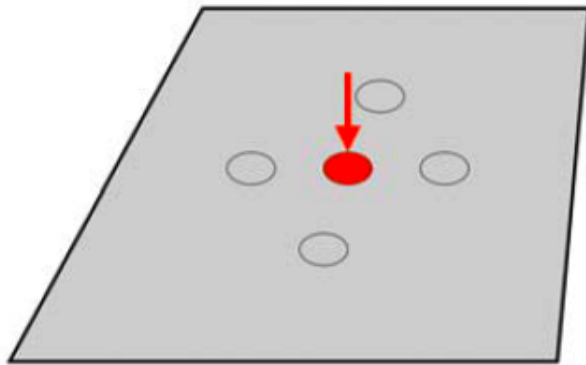


Undulating swimming pattern of the lamprey. Signals from the brain initiate swimming which consists in wave after wave of muscle contraction (RED) and passive elongation due to absence of contraction (GREEN). Waves of contraction travelling from head to tail propel the body forwards through the water, and waves travelling from the tail to the head, move the fish backwards.

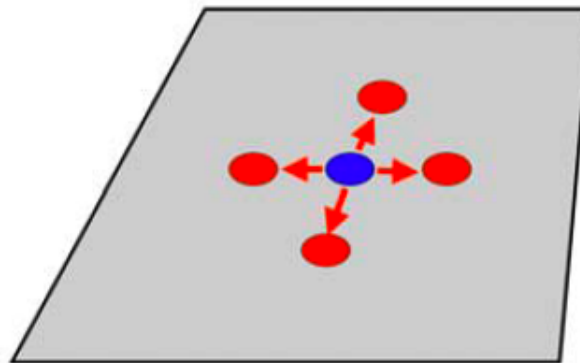
From Grillner, 1996

D 4 - Principi di una fisica moderna dei circuiti nervosi

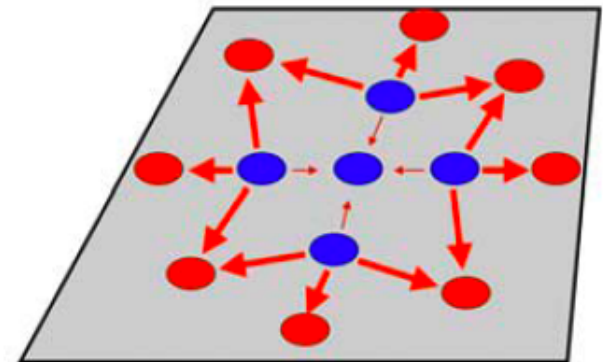
Stimulation



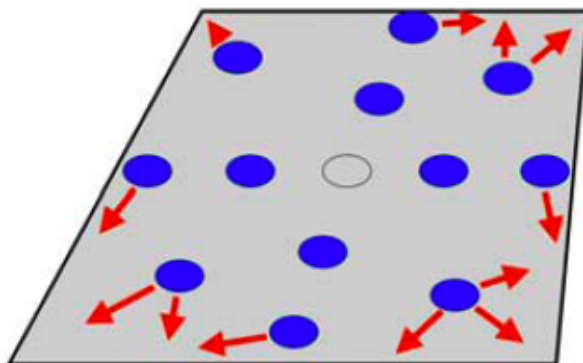
Relay (Spreading Excitation)



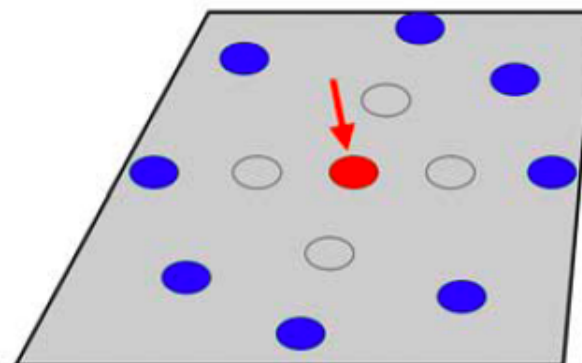
Continued Spreading



Recovery



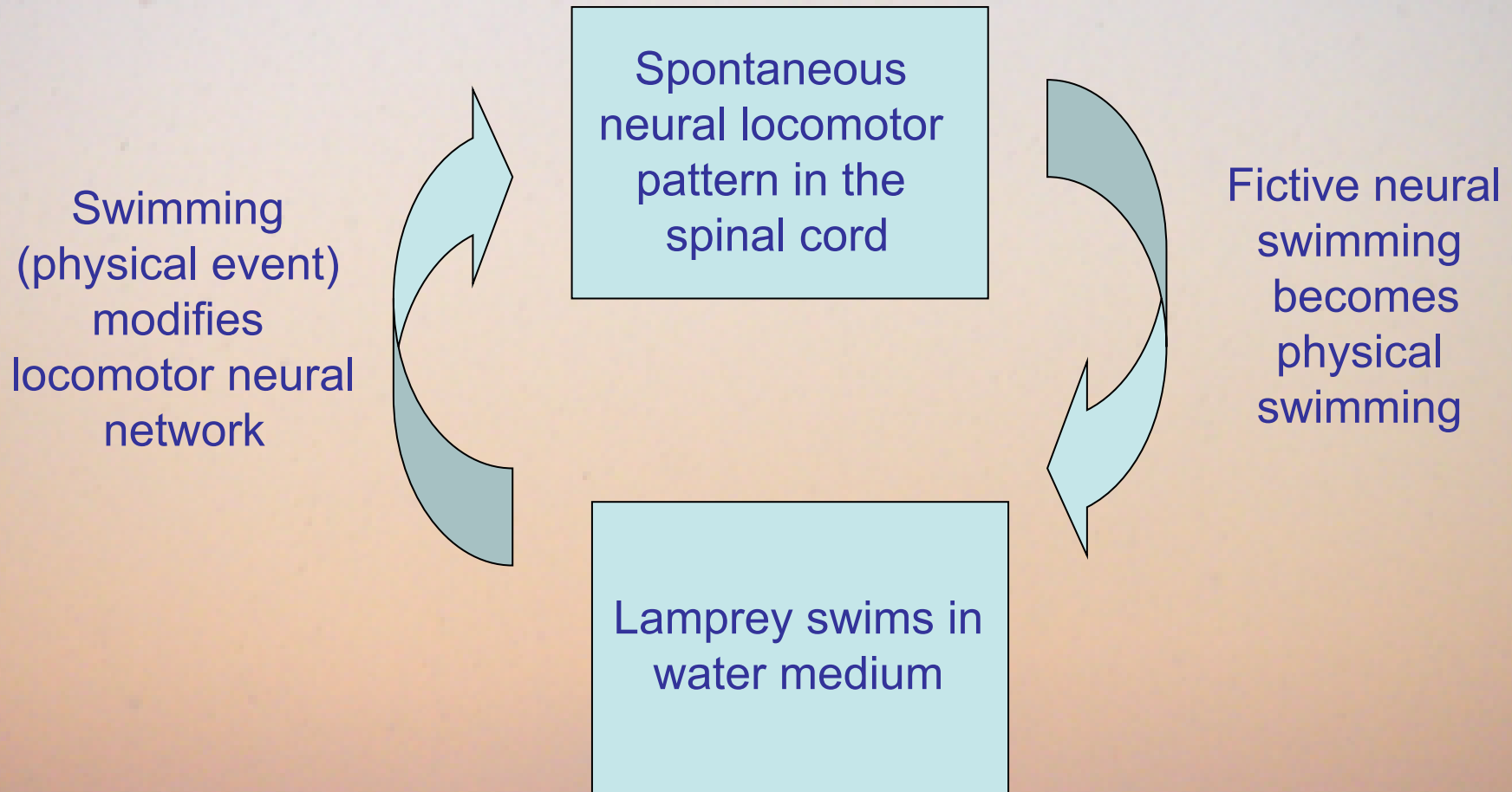
Restimulation



D 5 – Complex & Non-linear Features of active “excitable” media

- Made of **interconnected (coupled)** excitable elements, Active media are **dissipative system**, with energy flow that can result in increased order
- Each element is capable of **internal generation** of renewable transient “excited” state with a refractory period, supported by a source of energy stored in the medium
- Spatio-temporal patterns emerge and develop from the network of active elements according to deterministic chaotic rules (NLD)

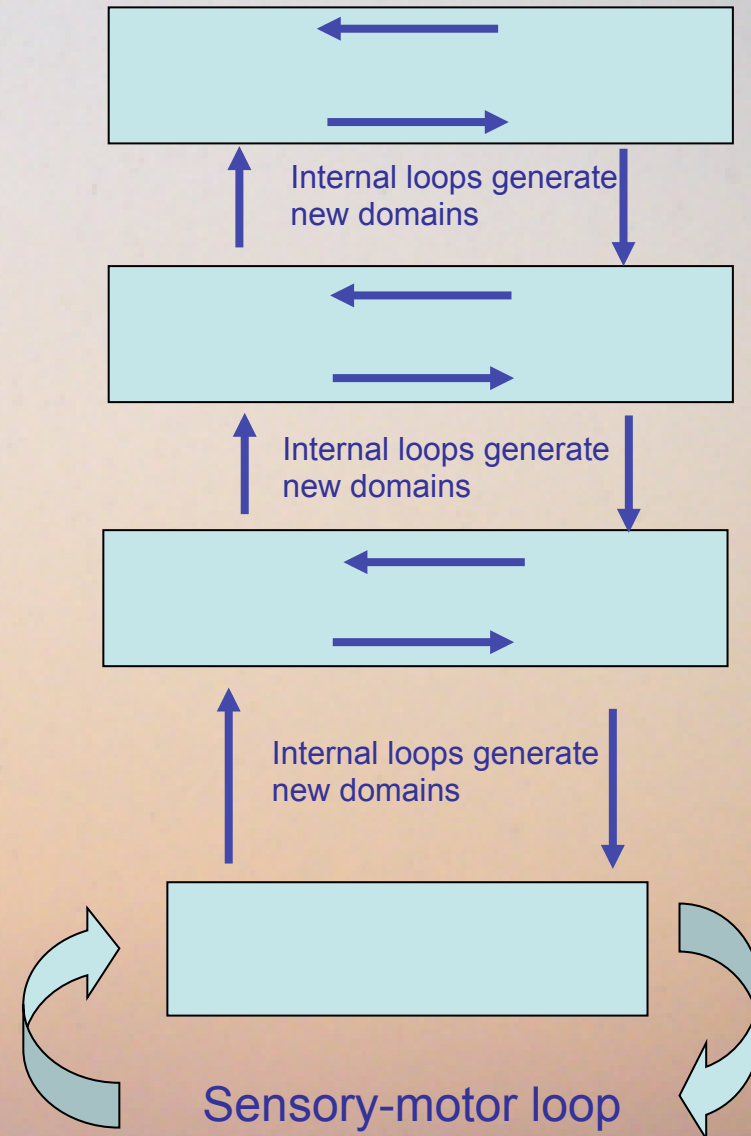
The full locomotor (neuromechanical) loop



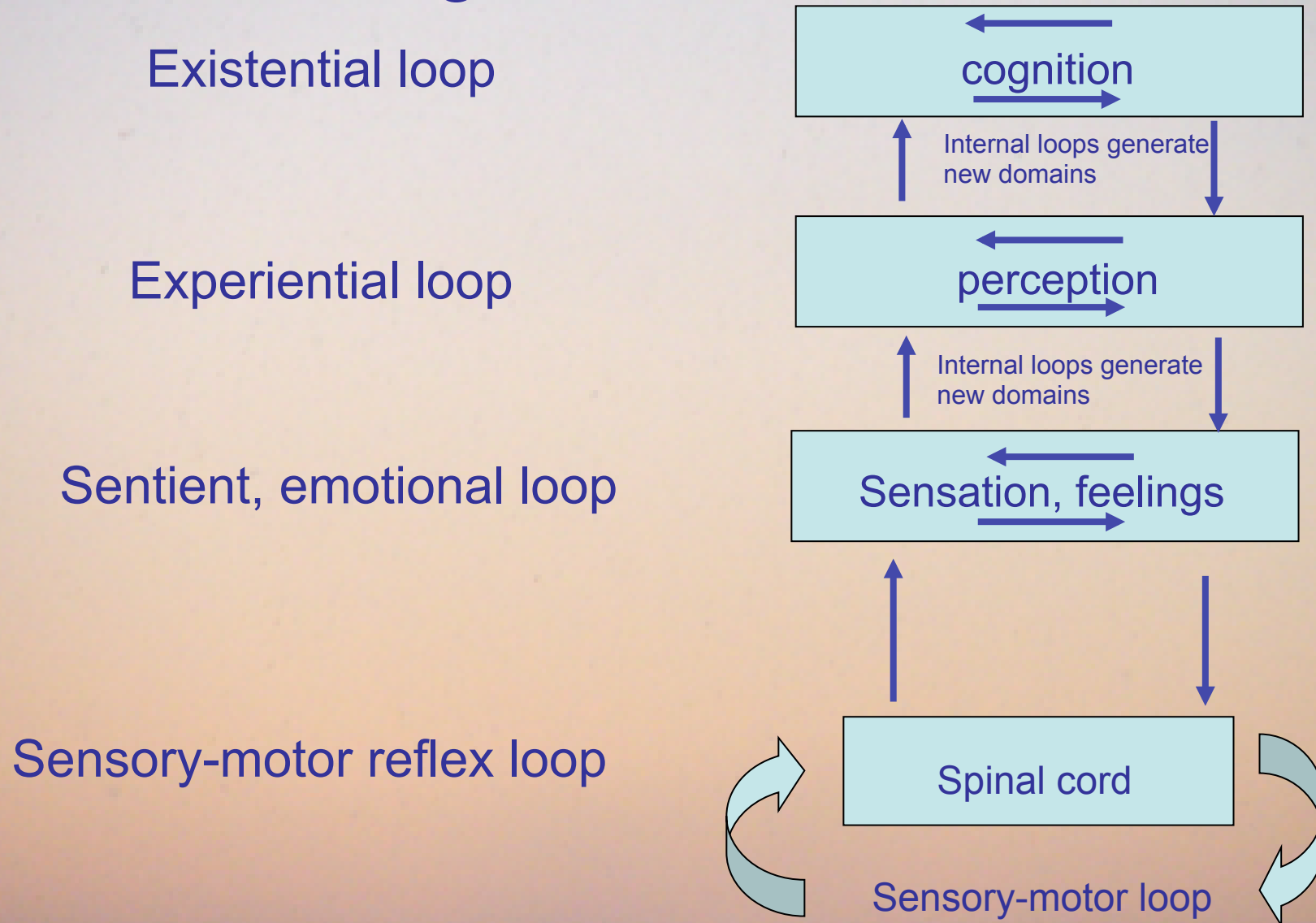
The brain as superimposed neural loops

The nervous system evolved into superimposed loops of neural circuits

With superimposed loops new domains emerge ie new properties emerge



Superimposed loops and associated higher neural states



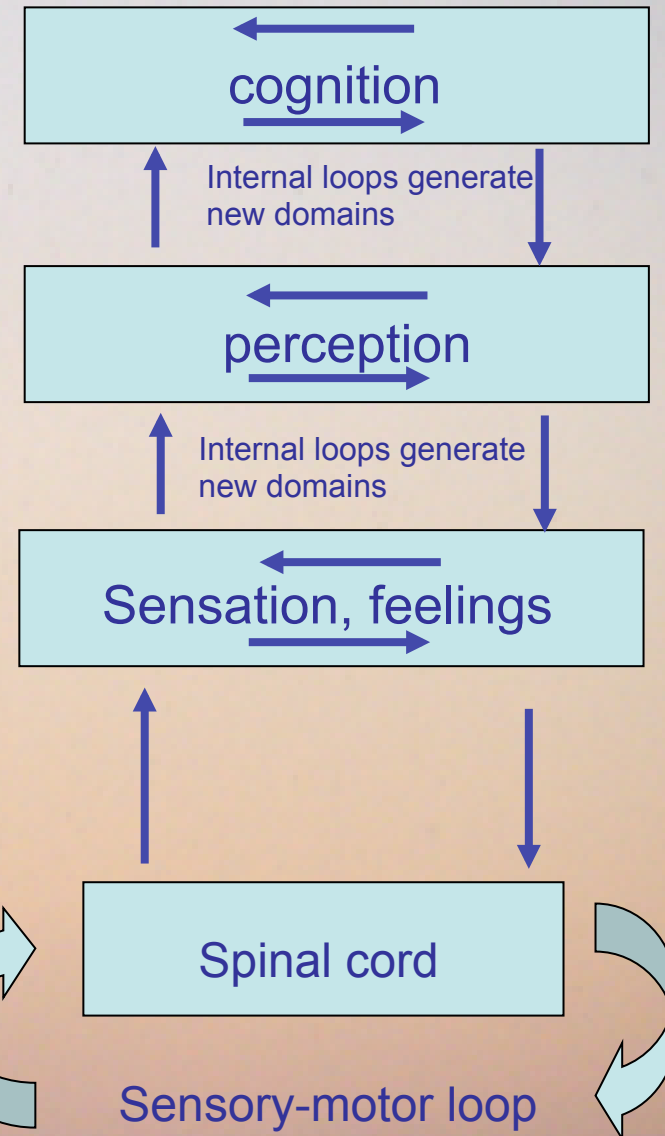
Superimposed loops and associated higher neural states

Information flows from the external world and any intermediate level to higher levels (bottom up) and from the higher levels down (top down)

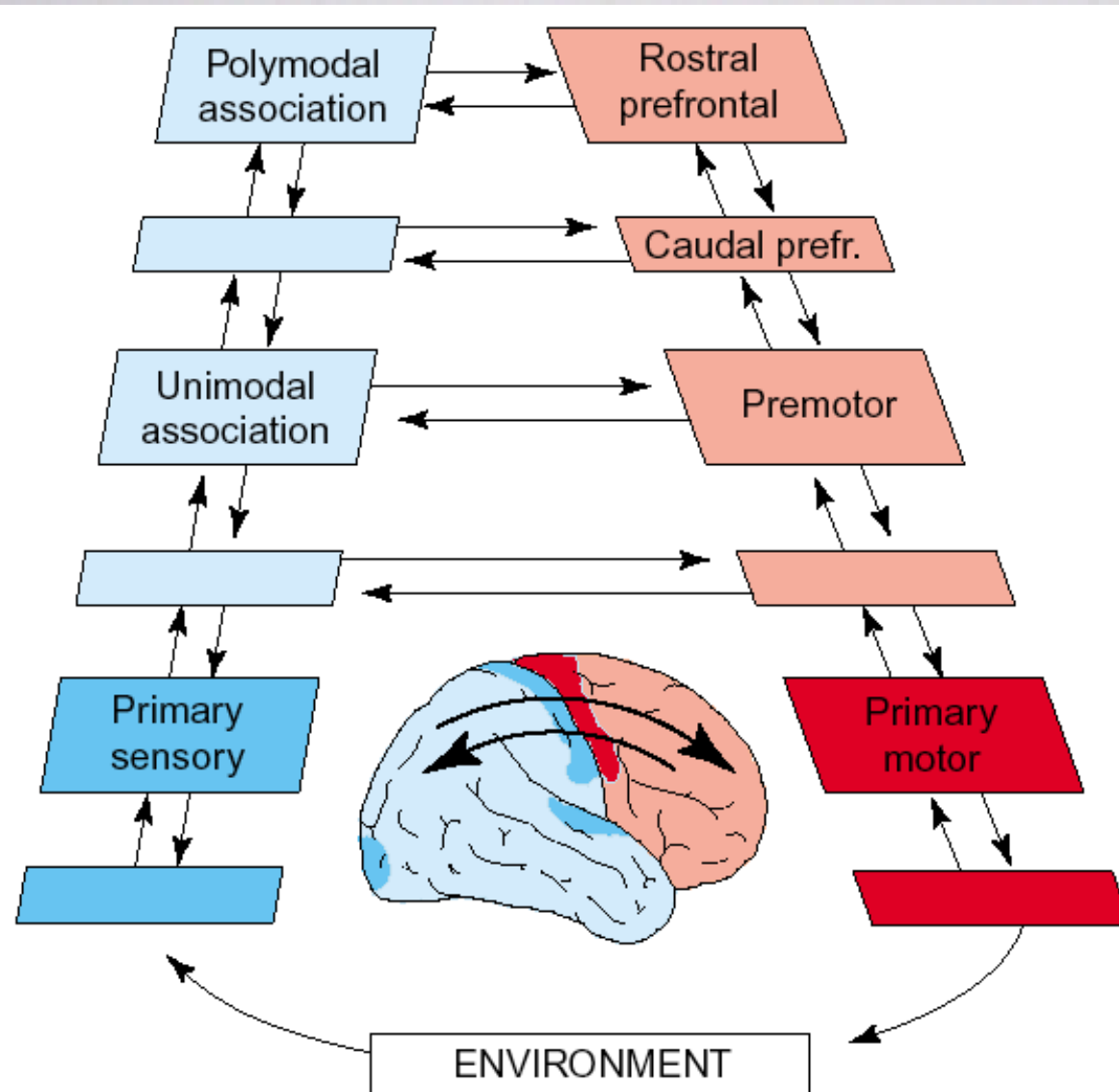
Every input from below the level of consciousness is the unconscious component of motivation, cognition and behaviour.

Top down inputs can be “permissive” or “repressive” including repression of memory and extreme sensory neglect

These processes can be unconscious or conscious



Hierarchical higher intracortical sensory-motor loops

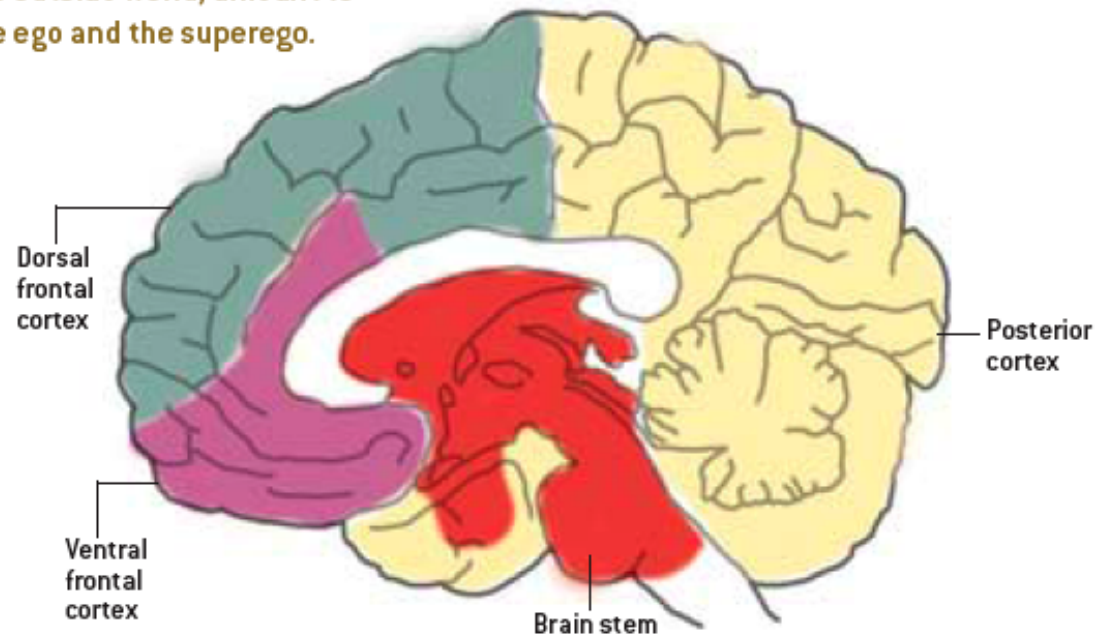
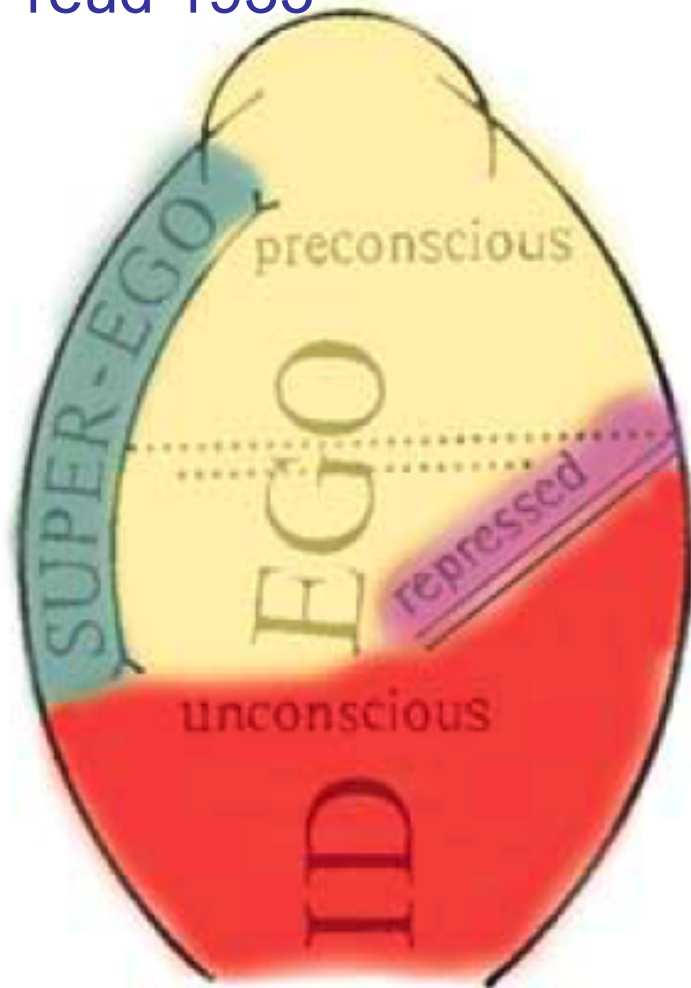


The cortical substrate of the perception–action cycle. Blue represents the perception side of the cycle, and red the action side.

The inset with the human brain highlights the reciprocal connectivity between posterior and frontal cortices.

e outside world, amount to
e ego and the superego.

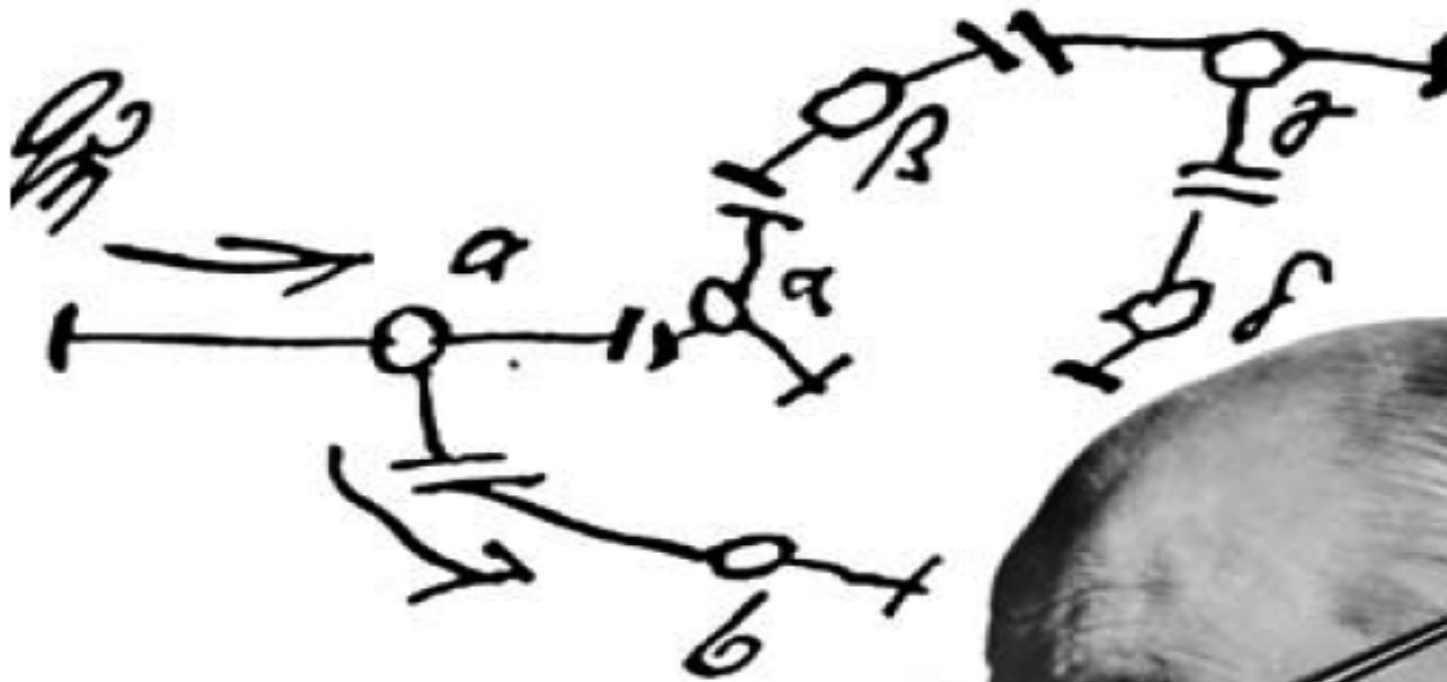
Freud 1933



It is becoming increasingly clear
that a good deal of our mental
activity is unconsciously
motivated.

D 6 - Ψ analysis and unconscious

- As “the deficiencies in our description would presumably vanish if we were already in a position to replace the psychological terms by physiological and chemical ones.” (Freud)
- The latest attempts to piece together diverse neurological findings, however, are leading to a chemical framework of the mind that validates the general sketch Freud made almost a century ago. A growing group of scientists are eager to reconcile neurology and psychiatry into a unified theory.



FREUD SKETCHED a neuronal mechanism for repression (*above*) in 1895, as part of his hope that biological explanations of the mind would one day replace psychological ones. In his scheme, an unpleasant memory would normally be activated by a stimulus (*"Qn," far left*) heading from neuron *"a"* toward neuron *"b"* (*bottom*). But neuron *"alpha"* (*to right of "a"*) could divert the signal and thus prevent the activation if other neurons (*top right*) exerted a *"repressing"* influence. Note that Freud (*shown later in life*) drew gaps between neurons that he predicted would act as *"contact barriers."* Two years later English physiologist Charles Sherrington discovered such gaps and named them synapses.



E – Psiche cervello complessità

Uno degli aspetti che dovremo affrontare
è il passaggio
dalla semplicità e specificità
del qui-ed-ora
alla complessità
del sistema interattivo
analista < > paziente

E 1 – Il cervello gerarchico/ complesso

The nervous system is composed of superimposed domains.

The relation between adjacent domains (levels) are of dependence (necessary)-emergence (sufficient), not causal.

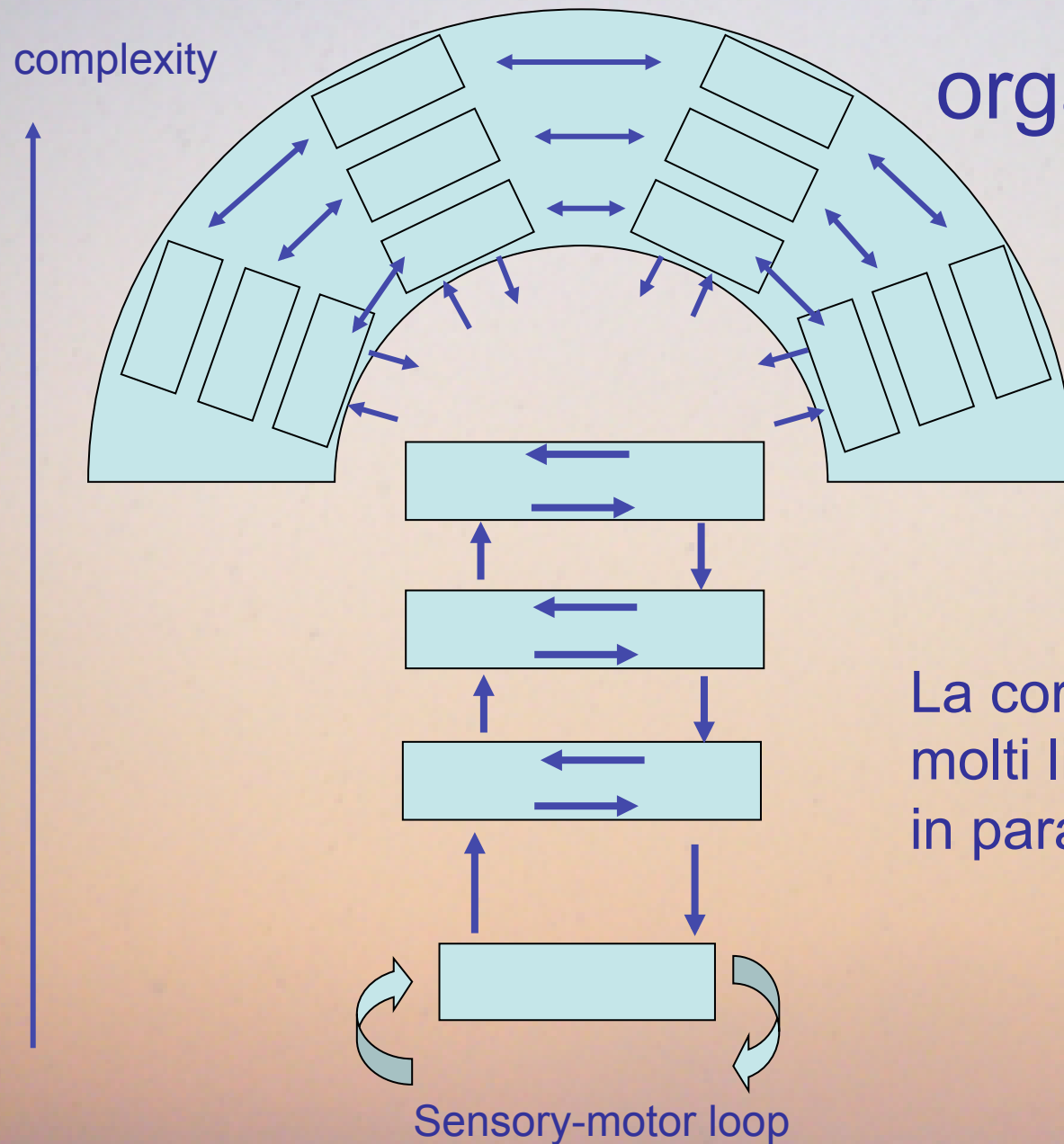
Brain states are associated to distinct states of spatio-temporal coupling between different parts of the brain

The strongly recurrent connectivity of cortical neurons, collectively form a conscious workspace, an internal “milieu” buffered from the outside world.

Thus system of loosely coupled of hierarchical loops enables the decoupling of part of the organism’s internal activity from its current inputs

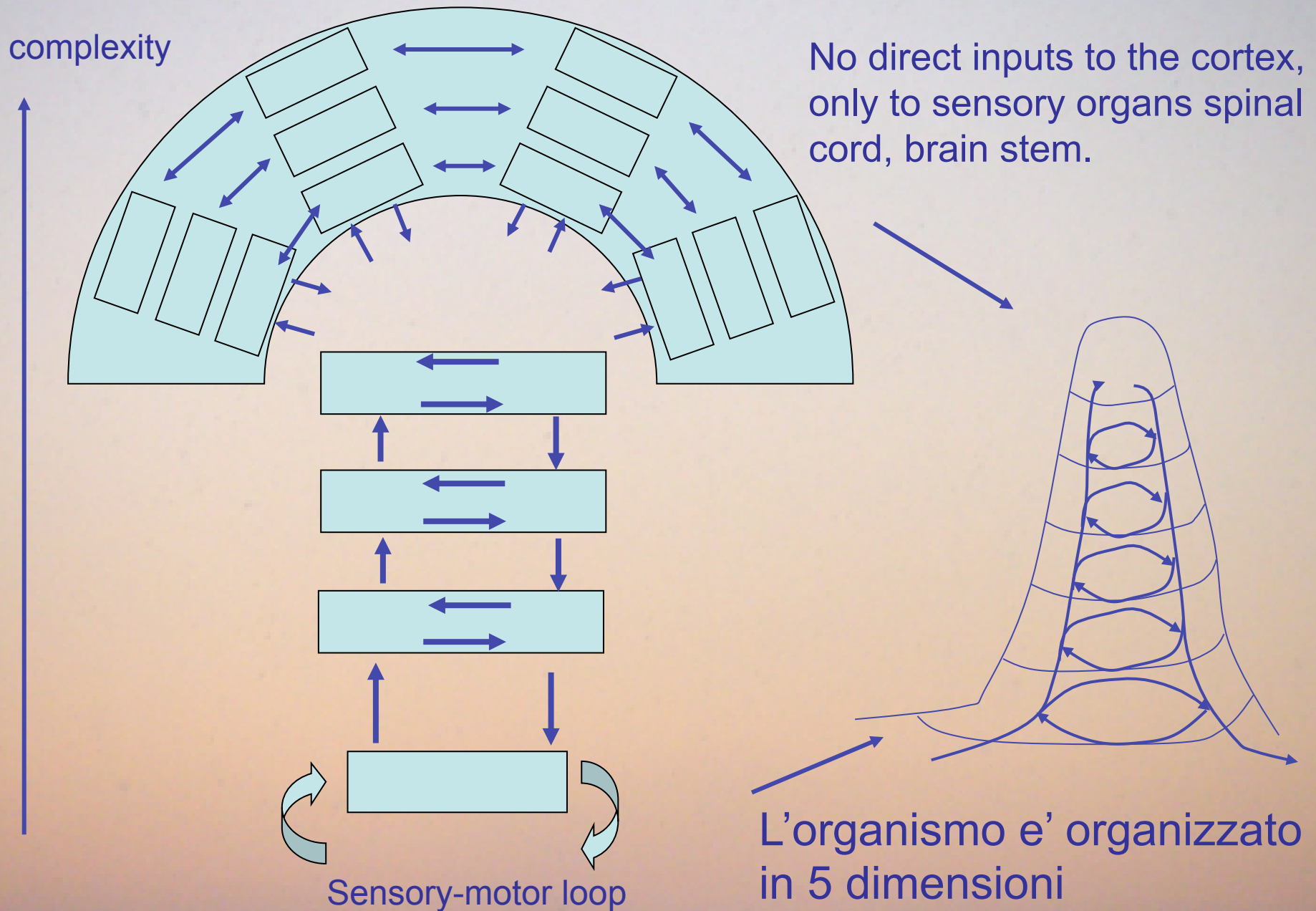
The superposed domains give greater evolutionary autonomy from external world is associated with the emergence of increasing “agency”.

Hierarchical organisation of the brain

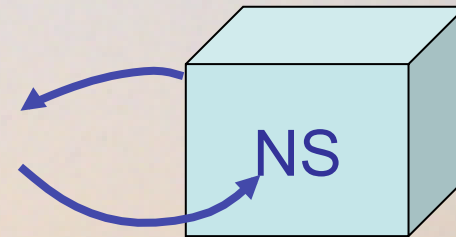


La corteccia contiene
molti livelli sovrapposti e
in parallelo

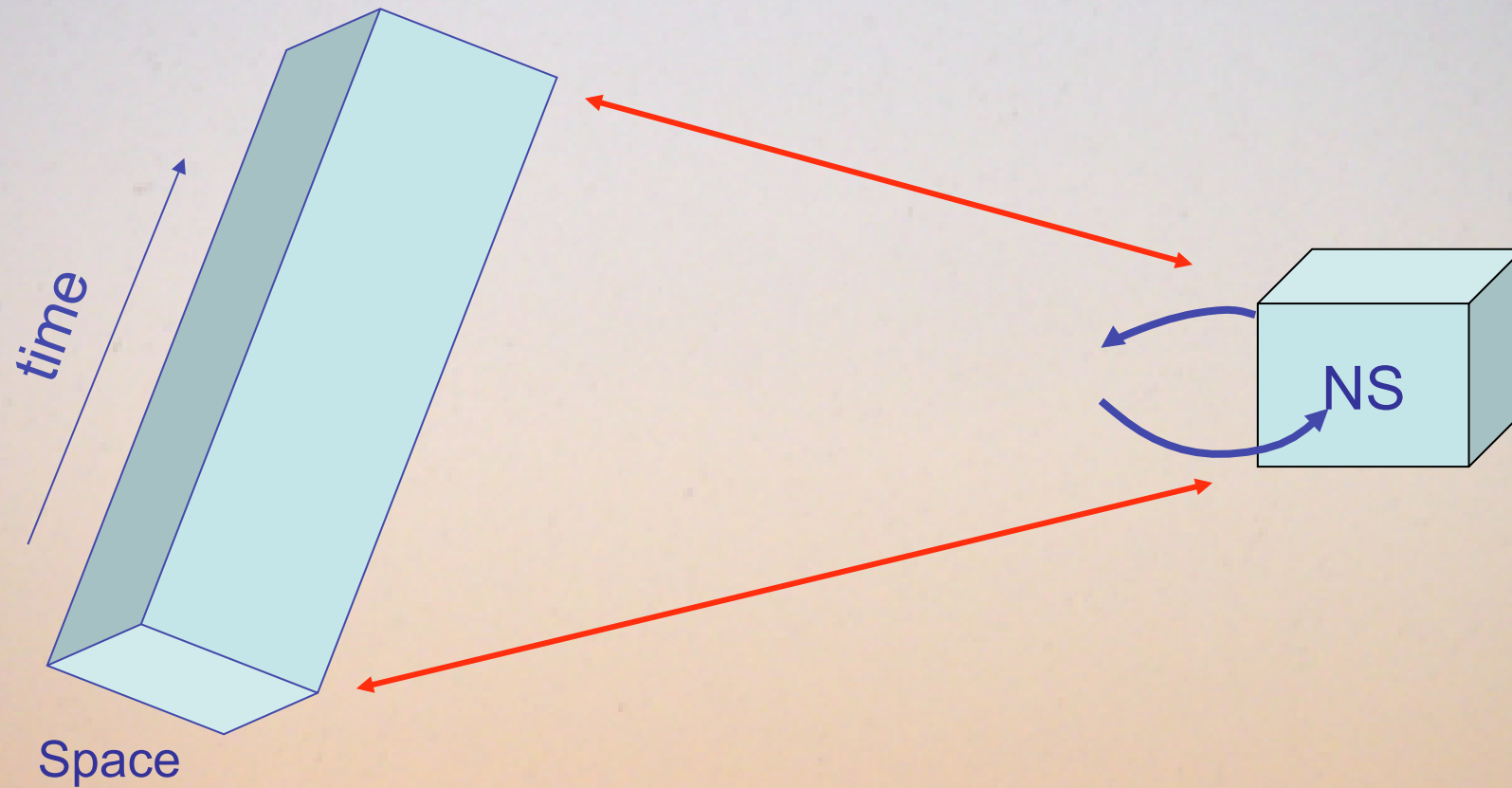
Hierarchical-parallel organisation of the embodied brain



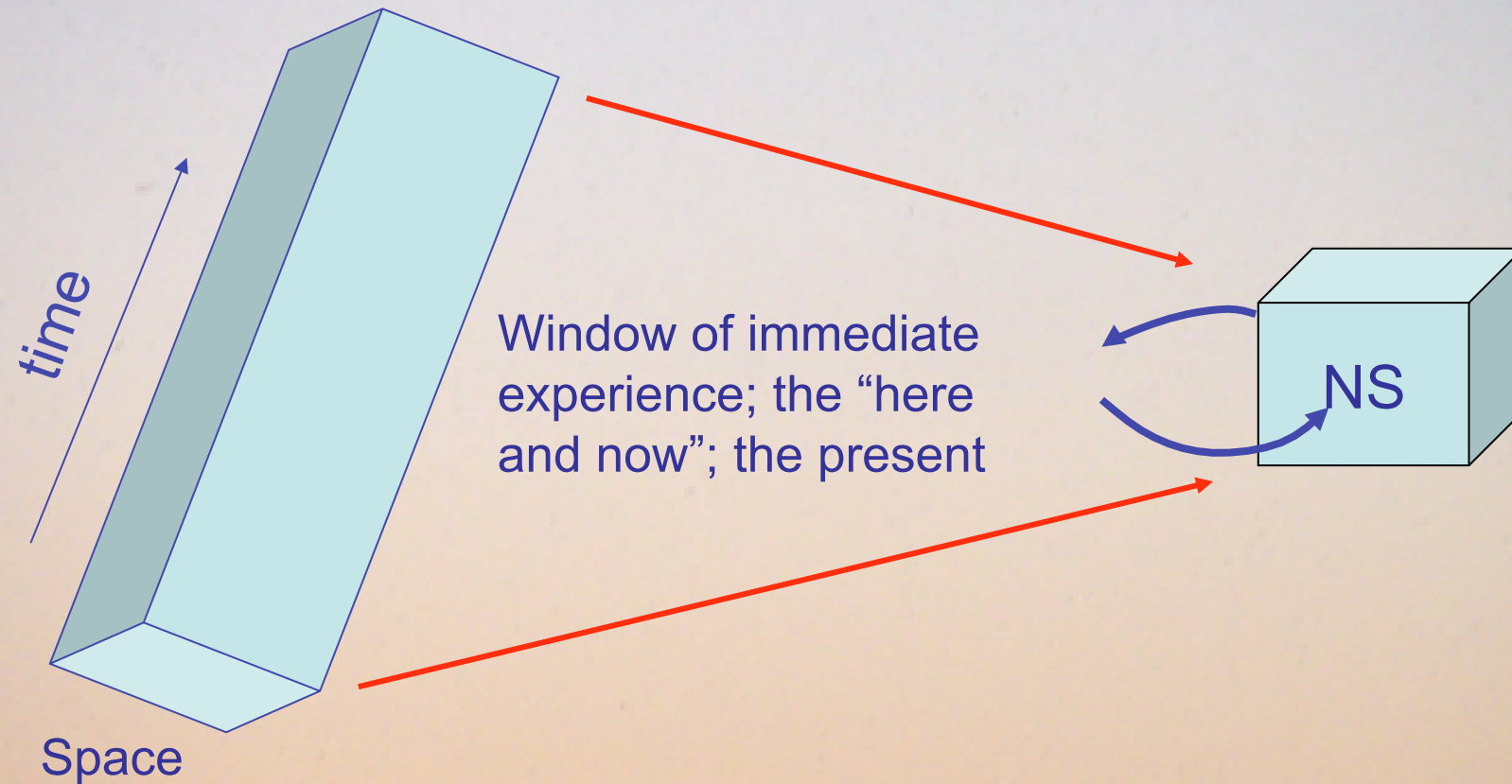
How does the sentient-acting loop experiences the 4 dimensional world?



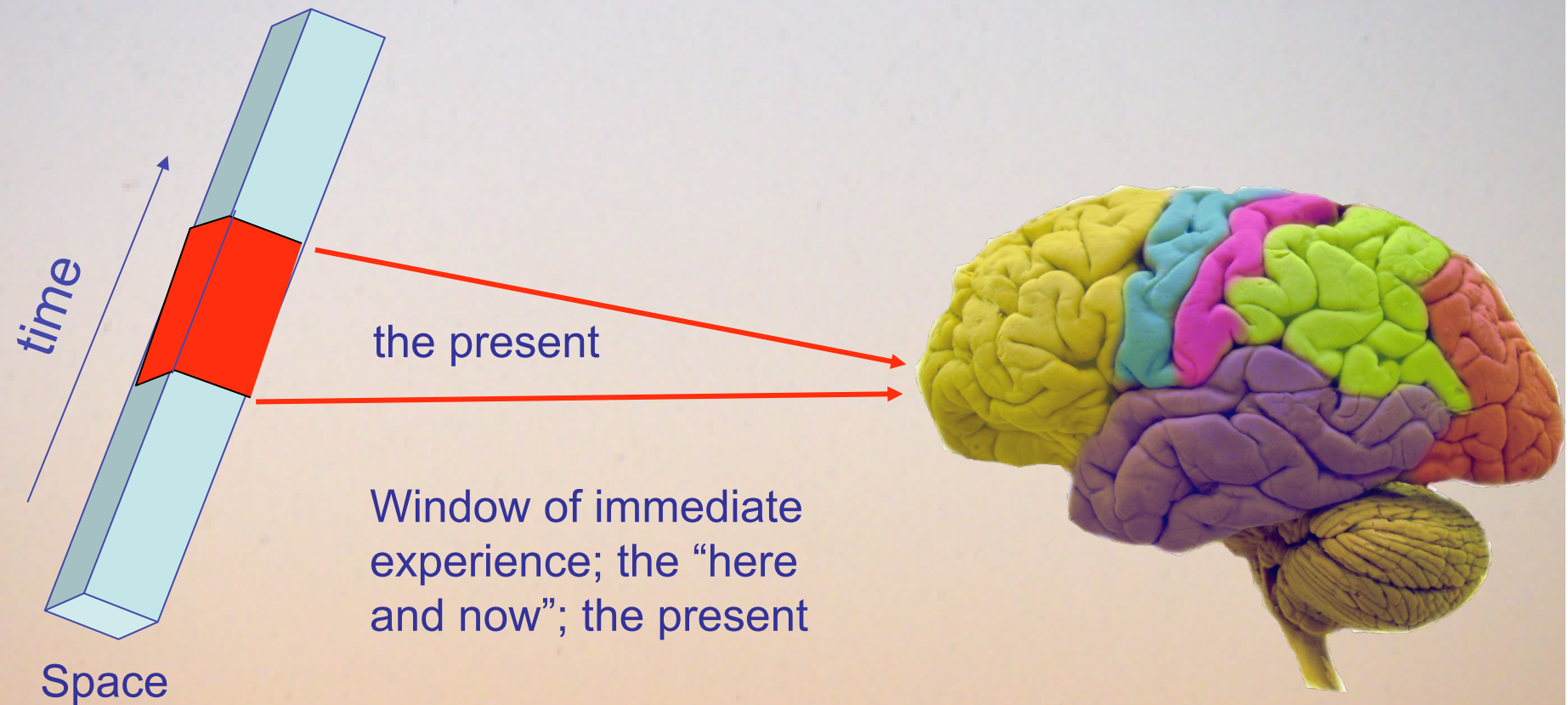
How does the sentient-acting loop experiences the 4 dimensional world?



How does the sentient-acting loop experiences the 4 dimensional world?

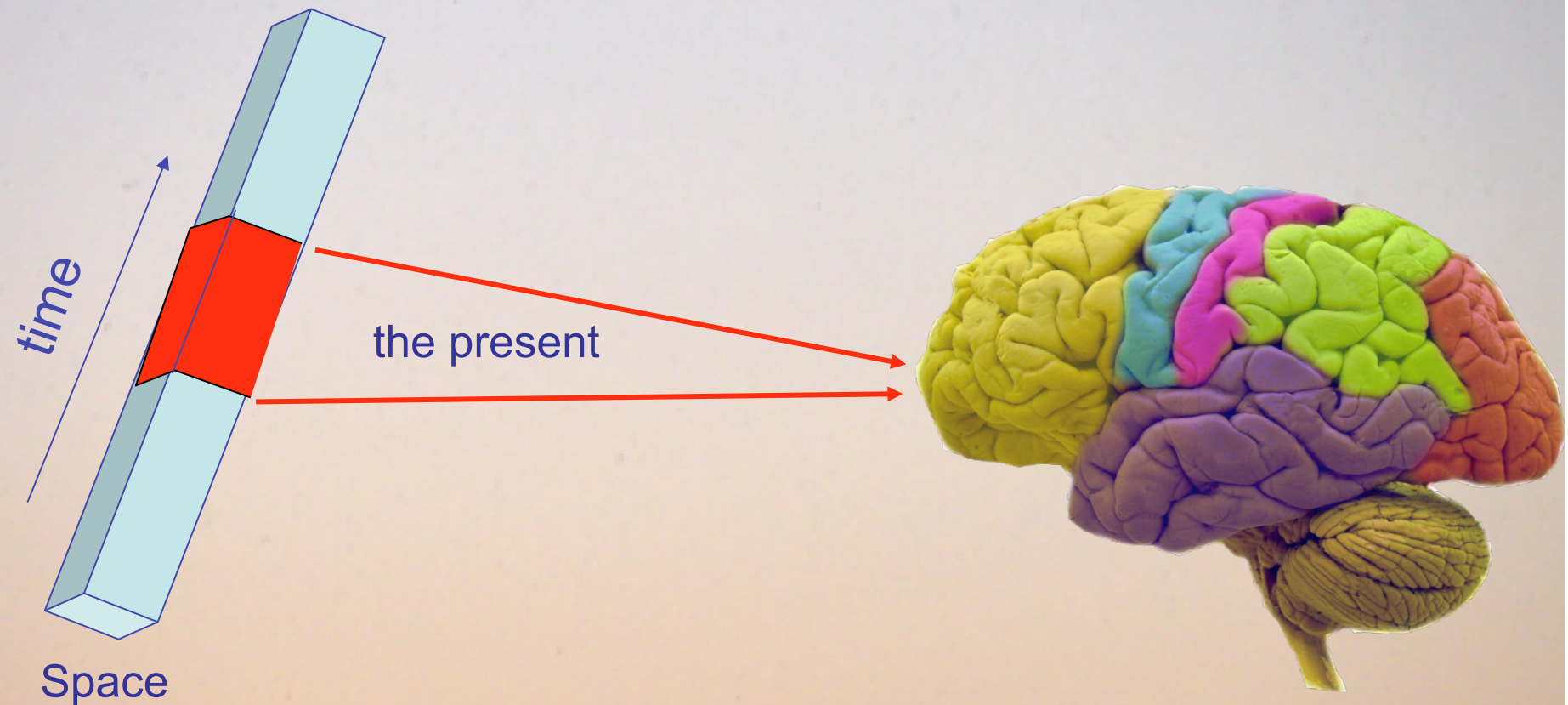


How we experience the 4 dimensional world



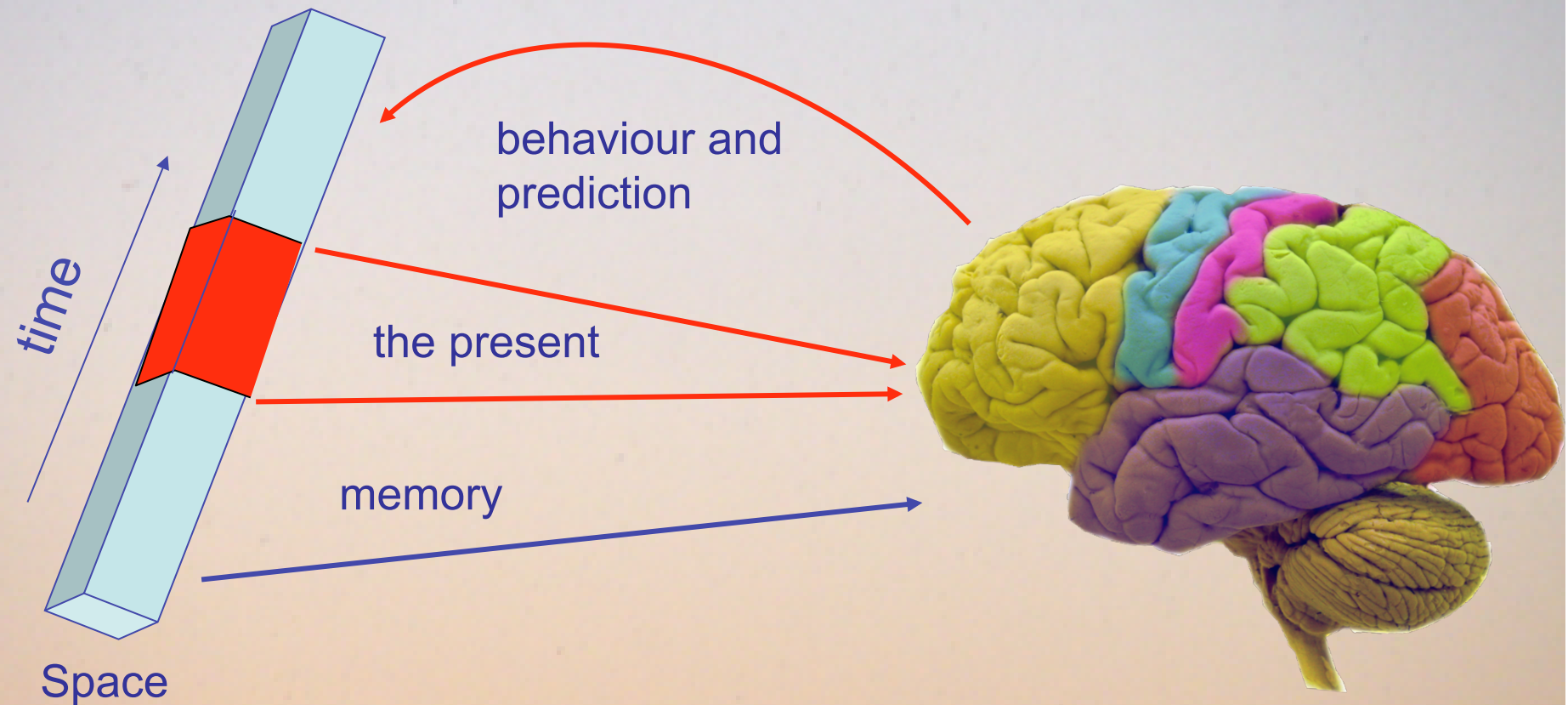
There is thickness of this slice of time window (duration of the present)
Lower limit 1/30 second
Upper limit a few seconds?

How we experience the 4 dimensional world



Any part of the 4D world, which can be “sensed”, and that is not within this window is not experienced directly

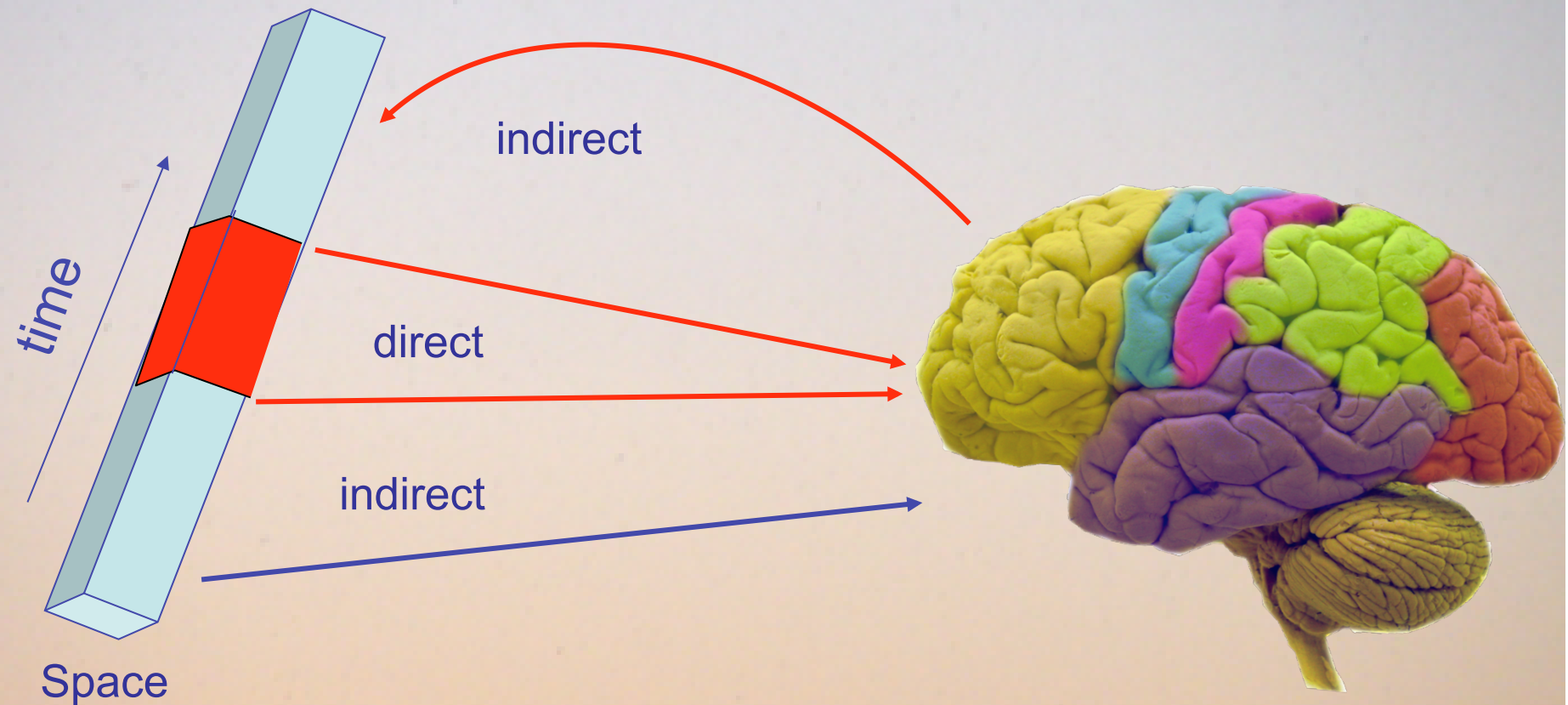
Beyond the here and now



Extension of time “perception” is indirect

- for the past via memory
- for the future via predictive processes

Beyond the here and now

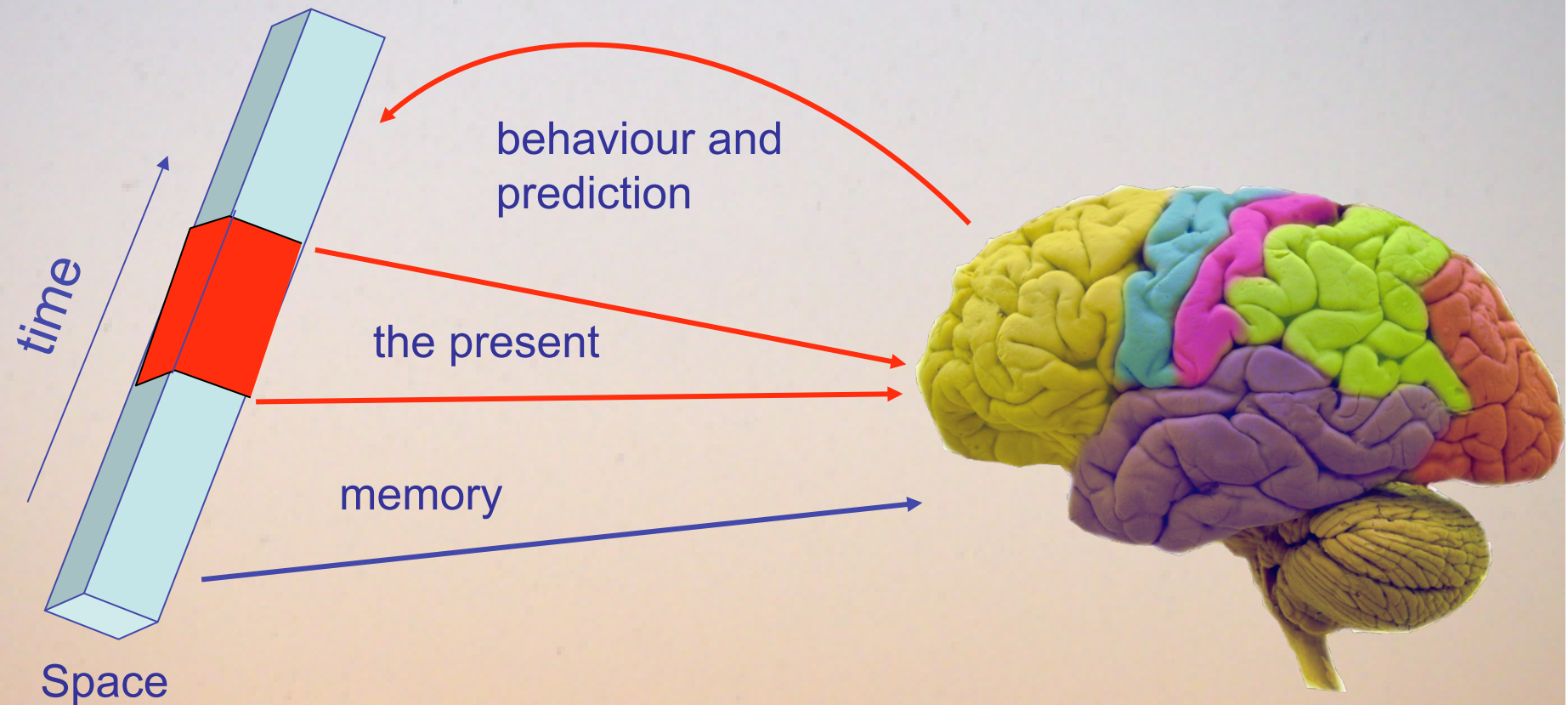


Experience can be

direct via present and “visible” (the here and now)

indirect via past-future and in-visible (all the rest)

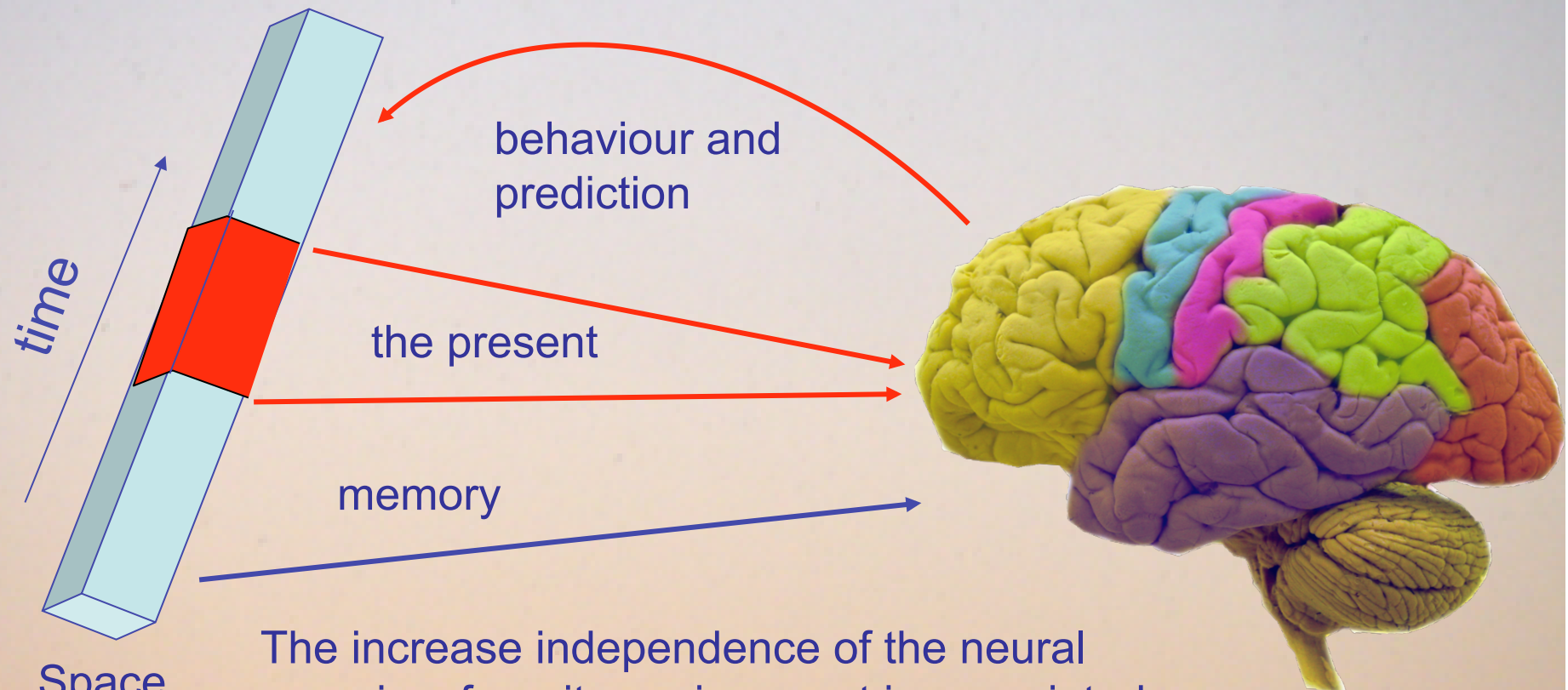
Emergence of sentient-agent embodied neural beings



The world

The self

Emergence of sentient-agent embodied neural beings



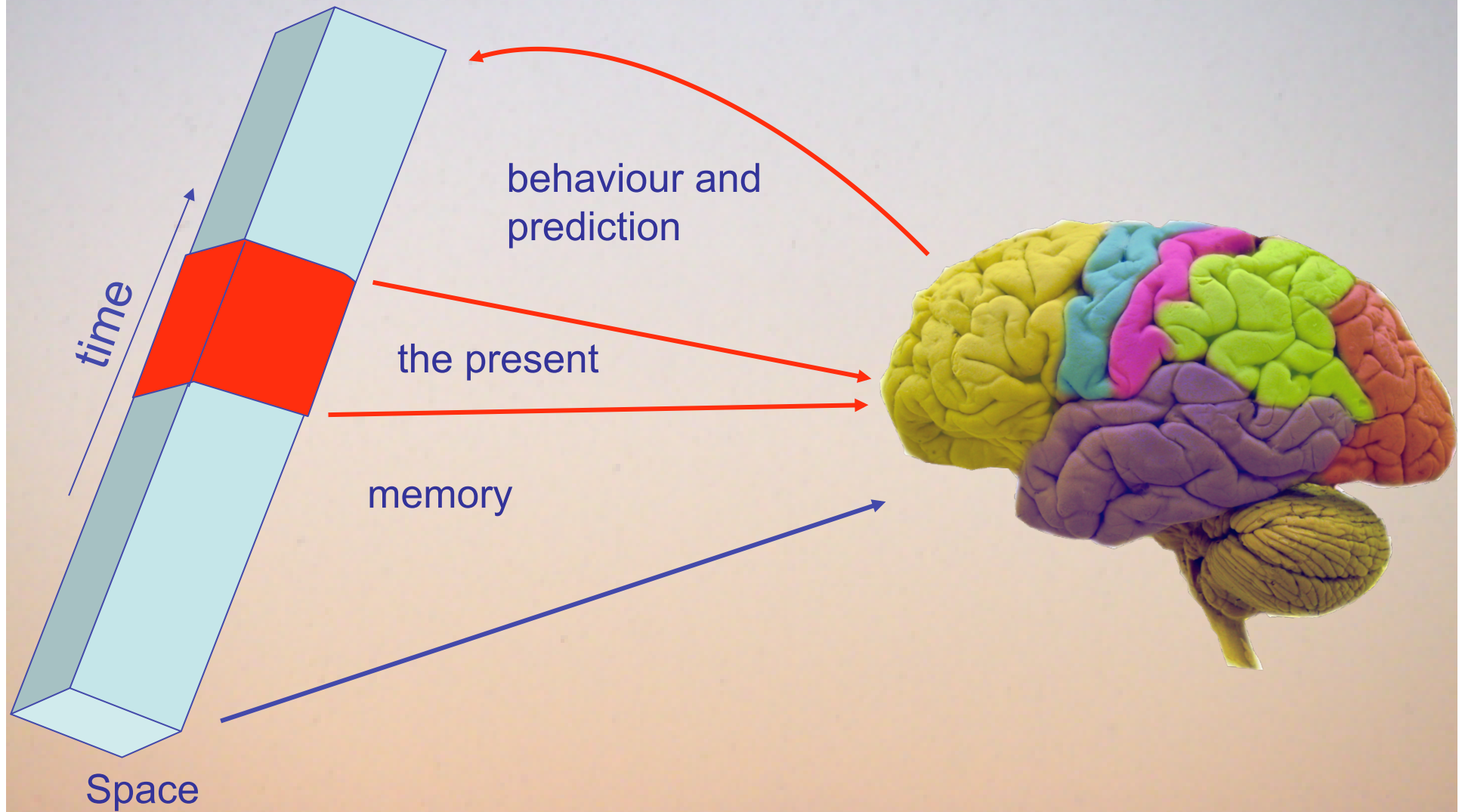
The increase independence of the neural organism from its environment is associated with increase of “freedom”.

The becoming an autonomous “agent” is associated with “subjective” experience.

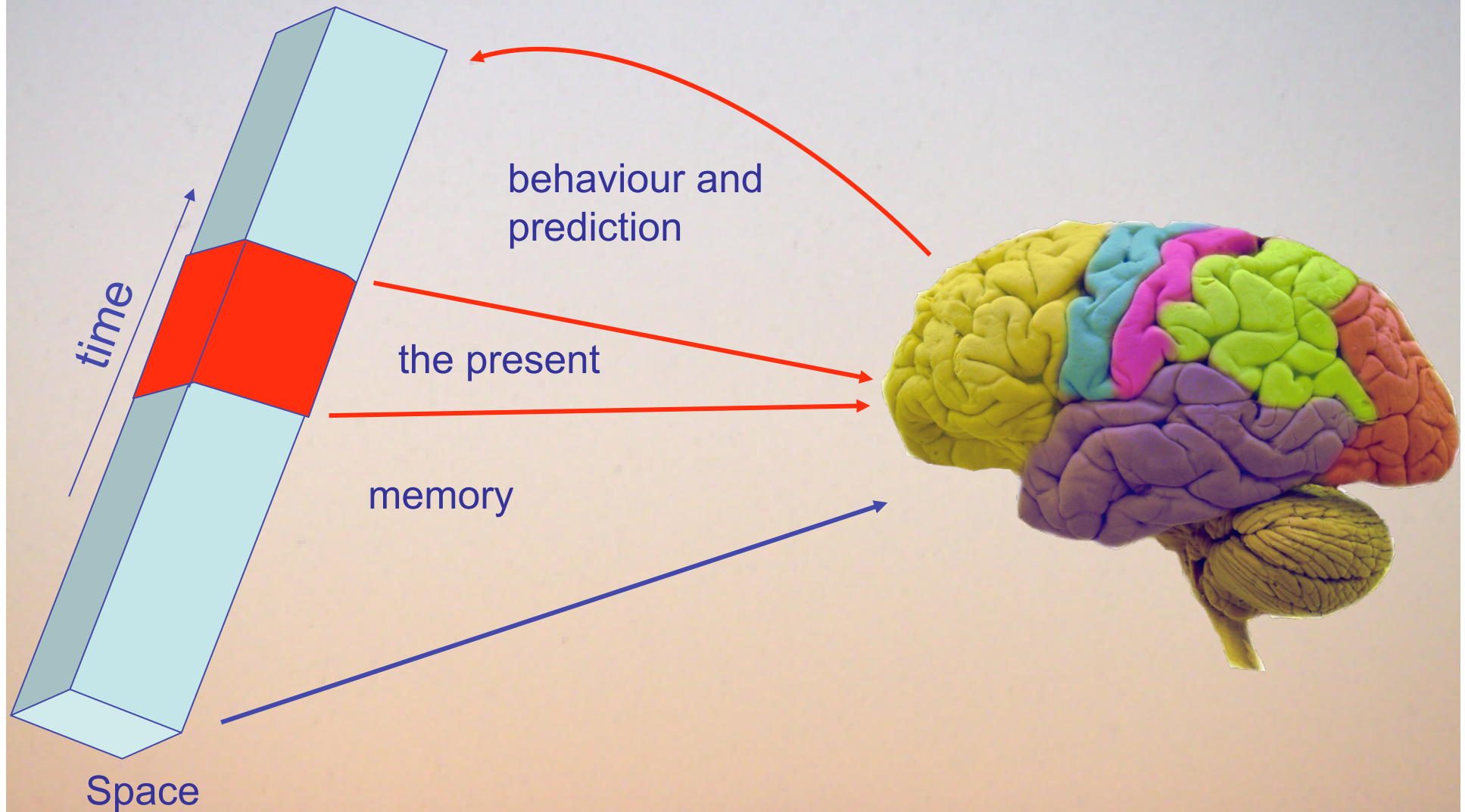
The world

The self

How broad is the experienced world (the “horizon” of existence)

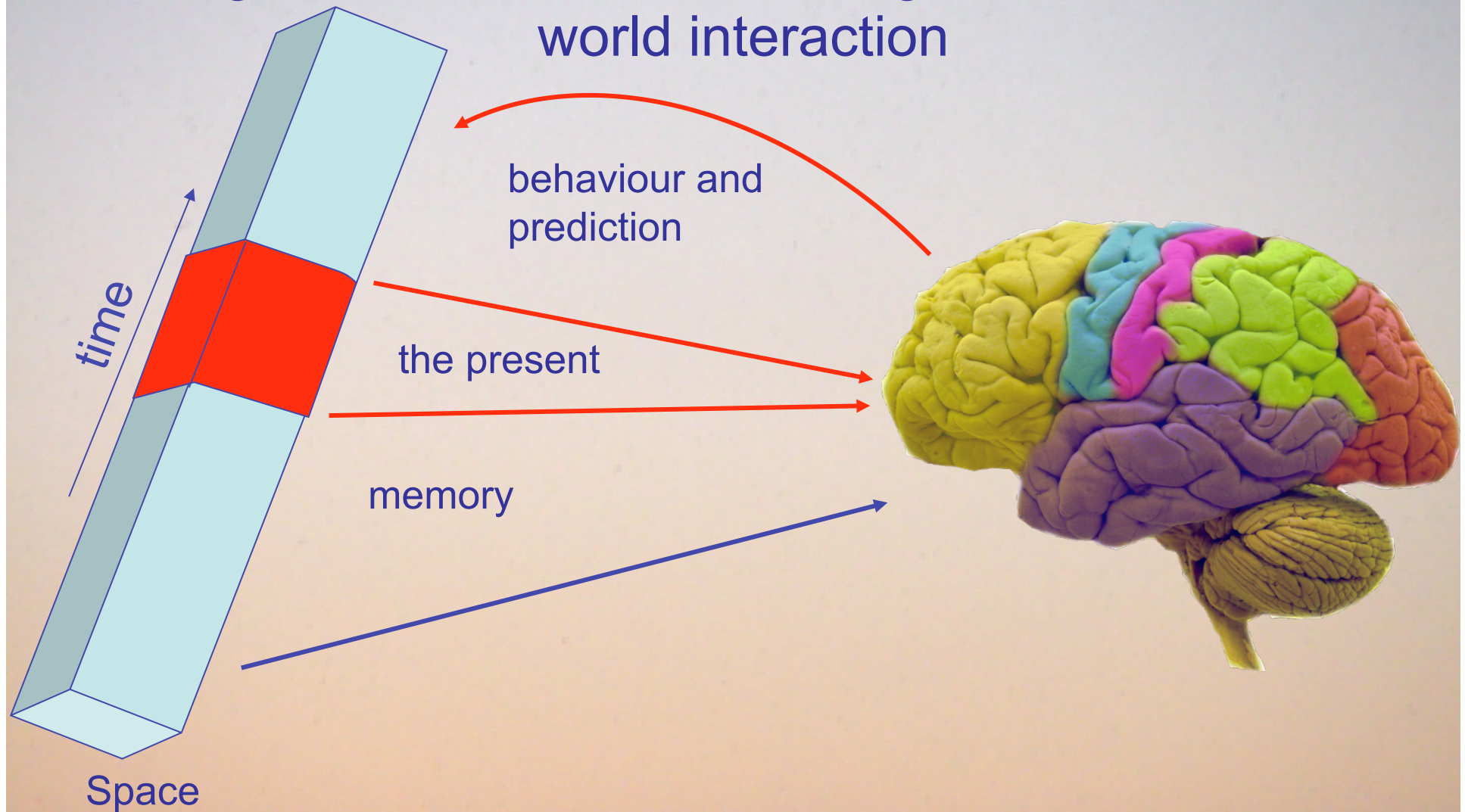


How broad is the experienced world (the “horizon” of existence)



The horizon of existence depends on how much of the space-time of the world the agent-self become aware of, either directly and indirectly.

Emergence of hierarchical arrangement of the brain-world interaction



In evolutionary increase in awareness of the world has occurred in a step-wise manner and resulted in a hierarchical arrangement of the brain-world interaction

E 2 - The inner and outer world from the neuro-mechanical loop

The growing of complexity in the neural circuits, by superimposed multiple loops is accompanied with the emergence of new neural domains (= neural)

The growing in complexity of the behaviour is followed by the same extended more complex primordial sensory-motor loop (= kinetic)

This is the origin of the “experiential loop” with both an inner (neural) and outer (kinetic) side, leading to apparently separate existence of an inner (*res cogitans*) and an outer (*res extensa*) world

E 3 - The distinction between inner and outer world is biologically justified

The upper domains, although depend on the lower ones, do not require all the time a tight coupling with the first order neuromechanical loops

Activity of neural circuits at the higher levels can give rise to experiences unrelated to the kinetic world; this is the world of inner experiences; the conscious and unconscious “Mind”.

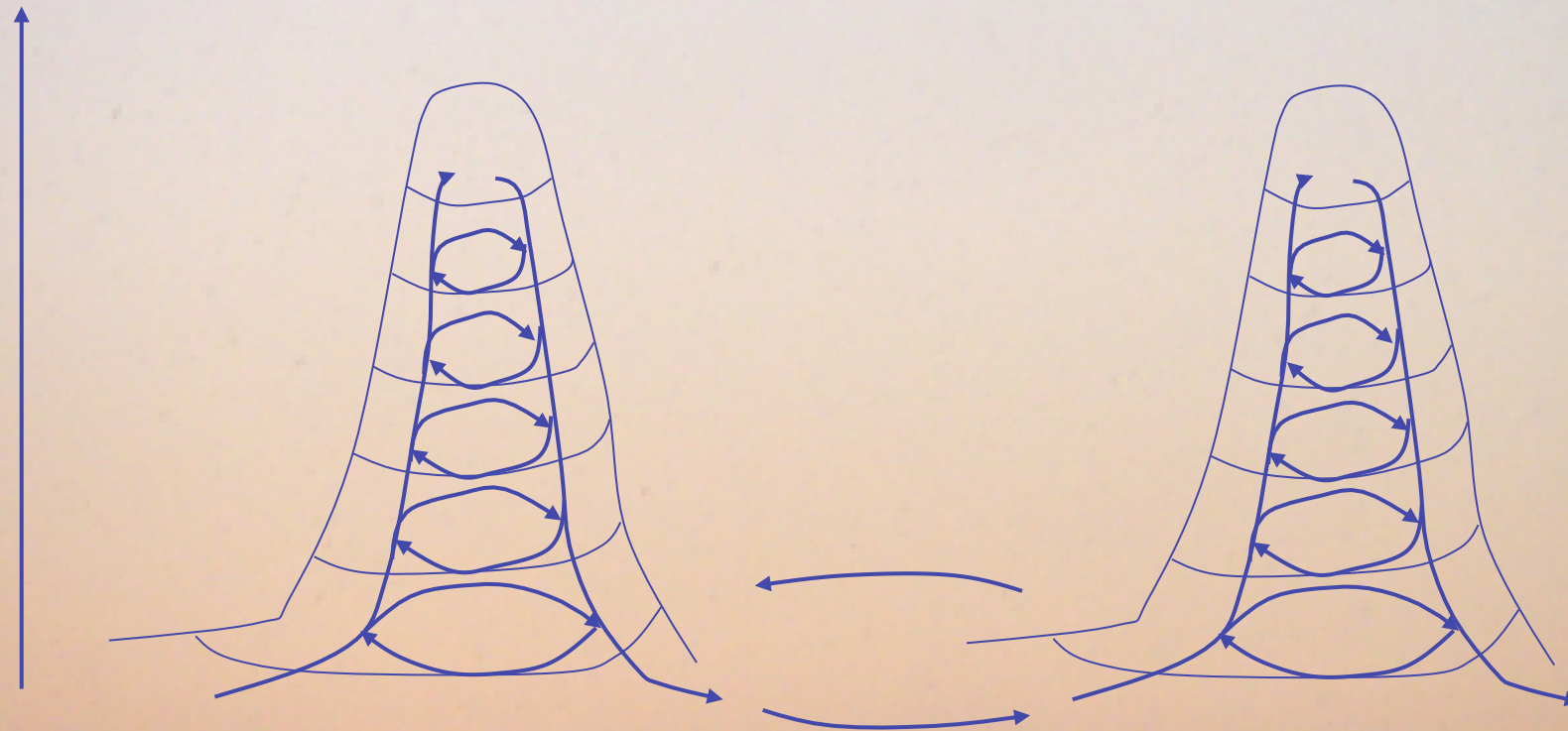
Despite of this all levels (domains) of human experience are part of the same universe and follow physical rules

F – L' interazione umana

Le relazioni umane
sono determinate dall' interazione
dei domini e dei livelli
di due sistemi complessi
secondo le leggi proprie
dei sistemi dinamici non-lineari

Interaction with other similar beings

complexity

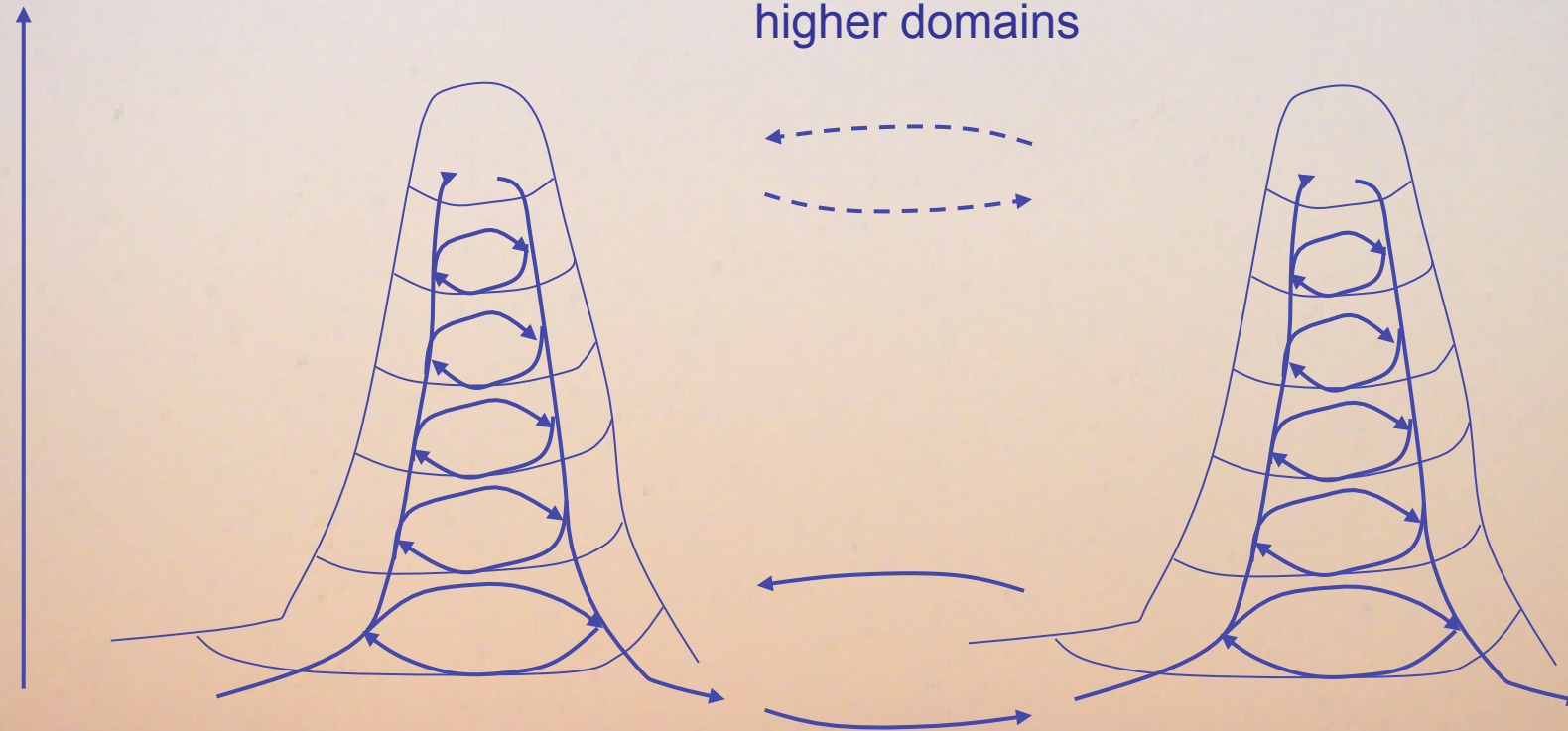


Coupling between organisms

Interaction with other similar beings

Illusions of coupling

complexity

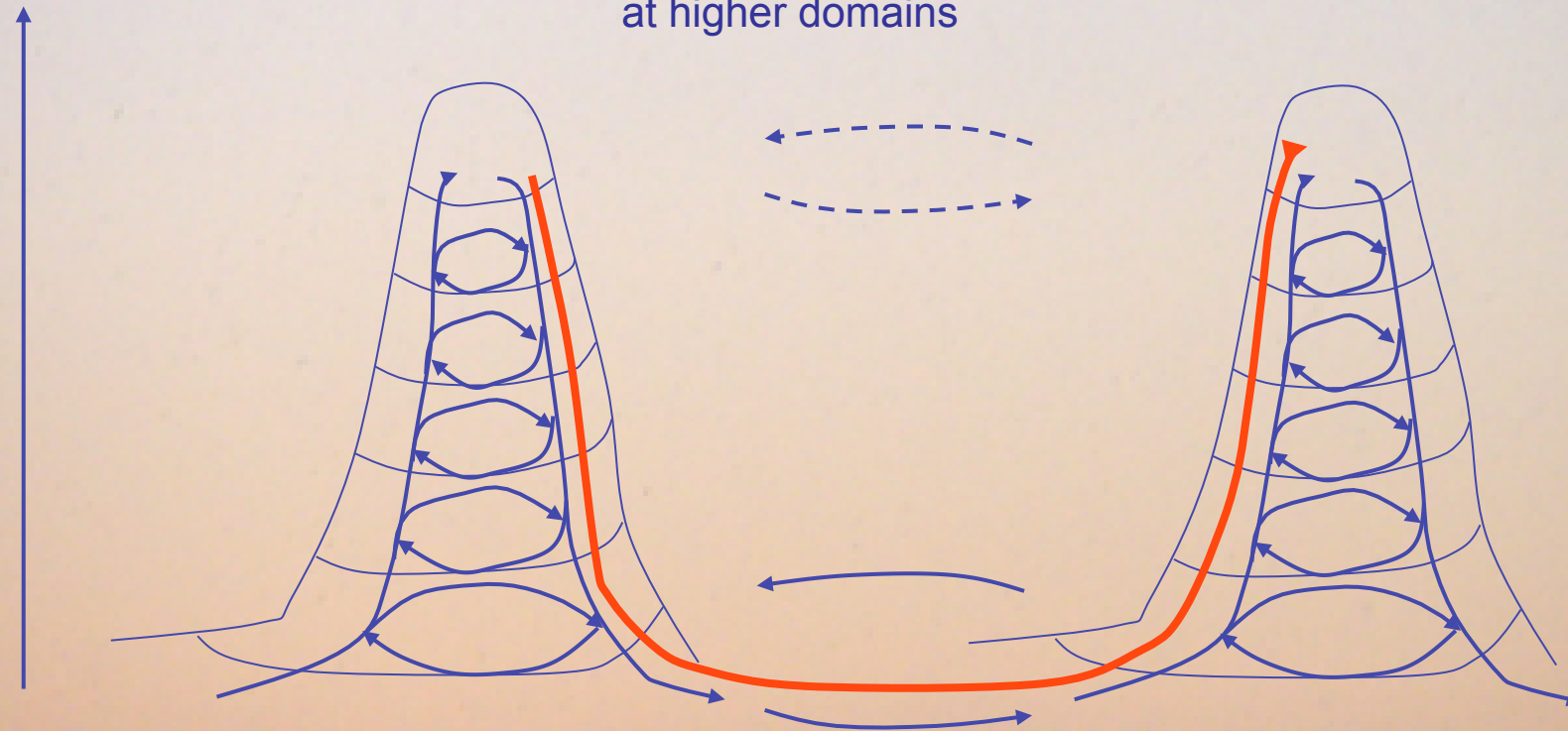


Illusion of direct communication at
higher domains

Coupling between organisms
occurs at the lowest domains

Interaction with other similar beings real coupling

complexity

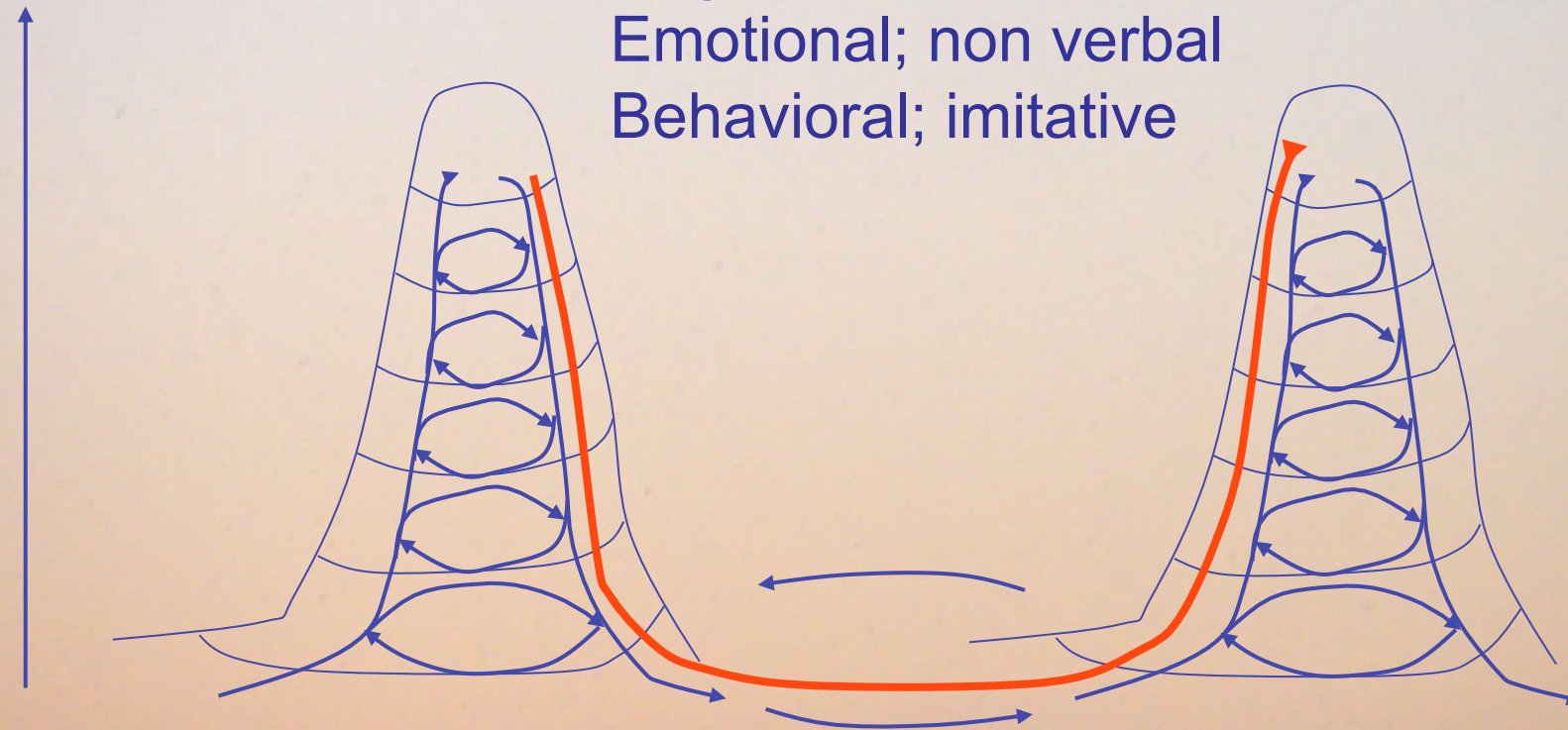


Illusion of direct communication
at higher domains

Coupling between organisms is
still at the lowest domains

Therapeutic interaction with other similar beings via real coupling

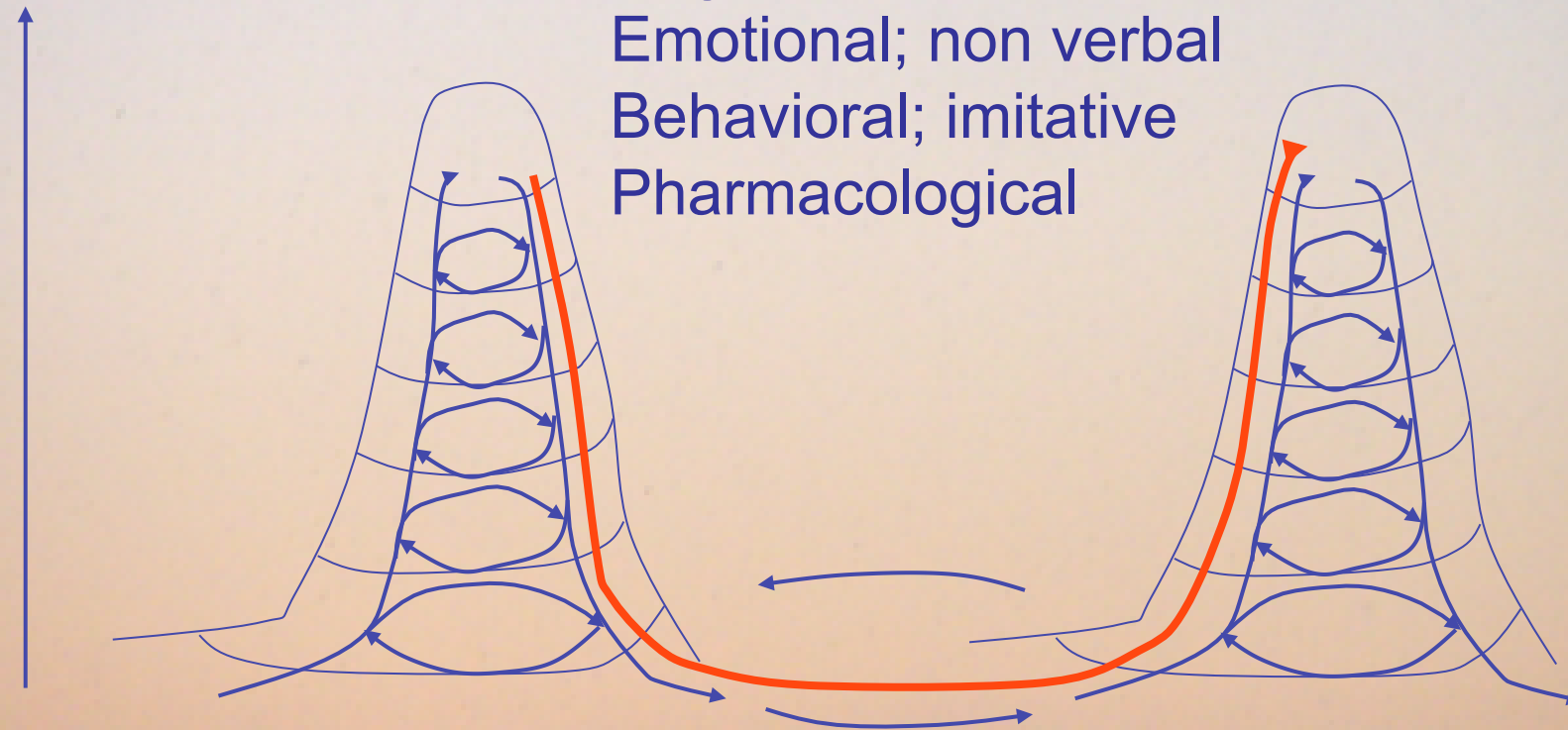
complexity



Coupling between organisms is still at the lowest domains

Therapeutic interaction with other similar beings via real coupling

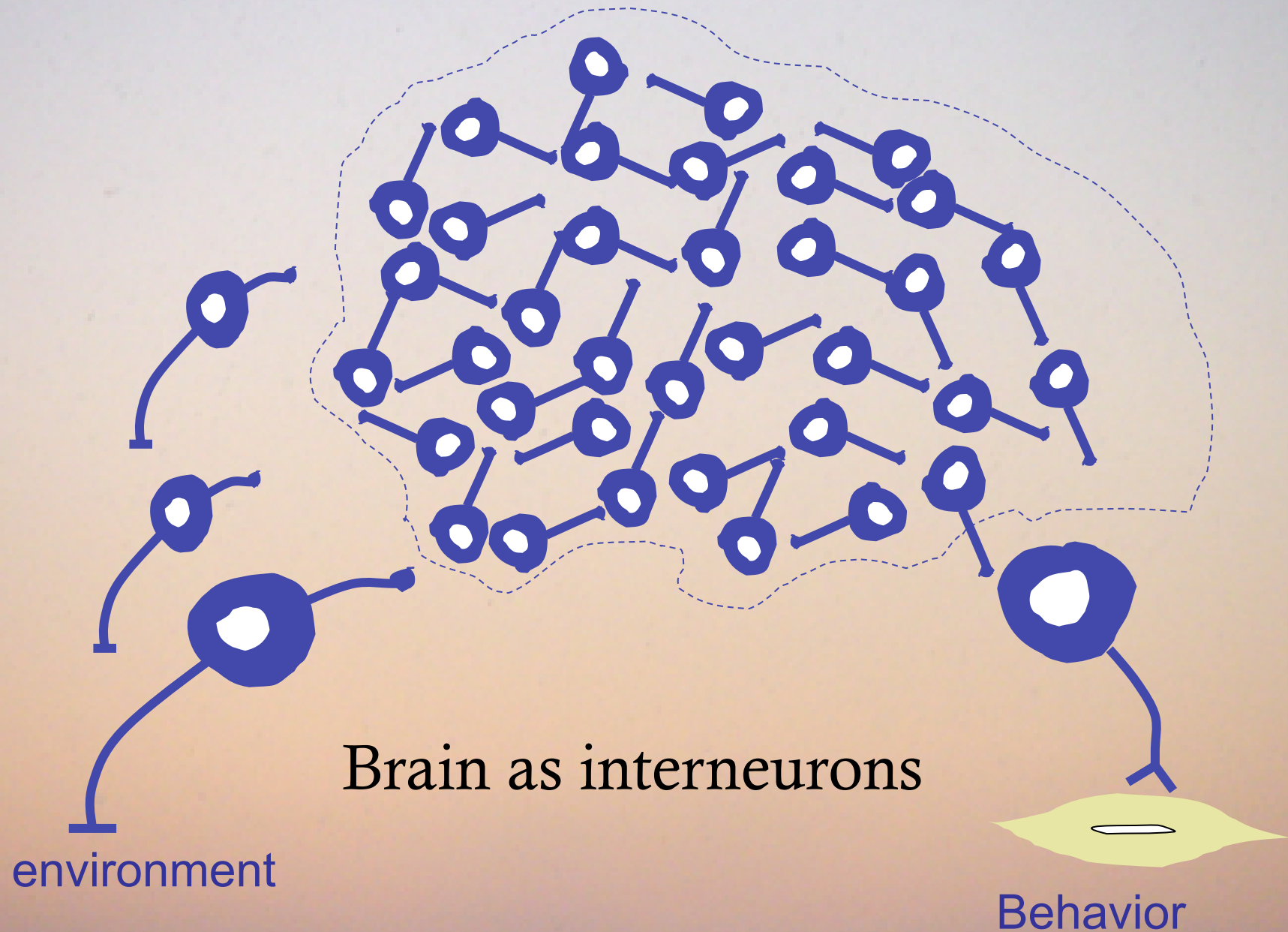
complexity



Cognitive; verbal
Emotional; non verbal
Behavioral; imitative
Pharmacological

Coupling between organisms is
still at the lowest domains

The interneurons become “the brain”



F 1 – Principi applicabili alla psicoanalisi

L'agire terapeutico, in quanto determinato dalla interconnessione (coupled) di due elementi attivi, si comporta come un sistema dissipativo, il cui flusso di energia produce un incremento di ordine.

Ogni elemento è capace di internal generation, la cui fonte di energia rinnovabile giace nel soggetto, e di un periodo refrattario.

Modelli spatio-temporali emergono e si sviluppano dalle reti degli elementi attivi seguendo le leggi del caos deterministico (NLD).

F 2 – Dopo Freud

- Freud's classified human instinctual life as a simple dichotomy between sexuality and aggression.
- Through studies of lesions and the effects of drugs and artificial stimulation on the brain, have been identified at least four basic mammalian instinctual circuits, some of which overlap.

They are:

- 1.the “seeking” or “reward” system (which motivates the pursuit of pleasure); Involves dopamine and corresponds to “libido”*
- 2.the “anger-rage” system (which governs angry aggression but not predatory aggression);*
- 3.the “fear-anxiety” system;*
- 4.the “panic” system (which includes complex instincts such as those that govern social bonding).*

F 3 - Consequences for therapy

Consequences of the conceptual frame of experiential loop in psychiatry and psychology:

- Self control
- Inhibition
- Impulsiveness
- Automaticity
- Unconscious
- Developmental issues of self and identity
- Mother-child development
- Interventions in technology
- Robotics with bio-feedback
- Neuro-prostheses

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