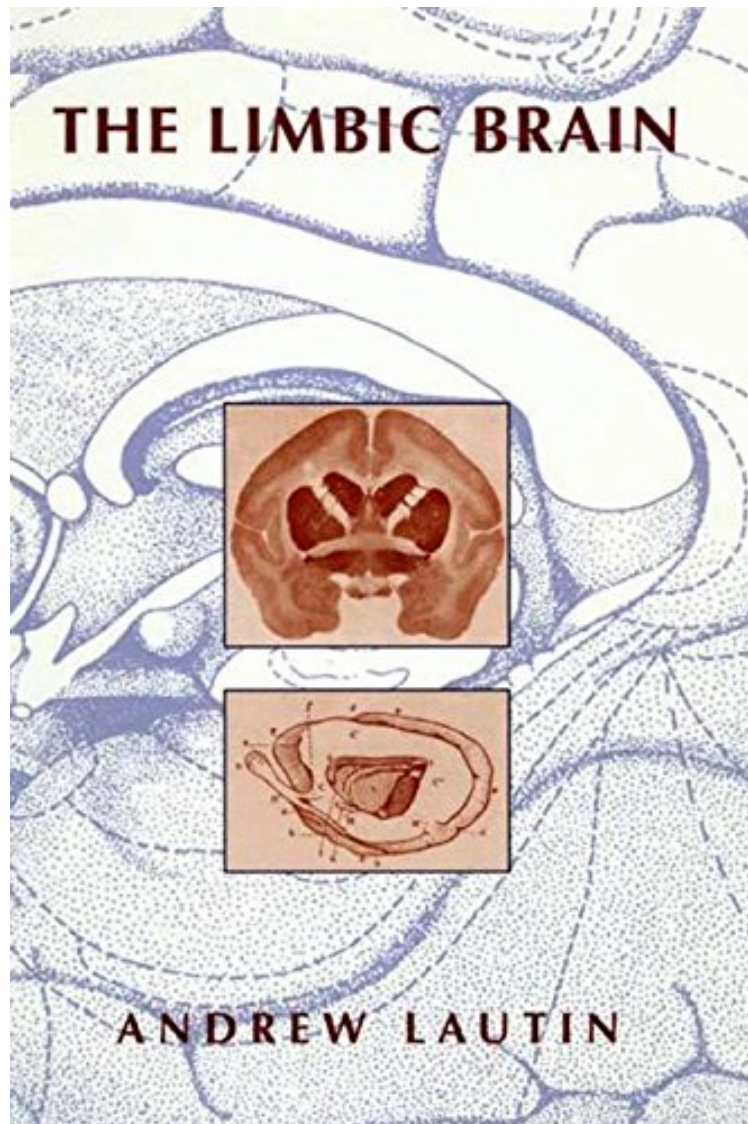


The Limbic Brain

Andrew L. Lautin

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#3317372 in Books Andrew Lautin 2001-06-30 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.21 x .44 x 6.14l, .95
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Andrew L. Lautin : The Limbic Brain before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Limbic Brain:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. It may be not easy at any critical levels to limit the systemic circuits ...By colibris Concepts of the limbic brain at the the time of publication are condensed in this little book. It may be not easy at any critical levels to limit the systemic circuits which are organized in the complex brain architecture. The limbic brain seems to show an example how we delineate neuronal connections in relation to emotional and memory functions. The author concluded that the study of the limbic brain had evoked and should continue to provoke inquiry

into the most basic principles of structure and function. 6 of 7 people found the following review helpful. **THE STUDY OF THE LIMBIC BRAIN** By Laurens Brongers This book; consisting of 150 pages, carefully describes the basic concepts and principles in our understanding of the limbic brain anatomy dating to Broca's proposal in 1878. Also the Papez circuit, MacLean's limbic system and Nauta's limbic midbrain are extensively described. The text is written in a remarkably clear fashion. There are many figures which illustrate the text. There are also many citations that make clear that the limbic system itself is a system under construction. All quotations are referenced. In brief, this book is a must for people working in psychiatry, psychology and neurology. L. Brongers medical student LUMC, Leiden 6 of 8 people found the following review helpful. **A Wonderful Narrative to a Fascinating Subject** By A Customer The subject of this book is not only one of the most fascinating in neuroscience, but the author treats it in such a way to make it even more intriguing. More general texts about the limbic system are competent in conveying the facts, but Dr. Lautin adds another dimension by placing these facts in historic (and scientific) context, through copious footnoting and elucidating sidebars. Nothing could be better, in my view, than giving the reader the facts, a good narrative and a roadmap to learn more about the subject. This is what Dr. Lautin has accomplished. Bravo!

Nearly, 50 years ago, Karl Pribram in a discussion section accompanying MacLeans proposal of a limbic system, criticized the visceral or limbic brain concept as theoretically too vague and cumbersome. In a recent review of the limbic system, Swanson points to Brodals criticism that the discovery of connections of limbic structures with virtually all parts of the nervous system render the concept of the limbic system useless, and better abandoned. Additional dissatisfaction surrounding the limbic brain concept stems from the feeling that it is historically inert (an antiquated 19th century construct). In our current age of neural networks, and parallel distributed process it is of little value, merely an historical curio. So why then this introduction to limbic brain anatomy? We offer several interrelated rationales behind our labors. **Recapitulation in the Service of Education:** Although concepts had evolved in the second half of this century which effectively overthrew the idea of relatively isolated hemispheric districts (i. e. striatal, cortical, and limbic), parsing the hemisphere into these three districts was an important preliminary step achieved by our forebears in their efforts to understand the large scale structure of the higher mammalian cerebral hemisphere. An examination of how the limbic brain concept came to be provides an opportunity to recapitulate the process of exploration, discovery, and understanding as it relates to one of these principle hemispheric domains.