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KEY=HALLUCINATION - CAREY POWERS

FIRE IN THE BRAIN

CLINICAL TALES OF HALLUCINATION

E P Dutton A look at hallucination reveals the cartography of the hallucinatory world through case histories that feature a pool shark, a nurse who sees swastikas on her patients' bedsheets as the result of sleep deprivation, and others. 25,000 first printing. Tour.

HALLUCINATIONS

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

Springer Science & Business Media The work aims to provide an overview of the field of contemporary hallucinations research. It will consist of 28 chapters, the writing of which will be put out to international experts specialized in the specific fields at hand. The work aims to be unique, in that it intends to cover many different types of hallucination, and to approach the subject matter from four different perspectives, i.e., conceptual, phenomenological, neuroscientific, and therapeutic.

THE NEUROSCIENCE OF VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS

John Wiley & Sons Each year, some two million people in the United Kingdom experience visual hallucinations. Infrequent, fleeting visual hallucinations, often around sleep, are a usual feature of life. In contrast, consistent, frequent, persistent hallucinations during waking are strongly associated with clinical disorders; in particular delirium, eye disease, psychosis, and dementia. Research interest in these disorders has driven a rapid expansion in investigatory techniques, new evidence, and explanatory models. In parallel, a move to generative models of normal visual function has resolved the theoretical tension between veridical and hallucinatory perceptions. From initial fragmented areas of investigation, the field has become increasingly coherent over the last decade. Controversies and gaps remain, but for the first time the shapes of possible unifying models are becoming clear, along with the techniques for testing these. This book provides a comprehensive survey of the neuroscience of visual hallucinations and the clinical techniques for testing these. It brings together the very latest evidence from cognitive neuropsychology, neuroimaging, neuropathology, and neuropharmacology, placing this within current models of visual perception. Leading researchers from a range of clinical and basic science areas describe visual hallucinations in their historical and scientific context, combining introductory information with up-to-date discoveries. They discuss results from the main investigatory techniques applied in a range of clinical disorders. The final section outlines future research directions investigating the potential for new understandings of veridical and hallucinatory perceptions, and for treatments of problematic hallucinations. Fully comprehensive, this is an essential reference for clinicians in the fields of the psychology and psychiatry of hallucinations, as well as for researchers in departments, research institutes and libraries. It has strong foundations in neuroscience, cognitive science, optometry, psychiatry, psychology, clinical medicine, and philosophy. With its lucid explanation and many illustrations, it is a clear resource for educators and advanced undergraduate and graduate students.

TALL TALES ABOUT THE MIND AND BRAIN

SEPARATING FACT FROM FICTION

Oxford University Press, USA Does listening to Mozart make us more intelligent? Is there such a thing as a gay gene? Does the size of the brain matter? Does the moon influence our behaviour? Can we communicate with the dead? Can graphology tell us anything about a person's character? Is the human brain clonable? What role do dreams have in cognition? Can mind conquer matter and diseases? Are out-of-body experiences possible? Can we trust our intuitions? To some, the answer to all these questions might well be resounding 'no', but to many people these represents serious beliefs about the mind and the brain ... Tall tales about the mind and brain presents a sweeping survey of common myths about the mind and brain. In a light-hearted and accessible style, it exposes the truth behind these beliefs, how they are perpetuated, why people believe them, and even why they might exist in the first place. -- Reverso de cubierta.

COGNITIVE MODELS AND SPIRITUAL MAPS

INTERDISCIPLINARY EXPLORATIONS OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

Imprint Academic This book throws down a challenge to the field of religious studies. It offers new and exciting approaches for our understanding of religious experience, drawn from the methods of cognitive science, neuropsychology, developmental psychology, philosophy of mind, anthropology, and the many other fields that have joined together to investigate the phenomenon of consciousness.

A DICTIONARY OF HALLUCINATIONS

Springer Science & Business Media A Dictionary of Hallucinations is designed to serve as a reference manual for neuroscientists, psychiatrists, psychiatric residents, psychologists, neurologists, historians of psychiatry, general practitioners, and academics dealing professionally with concepts of hallucinations and other sensory deceptions.

HALLUCINATIONS

Pan Macmillan Have you ever seen something that wasn't really there? Heard someone call your name in an empty house? Sensed someone following you and turned around to find nothing? Hallucinations don't belong wholly to the insane. Much more commonly, they are linked to sensory deprivation, intoxication, illness, or injury. In some conditions, hallucinations can lead to religious epiphanies or even the feeling of leaving one's own body. Humans have always sought such life-changing visions, and for thousands of years have used hallucinogenic compounds to achieve them. In *Hallucinations*, with his usual elegance, curiosity, and compassion, Dr Oliver Sacks weaves together stories of his patients and of his own mind-altering experiences to illuminate what hallucinations tell us about the organization and structure of our brains, how they have influenced every culture's folklore and art, and why the potential for hallucination is present in us all, a vital part of the human condition.

BEING NO ONE

THE SELF-MODEL THEORY OF SUBJECTIVITY

MIT Press According to Thomas Metzinger, no such things as selves exist in the world: nobody ever had or was a self. All that exists are phenomenal selves, as they appear in conscious experience. The phenomenal self, however, is not a thing but an ongoing process; it is the content of a "transparent self-model." In *Being No One*, Metzinger, a German philosopher, draws strongly on neuroscientific research to present a representationalist and functional analysis of what a consciously experienced first-person perspective actually is. Building a bridge between the humanities and the empirical sciences of the mind, he develops new conceptual toolkits and metaphors; uses case studies of unusual states of mind such as agnosia, neglect, blindsight, and hallucinations; and offers new sets of multilevel constraints for the concept of consciousness. Metzinger's central question is: How exactly does strong, consciously experienced subjectivity emerge out of objective events in the natural world? His epistemic goal is to determine whether conscious experience, in particular the experience of being someone that results from the emergence of a phenomenal self, can be analyzed on subpersonal levels of description. He also asks if and how our Cartesian intuitions that subjective experiences as such can never be reductively explained are themselves ultimately rooted in the deeper representational structure of our conscious minds.

A COSMOS IN STONE

INTERPRETING RELIGION AND SOCIETY THROUGH ROCK ART

Rowman Altamira J. David Lewis-Williams is world renowned for his work on the rock art of Southern Africa. In this volume, Lewis-Williams describes the key steps in his evolving journey to understand these images painted on stone. He describes the development of technical methods of interpreting rock paintings of the 1970s, shows how a growing understanding of San mythology, cosmology, and ethnography helped decode the complex paintings, and traces the development of neuropsychological models for understanding the relationship between belief systems and rock art. The author then applies his theories to the famous rock paintings of prehistoric Western Europe in an attempt to develop a comprehensive theory of rock art. For students of rock art, archaeology, ethnography, comparative religion, and art history, Lewis-Williams' book will be a provocative read and an important reference.

MUSICOPHILIA

TALES OF MUSIC AND THE BRAIN

Pan Macmillan With an introduction by neuroscientist Daniel Glaser. With his trademark compassion and erudition, Dr Oliver Sacks examines the power of music through the individual experiences of patients, musicians, and everyday people. Among them: a surgeon who is struck by lightning and suddenly becomes obsessed with Chopin; people with 'amusia', to whom a symphony sounds like the clattering of pots and pans; and a man whose memory spans only seven seconds - for everything but music. Dr Sacks describes how music can animate people with Parkinson's disease who cannot

otherwise move, give words to stroke patients who cannot otherwise speak, and calm and organize people who are deeply disoriented by Alzheimer's or schizophrenia. Musicophilia alters our conception of who we are and how we function, and shows us an essential part of what it is to be human.

NEURONS, OXYGEN & NANAK

Neuro Cookies One of twenty-first century's most influential minds in Brain Science investigates the molecular underpinnings of one of the youngest religions of the world - Sikhism. With the tools of modern Neuroscience at his disposal, Abhijit Naskar, a globally acclaimed author delves deep into the neuronal basis of the origin of Sikhism. He coaxes us to look behind the curtain of a legendary divine experience that led to the rise of this less known religion from India. In his peerlessly lucid explanatory ways, Naskar takes us inside the protoplasmic realm of the brain of Guru Nanak—the founding father of Sikhism, and reveals to us how a conscientious man from the 15th century stepped outside the primeval cocoon of religious orthodoxy in order to restore humanism in the heart of humanity. Neurons, Oxygen & Nanak is the work of a twenty-first century humanitarian thinker about another humanitarian thinker from the fifteenth century.

NEURONS OF JESUS

MIND OF A TEACHER, SPOUSE & THINKER

Neuro Cookies "All of Christ's philosophical ideas can be compressed into one simple phrase - Love thy neighbor. It elucidates the innate human kindness in the simplest manner. No creed, no institution, no book can claim the exclusive possession of this simple yet magnificent phrase of human excellence. It does not come from any book. It was born from the crying urge of humanity to break free from the shackles of orthodox indoctrination." Abhijit Naskar is one of twenty first century's most influential minds in Neuroscience and an untiring advocate of global harmony and peace. He became a beloved best-selling author all over the world with his very first book The Art of Neuroscience in Everything, that heralded the advent of a beautiful scientific philosophy. Neurons of Jesus is Naskar's rejuvenating neuroscientific investigation of Christ's philosophy. With a researcher's flair for fresh approaches to ancient issues, he tackles the mystical controversies surrounding Christianity and Christ's divinity. In his peerless explanatory ways, Naskar boldly reveals, Jesus was a glorious human being full of love and compassion, who stepped outside the orthodox cocoon of theoretical religion and attempted to make the society get rid of religious dogma.

LOVE, GOD & NEURONS

MEMOIR OF A SCIENTIST WHO FOUND HIMSELF BY GETTING LOST

Neuro Cookies Love, God & Neurons is a hair-raising tale of a naive college dropout from Bengal becoming one of twenty-first century's most influential minds in Neuroscience. Called "a self-trained scientist and thinker" (Michael Persinger) and "a prolific, imaginative neuroscientist" (Ronald Cicurel), Abhijit Naskar cheerfully looks back on years of philosophical, spiritual and scientific adventures, while closely analyzing them with the Science of the Mind. In his surreal and captivating manner of writing, he gives us a glimpse of the internal molecular storms that used to give him countless sleepless nights and how those nights led to some of the brightest days in the history of scientific investigation. In Love, God & Neurons Naskar offers a candid look at the events, emotions and people that steered his life through the mesmerizing alleys of philosophy and some mystical and romantic experiences that ultimately inspired him to utilize the modern tools of science in the pursuit of lavishing human life with colors and self-awareness.

THE NOCTURNAL BRAIN

TALES OF NIGHTMARES AND NEUROSCIENCE

Simon and Schuster 'With my job on Today, I have become obsessed with sleep. The Nocturnal Brain interweaves bizarre real life stories with cutting edge neurological science in the true tradition of Oliver Sacks. A fascinating read.' Martha Kearney, BBC Radio 4 'Casebooks of neurological disorders are often strange and wonderful, but this one is special.' Sunday Times 'The Nocturnal Brain will not promise to cure your insomnia, but it does make for an entertaining and thought-provoking bedtime read.' The Guardian For Guy Leschziner's patients, there is no rest for the weary in mind and body. Insomnia, narcolepsy, night terrors, apnoea and sleepwalking are just a sample of the conditions afflicting sufferers who cannot sleep - and their experiences in trying to are the stuff of nightmares. Demonic hallucinations frighten people into paralysis. Restless legs rock both the sleepless and their sleeping partners with unpredictable and uncontrollable kicking. Out-of-sync circadian rhythms confuse the natural body clock's days and nights. Then there are the extreme cases. A woman in a state of deep sleep who gets dressed, unlocks her car and drives for several miles before returning to bed. The man who has spent decades cleaning out kitchens while 'sleep-eating'. The teenager prone to the serious, yet unfortunately nicknamed, Sleeping Beauty Syndrome, stuck in a cycle of excessive unconsciousness, binge eating and uncharacteristic displays of aggression and hypersexuality while awake. With compassionate stories of his patients and their conditions, Leschziner illustrates the neuroscience behind our sleeping minds, revealing the many biological and psychological factors necessary in getting the rest that will not only maintain our physical and mental health, but also improve our cognitive abilities and overall happiness.

CURRENT PERSPECTIVES ON THE MECHANISMS OF AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS IN CLINICAL AND NON-CLINICAL POPULATIONS

Frontiers E-books There has been a recent surge of interest in auditory hallucinations (AH) in schizophrenia compared to those experienced by non-clinical (i.e. healthy) individuals. This interest stems in no small part from a keen awareness of the fact that progress in developing more effective treatments for AH in psychosis has been seriously hampered by our limited understanding of the cognitive and biological mechanisms involved. The prevailing notion that AH in clinical and non-clinical populations share the same features and underlying mechanisms - the continuum hypothesis - has been seriously challenged by a growing list of differences, as well as similarities, between these groups. At the phenomenological level this is exemplified in the highly negative content of AH in patients and the markedly earlier age of onset of AH in non-patients. Similarly, several recent studies point to significant differences in cognition, language lateralization and, possibly, dopamine function between these groups. These findings have important implications for the design of future studies, and raise considerable doubt about the adequacy of modelling the functional mechanisms of clinical AH on the basis of non-clinical populations. In short, the time seems ripe to re-evaluate the continuum hypothesis and provide a forum to present alternative perspectives on the functional pathways leading to AH in clinical and non-clinical groups. Such a forum is also timely in view of the renewed interest in AH in other (non-schizophrenic) clinical groups, again examining similarities and differences between such groups. Preliminary studies, for instance, have shown that AH in certain clinical populations (e.g. bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, dissociative disorder) share similar phenomenological features with AH in schizophrenia. However, the implications of such findings are not fully understood, and studies have not adequately examined potential differences between AH in these groups. The goal of this Frontiers Research Topic, therefore, is take the opportunity to bring together research exploring differences and similarities in mechanisms of AH in clinical and non-clinical groups and to stimulate the development of new explanatory models which explicitly link the phenomenological characteristics of AH with underlying mechanisms.

SCIENCE, MIND AND PARANORMAL EXPERIENCE

Lulu.com Speculations about paranormal phenomena and how they might be reconciled with modern scientific knowledge.

MAGILL'S MEDICAL GUIDE: FRACTURE AND DISLOCATION - PARALYSIS

Volume1, A - For. Volume 2 Fra - Par. Volume 3 Par - Z. Index.

CASEBOOK OF CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHOLOGY

OUP USA Casebook of Clinical Neuropsychology features actual clinical cases drawn from leading experts in the field.

MAGILL'S MEDICAL GUIDE

HEALTH AND ILLNESS

MAGILL'S MEDICAL GUIDE: FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

RELIGION, SPIRITUALITY AND THE NEAR-DEATH EXPERIENCE

Routledge This dramatic and sustained response to decades of research into near-death experiences (NDEs) is the first book to credibly bridge the gap between the competing factions of science and spirituality. Neither a religious argument touting NDEs as hard evidence for God, nor a scientific rebuke to religious interpretations, it balances investigation of these much-reported yet baffling phenomena, and brings fresh urgency to the study of our hopes for a life beyond.

CONSCIOUSNESS

AN INTRODUCTION

Routledge Is there a theory that explains the essence of consciousness? Or is consciousness itself just an illusion? The 'last great mystery of science', consciousness is a topic that was banned from serious research for most of the last century, but is now an area of increasing popular interest, as well as a rapidly expanding area of study for students of psychology, philosophy and neuroscience. This ground-breaking textbook by best-selling author Susan Blackmore was the first of its kind to bring together all the major theories of consciousness studies, from those based on neuroscience to those based on quantum theory or Eastern philosophy. The book examines topics such as how subjective experiences arise from objective brain processes, the basic neuroscience of consciousness, altered states of consciousness, out of body and near death experiences and the effects of drugs, dreams and meditation. It also explores the nature of self, the possibility of artificial consciousness in robots, and the question of whether animals are conscious. The new edition has been fully revised to include the latest developments in neuroscience, brain scanning techniques, and artificial consciousness and robotics. The new website includes self-assessment exercises, advanced further reading, flashcards and MCQs. For all those intrigued by what it means to be, to exist, this book could radically transform your understanding of your own consciousness.

DRUG USE AND ABUSE

Cengage Learning DRUG USE AND ABUSE takes an interdisciplinary approach in its coverage of current drug issues. It weaves psychological, historical, cultural, social, biological, and medical perspectives -- emphasizing the idea that a drug's effects depend not only on its properties, but also on the biological and psychological characteristics of its user. This theme is highlighted throughout, and is prominent in discussions of the individual classes of drugs, as well as in the chapters on pharmacology and psychopharmacology. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

THE GALE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE

Gale / Cengage Learning "An advisory board of physicians and librarians worked with health-care professionals and medical writers to compile this encyclopedia. The 1,500 alphabetical entries cover 905 disorders and conditions, 235 tests and procedures, and 325 treatments and therapies (including drugs and alternative treatments). The signed entries are one to three pages long and include shaded boxes with definitions of key terms, brief bibliographies, and lists of organizations for referral. Black-and-white photographs, line drawings, and charts augment the text. This encyclopedia bridges the gap between basic consumer sources and specialized medical texts."--"Outstanding reference sources 2000", American Libraries, May 2000. Comp. by the Reference Sources Committee, RUSA, ALA.

MAGILL'S MEDICAL GUIDE

Thrombolytic therapy & TPA, Thrombosis & thrombus, Thumb sucking, Thyroid disorders, Thyroid gland, Thyroidectomy, Tics, Toilet training, Tonsillectomy & adenoid removal, Tonsillitis, Tooth extraction, Toothache, Torticollis, Touch, Tourette's syndrome, Toxemia, Toxic shock syndrome, Toxicology, Toxoplasmosis, Tracheostomy, Trachoma, Transfusion, Transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), Transplantation, Tremors, Trichinosis, Trichomoniasis, Tropical medicine, Tubal ligation, Tuberculosis, Tumor removal, Tumors, Turner syndrome, Typhoid fever & typhus, Ulcer surgery, Ulcers, Ultrasonography, Umbilical cord, Unconsciousness, Upper extremities, Urethritis, Urinalysis, Urinary disorders, Urinary system, Urology, Urology, pediatric, Vagotomy, Varicose vein removal, Varicose veins, Vascular medicine, Vascular system, Vasectomy, Venous insufficiency, Veterinary medicine, Viral infections, Visual disorders, Vitamins & minerals, Voice & vocal cord disorders, Von Willebrand's disease, Warts, Weaning, Weight loss & gain, Weight loss medications, Well baby examinations, West Nile virus, Whiplash, Whooping cough, Wilson's disease, Wisdom teeth, Wiskott Aldrich syndrome, World Health Organization, Worms, Wounds, Wrinkles, Xenotransplantation, Yellow fever, Yoga, Zoonoses, Glossary, Diseases & Other Medical Conditions, Types of Health Care Providers, Medical Journals, Web Site Directory, Entries by Anatomy or System Affected, Entries by Specialties & Related Fields.

FIRST EPISODE PSYCHOSIS

CRC Press The new edition of this popular handbook has been thoroughly updated to include the latest data concerning treatment of first-episode patients. Drawing from their experience, the authors discuss the presentation and assessment of the first psychotic episode and review the appropriate use of antipsychotic agents and psychosocial approaches in effective management.

THE SKEPTICAL INQUIRER

ORIGIN AND MECHANISMS OF HALLUCINATIONS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 14-15, 1969

Springer Science & Business Media Hallucinations, a natural phenomenon as old as mankind, have a surprisingly wide range. They appear under the most diversified conditions, in the "normal" psyche as well as in severe chronic mental derangement. As a symptom, hallucinations are a potential part of a variety of pathological conditions in almost all kinds of psychotic behavior. In addition, lately, various psychological and sociological circumstances seem to favor widespread use and abuse of hallucinogens, substances able to produce hallucinations in the normal brain. They not rarely lead to serious psychopathology such as toxic, and mobilized or aggravated endogenous psychoses. While such development adds to our scientific knowledge, it also contributes to our current social troubles. Neurologists and neurosurgeons, psychiatrists, psychologists and other specialized researchers constantly have been dealing with the phenomenon, its roots and branches, and yet, its primary mechanisms are largely unknown. However, investigators of hallucinations now seem to enter common ground on which meaningful discussions and joint approaches become feasible and more promising. We have come a long way from the Latin term "hallucinari", meaning to talk nonsense, to be absent-minded, to the modern concept of "hallucinations". While the Latin word was descriptive of what may be due to hallucinations, the modern concept defines hallucinations as subjective experiences that are consequences of mental processes, sometimes fulfilling a purpose in the individual's mental life.

ROCK ART OF THE LOWER PECOS

Texas A&M University Press Boyd sees a way that hunter-gatherer artists expressed their belief systems; provided a mechanism for social and environmental adaptation; and acted as agents in the social, economic, and ideological affairs of the community. She offers detailed information gleaned from the art regarding the nature of the Lower Pecos cosmos, ritual practices involving the use of sacramental and medicinal plants, and hunter-gatherer lifeways.

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO THE MIND

Oxford Companions The volume serves as a guide to all the mysteries and idiosyncracies of the human mind. Topics such as language, memory, intelligence, the "halo" effect, caffeine, attachment theory and much more are covered

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE PARANORMAL

Articles deal with parapsychology, the Bermuda Triangle, near-death experiences, ghost, haunted houses, and more

THE MIND IN THE CAVE

CONSCIOUSNESS AND THE ORIGINS OF ART

Thames & Hudson The art created in the caves of western Europe in the Ice Age provokes awe and wonder. What do these symbols on the walls of Lascaux and Altamira, tell us about the nature of ancestral minds? How did these images spring into the human story? This book, a masterful piece of detective work, puts forward the most plausible explanation yet.

THE GALE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE UNUSUAL AND UNEXPLAINED

Responding to the surging interest among students for information on topics relating to magic, witchcraft, the supernatural and other mysterious phenomena, Gale presents this in-depth, comprehensive 3-vol. set. Information is arranged in an objective manner, presenting varying viewpoints when appropriate, and is written at a level that younger students and researchers can understand. Chapters offer a thorough look at the history of each topic and cover the people and practices, as well as popular literature, television programs and movies, related to the subject. Other features include: Approximately 300 photos and illustrations "Making the Connection," a detailed glossary "Delving Deeper," a helpful further readings section Cumulative index Sidebars highlighting unusual facts, features, and people, as well as related books, films, Web sites, and other sources of relevant information

HIGHER NEURAL FUNCTIONS

A CLINICAL APPROACH

JP Medical Ltd This book is a practical guide to the diagnosis and management of neurological disorders. Divided into ten sections, the text begins with an overview of neural functions followed by sections explaining attention, language, memory, behaviour, and cognition. The second part of the book covers the diagnosis and management of several disorders including agnosia, visuospatial disorders, neglect syndromes, apraxia, and emotion and neurobehavioral disorders. This useful guide serves as an everyday clinical reference for both practising neurologists and trainees. Key points Practical guide to the diagnosis and management of neurological disorders Provides basic understanding of neural functions including attention, cognition, language, memory, and behaviour Covers several different neurological disorders Useful, clinical reference guide for daily practice

LITERARY MEDICINE: BRAIN DISEASE AND DOCTORS IN NOVELS, THEATER, AND FILM

Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers Classical and modern literature is full of patients with interesting neurological, cognitive, or psychiatric diseases, often including detailed and accurate descriptions, which suggests the authors were inspired by observations of real people. In many cases these literary portrayals of diseases even predate their formal identification by medical science. Fictional literature encompasses nearly all kinds of disorders affecting the nervous system, with certain favorites such as memory loss and behavioral syndromes. There are even unique observations that cannot be found in scientific and clinical literature because of the lack of appropriate studies. Not only does literature offer a creative and humane look at disorders of the brain and mind, but just as authors have been inspired by medicine and real disorders, clinicians have also gained knowledge from literary depictions of the disorders they encounter in their daily practice. This book provides an amazing and fascinating look at neurological conditions, patients, and doctors in literature and film in a way which is both nostalgic and novel.

WHAT IT IS LIKE TO PERCEIVE

DIRECT REALISM AND THE PHENOMENAL CHARACTER OF PERCEPTION

Oxford University Press Naturalistic cognitive science, when realistically rendered, rightly maintains that to think is to deploy contentful mental representations. Accordingly, conscious perception, memory, and anticipation are forms of cognition that, despite their introspectively manifest differences, may coincide in content. Sometimes we remember what we saw; other times we predict what we will see. Why, then, does what it is like consciously to perceive, differ so dramatically from what it is like merely to recall or anticipate the same? Why, if thought is just representation, does the phenomenal character of seeing a sunset differ so stunningly from the tepid character of recollecting or predicting the sun's descent? J. Christopher Maloney argues that, unlike other cognitive modes,

perception is in fact immediate, direct acquaintance with the object of thought. Although all mental representations carry content, the vehicles of perceptual representation are uniquely composed of the very objects represented. To perceive the setting sun is to use the sun and its properties to cast a peculiar cognitive vehicle of demonstrative representation. This vehicle's embedded referential term is identical with, and demonstrates, the sun itself. And the vehicle's self-attributive demonstrative predicate is itself forged from a property of that same remote star. So, in this sense, the perceiving mind is an extended mind. Perception is unbrokered cognition of what is real, exactly as it really is. Maloney's theory of perception will be of great interest in the philosophy of mind and cognitive science.

PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS

FROM THEORY TO THERAPY

Routledge This book draws on clinical research findings from the last three decades to offer a review of current psychological theories and therapeutic approaches to understanding and treating auditory hallucinations, addressing key methodological issues that need to be considered in evaluating interventions. Mark Hayward, Clara Strauss and Simon McCarthy-Jones present a historical narrative on lessons learnt, the evolution of evidence bases, and an agenda for the future. The text also provides a critique of varying therapeutic techniques, enabling practice and treatment decisions to be grounded in a balanced view of differing approaches. Chapters cover topics including: behavioural and coping approaches cognitive models of voice hearing the role of self-esteem and identity acceptance-based and mindfulness approaches interpersonal theory. Psychological Approaches to Understanding and Treating Auditory Hallucinations brings together and evaluates diffuse literature in an accessible and objective manner, making it a valuable resource for clinical researchers and postgraduate students. It will also be of significant interest to academic and clinical psychologists working within the field of psychotic experiences.

THERAPY IN SLEEP MEDICINE E-BOOK

Elsevier Health Sciences Therapy in Sleep Medicine, by Drs. Teri J. Barkoukis, Jean K. Matheson, Richard Ferber, and Karl Doghrami, provides the clinically focused coverage you need for rapid diagnosis and effective treatment of sleep disorders. A multidisciplinary team of leading authorities presents the latest on sleep breathing disorders (including obstructive sleep apnea), neuropharmacology, parasomnias, neurologic disorders affecting sleep, sleep therapy for women, sleep therapy in geriatric patients, controversies, and future trends in therapy in a highly illustrated, easy-to-follow format. Diagnose and treat patients effectively with complete coverage of the full range of sleep disorders. Find diagnostic and treatment information quickly and easily thanks to a highly illustrated, easy-to-read format that highlights key details. Stay current on discussions of hot topics, including sleep breathing disorders (including obstructive sleep apnea), neuropharmacology, parasomnias, neurologic disorders affecting sleep, sleep therapy for women, sleep therapy in geriatric patients, controversies, and future trends in therapy. Tap into the expertise of a multidisciplinary team of leading authorities for well-rounded, trusted guidance.

THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT

Pan Macmillan CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS OF PICADOR BOOKS If a man has lost a leg or an eye, he knows he has lost a leg or an eye; but if he has lost a self – himself – he cannot know it, because he is no longer there to know it. In this extraordinary book, Dr. Oliver Sacks recounts the stories of patients struggling to adapt to often bizarre worlds of neurological disorder. Here are people who can no longer recognize everyday objects or those they love; who are stricken with violent tics or shout involuntary obscenities, and yet are gifted with unusually acute artistic or mathematical talents. If sometimes beyond our surface comprehension, these brilliant tales illuminate what it means to be human. A provocative exploration of the mysteries of the human mind, *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat* is a million-copy bestseller by the twentieth century's greatest neurologist. Part of the Picador Collection, a new series showcasing the best of modern literature.

WHISPERS

THE VOICES OF PARANOIA

Simon and Schuster Describes the actual experiences and delusions of those suffering from paranoia, and looks at how drug addiction, prison, organized crime, and terrorism can cause these symptoms