

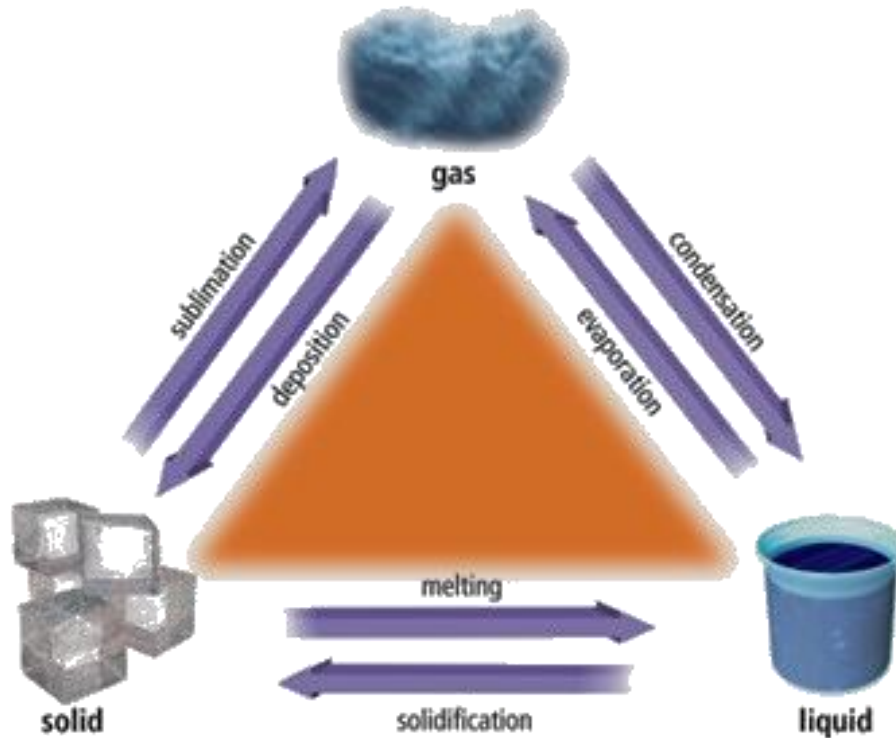
The Highest Level of Brain Activity I

Three States of Cognition

Philosophy : Mind behind Mind



PS Deb

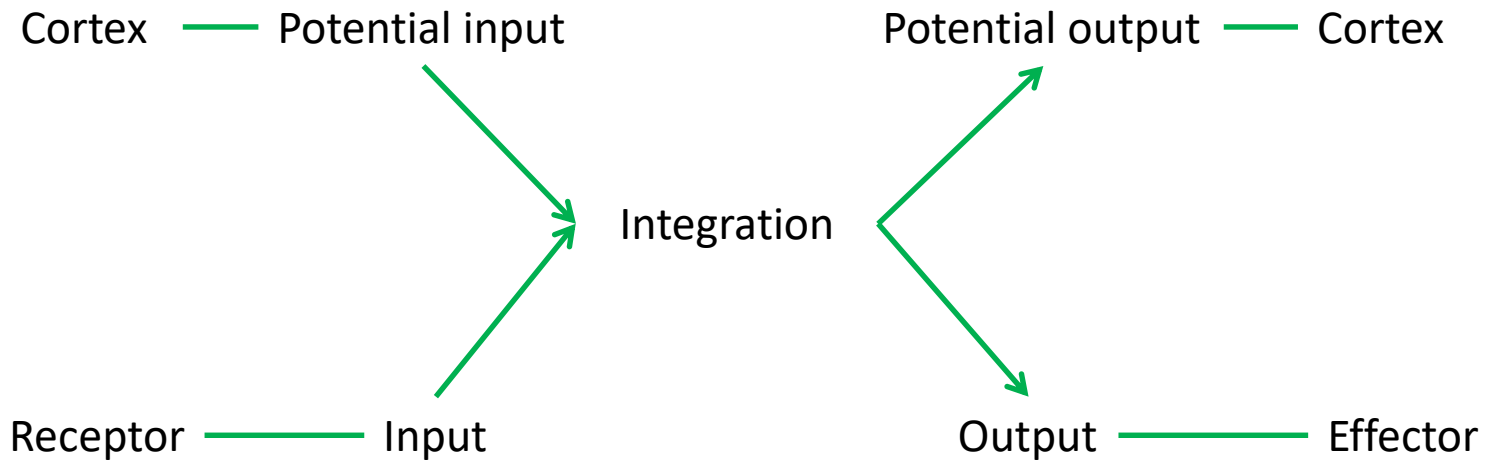


Neuroscience: Brain

Psychology : Mind

The role of nervous system

ANTICIPATION



REGULATION

Three States of Cognition

Philosophy : Mind behind Mind



PS Deb



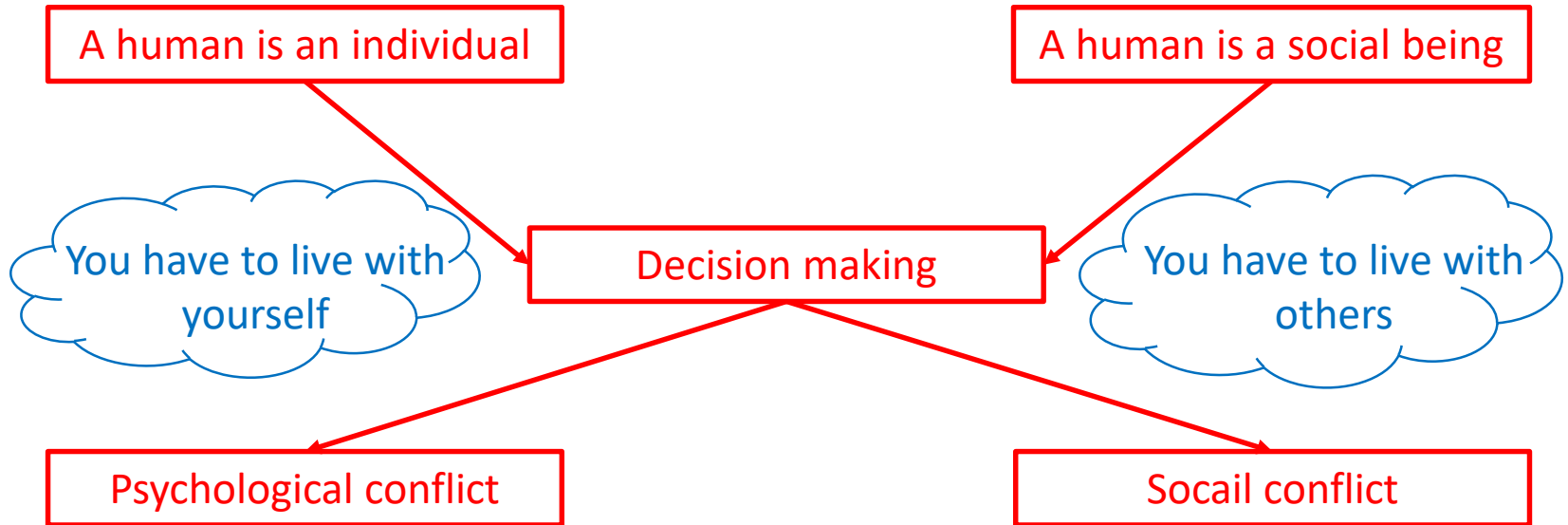
Neuroscience: Brain

Psychology : Mind
Sociology : Social Mind

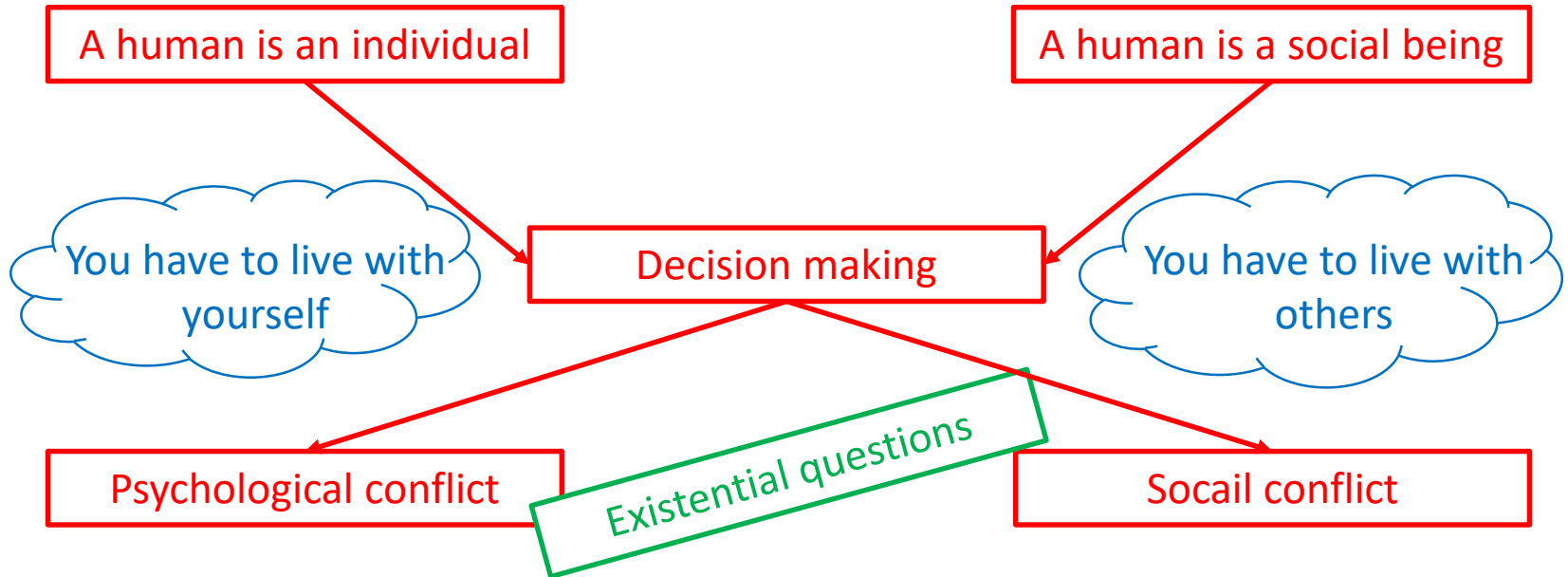
Why?



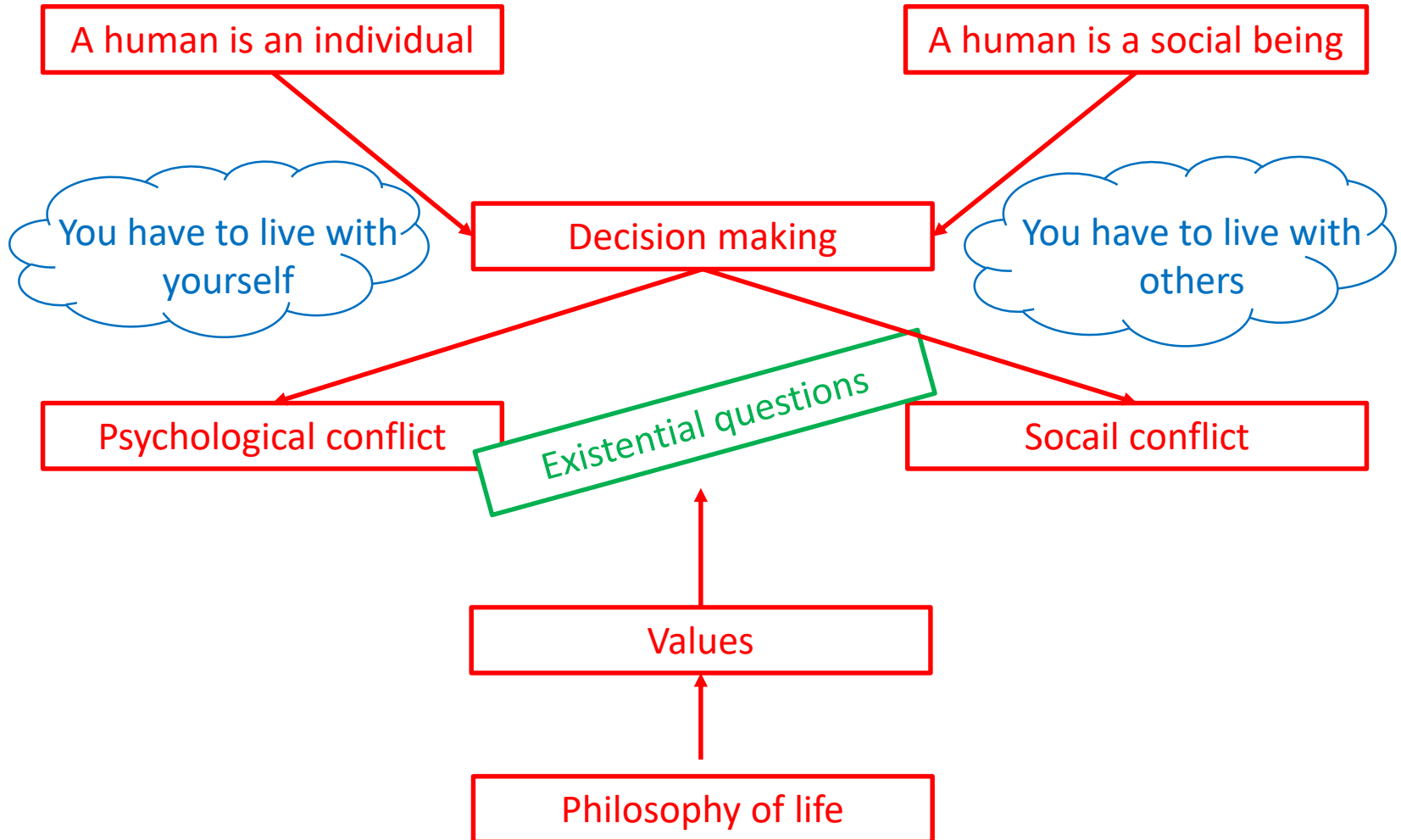
Why?



Why?



Why?



Philosophy

Philosophy of life is a personal philosophy, whose focus is **resolving the existential questions** about the human condition.

Wikipedia

Philosophy

FORMAL PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy is the study of **general and fundamental problems** concerning matters such as existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language.

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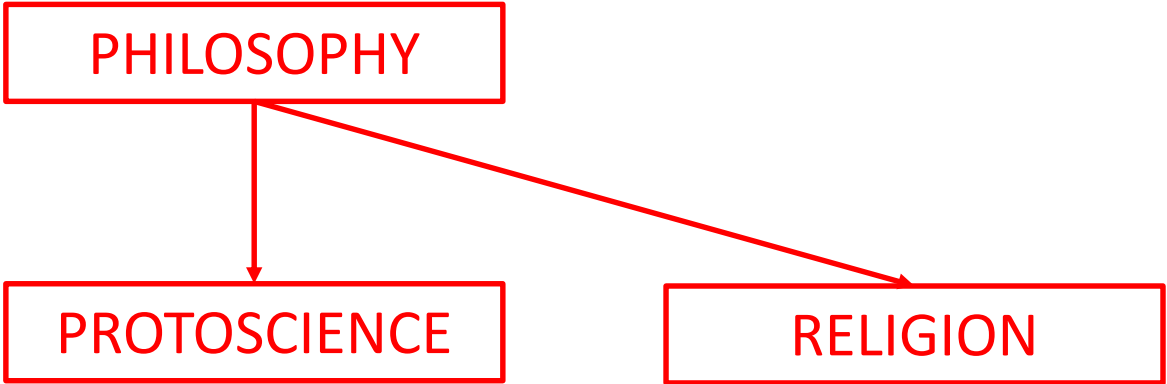
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COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS

Collective consciousness or collective consciousness is the **set of shared** beliefs, ideas and moral attitudes which operate as a **unifying force within society.**

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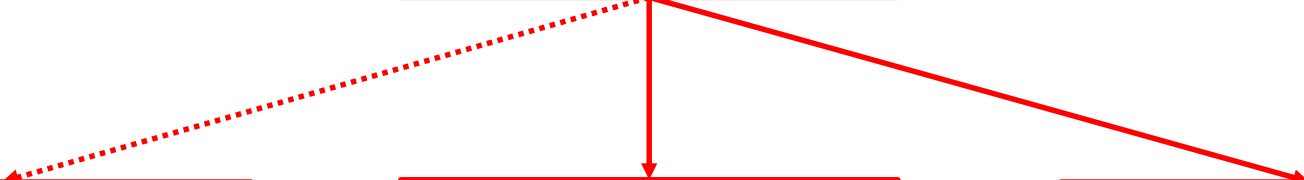


PHILOSOPHY

SCIENCE

PROTOSCIENCE

RELIGION



PHILOSOPHY

SCIENCE

PROTOSCIENCE

RELIGION

Based on facts

Based on theory

Knowledge

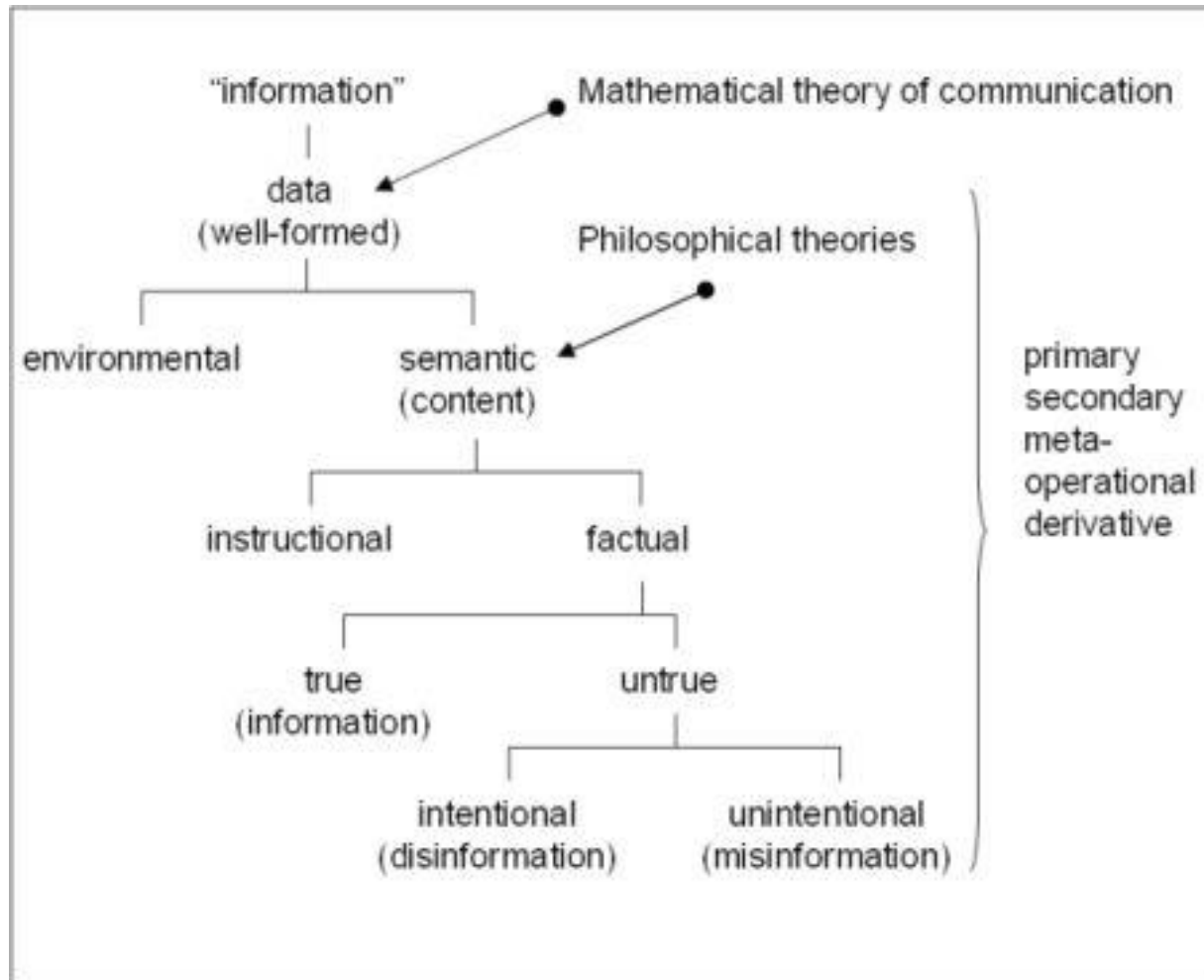
Mix

Faith

Material

Spiritual

Information processing



Fact

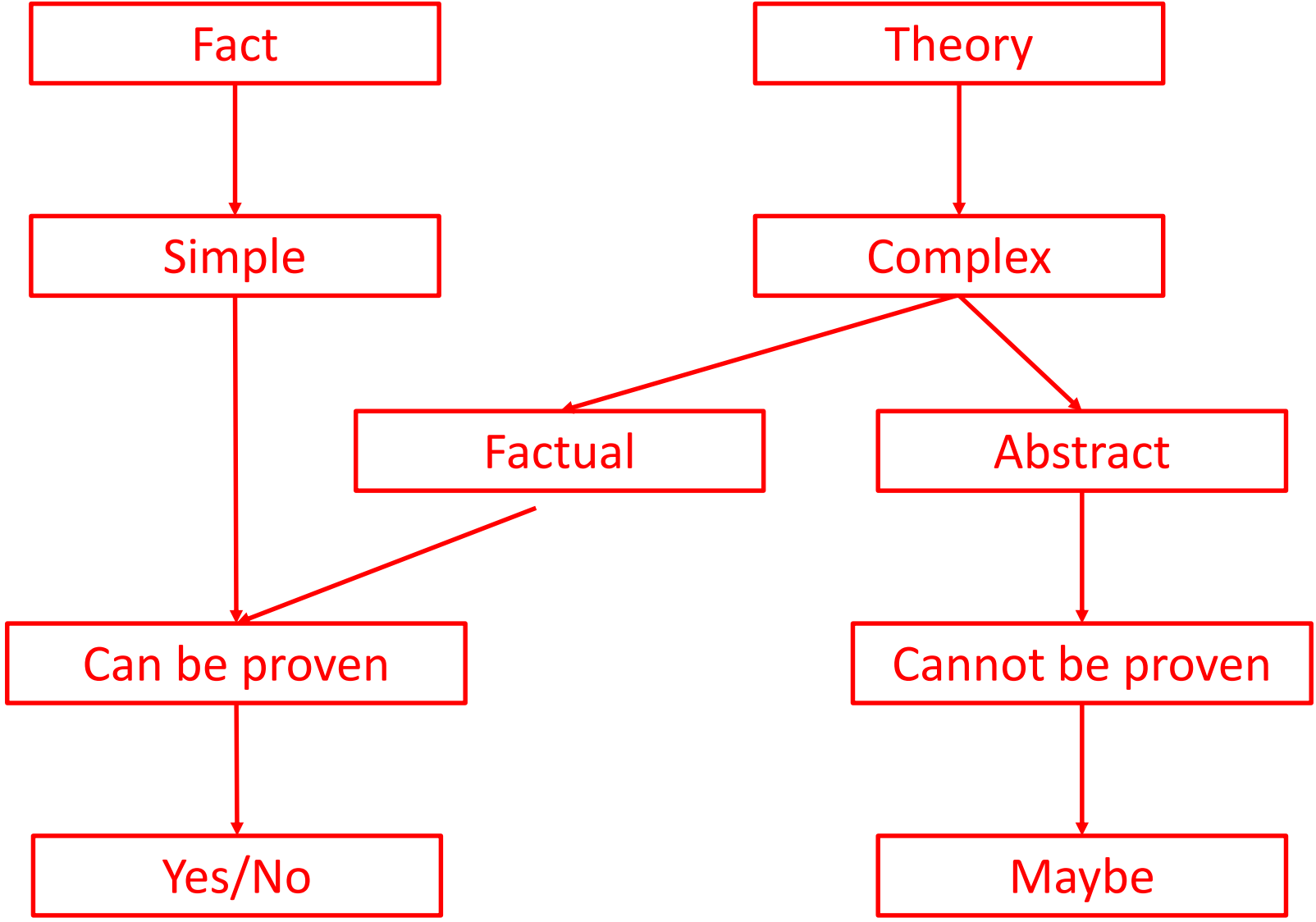


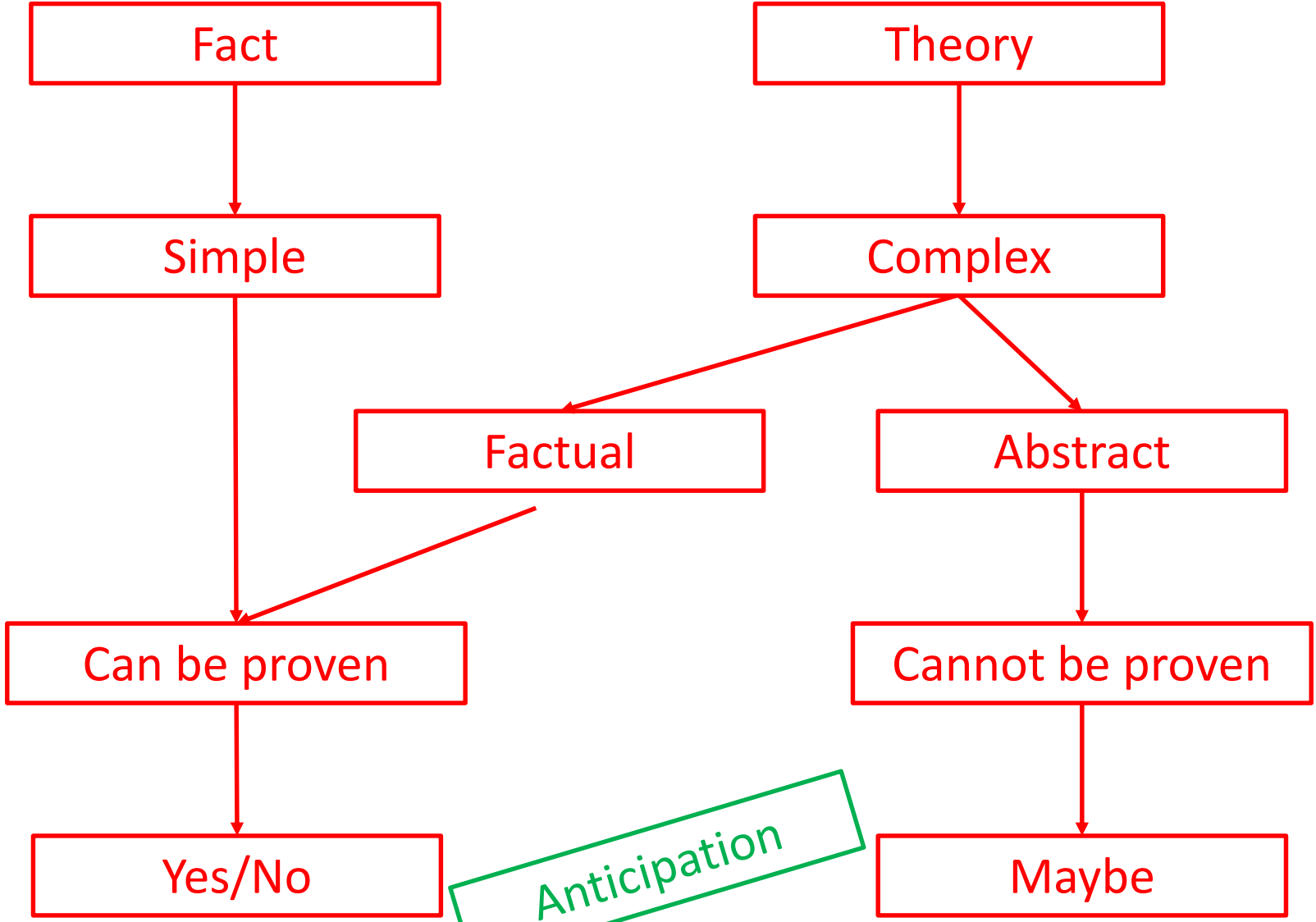
Simple

Theory



Complex





Anticipation

Three States of Cognition

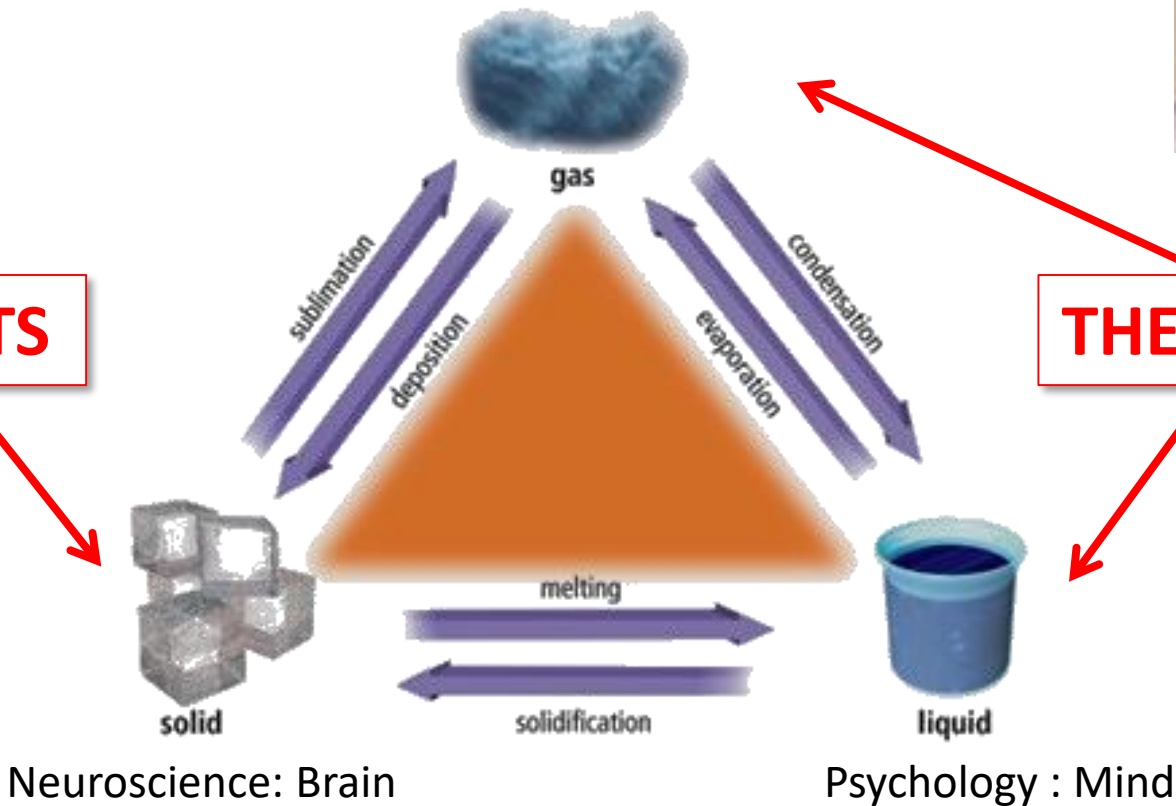
Philosophy : Mind behind Mind



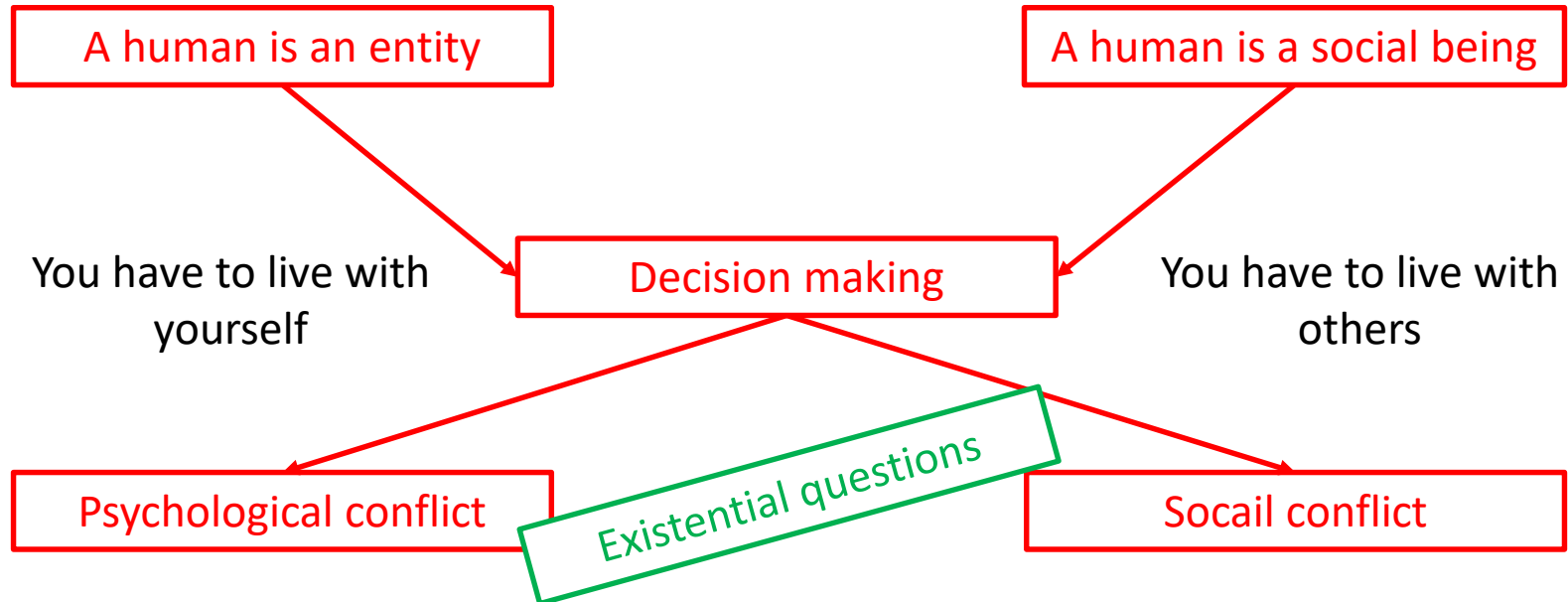
PS Deb

FACTS

THEORIES



Why?



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Wikipedia

Cognitive map

Type of **mental representation** which serves an individual to acquire, code, store, recall, and decode information about the **relative locations and attributes** of phenomena in their everyday or metaphorical spatial environment.

Wikipedia

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Later generalized to refer to a kind of **semantic network** **representing** an individual's personal **knowledge or schemas**.

Wikipedia

Cognitive maps

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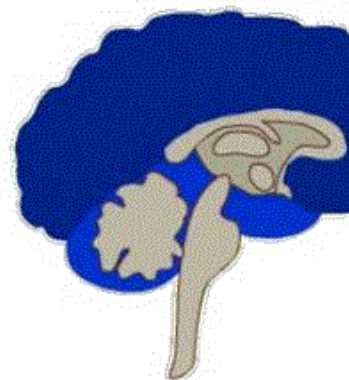
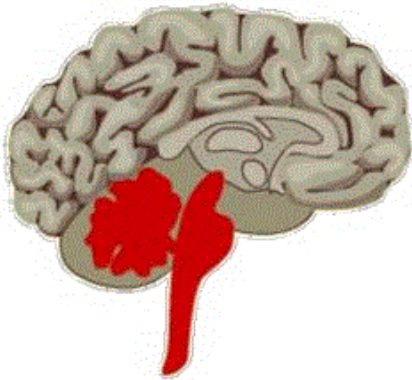
- ✓ Complex
- ✓ Unique
- ✓ Multiple viewpoints

Later generalized to refer to a kind of **semantic network** **representing** an individual's personal **knowledge or schemas**.

Wikipedia

Triune Brain Theory

Lizard Brain	Mammal Brain	Human Brain
Brain stem & cerebellum	Limbic System	Neocortex
Fight or flight	Emotions, memories, habits	Language, abstract thought, imagination, consciousness
Autopilot	Decisions	Reasons, rationalizes



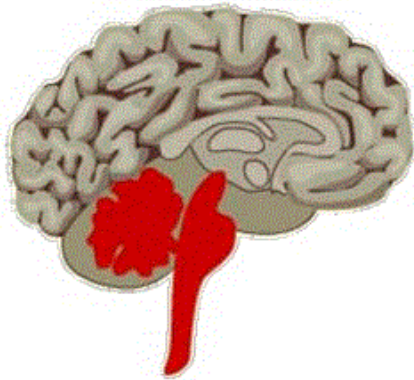
The Triune Brain in Evolution, Paul MacLean, 1960

<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/2f/60/99/2f609962e23fdce7a008fb224d316256.gif>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d4/Paul_D_MacLean.jpg/220px-Paul_D_MacLean.jpg

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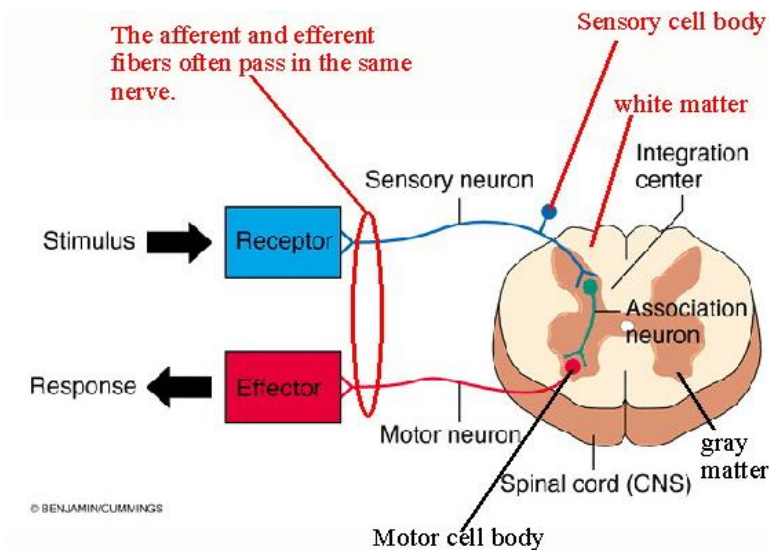


The Triune Brain in Evolution, Paul MacLean, 1960

Spinal cord and brain stem

Uniform response

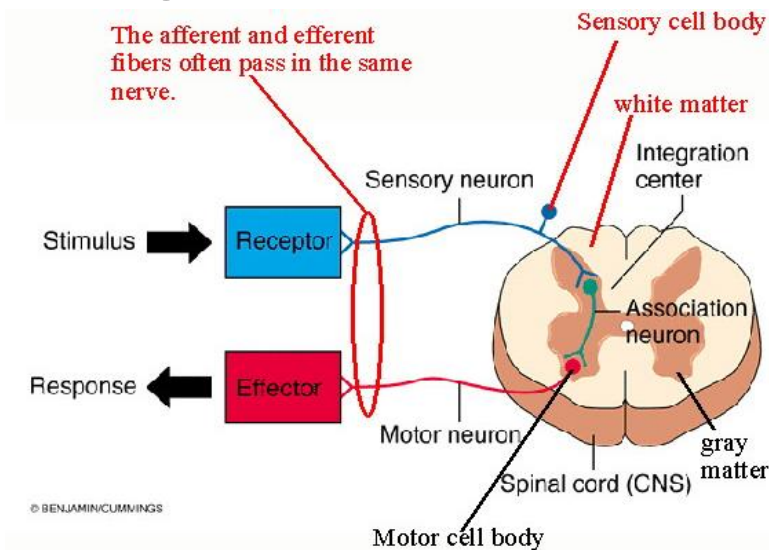
- Reflex activity – „hardware“
- Speed / economy



Spinal cord and brain stem

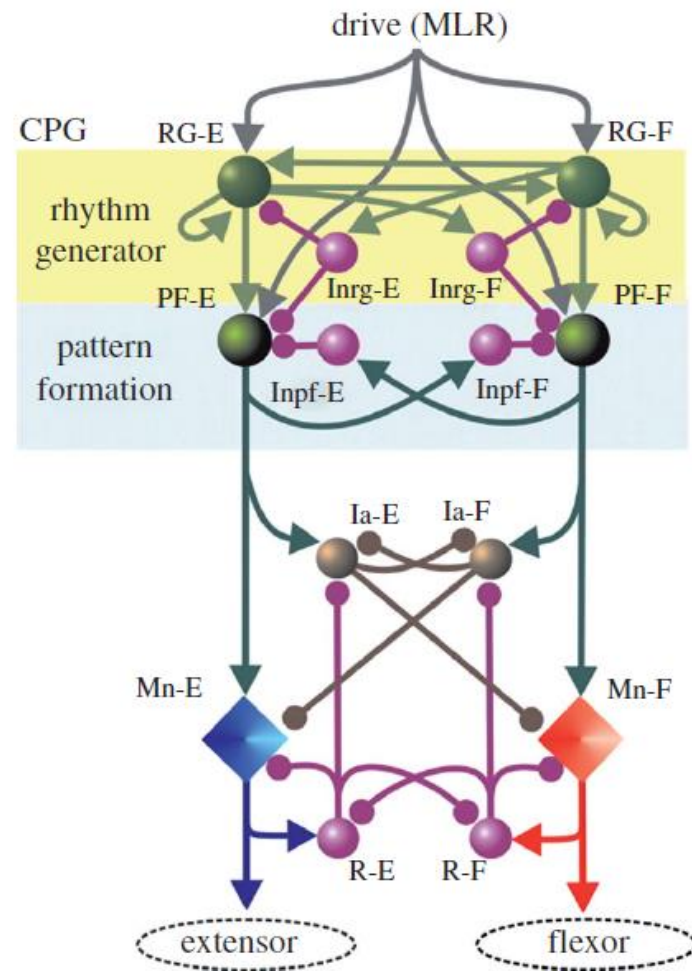
Uniform response

- Reflex activity – „hardware“
- Speed / economy
- Fixed action patterns (FAP) - the highest level of reflex activity
- FAP activity may be controlled if it does not threaten to bodily functions (e.g. Holding the breath)



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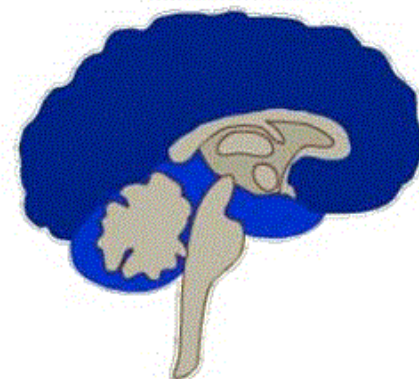
<http://www.slideshare.net/CsillaEgri/presentations>



Whelan PJ. Shining light into the black box of spinal locomotor networks. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences*. 2010;365:2383–2395.

Triune Brain Theory

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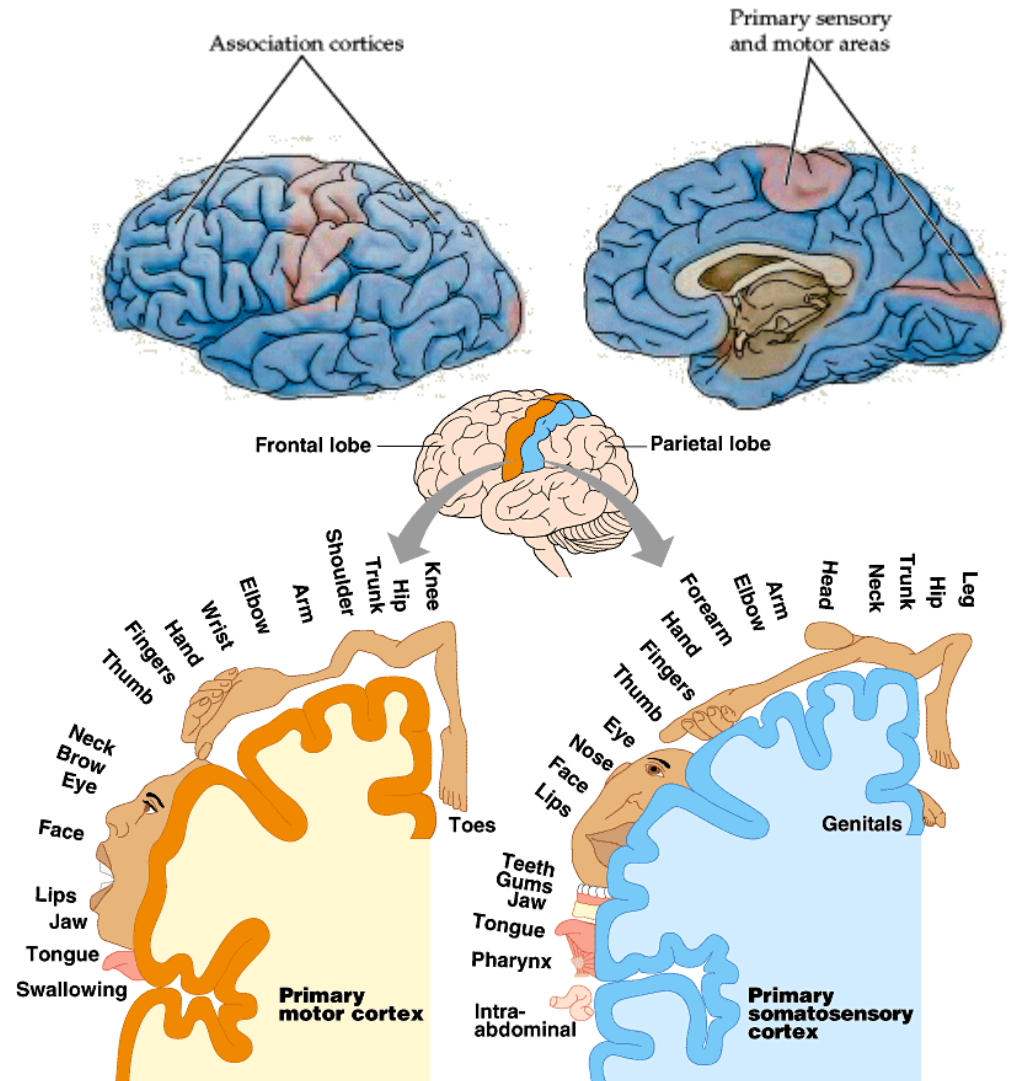


The Triune Brain in Evolution, Paul MacLean, 1960

Neocortex

„Unique“ response

- Relatively slow / non-economical
- The highest analytic functions
- The highest executive functions
- Most developed in humans

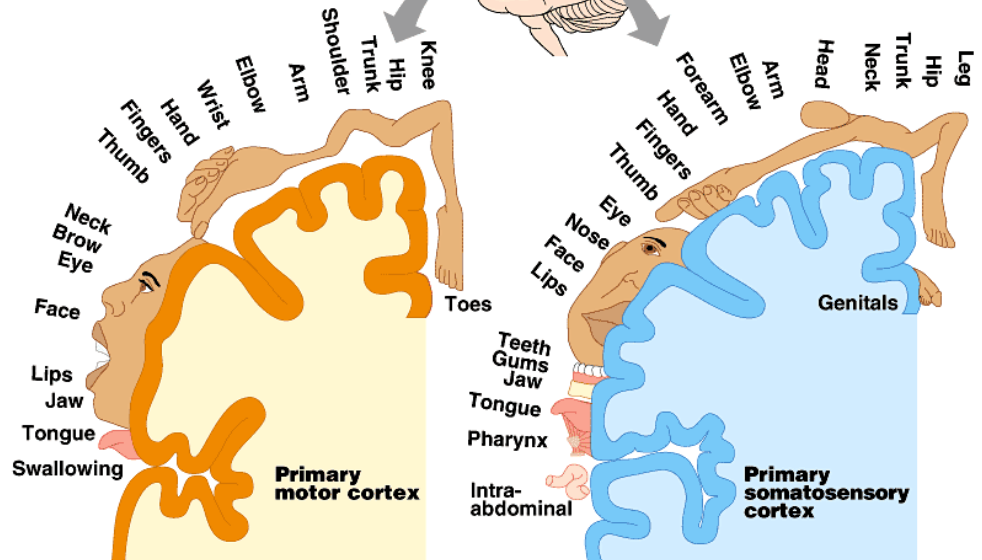
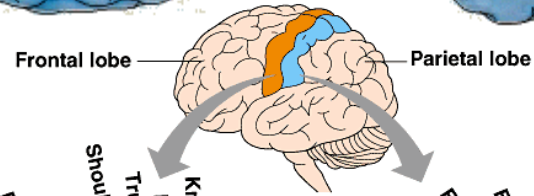
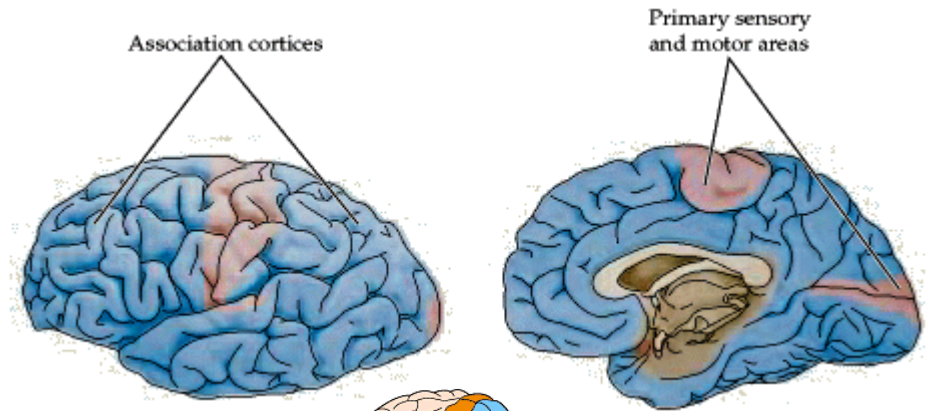


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Neocortex

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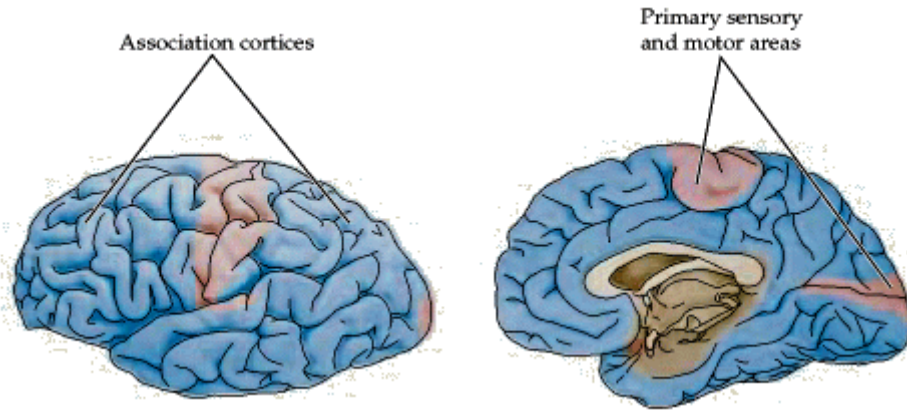


Primary areas
 ✓ Somatotopic organisation

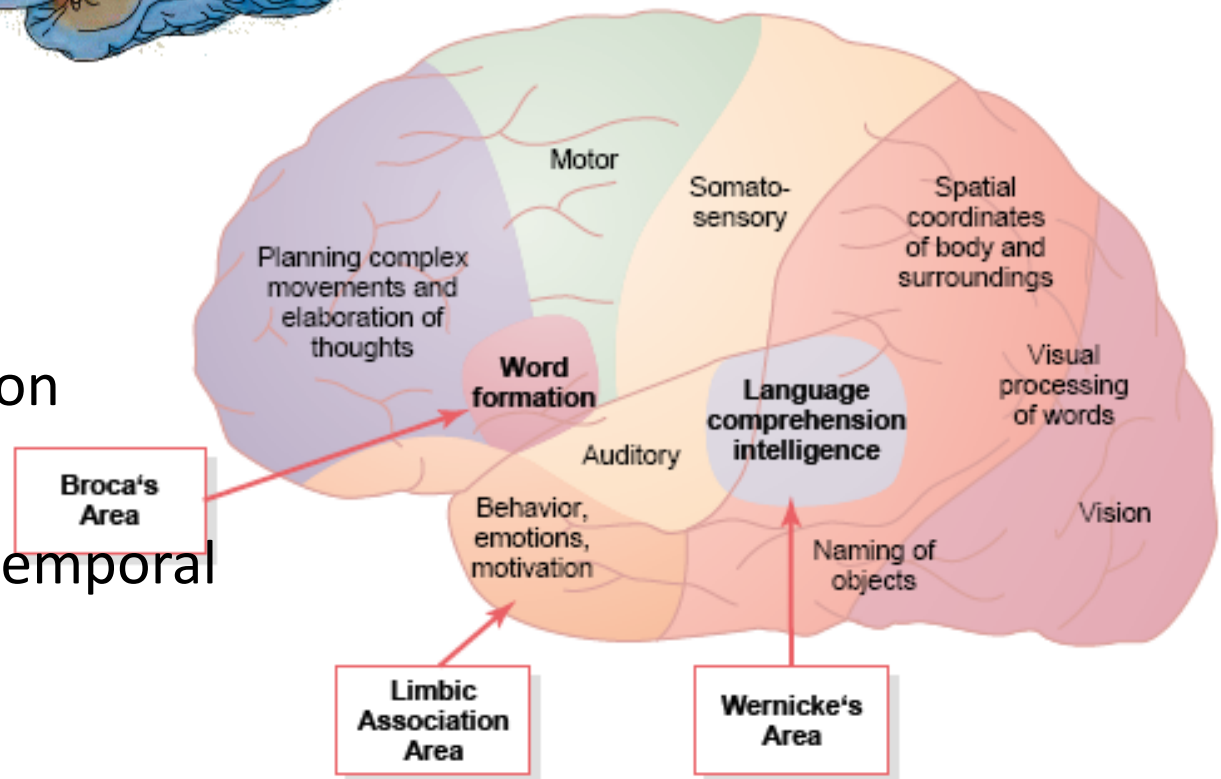
Association areas
 ✓ Do not have somatotopic organisation
 ✓ Unimodal
 ✓ Polymodal

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Association areas

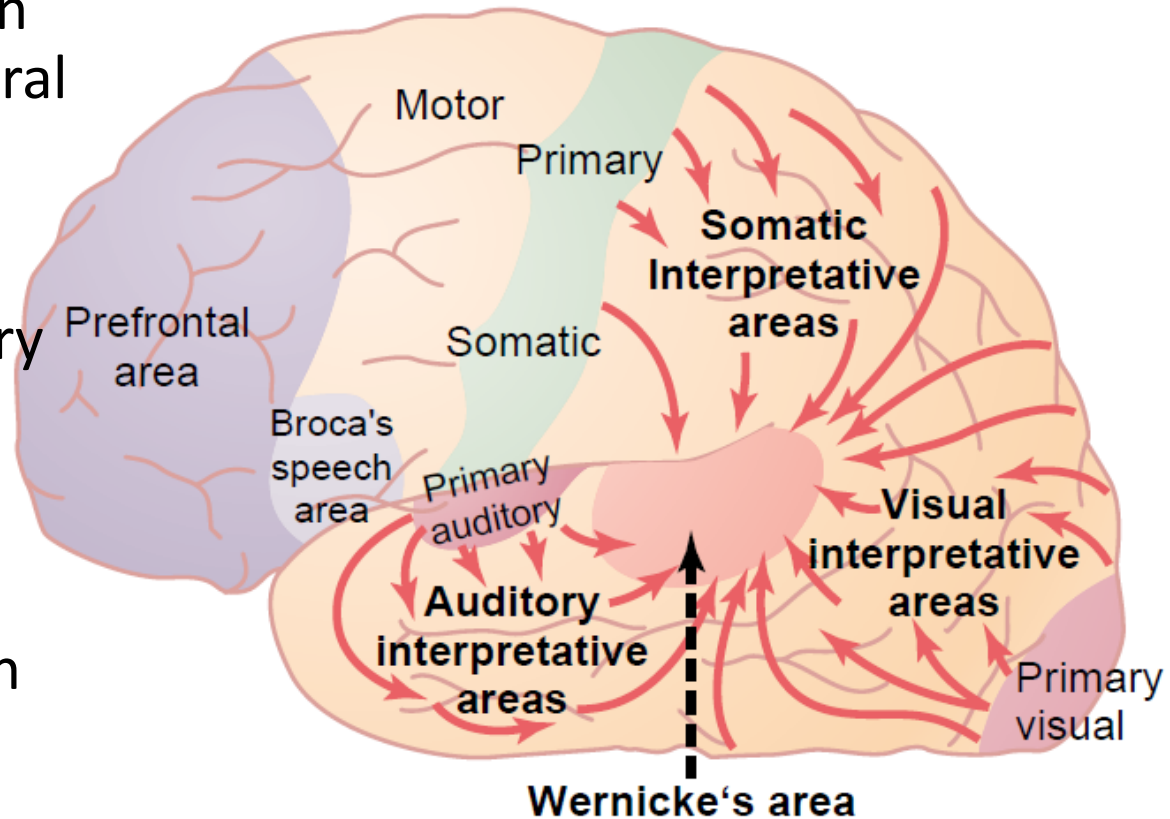


- Neither receptive
- Nor effector
- Integrative function
- Parieto-occipito-temporal
- Frontal
- Limbic



Parieto-occipito-temporal association area

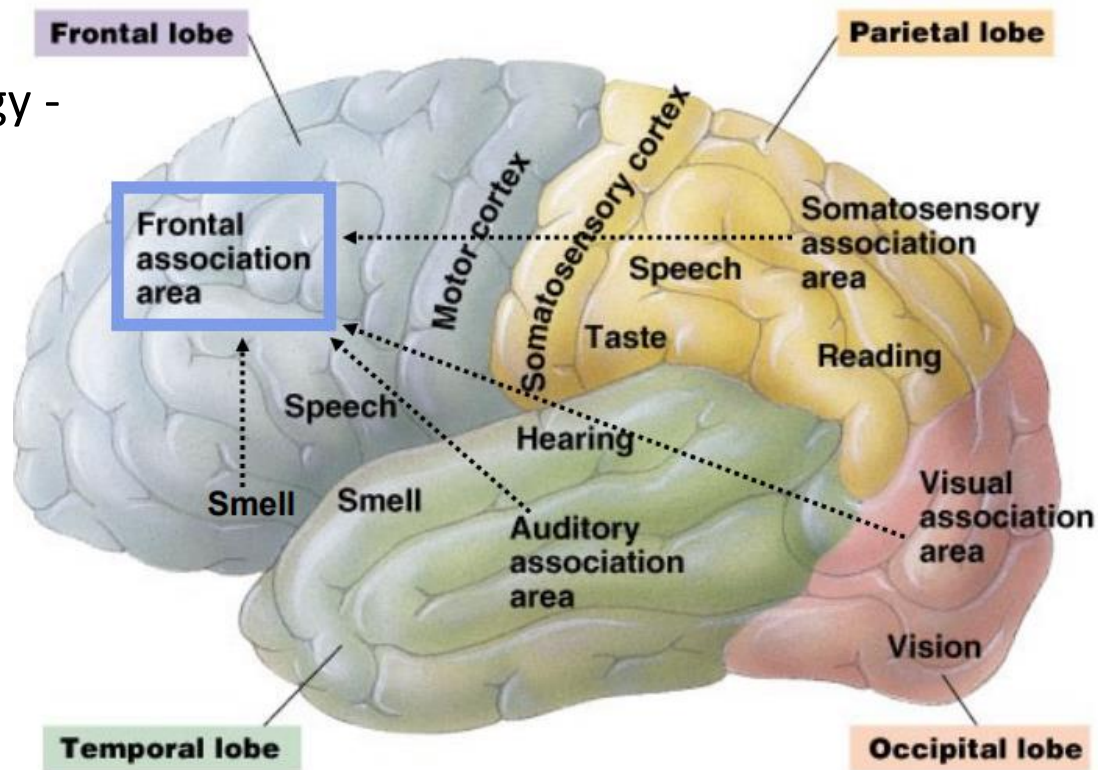
- Linking and interpretation of information from several sensory modalities
- Visual – acoustic – sensory analysis
- Object recognition and categorization
- Language comprehension
- Attention



Executive functions

Frontal association area

- Motor/non-motor planning/organization - strategy - anticipation
- Thinking – mental models processing
- Attention – „information filtering“
- Behavioral control
 - Facilitation of „wanted“
 - Inhibition of „unwanted“

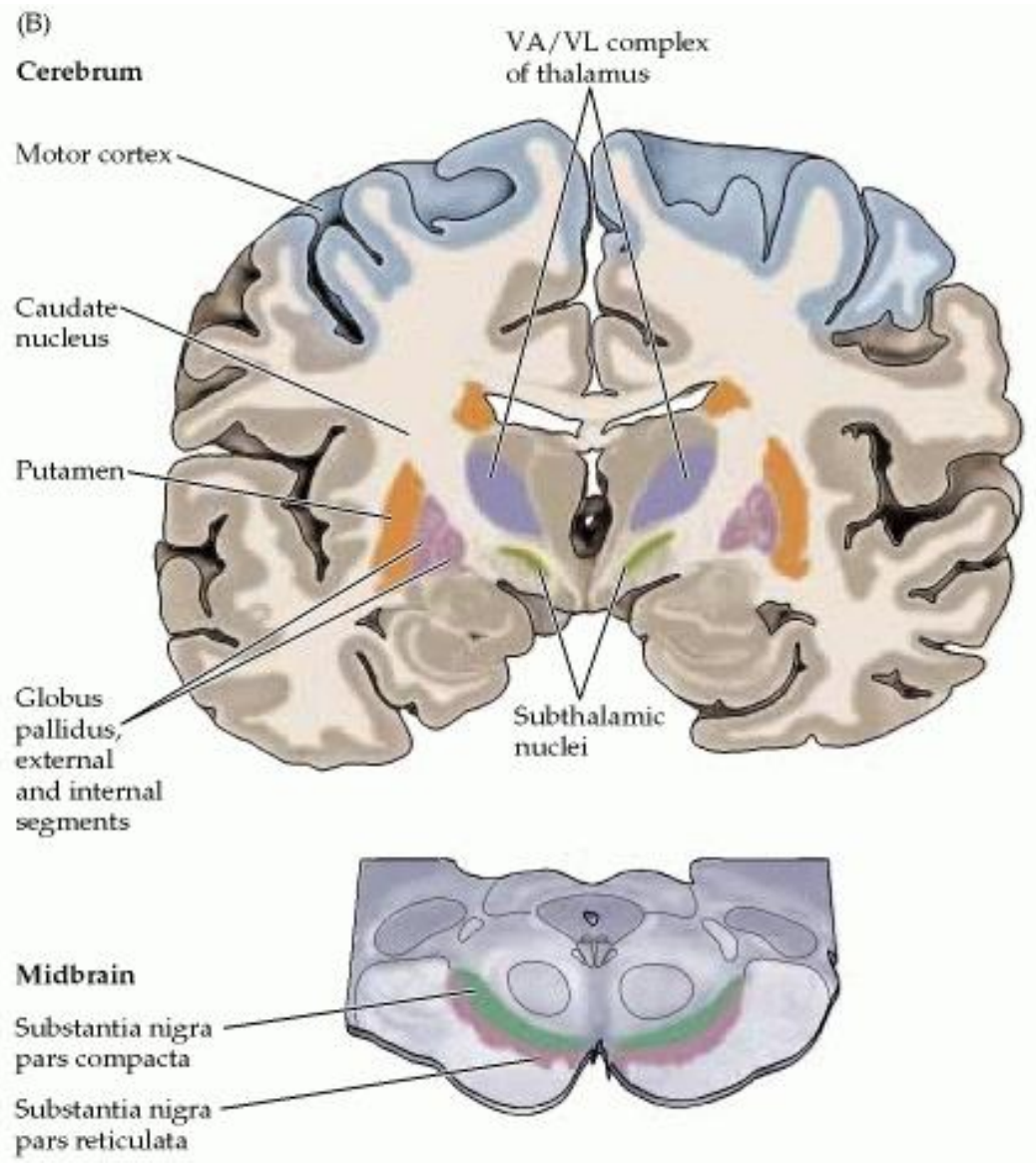


Basal ganglia

- Corpus striatum
 - Nucleus caudatus
 - Nucleus putamen
- Nucleus subthalamicus
- Nucleus reticulata
- Thalamus
 - Thalamus motor nuclei

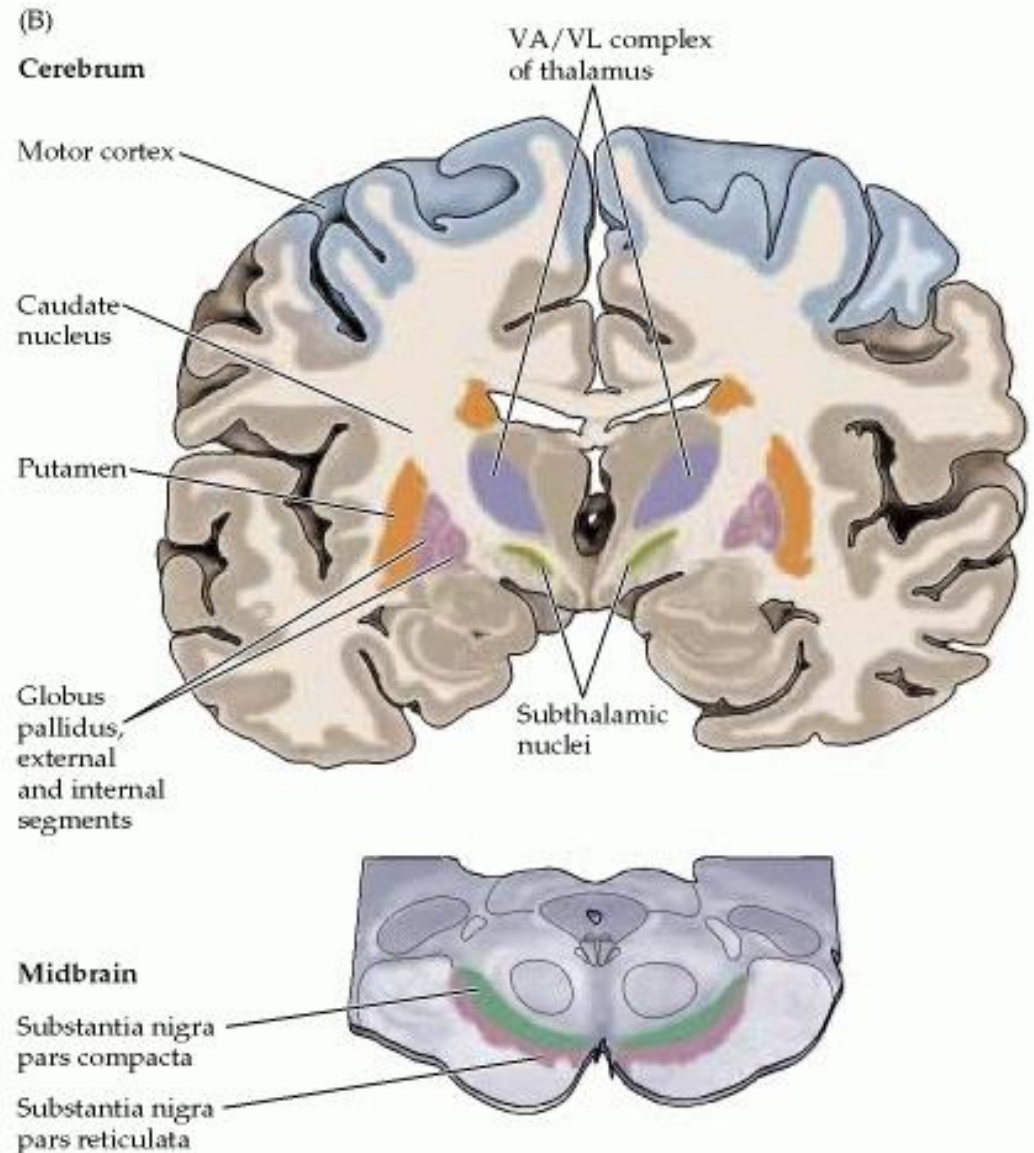
The activity of the basal ganglia might give us a rough idea about the highest functions of the neocortex

Neocortex and subcortical structures work as a one unit



Basal ganglia

- Corpus striatum
 - Nucleus caudatus
 - Putamen
- Globus pallidus (Pallidum)
 - Externum
 - Internum
- Nucleus subthalamicus
- Substantia nigra
 - Pars compacta
 - Pars reticulata
- Thalamic motor nuclei

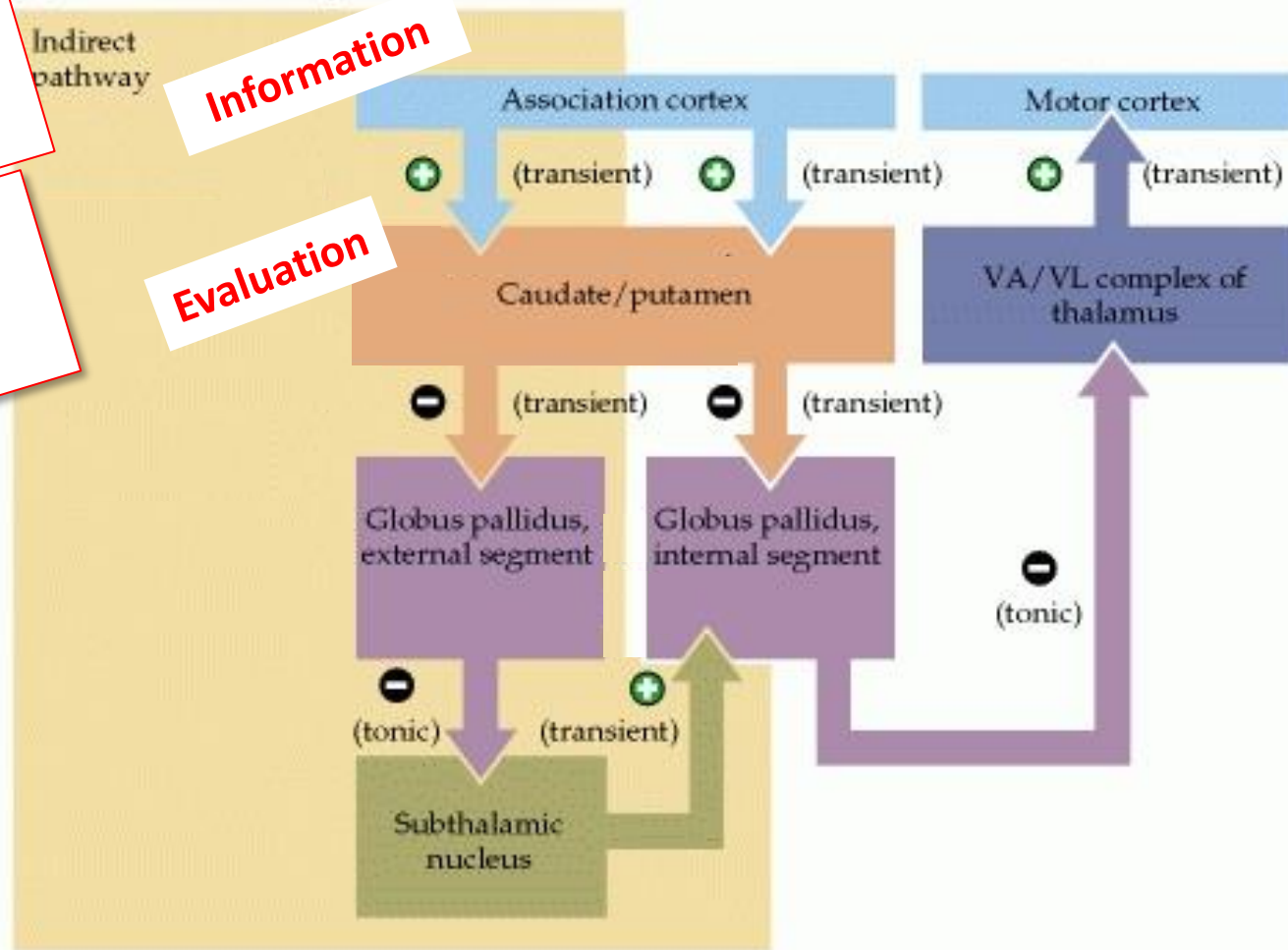


Basal ganglia

The activity of the basal ganglia might give us a rough idea about the highest functions of the neocortex

Neocortex and subcortical structures work as a one unit

(B) Indirect and direct pathways

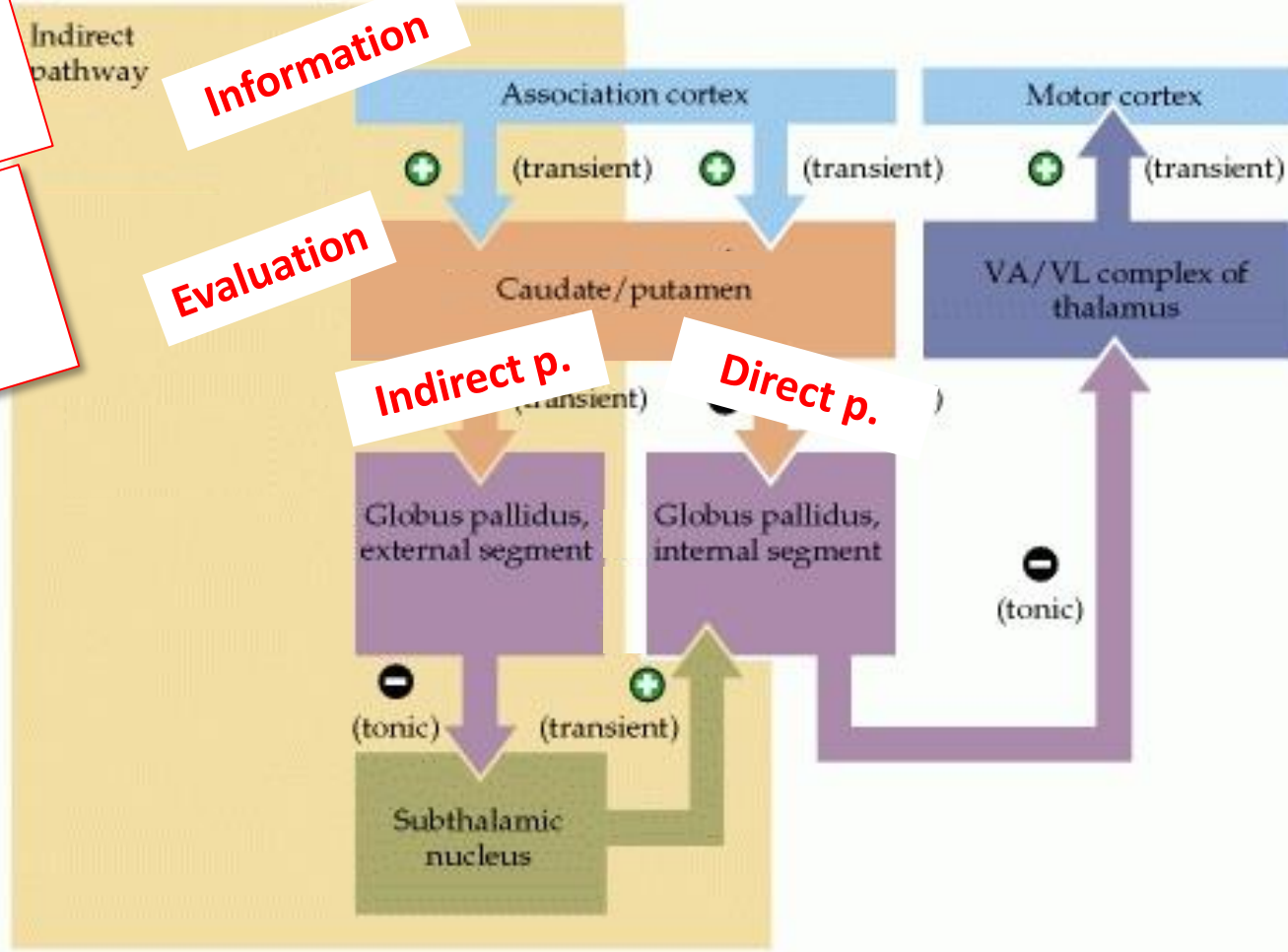


Basal ganglia

The activity of the basal ganglia might give us a rough idea about the highest functions of the neocortex

Neocortex and subcortical structures work as a one unit

(B) Indirect and direct pathways



Information

Evaluation

Indirect p.

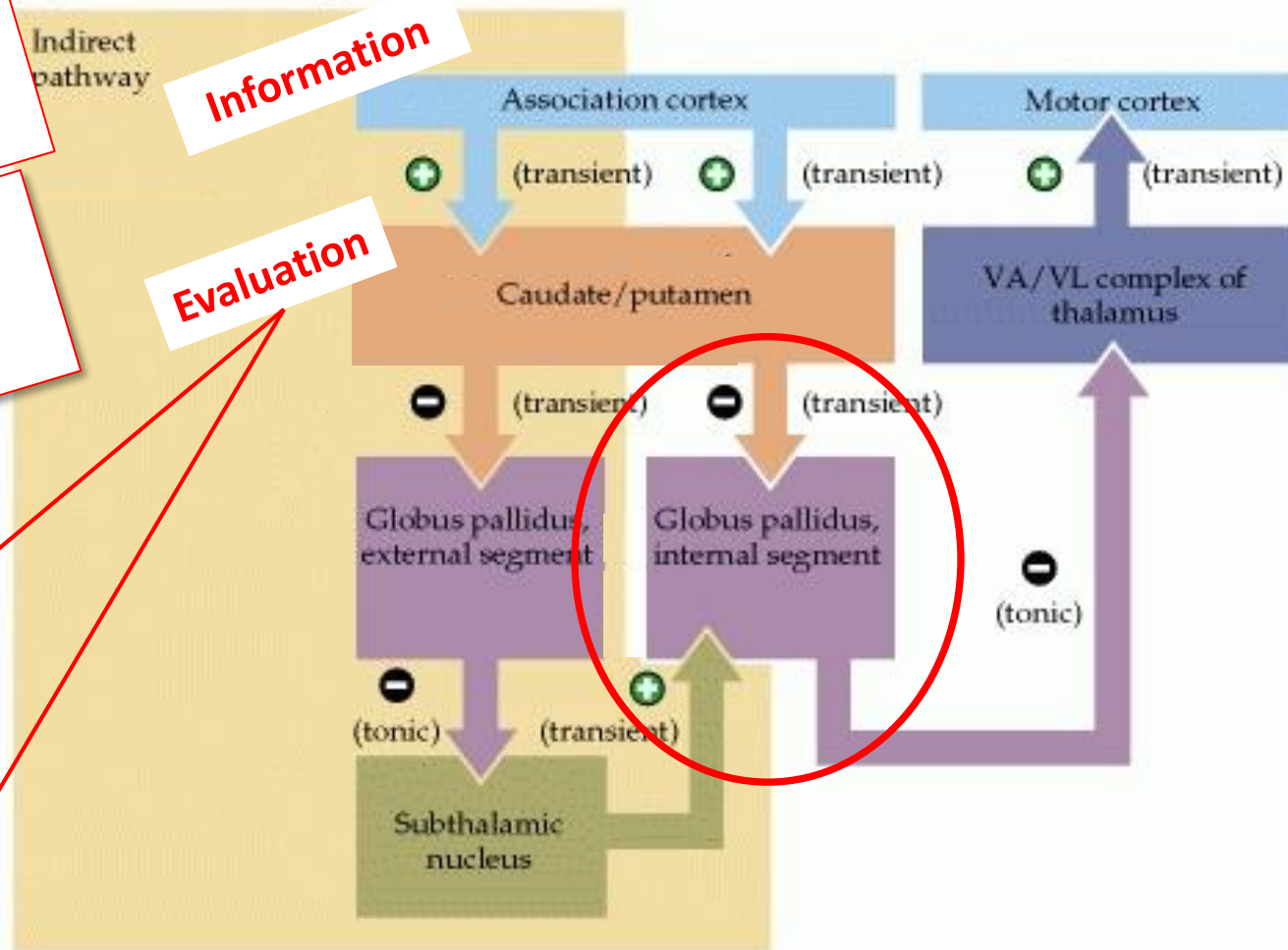
Direct p.

Basal ganglia

The activity of the basal ganglia might give us a rough idea about the highest functions of the neocortex

Neocortex and subcortical structures work as a one unit

(B) Indirect and direct pathways



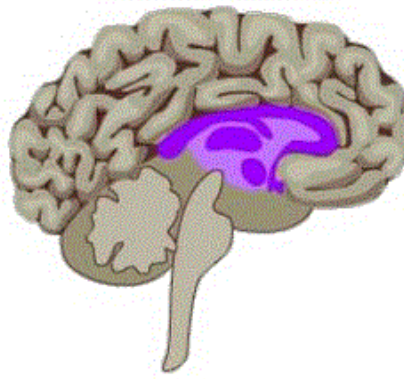
Information

Evaluation

- Direct pathway
 - Motor cortex activation
- Indirect pathway
 - Motor cortex inhibition

Triune Brain Theory

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Brain stem & cerebellum	Limbic System	Neocortex
Fight or flight	Emotions, memories, habits	Language, abstract thought, imagination, consciousness
Autopilot	Decisions	Reasons, rationalizes



The Triune Brain in Evolution, Paul MacLean, 1960

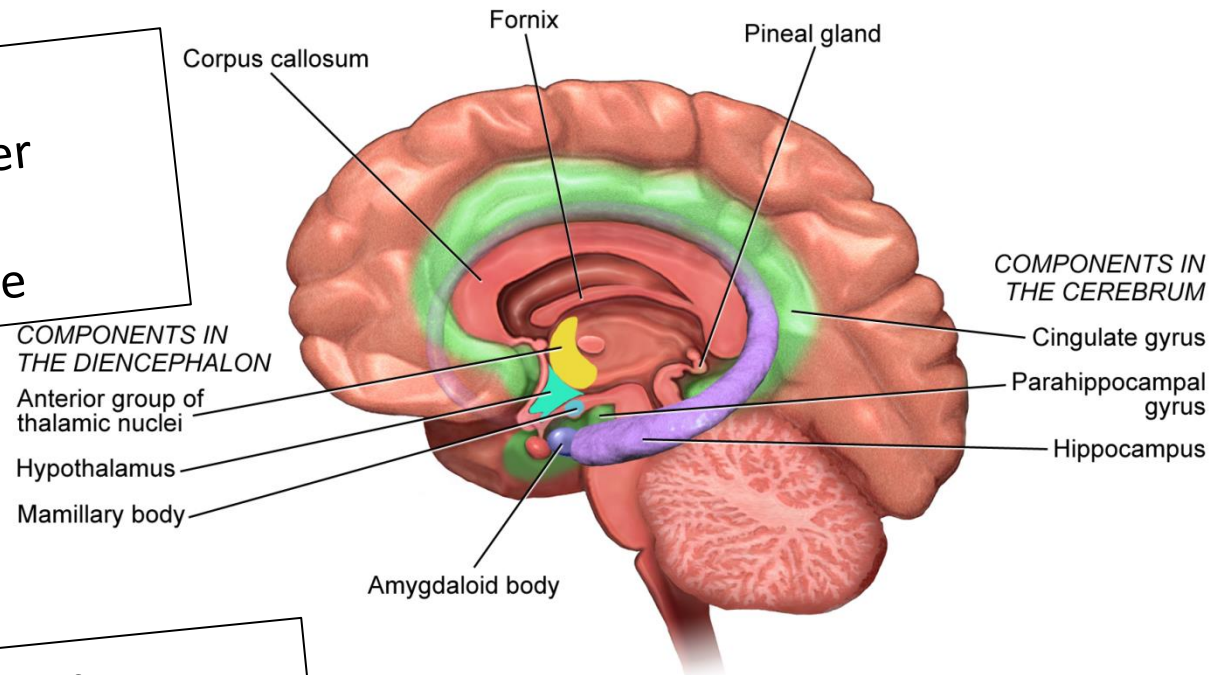
Concept of the limbic system

- Voluntary

Somatic nervous system
Inputs – mainly from outer environment
Control – skeletal muscle

- Automatic

Autonomic nervous system
Inputs – mainly inner environment
Control – smooth/cardiac m., glands



Concept of the limbic system

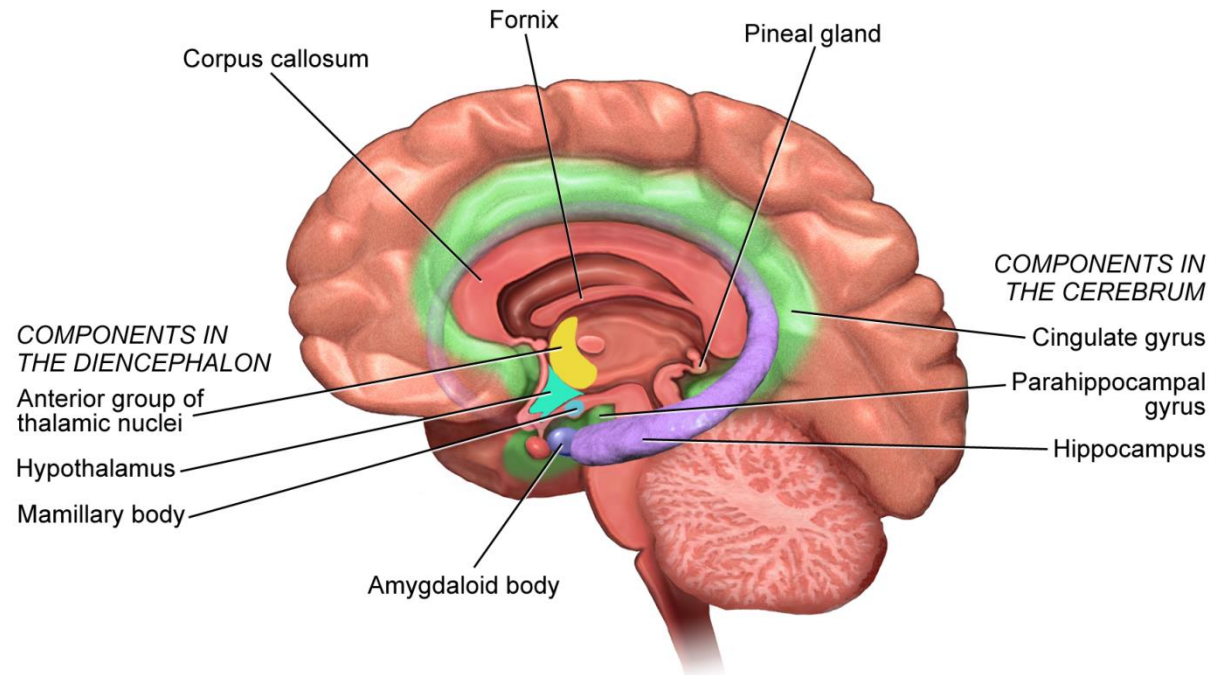
- Voluntary

↑
Modulation

Limbic system

↓
Control

- Automatic



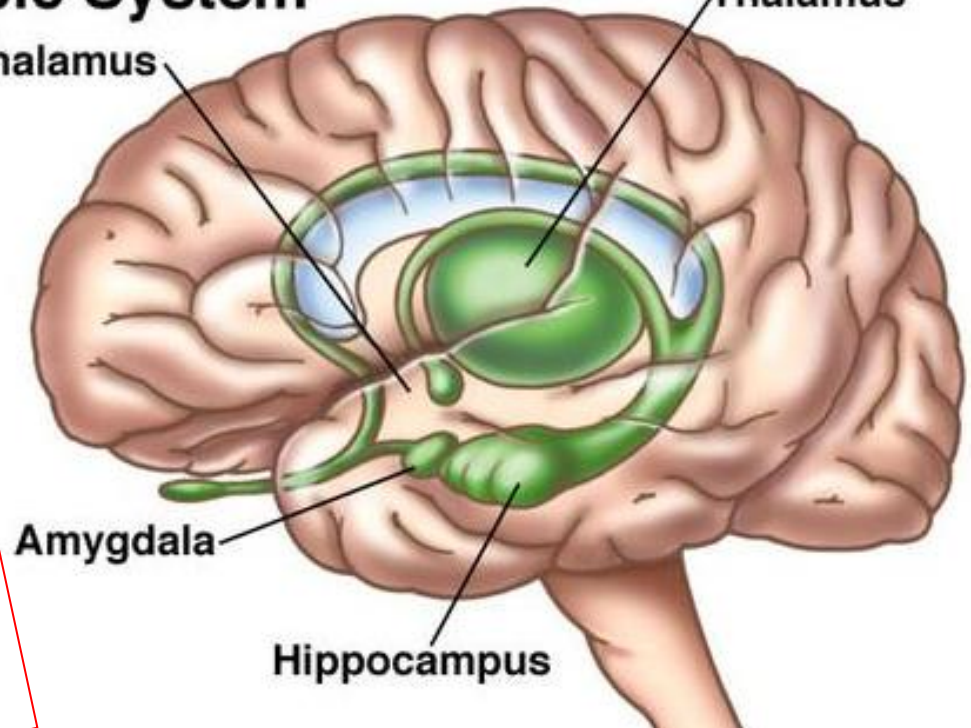
Concept of the limbic system

- Integration of information from inner and outer environment
- Hypothalamus
- Emotions
- Motivation
- Instinct behavior

Limbic System

Hypothalamus

Thalamus



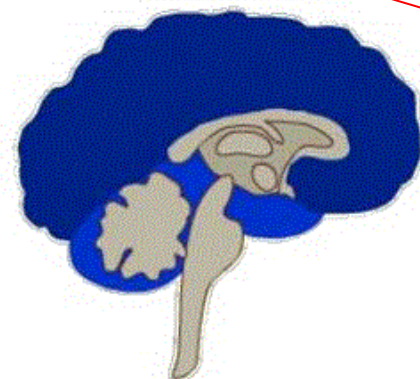
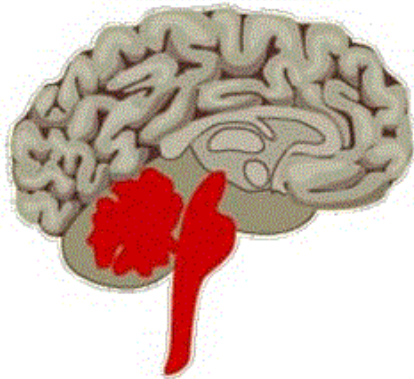
Limbic system – hypothalamus and the structures closely connected to hypothalamus

Triune Brain Theory

Lizard Brain	Mammal Brain	Human Brain
Brain stem & cerebellum	Limbic System	Neocortex
Fixed programs	Emotions, memories, habits	Learning, problem solving
Uniform ACTION	Decisions	Performance
Economy		

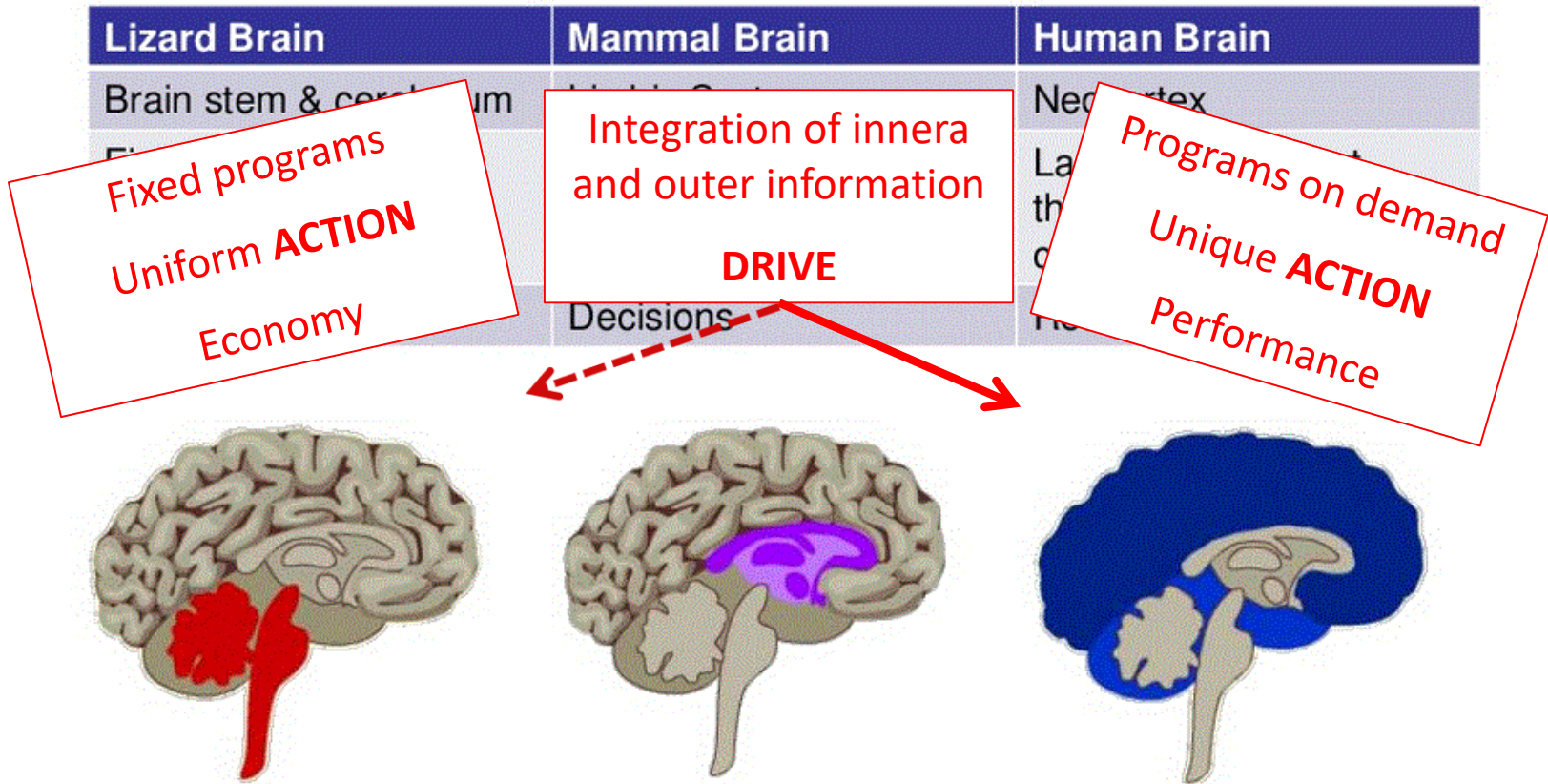
Fixed programs
Uniform **ACTION**
Economy

Programs on demand
Unique **ACTION**
Performance



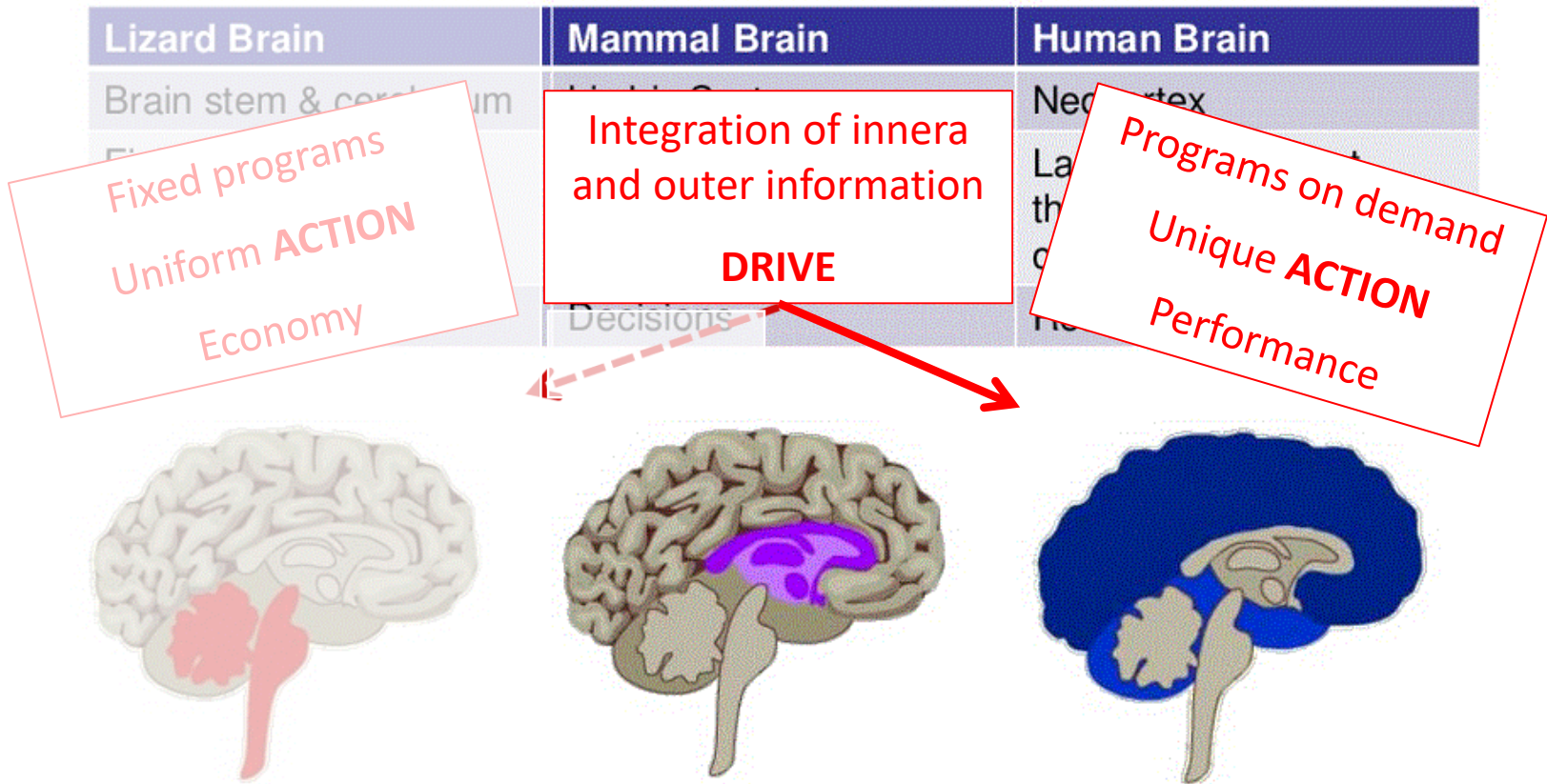
The Triune Brain in Evolution, Paul MacLean, 1960

Triune Brain Theory



The Triune Brain in Evolution, Paul MacLean, 1960

Triune Brain Theory



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Influence of hypothalamus on neocortex

- Papez circuit
- Via neuromodulating systems
 - Consciousness
 - Mood
- Via thalamus
 - Via nucleus mediodorsalis to orbitofrontal cortex (influence on decision making)
 - Influence gating function of other thalamic nuclei

