

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910778205803321
Autore	Cobben Paul
Titolo	The nature of the self [[electronic resource] ] : recognition in the form of right and morality / / by Paul Cobben
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin ; ; New York, : Walter de Gruyter, 2009
ISBN	1-282-29618-3 9786612296185 3-11-021988-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (260 p.)
Collana	Quellen und Studien zur Philosophie, , 0344-8142 ; ; Bd. 91
Disciplina	126
Soggetti	Self (Philosophy) Mind and body Recognition (Philosophy) Ethics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- The Nature of the Self. Recognition in the form of Right and Morality -- Chapter 1. The Human Self as the Unity of Mind and Body -- Chapter 2. The Greek World: The Origin of the First Self -- Chapter 3. The Realm of Culture: The Genesis of the Second Self -- Chapter 4. The Realm of Morality: Making the Third Self Explicit -- Chapter 5. Honneth's Criticism of Hegel's Metaphysics -- Chapter 6. The program of the Philosophy of Right as elaboration of the Phenomenology's project -- Chapter 7. The Family: The Institutional House of the First Self -- Chapter 8. The Civil Society: Developing the Institutional House of the Second Self -- Chapter 9. The State: The Embodiment of the Third Self -- Concluding remarks -- Backmatter
Sommario/riassunto	In the contemporary (practical) philosophy, recognition is one of the central concepts. Humans are thematized as individuals who recognize one another as moral and legal persons. The central problem of the globalized, multicultural societies is how to harmonize the legal persons (who are free and equal) with moral persons (who may have their unique identity). In The Nature of the Self the thesis is elaborated that, in the contemporary discussion, a central dimension of

recognition is lacking. All forms of moral and legal recognition presuppose the recognition at a more fundamental level: the recognition of the body by the mind. The systematic development of this relation can be performed with the help of a critical reconstruction of Hegel's project in the Phenomenology of Spirit and the Philosophy of Right. This reconstruction results in a differentiated concept of the self: in three forms of the self (corresponding with three forms of recognition) and their institutional embodiment. This concept of the self not only competes with the position of Jürgen Habermas and Axel Honneth (as it is explicitly elaborated), but also with the one of John Rawls.

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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910346737603321
Autore	Toni Aebischer
Titolo	Parasite Infections: From Experimental Models to Natural Systems
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2018
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (294 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Plasmodis
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Eukaryotic parasites (including parasitic protozoans, worms and arthropods) are more complex and heterogeneous organisms than pathogenic bacteria and viruses. This notion implies different evolutionary strategies of host exploitation. Typically, parasites establish long-term infections and induce relatively little mortality, as they often limit pathological changes by modulating host cells and downregulating adverse immune responses. Their pattern of distribution tends to be endemic rather than epidemic. Despite these seemingly benign traits, parasites usually cause substantial chronic morbidity, thus constituting an enormous socioeconomic burden in humans, particularly in resource poor countries, and in livestock

worldwide. Parasite-induced fitness costs are an evolutionary force that can shape populations and contribute to species diversity. Therefore, a thorough understanding of parasites and parasitic diseases requires detailed knowledge of the respective biochemical, molecular and immunological aspects as well as of population genetics, epidemiology and ecology. This Research Topic (RT) bridges disciplines to connect molecular, immunological and wildlife aspects of parasitic infections. The RT puts emphases on four groups of parasites: Plasmodium, Toxoplasma, Giardia and intestinal helminths. Co-infections are also covered by the RT as they represent the most common form of parasite infections in wildlife and domestic animal populations. Within the four types of parasites the following topics are addressed: (1) Experimental models: hypothesis testing, translation and limits. (2) Critical appraisal of experimental models. (3) Natural systems: Technological advances for investigations in natural parasite-host systems and studies in natural systems. (4) The urgent need for better models and methods in natural parasite systems. Hence, the RT covers and illustrates by the means of four main parasitic infections the parasite-host system at the molecular, cellular and organismic level.

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