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CONCENTRATING HORMONE; V. CONCLUSION; Acknowledgments; References; CHAPTER 5: Brainstem-Hypothalamic Neuropeptides and the Regulation of Feeding; I. THE CONTROL OF FEEDING II. NEURAL INTEGRATION BY THE DORSAL VAGAL COMPLEX III. CONSIDERATIONS IN ASSESSING THE ROLE OF "NEUROPEPTIDES"; IV. "HUMORAL" INTERACTIONS WITH THE DORSAL VAGAL COMPLEX; V. INTRINSIC PEPTIDERGIC NEURONS OF THE DORSAL VAGAL COMPLEX; VI. DESCENDING PEPTIDERGIC REGULATION OF BRAINSTEM FEEDING CIRCUITS; VII. SUMMARY AND POTENTIAL FOR DRUG DEVELOPMENT; References; CHAPTER 6: The Gut-Brain Axis in the Control of Eating; I. INTRODUCTION; II. GASTRIC MECHANORECEPTION; III. INTESTINAL CHOLECYSTOKININ (CCK); IV. AMYLIN; V. GHRELIN VI. POTENTIALS AND PROBLEMS OF GUT-BRAIN AXIS SIGNALS IN THE TREATMENT OF OBESITY References; CHAPTER 7: Integration of Peripheral Adiposity Signals and Psychological Controls of Appetite; I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW; II. MESOLIMBIC DOPAMINE CIRCUITRY AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; III. BRAIN OPIOID SYSTEMS AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; IV. ENDOCANNABINOIDS AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; V. LHA CIRCUITRY AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; VI. OTHER CNS SITES: TARGET FOR FUTURE STUDIES?; VII. HUMAN AND CLINICAL STUDIES: AT THE FOREFRONT OF OUR KNOWLEDGE; VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS; Acknowledgments References CHAPTER 8: Brain Reward Systems for Food Incentives and Hedonics in Normal Appetite and Eating Disorders; I. INTRODUCTION; II. POSSIBLE ROLES OF BRAIN REWARD SYSTEMS IN EATING DISORDERS; III. UNDERSTANDING BRAIN REWARD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD "LIKING" AND "WANTING"; IV. "WANTING" WITHOUT "LIKING"; V. A BRIEF HISTORY OF APPETITE: FOOD INCENTIVES, NOT HUNGER DRIVES; VI. CONNECTING BRAIN REWARD AND REGULATORY SYSTEMS; VII. CONCLUSION; Acknowledgments; References; CHAPTER 9: Pharmacology of Food, Taste, and Learned Flavor Preferences; I. INTRODUCTION; II. PHARMACOLOGY OF FOOD PREFERENCE III. PHARMACOLOGY OF UNLEARNED TASTE PREFERENCE AND REACTIVITY

Sommario/riassunto

There is now enough basic work to sketch out the principal systems at all levels of the brain, from prefrontal cortex to lower brainstem, which are orchestrated to provide control of food selection, preference and consumption. At the same time, the complex interplay between central systems and signals generated from peripheral systems include the gut, liver and fat stores, as well as the interactions with the neuroendocrine system can be described in some detail. A continuing theme throughout the book is that the functional analysis of appetite and food intake cannot be limited to a single f
