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12 The role of cultural configurators in the formation of mental symptoms
Part II History of broad movements/structures within psychiatry; Section 5 The psychiatric history of the diencephalon; 13 Introduction to "Biography of a brain structure: studying the diencephalon as an epistemic object"; 14 Biography of a brain structure: studying the diencephalon as an epistemic object; 15 Some reflections on historiographic strategies for the neurosciences; Section 6 The history of psychiatry as interdisciplinary history
16 Introduction to "On attitudes toward philosophy and psychology in German psychiatry, 1867-1917" 17 On attitudes toward philosophy and psychology in German psychiatry, 1867-1917; 18 Interdisciplinarity versus compartmentalization: an eternal dilemma in psychiatry; Section 7 Psychiatry and psychoanalysis in the United States; 19 Introduction to "The development of psychoanalysis in the context of American psychiatry"; 20 The development of psychoanalysis in the context of American psychiatry; 21 Decline of psychoanalysis to the advantage of what?; Section 8 The operational revolution
22 Introduction to "Psychiatry made easy: operation(al)ism and some of its consequences" 23 Psychiatry made easy: operation(al)ism and some of its consequences; 24 Hempel as a critic of Bridgman's operationalism: lessons for psychiatry from the history of science; Section 9 The evolution of genetic explanation in psychiatry; 25 Introduction to "The nature of nature"; 26 The nature of nature; 27 Is it time for a "Copenhagen interpretation" in behavioral genetics?; Section 10 Psychiatry and evolution; 28 Introduction to "What can evolution tell us about the healthy mind?"
29 What can evolution tell us about the healthy mind?

Sommario/riassunto

Psychiatry has long struggled with the nature of its diagnoses. The problems raised by questions about the nature of psychiatric illness are particularly fascinating because they sit at the intersection of philosophy, empirical psychiatric/psychological research, measurement theory, historical tradition and policy. In being the only medical specialty that diagnoses and treats mental illness, psychiatry has been subject to major changes in the last 150 years. This book explores the forces that have shaped these changes and especially how substantial "internal" advances in our knowledge of the
