

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790917503321
Titolo	Neurobiology and treatment of traumatic dissociation : towards an embodied self // Ulrich F. Lanius, Sandra L. Paulsen and Frank M. Corrigan, editors ; Sheri W. Sussman, acquisition editor ; Shelby Peak, production editor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, New York : , : Springer Publishing Company, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-8261-0632-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (537 p.)
Disciplina	616.852306
Soggetti	Dissociative disorders - Treatment Traumatic neuroses - Treatment Neurobiology
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 at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Contributors; Foreword; Preface; Reference; Introduction: The Ubiquity of Dissociation; Part I: Toward a Neurobiological Model of Dissociation; Dissociation-Multiple Phenomena; The Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)-Sympathetic, Dorsal Vagal, and Ventral Vagal; Ubiquity is Hardwired-Everybody Can Dissociate; Learned Helplessness (LH), Tonic Immobility (TI), and Anesthetic Neurochemicals; Severity of Peritraumatic Dissociation and Attachment; Integrative Capacity; Part II. Treatment: Being Embodied and Safely Telling the Truth Ebb and Flow, Affect Modulation, and the Window of Tolerance Association and Dissociation-Accelerator and Brakes; Integrating Different Information Processing Therapies; Body-Oriented and Somatic Therapies; Ego State Therapy; EMDR; Adjunctive Pharmacological Interventions-Opioid Antagonists; References; Part I: Neurobiology; Introduction: Dissociation and Neurobiology; Traumatic Dissociation; Peritraumatic Dissociation, Anesthetic Neurochemicals, and Structural Dissociation; Toward a Neurobiological Understanding; References

Chapter 1: Dissociation: Cortical Deafferentation and the Loss of Self
The Brain-An Associative Organ; Loss of Integrative Capacity-
Toward a Functional Mechanism of Dissociation; Brain Architecture
Reflects Horizontal Layers; Brain Architecture Also Reflects Vertical
Columns; Sensory Integration Plays a Critical Role in Horizontal and
Vertical Integration; How Does the Brain Conduct Sensory Integration?;
A Switchboard-The Role of the Thalamus in Vertical and Horizontal
Integration; Superior (SC) and Inferior Colliculi (IC) and Sensory
Integration

The Role of the Corpus Callosum in Horizontal Integration
Trauma Impairs Sensory Integration; Trauma and Stress-The Role of Analgesic
Neurochemicals; Sensory Integration Under Threat-Dissolution and the
Loss of Higher Cortical Functioning; The Thalamus-Analgesic
Chemicals and Retraction of Consciousness; PD-When the Thalamus
Acts as Circuit Breaker for the Cortex; The Effect of Endogenous
Opioids on Thalamic Function; The Role of the Thalamic Nuclei in
Integrative Functioning of the Brain; Opioid Activation, Deafferentation,
and Symptom Specificity

Pierre Janet-Field of Consciousness, Partial Catalepsy, and
Deafferentation
The Nature of Affective Circuits and Structural
Dissociation; Analgesic Response and Separate Self-States: ANPs and
EPs; Truncated Affective Circuits, Structural Dissociation, and Self-
States; Loss of Higher Cortical Functioning-Positive and Negative
Symptoms; Somatoform Dissociation and Deafferentation; Summary
and Future Directions; References; Chapter 2: Threat and Safety: The
Neurobiology of Active and Passive Defense Responses; Case Summary:
Defense Responses in Response to Social Threat
The Range of Defense Responses

Sommario/riassunto

Encompassing the contributions of expert clinicians and researchers in
the area of traumatic stress and dissociation, this volume is the first to
integrate current neuroscience research regarding traumatic
dissociation with several cutting-edge approaches to treatment,
providing a comprehensive, neurobiologically based treatment
approach. The text discusses current neuroscientific research regarding
traumatic stress and dissociation that includes attachment, affective
neuroscience, polyvagal theory, structural dissociation, and information
processing theory, yielding a comprehensive model that
