1. Record Nr. UNINA9910813646703321 Autore Dudley Robert <1961-> Titolo The drunken monkey: why we drink and abuse alcohol // Robert Dudley Pubbl/distr/stampa Berkeley, [California];; Los Angeles, California;; London, England:,: University of California Press, , 2014 ©2014 **ISBN** 0-520-95817-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (179 p.) Disciplina 394.1/3 Soggetti Drinking of alcoholic beverages Alcohol - Physiological effect Alcoholism Human evolution Primates - Evolution Human physiology Monkeys - Physiology Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Materiale a stampa **Formato** Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Prologue --Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The Fruits of Fermentation -- 3. On the Inebriation of Elephants -- 4. Aping About in the Forest --5. A First-Rate Molecule -- 6. Alcoholics Aren't Anonymous -- 7. Winos in the Mist -- Postscript -- Sources and Recommended Reading --Index Sommario/riassunto Alcoholism, as opposed to the safe consumption of alcohol, remains a major public health issue. In this accessible book, Robert Dudley presents an intriguing evolutionary interpretation to explain the persistence of alcohol-related problems. Providing a deep-time, interdisciplinary perspective on today's patterns of alcohol consumption and abuse. Dudley traces the link between the fruiteating behavior of arboreal primates and the evolution of the sensory

skills required to identify ripe and fermented fruits that contain sugar and low levels of alcohol. In addition to introducing this new theory of

the relationship of humans to alcohol, the book discusses the supporting research, implications of the hypothesis, and the medical and social impacts of alcoholism. The Drunken Monkey is designed for interested readers, scholars, and students in comparative and evolutionary biology, biological anthropology, medicine, and public health.