

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961390703321
Autore	Kaplan-Solms Karen
Titolo	Clinical studies in neuro-psychoanalysis : introduction to a depth neuropsychology / / Karen Kaplan-Solms & Mark Solms ; foreword, Arnold Z. Pfeffer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Karnac, c2002
ISBN	0-429-91199-8 0-429-89776-6 0-429-47299-4 1-283-06855-9 9786613068552 1-84940-291-4
Edizione	[2nd ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (335 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	SolmsMark
Disciplina	616.8 616.8917
Soggetti	Neuropsychiatry Psychoanalysis Neurobehavioral disorders
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 (p. 297-306) and index.
Nota di contenuto	COVER; CONTENTS; ABOUT THE AUTHORS; PREFACE; FOREWORD; PART I. FOUNDATIONS; PART II OBSERVATIONS; PART III INTEGRATION; NOTES ON NEUROSCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY Oliver Turnbull, Ph. D. University of Wales, Bangor; REFERENCES; INDEX
Sommario/riassunto	When the first edition of Clinical studies in Neuro-Psychoanalysis was published in 2000, it was hailed as a turning point in psychoanalytic research. It is now relied on as a model for the integration of neuroscience and psychoanalysis. It won the NAAP's Gradiva Award for Best Book of the Year 2000 (Science Category) and Mark Solms received the International Psychiatrist Award 2001 at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting. The authors have added a glossary of key terms of this edition to aid their introduction to depth neuropsychology. 'Freud, in his 1895 Project for a Scientific Psychology,

attempted to join the emerging discipline of psychoanalysis with the neuroscience of his time. But that was a hundred years ago, when the neuron had only just been described, and Freud was forced - through lack of pertinent knowledge - to abandon his project. We have had to wait many decades before the sort of data which Freud needed finally became available. Now, these many years later, contemporary neuroscience allows for the resumption of the search for correlations between these two disciplines.
