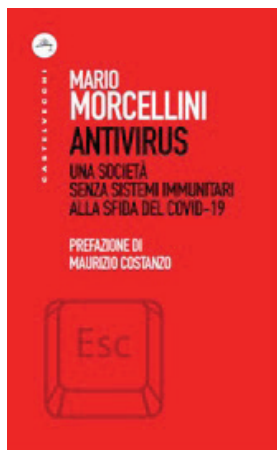


Segnalazioni librarie



Antivirus.

Una società senza sistemi immunitari alla sfida del COVID-19

di Mario Morcellini

Edizione: Castelvecchi

Roma, 2020

L'equilibrio tra paura, incertezza e risposte socialmente immunitarie durante l'attacco del Covid ha spostato la soglia della responsabilità sociale che, prima del coronavirus, era sul fondo della scena a causa dell'individualismo e della sua principale alleata: la comunicazione gridata.

Il testo ragiona su questo nodo problematico ispirato a un celebre appello di Platone secondo cui l'unica risorsa che non possiamo cambiare con tutte le altre è la phronesis, "un'intelligenza che sta in guardia".

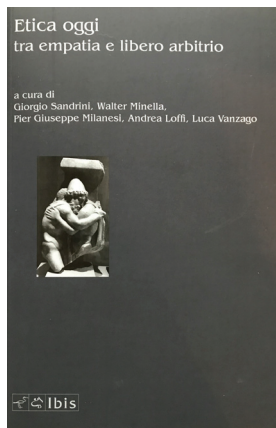
Prof. Mario Morcellini. Studioso e docente di comunicazione, giornalismo e reti digitali, è Direttore dell'Alta Scuola Comunicazione e Media Digitali, UnitelmaSapienza. È stato Commissario dell'Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni dal 2017 al 2020, dopo l'elezione da parte del Senato della Repubblica avvenuta il 1° febbraio 2017. Afferisce alla Commissione per le infrastrutture e le reti.

È stato Prorettore alle Comunicazioni Istituzionali di Sapienza Università di Roma, dove ha anche diretto, dal 2010 al 2016, il CoRis - Dipartimento di Comunicazione e Ricerca Sociale. Per due mandati è stato Preside della Facoltà di Scienze della Comunicazione nello stesso Ateneo.

Tra le sue pubblicazioni più importanti: "Comunicazione e media", Egea, Milano 2013; "Neogiornalismo. Tra crisi e Rete, come cambia il sistema dell'informazione", a cura di, Mondadori Università, Milano 2011; "Provaci ancora, scuola. Idee e proposte contro la svalutazione della scuola nel Tecnoevo", Erickson, Gardolo 2007; "Il Mediaevo italiano. Industria culturale, tv e tecnologie tra XX e XXI secolo", a cura di, Carocci, Roma 2005.

Ha inoltre curato "Il Papa dei gesti. Segni e parole di una enciclica mai scritta". Torino, ERI, 2003, un'opera multimediale su Giovanni Paolo II.

Di recente ha pubblicato "L'essenziale è visibile agli occhi. Una riflessione radicale sulla comunicazione", Editoriale scientifica, Roma 2018; "Antivirus. Una società senza sistemi immunitari", Castelvecchi, Roma 2020.



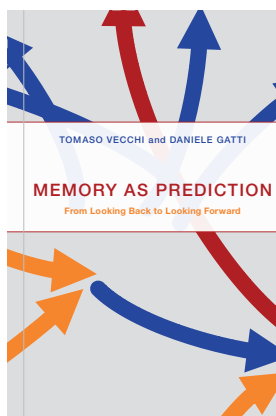
Etica oggi. Tra empatia e libero arbitrio.

Giorgio Sandrini, Walter Minella, Pier Giuseppe Milanese, Andrea Loffi, Luca Vanzago

Edizione: Ibis

Testi di Gianpiero Gamaleri, Gian Piero Jacobelli, Andrea Loffi, Sergio Filippo Magni, Paolo Mazzarello, Pier Giuseppe Milanese, Walter Minella, Alfredo Paternoster, Giannino Piana, Giorgio Sandrini, Luca Vanzago

Quanto le nostre scelte etiche siano libere e non invece condizionate da autonomi meccanismi cerebrali è da sempre oggetto di dibattito in campo filosofico e scientifico. La scienza ha in parte contribuito a far luce su questo ancora molto controverso tema, dall'altra ha aperto nuovi spazi di ricerca in campo etico. In particolare, gli studi di neuroscienze sui meccanismi che sono alla base dell'empatia hanno indotto un ampio dibattito, tra studiosi di varie discipline, su come essa possa condizionare i rapporti interpersonali, anche in considerazione del fatto che questi ultimi sono ora, rispetto al passato, fortemente condizionati dai nuovi strumenti di comunicazione che hanno disegnato nuovi confini tra il mondo reale e quello virtuale. I curatori e gli autori del libro, docenti e saggisti che operano in vari campi del mondo culturale, dalle neuroscienze alla filosofia, dall'etica alle scienze della comunicazione, hanno ritenuto di interesse, prendendo lo spunto da alcuni Convegni da loro recentemente organizzati, raccogliere una serie di saggi su un tema di particolare attualità. I curatori hanno anche inteso rendere omaggio a Pietro Prini, filosofo preminente nel panorama europeo della fine del secolo scorso, che aveva con largo anticipo sui tempi affrontato queste tematiche.



Memory as Prediction. From looking back to looking forward

di Tomaso Vecchi e Daniele Gatti

Edizione: (2020) MIT Press, Cambridge, Ma, US

<https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/memory-prediction>

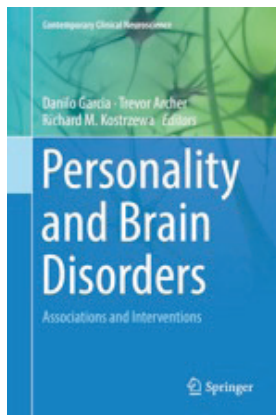
What is memory? What is memory for? Where is memory in the brain? Although memory is probably the most studied function in cognition, these fundamental questions remain challenging. We can try to answer the question of memory's purpose by defining the function of memory as remembering the past. And yet this definition is not consistent with the many errors that characterize our memory, or with the phylogenetic and ontogenetic origin of memory. In this book, Tomaso Vecchi and Daniele Gatti argue that the purpose

of memory is not to remember the past but to predict the future.

Vecchi and Gatti link memory and prediction to the role of the cerebellum in higher cognition, relying on recent empirical data to support theoretical reflections. They propose a new model of memory functions that comprises a system devoted to prediction, based in the cerebellum and mediated by the hippocampus, and a parallel system with a major role for cortical structures and mediated by the amygdala. Although memory is often conceived as a kind of storehouse, this storehouse is constantly changing, integrating new information in a continual process of modification. In order to explain these characteristics, Vecchi and Gatti argue, we must change our interpretation of the nature and functions of the memory system.

Tomaso Vecchi is Professor of Cognitive Psychology, and Vice-Rector at the University of Pavia, Italy. He is also Head of the Cognitive Psychology Unit at the National Neurological Institute, IRCCS Mondino Foundation.

Daniele Gatti is a Research Fellow at the University of Pavia, Italy.



Personality and Brain Disorders: Associations and Interventions

Danilo Garcia, Trevor Archer, Richard M. Kostrzewa

Edizione: Springer

The human brain, the body's control center, is composed of billions of glia, 100 billion neurons, and one quadrillion neural connections. The brain is part of the nervous system, which also includes the spinal cord and a large network of peripheral neurons and nerve terminals. The nervous system controls everything from the five senses, the muscles throughout the body, to thought pattern, and the apprehension of life as a whole. Therefore, damage to the brain can affect many different things, including memory, sensation, and even personality. Brain disorders include any conditions or disabilities, such as illness, genetics, or traumatic injury, which affect the brain. In other words, brain disorders consist of a myriad of conditions including neurodevelopmental, neurodegenerative, and affective disorders, which might be investigated, possibly abated, and prevented using person-centered methods. However, since personality is a phenomenon that is debated as either changeable or stable, current research has not been able to definitively denote ways to engage person-centered methods in the care of people with brain disorders. Here, human personality has been defined as the dynamic organization, within an individual, of psychobiological systems that modulate adaptation to a changing environment (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993). Throughout the book, however, personality is conceptualized using different models. The first part of this book aims to outline the associations between brain disorders and personality. The second part outlines different approaches used in the health care and education of people suffering from different brain disorders. The third part focuses on challenges and new venues.

Danilo Garcia, PhD is the Head of Research at the Blekinge Centre of Competence, which is the Region Blekinge's research and development unit. This center works on innovations in health and practice through interdisciplinary scientific research, person-centered methods, community projects, and the dissemination of knowledge in order to increase the quality of life of people in Sweden. He took his PhD in psychology in 2012 and is also an Associate Professor at the University of Gothenburg since 2015 and at Linköping University since 2020, a well-being coach, and one of the founders and leading Senior Researcher of the Network for Well-Being. He has over 350 publications including scientific articles, chapters, encyclopedia entries, and books. His research interests, besides well-being and personality, are free-will, the biopsychosocial model of health, the placebo effect, complex adaptive systems, organizational psychology, genetics, and psychometrics.

Trevor Archer, PhD is a former Professor of biological psychology at the University of Gothenburg. He is currently writing about epigenetics in neuropsychiatry, the influence of physical exercise in Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, mood disorders, neuroimmune functioning, ADHD, and traumatic brain function. Dr. Archer is the author of over 500 scientific publications, including working as Editor of the series Current Topics in Neurotoxicity at Springer.

Richard M. Kostrzewa, PhD is a Professor of pharmacology. He received his BS (1967) in chemistry and MS (1967) in pharmacology from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He received his PhD (1971) in pharmacology from the University of Pennsylvania and was awarded Doctor Honoris Causa, 2005 from the Medical University of Silesia in Katowice Poland. Following his post-doctoral training in New Orleans, he was appointed to the faculty at Louisiana State University. He joined the faculty in the Department of Pharmacology at ETSU in 1978, rising to the rank of Professor in 1984. Dr. Kostrzewa is a world-recognized authority in the neuropharmacological aspects of Parkinson disease and ADHD, with a primary focus on serotonergic, histaminergic, and dopaminergic systems. Dr. Kostrzewa is the editor of many books at Springer, among others: the series Current Topics in Neurotoxicity, Handbook of Neurotoxicity.