Preface

The modern behavioral neuroscience perspective extends directly across the centuries of time from early writings of Hippocrates stating that “From the brain and the brain alone arise our pleasures, joys, laughter and jests, as well as our sorrows, pains and grief.” This evidenced-based philosophy, unlike some, finds direct support from science and is foundational for the discussions throughout the book. The initial discussions, though, will lend weight to other perspectives ultimately derived from one’s belief system.

The subsequent writings are influenced more directly by the teachings of my patients, former and current students, and great thinkers within the field, including Alexander Luria, Roger Sperry, Kenneth Heilman, and many others. I have had many fine teachers over the years. Foremost among these have been the individuals that I have met recovering from one or another brain disorder and the caregivers, family members, and therapists actively engaged in recovery and the rehabilitation process with them. I have seen grace in their eyes and in their demeanor, where life is a passion and worth the process even in the struggle for recovery and with loss of functions.

There is clearly something in life that is greater than the pieces of us that fall subject to injury or disease. Each of these individuals has provided bits of the puzzle necessary to better understand the working brain and how to facilitate recovery and compensation for residual loss of the fragments of our behavior, emotion, and cognition. Many of the tools in our rehabilitation chest came directly from these teachers. Many individuals contributed to these writings through these teachers. Many other individuals contributed to these writings through their own scientific inquiry and theoretical developments.

Luria provided a conceptual framework, which is fundamental to modern neuropsychology and neuroscience, through his functional cerebral systems perspective and the appreciation of his basic functional units of the brain. Roger Sperry contributed much to the appreciation of two separate but integrated brains differing in their processing specialization, view of the world, and often oppositional take on it all. They clearly appear to see, hear, and feel the world differently as might two distinct individuals with oppositional bias in perception and expression, one against the other, but communicating and seeking balance and harmony through
the interfaces or interconnections of the corpus callosum. Kenneth Heilman clearly
advanced these topics in his theoretical accountings of emotion, spatial analysis,
movement, memory, and so many other constructs.

Following a discussion of the mind body issue and the issue of localization of
function, the basic functional units of the brain will be discussed, including the
arousal systems, sensory perceptual or attentional systems, and the motor or inten-
tional systems. This will be followed by discussion of functional neural systems
theory. This will be followed by a discussion of the basic brain syndromes common
to left sided or right sided brain pathology leading up to a brief account of neuro-
psychopathology for the clinician and clinical neuroscientist. The final sections of
the book provide for specific topics on probable differences in specialization of
each brain. Some of these topics evolve directly from our laboratory research find-
ings and those of former students in the Behavioral Neuroscience Laboratory who
each have contributed significantly to our literatures on cerebral lateralization of
functions.

It has been a great pleasure to work with these fine folks and to come to know
them a bit. I apologize in advance for any and all of the misconceptions or ill con-
ceived adventures in the book. The errors are entirely mine. But some of the revela-
tions of past and present science are expressed in the book from the perspective of
the brains involved, I think.

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Date

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