

A Brief Note on the Study of Subset of Psychology

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The study of neuropsychology is a subset of psychology. It is concerned with how the brain and the rest of the nervous system interact with a person's cognition. This branch of psychology is generally concerned with how brain injuries or disorders affect psychological-behavioral functioning. It is a clinical and experimental branch of psychology that aims to understand how brain function influences cognition, as well as the diagnosis and treatment of cognitive and behavioral impacts of neurological illnesses.

Neuroscientists tries to understand how the brain links with the mind through the study of neurological patients, whereas classical neurology concentrates on nervous system dysfunction and classical psychology is generally separated from it. As a result, it has a lot in common with neuropsychiatry and behavioural neurology in general in terms of concepts and concerns. Lesion research in humans and animals has been referred to as neuropsychology. In higher primates, it has also been used to capture electrical activity from individual cells (or groups of cells) (including some studies of human patients). Neuropsychologists work in a variety of settings, including research (universities, laboratories, or research institutions), clinical (medical hospitals or rehabilitation settings, where they are frequently involved in assessing or treating patients with neuropsychological problems), forensic, or industry (often as clinical-trial consultants where CNS function is a concern).

Within the realm of psychology, neuropsychology is a relatively new discipline. Fundamentals of Human Neuropsychology, the first textbook establishing the topic, were first published by Kolb and Whishaw in 1980. However, the history of its evolution may be traced back to ancient Egypt's Third Dynasty, possibly even

earlier. When societies began to study the functioning of various organs, there is great controversy. For centuries, the brain was seen as useless, and it was frequently abandoned during burials and autopsies.

As medical science gained a better understanding of human anatomy and physiology, various hypotheses about why the body worked the way it did emerged. Bodily functions were frequently handled from a religious perspective, with irregularities attributed to bad spirits and the gods. The brain has not traditionally been regarded as the functional core of the body. Our understanding of the brain and how it impacts our behaviors has taken hundreds of years to develop.

Writings on medicine date back to a time of the priest Imhotep in ancient Egypt. They developed a more scientific approach to medicine and sickness, detailing the brain, injuries, anomalies, and treatments for future clinicians to use as a reference. Despite this, Egyptians considered the heart to be the seat of the soul, rather than the brain.

This emphasis on the heart, which started in Egypt, was supported by Aristotle. He thought the heart was in charge of mental activities and saw the brain as a mechanism for cooling the heat generated by the heart due to its inert nature. He drew his results based on animal experimentation. He discovered that, while their brains were chilly to the touch and did not cause any movement; their hearts were warm and active, accelerating and decreasing in response to their dispositions. Many people believed such views for many years, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, until they began to falter in the 17th century due to further research. Aristotle's influence on the development of neuropsychology can be seen in modern-day language, as we "follow our hearts" and "learn by heart."

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