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ULOGA POJEDINIХ STRUKTURA MOZGA U PERCEPCIJI I EKSPRESIJI EMOCIJA

Nijedan aspekt našeg mentalnog života nije bitan za kvalitet i smisao naše egzistencije kao emocije. Pojam „emocija“ obuhvata širok opseg stanja kojima je zajedničko povezivanje visceralnih motornih reakcija, somatskog ponašanja i snažnih subjektivnih osećanja. Ranije se smatralo, zahvaljujući saznanjima baziranim pre svega na animalnim modelima i istraživanjima na osobama sa različitim moždanim lezijama, da su za emocije odgovorne prvenstveno različite strukture limbickog sistema. Razvojem različitih tehnika za vizuelizaciju ističe se specijalizovana funkcija pojedinih moždanih regija u obradi i ekspresiji emocija. Amigdala ima ulogu u uslovljavanju straha, medialni prefrontalni korteks u samoregulaciji emocija i donošenju odluka vezanih za emocije, a insula se smatra „alarmnim centrom mozga“ i povezana je sa osećanjem gađenja. Rezultati brojnih istraživanja ukazuju da postoji lateralizovanost emocija. Doživljene emocije, čak i na podsvesnom nivou, imaju moćan uticaj na druge kompleksne moždane funkcije uključujući i sposobnost za racionalno donošenje odluka i interpersonalne sudove koji upravljaju socijalnim ponašanjem.

Ključне reči: emocije, amigdala, insula, cingularni korteks, prefrontalni korteks

FUNCTIONS OF SOME BRAIN STRUCTURES IN THE PERCEPTION AND EXPRESION OF EMOTIONS

No aspect of our mental life is more important to the quality and meaning of our existence than emotions. The word “emotion” covers a wide range of states that have in common the association of visceral motor responses, somatic behavior, and powerful subjective feelings. Traditionally, the neural substrates of emotion and emotional processing have been defined by models based on animal and brain lesion studies, which largely implicate the limbic system. Recently, the

investigation has been aided by the emergence of functional neuroimaging techniques and specific brain regions have been hypothesized to have specialized functions for emotional operations. The amygdala is postulated to be critical to fear-related processing, the medial prefrontal cortex for emotion-related decision making and emotional self-regulation, the insula as the brain's "alarm center," integrating internal somatic cues with emotional experience, and has been linked specifically to disgust. Several lines of research have implicated right hemisphere superiority for emotional processing. The experience of emotion – even on a subconscious level – has a powerful influence on other complex brain functions, including the neural faculties responsible for making rational decisions and the interpersonal judgments that guide social behavior.

Keywords: emotions, amygdala, prefrontal cortex, insula, insular cortex