

DREAMS & DREAMING (p.1)

1. Dream Theories from Ancient History

2000 B.C. Egyptian, Indian writings

Old Testament, Homer's *Iliad*, Babylonian *Talmud*

Aristotle, Cicero

2. Last Century

Freud, Jung (wish fulfillment, archetypes, disguised needs)

3. Current Viewpoints

Synthesis-activation model (Hobson, McCarley)

Other neurological models (e.g. primitive brainstem activation)

 Limbic system, activates esp. R frontal lobe

 Strengthens neural circuitry (esp. in immature NS)

Sentinel hypothesis

Memory storage/erasure

Cortex "interpreting" the neural "chaos" activated by pontine brainstem

Note: Mark Solms' patients...dissociation of REM sleep & dreaming

 S1: brain damage in brain stem

 S2: brain damage in frontal lobe

4. General Questions About Dreams:

How long do dreams last?

Does everybody dream?

Why are so many dreams forgotten?

Do we dream in color?

Do we incorporate external/internal stimuli into dreams?

5. Analysis of Dream Content

note: laboratory vs. home dream content

frequently negative (67%) (R brain activation?)

gender differences

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5. Analysis of Dream Content (cont.)

recall of dreams: influence of quality/quantity of sleep
influence of “personality”

6. Nightmares (Dream Anxiety Attacks)

usually awaken sleeper
high autonomic arousal
very common, especially in children
can be induced by DA agonists, beta-blockers (NE antagonists) withdrawal
post-traumatic DAAs, “dreamwork”
to (attempt to) recall or not to recall?...
sudden onset of DAAs
environmental stressors
onset of psychosis

“personality” of Ss with life-long hx of DAAs
DAAs are not same as “night terrors” (a parasomnia)

7. Other

changes in dream recall with increasing age
dreams in pregnant women
effect of increasing awakenings from sleep on dream recall
dream content & future medical diagnoses
rel. to depression (shortened SOREMP latency, more REMs)
ACh agonists vs. antagonists
dreams in Ss blind from birth vs. Ss who lose sight later on
lucid dreaming & dreamers