復旦大學

动机与情绪

复旦大学类脑智能科学与技术研究院 认知神经科学中心 肖晚

xiaoxiao@fudan.edu.cn







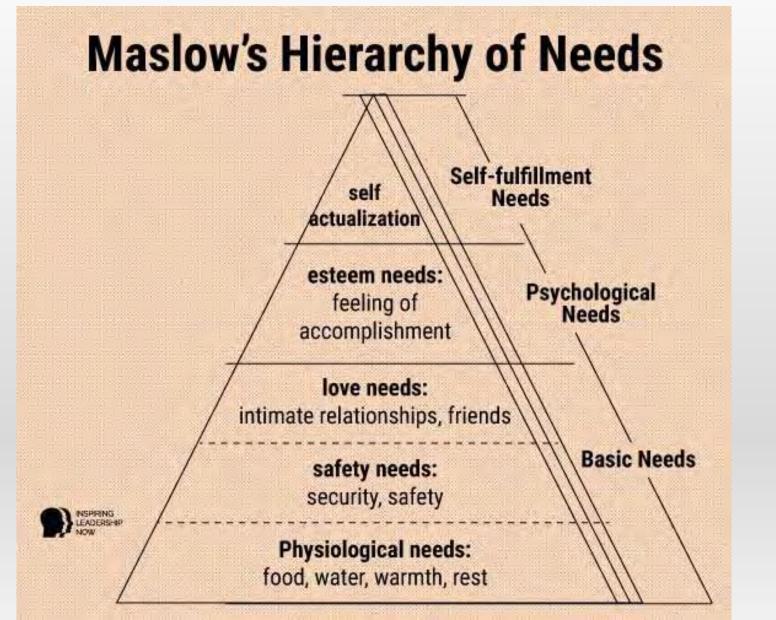
01 动机、奖赏与成瘾

02 情绪情感与情绪障碍



动机、奖赏与成瘾

什么是动机 (Motivation)?



动机(Motivation): 产生行为的驱动力

一个概括性的术语,是对所有引起、支配和维持生理和心理活动的过程的概括

动机是发生一件行为的可能性 动机的存在只能说明这种行为被需要, 但并不能担保行为一定会发生

动机(Motivation)= 欲望(Desire)? = 需求(Needs)?

马斯洛需求理论: 基本需求,心理需求,个人成就需求

什么是动机 (Motivation)?

心理学家用动机概念把生物学与行为联系起来、用它来解释行为变化多样性、从外部行为来推断个人内心 状态、把责任感归结到行动以及解释不屈于逆境的意志。

动机——来源于生物体内 (Drive, 内驱力)? 来源于外部环境和文化因素 (Incentive, 诱因)?

饥饿



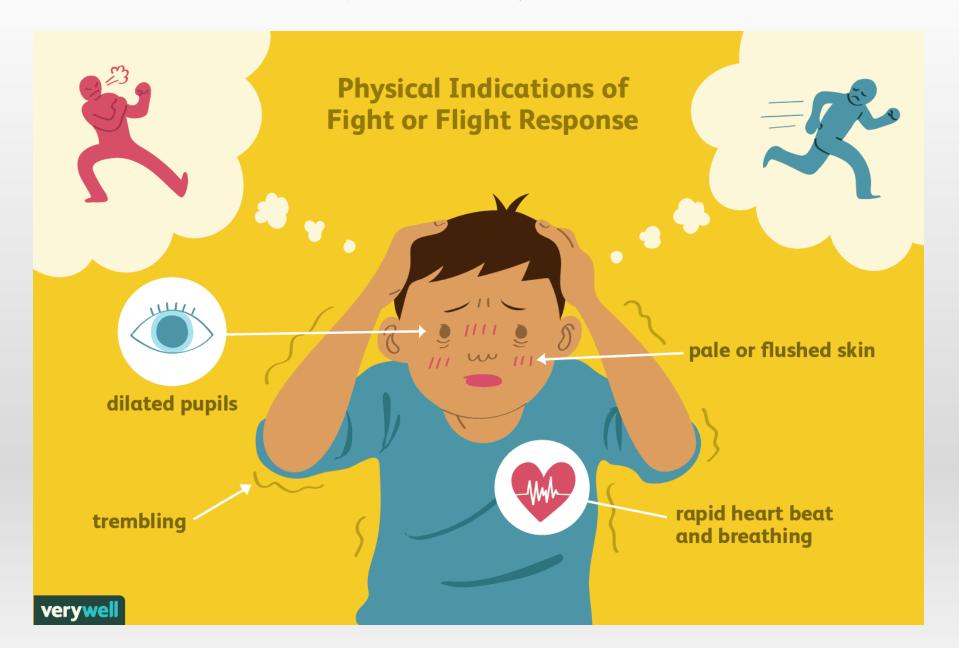






性反应

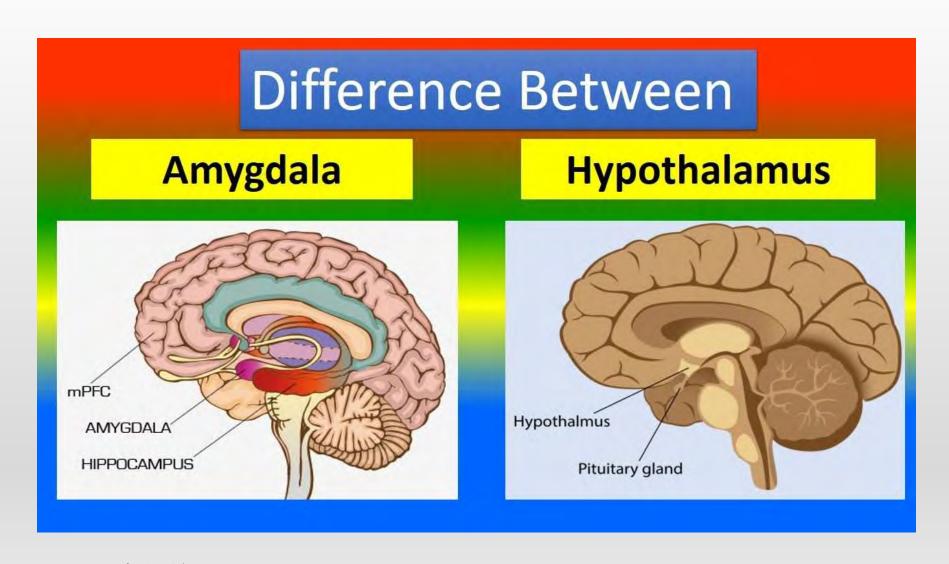
动机与"战或逃致应"



3F effect ——Fight, Flight or Freeze effect

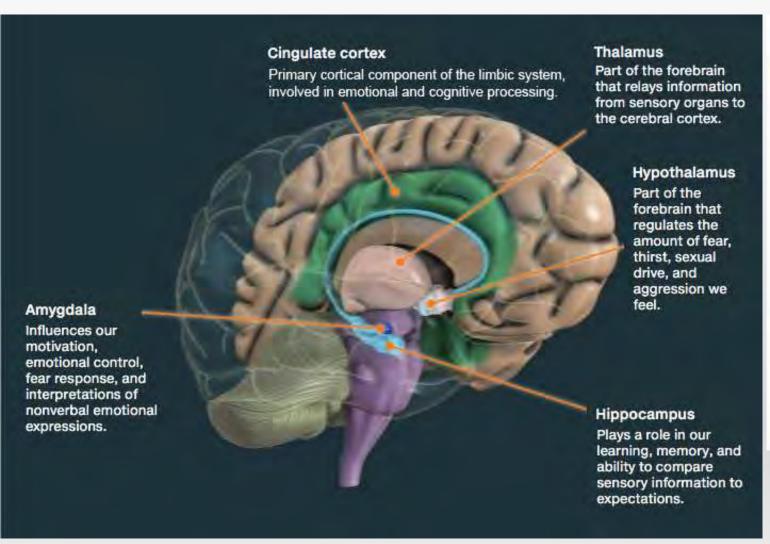
身体面对威胁状态或危险 环境的反射性反应,也是 身体应激反应的一种,由 美国心理学家Walter Cannon首先提出

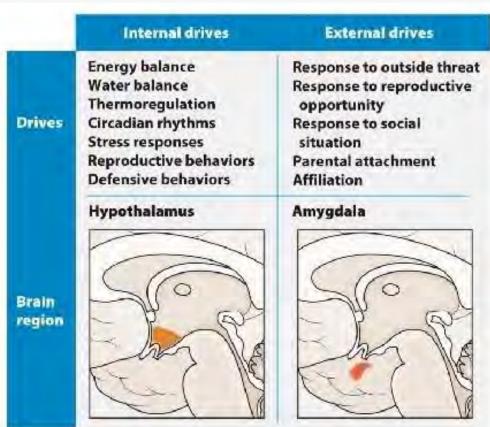
涉及动机功能的脑区



杏仁核 "Flight"and "Freeze" 下丘脑(和垂体) "Fight"

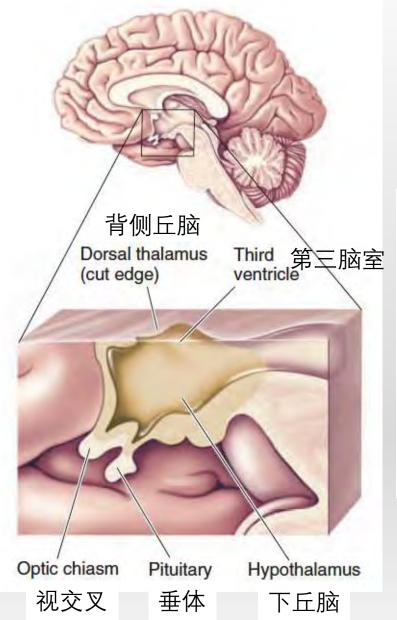
涉及动机功能的脑区



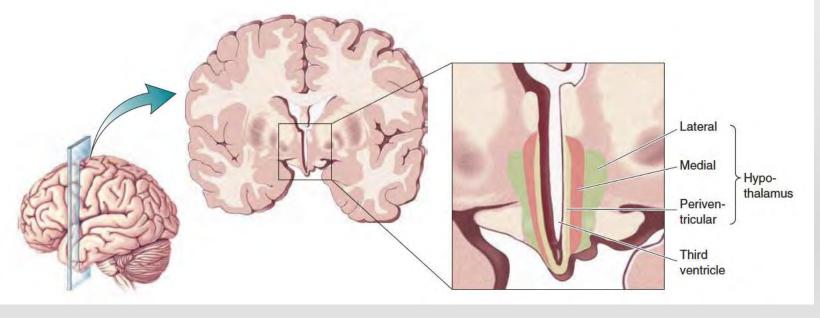


- 下丘脑与自稳态驱动系统
- 杏仁核与外部世界驱动系统
- 中脑多巴胺神经元与动机的通用货币系统

下丘脑的结构与功能

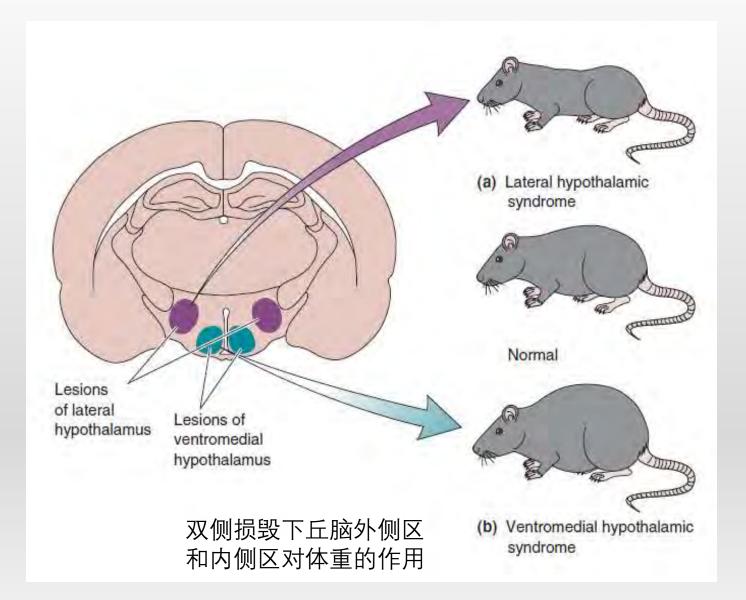


- 哺乳动物要求体温和血液成分在很小范围内波动
- 自稳态(Homeostasis): 下丘脑能根据外界环境变化,对体温和血液成分做相应调节
- 人体的正常体温~37℃,体内很多细胞的生化反应所需的温度
- 血液稳态: 血量、血压、血盐浓度、血酸碱度、血氧和血糖浓度



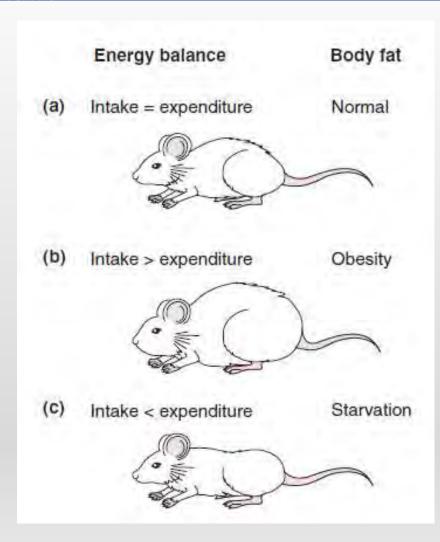
- 下丘脑通常分为三个区: 外侧区、内侧区和室周区
- 室周区接受来自下丘脑其他区、脑干和端脑的传入
- · 室周区的神经分泌细胞分泌激素进入血液

摄食行为——下丘脑的调节



- 下丘脑外侧区(Lateral hypothalamus):
 - 起始中心
 - 增加食欲
 - 刺激进食
 - 损毁后, 饥饿动物也没有进食欲望
 - 饥饿中枢
- 下丘脑内侧区(Ventromedial hypothalamus):
 - 停止中心
 - 降低食欲
 - 终止进食
 - 损毁后持续摄食, 体重增加
 - 饱腹中枢

摄食行为——瘦素

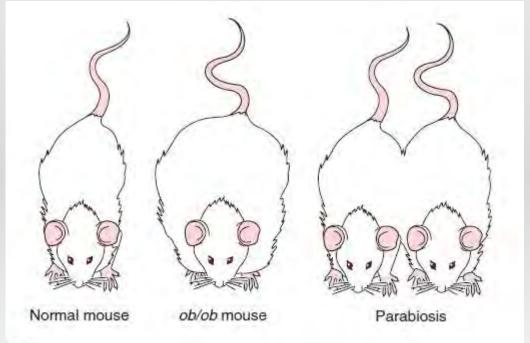


能量平衡与体脂的关系



恒脂假说(lipostatic hypothesis): 维持能量自稳态,脂肪组织与大脑之间 的存在信号提示

ob基因编码的蛋白质——瘦素 (leptin) 洛克菲勒大学Jeffery Friedman实验室 1995年发现



瘦素由脂肪细胞释放,通过血液传递对下丘脑神经元的直接作用来调节体重

用瘦素治疗ob/ob小鼠逆转 肥胖和进食障碍

缺乏两个ob基因拷贝的 肥胖小鼠 ob/ob

联体小鼠证明实验

光遗传控制摄食行为



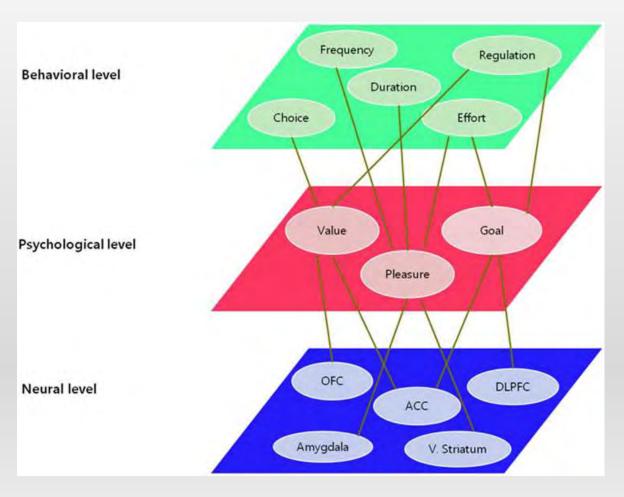
"萝卜us大棒"——动机的底层逻辑?



萝卜 + 大棒 大脑中的奖赏系统和惩罚系统 Rewarding and punishment system

多巴胺系统——大脑中的奖赏系统

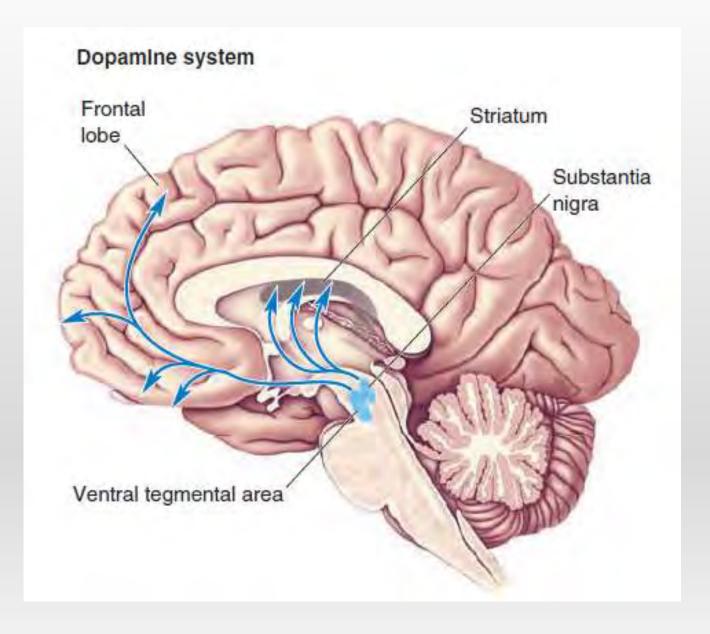
动机的行为和神经心理本质

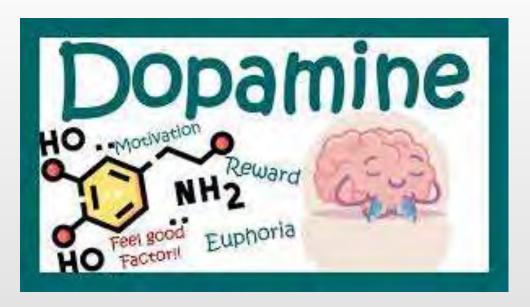


Kim. Front Psycho., 2013



多巴胺与奖赏系统

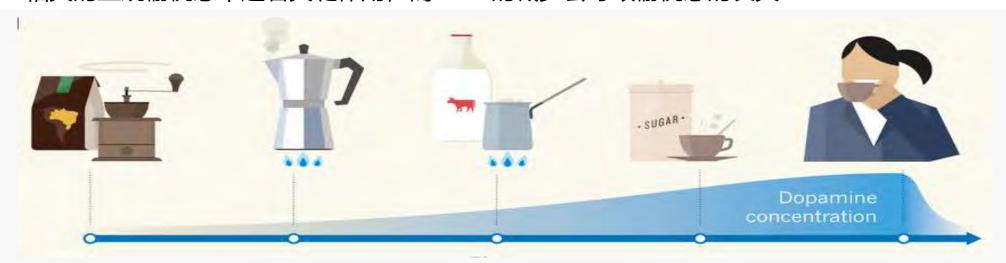




- 多巴胺 (Dopamine) ,简称DA
- 大多数多巴胺能神经元都位于中脑的黑质 (Substantia nigra, SN) 和腹侧被盖区 (Ventral tegmental area, VTA)
- 大量投射到纹状体(Striatum)、边缘叶和额叶皮层

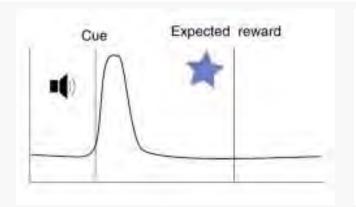
多巴胺系统在情绪调控的作用

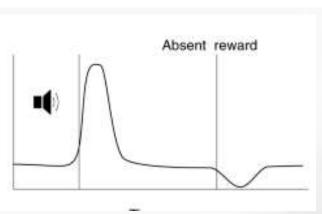
· 欢乐-寡欢假说 (hedonia and anhedonia , wise 1978) : 多巴胺在与正面的奖励相关的主观愉悦感中起着关键作用,而 DA 的减少会导致愉悦感的丧失



• **奖赏预测误差假说** (reward prediction error, Schultz 1998; 2007a,b; 2018): 多巴 胺神经元仅对预料外的奖励结果(可以是好的结果也可以是坏的结果)产生快速的间歇式激发,在没有获得奖励时抑制激发,响应的大小随奖励大小而增加

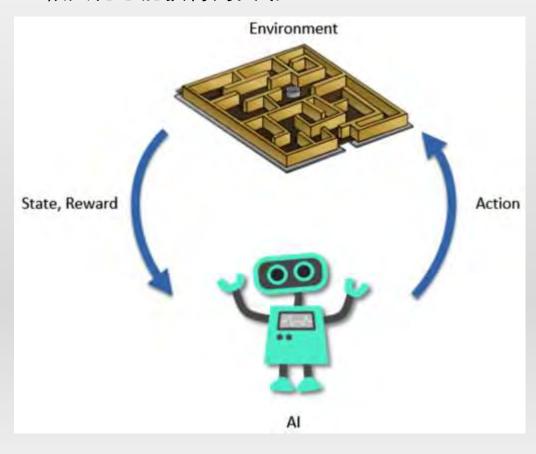






多巴胺与强化学习

强化学习(Reinforcement learning, RL) 讨论的问题是一个智能体(agent) 怎么在一 个复杂不确定的环境(environment) 里面去 极大化它能获得的奖励



分布式强化学习在多巴胺能神经元得到验证



DeepMind

Article | Published: 15 January 2020

A distributional code for value in dopamine-based reinforcement learning

Will Dabney ™, Zeb Kurth-Nelson, Naoshige Uchida, Clara Kwon Starkweather, Demis Hassabis, Rémi Munos & Matthew Botvinick

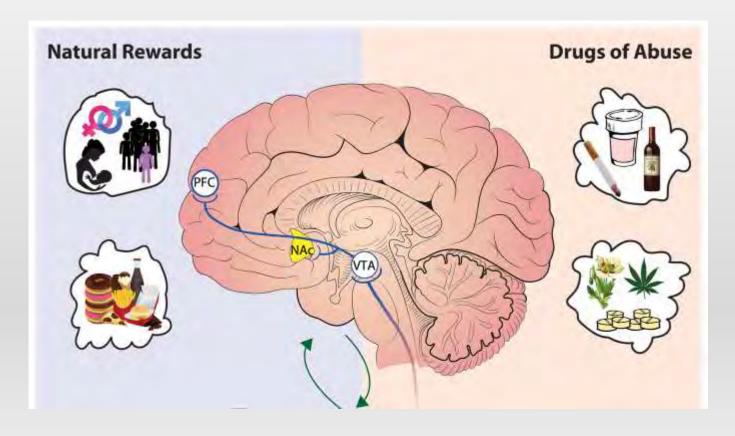
Nature (2020) Cite this article

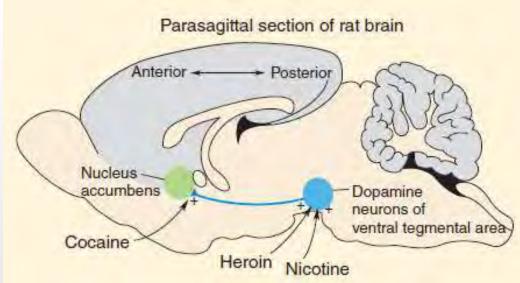
101 Altmetric | Metrics

异常的强化学习

• 正常强化: 摄食、饮水、运动、性行为

• 异常强化: 物质依赖与成瘾







成瘾行为的多巴胺假说(宽秀行为)

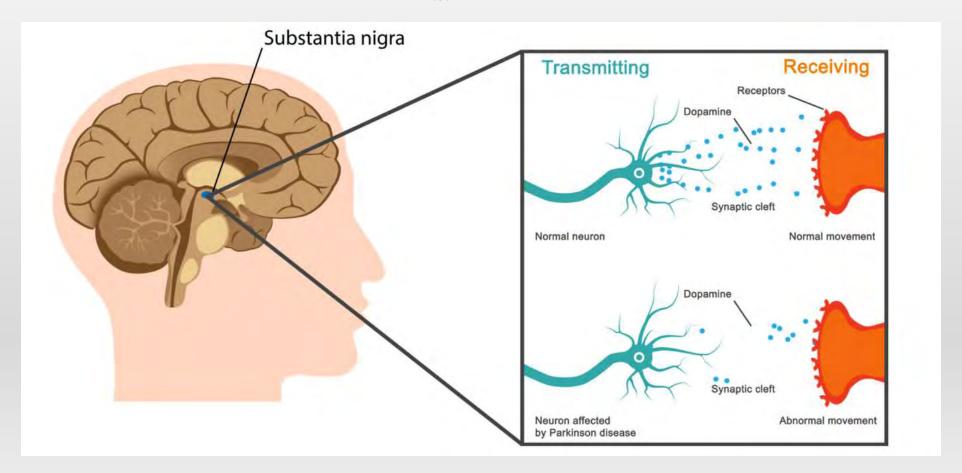
动机显着性 (incentive salience) 假说:

奖励并非单一过程,包含了喜欢 (liking) 和渴望 (wanting) 两个独立的成分,多巴胺只是传达了奖励中「渴望」这个部分,不涉及「喜欢」的部分 (Berridge & Robinson 1998)

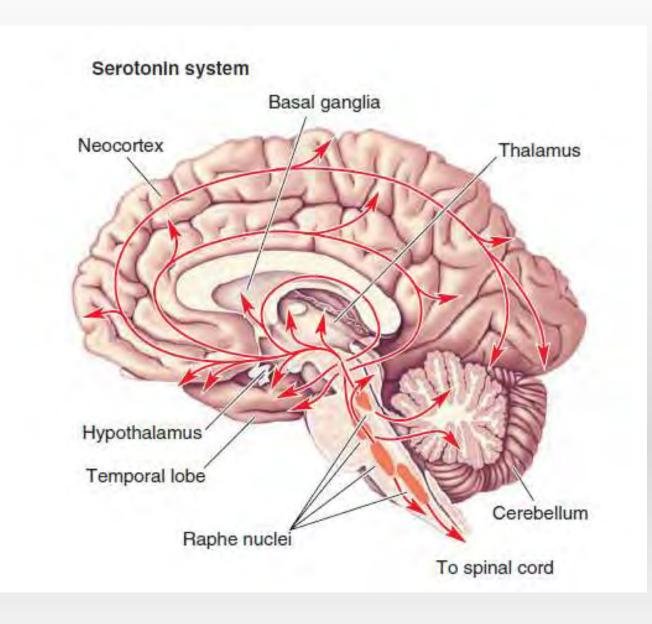


多巴胺与疾病

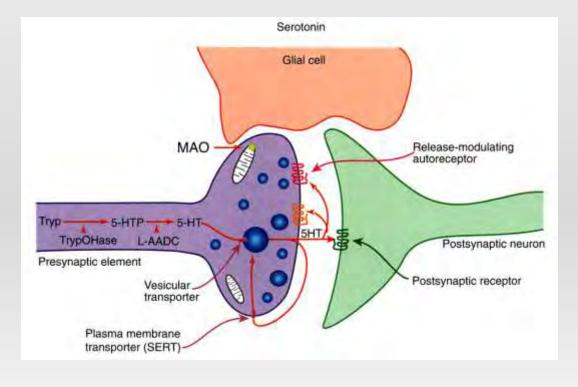
- 多巴胺对运动控制起重要作用,帕金森病就是多巴胺能神经元变性引起严重的多巴胺减少所致
- 多巴胺能神经元还参与学习和认知行为中的注意力和动机过程中的冲动活动
- 补充多巴胺疗法也用于治疗重度抑郁症、精神分裂症



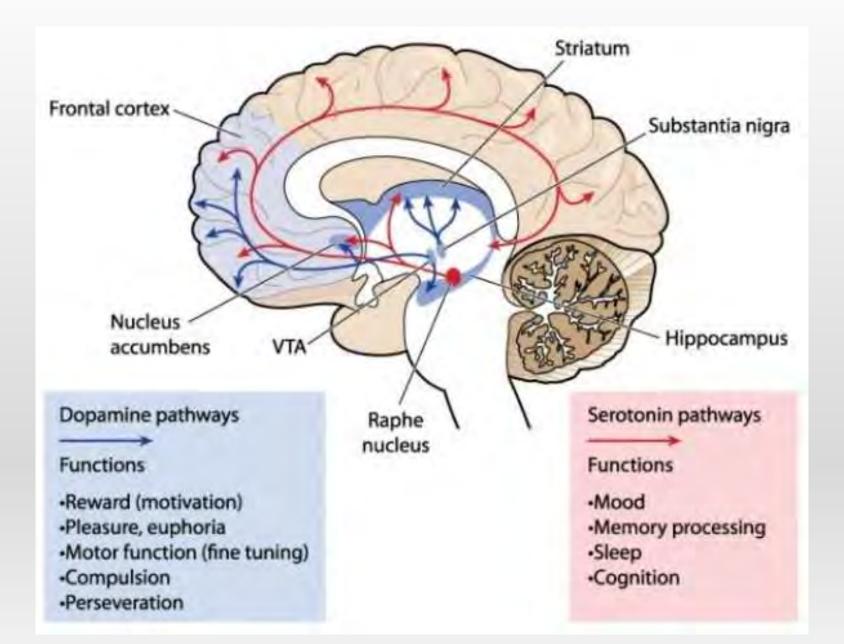
脑内弥散调节系统——五羟色胺(5-37)



- 五羟色胺,又名血清素,简称5-HT
- 大多数脊椎动物的五羟色胺能神经元都位于中缝核: Raphe Nuclei, 位于脑干中线
- 最早在血清里发现,但它不能透过血脑屏障 (BBB),所以在外周和中枢两个系统中是独 立的



五羟色胺与多巴胺系统的差异

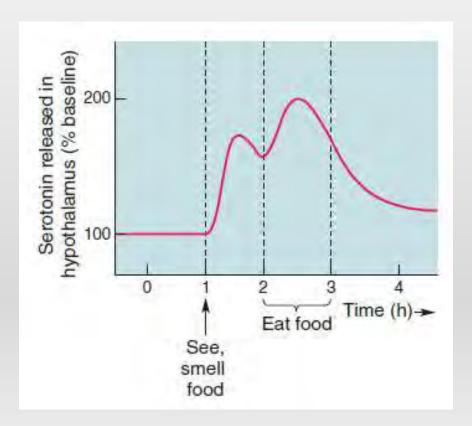


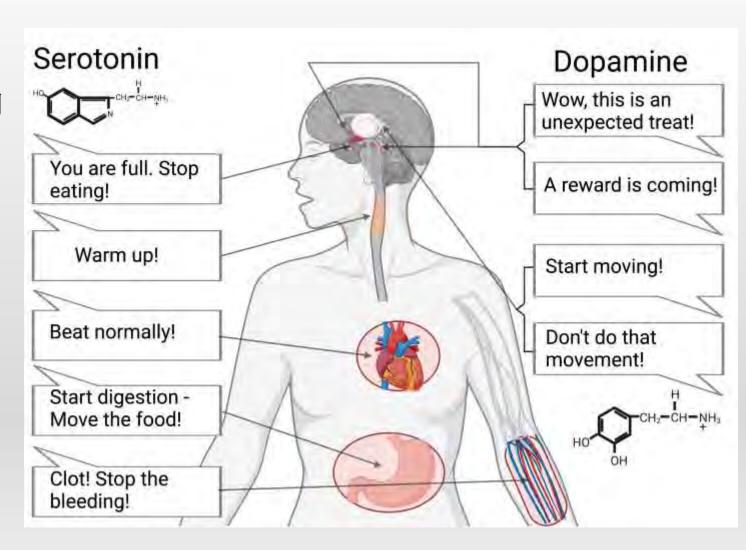
- 五羟色胺是一种抑制性神经 递质,有三种主要受体:5-HT1A,5-HT1B,5-HT1C
- 不同的受体介导不同的神经 反应,可以同时介导兴奋性 和抑制性两种神经传递
- 可能因药物滥用而受损
- 与强迫症和冲动有关

五羟色胺与多巴胺在动机形成中的差异

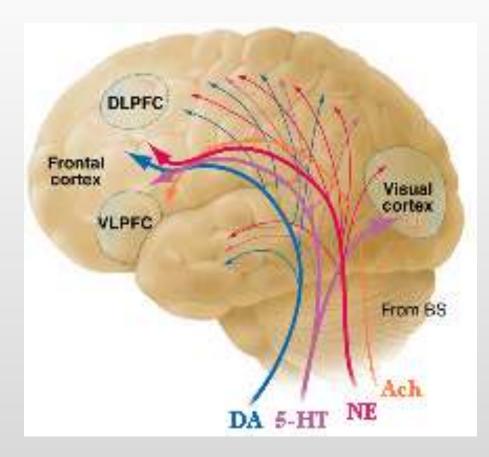
下丘脑中五羟色胺水平测定: 看到食物时开始升高,在进食中达到顶峰

提高五羟色胺水平的药物可以作为食欲抑制剂

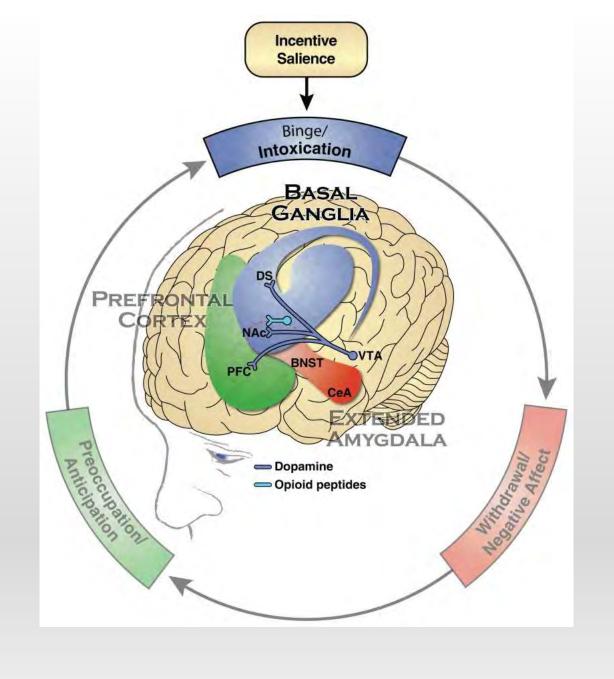




受化学调控的心智



Decision-making cognition is modulated by activity of the ascending serotonin- and dopamine-containing neurons = changes in stress, arousal, mood



上行投射的血清素和多巴胺能神经元的活性会调控认知决策过程 = 压力水平、唤醒程度、情感的变化



情绪与情感

什么是情绪?

怎么向一个从未有过情 绪的人用语言解释:情 绪是什么?

II.-WHAT IS AN EMOTION?

By Professor WILLIAM JAMES.

The physiologists who, during the past few years, have been so industriously exploring the functions of the brain, have limited their attempts at explanation to its cognitive and volitional performances. Dividing the brain into sensorial and motor centres, they have found their division to be exactly paralleled by the analysis made by empirical psychology, of the perceptive and volitional parts of the mond into their simplest elements. But the exclusive sphere of the mind, its longings, its pleasures and pains, and its emotions, have been so ignored in all these researches that one is tempted to suppose that if either Dr. Ferrier or Dr. Munk were saled for a theory in brain-terms of the latter mental facts, they might both ruply, either that they had as yet bestowed no thought upon the exhipset, or that they had found it so difficult to make distinct hypotheses, that the matter lay for them among the problems of the future, only to be taken up after the amplier ones of the present abould have been definitionly account.



威廉·詹姆斯 (William James)



"有多少个情绪理论家,就有多少种情绪理论。" ——约瑟夫•勒杜(Joseph LeDoux)

"当我们说'情绪'时,我们说的是与它相关的东西。" ——詹姆斯·拉塞尔(James Russell)

基本情绪及生理意义

Positive reactions to sweet







Negative reactions to bitter







(Berridge, 2019)



Figure 4.1 Pictures of facial expressions from Darwin (1872): joy (left), grief (centre), contempt (right).

(Darwin, 1872)

- 达尔文定义了六种基本情绪: 愤怒、厌恶、惊讶、喜悦、 悲伤和恐惧
- 人类共同的祖先拥相同的基础情感表达系统,这套系统 作为基因的一部分被遗传下来
- 情绪作为一种具有物种保守性的功能,对生存来说至关重要——"趋利避害,做出更利于生存的选择"
- 激发适应性行为(adaptive behaviors),通过生存、繁殖、亲属选择促进基因传递

复合情绪(次级情绪)及其社会意义







Secondary Emotions

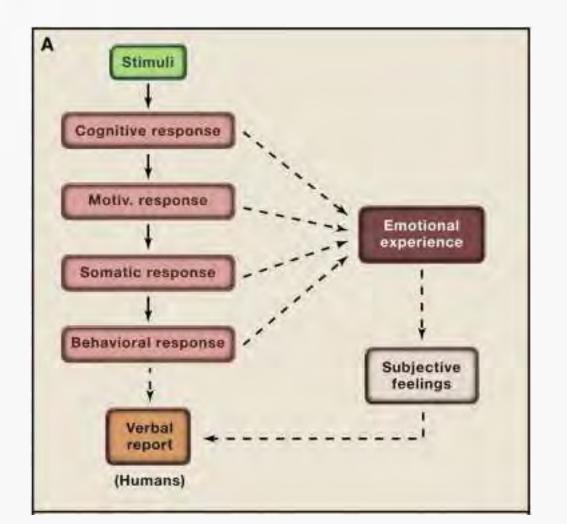
Guilt Enthusiasm Depression Pride Vulnerability Regret
Anxiety Contentment Disappointment Happiness
Hope Jealousy Frustration Shame Confusion
Lonely Trust Satisfaction Peace Resentment

Confusion
Optimism

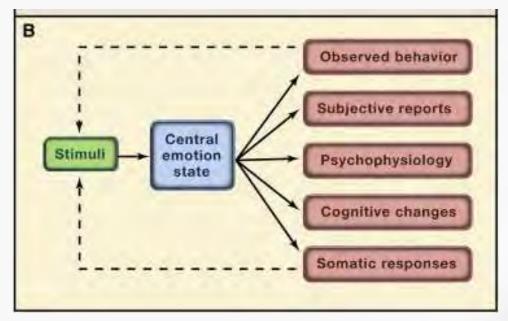
- 复合情绪(complex emotions, emotional complexity)、次级情绪(secondary emotions)是在基本情绪上发展出来的复杂情绪
- 与社会认知和自我评价等相关,受到所处文化和环境的影响,通常具有社会属性和道德属性

目前对情绪定义的共识

- 情绪是个体受到某种刺激所引发的一种状态;
- 情绪既是主观感受,又是客观生理反应(心率、血压、呼吸、血管容积等);
- 情绪是一种很复杂的生理和心理状态,与一系列认知功能(注意力、反应力、记忆力等)有关

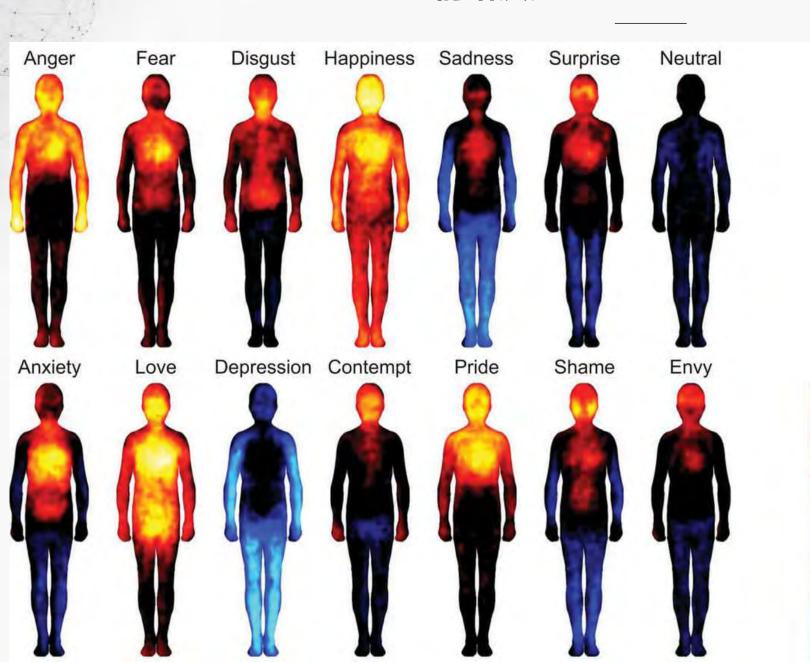


An "emotion" constitutes an internal, central (as in central nervous system) state, which is triggered by specific stimuli (extrinsic or intrinsic to the organism).



(Anderson and Adolphs, 2014, Cell)

情绪反应



情绪反应成分:

1. 生理反应:

植物神经系统和内分泌系统发生急剧而广泛的变化

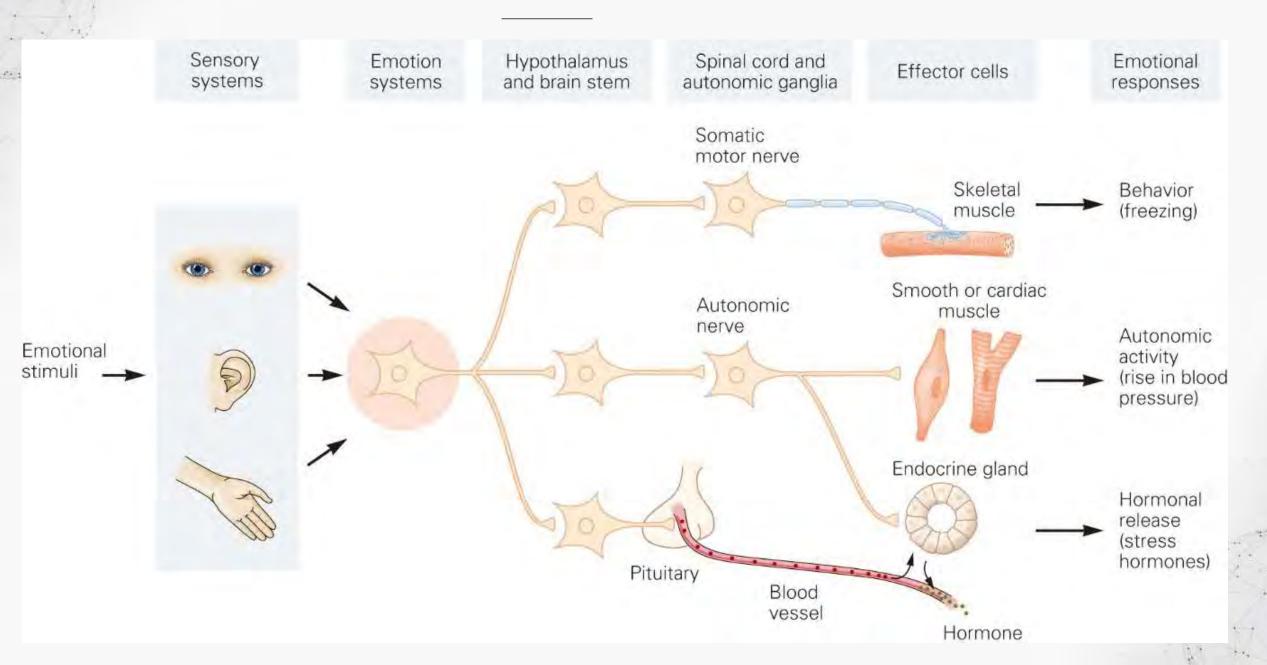
- 不随意肌(瞳孔运动、体毛运动)
- · 循环系统(脉搏、血量分布、血压) 呼吸系统(呼吸频率、呼吸量)
- 腺活动(消化液分泌、出汗)
- 2. 外在表达:

10

- 面部表情、肢体动作
- 声音变化、言语表达
- 3. 伴随情绪而来的思想信念(belief)和认知评估(cognitive appraisal,如动机、冲动行为等)

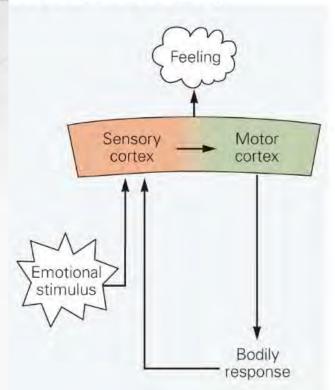
(Nummenma et al., 2018, PNAS)

情绪的生理控制系统

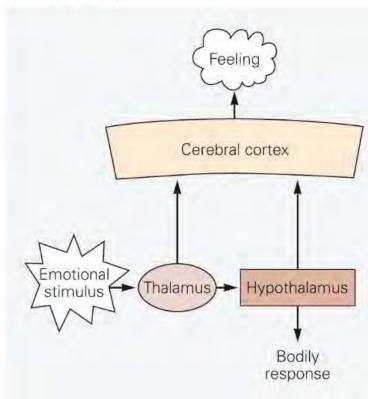


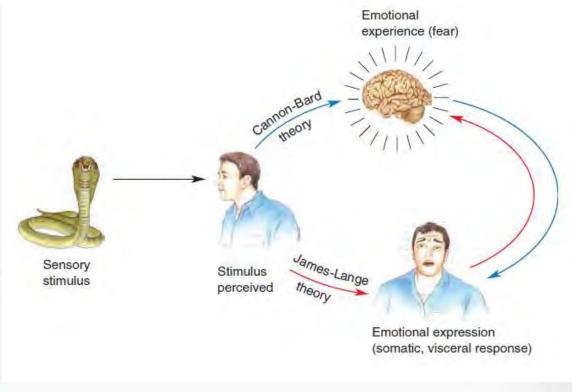
两种主要的情绪理论及其神经环路

Peripheral feedback theory



Central theory





James-Lange学说: 外周理论

情绪由身体器官对刺激所产 生的生理变化所引起,情绪 是对身体变化的知觉 Cannon-Bard学说: 丘脑理论

情绪并非外周变化的必然结果,情绪产生的中心机制在 中枢神经的丘脑

- J-L学说:情绪感染的模仿-反馈机制
- C-B学说: 脑的地位更加突出,通过先天遗传或后天获得的知识经验。情绪过程是大脑皮层对丘脑的抑制解除后清脑功能亢进的结果,人的情绪体验与生理反应同时发生,受丘脑控制

情绪相关的神经环路具有重叠性和保守性



ACC, anterior cingulate cortex; BLA, basolateral amygdala; BNST, bed nucleus of the stria terminalis; CeA, central amygdala; HPC, hippocampus; HPT, hypothalamus; LS, lateral septum; MeA, medial amygdala; mPFC, medial prefrontal cortex; NAc, nucleus accumbens; OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; PAG, periaqueductal gray; vHPC, ventral hippocampus; VP, ventral pallidum; VTA, ventral tegmental area

负面情绪反应——杏仁核

PATH OF DISCOVERY

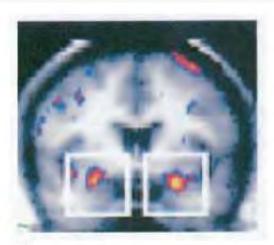
Although I study emotions in rats, I don't have any illusion that I'm studying feelings. I think feelings are what happen when we become consciously aware that our brain is reacting to some significant stimulus. I don't know whether rats are capable of this kind of awareness. If they are, their capacity is surely different from ours, given that our cerebral cortex is so different from theirs. So I prefer to study fear responses in rats. If I were to study feelings, I would do that in people.

Focusing on emotional responses rather than feelings places some limits on what we can learn through rats. Nevertheless, the rat work can go pretty far because the emotional response system is essentially the same in all mammals. Humans have additional layers of complexity, but the basic systems and their ability to learn and store information and respond to threats are essentially the same. As a result, we can use the rat work not only to figure out how emotion systems normally work, but also how they break down in emotional disorders, and how we might better treat them.



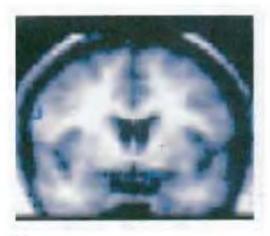
Joseph LeDoux

杏仁核



(b)



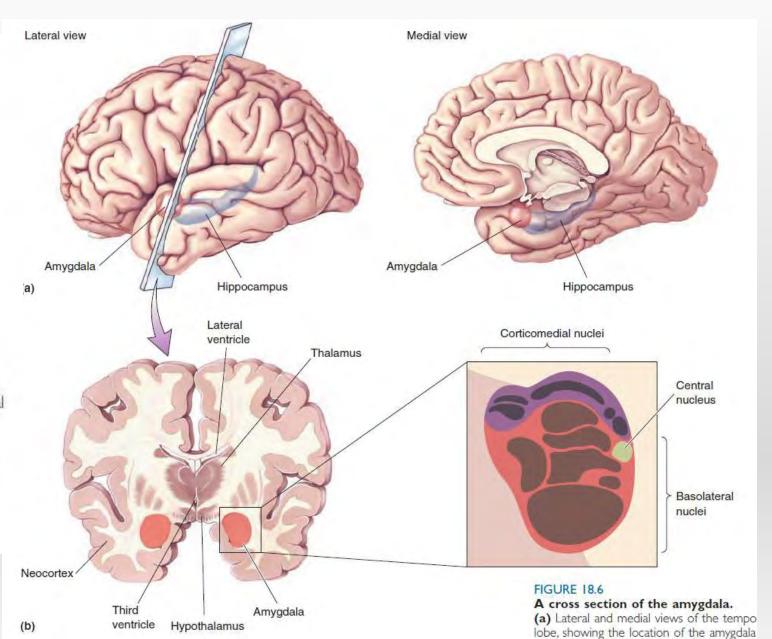


(c)

恐惧性条件反射



Amygdala activity associated with enhanced emotional memory. Subjects first viewed pictures of emotional and neutral stimuli, and PET imaging recorded brain activity. Later, the original and new pictures were viewed. The recall of emotional stimuli was associated with an enhanced response in the amygdala, shown in yellow. (Source: Hamann et al., 1999.)



皮层内侧核 中央核 基底外侧核

与海马联系密切

额叶皮层对情绪的控制

THE

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXXIX. Wednesday, December 13, 1848.

No. 20.

PASSAGE OF AN IRON ROD THROUGH THE HEAD.

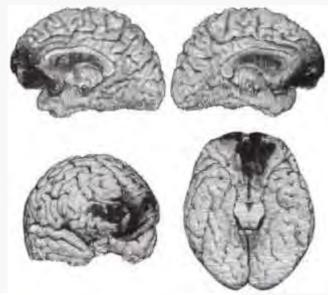
To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

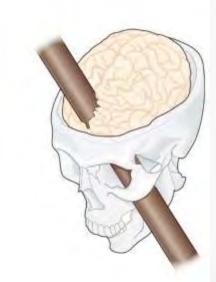
Dear Sir,—Having been interested in the reading of the cases of "Injuries of the Head," reported in your Journal by Professor Shipman, of Cortlandville, N. Y., I am induced to offer you the notes of a very severe, singular, and, so far as the result is taken into account, hitherto unparalleled case, of that class of injuries, which has recently fallen under my own care. The accident happened in this town, upon the line of the Rutland and Burlington Rail Road, on the 13th of Sept. last, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. The subject of it is Phineas P. Gage, a foreman, engaged in building the road, 25 years of age, of middle stature, vigorous physical organization, temperate habits, and possessed of considerable energy of character.

菲尼亚斯·盖奇(Phineas Gage)是第一位因眶额皮层机械损伤造成人格、社会性和情绪性行为改变的病例







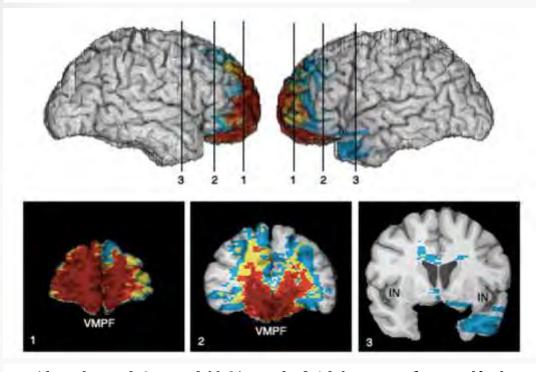


(Damasio, 1994)

(Gage, 1848)

情感 vs 理性

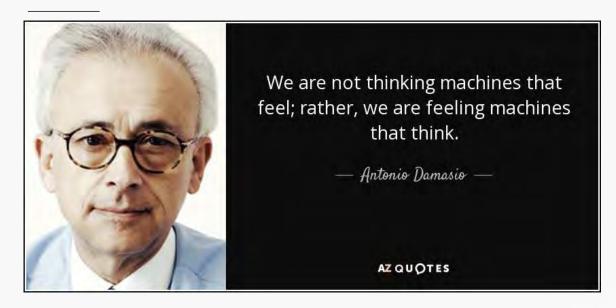
达马西奥的患者 埃利奥特 "EVR" 现代的菲尼亚斯·盖奇

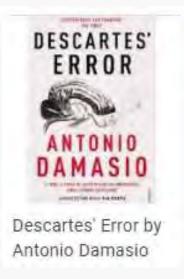


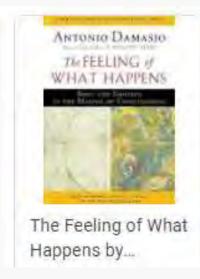
一位具备天生领导才能的35岁会计师,IQ高于平均水平。

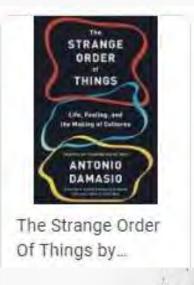
手术切除脑膜瘤后导致眶额叶皮层损伤,出现强迫症症 状和决策障碍,情感淡漠,破产、失业、离婚.....

但在与额叶相关的工作记忆、认知灵活性和认知抑制等 测试中表现正常。



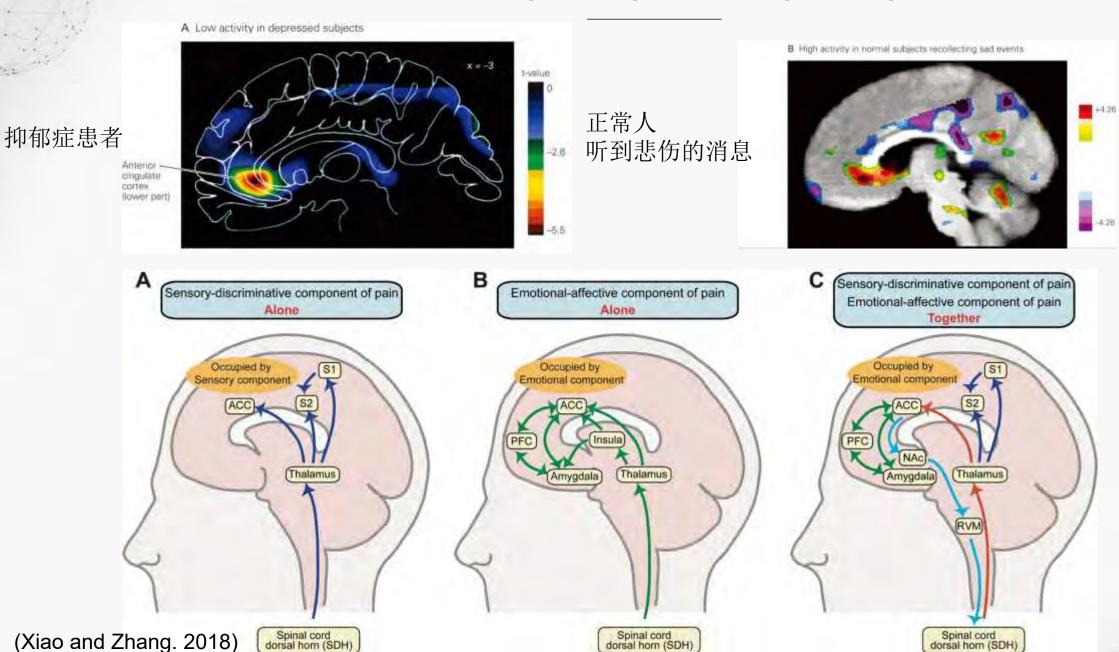




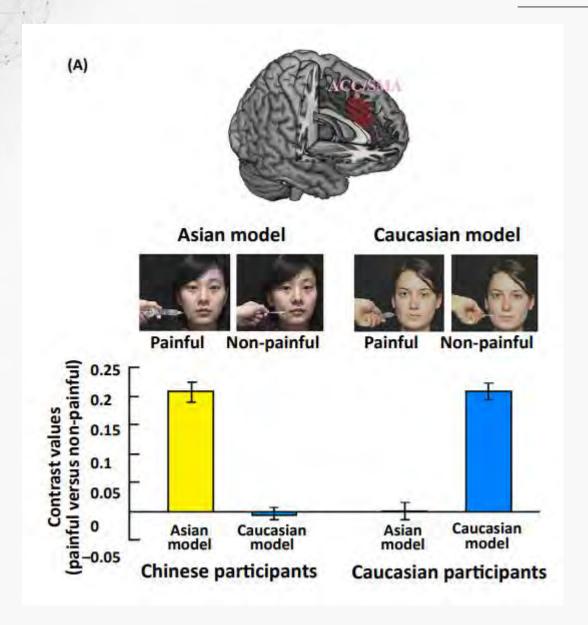


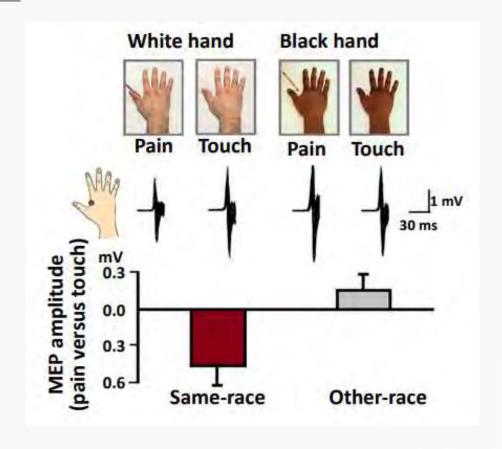
具身认知 (Embodied cognition)

额叶皮层对疼痛 (生理痛) 和抑郁 (心理痛) 的编码



疼痛共情

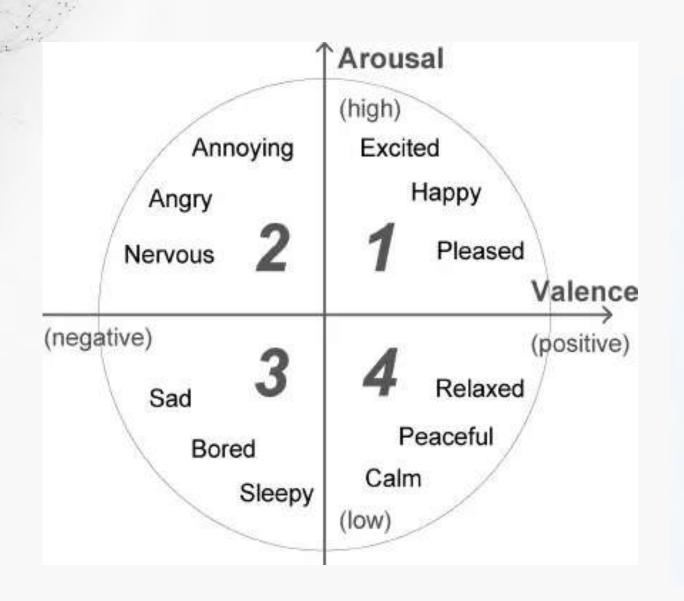




- 人们会对本国人更容易产生疼痛共情
- 相比陌生人,人们对自己的亲人和爱人更容易 产生疼痛共情
- 小鼠更愿意帮助同笼饲养而非异笼饲养的同伴, 让其免受疼痛困扰

(Han, 2018, Trends in Cognitive Sciences)

正性情绪 vs 负性情绪



情绪只有正负,不分好坏





@GBHCONSULTANTSSTL

情绪与情感的定义与相互差别

- 情绪与情感是在进化上保守的功能
- 情绪和情感是指人对客观事物的态度体验, 是人的需要是否得到满足的反映

- **情绪(emotion):** 短暂,强烈,由具体的外界刺激诱发
- **情感**(affect)/**心境**(mood): 持久,温和,常没有具体的外部诱因

Positive reactions to sweet Negative reactions to bitter

区分标准	情绪	心境(情感)
原因是否自知	能自知	可能不自知
造成原因	具体事物	不明确
结果表现形式	行为和表情方面	认知方面
可控性	不可控	可控
持续时长	短暂	持久
强度	强烈	温和
稳定性	不稳定	较稳定

Beedie, C., Terry, P., & Lane, A. (2005). Distinctions between emotion and mood. Cognition & Emotion, 19(6), 847-878.

情感障碍

MOOD DISORDER

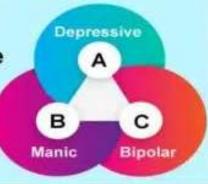
Mood disorders, also known as affective disorders, are characterized by disruptive emotions and unpredictable mood swings that interfere with the daily functioning of the individual.

2. THE THREE MAJOR
STATES OF MOOD
DISORDERS USUALLY
INCLUDE:

a. Depressive

b. Manic

c. Bipolar



抑郁

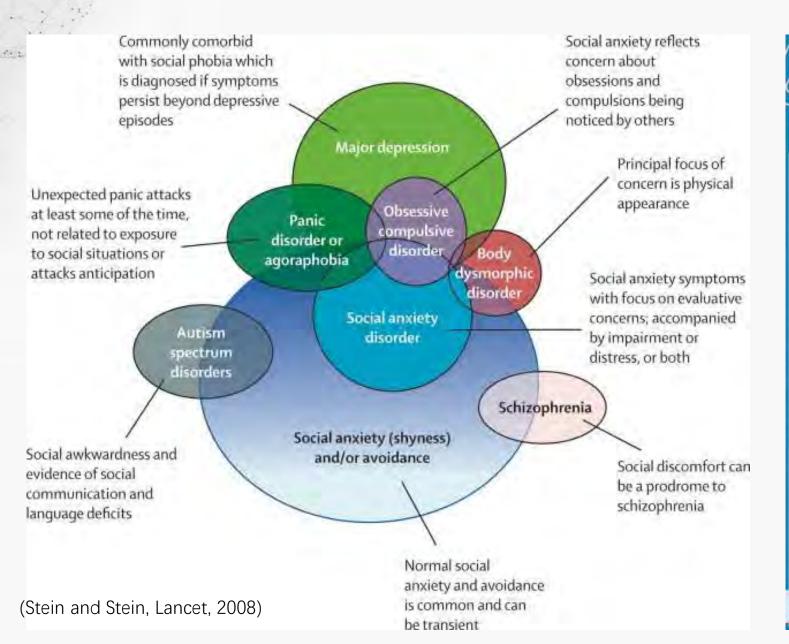
躁狂

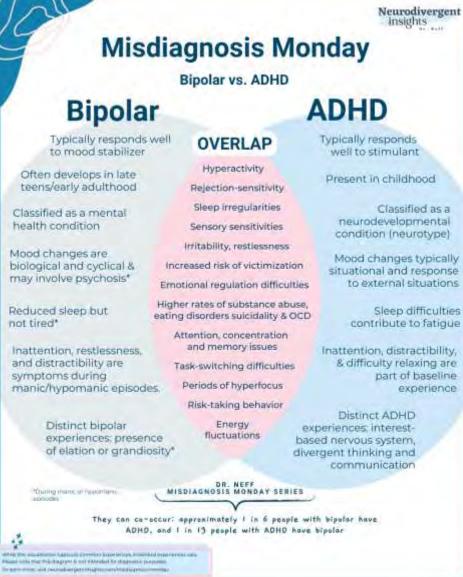
双向

3. PREVALENCE OF MOOD DISORDERS

- a. Depression has a lifetime prevalence rate of almost 5% to 17%.
- b. The annual prevalence rate of depression is 7.1% in US adults..
- c. Annual prevalence rate of bipolar disorder is 2.8%
- d. Prevalent in children and adolescents with an estimated rate of 15% suffering from any mood disorder

情感障碍的共病性





负面情绪的认知过程

一朝被蛇咬,十年怕井 绳 本能情绪 转化为 习得情绪



286

生理学报 Acta Physiologica Sintea, June 25, 2011, 63(3): 286-288 http://www.actaps.com.cn

科海拾贝

一念放下,万般自在——能否训练自己去"遗忘"疼痛

肖晓

复旦大学神经生物学研究所,上海 200032

1994 年国际疼痛学会 (IASP) 明确定义:疼痛是一种与组织损伤或潜在损伤相关的不愉快的主观感觉和情绪体验。这个定义赋予疼痛两个方面的意义:感觉分辨 (sensory discrimination) 和情绪体验 (affective dimensions)。与躯体的其他感觉不同,除了生理上的感觉分辨,痛觉的另一个显著特征就是还伴随着强烈的情绪反应。常言道:"一朝被蛇咬,十年怕井绳",相信很多人都有过这样的经历:当我们接受到伤害性刺激之后,不仅会很快感受到生理上瞬时的疼痛,并去记住这次疼痛,而且对于这个疼痛的记忆或许会存留很多年。甚至有这样的病例,在导致伤害性疼痛的生理创伤完全愈合之后,

的基础,涉及学习记忆和疼痛中的神经生理性变化可以导致"适应不良型"学习过程,这一过程可能会发展为慢性痛,例如,曾遭受过严重生理和心理创伤的患者很可能会随者痛记忆的加深巩固渐渐发展为慢性顽固性疼痛。如果这种持续性疼痛的诱因是痛记忆本身,那么若是患者突然发生失忆症,是否有可能导致疼痛感的减弱,甚至达到无痛状态呢?这里介绍一篇具有启示性的报道:2007年Daniel S. Choi 等人在疼痛学权威杂志《Pain》上介绍了两个病例,他们都是在不同原因导致的失忆症发生之后,疼痛感显著降低,并且对于阿片类镇痛劫的需求也是某他减少风

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情绪调节的认知+行为疗法

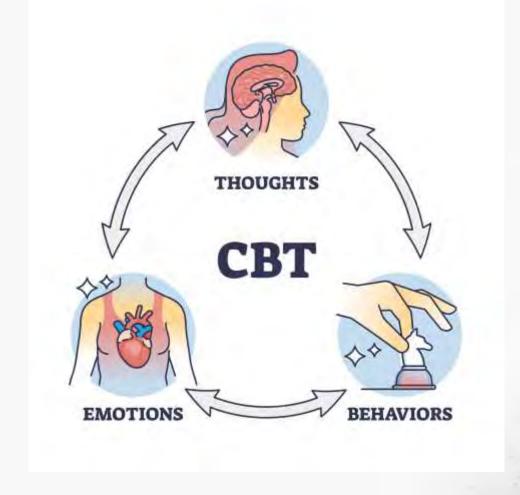
Bad emotions → Good emotions



Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

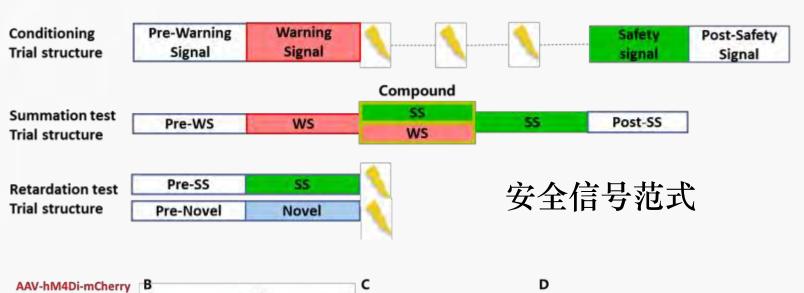
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behavior therapy(BT) + cognitive therapy (CT)

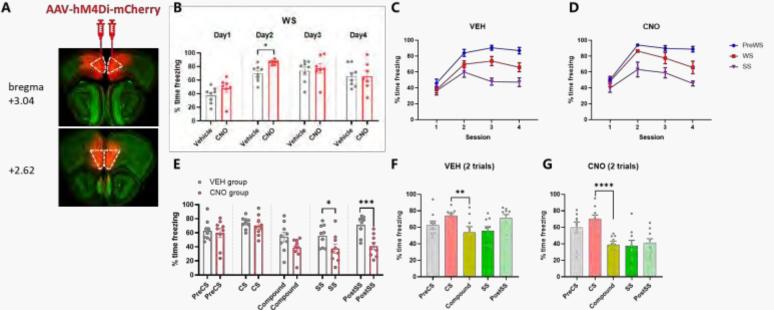


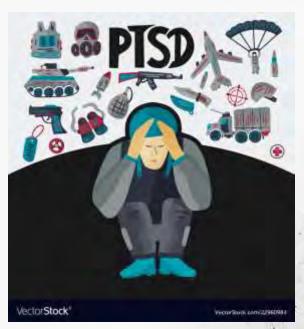
对负面情绪和和记忆的调控

Trevor Robbins
Bing Yan, Miao Ge
(Unpublished data)









虚拟现实、增强现实和混合现实等数字疗法应用于多种疾病领域

疼痛管理



心理疾病



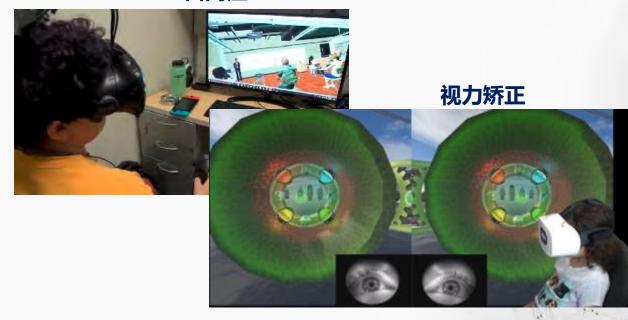
认知功能改善



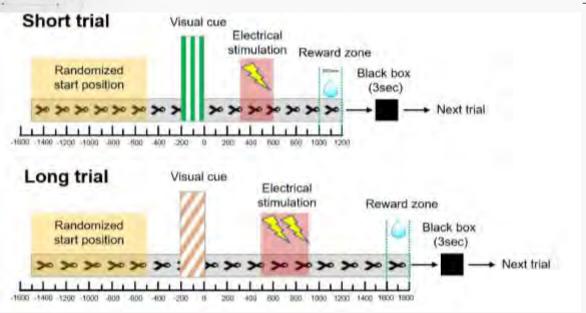
神经&运动康复



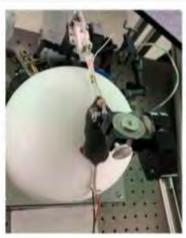
ADHD&自闭症



虚拟现实疗法的作用机制及其在疼痛中的调控









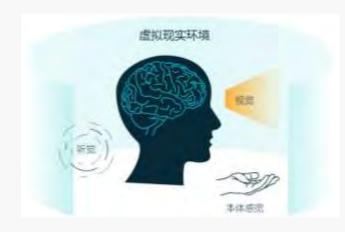
VR提供沉浸式多感觉输入



在大脑中创建一个新的现实 (prediction error)



大脑为了适应新的现实建 立起新的认知心理模型 认知、情绪、行为 发生改变

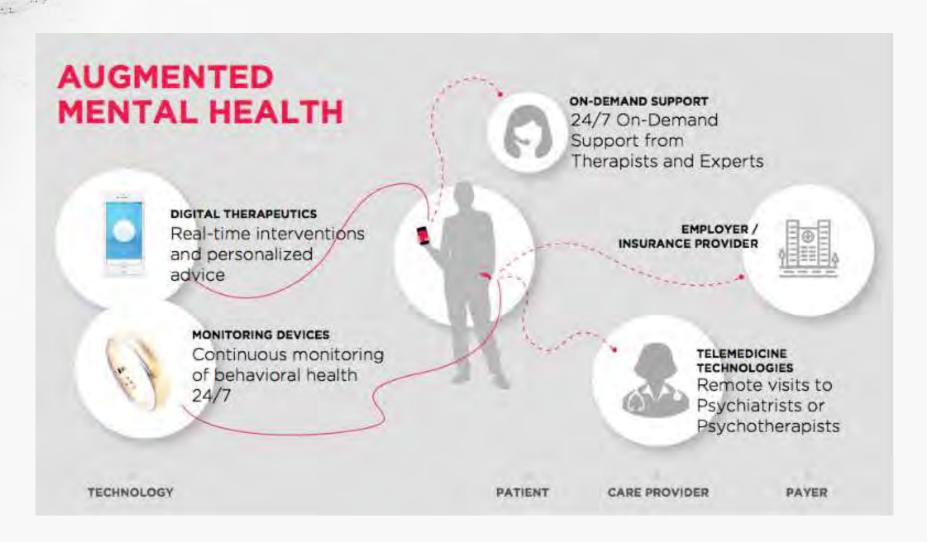








传统医疗 vs 数字疗法 (digital therapy) and beyond









机器的情感——情感计算





"情感计算是关于情感、情感产生以及影响情感方面的计算,赋予计算机像人一样的观察、理解和生产各种情感特征的认知能力。"——《Affective Computing》

但需要注意伦理和道德问题, 避免滥用和伤害用户