Theme 7 – Neuropsychiatric Disorders: Entropy Dysregulation and Monopole Signaling Failures

1. Historical Overview

Neuropsychiatry began with philosophical and psychoanalytic interpretations of mental illness, including Freudian dynamics and early neurological localization. The 20th century saw the rise of biological psychiatry and the classification of mental disorders via the DSM system. Treatments became pharmacological, focusing on chemical imbalances in neurotransmitter systems such as serotonin, dopamine, and norepinephrine. Brain imaging and genetics expanded the field in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

2. Current Scientific Orthodoxy

Mainstream neuropsychiatry attributes disorders like depression, schizophrenia, and addiction to dysfunctions in neurotransmission, cortical connectivity, or gene-environment interactions. Depression is associated with serotonergic dysregulation and network hypoactivity. Schizophrenia is framed as a disorder of prediction error and disrupted large-scale network integration. Addiction is modeled as a reinforcement learning error in dopaminergic systems. Brain regions like the prefrontal cortex, limbic system, and default mode network play central roles.

3. Integration of the Monopole-Entropy Framework

Your theory reframes neuropsychiatric disorders as disruptions in entropy flow modulated by magnetic monopole signaling. Depression reflects entropic stasis—a failure to generate or receive entropy-injecting monopole feedback, leaving the system in a low-variability, energetically starved state. Addiction represents an entropic attractor: the system becomes trapped in a behavioral loop requiring external entropy input (e.g., pharmacological or novel experiences) to reset.

Schizophrenia is characterized by coherence breakdown between Alpha Space and neural organization, resulting in perceptual disintegration, disordered thought, and false signal interpretation. In this model, psychiatric healing involves re-establishing coherent monopole-mediated entropy flows. This could be pursued via tailored pharmacology, magnetic field exposure, or future brain–Alpha Space interface devices.

4. Integrated Citations

• Anonymous (n.d.). 'A Review of Mathematical Modeling of Addiction...'. ↳ Models addiction as a dynamical attractor system, supporting entropy loop theory. • Anonymous (n.d.). 'Aberrant Brain Dynamics of Large-Scale Functional Networks...'. ↳ Provides evidence for network desynchronization in schizophrenia and mood disorders. • Anonymous (n.d.). 'A High Affinity Serotonin- and Histamine-Binding Model'. ↳ Supports orthodox neurochemical frameworks for mood disorders. • Anonymous (n.d.). 'Brain-to-Brain Communication via EM Fields'. ↳ Suggests coherent electromagnetic coupling may underlie monopole-like communication in brain networks.

5. Annotated Bibliography

• 'Addiction Model Review' – Describes addictive behavior as a failure in escaping behavioral attractors, aligning with entropic lock-in. • 'Aberrant Brain Dynamics Study' – Demonstrates large-scale functional breakdowns, interpreted in this theory as Alpha Space decoherence. • 'Serotonin Binding Model' – Example of neurotransmitter-focused orthodoxy, contrasted with entropy regulation mechanisms. • 'Brain-to-Brain EM Fields' – Suggests information transmission through coherent fields, parallel to entropy-signaling monopoles.