

Evrim Teorisinin Geliştirdiği Biyopsikososyal Model

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Özet

Psikiyatri ve tipta şu anda baskın olan sağlık ve hastalık modeli, psikolojik ve sosyal faktörleri bütünlüğe getiren, 1970'lerde önerilen Engel'in biyopsikososyal (BPS) modelidir. BPS modeli ilerlemeyi temsil etse de, bilimsel ve felsefi temelleri sorgulanabilir ve tam veya yeterli olarak kabul edilemez. Bu bölümde, BPS modelinin biyomedikal yaklaşımından bir adım ileri olması gibi, evrim teorisinin entegrasyonunun BPS modelinden sonraki uygun adımı sağlayabileceğini göstermeden önce BPS modelinin tarihsel ve kavramsal bir analizini sunuyoruz. Evrim teorisi, BPS modelinin birden çok nedensellik düzeyini tanımamasını haklı çıkarır ve geliştirir ve hem nihai hem de en yakınsak nedenselliği tanıyararak onu genişletir. Biyolojik işlevin işlev bozukluğundan daha net bir şekilde ayrılmasını sağlar ve biyolojide yeni yönlerde araştırmaya rehberlik edebilecek filogenetik bir bakış açısını sağlar. Sağlık modelini en temel biyoloji teorisile ilişkilendiren bu yaklaşım, BPS modelinde eksik olan felsefi ve bilimsel tutarlılığı sağlar.

Anahtar kelimeler

biyopsikososyal model, evrimsel nedensellik, evrim teorisi, zararlı işlev bozukluğu

Anahtar Noktalar

- Biyopsikososyal model, baskın, indirmeyecek, biyomedikal model üzerinde bir ilerlemeydi.
- Evrimsel bakış açısı, indirmeyecek biyomedikal yaklaşımın sınırlarını ortaya koyuyor.
- Evrim teorisi, işlev ve filogenetik analizini bütünlüğe getirerek biyopsikososyal modeli genişletir.
- Evrim teorisi, biyolojik işlevi ve işlev bozukluğunu anlamak için üstün bir bilimsel temel sağlar.

2.1 Modern Tıp Modeli

2.1.1 Biyomedikalın Tanıtımı

Britanya'da, "biyotip" terimi ilk olarak "fizyoloji ve biyokimya ilkelerine dayalı klinik tip" anlamına gelen Dorland'ın 1923 tıp sözlüğünde (Quirke ve Gauilliére, 2008) yer aldı. Yirminci yüzyıl tıbbı, giderek daha katı deneysel yöntemlere (Bynum ve ark., 2006)

ve "kanita dayalı tıbba" doğru sağlık araştırmalarına öncülük ederek laboratuvar bilimi ile ilişkilendirildi. Çağdaş düzenleyici otoriteler, onaylama için biyokimyasal veya diğer patofizyolojik yollara ve farmakolojik mekanizmalara atıfta bulunan tedavilerin bilimsel olarak gerekliliklerini ister (Van Norman, 2016). Genel olarak tıp, yüzyıllar boyunca mizaç ve ruhsal hastalıkları büyülerle ilişkilendirdikten sonra biyolojik değişiklik ve müdahale ile ilişkilendirilen bir uygulama haline gelmiştir. Bu durum, zarar verme potansiyeli olan tedavilere yol açmıştır (Wootton, 2006).

Hastalığı işlevsel olmayan biyolojik (bundan sonra 'somatik') süreçler açısından tanımlamaya yönelik bu yeniden konumlandırma, tiptan çok psikiyatride ana akım haline geldi. Yirminci yüzyılın ilk yarısında psikanalizin egemen olduğu psikiyatri (Shorter, 1997), 1980 yılında Ruhsal Bozuklukların Tanısal ve Sayımsal El Kitabı, Üçüncü Basım (DSM-III) yayımıyla biyomedikal bir yaklaşımı önemlmişdir. Bu değişim, tıbbın geri kalanında çok başarılı olduğu kanıtlanmış modele benzettirmeyi amaçlayan Robert Spitz-

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Engel, BPS modeli uygulayıcılara bir eylem planı olarak önerdi; teorik tutarlılık amacı değildi. Çalışması takdire değer olsa da, bu noktadaki kör nokta muhtemelen biyomedikal yaklaşımın orantısız bir şekilde egemenliğini sürdürmesinin nedenidir. Psikososyal perspektiflerden yapılan asılsız iddialar, BPS modelini bilimsel olarak daha az çekici hale getirmiştir ve felsefi yeniden değerlendirmeler de yardımcı olmamıştır. Biz iddia ediyoruz ki, evrimsel bir yeniden kavramsallaştırma son derece bilimsel olarak çekicidir ve tip ile psikiyatride biyolojik teoriye yerleşir. Biyomedikal uygulayıcı beyin süreçlerine öncelik verirken hastanın benzersiz psikolojik veya sosyal durumuna çok az ağırlık verirken, BPS uygulayıcı psikososyal yönleri tanır, ancak derin bir açıklayıcı bilgiye sahip değildir. Evrimsel teori bu daha derin anlayışı sağlar. Bu durumun hemen bir sonucu, terapötik ilişkiye gelişitmek ve bilişsel davranışçı terapiye katkıda bulunmaktadır; yakın tarihli bir yayın, bunun “bilgilendirilmiş bilişsel terapi” (ICT) adı altında uygulanması için ilk yönergeleri sağlamıştır (Abrams, 2020).

Darwin, Türlerin Kökeni'nin ilk baskısının sonunda şöyle yazmıştır: "Uzak gelecekte çok daha önemli araştırmalar için açık alanlar görürüm" (Darwin, 1859). Evrimsel bilimler, karmaşık sağlık sorunlarını anlama ve yeni çözümler üretme konusunda büyük öneme sahiptir, özellikle genetik, epigenetik ve gelişimsel plastisite alanlarında devam eden araştırmalarla birlikte, bu alandaki evrimsel tip ve evrimsel psikiyatri gibi temel teorik çalışmalarında. Bu, tip alanında ciddi bir bilimsel ilerleme temsil etmektedir. Tibbin tarihinde çoğulukla pratik üzerine odaklanmış olmasından dolayı, Frazier (2020) tarafından belirtildiği gibi, BPS modeli tam anlayıla bir Kuhnian paradigma değişimi değil, daha bütüncül bir tip görüşüne doğru bir adımdır. Ancak evrimsel tip ve psikiyatriye doğru yapılan geçiş çok daha makul bir şekilde bir paradigma değişimi olarak adlandırılabilir, sağlık sorunlarını üstün bir teorik çerçeve içinde açıklar ve tibbin uygulamasını biyoloji bilimiyle bağlantılı hale getirir.

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