



Review

Rethinking ecmnesia and ecmnesic delirium: “pièce oubliée” in psychopathology

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Domenico De Berardis

Summary

The article presents a historical survey of studies in Neuropsychiatry, that focus on the topic of ecmnesia ecmnesic and delirium, from the earliest description by Pitres to the 1970’s (with special emphasis on the French School). The decline of Pitres’ concept of ecmnesia is related both to a change in psychiatric hermeneutics and to the fact that hysteria lost its autonomous status as a nosographic entity, two to the emergence of international classifications. Consequently, the notion of ecmnesia is more likely to be dealt with in the domain of aesthetics rather than in the field of psychopathology.

Key words: ecmnesia • ecmnesic delirium • ecmnesic hallucinations • ecmnesic paroxysmes • ideo-ecmnesic zones • ecbiosis

Introduction

It is a fact that from the descriptive psychopathology and from actual psychiatric semeiotic the “ecmnesia” is almost disappeared, relegated at most in the mnemonic disturbances of organic mental disorders. It can be found still sometimes in neurology and especially in epileptology, as an obsolete and curious legacy of literature rather than as an expression of a current clinical entity. Moreover, the absence of the term from the international nosographical repertoires is to witness that the classic psychopathology was a bit neglected in the last half a century, whereas in the most important treatise of psychiatry Italian, that of Bini and Bazzi’s (v.a.), it was critically discussed placement categoriale of similar conditions as the “ecmnesie” and “illusion of the doppelganger”, and in the latter experience frenzied Danilo Cargnello did not fail to detect the “ecmnesiche productions”¹.

A historical survey of significant passages in which the ecmnesia is explicitly being treated in neuropsychiatry may help to understand its autonomy, if not nosographycal at least pscopathological, assigned to it in the past and to ex-

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plain the decline. But not before I have found in the *etymological dictionary Italian* Carlo Battisti and John Alessio ². That the word **ecmnesia** dates back to the XIX century and belongs to the conceptual sector of medicine (are reported the expression “delirium *ecmnèsico*” and the word of the latin *ecmnèsia scientific*), experiencing in the *dictionary of the Italian Language* “Treccani” ³ (which circumscribes the meaning in a “status abnormal psychic characterized by the loss of memories of life recently and the feeling of reliving a period of past life”) the etymological base in the compound of Greek *εκ* “outside” and *amnesia* – of *amnesia*, word in turn derived from the Greek *αμνησία* (*α* – privative and *μνησις* – from the theme of *μυμνήσκω* “remember”), through the French *amnésie*.

Jean-Albert Pitres and the case of Albertine

The reference to the French area takes us back to the *Lecons cliniques sur l'hystérie et l'hypnotisme* plots between 1884 and 1890 to “Hôpital Saint-André” of Bordeaux for the course of internal clinical from Jean-Albert Pitres (who lived between 1848 and 1927, then “Professeur et doyen” of the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux) and published in Paris in 1891 ⁴ (Tab. I). In this work, dedicated to his teacher “M. The Professeur J.-M. Charcot”, which is acting as guarantor through a “lettre-préface” in which he reveals the “communion of scientific ideas” on the implant “neuropatologico” of the hysteria, Pitres – of which survive today, rather than sporadic references to the hysteria, eponimi of neurological order (the sections of P. The brain, the sign of the chalice of P. in the paralysis of the cubitale, the sign of P. In tabe dorsal, the aphasia amnestica FR or “nominum amnesia” etc.) – Informs you have given the name of “*ecmnésie*” to certain complex phenomena of “*amnésie partielle rétrograde avec reversion de la personnalité*” to the indications of “M. The professeur Espinas” (scholar known for the extremism of its allegations about the origin of the aesthetic sense from sexuality animal).

The first observations of Pitres on ecmnesia – concerning Albertine M., “one of the hysterical more interesting that has passed between our hands” – dating back to 1882. In the fifty-second lesson, dedicated to the “variations of personality in the Member hypnotics”, after recalling the very clear distinction made by Charles Richet (physiologist forerunner of “sleepwalking caused”) between “*moi*” and “*personnalité*” (“*The moi* est a phénomène de Sensibilité et d’driving innervation, *personnalité* est a phénomène de mémoire”) and after having described the variations of personality from alienation (“phénomène de l’objectivation des types”) and those from alternation (“phénomène de la double conscience avec amnésie périodique”), Pitres introduces those from reversion (“phénomène de l’ecmnésie”) in which subjects in a state of sleepwalking spontaneous or provoked lose completely the remembrance of acquisitions of a long period of their lives, sometimes even of many years, and At the same

time due to the effect of this “amnesia retrograde partial”, lose the concept of their personalities present resuming the one that they had at the exact moment in which stops their memory. Observes in that regard that Albertine had attacks convulsive frequent which terminated normally with a frenzied phase prolonged: “The delirium, as is the rule in such cases, you relate almost always of salient episodes of the past life of sick”. It was, “according to the expression very right of Briquet”, a “delirium of reminiscence”. Pitres noticed however a peculiarity that was until then escape both Briquet that other historians of the hysteria: i.e. that for the whole duration of the delirium the sick woman had lost in an absolute manner the memory of everything that had happened after the event that occupied his mind, while he remembered very well the facts prior to this event.

Pitres stated in 1886 that the ecmnesic delirium could be caused through three different methods: precise orders, imparted during the status of hypnotic sleep, wake up to an age well determined or perform acts related to it; the sudden action of the processes ipnogeni while attention was concentrated on any event of past life; excitement of certain points of the body functioning as “idéogènes zones”, whose effects are illustrated by four photographs (Tab. II) of the infantile Albertine caught in theatrical attitudes, prey to delusions ecmnesici caused by the compression of the “zones ideo-ecmnésiques” represented respectively by the region under-maxillary (the sick is furious against a nearby who had killed a hen, Tab. II, Fig. 1), from the sternum-collarbone (desperate cries for the departure from a family at which he was employed as a maid, Tab. II, Fig. 2), by the spinous processes of the lumbar region (hears music and performs a dance learned from girl, Tab. II, Fig. 3) and from the base of the spinous mastoidee (sees a snake that flees among the shrubs: “This hallucination is not that the reminiscent of fright causatole a day by the sight of a snake in a stain”, Tab. II, Fig. 4). He left to his pupil Henri Blanc-Fontenille to expose these facts in the doctoral thesis ⁵.

In the 57th lesson (on “attacks of delirium”) the case of Albertine will offer Pitres the opportunity to include “attacks of ecmnesic delirium” between the three main forms of “delirium hysterical,” after “attacks of mania hysterical” and “delirium allucinatorio”. “L’ecmnesia – it reaffirms – is a form of partial amnesia in which the memory of events older than a certain period of life is integrally preserved while the memory of events subsequent to this period is totally abolished”, and therefore this phenomenon must give rise to the psychic changes from which you can get an idea of the role that memory plays on the functioning of the intellectual faculties. The effect of this partial amnesia you will produce in the mental state of the subject a radical transformation, of which the clinical observation of Albertine gives test. A test “experimental”: “The ipnotismo allows you to do, so to speak, the experimental study of madness”, says Pitres, and ecmnesic delirium that Albertine manifested through procedures hypnotic “must be re-

Table I. The frontispiece of the “Leçons cliniques sur l’hystérie et l’hypnotisme” published in Paris in 1891.

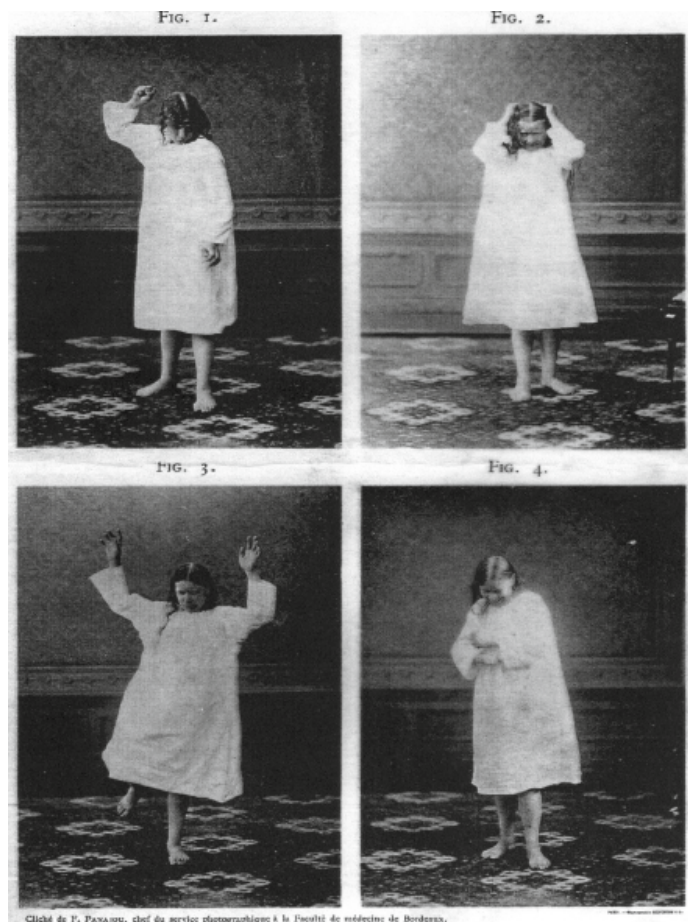
LEÇONS CLINIQUES
SUR
L’HYSTÉRIE
ET
L’HYPNOTISME
FAITES A L’HOPITAL SAINT-ANDRÉ DE BORDEAUX
PAR
A. PITRES
Professeur et Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine de Bordeaux
Lauriat de l’Institut
Membre correspondant de l’Académie de Médecine
Chevalier de la Légion d’honneur, etc.
OUVRAGE PRÉCÉDÉ
D’une Lettre-Préface de M. le Professeur J.-M. CHARCOT
TOME PREMIER
AVEC 75 FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE ET 6 PLANCHES HORS TEXTE

garded as a variety of delusions monoideici caused”, one reads in the 58th lesson on “Delusions ystery-hypnotics caused”. We could talk about “experimental hallucinations” *ante litteram* (v.a.). Pitres, in conclusion, after catalogd the ecmnesic delirium as symptomatic expression of the hysteria, identifies in the alteration of the memory type ecmnesico a moment psicogenetico of Hysterical affections, so that the reversion of the personality of Albertine at a time earlier in the development of isterici episodes will disappear current symptoms (emianestesia) and isterogene areas. But at this point, abandon the case of Albertine (of evocative assonance proustiana) tralascerno and those liable to the same interpretation reported by Pitres (for which the ecmnesic delirium did not seem to be very rare), why not more essential to the theme in question.

Freud and Mrs Cäcilie

In 1895, four years after the *clinical lessons on the hysteria* of Pitres, are published in Vienna The *Studien über Hysterie* of Josef Breuer and Sigmund Freud ⁶. In the last clinical case” content in the opera and signed by Freud, *Ms Elisabeth von R.* (of very special importance because for the first time there is systematically used the “rule fundamental psychoanalytic” of “free associations” to change

Table II. The effects of the excitation of the zones ideoe cmnesiche of Albertine M... (taken from: Pitres A. *Leçons cliniques sur l’hystérie et l’hypnotisme*. T. II. Paris: Doin 1891. Cliche of F. Panajou, head of the Photographic service at the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux).



the “cathartic method” of Breuer), in the conclusion of the epicrisi the author recalls the first case of hysteria observed together with Breuer: Lady Cäcilie M., “My case more serious and more instructive d hysteria”. After about a year from the hypnotic healing from a facial neuralgia, illness of Mrs Cäcilie – “person exceptionally equipped, in particular of artistic talent, whose spiccatisimo sense of form is manifested in the poems of accomplished beauty” – is characterized by the Member that, according to the sick, you were given in her even before in various moments in the course of its thirty-year disease: “In fact, is now produced a surprising amount of episodes isterici, that the patient was able to locate in the past to their proper point, and soon were recognizable even the connections of ideas very often involute which had determined the order of succession of these episodes. It was as a series of images with the comment. Pitres must have had in mind something similar when he described his “*délire ecmnésique*”. The manner in which it was played one of these states isterici belonging to the past, it was

very strange. First manifested itself in the patient in perfect health a mood pathological colorful especially that the patient misconosceva regularly attributed it to some fact banal of last hours; then, in a state of increasing turbidity of conscience, followed isterici symptoms: hallucinations, pain, cramps, declamazioni long, and at the end there emerged the allucinatoria apparition of an experience of the past which could explain the mood initial and provide the determination of symptoms. With this last phase of the attack retook the clarity of conscience, disorders disappeared as if by magic and reigned again the welfare... until the next attack, half day after". Freud was usually called in the culminating moment of the phenomenon, and through hypnosis caused the reproduction of the traumatic event running "artificially" the end of the hitch.

The jump of the register with respect to the concept of Pitres occurs in the recognition of the use of the mechanisms of conversion and symbolization in the formation of isterici symptoms, but since these further developments outside the theme in speech, like Albertine we close here the nod to the clinical history of Madam Căcilie.

The French School

With the exception of Freud, through cultural of his Parisian stay of 1885 at Charcot, concepts of Pitres will have a slight impact on psychiatric thought and psicopatologico of German language. There is of course the citation of the *ecmnesic delirium* in a German treaty of international renown in the early decades of the twentieth century known as the "Manual of Binswanger" ⁷ (Eight Binswanger uncle of Ludwig Binswanger who was his assistant in Jena): "The sick person is believed returned to his childhood or youth and ne relives a more or less long period", synthesizes Schultze, the author of the chapter on "hysteria" considered in the preface of Guicciardi to the italian edition "one of the gems of the manual". It is however in psychiatric School French heir to the lesson of Janet – especially for works of its three main representatives Baruch, Ey and Delay – that the ecmnesia will be transposed with the most clinical interest.

Henri Baruch already at the time of its *Thèse de Paris* ⁸ 1926 had found the "curious" phenomenon of ecmnesia symptom as very important and frequent of mental confusion by intracranial hypertension in brain tumors ⁹ (such as those of the fourth ventricle) in its aspects of disorientation in time and onirismo, and this fact will bounce in the course of its production treatises – from *Psychiatrie médicale, physiologique et expérimentale* ¹⁰ '38 to *Précis de psychiatrie* ¹¹ '50 until *Traité de psychiatrie* ¹² '59 – with a constant criticism to the conviction of Pitres that ecmnesia ("This phenomenon of transfer of psichismo to an earlier period of existence") was patognomonica of hysteria: "It is curious to note that these facts of ecmnesia, that ancient authors attributed sometimes even to the suggestion or to magnetism, can be determined by a cause organic, such as brain tumors".

In 1950, in the ninth of its *Études psychiatriques* ¹³ (comprised in the second tomo – "semiologici aspects" – and focused on "memory disorders") Henri Ey defines "ecmnesie" (together with false recognitions, the illusion of the doppelganger and the feeling of "Jamais vu") in the "paramnesie or illusions of memory" characterized by "confusion of the past and the present" which distinguish them from localization errors in time or space. Ey brings to descrittivismo sindromico reificante of Pitres, to determinism of pathogenic reminiscences of Freud and the medical model-encefaloiatrico of Baruch a grading psicopatologico, indicating that these "tranches" of the past that in certain states parossistici occur to the conscience of the subject and acquire the value of the present, the memories are evoked with a vividness allucinatoria that causes them to lose their character of "remember". This is a veritable ipermnesia allucinatoria, "hallucinations de la mémoire" that sometimes occur in a form both fascinating and "pure" by apparentarsi to the revival of the past in the dream and in the onirismo referred does not constitute that one aspect.

In '54, in *Etude No. 24* (third tomo – "Structure of acute psychosis and destructureation of conscience" – entitled "confusion and delirium confused-dreamy") "déjà vu", "Jamais vu", false recognitions, ecmnesie, illusions of the past and false memories are disorders grouped together as "paramnesie" that may appear typically "in confusing catastrophe, when conscience is thus deconstructed by one shall not be able to deploy its prospects temporo-spatial, that they can no longer operate the synthesis necessary for the constitution of the order of its relations existential and rational".

In the *Manuel de psychiatrie* signed by Ey with Paul Bernard and Charles Brisset ¹⁴, the semiology elusive of these disorders of memory will be riarticolata, mentioning "those strange allucinatorie recollections of the past to which we give the name of *ecmnesia* (current experience of a scene past) and found especially in epileptic destrutturazioni of conscience" in the lemma of ipermnesia ("that are present in the form of an irrepresibile esaltamento the evocation of memories"), leaving in that of paramnesie ("falsifications of the act mnesico that combine in the perception the present and the past, the real and the imaginary") experiences such as the "illusion of the doppelganger" and "impression of ever seen".

Not tralasciava, Ey, in *Étude* of '50, the return of the thesis of Jean Delay (dating back to the early Forties) ¹⁵ on the ecmnesia as example of memory constituted exchanged with the memory constituent.

In the *Abrégé Psychologie de* extended from Delay with Pierre Pichot ¹⁶. You will indicate with scientist spirit "some exaggerations" in the descriptions of the cases of ecmnesie, as the *panoramic vision* of life at the time of a danger of death or the revival of languages forget under the influence of anesthesia. For the two authors, in the ecmnesia (which is classified among the "*delusions of memory*") subjects often relive memories that are unable to evoke

in full consciousness, in a sort of freeing of memory impairments that occurs when the social schemes were dissolved from sleep, by disease or from a pharmacological intoxication, from *psychedelic drugs*, from the psycho-analytical method of free associations, by methods pharmacodynamic properties, with reference also to ecmnesie caused by electrical stimulations of the temporal lobe during surgical interventions for the treatment of epilepsy made from Penfield and by the same described since the '46 (as described by Ey in his *Traité des hallucinations* ¹⁷, where the “experimental hallucinations” of Penfield – the most important contribution by empirical Anglo-saxon matrix to the physiopathological understanding of the topic – rubricate are precisely as the “ecmnesie”).

It is interesting to note that in France, in the middle of the century, also the academic neurology was careful not to neglect the specificity of the ecmnesia, so much so that in the *Pratique neurologique* Marcel Riser ¹⁸, teachers of Toulouse is detailed with a wealth semeiologica psicopatologica and who do not find ourselves in psychiatric treatises coeval. In the chapter on “memory disorders”, it argues that the ecmnesia apparenta is to hyper and paramnesie since it is equally of a revival of the past strong, sometimes even brutal, but poorly located, mal criticized by the sick, which admits the transposition and adapts its behavior in the past that relives. There is an intermittent ecmnesia, which can lead to a genuine state of split personality and behavior in which the subject uses language, ways, attitudes of a child, the collegial, soldier who believes to be. In some cases underestimates the present or ignore, and even reaching out to deny it, in a singular confusion between the recognition of all the past – and not only of a tranche – and the identification of the present, with amputation of everything that does not belong to that past recognized (“this is the mental puerilism of Dupré”). Copy the reconnaissance nosodromica: “Member of ecmnesia meet especially in the course of senile dementias; not only these sick never stop always repeat their ancient memories, but they truly live and lie in the present time. The same thing occurs in the course of the accesses mental confusion, of certain tumors of the base, schizophrenia that it must very suspect; a large number of ecmnesie said simulated pitiatiche or fall in early dementia which will be fully manifested in later”.

Paul Guiraud, in his *Psychiatrie clinique* ¹⁹. The mid-fifties, returns to the “puerilismo mental Dupré” to emphasize how the ecmnesia of Pitres, although well described as Syndrome, both in his opinion imperfectly called, since this would not be of a “simple delirium of Memory” as it was said at the time of Charcot, but of the revival of a viable status of the global past, i.e. an authentic *ecbiose*, meaning “Member *ecbiotici*” *infantilism* and *puerilismo mental* Dupré.

In the mid-Sixties Henri Faure, medical training psychiatric both that literary, publish in the necklace of psychiatry directed by Delay and Pichot the essay *Hallucinations et réalité perceptive* ²⁰. In the chapter on hallucinations and

member a dreamy, after having criticized the structural analysis of Ey and in particular the theory of “destruction of conscience” (with the jacksoniana phenomenology of its different levels) for the radicalism with which it speaks of “absence of worldliness” in delirium confused-dreamy or “annihilation of the objectivity” in the experience allucinatoria, distinguishes the “ipnici content and para-ipnici that are strictly autonomous with respect to the space outside objective” from those “who are clearly involved in the field surrounding space.” The first group are those automatisms of awakening or sleep called “hypnagogies”: lived that is the impose spontaneously on the “display” of our conscience, in the manner of a film of which we are the spectators, and that – as already described by Pitres (*v.i.*) and new studied by J.C. Benoit – can be “domesticated” by the therapist making appear themes and guiding them. Between the ipnagogici phenomena of a pathological nature, Faure lists the “hallucinations ecmnésiques” as intended by Sutter, Pélacier Debrie and in a report of 1954 ²¹. Where were differentiated by “ecmnésie de Pitres”: In the second group are including hand “paroxysmes ecmnésiques” (“efflorescence psycho-sensory” observed in sonnambulismi and in the “status seconds”) and “hallucinations-réminiscences” (“ecmnésies”; “hallucinations du passé” or “délires de mémoire” of Delay): disorders psycho-acute sensory typical member post-emotional, often described as of hallucinations dream, in which the onirismo exerts its influence on the outside world: “The memory located in the environmental realities of significant stimuli capable of both unleash reminiscences, both serve as a concrete support to the deployment of this psychic lived;” although it is not that “remémoration”.

In his *Traité de psychopathologie* of Eugène Minkowski ²² (published in 1966), the ecmnesia is recovered in the paragraph on puerilismo of Dupré (between the problems connected with the alterations of affectivity) through the mediation didactic of the historical studies of Rene Charpentier and definitions of Antoine Porot.

Other latin countries

In Spain, we meet Antonio Vallejo Nágera (who had attended in Germany the lessons of Kraepelin, Gruhle and Schwalbe) that does not neglect in his *Tratado de psiquiatría* ²³ (which dates back to the mid Forties) to insert punctually l’“ecmnesia” both in the framework of qualitative alterations of the “rememoracion”, as in that of personality disorders, recognizing the nature hysterical or psicogenetica: “The subject completely lose the memory of the current synthesis and feels transported in earlier epochs of his life, mainly infantile, and thinks and acts accordingly.” The Son, Juan Antonio Vallejo-Nágera, accomplish a work of systemization within a more ambitious framework psicopatologica: in its *Introducción to the psiquiatría* ²⁴. Of the early Sixties, in chapter “autopsichico orientation and disorders of the awareness of the i. Autopercezione” describing between the *noise in the identification of the i* or of the

identity of the “i” the *alternating personality*, notes that “is more frequent the forgetfulness of the last stages of life, and therefore the patient (generally in senile dementia or organic) believed to be a young person or child and to live in the environment and with the people of that time. This disturbance has the name of *ecmnesia*”.

In Italy, finally, stand out for lucidity and rigor of the systematic apparatus the monographs of Lucio Bini and Tullio Bazzi (the first of which, however, was formed neuropsichiatricamente in Vienna). In the monograph of 1949 *The psiconevrosi*²⁵, in the dissertation on the symptomatology of the “psiconevrosi hysterical” (where will not escape the mention of Pitres for “tremor hysterical” between the somatic symptoms) under the “psychic syndromes episodic” (crisis or pseudocrisi hysterical) placed member twilight delirious, which consist in terrifiche hallucinations or pleasant, associated with cues delirious: “Sometimes the delirium completely transforms the personality of the Sick which acts as if rivivesse a period of his childhood or Youth (“ecmnesic delirium”):

A lustre, later in the first volume of their *Treaty of psychiatry* (“Medical Psychology”)²⁶ censureranno in no uncertain terms the Ey of *Etudes* for having made fall within the category of paramnesie (qualitative disorders of memory) “disorders (phenomenon of “seen” – jamais vu –; illusion of doubles, ecmnesie) that are not referable to the memory p.d. It is in fact symptoms closely linked to disturbances crepuscular of conscience and to the state of depersonalization”.

The *Manual of psychiatry* of Franco Giberti and Romulus Rossi²⁷, mandate to prints at the beginning of the Seventies, will mark a turning point for terms and traditional definitions of psychiatric symptoms, as a reflection of the radical change of the Einstellung of psychiatrist. The ecmnesie, “although differently interpreted”, still have a space between the “qualitative disorders” memory (paramnesie), but this is now a concept old fashioned, esangue, a sort of fossil fuels in a chapter of “Terminology and semeiotic psicopatologica” from the “meaning rich of resonances tired, born from the Psychiatry c.d. “descriptive” of the past decades stretched to encode the “symptoms” more than to understand the nature and the profoundly human behavior “pathological””.

Conclusions

That concludes our excursus on “ecmnesia of Pitres.” Certainly not because the characteristics mnesiche alterations for which there has been returned from the pièce of Albertine do not exist anymore. Alludiamo to G.G., a woman quarantottenne that one of writing has had in care for several years in a structure psychiatric rehabilitation, whose Lebenswelt conforms to a condition psychosis of autism poor strutturatasi adolescence (diagnosis of dispatch was “syndrome disorganized schizophrenic”, preceded by “hebephrenic schizophrenia”) poorly responsive to interventions socioterapici pharmacological and (With

antiepileptic/stabilizer – initially prescribed in prophylactic track following a doubt critical episode previous convulsivo insertion, with EEG devoid of specific elements – and typical antipsychotics – also depot – at the entrance, replaced with atypical immediately after) that almost on a daily basis is torn apart by bouffées the destructuring of the conscience of allucinatorio type-frenzied where I lived off you are suddenly moved and iridescent: in an attitude of Vision, animosamente dialogs with characters of his childhood, inscenando traumatic episodes (few, always the same) in a chaotic vortex of false recognitions (educators recognize an “old hog”, the nurse etc.), cries, clastica fury, escapes... then everything calms down, without the memory of what happened, falling in the frozen shell of a clinofilia that pervades his whole day, also insensitive to community scan meals. It happens that the crepuscular episodes occur during the night in the form of nightmares sonnambulici, with terrifiche apparitions and infantile (Belfagor, a snake etc.). This form of existence in the sign of a radical communicative eclipses intercisa from fractures vertical dissociative personality with ecmnesiche productions that seem not to leave any traces in the atimormia on whose background is silhouetted, forced in reductive bed of Procuste of diagnostic manuals, it seems to us that good esemplificchi that what is missing is from a slope of psychiatry the taxonomic attitude that had given to the ecmnesia a statute of type scientific-naturalistic, on the other hand the sovraordinatore concept of hysteria inside which hovered and took sense experience psicopatologica of ecmnesico delirium. The diaspora of the hysteria in figures not more ordered by “organizers psychopathological”, but satisfying “organizers nosografici”²⁸, has also dispersed the ecmnesia in a fenomenica of memory disorders where the study of the Erlebnis of disturbed person you replaced a neuropsychological systematic.

But if the ecmnesia as psicopatologica dimension no longer belongs to the clinical relevance, its function under metaphorical species is in our opinion still noticeable in the phenomenological analysis of temporality in music. Think about how in schumanniani *Davidsbündlertänze* the extraordinary effectiveness of formal cutting assembly is bases on the piercing reappearance of second dance inside the seventeenth part (“Wie aus der Ferne”, as far) which surprises and moved to the listener as authentic return of the past, while schutzianamente lives and ages together to the executor in the same flow of the musical process²⁹. It is not a question here of a formal feedback, a *cape* or a summary, but of a memory³⁰ which is configured as a “updating” ecmnesica³¹, to the point that this return is connected to the way in which Schumann in the first edition signed each piece with the initial of Eusebius or Florestan or both the imaginary characters (modeled on brothers Walt Vult and of the novel by Jean Paul *Flegeljahre*) in which identified the two poles of his artistic personality, yes that the intimate character (“Innig”) of the first – who signed the slow Ländler of second piece – interpenetrates with the complementary elazione second in the seventeenth song initialled together.

By reason of the aphorism pronounced by Alexis Weissenberg that “does not discover music: we can be discovered in the music,” who knows that precisely from the musical aesthetics romantic and idiomatic from narrative structures to be put into psychiatry does not draw the reason to recover in new meanings and gnoseologiche prospects on the inside bring this obsolete but meaningful page of psychopathology.

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