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Symposium on:
"INFORMATION AND COGNITION, INFORMATION AND CREATIVITY"
Convener and Chair: Dr. Horacio J. A. Rimoldi

"INFORMATION AND COGNITION, INFORMATION AND CREATIVITY"
Dr. Horacio J. A. Rimoldi

ABSTRACT:

With increased intersciences communication unexpected advances have occurred in all the sciences opening new vistas and questioning knowledge considered to be correct. I ignore how much this has reduced entropy, but information has increased exponentially and "learning to unlearn", has become a challenge. This requires to select and operate with trustworthy knowledge and bridge the gap between information and biological times, forgetting what is not logical and verified experience. If learning reduces entropy then, even chaotic microphysical events may change the situation, and from the verge of the unknown creative talent may begin to work.

"INFORMATION AND INFERENCE AS COMBINED COGNITIVE PROCESSES"

Dr. Alfredo O. López Alonso

ABSTRACT:

The concept of *inference* is complex and slippery, especially when linked with that of *information processing*. Cognitively, inferences are a medium to access related categories and draw new categorizations. Inferences also facilitate comprehension of discourse. A key role of inferences is then to fill gaps in available information to complete meanings and contextual senses for the missing ones. So rational use of information rests on further implications of exclusive inferential resort. An inferential background for information search and processing is then postulated upon interacting dynamics between implicit and explicit inferences that may render unforeseeable determinants of innovation and creativity.

"THE INFLUENCE AND USE OF PERSON FACTORS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF TEST SCORES"

Dr. Gary K. Burger

ABSTRACT:

Psychological measurement has shown that the scores that an individual obtains over a set of variables provides useful information concerning attributes. While typically studied by looking at factors due to variables, it is possible to isolate personal factors. Person "types" permit the study of patterns of responding among individuals. Rimoldi (1994) has shown that the interpretation of scores may vary considerably, depending on the person. Cognitions of test items may differ over person "types". Such differences can produce anomalous information in areas such as intelligence, personality and creativity where microphysical events may play an important role.

"TOWARD A SYSTEMIC AND INFORMATIONAL THEORY OF MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS"

Dr. Roberto Raimondo

ABSTRACT:

Bertalanfy's system theory created the possibility of regular comprehension of a reality and changes occurring in it, supposed some part of it is isolated like a "system". Also Prigogine

stated it is possible to assume that complex systems can maintain evolutionary increments of order and energy against the rising entropy. Further, Rimoldi defined medical diagnosis as an informational process to reduce uncertainty. Based on both, here is postulated diagnostic process as a significant equivalence among the patient's clinical situation and the understanding that doctor has about it, also both share objectives: to reduce the uncertainty -entropy about the patient's condition.



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