

Between Philosophy of Science and Medicine:

Mechanism, Reduction and Homeostasis

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How can we talk about causation in an homeostatic mechanism?

- Reductive causal explanations
- Mechanistic causal explanations
- Statistical causal explanations
- Russo-Williamson thesis
 - Possible improvements?

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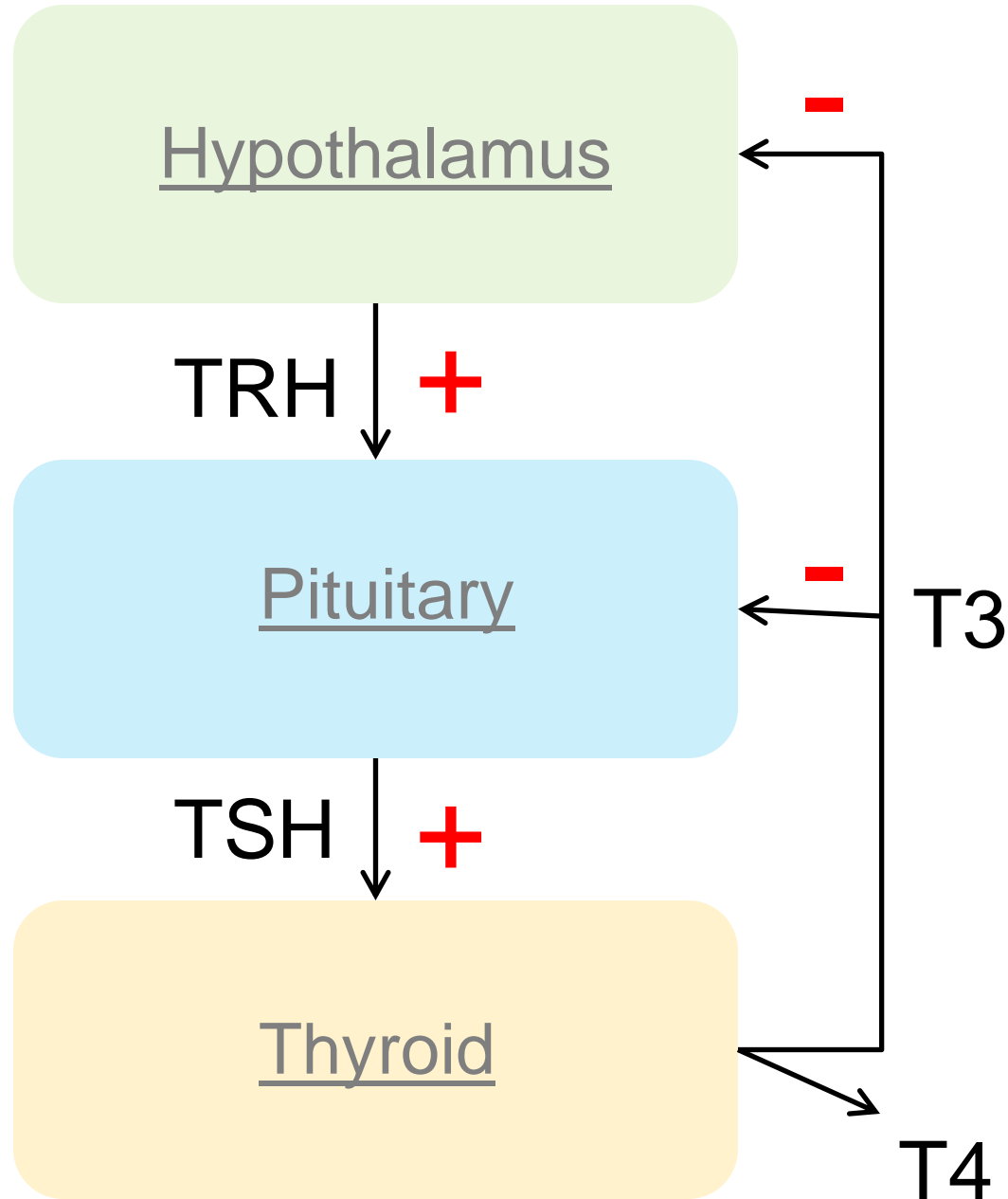
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 - **Possible improvements?**

Russo-Williamson thesis

Russo and Williamson, 2007.

- Epistemic causality supported by both mechanistic and statistical evidence
- But how do these two types of evidence interact to provide evidence for causation?
- Might we be able to strengthen this account by showing how this interaction happens?

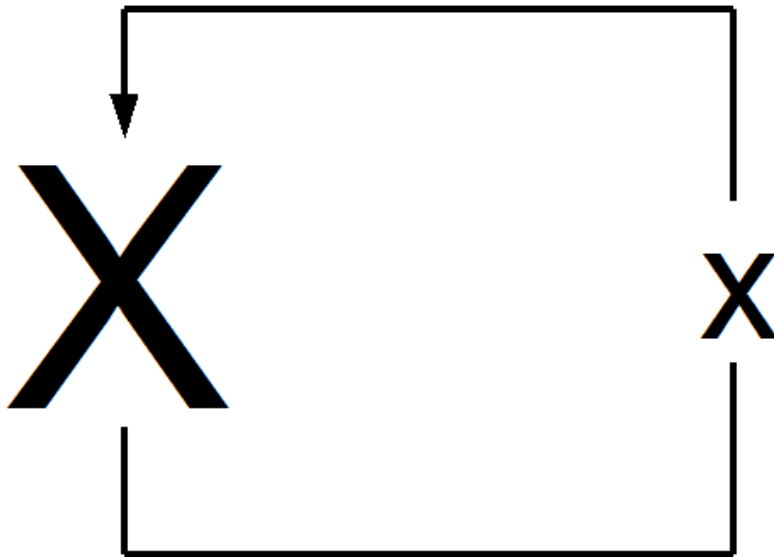
“What maintains the level of thyroid hormone?”



What is the cause of X's x-ing?

Machamer, Darden and Craver. 2000.

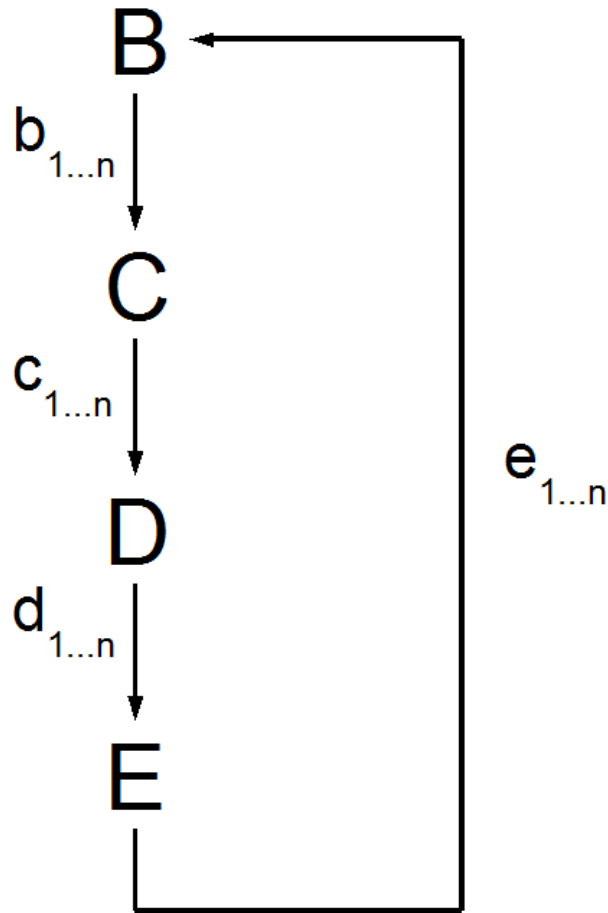
Craver, 2007.



Uppercase – entity

Lowercase – activity

B – pituitary gland
 C – TSH level
 D – thyroid gland
 E – T3 level



Each entity (B—E) has an associated set of potential activities $\{b_{1...n}\}, \{c_{1...n}\} \dots \{e_{1...n}\}$.

So we have a range of potential activities within our mechanism.

But which activities actually happen?

Statistical causal explanations

Salmon, Jeffrey and Greeno. 1971 ; Salmon, 1984; Salmon, 1989

- *An [SR] explanation is an assembly of facts statistically relevant to the explanandum...*
[Salmon, 1984: 45]
- We give conditional probability distributions for the chance of each activity occurring based upon its antecedents...
- $p(b_1 | e_1) > p(b_1 | \neg e_1)$ means that e_1 is SR to b_1 , hence b_1 occurs because of e_1

Advantages of this approach

- Reflects interdependent nature of mechanistic and statistical evidence in making causal claims or supporting causal explanations
- SR already takes account of some difficult causal situations (screening off relations, partition inhomogeneity, confounding factors...)
- Hopefully tie to mechanism may ameliorate the need for *a priori* judgements of causal relevance

Suggested methodology

- Formulate mechanism
- Epistemically partition data using entity/activity pairs derived from the mechanism for both explanandum and explanans
- Determine associated probability relations
- (Potentially) reformulate mechanism
- Repeat

References

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