metabolism, suggesting that less glucose is uptaken and therefore less activity in the pre-frontal cortex. This research is supported by Soderstrom who found frontal and temporal lobes dysfunction in impulsive and violent prisoners.

Volkow et al looked at cerebral blood flow of 8 violent psychiatric patients. The findings showed that reduced blood flow led to increased levels of aggression. This shows that the neural mechanisms have an impact on aggression and that a change in the structural aspects of the brain such as the amygdala and the pre-frontal cortex can lead to increased levels of aggression.

This outlook on neural mechanisms is seen as reductionist. The complexity of human behaviour means that biological explanations are insufficient on their own to explain the many different aspects of human aggression. General commentary on the neural and hormonal aggression link includes reductionism. This is because whilst the link between biological mechanism and aggression is well established in non-humans, humans are more complex and therefore biological factors represent an incomplete picture.

Internal Determinism can be seen with this model into explaining aggression. Internal factors are seen as causes of behaviour, such as biological factors and mental processes. For example the brain structures of the amygdala and the pre-frontal cortex. Different parts of the brain control most of our behaviour. Where we know that this cannot be true due to aggression is due to a combination of different aspect of brain structure, genes and environment.