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A Short Note on Functional and Study of Central Nervous System

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INTRODUCTION

Appropriation of focal sensory system (CNS) growth changes basically with age, gender, and race. With the exception of family history, the most reliable factor in the risk of glioma is rehabilitation or high ionizing radiation. In this review, any radiation exposure in the CNS was linked to a 7-fold extended chance of glioma development. As with boils in various areas, a few common lifestyle factors have been investigated such as gambling complications that may have CNS damage, with far-reaching consequences.

DESCRIPTION

Many factors related to the level of different plants, for example, smoking and alcohol use, at this point have shown an abnormal and mixed relationship associated with glioma and other dangerous CNS diseases. Although research understanding of CNS cancer transmission has grown significantly more recently, the underlying reason is that most CNS growth remains a mystery. As researched in this study, there is more awareness of glioma transmission studies than in other CNS growths, and extensive genetic research and risk factor are expected to reveal an understanding of these rare CNS cancers. In particular, focusing on the brain system of the horror game has emphasized the focused part of the nervous system. However, there is growing evidence for the function of the autonomic nervous system in the formation of human anxiety. Here, we present a framework for complex physical interactions between the prefrontal cortex and cardiac-related factors in the formation of human anxiety and suggest a hypothetical model to consider these psychophysiological processes, the neurovisceral mix of dread (NVI-f) model. A more bizarre understanding of the neurovisceral coherence of this useful exchange will have both hypotheses and clinical outcomes. Exposure to air pollution poses a serious risk to good health, particles are considered a harmful component of environmental pollution. The central nervous system has emerged as the focus on damage related to the openness of something. This study highlights the morphophysiological findings of a sensory system focused on mouse models linked to the 2.5-item openness (PM2.5), which were distributed between 2016 and 2021. The information was collected from sensible data sets, PubMed, Springer Link, Science Direct and Web Science using the thread. To improve article search, inclusion and blocking standards when used, bring articles that have chosen to perform this test. The main neurological outcomes described in the study were microglial initiation, incremental proinflammatory citokines, oxidative stress, protein accumulation, synaptic irregularity, apoptosis, morphological changes, memory and behavioral weakness and various changes. These findings point to lesions in the central nervous system that alter neurodevelopment, health structures, physiology, unaffected reactions, among other things, linked to the openness of something and strongly related to human neurological outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The research conducted provides confirmations of the part related to neurodegenerative diseases and the deterioration of neurological behavior. The presence of double hematological disorders is a significant result. We report a remarkable event in the association of essential lymphoma of the central nervous system with nemoscle bosom lymphoma without a basic contribution to the immune system. As for anyone else the comparison case has not been listed in the text. In particular we focus on presenting excellent imaging images, clinical findings related to the treatment of managers of all aspects, which we aim to highlight the problems in these two interesting types of lymphomas and the possibility of their compatibility.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest

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