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Neurophysiological genesis of memory, its clinical significance and epidemiology

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Abstract

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m T}$ o evaluate the phenomenon of memory in the face of synchronization between an area of the brain interacting with the external environment. There is also a joint functioning relationship of the region of a cortical side of the brain with the contralateral homotopic cortex. The study was conducted through literature review. One of the chosen theorists was Dr. Dale E. Bredesen, who estimates that there will be over 160 million individuals with Alzheimer's dementia in the world by 2050. Amnesia in temporal lobe epilepsy indicates that hyperexcitability generated in this temporal lobe impairs the ability memorize, destabilizing the pace relative to the rest of the sequential processing related to the affected location. Amnesia types are classified into a first group whose organic causes predominate and in the second group psychological causes predominate. The first group may occur due to structural lesions (vascular, trauma or neoplastic). But the first group may also be due to lack of memory consolidation (sleep disturbance, lack of mnemic exercise, malnutrition, infection, or other conditions). Dr. Jay Glaser (1992) conducted studies on the hormone DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone), the level of which decreases in direct proportion to increasing age and falls to a rate that increases to 5% of its maximum in the last year of life. DHEA can also help improve neurodegenerative processes. Allopathic medicine combined with alternative medicine may slow this increase in people with neurodegenerative diseases.



Biography:

Arnaldo Pinto Guedes de Paiva Neto is Doctor at Professor Alberto Antunes University Hospital (HUPAA). Psychiatric semiology's monitor at Hospital Escola Portugal Ramalho (HEPR). Physician graduated from the Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL) / Faculty of Medicine (FAMED).

Speaker Publications:

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