

Brain Networks of Nervous System Rehabilitation

Mario Mappanyuki*

Health Sciences, Department of Developmental Rehabilitation of Medical Academy by Piastow Slaskich, Wroclaw, Poland

Abstract

The paper summaries physiologic measures of output versus waste/getting more with less waste to provide reason for moving away from a medical model of healing/repairing using a binary creation of damage/weakness and moving towards a linear model of optimization and human measures of output versus waste/getting more with less waste. While the medicine-based and neuropathological process of figuring out the worth, amount, or quality of something of nerve-based agreement where everyone meets in the middle has usually/in the past focused one's effort/increased/mainly studied upon the focal distribution of brain disease, ignored have been the changes in the complex connections linking brain areas extremely important for thinking and improved as much as possible human performance. The paper reviews the nature of nervous system flexibility/low quality, from a systems standpoint using language development and ability to speak two languages as well as music and the brain as examples of much-improved network functioning. Stroke has long been thought of as focal disease with surrounded damage leading to nerve-based shortages. However, advances in methods for testing/evaluating the human brain and in statistics have enabled new tools for the examination of the results of stroke on brain structure and function. By that/in that way, it has become obvious that stroke has hit/effect on the whole brain and its network properties and can therefore be thought about/believed as a network disease. The present review first gives a summary of current methodological opportunities and hidden traps for testing/evaluating stroke-caused changes and reorganization in the human brain. We then summarize ways of thinking/basic truths/rules of flexibility/low quality after stroke that have come out from the test/evaluation of networks. By that/in that way, it is shown that nerve-based shortages do not only arise from focal tissue damage but also from local and remote changes in white-matter areas of land and in nerve-related/brain-related interactions among wide-spread networks.

Keywords: Plasticity; Functional Disconnection; Razmussens Syndrome; Cognitive Efficiency, Optimization.

Introduction

We possess as nerve-based adults, a high degree of localization of function, with now over 150 years since Broca, we still subscribe to the idea agreeing with/matching up with/working regularly with the model that harmful, angry behaviors or damage to particular areas of the brain and nervous system should result in clearly stated/particular damage and shortages in the behavior and function of people. Unfortunately, that is not enough to explain the ability to hold or do something for flexibility/low quality, regeneration, unplanned and sudden recovery, and optimization in nerve-based terms and certainly not in its translation in medicine-based healing/repairing. Among the problems, delays, etc. we face in the use of healing/repairing science in practice is less the need to understand how the nervous system functions, but rather how it recovers from harmful, angry behaviors, how can we effectively figure out the worth, amount, or quality of function, harmful, angry behaviors and recovery, and a how to provide a clear and sensible basis for making money-based decisions about in which method or ways of doing things to invest [1].

When a two and a half-year-old lowers/moves downward/originates a staircase, he examines each step and goes forward one step at a time. An older child, who has already learned how to automate that lowering/downward movement/family origins like an adult, examines the first step, pays no further conscious attention and lowers/moves downward/originates automatically [2]. In fact, the function of most having different things working together as one unit behavior is to automate as much of our responses to the world as possible as the information content from our surrounding conditions is so high and our thinking-related system's ability to effectively interact with the health of the Earth/the surrounding conditions is so limited [3-5]. The function then of early development is training to be able to combine different things together so they work as one unit what should usually/in a common and regular way be independent reflex-based processes

into meaningful systems with those systems being less depending on and needing clearly stated/particular brain areas for their control and more so on the networks that are created to improve as much as possible the processes for effective performance [6].

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*Corresponding author: Mario Mappanyuki, Health Sciences, Department of Developmental Rehabilitation of Medical Academy by Piastow Slaskich, Wroclaw, Poland, E-mail: Mappanyukimo89@gmail.com

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