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Editorial on Neuroscience Psychology

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Editorial

Neuroscience is the investigation of the sensory system from a logical stance. To study the basic and emergent features of neurons, glia and neural circuits, it is a multidisciplinary discipline that incorporates physiology, anatomy, molecular biology, developmental biology, cytology, computer science and mathematical modelling. The "epic task" of the biological sciences, according to Eric Kandel, is to comprehend the biological foundation of learning, memory, behaviour, perception and consciousness. The field of neuroscience has evolved through time to encompass a variety of methods for studying the nervous system at various sizes. From atomic and cell examinations of individual neurons to imaging of tactile, engine and mental capacities in the cerebrum, neuroscientists' apparatuses have tremendously gotten to the next level.

The study of the structure and function of the human brain and nervous system is known as neuroscience. To map the brain at a mechanistic level, neuroscientists employ cellular and molecular biology, anatomy and physiology, human behaviour and cognition and other fields. A hundred billion neurons, or brain cells, are believed to exist in humans, each having around a thousand connections to other cells. The mapping out of all the networks of cell-to-cell communication—the brain circuits that process all ideas, feelings and behaviors—is one of the major difficulties of modern neuroscience. "The connectome" is the name given to the image that emerges little by bit as a result of this process. All learning is based on the brain's ability to create new connections and neural circuits, which is known as neuroplasticity.

In the discipline of neuroscience, biology and psychology come together to address issues such as the brain's function in pain perception and the underlying cause of Parkinson's disease. Researchers and medical specialists are learning more about the physical structure of the brain, its five million kilometres of wire and its link to the rest of the mind and body thanks to computer simulations, imaging and other techniques. Many individuals are aware of how environmental and interpersonal factors influence a person's behaviour and cognitive capabilities. Have you ever thought about how internal components like the brain and neurological system can influence these things?

Medicine is a discipline that is always evolving and changing. Nowhere is this more true than in the field of psychology. When psychologists and medical experts assess what impacts a person's mental health today, they consider a number of factors. While the body and mind were always thought to be distinct, scientists have discovered that the structure and functions of the brain are linked to particular ways our brains process information in a variety of ways.

While psychology is concerned with the study of behaviour and the mind, neuroscience psychology is concerned with the biological and chemical mechanisms that enable the brain and nervous system to operate. The study of neuroscience psychology, often known as cognitive neuroscience, demonstrates that brain activity is linked to human behaviour and mental processes. Cognitive neuroscience is an interdisciplinary approach to studying ideas and behaviours that primarily use neuroscientific methodologies and technology. Neuroimaging allows practitioners to see how the brain works, which can help them better comprehend the relationships between neuroscience and psychology. Lesions and other brain abnormalities, for example, are frequently employed in study to better understand how the brain works and how it affects behaviour [1-5].

Consult your doctor if you are suffering medical symptoms that you suspect are caused by emotional factors. There are also a variety of choices for getting mental health treatment outside of a primary care physician's office. Individual counselling is preferred by some people, while group therapy is preferred by others. Additionally, although some people are able to go to sessions and don't mind doing so, others may choose to use an online resource to find a counsellor or therapist.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest associated with this manuscript.

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