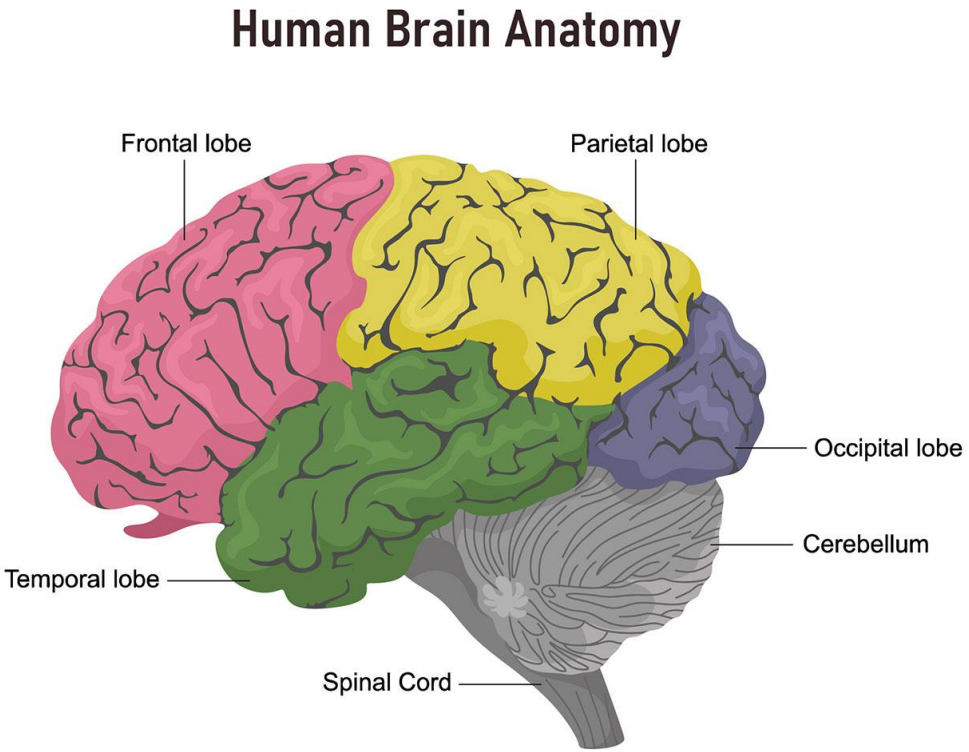
Manipulation with spy technology

Visualization

Each area of the brain is responsible for specific functions, meaning that dysfunction, under-functioning, or improper functioning of the nervous system can affect human behavior, psychological, and emotional states.



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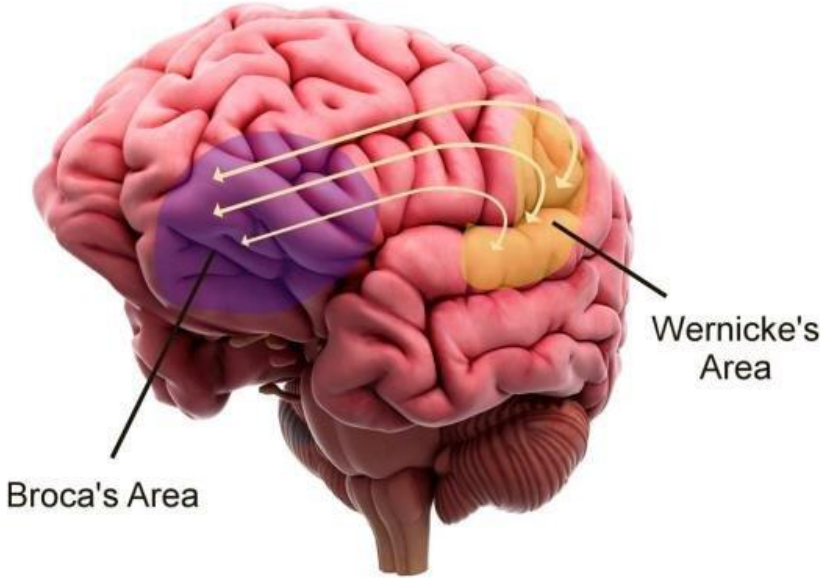
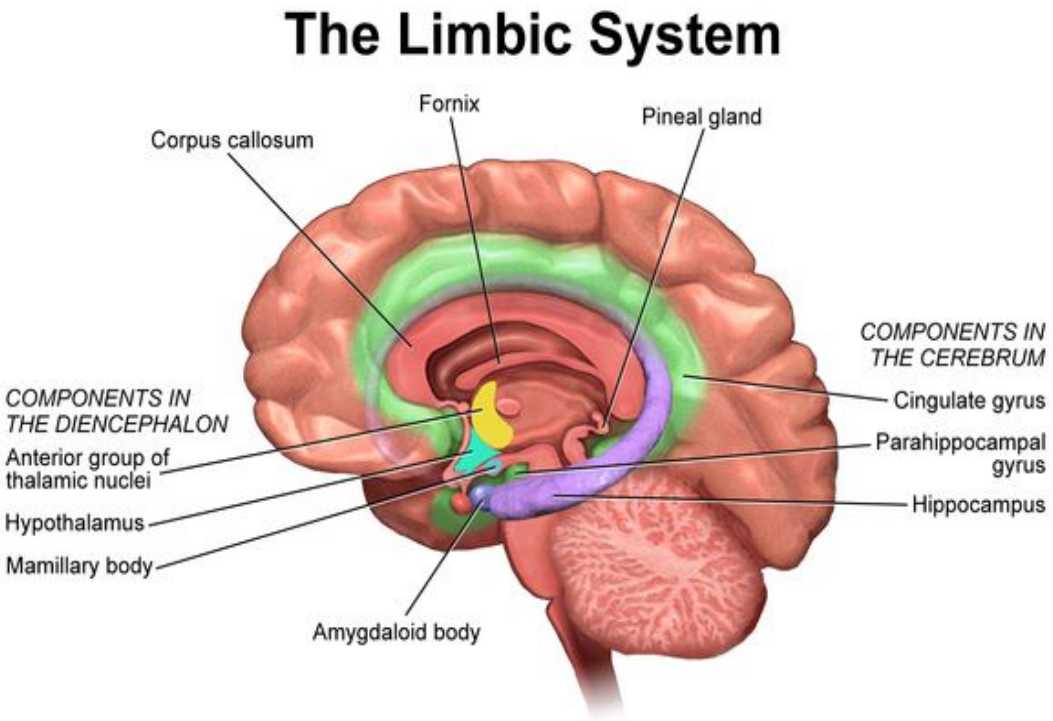
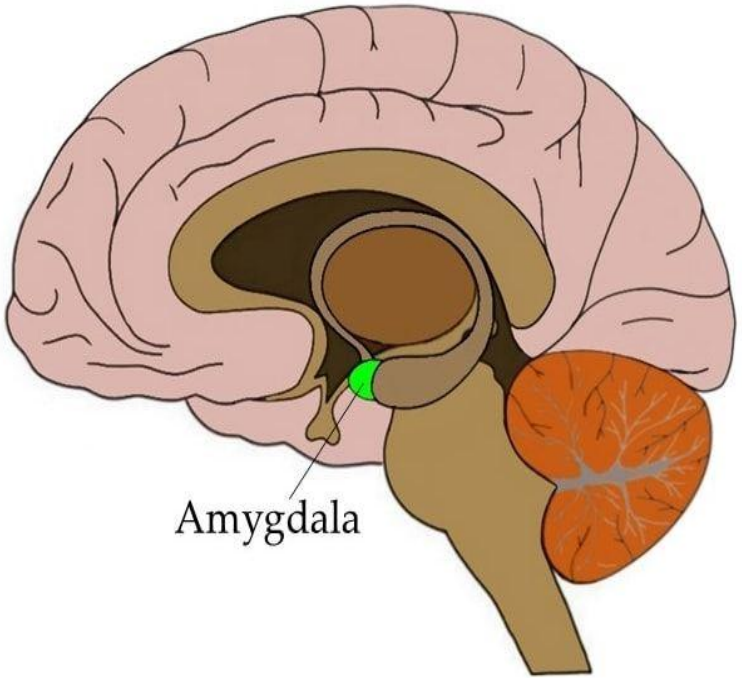
Broca's area and Wernicke's area are responsible for speech. Manipulation of these areas can reduce the ability to express one's thoughts.



The structures that make up the limbic system in the brain are responsible for emotions, including the amygdala, which processes fea and other emotions. Also important are the hippocampus (links emotions to memory), the hypothalamus (regulates reactions and hormones), and the anterior cingulate cortex (involved in pain processing and empathy).



The amygdala is responsible for processing emotions such as fear, anger, and pleasure, and plays a key role in the formation of memories associated with strong emotional experiences. It is also responsible for the fight-or-flight response to danger and is involved in facial recognition.



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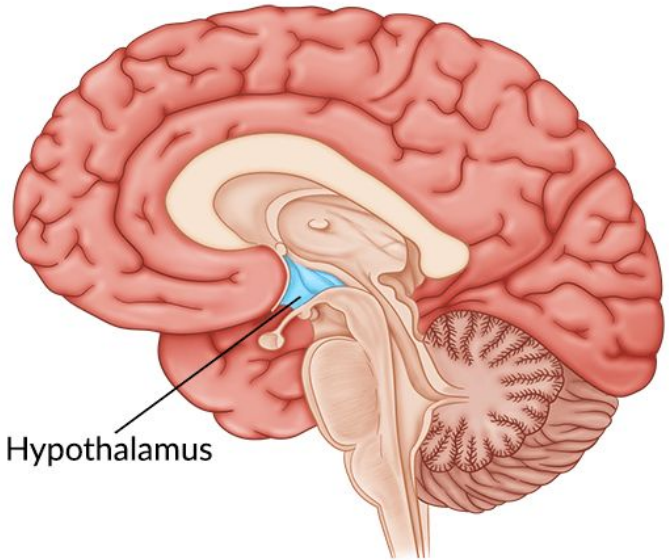
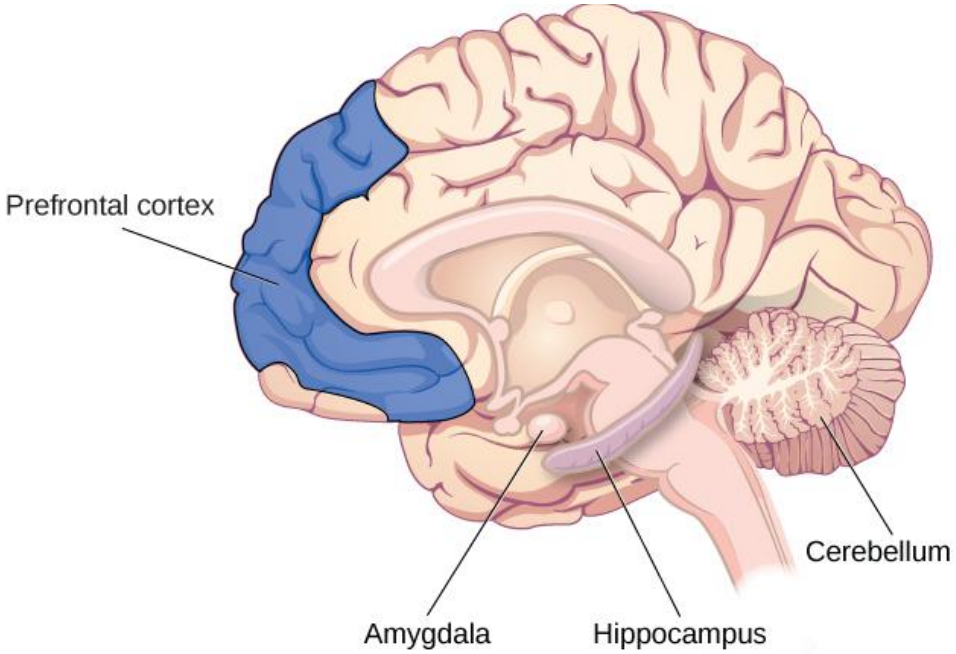
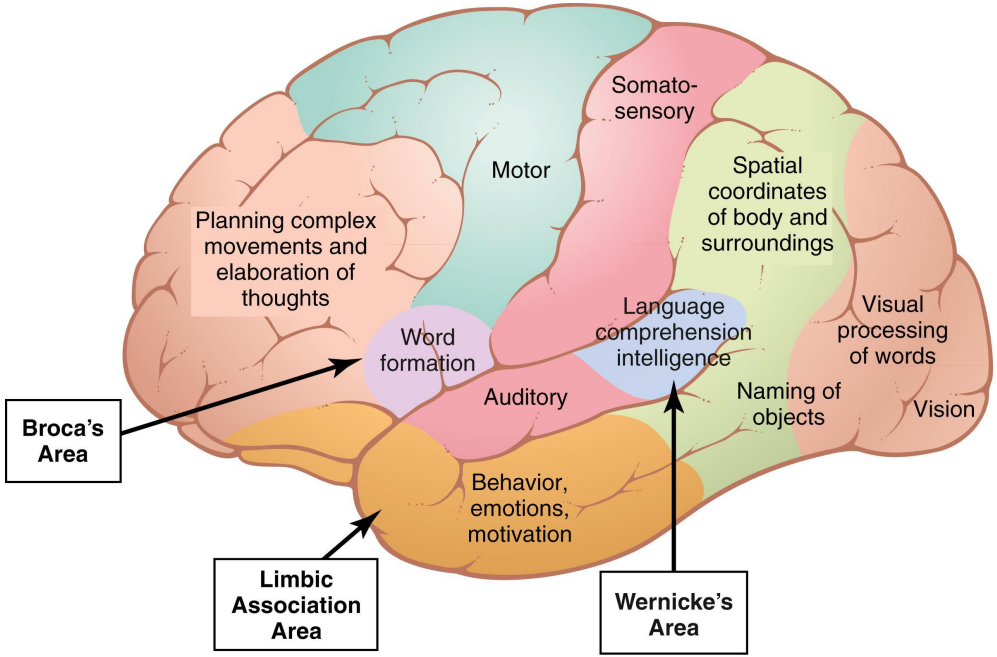
The hypothalamus is responsible for maintaining the body's internal environment (homeostasis), regulating body temperature, hunger, thirst, and sleep, as well as controlling the autonomic nervous system and endocrine glands through the pituitary gland. It is a key link between the nervous and endocrine systems, producing hormones that stimulate or suppress the production of hormones by the pituitary gland.



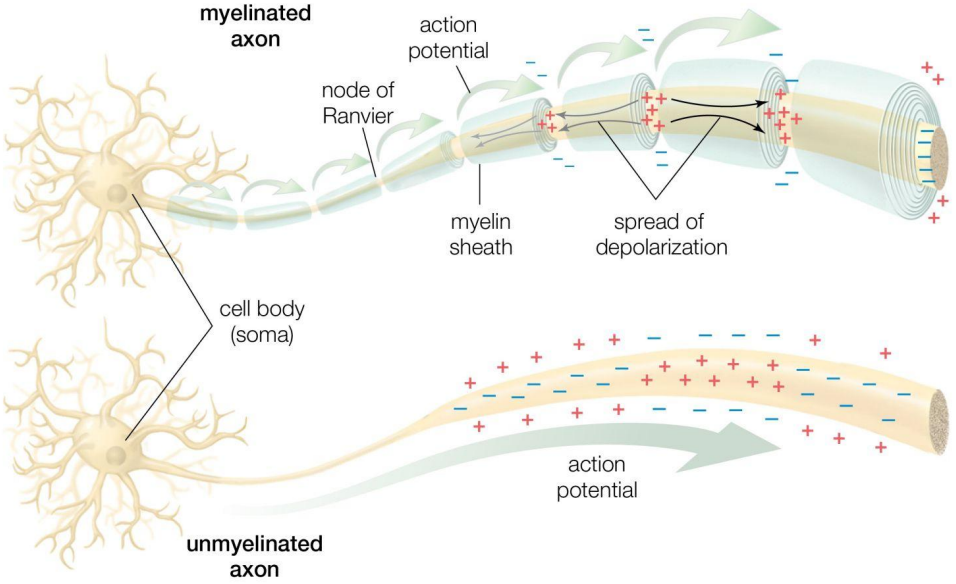
Several areas of the brain are responsible for memory, including the hippocampus (forming and transferring memories into long-term memory), the cerebral cortex (storing long-term memories), the basal ganglia (skills and habits), and the cerebellum (motor memory). The hippocampus is especially important for short-term and spatial memory.



Many areas of the brain are responsible for associations, including the association areas of the cortex (especially the visual areas in the occipital lobe), which form connections between different stimuli, and the amygdala, which plays a role in emotional associations. These connections are based on past experiences and allow us to quickly switch between thoughts.



Nerve impulses transmit information between different areas of the brain through a complex network of neurons and their synapses, enabling everything from processing sensory data to controlling movement. Different areas of the cortex specialize in different functions; for example, the occipital lobe houses the visual centers, while the parietal lobe houses the sensory centers. Impulses travel along axons, and as they pass between neurons, chemicals called neurotransmitters are released, linking them into a single working system.



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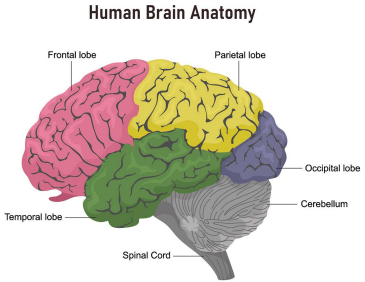
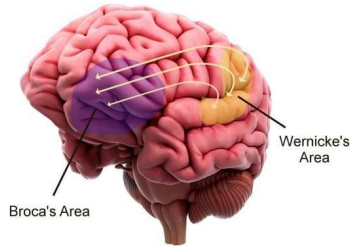
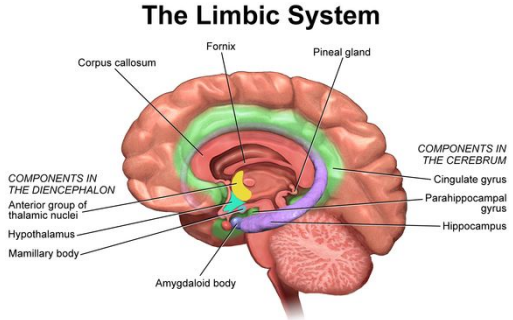
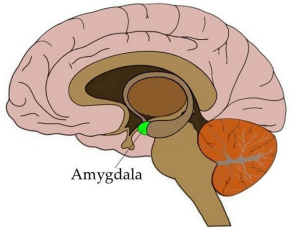
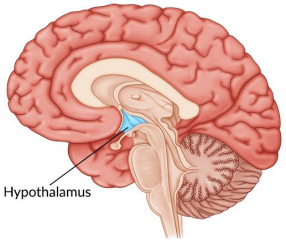
A disruption of nerve impulses in the brain can lead to a variety of consequences, ranging from general symptoms such as fatigue, sleep, and concentration problems to more serious impairments, including movement disorders (weakness, paralysis, loss of coordination), sensory problems (numbness, pain, loss of sensation), and speech and behavioral changes. In severe cases, disruption of the nervous system can lead to complete paralysis or even death.

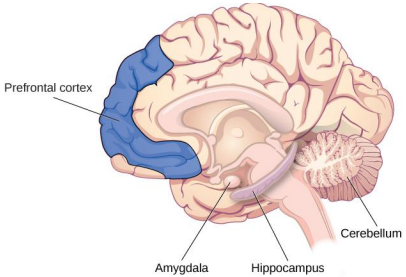


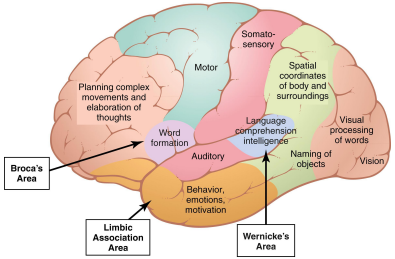


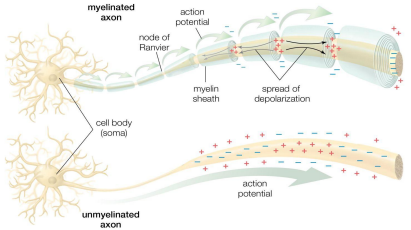












General Symptoms:

Increased fatigue, weakness, and apathy

Sleep disturbances and insomnia

Problems with concentration and memory

Irritability and anxiety

Headaches, dizziness, nausea

Movement disorders:

Muscle weakness or paralysis

Lack of coordination and loss of balance

Twitching and seizures

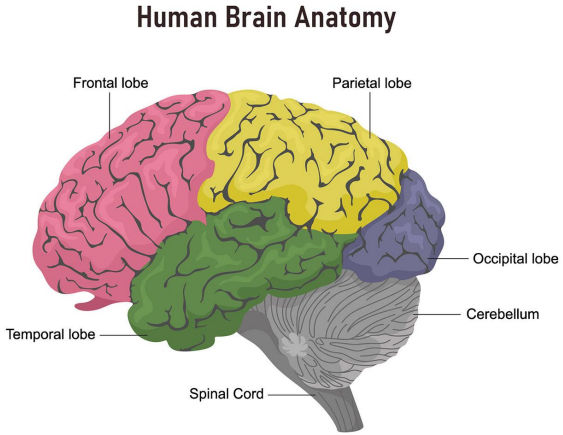
Decreased muscle tone and muscle atrophy

Sensory disturbances:

Numbness, tingling, or burning

Loss or distortion of sensation (e.g., to cold or heat)

Severe pain that may become chronic



Other disorders:

Speech impairments

Loss of smell or taste

Cardiovascular disorders

Loss of bowel and bladder control

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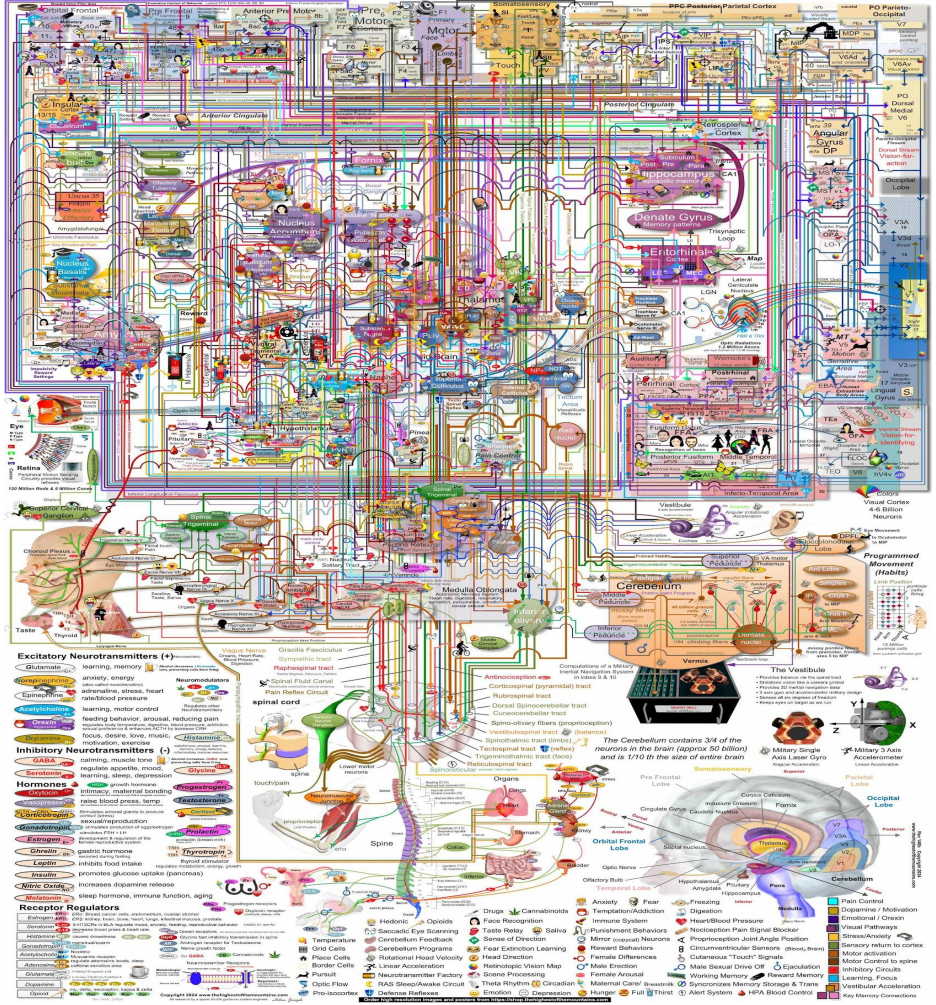

This is what the human brain looks like when it simultaneously performs an infinite number of operations. This explains the impossibility of identity substitution, the inability to conduct experiments such as reading an unknown book by a carrier of evil technology, and the negative impact of the technology on the entire body.

Of course, neurobiology and programming are advancing, but the brain is too complex a device for artificially controlling nerve impulses and neural connections to turn idiots into geniuses, or geniuses into idiots. Even when humanity's enemies mock us, humans are still capable of pursuing their own activities, upholding their values, and pursuing their dreams.

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