ABSTRACT

iMedPub Journal
http://journals.imedpub.com

Journal of Genomics & Gene Study

2022

Heal Yourself through Emotional Alynement

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Abstract

When we feel an emotion, what we are really sensing is the vibration of a particular energy. Emotions are bodily sensations with a specific energetic frequency or vibratory signature. Emotions, therefore, are designed to move. The problem is, we tend to only allow the flow of positive emotions without any resistance.

We typically do not hear of anyone dying from bliss. One of the reasons why is because we do not resist bliss in the body. We crave it and will allow it to flow with gratitude, hoping it stays for a while so we can immerse ourselves in it even longer. We do not trap it or compound it. We simply allow it to flow with ease and grace questionnaires (60%). There were 55 males;mean age at trauma was 46 years. Average follow-up was 130 months.22 were classified as Sanders type 2, 39 as Sanders type 3, and 19 as Sanders type 4. 40 were joint depression and 40 were tongue-type fractures. There were no significant differences in Sanders classification between the groups treated with ORIF and PSF (P = 0.379). Mean AOFAS, MFS, SF-36, Science and medicine once told us that thoughts and emotions originated in the brain. However, modern research demonstrates that thoughts and emotions are subjective sensations felt first by the body. After the emotion is processed as a sensation that is felt, the brain creates a narrative of thought based on our past conditioning.

Received date: 11 January, 2022; Accepted date: 17 January, 2022; Published date: 25 January, 2022

Biography: Jeremy Raducha's research program is focused on un- derstanding the epigenetic neural gene control mechanisms that govern regulation of higher order brain function via chro- matin packaging control in neurons. Her research group focuses on understanding the role(s) of specific HATs in cognition and neurogenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease (AD). Her research group generated a robust Drosophila model sys- tem that enables them to modulate Tip60 HAT levels in neural circuits of choice under AD neurodegenerative conditions, in vivo. Its use led to their exciting discovery that Tip60 is critical for cognitive processes and protects multiple cognitive neu- ral circuits impaired in the brain during early AD progression. Her group is currently deciphering the mechanisms underlying Tip60 HAT action in neuroprotective gene control using fly and mouse AD models and determining how these Tip60 epigeneticprocesses go awry in the brains of human AD patients.