

Female Emotional Processing: Hydrogen Peroxide & Alzheimer's Disease

Cusack PTE*

***Corresponding author:**

Paul T E Cusack,
BScE, DULE, 23 Park Ave.,
Saint John, NB E2J 1R2, Canada,
E-mail: St-michael@hotmail.com

Received: 20 Oct 2020
Accepted: 02 Nov 2020
Published: 09 Nov 2020

Copyright:

©2020 Cusack PTE. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and build upon your work non-commercially.

Keywords:

Alzheimer's; Papez Circuit; Meyer's Loop; Lat-
eral Homonymous Superior Quadrantanopia
in; Hydrogen Peroxide

Citation:

Cusack PTE, Female Emotional Processing: Hydrogen Peroxide & Alzheimer's Disease. Annals of Clinical and Medical Case Reports. 2020; 5(3): 1-4.

1. Abstract

This paper continues the authors investigation into AD. We find that hydrogen peroxide appears to be the culprit in attacking the Papez circuit, especially in women. Familiarity with AT Math is assumed.

2. Introduction

I recall that women respond to emotional stimulus 7 times fast that do men. In this paper, we will attempt to answer why.

The Papez circuit lays out how emotional response is generated in the brain. The action is in the limbic system of the brain.

According to Papez, the circuit that underlies emotional processing begins with the hippocampus, leads to the mammillary bodies by way of the postcommissural fornix, and then goes on through the mammillothalamic tract to the thalamus. From there the circuit then loops back to the hippocampus by way of the anterior thalamic, cingulate gyrus, cingulum, and Para hippocampus (Figure 1) [1].

The normal processing of information takes $E=(1-\ln t)^7 \times 2$ down and back. So the equation becomes:

$$E = (1-\ln t)^{14}$$

$$= (1-\ln (1/2))^{14}$$

$$= 1591.2$$

$$TE = M[0.15915]$$

$$0.1592 = M(0.15915)$$

$$M = 1$$

$$M = \ln t$$

$$1 = \ln t$$

$$t = e^1$$

$$L = \ln t + c^3$$

$$2 = \ln t + 27$$

$$t = 1.3888$$

$$E = 1/72$$

$$L = M + t$$

14 / 7 x's faster response of emotional stimulus response in females = 2

$$2/7 = \ln t + c^3$$

$$2.67 = \ln t$$

$$t = 0.69947 \sim \ln 1/2$$

$$t = \ln 1/2$$

$$e^t = 1/2$$

$$t = \ln 1/2 = (-0.693)$$

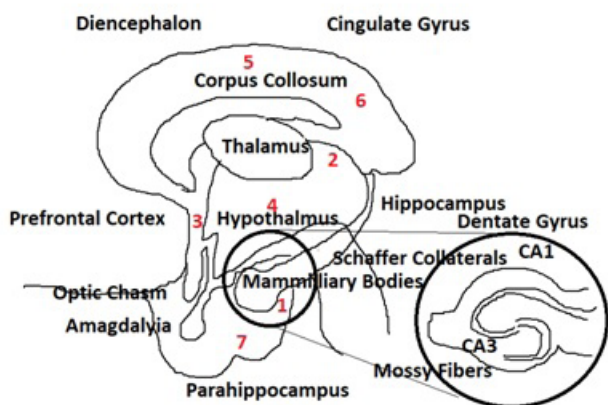


Figure 1: Limbic System

GMP E=-1.25

v=d/t

c=27/t

2.99792458=27/t

t=8987=c^2

2.99792458/7 x's=0.4282

=-1.2448~1.25=Emin

L=M+t

=1+e^1

=3.71828

3.71828/1.25=2.97

297/7 x's=0.4242

GMP E=175.6=1.006 rads

@t=0

t=E^2-E-2=0

E^2+E-2=0

Quadratic

E=1; -2

t==1; -1/2

So E=t=1

One patient, 84 has AD. She has a problem with her vision in her right eye (right hemisphere). She has Lateral Homonymous Superior Quadrantanopia in her right eye. The Meyer's loop, which is adjacent to the Amygdala (memory), and part of the optic radiation, is involved in memory. Women make up two thirds of AD patients. There is a connection between women, memory (AD), and Myer's loop. The connection I hypothesize is hydrogen peroxide (Figure 2-4).

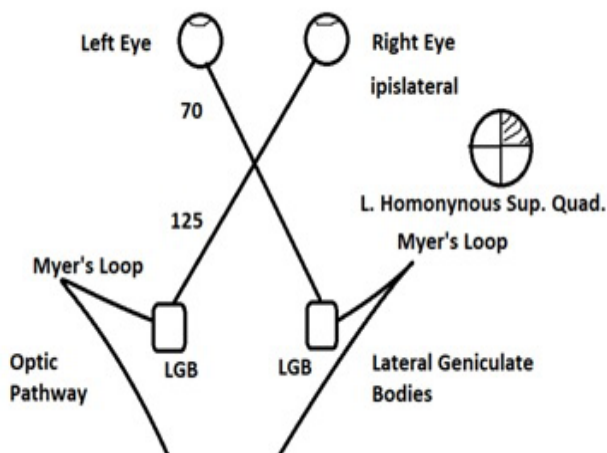


Figure 2: Myer's Loop in the Optic Pathway

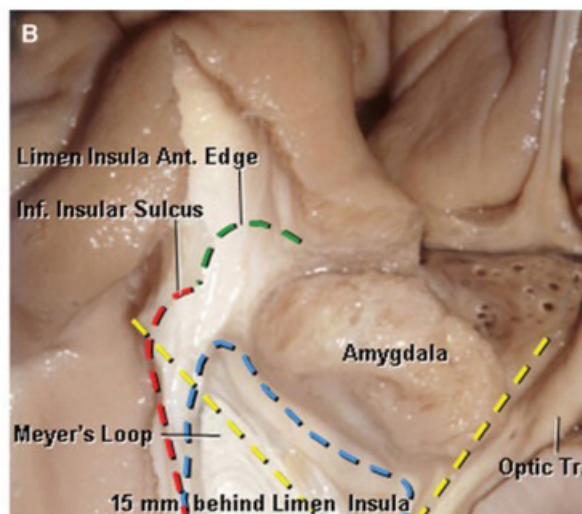
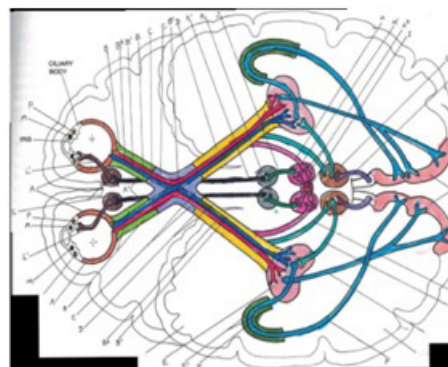


Figure 3: Meyer's Loop and Amygdala.



3. Hydrogen Peroxide

H₂O₂=(1+16)x2=34

34/7 x's faster=4857

i=t²

V=iR

105.8=7²R

R=463

463/4857=104.9~105mV=6.67/7=G/7

Why are there 12 pairs of cranial nerves and 31 pairs of spinal nerves.

31 is the 12th Prime number.

Consider:

s=|E||t|sin 60°

When s=t

E=1/sin 60°=115.56

115.6 x √3=2.002=Capacitance of the Sensory (1/π+π+4+√G+√3) and Motor (1) nervous system.

Meyer's Loop Lateral to LGB in dark green in each hemisphere.

$$115.56/\sqrt{3}=6.67=G$$

$$(1/12)+(1/31)=43/372=115.59=E$$

And,

$$(31/12)^2=6.67=G$$

$$PE=KE$$

$$Mc^2=1/2Mv^2$$

$$c^2/v^2=1/2$$

$$v/c=\sqrt{2}=\text{Capacitance}$$

$$v=c\sqrt{2}=3\sqrt{2}=42.426=\sqrt{18}=\sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$6.67/7=1.048\sim 105mV$$

$$297/7=42.42$$



CHOLESTEROL + CEREBROSIDE + OXYGEN + ACETYLCHOLINE \rightarrow CARBON MONOXIDE+SULPHATE+HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

amu

$$C_{27}H_{46}O \quad 386.654$$

$$SO_4 \quad 96.06$$

$$O_2 \quad 32.00$$

$$\Sigma 514.714 \times 6.023 \text{ (Avogadro)} = 31.00 \quad 12\text{th prime Number}$$

$$514.714 + 146.210 = 3980$$

$$TE=M(0.15915)$$

$$=(-25)(0.15915)=3979 \quad \text{Cf. 3980}$$

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that works on the PNS (cranial nerves and spinal nerves). Its chemical formula is: C₇H₁₆O₂ If we add this to hydrogen peroxide, we get the protein membrane potential ion CO. The formula is:



Acetylcholine + Hydrogen Peroxide + Oxygen \rightarrow Water + Hydrogen (g) + Nerve Ion

Too much acetylcholine results in too many negative ions affecting the flow of the nerve signal.

4. Conclusion

From an analysis of female emotional responses, it appears once again, that hydrogen peroxide, a toxin, is responsible for Alzheimer's Disease.

References

- Gowin J, Wade Kothmann. The Human Brain Student's Self-Test Coloring Book. Barron's. NY, 2016.
- Diamond MC, et al The Human Brain Coloring Book. Collins., USA 1985.
- Paul TE C. Hydrogen Peroxide and Cancer. Open Acc J Oncol Med 2(2)- 2018. OAJOM.MS.ID.000134. DOI: 10.32474/OAJOM.2018.02.0001341.
- Cusack PTE, Overview of Alzheimer's Disease Statistics (submitted).
- Crisculo Chiara, et al. Synaptic Dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease and Glaucoma: From Common Degenerative Mechanisms Toward Neuroprotection., Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience. Feb 2017.
- Cusack PTE. Gonorrhoea and Alzheimer's Disease. J Microbiol Microb Infect. 2020; 2(2): 77.
- Paul TE Cusack. "Chlorine, Creosote and Dementia". EC Psychology and Psychiatry 2018; 7(1): 11-12.2.
- Paul TE Cusack. "Cresol, A possible cause of Dementia". EC Psychology and Psychiatry 2018; 7(7): 380-381.3.
- Murphy PM and H Levine III. "Alzheimer's Disease and the β -Amyloid Peptide". Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 2010; 19.1: 311.
- Reqwash. AA Basic Virology 3 Ed. Blackwell Pub., USA. 2008.
- Cusack PTE. The Cause of Alzheimer's Disease: Hydrogen Peroxide (submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Consciousness & the 7 Layer Universe (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Behaviourism & Astrotheology. Academy of Social Science Journal. 2020; 5(8): 1720-1721. <https://doi.org/10.15520/assj.v5i8.2623>.
- Cusack PTE. On Dennett's: 'Consciousness Explained' (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE, The Mind, Mental Constructs & the Cosmic Pyramid (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Mind, Body and Soul (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Paths of Consciousness (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Human DNA, the Brain, & the Universe (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE. The Human Brain (submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Anxiety Disorders. (Submitted).
- Cusack PTE. Multiple Sclerosis (Submitted).
- Goldberg Stephen. Clinical Neuroanatomy made ridiculously simple., 5 Ed. MedMaster. USA. 2017.
- Dennett DC. Consciousness Explained. Back Bay Books, NY. 1995.
- Dennett DC. Darwin's Dangerous Idea. Simon and Schuster, NY. 1991.
- Cusack PTE. Philosophy of the Mind and at Math. Curr Res Psychiatry Brain Disord: CRPBD-100008. 2020.
- Cusack PTE. Overview of Alzheimer's Disease Statistics (submitted).
- Crisculo Chiara, et al. Synaptic Dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease and Glaucoma: From.
- Common Degenerative Mechanisms Toward Neuroprotection., Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience. Feb 2017.
- Cusack PTE. Gonorrhoea and Alzheimer's Disease. J Microbiol Microb Infect. 2020; 2(2): 77.

30. Paul TE Cusack. "Chlorine, Creosote and Dementia". *EC Psychology and Psychiatry* 2018; 7(1): 11-12.2.
31. Paul TE Cusack. "Cresol, A possible cause of Dementia". *EC Psychology and Psychiatry* 2018; 7(7): 380-381.3.
32. Murphy PM and H Levine III. "Alzheimer's Disease and the β -Amyloid Peptide". *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* 2010; 19(1): 311.