

# What We Will Learn from Mapping the Human Brain - Smart Sugar Lesson #3

by J. C. Spencer

Mapping the human brain expands the discipline for brain exploration as vast as traveling to the galaxies. The synapses in your brain are as countless as the stars in the heavens or the sands along the sea shores. Attempting to map the human brain will verify conclusively that indeed the inner space of the human brain is as complex and has as many connecting dots of light as the spiral nebula or super novas. The futuristic project of mapping the human brain will prove more detailed than the genome and glycome projects combined.

So, how can this project, started in 2010 by NIH, contribute to the future of medicine and healthcare? We will obtain an advanced map that will reveal the routes that various thoughts and pictures choose that develops into cognitive activity to solve problems. We will learn more about the process we use to convert activity of the brain into concepts of the mind. We will learn more about where different thoughts, and pictures, and emotions of fear and love ricochet and dwell within the brain. We will learn how the neurons re-route when something goes wrong. We will learn better how the brain retrieves information from different areas simultaneously and processes and assembles this data into logic and reason.

For the first time in human history, we can then truly understand how thoughts are processed differently and how mental activity plays out on the operating system (OS) of glycoprotein technology powered by specific sugars. Following the mapping of the human brain, it will be exciting to learn the various roles sugars play. During the last two decades, we have learned that specific sugars are vital for all communication.

My words seem rather prophetic concerning the mapping of the human brain when I wrote ***Expand Your Mind - Improve Your Brain*** (a text book on brain function and sugars). A quote from that work, “*Memory traces are recurrences of the firing patterns that occur when a memory is first laid down.*”

*“Memory tracing utilizes what I call ‘Schools of Thought,’ which I will discuss in another chapter. Memory Tracing is what happens within the ‘schools of neurons.’ A cluster of neurons collectively take on a task.*”

*“Once a memory trace is prompted, a cascade of neurons responds like a flock of birds in flight. The neurons, working together in majestic formation, follow the lead neuron. I envision the neurons firing a spontaneous display of light while other neurons watch patiently nearby, awaiting instruction.*”

*“A hundred billion neurons or more can generate a virtually unlimited multitude of unique networks of memory traces. Each trace can lead to an unlimited number of experiences from all of the senses.*”

*“Once a memory is stored, it may remain in storage for many years. Or, it may be retrieved passively or vividly and then restored once or a million times. Do these patterns differ when time has passed following the event and then differ even more much later? How do false memories come into play? Much research is needed and will soon be done in this area.”*

