

## Therapeutic Neuroscience And Neurofeedback

Ablation refers to the process of removing or destroying a part of the brain, often to alleviate symptoms of a neurological or psychiatric disorder. In the context of neuroscience, ablation can be used to study the function of specific brain regions or to treat conditions such as epilepsy or obsessive-compulsive disorder. Related terms include lesion, neurosurgery, and brain mapping.

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that plays a key role in the regulation of the autonomic nervous system, muscle contraction, and memory formation. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, acetylcholine is often targeted in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative disorders. Related terms include cholinesterase inhibitors, neuroplasticity, and cognitive training.

Adaptive functioning refers to the ability of an individual to adapt to changing environmental demands and to develop new skills and strategies in response to challenges. In the context of neuropsychotherapy, adaptive functioning is often assessed and targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include resilience, coping skills, and neurofeedback.

Affective neuroscience is a subfield of neuroscience that focuses on the study of emotion and emotional regulation in the brain. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, affective neuroscience is often used to inform the treatment of mood and anxiety disorders. Related terms include emotion regulation, affective computing, and neuroimaging.

Alpha wave is a type of brain wave that is typically associated with relaxation, closed eyes, and decreased cortical activity. In the context of neurofeedback, alpha wave training is often used to promote relaxation and reduce anxiety. Related terms include brain wave, electroencephalography, and neuroplasticity.

Amygdala is a brain region that plays a key role in the processing of emotions, such as fear and anxiety. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the amygdala is often targeted in the treatment of anxiety disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder. Related terms include emotion regulation, neuroplasticity, and fear conditioning.

Angiogenesis refers to the process of forming new blood vessels, often in response to injury or disease. In the context of neuroscience, angiogenesis is often studied in the context of stroke, traumatic brain injury, and neurodegenerative disorders. Related terms include neuroregeneration, neuroplasticity, and vascularization.

Anodal stimulation is a type of transcranial direct current stimulation that involves the application of a positive current to the brain. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, anodal stimulation is often used to

enhance cognitive function and promote neuroplasticity. Related terms include cathodal stimulation, transcranial magnetic stimulation, and neurostimulation.

Antidepressant is a type of medication that is used to treat depression and other mood disorders. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, antidepressants are often used in combination with psychotherapy and other interventions to promote recovery. Related terms include antipsychotic, mood stabilizer, and anxiolytic.

Antipsychotic is a type of medication that is used to treat psychosis and other symptoms of schizophrenia and related disorders. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, antipsychotics are often used in combination with psychotherapy and other interventions to promote recovery. Related terms include antidepressant, mood stabilizer, and anxiolytic.

Anxiety disorder is a type of mental health condition that is characterized by excessive fear, anxiety, or avoidance behaviors. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, anxiety disorders are often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Apathy is a symptom that is characterized by a lack of motivation, interest, or concern for activities and events. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, apathy is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include depression, anxiety, and motivational interviewing.

Apoptosis refers to the process of programmed cell death, often in response to injury or disease. In the context of neuroscience, apoptosis is often studied in the context of neurodegenerative disorders and traumatic brain injury. Related terms include neuroregeneration, neuroplasticity, and cellular stress.

Art therapy is a type of psychotherapy that uses creative activities, such as painting or drawing, to promote emotional expression and healing. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, art therapy is often used in combination with other interventions to promote recovery and well-being. Related terms include music therapy, dance therapy, and expressive arts therapy.

Association cortex is a brain region that is involved in the processing of sensory information and the integration of different cognitive functions. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the association cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include sensory cortex, motor cortex, and prefrontal cortex.

Attachment theory is a psychological framework that describes the way in which individuals form and maintain relationships with others. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, attachment theory is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with attachment disorders and other relationship difficulties. Related terms include attachment style, attachment security, and interpersonal neurobiology.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a type of neurodevelopmental disorder that is characterized by symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include executive function, working memory, and neuroplasticity.

Auditory cortex is a brain region that is involved in the processing of auditory information and the perception of sound. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the auditory cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with auditory processing disorders and other hearing difficulties. Related terms include visual cortex, somatosensory cortex, and motor cortex.

Autism spectrum disorder is a type of neurodevelopmental disorder that is characterized by symptoms of social communication impairment, restricted interests, and repetitive behaviors. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, autism spectrum disorder is often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include social cognition, theory of mind, and neuroplasticity.

Autonomic nervous system is a branch of the nervous system that is responsible for regulating automatic functions, such as heart rate, blood pressure, and digestion. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the autonomic nervous system is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other conditions. Related terms include sympathetic nervous system, parasympathetic nervous system, and neuroplasticity.

Basal ganglia is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of movement, cognition, and emotion. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the basal ganglia is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with movement disorders, such as Parkinson's disease, and other conditions. Related terms include motor cortex, striatum, and subthalamic nucleus.

Behavioral neuroscience is a subfield of neuroscience that focuses on the study of the neural mechanisms underlying behavior. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, behavioral neuroscience is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include psychopharmacology, neurogenetics, and neuroplasticity.

Biofeedback is a type of therapy that involves the use of equipment to provide individuals with information about their physiological responses, such as heart rate or blood pressure. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, biofeedback is often used to promote relaxation, reduce stress, and improve overall well-being. Related terms include neurofeedback, electroencephalography, and physiological monitoring.

Brain-derived neurotrophic factor is a type of protein that plays a key role in the growth and maintenance of neurons. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, brain-derived neurotrophic factor is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurodegenerative disorders and other conditions. Related terms include neurotrophin, neuroplasticity, and neuroregeneration.

Brain wave is a pattern of electrical activity that is generated by the brain, often in response to different states of consciousness or cognitive tasks. In the context of neurofeedback, brain wave training is often used to promote relaxation, improve focus, and enhance cognitive function. Related terms include alpha wave, beta wave, and theta wave.

Cathodal stimulation is a type of transcranial direct current stimulation that involves the application of a negative current to the brain. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, cathodal stimulation is often used to reduce cognitive function and promote neuroplasticity. Related terms include anodal stimulation, transcranial magnetic stimulation, and neurostimulation.

Cerebellum is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of movement, balance, and coordination. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the cerebellum is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with movement disorders, such as ataxia, and other conditions. Related terms include motor cortex, basal ganglia, and brainstem.

Cerebral cortex is a brain region that is involved in the processing of sensory information, the regulation of movement, and the integration of different cognitive functions. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the cerebral cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include association cortex, sensory cortex, and motor cortex.

Clinical neuroscience is a subfield of neuroscience that focuses on the application of neuroscientific knowledge to the diagnosis and treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, clinical neuroscience is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include neuropsychiatry, neurology, and psychiatry.

Cognitive behavioral therapy is a type of psychotherapy that focuses on the identification and modification of negative thought patterns and behaviors. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, cognitive behavioral therapy is often used to promote recovery and well-being in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include cognitive restructuring, exposure therapy, and mindfulness-based stress reduction.

Cognitive neuroscience is a subfield of neuroscience that focuses on the study of the neural mechanisms underlying cognition and behavior. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, cognitive neuroscience is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include neuropsychology, neuroplasticity, and cognitive training.

Cognitive training is a type of intervention that is designed to improve cognitive function, such as attention, memory, or executive function. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, cognitive training is often used to promote recovery and well-being in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include neuroplasticity, cognitive rehabilitation, and brain training.

Conditioning is a type of learning process that involves the association of a stimulus with a response or behavior. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, conditioning is often used to promote positive behaviors and reduce negative ones. Related terms include classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and social learning theory.

Cortical plasticity is a type of neuroplasticity that involves the reorganization of the cerebral cortex in response to experience or injury. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, cortical plasticity is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include synaptic plasticity, neuroregeneration, and neuroplasticity.

Default mode network is a brain network that is involved in the regulation of introspection, self-reflection, and mind-wandering. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the default mode network is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Related terms include salience network, central executive network, and neuroplasticity.

Dendrite is a type of branching extension of a neuron that is involved in the reception of synaptic inputs. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, dendrites are often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as dementia and Alzheimer's disease. Related terms include axon, synapse, and neuroplasticity.

Depression is a type of mental health condition that is characterized by symptoms of sadness, hopelessness, and loss of interest in activities. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, depression is often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include anxiety, bipolar disorder, and mood stabilizer.

Dopamine is a type of neurotransmitter that plays a key role in the regulation of motivation, reward, and pleasure. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, dopamine is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as addiction and schizophrenia. Related terms include serotonin, norepinephrine, and neuroplasticity.

Electroencephalography is a type of neuroimaging technique that involves the measurement of electrical activity in the brain. In the context of neurofeedback, electroencephalography is often used to provide individuals with feedback about their brain activity and to promote neuroplasticity. Related terms include functional magnetic resonance imaging, magnetoencephalography, and neurostimulation.

Emotion regulation is a type of cognitive process that involves the management and modulation of emotional responses. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, emotion regulation is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Related terms include affective neuroscience, mood regulation, and neuroplasticity.

Executive function is a type of cognitive process that involves the regulation of attention, working memory,

and decision-making. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, executive function is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Related terms include prefrontal cortex, working memory, and neuroplasticity.

Fear conditioning is a type of learning process that involves the association of a stimulus with a fear response. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, fear conditioning is often used to promote positive behaviors and reduce negative ones. Related terms include classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and social learning theory.

Functional magnetic resonance imaging is a type of neuroimaging technique that involves the measurement of changes in blood flow and oxygenation in the brain. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, functional magnetic resonance imaging is often used to study the neural mechanisms underlying cognition and behavior. Related terms include electroencephalography, magnetoencephalography, and neurostimulation.

Glial cell is a type of non-neuronal cell that provides support and maintenance functions for neurons. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, glial cells are often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Related terms include astrocyte, oligodendrocyte, and microglia.

Hippocampus is a brain region that is involved in the formation and consolidation of memories, particularly those related to emotions and experiences. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the hippocampus is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder and depression. Related terms include amygdala, prefrontal cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Homeostasis is a type of regulatory process that involves the maintenance of a stable internal environment despite changes in the external environment. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, homeostasis is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as addiction and anxiety. Related terms include allostasis, stress response, and neuroplasticity.

Hypothalamus is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of bodily functions, such as hunger, thirst, and body temperature. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the hypothalamus is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as eating disorders and sleep disorders. Related terms include pituitary gland, adrenal gland, and neuroendocrine system.

Imaging genetics is a subfield of genetics that focuses on the study of the relationship between genetic variation and brain structure and function. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, imaging genetics is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include neurogenetics, genomic medicine, and personalized medicine.

Interhemispheric inhibition is a type of cognitive process that involves the inhibition of one hemisphere of the brain by the other. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, interhemispheric inhibition is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Related terms include intra-hemispheric inhibition, inter-hemispheric coordination, and neuroplasticity.

Interpersonal neurobiology is a subfield of neuroscience that focuses on the study of the neural mechanisms underlying social behavior and relationships. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, interpersonal neurobiology is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as attachment disorders and borderline personality disorder. Related terms include social neuroscience, attachment theory, and neuroplasticity.

Intra-hemispheric inhibition is a type of cognitive process that involves the inhibition of one region of the brain by another within the same hemisphere. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, intra-hemispheric inhibition is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Related terms include inter-hemispheric inhibition, neuroplasticity, and cognitive training.

Limbic system is a brain network that is involved in the regulation of emotions, motivation, and memory. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the limbic system is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder and depression. Related terms include amygdala, hippocampus, and neuroplasticity.

Magnetoencephalography is a type of neuroimaging technique that involves the measurement of magnetic fields generated by electrical activity in the brain. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, magnetoencephalography is often used to study the neural mechanisms underlying cognition and behavior. Related terms include electroencephalography, functional magnetic resonance imaging, and neurostimulation.

Medial prefrontal cortex is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of emotion, motivation, and self-referential processing. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the medial prefrontal cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Related terms include lateral prefrontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Mindfulness-based stress reduction is a type of therapy that involves the use of mindfulness techniques, such as meditation and deep breathing, to promote relaxation and reduce stress. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, mindfulness-based stress reduction is often used to promote recovery and well-being in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include cognitive behavioral therapy, acceptance and commitment therapy, and neuroplasticity.

Motor cortex is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of movement and motor control. In the

context of therapeutic neuroscience, the motor cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as Parkinson's disease and stroke. Related terms include basal ganglia, cerebellum, and neuroplasticity.

Motor learning is a type of cognitive process that involves the acquisition and consolidation of new motor skills. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, motor learning is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as stroke and spinal cord injury. Related terms include neuroplasticity, motor control, and rehabilitation.

Neurodegeneration is a type of process that involves the progressive loss of neurons and neural function, often in response to injury or disease. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neurodegeneration is often studied in the context of neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Related terms include neuroregeneration, neuroplasticity, and neuroprotection.

Neurofeedback is a type of therapy that involves the use of equipment to provide individuals with feedback about their brain activity, often to promote relaxation, improve focus, or enhance cognitive function. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neurofeedback is often used to promote recovery and well-being in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include biofeedback, electroencephalography, and neurostimulation.

Neurogenesis is a type of process that involves the growth and development of new neurons, often in response to experience or injury. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neurogenesis is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Related terms include neuroplasticity, neuroregeneration, and neuroprotection.

Neuroimaging is a type of technique that involves the use of equipment to visualize and study the brain, often to diagnose or treat neurological or psychiatric disorders. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neuroimaging is often used to study the neural mechanisms underlying cognition and behavior. Related terms include functional magnetic resonance imaging, electroencephalography, and magnetoencephalography.

Neuroplasticity is a type of process that involves the reorganization or adaptation of the brain in response to experience, injury, or disease. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neuroplasticity is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as stroke and spinal cord injury. Related terms include synaptic plasticity, neuroregeneration, and neuroprotection.

Neuropsychiatry is a subfield of psychiatry that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neuropsychiatry is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include clinical neuroscience, neurology, and psychiatry.

Neuroregeneration is a type of process that involves the repair or replacement of damaged or diseased neurons, often in response to injury or disease. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neuroregeneration is often studied in the context of neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Related terms include neuroplasticity, neurogenesis, and neuroprotection.

Neurostimulation is a type of therapy that involves the use of equipment to stimulate the brain, often to promote relaxation, improve focus, or enhance cognitive function. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neurostimulation is often used to promote recovery and well-being in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include transcranial magnetic stimulation, transcranial direct current stimulation, and neurofeedback.

Neurotransmitter is a type of chemical that is involved in the transmission of signals between neurons. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, neurotransmitters are often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Related terms include dopamine, serotonin, and acetylcholine.

Norepinephrine is a type of neurotransmitter that plays a key role in the regulation of attention, arousal, and stress response. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, norepinephrine is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. Related terms include dopamine, serotonin, and neuroplasticity.

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a type of mental health condition that is characterized by symptoms of obsession, compulsion, and repetitive behaviors. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, obsessive-compulsive disorder is often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and neuroplasticity.

Parietal cortex is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of attention, spatial awareness, and sensory processing. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the parietal cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Related terms include frontal cortex, temporal cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Parkinson's disease is a type of neurodegenerative disorder that is characterized by symptoms of tremor, rigidity, and bradykinesia. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, Parkinson's disease is often treated using a combination of medication, surgery, and neurostimulation. Related terms include neurodegeneration, neuroregeneration, and neuroprotection.

Personalized medicine is a type of approach to healthcare that involves the use of genetic and other biological information to tailor treatment to an individual's unique needs and characteristics. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, personalized medicine is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include genomic medicine, precision medicine, and neuroplasticity.

Phobia is a type of mental health condition that is characterized by symptoms of fear, anxiety, and avoidance behaviors. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, phobias are often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and neuroplasticity.

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a type of mental health condition that is characterized by symptoms of flashbacks, nightmares, and avoidance behaviors. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, post-traumatic stress disorder is often treated using a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and neurofeedback. Related terms include anxiety disorder, phobia, and neuroplasticity.

Prefrontal cortex is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of executive function, decision-making, and social behavior. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the prefrontal cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Related terms include medial prefrontal cortex, lateral prefrontal cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Psychopharmacology is a subfield of psychiatry that focuses on the study of the use of medications to treat mental health conditions. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, psychopharmacology is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include neuropsychopharmacology, clinical psychopharmacology, and neuroplasticity.

Rehabilitation is a type of process that involves the restoration of function and ability in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, rehabilitation is often used to promote recovery and well-being in individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders. Related terms include neuroplasticity, motor learning, and cognitive training.

Reward system is a brain network that is involved in the regulation of motivation, pleasure, and reward processing. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the reward system is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as addiction and depression. Related terms include dopamine, ventral tegmental area, and neuroplasticity.

Schizophrenia is a type of mental health condition that is characterized by symptoms of hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, schizophrenia is often treated using a combination of medication, psychotherapy, and neurofeedback. Related terms include psychosis, bipolar disorder, and neuroplasticity.

Sensory cortex is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of sensory processing, including touch, vision, and hearing. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the sensory cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as sensory processing disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Related terms include motor cortex, association cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Serotonin is a type of neurotransmitter that plays a key role in the regulation of mood, appetite, and sleep. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, serotonin is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Related terms include dopamine, norepinephrine, and neuroplasticity.

Social cognition is a type of cognitive process that involves the regulation of social behavior, including empathy, cooperation, and communication. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, social cognition is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as autism spectrum disorder and schizophrenia. Related terms include interpersonal neurobiology, social neuroscience, and neuroplasticity.

Social learning theory is a type of psychological framework that describes the way in which individuals learn and acquire new behaviors through observation and imitation. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, social learning theory is often used to inform the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as addiction and conduct disorder. Related terms include conditioning, operant conditioning, and neuroplasticity.

Stroke is a type of neurological disorder that is characterized by symptoms of weakness, numbness, and difficulty with speech and language. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, stroke is often treated using a combination of medication, rehabilitation, and neurostimulation. Related terms include neurodegeneration, neuroregeneration, and neuroplasticity.

Subthalamic nucleus is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of movement and motor control. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the subthalamic nucleus is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as Parkinson's disease and dystonia. Related terms include basal ganglia, motor cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Synaptic plasticity is a type of process that involves the reorganization or adaptation of synaptic connections between neurons. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, synaptic plasticity is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease and depression. Related terms include neuroplasticity, neuroregeneration, and neuroprotection.

Temporal cortex is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of auditory processing, memory, and language. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the temporal cortex is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as epilepsy and schizophrenia. Related terms include parietal cortex, frontal cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Thalamus is a brain region that is involved in the regulation of sensory processing, including touch, vision, and hearing. In the context of therapeutic neuroscience, the thalamus is often targeted in the treatment of individuals with neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as sensory processing disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Related terms include sensory cortex, association cortex, and neuroplasticity.

Transcranial direct current stimulation is a type of neurostimulation technique that involves the application of a direct current to the brain. In the context of