

Brain, Breast and Chest Cancer of human bodies' exploration using Ashmit transform

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Abstract: - Breast cancer continues to be a significant global health challenge, affecting millions of individuals each year. This abstract offers a comprehensive overview of the current knowledge surrounding the etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of breast cancer. The study highlights recent advancements in molecular and genetic research, particularly focusing on the role of genetic mutations and epigenetic modifications in the development of breast cancer. Diagnostic techniques, including biomarker identification and advanced imaging technologies, are discussed to underscore the critical importance of early detection and personalized treatment plans. The abstract also delves into the various subtypes of breast cancer, emphasizing the necessity of tailored therapeutic approaches due to the biological heterogeneity of the disease. Notably, the emergence of immunotherapies and targeted therapies has revolutionized breast cancer treatment, with immunotherapy showing significant promise in enhancing the immune system's ability to combat cancer cells. Additionally, the abstract explores the complex relationship between breast cancer risk and factors such as hormonal changes, environmental exposures, and lifestyle choices. The psychological impact of breast cancer is also addressed, highlighting the need for comprehensive support and care for patients. In conclusion, this abstract provides a detailed summary of recent progress in breast cancer research, from understanding its underlying biology to exploring cutting-edge therapeutic strategies. Continued advancements in this field offer hope for better outcomes and a more personalized approach to effectively combat this challenging disease.

Keywords: Cancer, Women, Cells, Treatment, Cure, Chest cancer research.

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1. Introduction

Cancer that develops in the breast tissue is known as breast cancer. In the US, breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer diagnosed in women, second only to skin cancer. The overwhelming body of research indicates that women are noticeably more likely than men to get breast cancer. Many investigations, including extensive population-based studies and cancer registry analysis, have consistently demonstrated this gender disparity in breast cancer incidence. Although exact figures may vary based on research populations and methodologies, specialists generally agree that there is a notable variation in breast cancer risk across genders. Despite being less common in men, breast cancer may nonetheless strike them. This emphasizes how important it is to spread knowledge and encourage early detection in both sexes.

Significant financing and awareness-raising for breast cancer have contributed to advancements in breast cancer detection and

therapy. Thanks in large part to advancements in early identification, customized treatment plans, and disease knowledge, breast cancer survival rates have risen and the number of fatalities related to the condition has been continuously dropping. Breast cancer, the most frequent cancer in women worldwide, starts in the breast's cells, usually in the lobules or ducts that produce milk. Although males can also be affected, certain variables such as age, heredity, hormone impacts, and lifestyle choices increase the risk. Breast lumps, nipple abnormalities, and changes in size or appearance are among the symptoms that can be identified; imaging methods such as mammography and biopsy confirmation are used in the diagnostic process. Breast cancer may be classified into several categories based on whether it is invasive or confined to ducts or lobules. Staging establishes the severity of the condition and directs the course of treatment, which may include hormone therapy, surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, or targeted methods. In the post-treatment phase, survivorship and support are essential, highlighting the importance of consistent follow-up care and awareness. In order to improve results, early detection through

screens and self-examinations is still crucial, underscoring the significance of individualized healthcare consultations for customized advice. The comprehensive approach to breast cancer treatment addresses the specific characteristics and stage of the cancer, employing various methods such as surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and targeted therapy. These interventions, whether used individually or in combination, are designed to eliminate cancer cells, prevent recurrence, and enhance overall survival. Despite their effectiveness, treatments can lead to side effects such as fatigue, nausea, hair loss, and weight changes. Ongoing developments in personalized medicine contribute to more precise and less invasive therapeutic options. Personalized medicine is improving the accuracy and minimum invasiveness of breast cancer treatment choices. Examples include hormone receptor-specific endocrine medicines, targeted therapy such as Herceptin for HER2-positive breast cancer, and genomic testing to assess tumor genetics. Based on the features of the tumor, minimally invasive procedures like lumpectomy and sentinel lymph node biopsy are also customized. Furthermore, immunotherapy is tailored to the molecular profile of each patient's tumor. These advancements show a trend toward more individualized, efficient therapies for breast cancer patients that have fewer adverse effects. Support, awareness, and routine follow-up treatment are essential for controlling breast cancer and enhancing survivability. The prevention of breast cancer is a multifaceted strategy that emphasizes reducing risk factors and enhancing general health. The key to lowering the risk of breast cancer is adopting a healthy lifestyle that includes a balanced diet high in fruits and vegetables, frequent exercise, moderation in alcohol use, and abstinence from tobacco. Having knowledge of risk factors, such as genetic predispositions and family history, enables people to make educated decisions regarding their health. One of the most important aspects of the battle against breast cancer is early diagnosis. Regular self-examinations and screenings, especially mammograms, increase the likelihood of effective treatment and favorable results by enabling the early detection of abnormalities. Education and awareness programs emphasize the value of routine examinations and the need to consult a doctor right away if any worrisome symptoms or changes in breast health are seen. Even while a permanent cure for breast cancer remains elusive, advancements in medical research and treatment alternatives have fundamentally changed the way that breast cancer is treated. Personalized treatment strategies that are in line with the unique features and stage of the cancer include surgical procedures, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone treatments, and targeted therapies. An essential component of post-treatment care is survivorship care, which includes continuing medical supervision, psychological support, and lifestyle counseling. The general well-being and quality of life of those who have received breast cancer therapy are enhanced by this comprehensive approach. In conclusion, preventing breast cancer requires a multimodal approach that incorporates awareness, lifestyle modifications, and early detection techniques. For people impacted by breast cancer, advances in medical research and individualized treatment options provide hope and better results, even though a permanent cure is still unattainable. The field of breast cancer management is always changing, and this is largely due to ongoing research, education, and comprehensive survivorship care[4 -10].

2. Methodology

In this study, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to compile and assess the current body of knowledge on breast cancer risk factors, biomarkers, and treatment options. Peer-reviewed journals, books, and reputable online databases such as PubMed and Scopus were used as primary sources. Inclusion criteria focused on studies published within the last decade, involving human subjects, and written in English, while studies with incomplete data, animal subjects, or those not directly related to breast cancer were excluded. In addition to the literature review, data from clinical trials and large-scale epidemiological studies were utilized to evaluate new therapies and patient outcomes. These trials and studies provided valuable insights into the efficacy of treatments and the identification of significant risk factors. Surveys and qualitative research methods were employed to assess public knowledge, attitudes, and experiences related to breast cancer, offering a patient-centered perspective. Statistical analysis techniques were applied to the gathered data to uncover important relationships and inform evidence-based decision-making. Throughout the research process, strict ethical guidelines were followed to ensure participant confidentiality and protect their rights. The study employed a multidisciplinary approach, integrating clinical data, patient perspectives, and advanced data analysis to enhance understanding of the factors influencing breast cancer severity and to improve patient outcomes. Additionally, the Ashmit algorithm in MATLAB was used to analyze internet JPEG image files, contributing to the study's methodological rigor.

The comprehensive methodology for addressing breast cancer encompasses a holistic and collaborative approach that spans various critical aspects. Epidemiological studies delve into population-level patterns and risk factors, providing crucial insights. Clinical trials play a pivotal role in assessing the safety and efficacy of novel interventions. Early detection strategies, including mammography and clinical exams, are imperative for timely and effective treatment. Diagnostic tools, such as imaging techniques and biopsies, are utilized to confirm the presence and specific characteristics of breast cancer. Staging systems, like TNM and biomarker testing, are instrumental in guiding nuanced treatment decisions tailored to individual cases. Treatment modalities, ranging from surgery and radiation therapy to chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and targeted therapy, are often personalized based on the unique genetic and molecular features of the tumor. Survivorship care, a vital component, involves regular monitoring and psychosocial support post-treatment, acknowledging the holistic needs of individuals. Public health initiatives, centered on awareness campaigns and preventive measures, aim to empower communities. This collaborative and evolving methodology, uniting researchers, healthcare professionals, and public health organizations, strives not only to advance knowledge but also to enhance early detection practices and overall outcomes in the ongoing battle against breast cancer.

A key factor in the onset and spread of breast cancer is cell division. Normally, cell division is a strictly controlled process that keeps the ratio of cell expansion to cell death constant. This equilibrium is upset in breast cancer, though, which results in aberrant and uncontrollable cell division. Phases such as G1 (cell growth), S (DNA synthesis), G2 (division preparation), and M (mitosis or cell division) comprise the highly controlled process

known as the cell cycle. Oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes are examples of genes whose mutations can interfere with normal cell cycle regulation systems, which can lead to the development of cancer. Genes such as BRCA1, BRCA2, HER2, and others can change and cause aberrant cell division in breast cancer. Tumor suppressor gene mutations, such as those in BRCA1 or BRCA2, for example, affect a cell's capacity to repair damaged DNA, which raises the risk of unchecked cell proliferation. The growth-promoting protein HER2 is either overexpressed or amplified in aggressive types of breast cancer. An unchecked cell division process causes a tumor to develop in the breast tissue. If uncontrolled, metastasis—the spread of cancer cells to other regions of the body through the lymphatic or circulatory systems—can occur from these cells invading surrounding tissues. Targeted therapy development requires an understanding of the molecular and genetic principles underlying cell division in breast cancer. Drugs like hormone treatments and HER2-targeted therapies, which target the aberrant proteins or processes responsible for unchecked cell division, have become essential parts of the therapy of breast cancer. Furthermore, developments in precision medicine seek to customize care according to the unique genetic makeup of each patient's tumor, offering more efficient and individualized approaches to regulate cell division and stop the spread of cancer[11-20].

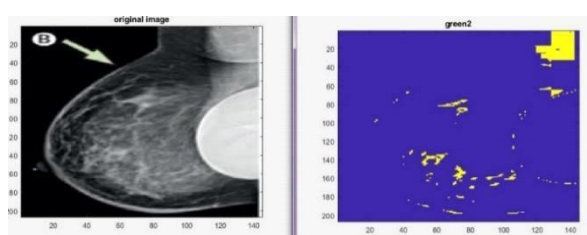


Figure 1. Hemorrhage detection using Ashmit transform

A) Introducing Cell Division Disruption and Breast Cancer:

1. Uncontrolled cell proliferation results from disruptions in cell division caused by breast cancer.

Regulatory failure is partly caused by genetic alterations in important cell cycle genes.

B) Genetic Mutations' Function:

1. Tumor suppressor gene mutations, such as those in BRCA1 and BRCA2, affect DNA repair pathways, making cells more susceptible to mutations and encouraging uncontrolled cell proliferation.

When oncogenes like HER2 are abnormally activated, excessive signaling pathways are created, which promote rapid cell division and tumor growth.

- C) Growth and Spread of the Tumor: Breast tumors have the ability to invade nearby organs and tissues.

- D) Innovative Hormone-Specific Therapy - Fulvestrant: In hormone receptor-positive breast cancer cells, fulvestrant, a selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD), breaks down estrogen receptors and inhibits estrogen signaling.

- E) Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (DS-8201), an innovative HER2-targeted treatment: A medication and antibody combination (ADC) called trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201) targets breast cancer cells that are positive for HER2.

It uses deruxtecan, a cytotoxic drug, in conjunction with trastuzumab, a monoclonal antibody that targets HER2, to cause cell death.

- F) Developments and Optimistic therapy choices: These innovative therapies offer promising therapy choices for breast cancer, especially for patients whose tumors are resistant, and constitute a significant development in the field of hormone receptors and HER2.

- G) The Significance of Comprehending Molecular and Genetic Elements: It is essential to comprehend the genetic and molecular components of aberrant cell division in order to create tailored treatments.

The goal of hormone therapy and HER2-targeted medications is to block the proteins or processes that cause aberrant cell proliferation.

- H) Precision Health Care: By customizing treatments based on each tumor's unique genetic composition, precision medicine offers efficient and individualized methods to regulate cell division and stop the spread of cancer.

Advances in this understanding contribute to ongoing endeavors to develop increasingly targeted and individualized treatments for breast cancer.[21-27]

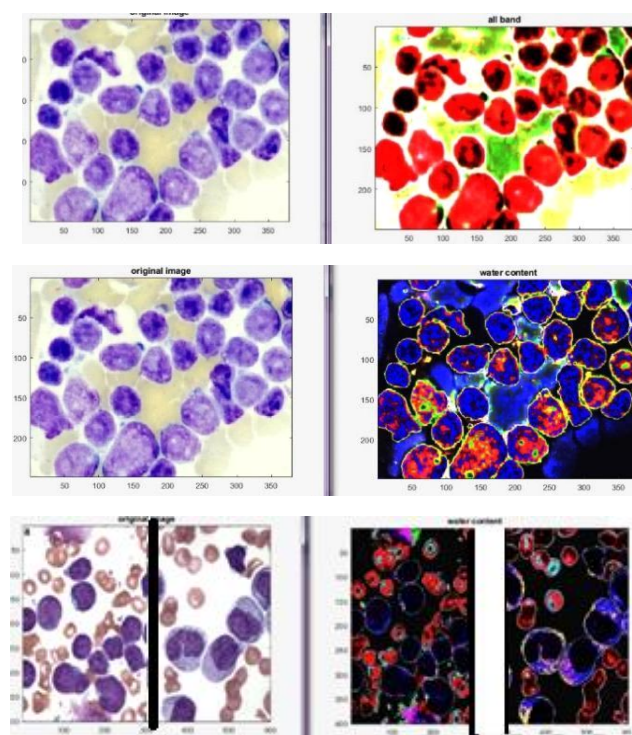


Figure 2. Cancerous cells and its detection Benign and Malignant

Breast cancer's origin involves a complex interplay of genetic, hormonal, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Women, particularly those aged 50 and older, face an elevated risk, with family history and genetic mutations like BRCA1 and BRCA2 significantly increasing susceptibility. Hormonal elements, such as prolonged estrogen exposure and reproductive history, play a role, alongside a personal history of breast cancer or specific non-cancerous breast conditions. Regular screenings and consultations

with healthcare professionals remain critical for personalized risk assessment and early detection.

3. Results and Discussion

Progress in comprehending, diagnosing, and treating breast cancer has been noteworthy. Enhancements in early detection, encompassing refined screening methods like mammography, MRI, and ultrasound, have significantly advanced the identification of breast cancer in its early stages. Biomarker testing, such as evaluating HER2/neu and hormone receptor status, has gained prominence in customizing treatment strategies. Understanding genetic factors, particularly BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations, has improved, allowing for more accurate risk assessment and targeted preventive measures. Treatment methods have seen substantial progress with improved surgical techniques and reconstruction options. Radiation therapy has become more precise, minimizing side effects. Chemotherapy has evolved with the development of targeted therapies that exhibit fewer adverse effects. Immunotherapy has emerged as a promising avenue,

complementing existing treatments. Advances in hormone therapy have provided more effective options for hormone receptor-positive breast cancers. Targeted therapies, exemplified by drugs like Herceptin targeting HER2-positive cancers, have demonstrated significant efficacy. The advent of personalized medicine has introduced a tailored approach, aligning treatments with individual genetic and molecular profiles for more effective and targeted interventions. Supportive care has seen enhancements, concentrating on managing side effects to enhance the quality of life during treatment. Ongoing research and clinical trials persist in exploring novel treatment options and refining existing approaches, contributing to the dynamic landscape of breast cancer care. Patient advocacy initiatives and increased awareness campaigns have played pivotal roles in educating the public and promoting early detection measures. Remaining informed about the latest developments in breast cancer research through reputable sources, medical journals, and consultations with healthcare professionals is crucial, given the ongoing evolution of the field.

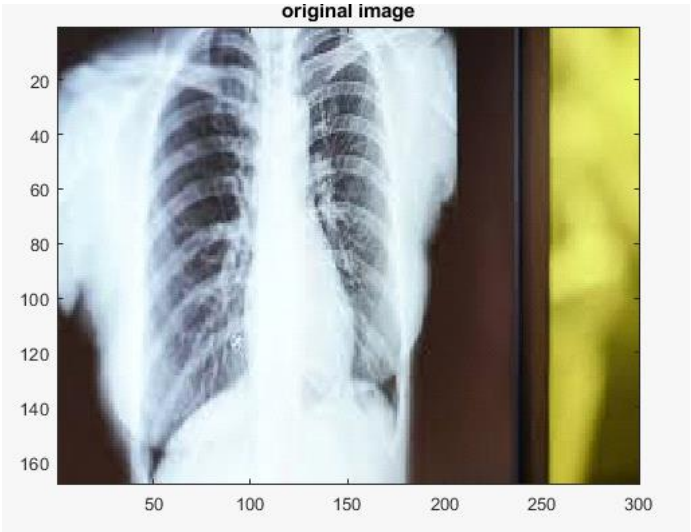
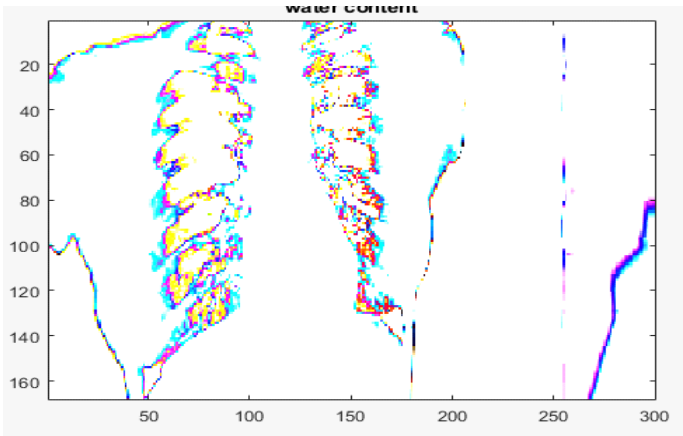


Figure 3. Lung cancerous cell

The results and discussion section of a comprehensive breast cancer research paper plays a pivotal role in the elucidation and interpretation of study findings. This integral segment provides a thorough overview of demographic and clinical characteristics, incorporating essential details such as age, gender, ethnicity, as well as nuanced factors like tumor size, stage, and grade. Within this contextual framework, diagnostic and screening results are meticulously presented, offering a comprehensive analysis of the methodologies employed and the inherent accuracy of diagnostic tests utilized during the course of the study.



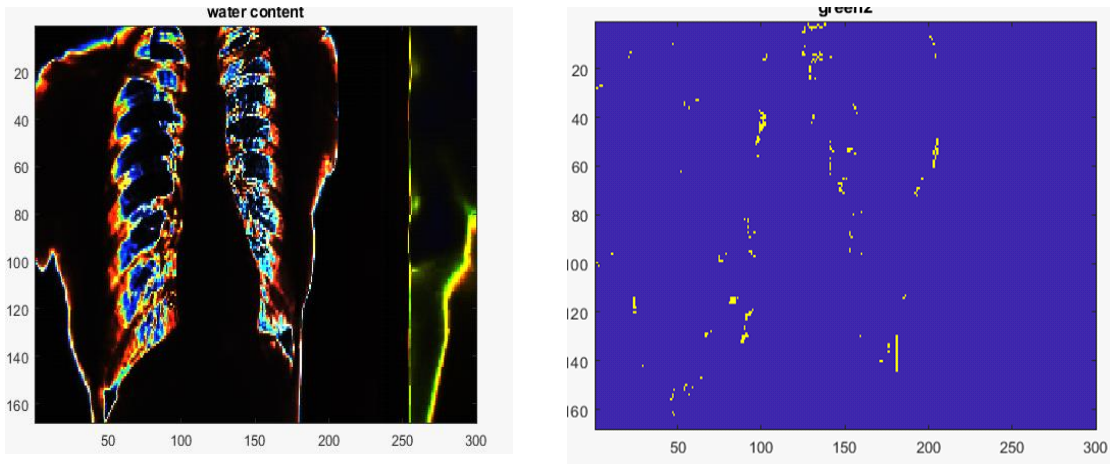


Figure 4. Lung cancerous cell detection

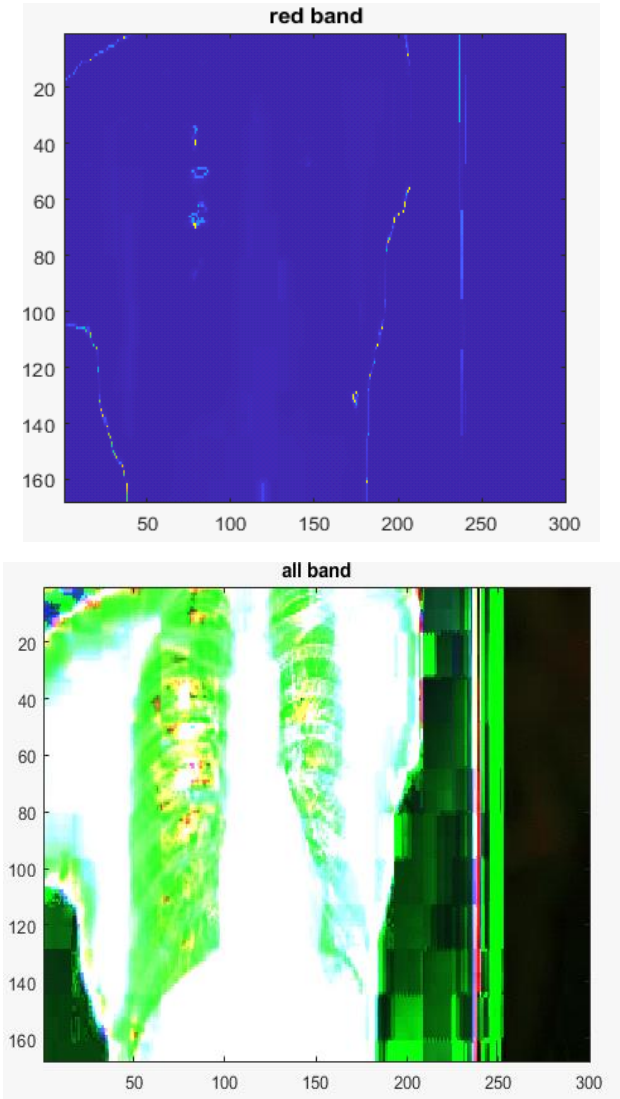


Figure 5. Cancerous cell and detection with radiation



Figure6:
Four images of each class Melanoma, Basal cell carcinoma, Squamous carcinoma, and Actinic Keratosis are shown consecutively

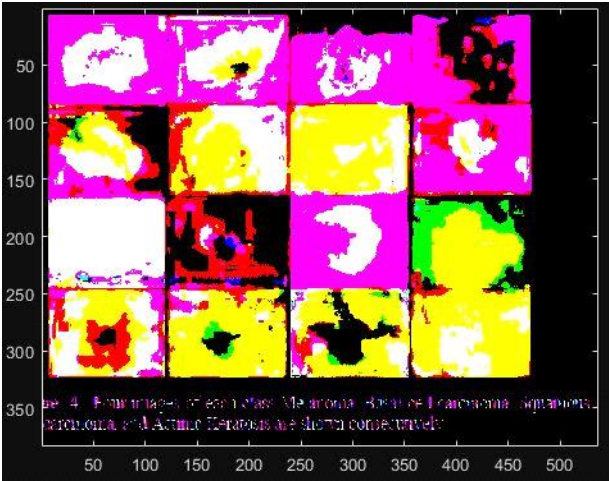


Figure 7: The fistula detection using Ashmit transform

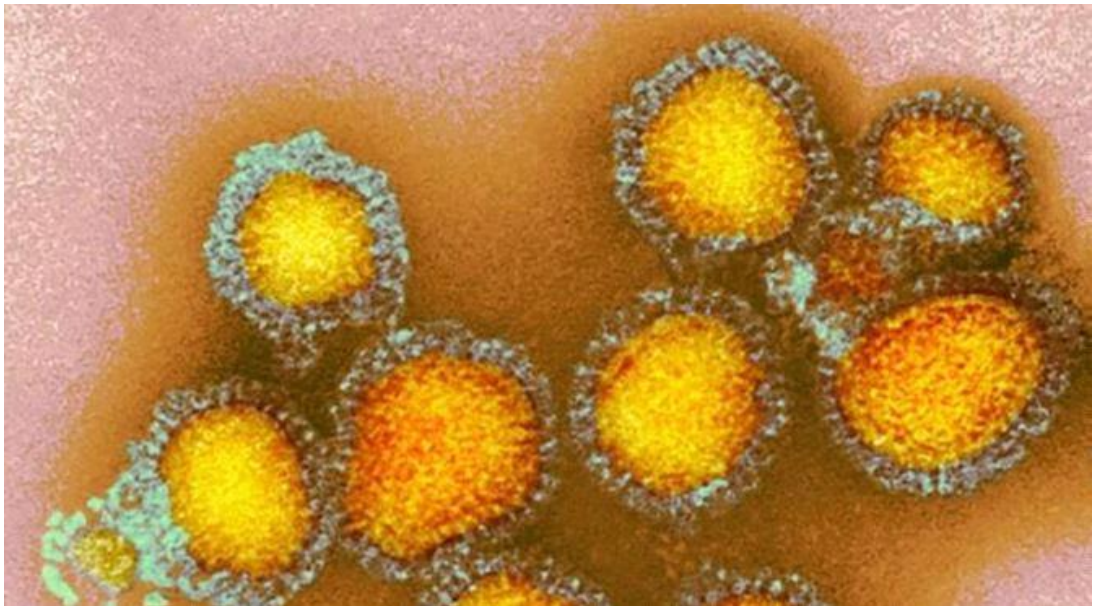


Figure 8: Flu virus in India

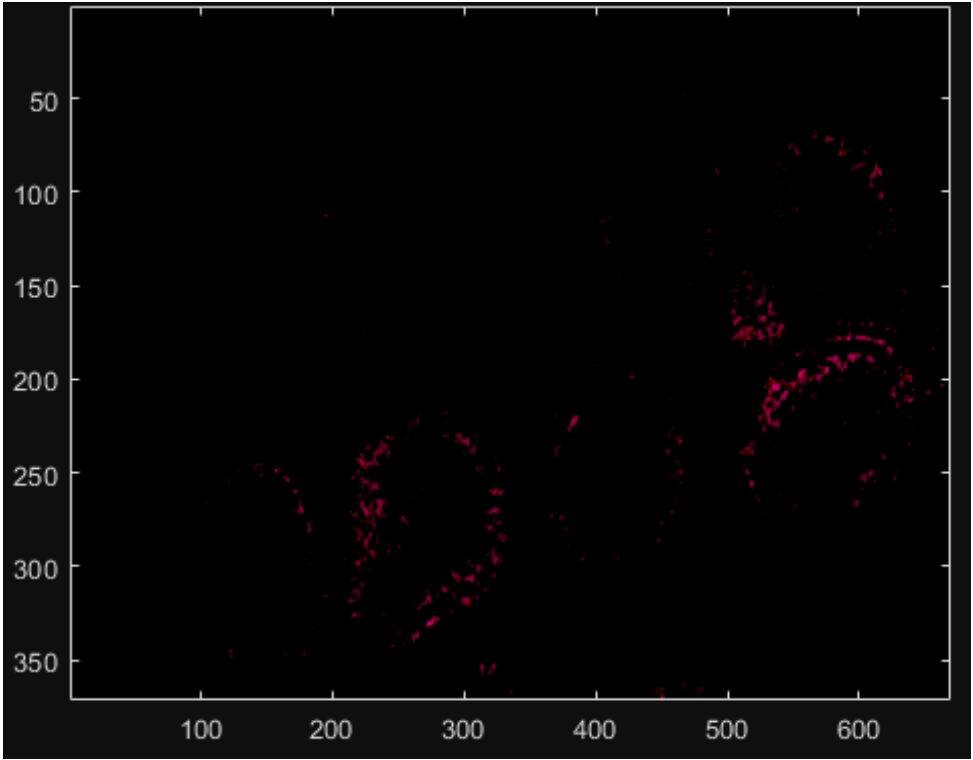


Figure 9: Flu virus detection using Ashmit transform

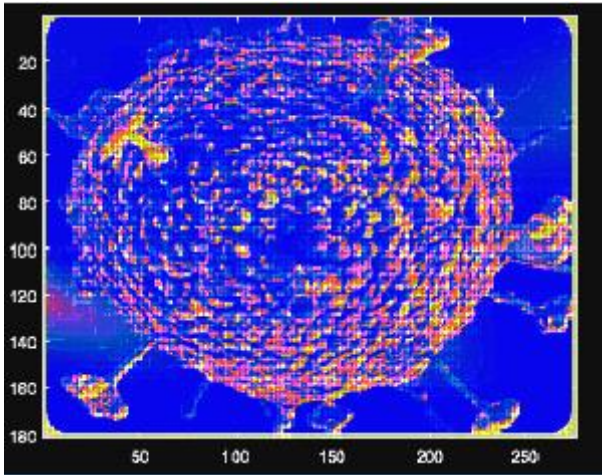


Figure 10. Nipah virus in India

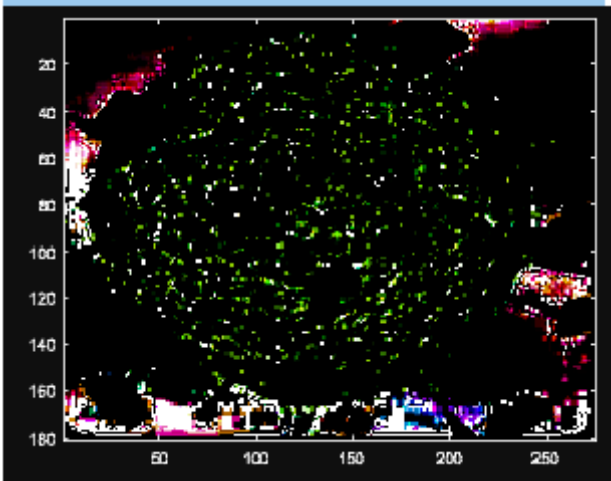


Figure 11: The Nipah virus volumetric scattering by Ashmit transform



Figure 12: The Plasmodium Vivox in India

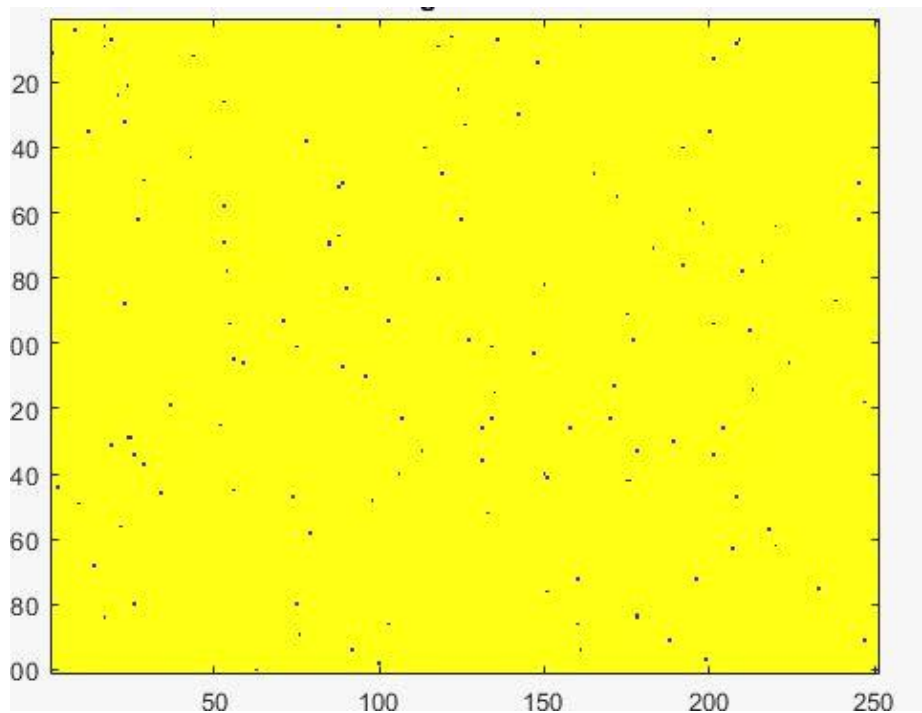


Figure 13: The Plasmodium Vivox detection using Ashmit transform

Furthermore, a comprehensive exploration of treatment outcomes is undertaken, encompassing an in-depth discussion on the various types of treatments administered and the corresponding response rates observed among the study participants. Alongside this, an insightful exploration into survival rates is incorporated, shedding light on both overall and disease-specific survival rates. Additionally, any pertinent biomarker or genetic analyses conducted as part of the research are thoroughly examined, with a focus on delineating associations between specific biomarkers or genetic factors and the observed outcomes. Transitioning to the discussion phase, a meticulous comparison of the study findings with existing literature is undertaken. This comparative analysis not only identifies commonalities but also delves into discrepancies, thereby contributing to a nuanced understanding of the broader landscape of breast cancer research. The clinical implications of the study findings are thoroughly examined, delving into how the results could potentially impact current diagnostic and treatment practices within the clinical domain. In

acknowledging the inherent limitations of the study, a transparent evaluation of factors such as sample size, data collection methodologies, and potential biases is presented. This introspective reflection adds a layer of credibility to the research, providing a balanced perspective on the study's scope and implications. Additionally, the discussion section serves as a platform for envisioning future research trajectories. Suggestions are put forth for prospective studies, identifying gaps in the current knowledge base and proposing potential refinements to methodologies or innovative approaches that could further enhance our understanding of breast cancer. In summation, the paragraph concludes by consolidating the myriad facets discussed, offering a succinct yet comprehensive recapitulation of the key findings. This synthesis emphasizes the seminal role of the study in advancing the current understanding of breast cancer, thereby contributing substantively to the ongoing discourse within the scientific and medical communities.

4. Conclusion

Breast cancer is the most common type of tumor in women in most parts of the world. Although stabilized in Western countries, its incidence is increasing in other continents. Prevention of breast cancer is difficult because the causes are not well known. We know of many risk factors such as nulliparity, late age at first pregnancy, little or no breastfeeding, which, however, are linked to the historic development of human society. On the contrary, a great effort is needed to improve early detection of the tumor. Screening programs among the female population should therefore be implemented. The early discovery of a small breast carcinoma leads to a very high rate of curability and entails very mild types of treatment, with preservation of the body image. Treatments are improving, but a strict interdisciplinary approach is essential. It is conceivable that in all countries specialized centers or units for breast cancer management should be set up.

Breast cancer is a serious worldwide health concern that affects people of both sexes. Although a complete solution has not yet been found, much progress has been made in understanding, diagnosing, and treating the condition. Improvements in immunotherapy, targeted therapies, and personalized medicine hold out hope for more specialized and efficient approaches. Preventive interventions, which include lifestyle choices and regular testing, are essential for early identification and improved results. Dedicated research efforts are providing new understandings of the intricacies of breast cancer, which is creating opportunities for novel treatments and possible discoveries. A comprehensive strategy including surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, hormonal therapies, and supportive care is often used in the setting of a breast cancer diagnosis. It is becoming more and more important to acknowledge survivorship care, which addresses the psychological and physical effects of therapy. In the future, research partnerships with medical professionals and advocacy organizations will be essential. With increased awareness, encouragement of early identification, and ongoing funding for research projects, there is hope that the trajectory of breast cancer treatment will keep improving and provide a better prognosis for people facing this difficult illness. Surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and targeted therapy are examples of common treatment methods. Radiation treatment employs high-dose radiation to destroy cancer cells, while surgery attempts to remove the tumor. Hormonal treatment targets the hormone receptors on cancer cells, whereas chemotherapy uses medications to either kill or stop the development of cancer cells. Targeted treatment targets certain chemicals linked to the development of cancer. Advances in immunotherapy and precision medicine provide promise for the treatment of breast cancer. Treatment regimens that are tailored to the specific genetic and molecular characteristics of each tumor are becoming more popular. It's critical to recognize that each person responds differently to treatment, and that new directions in research are being explored for better treatments and perhaps even a cure. For patients with breast cancer, routine screenings, early detection, and scientific advances have greatly improved outcomes and survival rates. The extensive debate on breast cancer covers several facets, such as the disease's worldwide incidence, many risk factors, the necessity of early detection techniques, a variety of treatment options, and the dynamic nature of research projects. Breast cancer is a significant worldwide health concern that affects millions of

people each year. As such, there have been talks over the rising incidence rates of this disease and the resulting impacts on individuals, families, and healthcare systems. Comprehensive discussions always include the complex network of risk factors, which includes hormone effects, lifestyle decisions, environmental circumstances, and genetic predispositions such as BRCA mutations. These conversations always highlight the need of taking preventative action, including regular tests, lifestyle changes, and risk-reducing operations customized for high-risk patients. The conversation continues with how early identification is crucial in determining how well a patient responds to therapy, highlighting the value of awareness campaigns, technological developments in screening techniques, and the empowering habit of self-examination. Simultaneously, the multidisciplinary aspect of treating breast cancer is receiving a lot of attention. This includes hormone therapy, targeted medicines, immunotherapy, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and surgery. Forward-thinking conversations provide light on the current paradigm shift towards personalized medicine, in which treatment regimens are carefully tailored to each patient's unique genetic and molecular profile. Recognizing the significant impact breast cancer has on one's total quality of life—which encompasses physical, emotional, and social aspects—is essential to these discussions. A significant amount of attention is devoted to supportive care interventions that manage side effects associated with treatment, thereby improving the overall experience of patients navigating the intricacies of breast cancer treatment. The discourse delves into the dynamic domain of research on breast cancer, focusing on innovations, developing treatment approaches, and the auspicious prospects of focused therapies. Patient advocacy groups are often included in these discussions because they are vital in increasing public awareness, helping impacted individuals, and pushing governmental changes. The promotion of inclusion, fighting stigma, and developing a global awareness of breast cancer are frequently emphasized. Discussions on breast cancer are inevitably fraught with difficulties, such as differences in access to care, the influence of socioeconomic issues, and the ongoing requirement for financing for research. Discussions on the future look ahead to the use of artificial intelligence to breast cancer research, the development of early detection tools, and the never-ending hunt for more precise and focused treatment approaches. In summary, the conversation on breast cancer is broad and ever-evolving, touching on everything from awareness and prevention to the ongoing development of new treatment options and the general well-being of those affected by this illness. These conversations act as catalysts for positive changes in the way that breast cancer treatment, support, and eventually the hunt for a cure are approached as science advances.

Promising developments in a number of areas have marked recent advances in the study of breast cancer. With continuous research into the effectiveness of immunotherapeutic medications, especially checkpoint inhibitors, for various subtypes of breast cancer, immunotherapy has become a major area of interest. Precision medicine remains essential, seeking to tailor therapies according to the distinct molecular properties of cancers in order to enhance results and reduce adverse effects. Techniques for liquid biopsies are becoming more popular as a less intrusive way to find tumor DNA that is still circulating in the blood. This might revolutionize real-time surveillance of cancer recurrence and treatment response. Additionally, work is being done to improve

targeted treatments for HER2-positive breast cancer, such as antibody-drug conjugates. The identification of novel mutations and risk factors that support improved risk assessment and the creation of individualized treatment plans is why genetic research is still a top focus. In addition to staying informed through healthcare professionals and following up on developments in medical journals, it is advised to consult recent publications, updates on clinical trials, and reports from credible sources such as the American Cancer Society and National Cancer Institute in order to obtain the most recent information.

To sum up, the current conversation around breast cancer touches on a wide range of important topics, including awareness, prevention, cutting edge research, and the general well-being of those affected by the illness. As discussions continue, they not only shed light on the challenges posed by breast cancer but also inspire constructive changes in approaches to treatment, social networks, and global understanding. The commitment to continuous research, advancements in technology, and comprehensive care signifies a collective goal to improve results, tackle inequalities, and strive towards a future where the impact of breast cancer is reduced, resulting in favorable changes in the lives of individuals impacted. The Ashmit transform is one type of coefficient of variance[1, 2, 3, 28]. It is $\text{mean} \times \text{median} / \text{variance}$. Shiggela Boydi (from saliva of bos indicus or Bovis Indica) for hemorrhage and Mamaastro Virus for Lung cancer (yellow)Adeno virus (Fish saliva from Channa punctata). Red for double bounce scattering, blue for surface scattering and green for volume scattering. The Ashmit transform is one type of Gamma correction of image color and Ashmit 2 transform is Hue correction of image color. The future work on brain connectome authors are intend to do [29]. The Nipah Virus or C. Auris can be detected by Ashmit transform and various viruses can be cured by following:

1. Earth Chi, stomach is Lacto Basillus.(Vit. A)
2. Fuzz virus or bacterio Fuzz which is water Chi is Kidney. (Vit. B)
3. Fire Chi is Liver, Siggil Boydi. (Vit. D)
4. Sky chi, Heart is Mama Astro virus. (Vit. E)
5. Adeno virus is Brain or Galaxy. (Vit. K)
6. Self respect is Escheria Coli. (Cytric acid of Nimbu or Vit.C)

The prolate spheroid like virus (Helicobactor Pylory) can be cured using Shiggela Boydi with Vit A (Carotin) while pox like spherical virus can be cured with Shiggela Boydi with cuprus oxide (Cu2O) and Oblet glioblastoma and chest cancer can be cured using Mama Astro Virus with Vitamin B. These are the probable solutions.

Photo sensitive epilepsy seizure provided with beta coherence and gamma steady state response (CIELUV eyes which consist of more pressure line reported by authors of [30]) while theta band abundance happened with flickering light by yellow and black rod cells of eye from CIE (RGB) on whole body vibration or tremor might be epileptic seizure[31]. For myopia Green or volume scattering or alpha band (induced Brain oscillatory Stroke not spike one) in the brain or eye, Hyperopia for Yellow, Dihedral for heart and proper blood regulation too hence the epileptic seizure or spiked brain stroke might be avoided. The black color might adjust the

circadian rhythm who fails. To compete with speech entrainment with circadian rhythm enhances health while visual entrainment which is also Dihedral scattering Mantis in China martial art (Kung-fu) and Mahamaiden symbol of prolate. For better IQ we can go for bluesish green (Hyperopia) or for better health (Heart) we can go for bottle green (Myopia). So in our next study we will make spectacles and Kriya Yoga. By note to the authors, these are simulated hypothesis taken from internet. In future we ll include Doctors who are indispensable of our society of human belief kind.

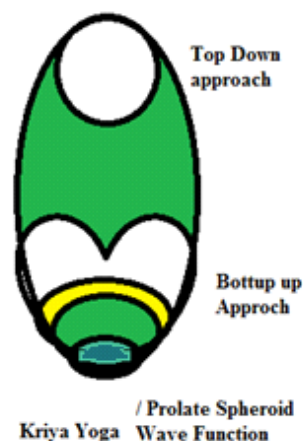


Figure 6. Benefits of Kriya Yoga

The Ashmit transform code can be find here:
https://github.com/tamesh89/Ashmit_transform

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