Mehmet Dumlu Aydin
Nazan Aydin

Discovery of The Taste Rosea of Hedonia

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DISCOVERY OF TASTE ROSEA
OF
HEDONIA

The last reality a scientist will discover is where he/she started his journey.

The Authors

The Authors Informations

Dr. Mehmet Dumlu Aydin is a professor at the Neurosurgery Department and is part of the Medical Faculty of Ataturk University in Erzurum, Turkey. Dr. Aydin is interested in neurophysical features of the brain as a form of hardware and in intelligence as the software of the brain. Dr. M.D. Aydin has also investigated neurohistopathological principles of brain machinery and information technology disorders, the importance of the autonomous nervous system on the ethiopathogenesis of neurosurgical disease and treatment modalities in neuroscience laboratory at the Medical Faculty of Ataturk University. Dr. M.D. Aydin studied the same topics at the Neurosurgery Department in Maastricht University The Netherland in 2008 and at the Department of Neurosurgery in Emory University USA in 2012. Dr. M.D. Aydin has studied the rational roots of mental genesis and mental illness in both experimental and clinical models. Dr. M.D. Aydin has also studied the importance of fructose and taste roseas in reproduction machinery together with his wife, a Psychiatry Professor, Dr. Nazan Aydin. I would like to thank Dear Dr.Nazan Aydin for proving to be an unwavering hero during this process, and without her help this book would not have been possible.

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Although; Knowledge is power[1], to desire more wisdom….
There is no importance of wisdom human on the world of foolishness" (Bergson H[1])
Because; "Sexual sterility is very rare, but it leads to suffering …
Mental sterility is very frequent but it is very amusing …[2]" (Alsan S[2])

Prologue

Figure-1: *Taste rosea of Hedonia (TR) is very similar to garden rosea (GR) (Archives from the authors).*

Knowledge is power *when it comes to increasing the software capacity and intelligence of the human brain. Taste sensation is important information when choosing foods; food metabolism is required for energy production and for the life of the body. Orgasmic sensation is essential for the propagation of creatures. However, knowledge is a pleasure foundation and it can be a dangerous power. It is well known that ignorance is bliss; and conversely, knowledge and intelligence often lead to suffering. So, in this sense, the capacity to experience taste sensation is not dangerous while the ability to comprehend knowledge can be dangerous. However, tastelessness is a dangerous phenomenon for living things because of likelihood of food intoxication. Interestingly, the absence of orgasmic sensations is one of the most troubling and even debilitating problem in human thought. For this reason, all living creatures tying to satisfy orgasmic feelings. All ancient philosophers interested in these problems, as well as modern scientists, have studied to understand and solve such problems. Yet these problems are complex and thus far no one has reached a definitive answer regarding how humans need for orgasmic sensations. Nevertheles, we will try to explain the biological roots of orgasmic sensations. Although prior research has detailed the biological, histological, biochemical, and physiological roots of taste sensation at the basis of taste buds located in tongue-based mechanisms, there has been no similar study for orgasmic sensation mechanisms so far.*

Taste is defined as the peak of the intensely satisfying experience of the food eating process. There are many metaphorical expressions linked to love and jealousy to sweet, sour, and bitter tastes; these parallels are common in normal language use and suggest that these emotions may influence perceptual taste judgments. This has been evidenced in all branches of science throughout history. Scientists have investigated whether phenomenological similarities between love and jealousy are embodied in the taste sensations of sweetness, sourness, and bitterness. Metamorphic examinations imply that emotions can influence basic perceptual judgments of taste type and quality. Historically, sweet foods and drinks are the most preferred taste type by humans throughout the world. The desire to eat and receive pleasure from eating is related to the taste of foods that make contact taste cells. Activation of taste cells prepares the body for digestion and stimulates neural circuits for the beginning of hedonic sensations. An identical neural process at the penile architectures and newly-discovered taste bud-like structures stimulated by fructose may explain how animals sense orgasmic sensations. This hypothesis helps understand how peripheral gustatory mechanisms of orgasmic pleasure (primarily from taste bud models of the urethra) are the same as the