Introduction

e intersection of Human Immunode ciency Virus (HIV) infection and the neurological system has become an increasingly prominent area of concern within the realm of healthcare. As the global burden of HIV/AIDS continues to a ect millions of individuals, the intricate relationship between the virus and the nervous system has emerged as a critical aspect of clinical care. Neurological complications associated with HIV/AIDS range from subtle cognitive impairments to severe and debilitating disorders, posing signi cant challenges to the overall well-being and prognosis of a ected individuals [1]. e neurological manifestations of HIV/AIDS are diverse36cien]TJ0.169 41(un)4(o)3(s [-5(i)7(v)face)-5(d w in)4-5(,0.152 364 -1.267 D[(n)4(e(p)-5(a)9(ir9(t)-5(io

3. Bannon S, Gonsalvez CJ, Croft RJ, Boyce PM (2002) Response inhibition