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ANS: (1)

Down syndrome:-

• Also known as trisomy 21
It is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of an extra copy of chromosome 21.

cause of Down syndrome:-

Normally in human each egg and sperm contains 23 chromosomes when egg and sperm join it make 46 chromosomes.
→ In this case of Down syndrome egg and sperm cell make 24 chromosomes instead of 23 chromosomes.

(2)

Symptoms:

- Delayed physical growth.
- characteristic facial features.
- mild to moderate intellectual disability.

Diagnose Method:

- prenatal screening
- Genetic testing.

Treatment:

- Early Intervention and Educational therapy.
- Treatment therapies
- Drugs and supplements
- Assistive devices.



Ans = (2)

Hydrocephalus:

meaning:

Hydro → water
Kephalus → Head

Introduction:

is a condition in which there is an abnormal accumulation of C.S.F in the ventricles

(3)

or cavities of the brain which cause enlargement of the head, convolution tumor, vision and mental disability. Some time lead to death.

Clinical Features:

- Rapid head enlargement
- Tense anterior and posterior fontanelles
- Infant is fretful, feeds poorly and may vomit frequently.
- with continued enlargement of the brain inactivity sets in and the infant appears languid, uninterested in his surroundings and unable to sustain activity.

Ans: (3)

poliomyelitis:

meaning-

polio → gray matter
myelitis - inflammation of
the spinal cord.

Introduction:

- First described by Michael Underwood in 1789.
- is a gray spinal cord inflammation it is a viral

(4)

Infection cause by polio virus which localized in the anterior horns cell of the spinal cord and certain brain stem motor nuclei.

Signs and symptoms:-

- Fever
- Sore throat
- Headache
- Vomiting
- Fatigue
- Back pain or stiffness
- Neck pain
- pain or stiffness in the arms or legs.

Ans: (4)

Stroke:-

⇒ Also known as cerebral vascular Accident.

- is the sudden loss of neurological function caused by an interruption of the blood flow to the brain.

or
lack of O₂ in brain.

(8)

Types of Stroke:

① Ischemic Stroke -

(most common)
- Result of inadequate blood flow to brain due to partial or complete occlusion of an artery.

constitute 85% of all stroke.

Thrombotic stroke

Narrowing of artery by fatty deposits called plaque which block the passage of blood through the artery.

Embolic stroke

clot which are circulating in the blood, when it reaches an artery in the brain that too narrow to pass through, it lodges there and blocks the flow of blood.

Hemorrhagic Stroke =

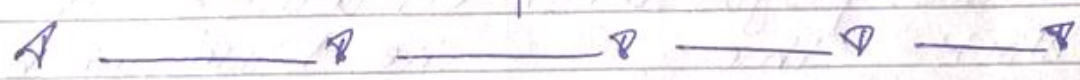
occur when ever a blood vessel are ruptured.

Subarachnoid hemorrhagic

Intracerebral hemorrhage

- cause when bleeding into cerebrospinal space B/w the arachnoid and pia matter.
- commonly caused by rupture of a cerebral aneurysm.

- Bleeding within the brain, caused by rupture of a vessel.
- Hypertension is the most common cause.



Ans: (8)

Neurological complications and associated condition in Stroke

- Altered consciousness
- sensory deficits
- motor deficits
- Disorder of speech and language
- Dysphagia
- cognitive dysfunction
- Altered emotional status
- perceptual dysfunction
- seizures

- Bladder and Bowel dysfunction
- C-V and pulmonary ~~embolus~~ dysfunction.
- DVT and pulmonary Embolus
- osteoporosis and Fracture Risk

physical therapy intervention
in stroke patient

- Strategies to improve motor learning.
- Interventions to improve sensory function.
- Interventions to improve unilateral neglect.
- Intervention to manage spasticity
- Intervention to improve movement control.
- strategies to improve upper extremity function
- strategies to improve functional status
- Interventions to improve postural control and balance
- Intervention to improve gait and locomotion.
- Interventions to improve aerobic capacity and endurance.