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Questions, Answers?

Question No:- 1

Ans:-

- Down Syndrome result if extra chromosomes is number 21.
- * Normally each egg and sperm cell contains 23 chromosomes.
 - * The union of these creates 23 pairs.
 - * when sperm does not develop properly and contribute 24 chromosomes instead of 23.
 - * The feature of down syndrome result from having extra chromosomes 21 in each of the body cells.
 - * Down Syndromes also referred to as trisomy 21, because of presence of three number 21 chromosomes.

Is There A Cure For Down Syndrome ?

- * No, there is no cure for down syndrome.
- * It can not to be prevented.
- * Up to date no one knows that why problem involving chromosom 21 occur.
- * Down Syndrom is not caused by anything of the patient did or did not do.

Question No: 2.

Hydrocephalus:-

Meaning:-

Greek word "hydro" meaning water and "kephalus" meaning head.

Introduction:-

It is a medical condition in which there is abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the cavities of the brain. This may caused in enlargement of head, convulsion, tunnel vision and mental disabilities. It may also leads to death.

Clinical features of hydrocephalus?

The following are different clinical features of hydrocephalus:

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

Question 3:

Answer:

Poliomyelitis:

Definition:

When the inflammation in gray matter of spinal cord are called poliomyelitis. It is the viral infection.

Meaning:-

Polio: Gray matter
Myelitis: Inflammation of Spinal Cord.

Symptoms:-

In acute stages, it is generally upto 7 to 10 days.
It includes:

- Fever

- Headache

- Pharyngitis

- Anorexia

- Nausea & vomiting

~~The~~ illness may progress to respect meningitis.

These patient have higher fever, severe headache with stiffness of neck and back.

- of paralytic disease occur 0.1 to 1% of those who become infected with a polio virus.

QUESTION: 4

ANSWER:

STROKE:

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

When changes occurs in the level of consciousness and impairment of sensory, motor, cognitive, perceptual and language functions.

Stroke: \Rightarrow Blood flow to brain obstructed \Rightarrow lack of O_2 in brain.

Major Types Of Stroke:

There are major three types:

- * Thrombotic
- * Embolic
- * Hemorrhagic

Each of these can explain as:

1) Thrombotic Stroke:

Cerebral thrombosis is a narrowing of the artery by fatty deposits called plaque. Plaque can cause a clot to form, which blocks the passage of blood through the artery.

2) Embolic Stroke:

An embolus is a blood clot or debris circulating in the blood. When it reaches an artery in the brain that is too narrow to pass through, it lodges there and blocks the flow of the blood.

3) Hemorrhagic Stroke:

A burst blood vessel may allow blood to seep into and damage the brain tissues until clotting shuts off the leak.

Question No: 5

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Neurological Complications & Associate CONDITIONS IN Stroke.

- *> Can altered the consciousness
- *> Sensory deficits.
- *> Motor deficits.
- *> Caused disorders of speech and language
- *> Dysphagia
- *> Caused cognitive Dysfunction
- *> They altered Emotional status.
- *> They lead perceptual dysfunctions
- *> can caused seizures.
- *> They caused Bladder and Bowel dysfunction
- *> It can caused cardiovascular and pulmonary dysfunctions
- *> Deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolus
- *> It can also caused osteoporosis and Risk of fracture.

(B) Physical Therapy Intervention In Stroke Patients.

- >> Strategies to improve Motor learning
- >> Interventions to improve sensory learning
- >> Interventions to improve Unilateral function
- >> Interventions to improve strength.
- >> Interventions to manage spasticity.

- >> Interventions to improve movement control.
- >> Strategies to improve upper extremities function
- >> Strategies to improve lower extremities function
- >> Interventions to improve functional status.
- >> Interventions to improve postural control & balance
- >> Interventions to improve gait & locomotion.
- >> Interventions to improve Aerobic Capacity and Endurance.

Endecl₃

Thank You

