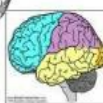
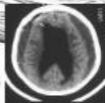
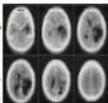




An approach to a neuro - patient

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MBBS, FRCP



Symptoms of Neurological diseases

- Headache
- Weakness
- Sensory disturbance
- Convulsions / Fits / LOC
- Confusion
- Pain

Symptoms of Neurological diseases

- Symptoms referred to special senses :
 - * speech
 - * swallowing
 - * vision
 - * hearing
 - * smell
- Sphincter dysfunction

Symptoms of Neurological diseases

- Memory problems
- Abnormal movements
- Walking problems :Unsteadiness / Ataxia
- Impotence
- Sleep disorders
- Weight loss
- Abnormal behavior

Common neurological Diseases

- Infections :

- + meningitis
- + encephalitis
- + meningo-encephalitis

- Inflammatory :

- + Multiple sclerosis

- Neoplastic : + benign or malignant

- + primary or secondary

Common neurological Diseases

- Degenerative :

 - + parkinson disease

 - + motor neurone disease

 - + dementia

- Epilepsy

- Congenital diseases

- Inherited brain diseases

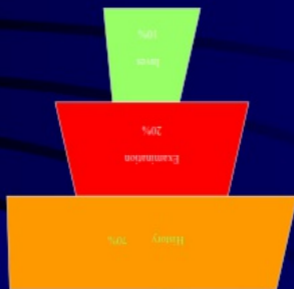
Commonly used Terminology

- Brain : - **Encephalitis** - Encephalopathy
- Meninges : **Meningitis**
- Brain and meninges : **meningoencephalitis**
- Spinal cord : **myelitis** --- myelopathy
- Roots or radicles: **Radiculitis**- Radiculopathy
- Spinal cord + radicles : myeloradiculopathy
- Nerves : **Neuritis** --- Neuropathy
- Muscles : **myositis** ---- myopathy
- Muscles and Skin : **Dermatomyositis**

Commonly used terminology

Coma	Decreased level of consciousness
Drowsiness	Impaired level of consciousness
Disorientation	Lack of orientation to time and place
Amnesia	Loss of memory
Apraxia	Inability to follow orders
Agnosia	Inability to recognize objects

The neuro-pyramid



History – in Neurology

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnic group
- Occupation
- Family history
- History of travel
- History of vaccination

History - in Neurology

- Onset of symptoms
- Duration of symptoms
- Associated symptoms
- Other medical problems
- Medications
- Social habits : smoking / alcohol. . . .

Neurological Examination

An easy approach

Goals of Neurological Examination

- To determine whether in fact a neurological dysfunction exists
- To localize the lesion : CNS or PNS
- To identify which component of the nervous system is affected (motor , sensory, cranial nerves)
- To put a differential diagnosis
- To plan investigations and/or treatment

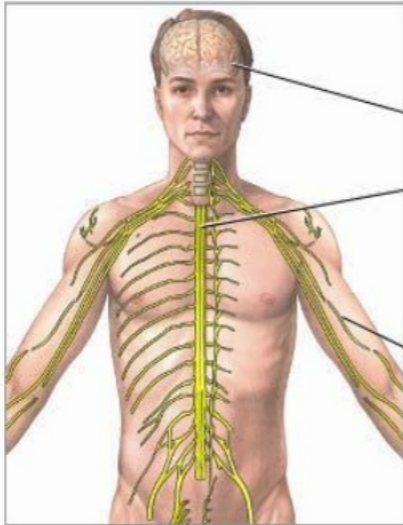
Goals of Neurological Examination

- If somebody collapsed suddenly :
is it a heart attack or Intracranial bleeding ?
- Somebody with nausea and vomiting:
to refer to a gastroenterology or neurology ?
- Somebody with leg weakness :
from degenerative disease , spinal cord
compression or cortical lesion ?

Neuro - Tray

- Ophthalmoscope
- Snellen chart
- Reflex hammer
- Neuro – tips
- Tuning fork
- Orange stick
- Tongue depressor





Central
nervous
system

Brain

Spinal cord

Peripheral
nervous
system

Peripheral
nerve

Where is the lesion ?

- Intracranial
- Extracranial

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