

# Editorial Note on Cerebral Palsy

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## Description

Congenital disorder of movement, muscle tone, or posture. Cerebral palsy is often due to abnormal development of the prenatal brain. Symptoms include exaggerated reflexes, sagging or stiff limbs, and involuntary movements. These occur in early childhood. Long-term treatment includes physiotherapy and other treatments, medications, and possibly surgery.

Symptoms of Bell's palsy include sudden weakness of the facial muscles. In most cases, the weaknesses are temporary and will improve significantly in the coming weeks. Weakness causes half of your face to hang down. Your smile is one-sided and your eyes on this side do not close.

Bell's palsy, also known as acute peripheral facial paralysis of unknown origin, can occur at any age. The exact cause is unknown. It is believed to be the result of swelling and inflammation of the nerves that control the muscles on one side of your face. Or it could be a reaction that occurs after being infected with a virus.

Bell's palsy is temporary for most people. Symptoms usually begin to improve within a few weeks and fully recover in about 6 months. A few people will experience some of the symptoms of Bell's palsy for the rest of their lives. In rare cases, Bell's palsy may recur.

Cerebral palsy (CP) refers to a group of disorders that affect muscle movement and coordination. Often, eyesight, hearing, and sensations are also affected.

The word "brain" means that it has something to do with the brain. The word "paralysis" refers to weakness or problems with physical activity.

CP is the most common cause of motor disorders in childhood. At least 1.5 to 4 out of 1,000 children worldwide are affected, according to reliable sources at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Symptoms of cerebral palsy vary from person to person and can range from mild to severe. Some people with cerebral palsy have difficulty walking or sitting. Others with cerebral palsy may have difficulty grabbing things.

Symptoms may become more severe or less severe over time. It also depends on the part of the brain affected.

- Delayed in reaching motor skills milestones such as looking back, sitting alone, crawling
- Changes in muscle tone such as dragging or being too stiff
- Delayed speech and difficult to speak
- Muscle Spasticity or stiffness and exaggerated reflexes
- Ataxia or lack of muscle coordination
- Shivering or involuntary movements
- Excessive drooling and difficulty swallowing
- Difficulty walking
- Prefers one side of the body, e. B. One-handed grasp
- Neurological problems such as seizures, intellectual disability, blindness

Abnormal brain development or brain damage during development can cause CP. Injuries affect the parts of the brain that control body movement, coordination, and posture.

Brain damage usually occurs before birth, but it can also occur during birth or within the first few years of life. In most cases, the exact cause of CP is unknown. Some of the possible causes are:

- Neonatal asphyxia or lack of oxygen in the brain during labor.
- Genetic mutations leading to abnormal brain development.
- Severe jaundice in infants.
- Maternal infections, such as German measles and herpes simplex.
- Brain infections such as encephalitis and meningitis.
- Intracranial hemorrhage or bleeding into the brain.
- Head trauma due to car accident, fall, or child abuse.
- Dyskinetic cerebral palsy.

People with Dyskinetic cerebral palsy CP are difficult to control their body movements. This disorder causes involuntary abnormal movements of the arms, legs, and hands. In some cases, the face and tongue are also affected. It can be slow and twisted, or it can be fast and jerky. They can make it difficult for a person to walk, sit, swallow, or talk.

## Hypotonic cerebral palsy

Hypotonic CP causes hypotonia and excessive relaxation. The arms and legs are very mobile and look supple like a stuffed animal. Babies with this type of CP have little head control and may have difficulty breathing. As they grow older, their weakened muscles can

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make it difficult for them to sit straight. There are also difficulty speaking, weakened reflexes, and difficulty walking.

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## Conclusion

Over the course of hours, the treatment of cerebral palsy has changed rather than addressing human physical problems such as leg and arm spasticity. Treatment of cerebral palsy is now developing treatments for parts of the body with greater goals, improving the quality of life for the person, helping them make

choices, taking care of themselves and becoming part of society. Is to make their own decisions to help. 886 Many treatments for children are to help them walk better. Approximately 60% of CP patients can walk alone or with mobility aids in adulthood. Mobility Assistance Device Can Help People with Cerebral Palsy Move around More Easily.

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