

A Prospective on the Biological Disease of Neurological & Psychiatric Disorders in Young people

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Abstract

Neurological disorders are medically defined as disorders that affect the brain as well as the nerves found throughout the human body and the spinal cord. Structural, biochemical or electrical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord or other nerves can result in a range of symptoms. Examples of symptoms include paralysis, muscle weakness, poor coordination, loss of sensation, seizures, confusion, pain and altered levels of consciousness.

Introduction

Steps to address stigma

One in every four people, or 25% of individuals, develops one or more mental or behavioural disorders at some stage in life, both in developed and developing countries. These disorders are usually be diagnosed as reliably and accurately as most of the common physical disorders. Some disorders are can be killed; all can be finally reaching the success managed and treated.

The aim of this paper is to discuss about some of the neurological diseases that are present at mainly in the adolescent period time. The scientific research focuses on the casual representation and course of the morecommon and some are uncommon, epilepsies, neuromuscular disorders evaluated, neurodegenerative disorders, inflammatory disorders of the central nervous system comes and infected with the patients and

some other, miscellaneous conditions. The scientific research ends with the very brief explanation and normal discussion about management issues in these age groups.

Mental illness presents a wide spectrum of afflictions, with one of the most common in the being depression. Mental diseases are often are considered as to be comorbid with other common placements of NCDs due to potential bidirectional causality.

Depression is one of the most affected mental health disorders Depression, sometimes referred to as unipolar depression and is a common mental disorder characterized by sadness, loss of interest in activities and by decreased energy. Depression is differentiated from normal mood changes that are part of life by the extent of its severity, the symptoms and the duration of the disorder. Suicide remains one of the common and often avoidable outcomes of depression.

Neurological disorders are like acute spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ataxia, bell's palsy, brain tumours, cerebral aneurysm, epilepsy and seizures, Guillain-Barre syndrome, headache, head injury, hydrocephalus, lumbar disk disease herniated disk, meningitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Neurocutaneous syndromes, Parkinson's disease, stroke (brain attack), cluster headaches, tension headaches, migraine headaches.

Mental health problems affect one in every five young people at any given time. An estimated two-thirds of all young people with mental health problems are not receiving the help they need. Less than one-third of the children under age 18 who have a serious mental health problem receive any mental health services. Depression in adolescents may be as high as 1 in 8. Suicide is the third leading cause of death for 16- to 24-years-olds and the sixth leading cause of death for 6- to 25-year-old. Schizophrenia is rare in children under age 12, but it occurs in about 3 of every 1,000 adolescents.

Evaluation of psychiatric disorders in adolescents

Developmental context is critically important in children. Behaviours that are normal at a young age may indicate a serious mental disorder at an older age. Children exist in the context of a family system, and that system has a profound effect on children's symptoms and behaviours; normal children living in a family troubled by domestic violence and substance abuse may superficially appear to have one or more mental disorders.