

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS & LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY

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.

The specific causes of neurological problems vary, but can include genetic disorders, congenital abnormalities or disorders, infections, lifestyle or environmental health problems including malnutrition, and brain injury, spinal cord injury or nerve injury.

‘Locomotor Disability’ refers to a person’s inability to do distinctive activities associated with movement of self and manipulation of objects resulting from damage of or disease affect musculoskeletal and/or nervous system.

Types of locomotor disabilities

The major types of locomotor disabilities are musculoskeletal, congenital malformation, accidents and other chronic disabilities such as polio, rickets, spina bifida, congenital deformities of hip/s and limb/s, deformities of spine, muscular dystrophy and amputation.

Cerebral Palsy (CP)

“Cerebral” means the brain and “Palsy” means weakness of body movements. Cerebral palsy is a disorder of movement, muscle tone or posture that is caused by damage that occurs to the immature, developing brain, most oftenly before birth.

Signs and symptoms appear during infancy or preschool years. In general, cerebral palsy causes impaired movement associated with abnormal reflexes, floppiness or rigidity of the limbs and trunk, abnormal posture, involuntary movements, unsteady walking, or some combination of these. Cerebral Palsy refers to a group of disorders that affect muscle, movement and coordination. In many cases, cerebral palsy can also affect vision, hearing and sensations

Cerebrovascular accident (CVA)

It is the medical term for a stroke. A stroke is when blood flow to a part of your brain is stopped either by a blockage or the rupture of a blood vessel.

Types of cerebrovascular accident

- 1) Ischemic stroke is caused by a blockage of a blood vessel.
- 2) Hemorrhagic stroke is caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Spinal Cord Injuries

Damage to any part of the spinal cord or nerves at the end of the spinal canal (cauda equina) which often causes permanent changes in strength, sensation and other body functions below the site of the injury.