POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis, commonly called polio, is an acute infectious disease caused by the poliovirus. In the majority of cases, the infection may manifest merely as an episode of diarrhoea; in others the virus may affect the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord and lead to extensive paralysis of the muscles. In extreme forms, the paralysis may involve the respiratory muscles, and may lead to death.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Presenting complaints: Often, the patient is a child around the age of 9 months. The mother gives a history that the child developed mild pyrexia associated with diarrhoea, followed by inability to move a part or whole of the limb. The lower limbs are affected most commonly.





CEREBRAL PALSY (CP)

This is defined as a non-progressive neuro-muscular disorder of cerebral origin. It includes a number of clinical disorders, mostly arising in childhood.

AETIOPATHOLOGY

Birth anoxia and injuries are the commonest cause of CP in developing countries. Causes can be divided into prenatal, natal and postnatal.

PROGNOSIS

Complete cure is impossible since an essential part of the brain is destroyed and cannot be repaired or replaced.

BRACHIAL PLEXUS

The brachial plexus is a network (plexus) of nerves formed by the anterior rami of the lower four cervical nerves and first thoracic nerve (C5, C6, C7, C8, and T1). This plexus extends from the spinal cord, through the cervico-axillary canal in the neck, over the first rib, and into the armpit. It supplies afferent and efferent nerve fibers to the chest, shoulder, arm, forearm, and hand.

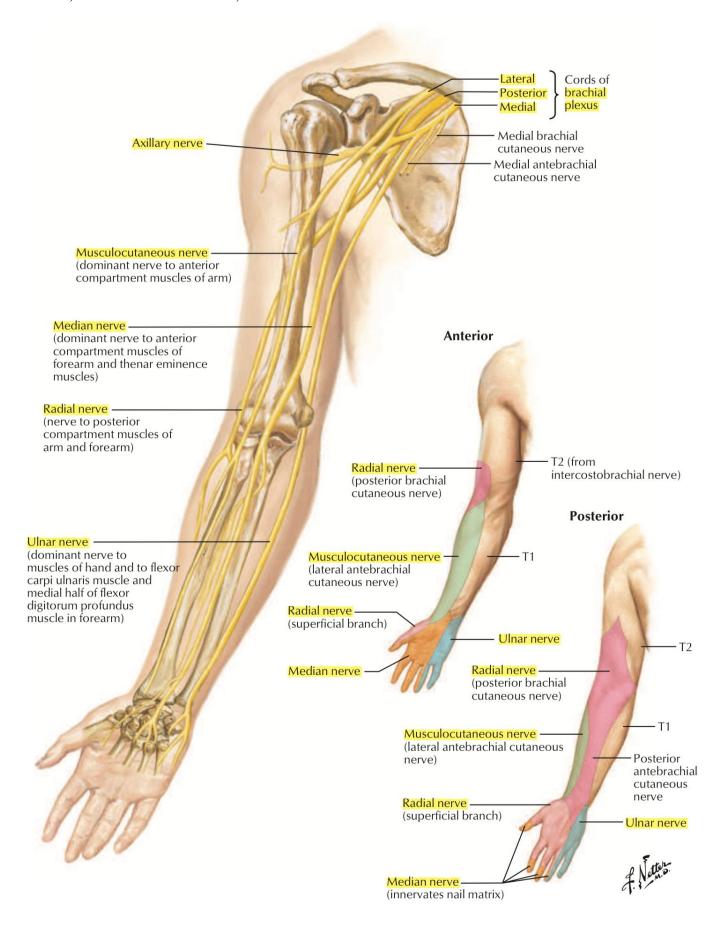
Brachial plexus neuropathy

BRACHIAL PLEXUS NEUROPATHY (BPN)

occurs when nerves in your upper shoulder area become damaged. This can cause severe pain in your shoulders or arms. BPN may also limit movement and cause decreased sensation in these areas.

SYMPTOMS OF BPN

Numbness, Abnormal sensations, Weakness



RADIAL NERVE INJURY

The radial nerve runs down the underside of your arm and controls movement of the triceps) muscle, which is located at the back of the upper arm. The radial nerve is responsible for extending the wrist and fingers. It also controls sensation in part of the hand.

A radial nerve injury usually causes symptoms in the back of your hand, near your thumb, and in your index and middle fingers. Symptoms may include a sharp or burning pain, as well as unusual sensations in your thumb and fingers. It's common to experience numbness, tingling, and trouble straightening your arm.

Radial nerve injury may be due to physical trauma, infection, or even exposure to toxins. It often causes numbness (lost, reduced, or altered sensation) and tingling (an odd prickling sensation) or burning pain. It can also be painless. The condition may cause weakness or difficulty moving your wrist, hand, or fingers.

CAUSES

The most common causes of radial nerve injury are breaking your arm

ULNAR NERVE INJURY

In human anatomy, the ulnar nerve is a nerve that runs near the ulna bone.

The nerve is the largest in the human body unprotected by muscle or bone, so injury is common.

CLINICAL FEATURES

a loss of sensation in your hand, especially in your ring and little fingers. a loss of coordination in your fingers.

CAUSES

The most common cause is pressure on the nerve at the elbow.



MEDIAN NERVE INJURY

The median nerve, also called the 'eye of the hand,' is a mixed nerve with a role of primary importance in the functionality of the hand.

CAUSES

The median nerve can be affected by acute traumatic, chronic micro traumatic, and compressive lesions.

CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

This condition is known as entrapment syndrome or carpal tunnel syndrome. Occurs when the median nerve can become compressed under the fascial sheath of the flexor retinaculum, which often causes burning pain, numbness, and tingling (neuropathic pain).

The carpal tunnel syndrome pain is explainable as a needle and pin sensation along the distribution of the median nerve. The condition is idiopathic and is also associated with hypothyroidism, pregnancy, and diabetes.