

WHAT IS CEREBRAL PALSY (C.P.)?



A condition marked by impaired muscle coordination (spastic paralysis) and/or other disabilities, typically caused by damage to the brain before or at birth.

TYPES OF CEREBRAL PALSY

Spastic Cerebral Palsy

Spastic CP is the most common type of CP, affecting approximately 80 percent of people with CP. It causes stiff muscles and exaggerated reflexes, making it difficult to walk

Dyskinetic Cerebral Palsy

People with dyskinetic CP have trouble controlling their body movements. The disorder causes involuntary, abnormal movements in the arms, legs, and hands.

Hypotonic cerebral palsy

Hypotonic CP causes diminished muscle tone and overly relaxed muscles. The arms and legs move very easily and appear floppy, like a rag doll.

Ataxic cerebral palsy

Ataxic CP is the least common type of CP. Ataxic CP is characterized by voluntary muscle movements that often appear disorganized, clumsy, or jerky.

Mixed cerebral palsy

Some people have a combination of symptoms from the different types of CP. This is called mixed CP.

In most cases of mixed CP, people experience a mix of spastic and dyskinetic CP.

CAUSES OF CEREBRAL PALSY

The cause of Cerebral Palsy is a brain injury or brain malformation that occurs while the brain is developing — before, during, or after birth. As a result of the brain damage during brain development a child's muscle control, muscle coordination, muscle tone, reflex, posture and balance can be affected.

SYMPTOMS OF CEREBRAL PALSY

Movement and coordination problems associated with cerebral palsy may include:

- Variations in muscle tone, such as being either too stiff or too floppy.
- Stiff muscles and exaggerated reflexes (spasticity)
- Stiff muscles with normal reflexes (rigidity)
- Lack of muscle coordination (ataxia)
- Tremors or involuntary movements.

NEUROTHErapy TREATMENT

- Spasticity is a disorder due to alkalosis. If C.P. is of spastic type:

First treatment (12) Gas only

Second treatment (3) Gal
(7) Liv
(7) Liv⁰

- If C.P. is with paralysis, give the treatment of paralysis – Refer to the chapter on **NeuroslarDiodes**
- If children with hypoacidity and spasticity vomit milk which is not curdled, then first give the following treatment to increase acidity in the stomach.

I (6) Gas only
After one hour

II (6) Gas only

After acid in the stomach is increased, give any one of the following:

First treatment Alkali treatment formula

Second treatment Maunish Alkali treatment formula for reducing alkali

- If there is still too much alkalinity the treatment is
(10) Medulla
(6) Gas only
- Many times, patients with spasticity get fits. First give them the appropriate epilepsy treatment to stop fits. Then give the following treatment:

First day M – Heparin

Second day I (8) Gas only
After ½ hour

II 1, 25 DCC

Third day I Normal formula minus [Pan']
After ½ hour

II Ajay Normal formula minus [Pan']