

22\9\2021

Presentation no. (1)

Level "8" Mr. Lone students \ (EDC)

By: Ibnsalem Ezaldeen and Amar Zohair.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

SLE is an autoimmune disease, the immune system of the body mistakenly attacks healthy tissue, it can effect the skin, joints, kidneys, brain, and other organs.

The causes "trigger":

1. Genetic.
2. Environmental.
3. Hormonal.
4. Certain medicines.

The symptoms:

Its symptoms vary from person to person, and it may come and go. Everyone with SLE has joint pain and swelling at some time, and some develop arthritis.

It has general symptoms and other common, the general symptoms include tow types which is:

1. Skin rash "butterfly" rash develops in about half Of the people with SLE.
2. Fever.

The other common symptoms include:

1. Chest pain when taking a deep breath.
2. Fatigue.
3. Hair and weight loss.
4. sensitivity to sunlight.

The Treatment:

There is no cure for SLE, the goal of treatment is to control the symptoms, and each person with SLE needs evaluation regarding (how active the disease is and what part of the body is effected).

If you have SLE it is important to wear protective clothing, sunglasses, and sunscreen when in the sun, and stay with immunization.

Prosopagnosia

- It is a neurological disorder characterized by the inability to recognize faces, it is also known as face blindness or facial agnosia, the term prosopagnosia comes from the Greek words for "face" and "lack of knowledge".
 - Some people with prosopagnosia are not able to recognize their face, others may be unable to distinguish a face as being different from an object.
 - Prosopagnosia is thought to be the result of abnormalities, damage or impairment in the right fusiform gyrus of the brain.
 - A fold in the brain that appears to coordinate the neural systems that control facial perception and memory, the disorder can result from stroke, traumatic injury, or certain **neurodegenerative** diseases.
 - In some cases, it is **a congenital** disorder, present at birth in the absence of any brain damage, congenital prosopagnosia appears to run in families, which makes it more likely to be a result of a genetic **mutation** or deletion.
 - Some degree of prosopagnosia is often present in children with autism and Asperger's syndrome, and may be the cause of their impaired social development.
 - The treatment should be to help individual with the disorder use compensatory strategies, adults who have the disorder as a result of stroke or brain trauma, can be retrained to use other clues or hints to identify individual.
 - The famous physician, professor and the author of unusual neurological cases, Oliver Sacks, despite of all these achievements he cannot recognize his face on the mirror.
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BEST WISHES.

Author: **ALI SAIF AL-DEEN.**

MOHAMMED ABDU ALBAGI.

Anxiety disorder

. Definition

Anxiety typically means that a person feels worried or nervousness or tension or apprehension and it can be part of feeling and it can be part of thinking

. Symptoms of anxiety disorder

1-having an increased heart rate 2-feeling nervous

3-sweating and trembling 4- Having trouble sleeping

>>same anxiety is normal its part of being human but when worry becomes constant and dominates your thinking and your life here anxiety become anxiety disorder

. Types of anxiety

1-Generalize anxiety disorder (G A D) 2-panic disorder

3-Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)

. Causes of anxiety

1. Medical causes

>heart disease and diabetes - thyroid problems such as hyperthyroidis \

2.Risk factors

These factors may increase year risk of developing an anxiety disorder

>stress due to an illness >other mental health disorders

. Treatments.

Treatment of anxiety involve psychological treatment and medical treatment

1-Medical Treatments:

>Benzodaizapines and antidepressant

2.-Psychological treatments

- Cognitive behavioral therapy(CBT). -- Avoid alcohol and drugs

-Reduce anxiety by creating a new way of thinking -

Autism spectrum disorder

Definition:

is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by difficulties with social interaction and communication and by restricted and repetitive behavior . it is associated with combination of genetic and environmental factor. Specially during pregnancy as a result of change in the systems of the brain.

Types:

- 1.kanner's autism
- 2.asperger's autism
- 3.pervasive developmental disorders

Symptoms:

- 1.avoiding social events, or any kind of social activities
- 2.being afraid of bright lights and loud noise
- 3.they can't communicate or respond to people immediately
- 4.hard to speak and learn new things fastly

Medical cure:

There is no medical cure but there are some treatments as followed:

- 1.give them special and comfort place to play with colorful toys.
- 2.play some kind of calming music to calm their anger.
- 3.let your child watch you while you are playing with other children peacefully

Eventually, autistic people got the highest level of intelligent, that why they love to create their own world.

The presentation is about (OCD)

(OCD) is abbreviation of (obsessive compulsive disorder).

① the definition of (OCD) :-

PS disorder in which people have recurring, unwanted thoughts, ideas or sensations (obsessions) that make them feel driven to do something repetitive behaviors such as, hand washing, checking on things or cleaning, can significantly interfere with a person's daily activities and social interactions.

② the causes of (OCD) :- the studies showed that the (OCD) is caused by biological and natural factors.

(1) biological factors

(2) Natural factors

③ the symptoms of (OCD) :-

- ① obsessions :- where an unwanted, intrusive and often distressing thought, image or urge repeatedly enters your mind.
- ② emotions :- the obsessions cause feelings of intense anxiety or distress.
- ③ compulsions :- repetitive behaviors called mental acts that a person with (OCD) feels driven to perform as a result of the anxiety and distress caused by the obsession.

④ the treatment of (OCD) :-

① Behavioral remedy :-

② Curative remedy :-

What is ODD?

ODD stands for oppositional defiant disorder

It is a behavioral disorder diagnosed in childhood is characterized by non-cooperative, defiant, dismissive, and pneumatic behavior toward people in authority.

What are the causes of ODD?

The exact cause of ODD is unknown, but it is believed that a combination of these factors might play a role:

- 1-Biological factors(injuries in certain areas of the brain)
- 2- Genetic factors(ODD may be inherited from parents to children)
- 3-Environmental factors(chaotic family life and substance abuse)

Symptoms of ODD:

- 1-mood swings(a lot of anger, too much annoyance with others)
- 2-defiant and arguing behavior(refuse to obey requests stubbornly, blaming others for his mistakes)
- 3-vengeful(try to do it twice during the six months).

What are the possible treatments for ODD?

1-psychotherapy:

cognitive behavioral therapy aims to reshape the child's thinking.

2-medication:

Various medication might be used to treat other disorder's symptoms

Prevention:-

Proper and positive way of dealing with the child and comfortable home environment.

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

[] **Definition:-**

It is a specific type of anxiety characterized by obsessions (recurrent and intrusive thoughts that are unwanted and tough to get out of your brain) and compulsions (preformed actions that are done to reduce the anxiety associated with obsessions).

[] **The effect of OCD among the people:-**

OCD affects 3% of the population men and women ,and usually starts in childhood or in the teen years.

[] **Causes :-**

There is not a known cause of OCD ,but it is thought to be a combination of genetic and environmental factors, and abnormalities in serotonin transmission in the brain.

[] **Treatment:-**

Psychotherapy such as , exposing the patients to the anxiety and compulsion-pervoking situation.

Sometimes medicine is used but it is thought that psychotherapy is more effective.

Mr.Yassir Altom

Mr.Abd Elmonim Hassan