

Primer on common functional disorders - practical diagnosis and management.

Little, Brown - Handbook of Gastrointestinal Motility and Functional Disorders

Description: -

General

Children: Grades 1-2

Childrens Audio - 4-8

Juvenile Fiction

Holidays & Celebrations - Other, Nonreligious

Literature -- Collections.

Motor vehicles -- Tires.

Motor vehicles -- Skidding.

Pavements, Bituminous -- Testing.

Pavements, Concrete -- Testing.

Medicine, Psychosomatic.primer on common functional disorders - practical diagnosis and management.

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Notes: Includes bibliography.

This edition was published in 1958

Functional Disorders (Continued)			
Disorder	Age	Signs and Symptoms	Treatment
Depression	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe mood swings, loss of interest in usual activities, weight loss or gain, sleep disturbance, and suicidal thoughts.	Psychotherapy, antidepressant medication, and support groups.
Manic-depressive psychosis	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, severe mood swings, alternating between periods of depression and periods of mania (elevated mood, increased energy, and decreased need for sleep).	Psychotherapy, mood stabilizers, and antidepressant medication.
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe obsessions (intrusive thoughts) and compulsions (repetitive behaviors).	Psychotherapy, medication, and support groups.
Phobia	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe fear of specific objects or situations, leading to avoidance behaviors.	Psychotherapy and medication.
Specific phobia	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe fear of specific objects or situations, leading to avoidance behaviors.	Psychotherapy and medication.
Generalized anxiety disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe anxiety, leading to excessive worry and physical symptoms.	Psychotherapy and medication.
Post-traumatic stress disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe symptoms following a traumatic event, including flashbacks, nightmares, and avoidance.	Psychotherapy and medication.
Acute stress disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe symptoms following a traumatic event, including flashbacks, nightmares, and avoidance.	Psychotherapy and medication.
Substance use disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe use of substances, leading to physical and psychological harm.	Psychotherapy, medication, and support groups.
Alcohol use disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe use of alcohol, leading to physical and psychological harm.	Psychotherapy, medication, and support groups.
Drug use disorder	12-18 yrs	Recurrent, persistent, and severe use of drugs, leading to physical and psychological harm.	Psychotherapy, medication, and support groups.



Filesize: 42.53 MB

Tags: #Functional #neurologic #disorders/conversion #disorder

Functional neurologic disorders/conversion disorder

The condition may be triggered by a neurological disorder or by a reaction to stress or psychological or physical trauma, but that's not always the case. There is currently no evidence for the use of non-invasive brain stimulation for the treatment of chronic pain and fatigue in patients with FND, without a diagnosis of FM. Effect of pulsing in low-level light therapy.

The Inpatient Assessment and Management of Motor Functional Neurological Disorders: An Interdisciplinary Perspective

In: Hallett M, Stone J, Carson A eds Functional Neurologic Disorders. Parain D, Chastan N 2014 Large-field repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation with circular coil in the treatment of functional neurological symptoms.

Neck Pain: Diagnosis And Management

Stone J, Pal S, Blackburn D et al 2015 Functional psychogenic cognitive disorders: a perspective from the neurology clinic.

A Primer in Neuropsychological Assessment for Dementia

Cummings JL, Mega M, Gray K, Rosenberg-Thompson S, Carusi DA, Gornbein J. The foramina are largest at C2-C3 and progressively decrease in size to the C6-C7 level.

What Is FND

Methods: A vignette of a patient with motor FND is presented followed by a discussion of general assessment principles.

Neck Pain: Diagnosis And Management

In addition, imaging studies such as x-rays, bone scans, and magnetic resonance imaging MRI may also be necessary. In recent studies, it appears to have significant short- and long-term effectiveness for patients with chronic refractory cervical pain. As evidence emerges for various treatment options, it becomes more necessary to develop a strategy to allow patients to appropriately access the healthcare system.

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