

Central Nervous System Disorders

Unit -2

* Section - D -

Unit-2 (Sec-D)

Central Nervous System Disorders

...

* Types of epilepsy →

activity brain of मस्तिष्क
disturbed ए० मस्तिष्क में बिचल
seizure (कॉन्व) ऑफ गीटर यू०
of condition ए० मस्तिष्क में

Pharmacotherapeutics || D Pharm 2nd Year

Unit-2

* Section - 1

Central Nervous System Disorders

* epilepsy -

* Definition →

- set seizures disorder of nerve &
- epilepsy disease directly central Nervous system on affect on cell &
- set disease of nerve cell

activity brain of nerve disturbed if not to normal seizure (nerf) (nerf on nerve use of condition of nerve &

* Types of epilepsy →

- 1) Partial seizures (2-15 minutes) (शुद्धि गर्त)
- 2) Generalised seizures (1-3 minutes) (सामान्य गर्त)
- 3) status epilepticus. (30 minutes on more) (नर्म)
- 4) Myoclonic seizures.
- 5) fabrila seizures. (बग गर्त)

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* Etiology (कारण) →

- 1) Brain of ^{less} oxygen ^{ke} anty
- 2) Brain tumor. (शिरदिके मट द्युहरे)
- 3) Infectious disease. (रि गलिहके दिहरे)
- 4) fever (दुखारे)
- 5) Venehically (मरुगलिहके)
- 6) Brain Injury.
- 7) मरुग गलिहके
- 8) Neurological disease.

* Pathogenesis (रि गलिहके) →

Due to aetiological factors

(रि गलिहके कारण के कारण)



Neuronal cell membrane altered

(दिहके गलिहके रि के के मरुग रि रि)



Repeated action potential (धरुप)



Rapid generation of action potential



spread to other cell of brain
मरुग गलिहके
गलिहके (शिरदिके)



The abnormal electrical impulse reach

to skeletal muscles.



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Epilepsy (शुद्ध)

* clinical Manifestations → (लक्षण)

- एका क्षण /
- Anxiety (डिप्रेस)
- Weakness (अशक्त)
- Panic (सहस्र)
- मस्तिष्क व शरीर (मोड)
- इतक...

* Non-Pharmacological Management →

- childrens में Ketogenic diet अंत

Use योग्य मात्रा में /

• एपिलेप्सी में effective एंटी-एपिलेप्टिक ड्रग्स

योग्य मात्रा में /

एंटी-एपिलेप्टिक ड्रग्स

* Pharmacological Management →

• Anti-epileptic drugs अंत Use

योग्य मात्रा में /

• Medications जिनके -

• carbamazepine • Phenytoin

• clobazam • clonazepam

• Phenobarbital • Anti-convulsant drugs.

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* Parkinson's Disease →

* Definition →

• Parkinson disease is a neurodegenerative disease

that is directly nervous

system and affect and it

and body of movement decrease

(can) it will be

• in body of brain of nerve

present dopamine is not

it is

* Types of Parkinson's →

• on the base of age

of onset -

(general) are of three types

1) Early onset Parkinson's disease -

• it is 40 years of age

it is used to be

2) Young Parkinson's PD →

it is at 40 years of

age it is

3) Javanila PD →

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20 years of age of onset
Elderly

d) Late onset PD →

40 years of age of onset

Elderly

* Etiology → (causes)

Some factors like -

1) Genetic factors →

Genes of mutations Elderly

of disease of younger

2) Environmental factors →

Factors like - Age, Sex,

dietary habits, infections, toxins

etc...

3) Other factors →

• Head trauma.

• Virus or infections.

• Pesticides or toxins.

• Start with

• drug like -

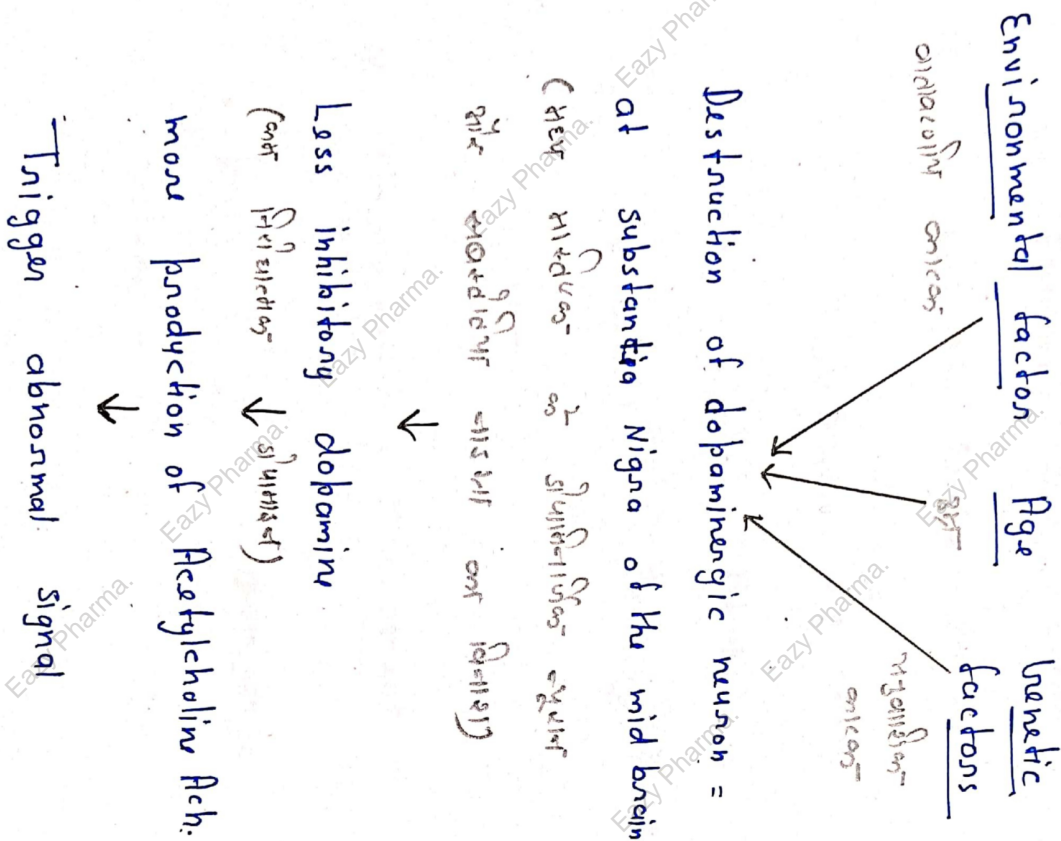
Anti-emetics, Hypertensive

etc...

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* Pathogenesis → (रूपरेखा)



↓

Impaired mobility (पाश्र्व ↓ एड असुविधा)
Parkinson (Rigidity etc... symptoms)

* clinical Manifestations → (लक्षण)

- slow walk /
- Arms, legs and trunk stiffness (असुविधा) /
- Balanced if tremor /
- droop /
- Voice change • ↓ /
- ↓ ↓ /

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* Non-Pharmacological Management →

- Exercise करिए - चलिए!
- Subpartive therapy दीए - चलिए -
 - Physiotherapy दीए - चलिए!
 - Occupational therapy
 - Speech and language therapy
 - etc.....

* Pharmacological Management →

- Drug Acting on dopaminergic system -

a) Dopamine Precursor -

eg - Levodopa.

b) Peripheral decarboxylase inhibitors -

eg → carbidopa

→ Benserazide.

c) Dopaminergic Agonist →

eg → Ropinirole.

→ Pramipexole.

d) Dopamine facilitator -

eg - Amantadine.

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* Non-Pharmacological Management →

- Exercise करिए - सिएर /
- Supportive therapy दीए - सिएर -
 - Physiotherapy दीए - सिएर /
 - Occupational therapy
 - Speech and language therapy

etc.....

* Pharmacological Management →

- Drug Acting on dopaminergic system -

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Alzheimer's Disease

* Definition →

- Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disease which is a type of dementia.
- In a normal person, the ability to think is affected directly because of the disease of the brain cells.

* Types of A.D →

- There are three types of A.D -
- 1) Mild type A.D → (Early A.D)
- It is starting stage of A.D
- It is 2-4 years or less
- Symptoms →
- Memory loss
- Planning & difficulty.
- Confusion.
- Memory loss

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2) Moderate type A.D → (New York)

- 4th longest stage 10th 12th /
- 10th 2nd 10th to years 10th /

* Symptoms →

- current time, date and situation
- confusion
- etc...

3) Severe type A.D →

- 4th A.D 10th last stage 10th 12th /
- 4th severe condition 10th 12th /

* Symptoms →

- people's 10th 12th 10th /
- speech 10th 12th /

etc...

* Etiology (causes) →

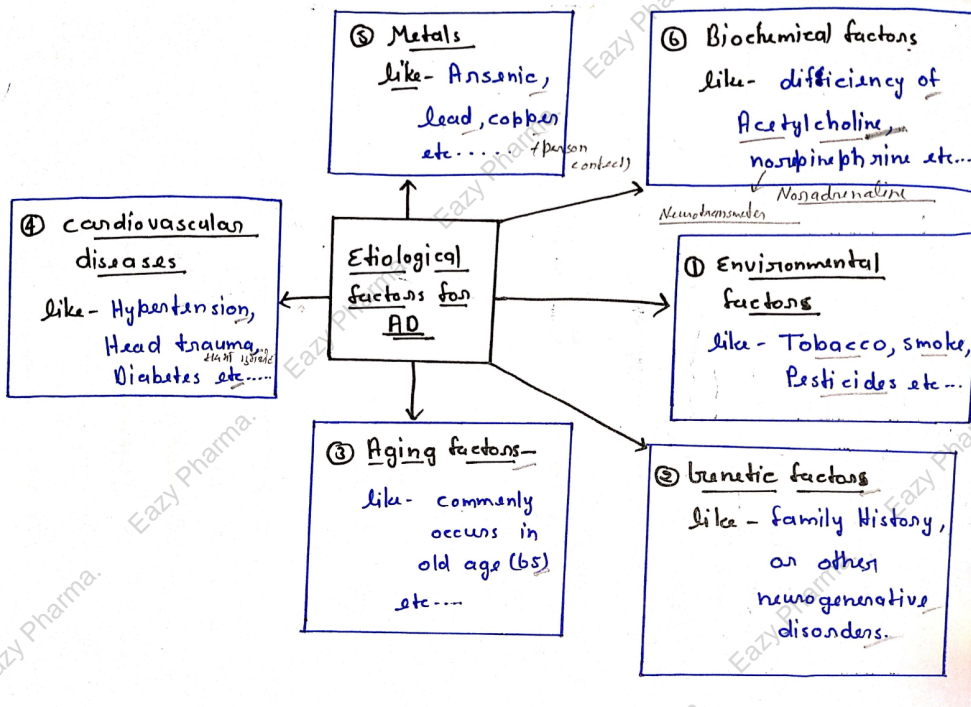
- Alzheimer's disease 10th causes
- clean 10th 12th but some
- research 10th according 10th 12th /
- factors 10th 12th /

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* Etiology → (cause) →

Excessive formation of abnormal protein (amyloid plaques) at nerve terminals and neurofibrillary tangles in cell
 (disrupts cell structure - Protein and cellular formulation and cell of amyloid plaques)
 ↓
 abnormal protein neurons and damage on signals as transmission and block cell

* Pathogenesis →

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* Pharmacological Management →

Medications in SET disease →

treatment of use of MDL →

1) cholinesterase inhibitors →

- Donepezil
- Galantamine

etc....

2) Memory enhancing drugs →

- eg → • choline
- donepezil

- lecithine
- etc.....

3) Anti-psychotics drug →

eg → • Haloperidol

etc....

4) Anti-depressant drug →

- eg - • Desipramine
- etc....

etc.....

(complete)

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* Stroke (घोर/गंभीर)

* Definition →

- stroke एक रोग है जिससे maximum brain function abnormal / disturbed हो जाता है।
- इसका अर्थ blood की minimum supply होना है।
- यह brain Attack भी कहते हैं।
- यह death की cause बन सकता है।

* Types of stroke →

- 1) Ischemic stroke 85%
(संकोच गंभीर)
 - 2) Haemorrhagic stroke. 15%
(रक्तस्राव गंभीर)
- Ischemic stroke →
 - Brain की arteries को block करने से blood flow reduce (कम) हो जाता है।
 - Ischemia cause कहते हैं।
 - Haemorrhagic stroke →
 - इसमें Hypertension, over-

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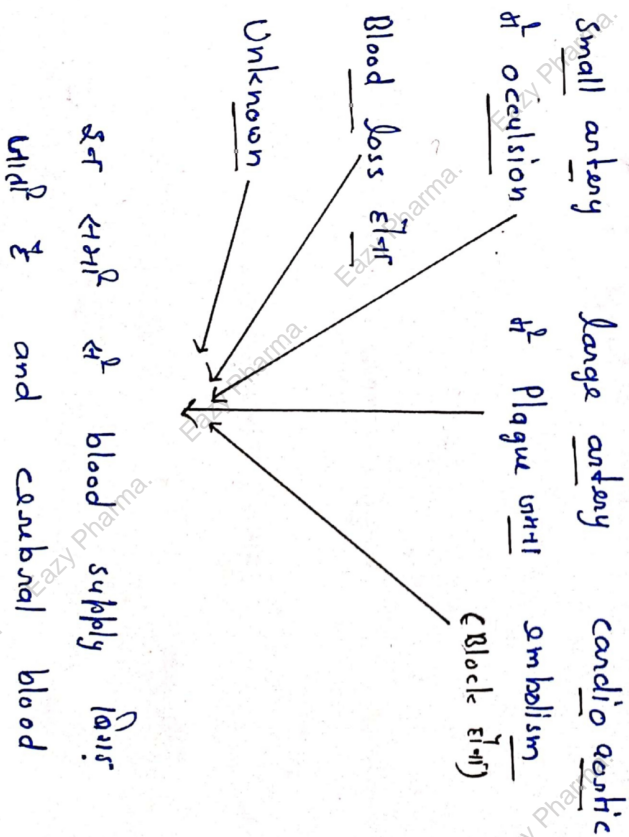
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- treatment with anticoagulants etc...
 of brain of blood vessels rupture
 (हृदय) of and to in leakage (रिस) of
 of and to in blood loss
 of and to in Haemorrhage
 stroke of and to in

* Etiology (कारण) →

- obesity (अधिक वजन)
- Hyperlipidemia
- Diabetes (शर्करा)
- Hypertension (BP or अदम)
- Alcoholism (शराब पीने की आदत)

* Pathogenesis (विकास) →



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flow decrease of water &



Direct site location of O₂ and
glucose are not of water &



Affected brain tissues as function
of related symptoms as site
function are not of water &



Stroke of water &

* Clinical Manifestations → (संकेत)

- Dizziness. (सिर चक्कना)
- walking of difficulty
- श्वास के Headache.
- face of paralysis.
- leg, arms of one side
paralysis of water &
- गुदर रिकनी/
एक.....

* Non-Pharmacological Management →

- Physical therapy के लिए
- speech therapy के लिए
- occupational therapy के लिए

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- Psychological therapy ch-11/
 - Early diagnosis on-11/
 - etc.....
- * Pharmacological Management →
- st disease h² following medications use of vial² t-
 - ACE inhibitors →
eg- captopril, Enalapril, Lisinopril.
 - Oral Anti-coagulants →
eg- Warfarin etc.....
- HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors -
eg- Atorvastatin, Simvastatin
 - Anti-platelets Agent →
eg- Aspirin, Ticlopidine.
 - Thrombolytics →
eg → Streptokinase, Urokinase.
etc.....
- (Complex)

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* Migraine (मिग्रेन)

* Definition →

Migraine एक एक disease है।

इके लक्षण Head में one side

के Headache (दर्द) होता है and

सर्ज disease के other symptoms

जैसे - Nausea, weakness, and

sound में भी sensitivity में

के लक्षण हैं।



→ one side pain (migraine)

* Types of Migraine →

• Complicated migraine.

• Common migraine.

• Status migraine.

• Chronic migraine.

• Ocular migraine.

मिग्रेन का

* Etiology (कारण) →

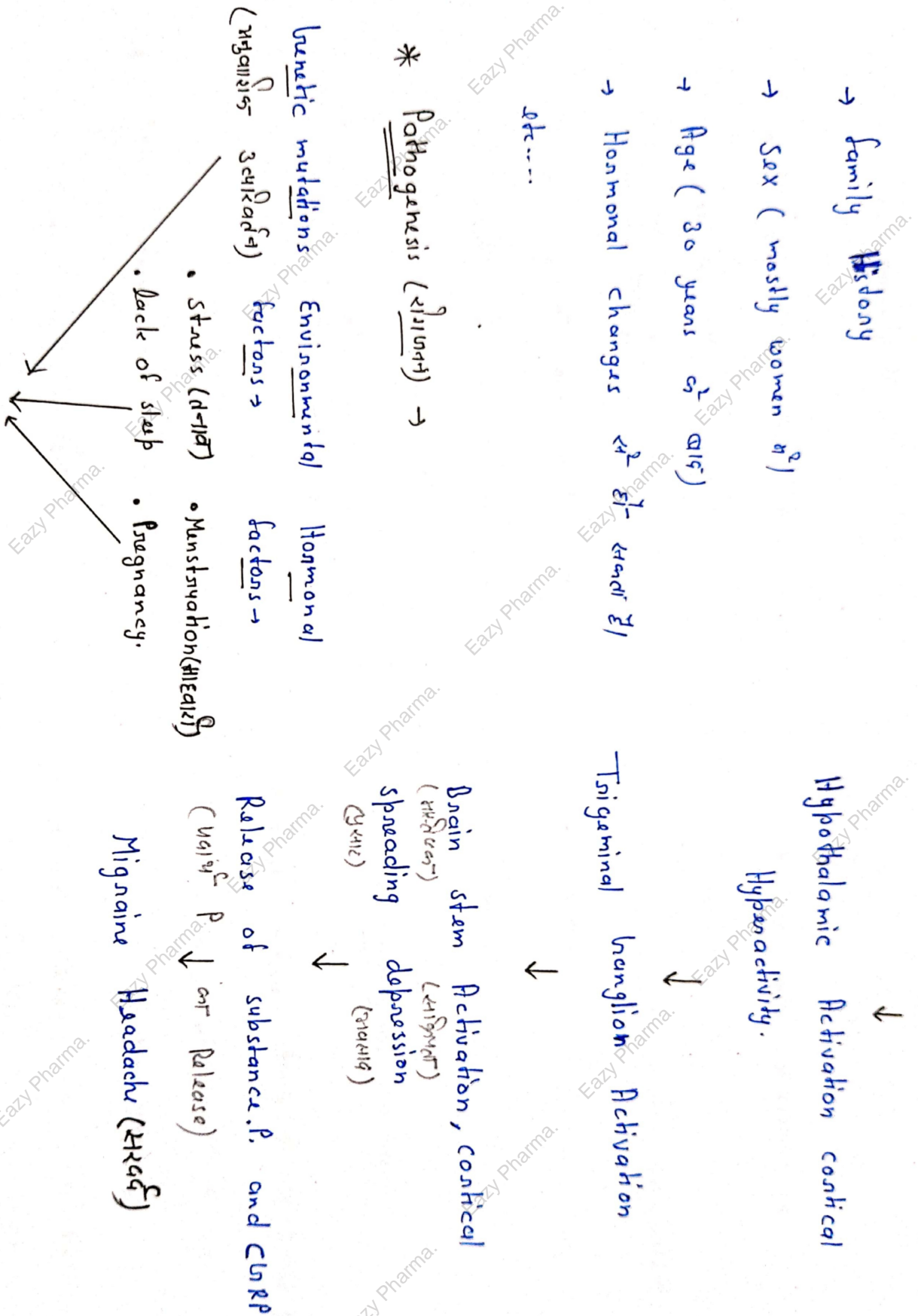
• Migraine में actual causes

जैसे यह है but some

factors हैं के लक्षण हैं-

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* Clinical Manifestations → (ಲಕ್ಷಣ)

- Migraine Headache ಲಕ್ಷಣ
- Nausea ಲಕ್ಷಣ
- 3rd stage /
- sleeping ⁱⁿ problem.
- sound & ಗ್ರೇ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ
- Urination increase ಲಕ್ಷಣ
- ಯಾವ ಫೀಲ್ ಲಕ್ಷಣ

etc.....

* Non-Pharmacological Management →

- Rest onಕಾ ವುಡು

• Yoga onಕಾ ವುಡು

• ಲೀ of massage onಕಾ

ವುಡು

• Temples (onಕಾ) ಲೀ ಲೂಸ್ಸು

ಸಿನ್ಕಾ ವುಡು

etc.....

* Pharmacological Management →

1) first choice drug (β-blockers) →

• Metoprolol • Propranolol.

• Sildenafil etc....

2) Second choice drugs (Anti-depressant)

• Pizotifen • Amitriptyline

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3) Third choice drugs →

- Riboflavin
- ferverles
- Gabapentin

4) OTC medications →

- Ibuprofen
- Aspirin
- Naproxen
- Caffeine
- etc.

(complete)

Thank you ☺

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By Dr Firoz khan

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