



# Causes of Neurodegenerative Diseases

Stahl SM\*

Many of your body's functions are affected by degenerative nerve illnesses, including balance, movement, speech, breathing, and heart function. Many of these illnesses are inherited. A medical issue such as alcoholism, a tumour, or a stroke can sometimes be the cause. Toxins, chemicals, and viruses are some of the other possible reasons. The most frequent neurodegenerative disorders are Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Degenerative nerve illnesses can be dangerous and even fatal. It is conditional on the kind. The majority of them are incurable. Treatments can aid with symptom relief, pain relief, and mobility. Depression may be a mild neurodegenerative illness, according to mounting research. Depressed patients' prefrontal cortices and hippocampi have consistently shown atrophy or neuron loss in postmortem and imaging tests. Symptoms of functional neurologic diseases might arise rapidly after a traumatic event, such as an emotional or physical trauma. Changes or interruptions in how the brain functions at the structural, cellular, or metabolic level could be another trigger. However, determining the cause of symptoms is not always possible. Therapeutic medications used to treat epilepsy and other neurological disorders can be monitored through blood testing. Toxins, aberrant metabolic chemicals, disease-causing proteins, and evidence of certain diseases can all be found in urine samples. Excessive catecholamine release from sympathetic nerve terminals into the heart, catecholamine release into the systemic circulation, and increased sensitivity to norepinephrine are all signs of neurogenic stress.

Current Alzheimer's disease therapies are divided into two categories: symptomatic and disease-modifying. Symptomatic treatment with anti-cholinesterase inhibitors is employed, whereas disease modification with antioxidants and anti-inflammatory medications is employed. Pharmacotherapy and non-pharmacological treatments are used to control the condition, as well as to relieve caregiver stress. Levodopa, dopamine agonists, amantadine, anticholinergics, enzyme inhibitors, and other drugs are available for medical treatment. However, there is no strong evidence that a gradual neurodegenerative process occurs after the onset of sickness. We can't say for sure if schizophrenia is a degenerative disorder in the sense of increasing degeneration after the commencement of the illness. Anxiety, panic attacks, and sadness are all psychological issues. Biochemical imbalances, past events, and stress can all contribute to them. These aren't neurological disorders. Nerve problems and psychological issues, on the other hand, can have identical symptoms. A neurological exam, sometimes known as a neuro exam, is a test that evaluates a person's neural system and can be performed in the office of a healthcare professional. Instruments such as lights and reflex hammers can be used. The patient is usually not in any discomfort as a result of it. Symptoms may appear and disappear, or they may continue, and their severity and location may fluctuate. Symptoms usually go away within a short period of time. However, in some cases, they might last for months or even years, impairing a person's ability to work and do daily tasks.

Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, USA

\*Author for correspondence: Stahl SM, Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, USA, Email: sstahl@ucr.edu