



# Paroxysmal Disorders of Consciousness

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Paroxysmal diseases are illnesses that strike without warning. Intermittent room spinning dizziness, intermittent swaying sensations, crashes, and seizures are examples of this. These can be unpredictable, resulting in falls and injuries. Non-epileptic seizures (NES), also called non-epileptic events, are paroxysmal events that mimic epileptic seizures but do not include irregular, rhythmic neuronal discharges. Shaking, lack of consciousness, and loss of bladder control are also potential symptoms. Pseudoseizures, also known as Treating the underlying psychological cause of seizures will also help to minimise or avoid seizures. Pseudoseizures, also known as psychogenic nonepileptic seizures (PNES), are seizures caused by psychological factors including extreme mental stress. Stress that is humiliating or will result in punishment, on the other hand, is more likely to induce a pseudo-seizure than an epileptic seizure. Seizures last just a few seconds and are accompanied by a period of physical and mental fatigue that can last up to 24 hours.

A disorder of consciousness is a state of altered consciousness in which a patient's memory and wakefulness are seriously impaired. Patients in a coma, vegetative state, or minimally conscious state are examples. The conscious, preconscious, and unconscious stages of consciousness were identified by Sigmund Freud. Each of these levels corresponds to and overlaps with the id, ego, and superego as described by Sigmund Freud. Consciousness disorders are medical problems that prevent people from becoming aware of their surroundings.

This category covers minimally aware states and recurrent vegetative states, as well as the less severe locked-in syndrome and the more severe yet uncommon permanent coma. Biomedical science is currently focused on differential diagnosis of these conditions. Finally, brain death causes permanent consciousness disruption. Other disorders that involve a moderate deterioration of consciousness (e.g., dementia and delirium) or a temporary disturbance of consciousness (e.g., grand mal and grand mal seizures) are not included in this group. A individual in a minimally conscious state exhibits strong awareness but limited or inconsistent awareness.

They may be able to communicate or respond to commands, such as moving a finger when asked, for brief periods of time. After being in a coma or vegetative state, a person may awaken to a minimally conscious state. The minimally conscious state is characterised as a state of consciousness that is severely altered in some way. Substance (drug) and alcohol abuse can also cause it. Choking on an object can also make you unconscious. Dehydration, low blood sugar, or transient low blood pressure are all common causes of brief unconsciousness (or fainting). Ruptured or blocked blood vessels, or a lack of oxygen and nutrient supply to a part of the brain, may cause brain damage. While brain damage is irreversible, therapies may help avoid more damage and promote neuroplasticity. No, a brain that has been damaged cannot be repaired. Their chest and stomach will not move if they are not breathing, and you will not hear or sense their breaths.

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