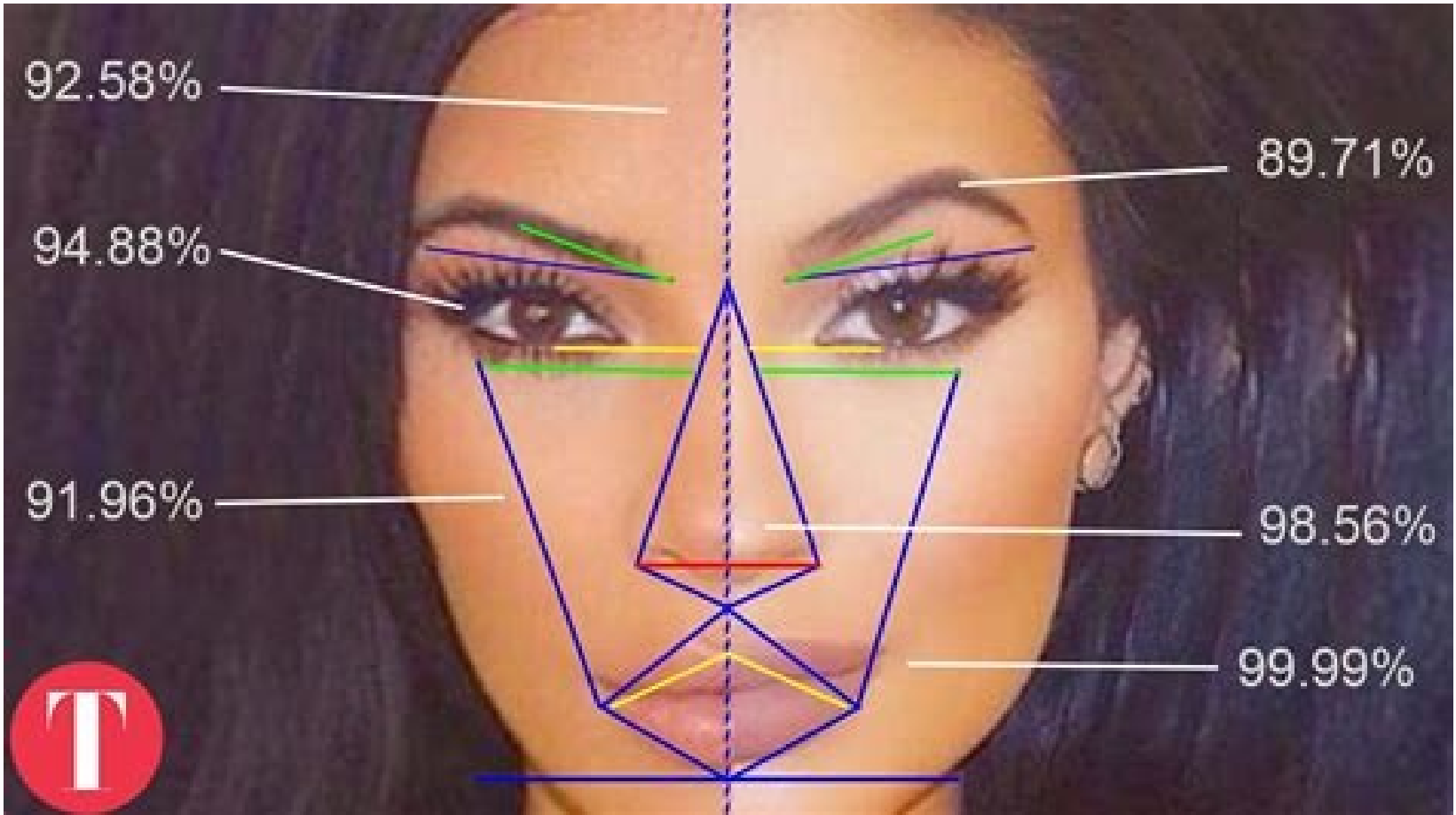


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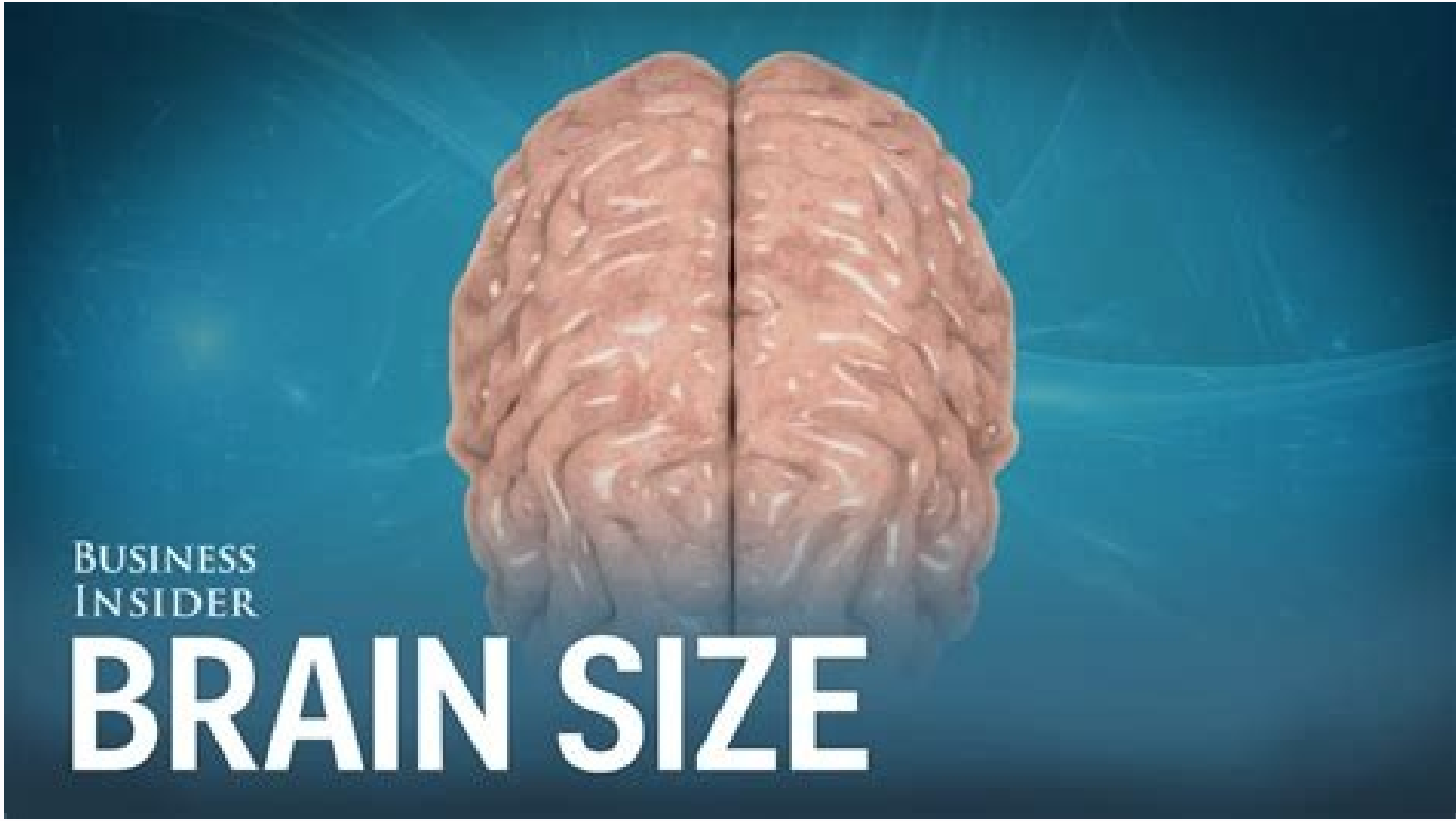


Dysgraphia

The role in writing
Visual analysis of letters which have only visuospatial differences

Brain area
Posterior-parietal associative cortex (parietal lobe)

Brain mechanism
Visuospatial information processing



Drug Addiction: Definition, Introduction and Types of Drugs

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Brain infections can be caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, or, occasionally, protozoa or parasites. SARS-CoV-2 infection COVID-19 COVID-19 is an acute, sometimes severe, respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. Prevention is by vaccination, infection control precautions (eg, face masks, handwashing... read more can result in encephalopathy, although it is not clear to what extent the cause is direct viral invasion of the brain, virus-induced stroke or hemorrhage, or secondary brain insults, such as hypoxia, electrolyte abnormalities, and liver and/or kidney dysfunction. Certain noninfectious disorders can mimic encephalitis. An example is the autoimmune condition anti-NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptor encephalitis, which involves an autoimmune attack on neuronal membrane proteins. Brain infections often also involve other parts of the central nervous system (CNS), including the spinal cord. The brain and spinal cord are usually protected from infection, but when they become infected, the consequences are often very serious. Infections may cause the meninges to become inflamed (meningitis) Overview of Meningitis Meningitis is inflammation of the meninges and subarachnoid space. It may result from infections, other disorders, or reactions to drugs. Severity and acuity vary. Findings typically include... read more . Often, bacterial meningitis spreads to the brain, causing encephalitis, infecting mainly the brain parenchyma. Similarly, viral infections that cause encephalitis often also cause meningitis. Technically, when both the brain and the meninges are infected, the disorder is called meningoencephalitis. However, the term meningitis is usually used to refer to infection that affects mainly the meninges, and encephalitis is usually used to refer to infection that affects mainly the brain. CNS infections may manifest as follows: Brain involvement may also be a manifestation of postinfectious mechanisms, such as acute disseminated encephalomyelitis. Bacteria and other infectious organisms can reach the brain and meninges in several ways: Many symptoms and signs of brain infections (eg, acute or subacute obtundation, seizures, focal neurologic deficits, signs of increased intracranial pressure) can develop in various brain infections (eg, brain abscess, intracranial epidural abscess, subdural empyema); thus neuroimaging is frequently necessary to differentiate among the infections. ON THIS PAGE: You will find some basic information about this disease and the parts of the body it may affect. This is the first page of Cancer.Net's Guide to Childhood Central Nervous System Tumors (Brain and Spinal Cord). Use the menu to see other pages. Think of that menu as a roadmap for this entire guide. About the body's central nervous system The body's central nervous system (CNS) is made up of the spinal cord and the brain.The spinal cord consists of nerves that carry information back and forth between the body and the brain. The brain is the center of thought, memory, and emotion. It controls the 5 senses, which include smell, touch, taste, hearing, and sight. It also controls movement and other basic functions of the body, including heartbeat, circulation, and breathing. The brain is made up of 4 major parts: The cerebrum. This is the largest part of the brain. It contains 2 cerebral hemispheres and is divided into 4 lobes where specific functions occur. The frontal lobe controls reasoning, emotions, problem solving, and parts of speech and movement. The parietal lobe controls the sensations of touch, pressure, pain, and temperature. The temporal lobe controls memory and the sense of hearing. The occipital lobe controls vision. The cerebellum. Also called the "little brain," the cerebellum is located underneath the cerebrum. It controls coordination and balance. The brain stem. This is the lowest portion of the brain and connects to the spinal cord. It controls involuntary functions essential for life, such as a person's heartbeat and breathing. The meninges. These are the membranes that surround and protect the brain and spinal cord. There are 3 meningeal layers, called the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia arachnoid. When a tumor begins in the CNS A CNS tumor begins when healthy cells within the brain or the spinal cord change and grow out of control, forming a mass. A CNS tumor can be either cancerous or benign, and both types can potentially be dangerous. A cancerous tumor is malignant, meaning it can grow fast and spread to other parts of the body. A benign tumor means the tumor will often grow more slowly and will not spread to other parts of the body. A CNS tumor is especially problematic because a person's thought processes and movements may be affected. And, the tissues around the tumor are often vital to the body's functioning. The treatment of a CNS tumor in infants and young children may be especially challenging because a child's brain is still developing. Doctors consider all of these factors in creating the best treatment plan for each child with a CNS tumor. Types of CNS tumors in children In most instances, CNS tumors start in the normal cells of the brain and spinal cord called "neurons" and "glia." Tumors that start from neurons include medulloblastoma and primitive neuroectodermal tumors (PNETs). Tumors that start from glia include glioma, astrocytoma, oligodendroglioma, and ependymoma. The tumor's specific name often reflects the CNS tumor's tissue of origin. In addition to the tumor's name, CNS tumors are described by grade. This means that each tumor is given a grade on a scale of I to IV (1 to 4). The tumor's grade reflects whether the tumor is likely to behave aggressively and whether it is likely to spread to other parts of the brain and spine. Grading is described later in this guide in more detail. There are also specific factors within each tumor type that affect how quickly the tumor will grow. Many of these differences depend on genetic changes found within the tumor (see Diagnosis). The following types of CNS tumors are most common among children: This guide covers CNS tumors diagnosed in children and adolescents. Learn more about brain tumors in adults in a separate guide on this website. Looking for More of an Introduction? If you would like more of an introduction, explore these related items. Please note that these links will take you to other sections on Cancer.Net. The next section in this guide is Statistics. It helps explain the number of children and adolescents who are diagnosed with a CNS tumor and general survival rates. Use the menu to choose a different section to read in this guide. Doctors may suspect a problem with the brain, spinal cord, or nerves based on symptoms. Symptoms resulting from a disorder that affects part or all of the nervous system (a neurologic disorder) are called neurologic symptoms. Because the nervous system controls so many different body functions, neurologic symptoms can vary greatly. They can include the following: Abnormal sensations in the skin Problems with vision, taste, smell, and hearing. Neurologic symptoms may be minor (such as a foot that has fallen asleep) or life threatening (such as coma due to stroke). The characteristics and pattern of symptoms help doctors diagnose the neurologic disorder. The neurologic examination helps doctors do the following: Identify the location of the abnormality that is causing the symptoms Determine whether tests are needed and, if needed, which tests should be done Disorders that affect the brain, spinal cord, and nerves are called neurologic disorders. Neurologic symptoms—symptoms caused by a disorder that affects part or all of the nervous system—can vary greatly because the nervous system controls so many different body functions. Symptoms can include all forms of pain, including headache Overview of Headache A headache is pain in any part of the head, including the scalp, upper neck, face, and interior of the head. Headaches are one of the most common reasons people visit a doctor. Headaches interfere... read more and back pain Low Back Pain Low back pain and neck pain are among the most common reasons for health care visits. The pain usually results from problems with the musculoskeletal system—most notably the spine, including... read more . Muscles, skin sensation, the special senses (vision, taste, smell, and hearing), and other senses depend on nerves to function normally. Thus, neurologic symptoms can include muscle weakness or lack of coordination, abnormal sensations in the skin, and disturbances of vision, taste, smell, and hearing. Neurologic disorders can interfere with sleep, making a person anxious or excited at bedtime and thus tired and sleepy during the day. Neurologic symptoms may be minor (such as a foot that has fallen asleep) or life threatening (such as coma due to stroke). Some peripheral nerves (sensory nerves) carry sensory information (about such things as pain, temperature, vibration, smells, and sounds) to the spinal cord and then to the brain. Others (motor nerves) carry impulses that control muscle movement from the brain through the spinal cord to the muscles. Still others (called the autonomic nerves Overview of the Autonomic Nervous System The autonomic nervous system regulates certain body processes, such as blood pressure and the rate of breathing. This system works automatically (autonomously), without a person's conscious... read more) carry information about the body and external environment to the internal organs, such as the blood vessels, stomach, intestine, liver, kidneys, and bladder. In response to this information, autonomic nerves stimulate or inhibit the organs they supply. These nerves work automatically (autonomously), without a person's conscious effort. If motor nerves are damaged, muscles may weaken or become paralyzed. If sensory nerves are damaged, abnormal sensations may be felt or sensation, sight, or another sense may be impaired or lost. If autonomic nerves are damaged, the organ they regulate may malfunction. For example, blood pressure may not increase as it normally does when a person stands, and the person may feel light-headed Dizziness or Light-Headedness When Standing Up In some people, particularly older people, blood pressure drops excessively when they sit or stand up (a condition called orthostatic or postural hypotension). Symptoms of faintness, light-headedness... read more .

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