

Chapter 14

6. Conduct disorder is when a child is continuously aggressive toward others, and they are violent toward people and animals. This disorder is found in children between the ages of 7- 15. Even though there are several types of conduct disorders, the causes of these disorders developing are the same. It is believed to be linked to biological and genetic factors. Exposure is the start of why children are diagnosed with conduct disorder. They can have exposure to substance abuse, violence by their peers or in their community, and experience traumatic events. Family conflict can also play a role in developing this disorder in children. With family conflict, the child can be abused or neglected.

7. Enuresis is when a child, at least five years old, continuously wets their bed at night involuntarily. Enuresis can also occur during the day, and the cause is triggered by stressful events that the child has experienced. It can be treated independently as the child matures, but if it doesn't, it can be treated with cognitive-behavioral therapy. One of the practical techniques is called the bell-and-battery technique, which alerts the child at night when they are about to wet the bed. Encopresis is when a four-year-old child defecates on themselves involuntarily (some cases can be voluntary). This disorder can cause a child to be antisocial due to the shame they feel. Cognitive-behavioral therapy and medical approaches are used to treat this disorder. The child can be given laxatives for medical techniques and is told to increase their fiber intake.

8. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder in children and adults. Children with this disorder have a hard time focusing and behaving impulsively. They tend to have trouble learning, interacting with other kids, and misbehaving consistently. Because of this, they develop learning and communication issues. Drug therapy is the first route chosen to treat ADHD, and cognitive-behavioral therapy is also a part of the treatment. Methylphenidate is the generic drug that is used to treat this disorder.

9. Ritalin is a drug therapy used to treat ADHD, which help improves the person's concentration and control their aggressive behaviors. There will always be controversy regarding drug therapy and children; I agree it is an issue. Drugs that treat behavioral disorders suppress the CNS or mask the behavior. It does not treat the actual problem, so if the person stops taking their medication, they will start to show symptoms of the disorder. ADHD is overdiagnosed, and it should be concerning if there is a possibility that children are being prescribed something that is not needed or helpful. Drug therapy on children should be available and beneficial for illnesses with a guaranteed cure.

Chapter 15

21. Delirium is when a person experiences an extreme disturbance in their orientation in their environment and their attentiveness. Their focus needs to be clarified, and they develop illusions that do not occur at all. To be diagnosed with delirium, the person must be experiencing the symptoms for a few hours to a few days and also show signs of severe cognitive disturbances. A neurocognitive disorder consists of a person having a decline in cognitive functioning. Our cognitive function involves our memory, visual perception, speaking, and decision-making,

which this disorder affects. For a person to be diagnosed with Alzheimer's, they must have mild to moderate signs and symptoms of neurocognitive disorder. Their memory loss has to be the most significant than other symptoms, and their symptoms are not related to a medical reason but a genetic cause.

23. Pick's disease is a frontotemporal disorder affecting the frontal lobe and temporal parts of the brain. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is a neurocognitive disorder caused by a virus that causes body spasms. Huntington's disease is inherited, and its symptoms include mood changes, severe twitching, and spasms that worsen over time. Parkinson's disease is also a progressive disorder that causes a person to have tremors and unsteadiness. The diseases mentioned are similar because they affect the brain and are known as neurocognitive disorders.

24. Many approaches are used to treat Alzheimer's disease; one of the most used is drug therapy. The drugs that are used, like rivastigmine, are used to affect neurotransmitters glutamate and acetylcholine that are involved with our memory. Even though there is no cure, and the disease will still progress, the drug treatment slightly improves their memory and how they speak and cope when feeling stress. It is believed that it is more beneficial when drug therapy is used during the early stages of Alzheimer's. It is also thought that it can delay or help prevent the disease development.

32. In the video Alzheimer's Disease, Roy is 54 years old and has been diagnosed with this neurocognitive disorder. Early-onset Alzheimer's can occur in someone younger than 65 years old, so he has met the criteria due to Roy's age. Even though this type is rare, it is caused by mutated proteins (beta-APP and presenilin protein) in our genes, which cause abnormal plaque

formations in the brain. Since it involves human genes, this disease can be inherited. Late-onset Alzheimer's is the development of the disease after the person is 65 years old. Genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors play a role in the development of the disease. When it comes to the genetic factor, it is different from early-onset. The ApoE gene, found in chromosome 19, is responsible for the production of proteins and aids in transporting fats into our bloodstream. The dysfunction of this gene causes plaque formation and neuron death, which leads to late-onset Alzheimer's disease.