

# [Final assignment](https://assignbuster.com/final-assignment-admission-essay-samples/)

[Psychology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/psychology/)

Case Studies (Add (Add (Add MRI scan passes magnetic and radio waves through the body of the patient to get a complete picture of the internal tissues of the body. As x-rays are not used in MRI, it does not cause radiation. For MRI scan, the patient lies inside a cylindrical shaped magnet and then radio waves are passed through the body. MRI scan provides clear pictures of different parts of the body, and it is highly useful when examining brain and spinal cord. There is no danger or side effects of MRI (NHS).
In the case of Robert Lowe, the doctor wants to check if there is a bulging disc. As MRI scan is capable of making pictures of almost all tissues in the body, bulging can be identified by an inspection of the spinal cord. Also, the pictures of body parts that are surrounded by bone tissue in MRI are very clear. The difference between normal and abnormal tissues is more visible in MRI scan. There are no known side effects of MRI scan.
Admittedly, it is not possible for him to use x-ray or PET instead of MRI. This is so because x-ray will only be able to show the contrast between soft tissue and bone density. So, it is more useful in identifying fractures. Thus, bulging disc is not visible in x-rays. Similar is the case of PET too. It can be used to provide information about molecular function of tissues, and not their structure. However, PET is useful to identify normal and abnormal tissues. That means, it can be used along with MRI scan to get accurate information about the bulging disc.
However, there are certain problems associated with MRI. Firstly, it is time consuming, and secondly, the loud noise and enclosed space make some people feel uneasy. Another problem is that extremely obese people cannot enter the enclosed place; making MRI scan impossible for them. Last, for people wearing electronic gadgets like hearing aid or pacemaker, it is not good to do MRI. These issues do not appear in x-ray and PET.
2. First of all, Christen will be made aware about the fact that autism is in no way related to mother’s love or affection. In addition, studies have not shown any connection between environmental factors and autism. She will be made aware about the fact that heredity is the reason behind 40% of the autism cases, and in the remaining case, the reasons are still unknown. Regarding the neurodevelopmental disorder in the child, Christen will be made aware that the reasons behind the disorder can vary from gene expression, heredity, socioeconomic factors, heredity, stress, drugs, and nutrition and chemical contaminants (Gupta, 2008).
Some common features of autism are impaired social interaction and verbal and non-verbal communication. Some other symptoms are not imitating others, showing no interest in making friends, failing to start a conversation, insisting for routine tasks, and repeating remarks made by others. However, this is not a psychiatric disorder in which the patient will engage only in totally irrational activities. A child with autism is more capable of memorizing than most other people are, and they have good levels of IQ too.
Firstly, she will be told how to ensure structure and safety for an autistic child. As such a child has problem getting adapted to new settings, or to use the knowledge gained in one place to a new situation, it is necessary to ensure consistency in communication, places, and the whole environment. Secondly, there should be a schedule for the child to follow because it seems that autistic children do best when there is a simple routine. The next step is to keep the home hazard-free for the child (Helpguide. Org).
Also, Christen will be directed to learn more about autism at first. This will make one aware about better options of dealing with autistic children. Secondly, she will be directed not to compare the child with other children, and instead, to consider the child as an individual human being as it is, and encourage and appreciate the child in every little success.
References
Gupta, M. S. (2008). Neurodevelopmental disorders in children: Autism and ADHD. EnvironmentalChemistry. com. Retrieved from http://environmentalchemistry. com/yogi/environmental/200804childrenautismadhd. html
Helpguide. Org. (n. d). Helping children with Autism: Autism treatment strategies and parenting tips. Retrieved from http://www. helpguide. org/mental/autism\_help. htm
NHS. (n. d). MRI scan: Advantages and disadvantages. Retrieved from http://www. nhs. uk/Conditions/MRI-scan/Pages/Advantages. aspx