

Biology conferences

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EVALUATION OF VARIOUS HUMAN DISEASES AND DISORDERS Evaluation of Various Human Diseases and Disorders Response to Sarah's Post Sarah Ellis post on the revelation of the MRI, "damaged areas were of the white matter in the region" is correct as following the prescription of the disease. Impulses Prevention from the brain to the body illustrates proof to Sarah's post. The explanation on what characterizes MS lesions is not clear and unnecessary because it did not indicate what MRI revealed. The etiology of multiple sclerosis (MS) given by Sarah is adequate but fails to indicate the symptoms and body parts MS affects. The MS affects the spinal cord and the brain with symptoms such as, visual disturbances, muscle weakness, problems related to thinking and memory, difficulty in body balance and coordination, and abnormal sensations e. g. prickling. Sarah's post on the summary of MS explains more on how the cause and inheritance of the disease. The last of the post is correct but does not adhere to the question instruction, which specified the answer to be in three words. Conference 3: The Wire Works A. The other term for a nerve cell is a neuron. B. There are three main parts of a nerve cell with a specific function; 1. Soma is the body cell that is the control center for the neural system and houses the nucleus. 2. Dendrites conduct impulses to the cell body and function as a receptor. 3. Axons conduct impulses away from the body cell. C. There are three types of functional of nerve cells namely sensory neurons, motor neurons, and interneurons (Cohen, 2013). D. A relax arc is a reflex which runs from a sensory neuron to the motor neuron through the brain to control a reflex reaction of the body caused by a stimulus. An example is withdrawing a hand from a hot object. The hot object is the stimulus, and the heat sensor in

the skin is the receptor. The impulse runs to the spinal cord through the sensory neuron that in turn passes it to a relay neuron, which passes the impulse to the motor neuron. Motor neuron takes the impulse to the hand muscle, which responds by contracting and moves the hand away from the hot object.

Conference 3: An Alternate System Symptoms of stroke include; confusion and distortion of body activity, blurred speech and difficulty in forming words, impaired vision, dizziness, and severe headache. Frank's stroke was caused by lack of blood flow to the brain due to the blood clot blocking the left, middle cerebral artery (Cohen, 2013). The brain part affected was the cerebrum. Frank had right hemiplegia because of the damaged primary motor area in the frontal lobe causing motor deficits in the limb. The radical intervention was a rehabilitation plan for Frank. Hospital members that helped Frank recover were; 1) Rose a physiotherapist helped Frank to regain strength, balance, and coordination 2) Emergency room physician who administered tissue plasminogen activator 3) Ambulance team got Frank to the hospital in time. 4) Occupational and speech therapists helped Frank to recover from the stroke.

Conference 4: A Necessary Complexity

Meninges are protective membranes that encase the brain and spinal cord consisting of Dura mater, Arachnoid, and Pia mater layers. The brain and spinal cord share Meninges encasement because the brain is an extension of the spinal cord and both have delicate tissue. It is possible to identify the parts of the brain. Fore brain consists of the largest part of the brain known as prosencephalon. Hind brain, known as rhombencephalon, is the rear lower part of the brain providing connection between the brain and spinal cord. The lobes of the brain are frontal, parietal, occipital, and

temporal. Last part of brain before the spinal cord is Medulla oblongata. Limbic system is responsible for controlling different behaviors of the human body. It consists of part of the Basal Ganglia, Hippocampus, Amygdala, and limbic cortex. An example of a situation on that involves the function of the limbic system the emotional feeling that arises after a breakup. Conference 4: Topic 2: Thanks to Medical Science A. EEG works on the principal of amplifying electrical signals produced in the brain picked up by electrodes placed on the head. It is applied in studying sleep patterns to diagnose diseases such as epilepsy, locating tumors, study of drugs, and brain death determination (Cohen, 2013). B. Yes. C. This individual experiences symptoms such as, intellectual impairment, rapid mood changes and confusion, and memory loss. D. Alzheimer's disorder affects the cerebral cortex part of the brain. Response to Paul's Post Paul summarizes diabetes symptoms clearly and in point form, which the question required. Paul's response to the question on other hormone that assist and how in blood sugar regulation, the first two sentences of are inappropriate as they describe an organ instead of a hormone. The description of how glucagon and insulin works to assist in blood sugar regulation, is not satisfactory. The specific function of glucagon hormone in regulating blood sugars is by raising the blood glucose levels in the human body. The comment given on the two main approaches for blood sugar management in a person with Type 1 diabetes are satisfactory and to the point except the mention of a hormone. The second should be stated as, " Strict adherence to drugs prescribed by the doctor". References Cohen, B. J. (2013). Memmler's The Human Body in Health and Disease, 12th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.