

Guillain-barr syndrome

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



Guillain-Barre Syndrome Affiliation Guillain-Barre Syndrome Article Analysis

Having its roots in the neuromuscular system with immediate spread of the symptoms to the body, Guillain-Barre Syndrome(GBS) is an autoimmune disease that often masquerade as paralytic disease during its initial establishment in the body. Many researchers have conducted and analyzed quite a number of researchers seeking to make clarifications on how the disease spreads into the body, how it relates with other systems and so on. However, sometimes it may take long to conduct a prospective or retrospective study, as the prevalence of the condition is quite low; hence problems in sampling up a population.

In his research, acute pharyngeal-cervical-brachial type of GBS, masquerading brainstem stroke in a child, Syed (2012) seeks to analyze the symptoms of a child who is admitted in the hospital with difficulty feeding and left arm weakness after gastroenteritis case. In the case report, the child had normal milestones and compromised respiratory system muscles. Even after symptomatic treatment, the lower motor neuron paralysis and the poor pharyngeal response persisted leading to assisted feeds through gastric tubes. Administration of intravenous immunoglobulin reversed the condition and follow-up done. After one month, the child could feed and exhibit good motor response. Such research is a level one research. There is minimal build up, and initial research done to solidify the consistency of the findings. Additionally, there is formation of hypotheses that are subject to more rigorous testing in level two research. Despite utilizing a single case study, the research findings have a moderate degree of reliability. The researcher was rigorous in analysis of the management of the client from admission to

discharge and follow-up. He analyses the information without leaving any questionable gaps. The research findings are hence reliable (Syed, 2012). The second-research article seeks to experiment and establish the various subtypes of GBS among children. The researchers had a core objective of digging out the clinical and electrophysiological patterns of GNS among children with utility of cerebrospinal fluid and nerves motor response. The research was a prospective study. The researchers did collect pertinent information from clients with GBS diagnosis for a period of 7 years. 108 patients were in use during the research. The sample population did consist of both genders. The findings did indicate that the peak age for the condition establishment the sample population was 3 to 6. 5 years. Infants also did possess he least probability of GBS acquisition. Male and female prevalence was roughly the same. The results also did specify the prevalence of the condition with close reference to the location, cerebrospinal fluid elevation and motor response (Malekian, Barzegar, Malaki & Shiva, 2013).

In this research, the research is highly reliable. The data collection process is consistent and detailed. The research takes a long duration of 7 years hence the sample population has been subjected to scrutiny and in-depth evaluation. It is a level two research since it has undergone intensive and rigorous scrutiny. Hypothesis and variables are defined clearly. The methods of measurement are valid to the subjects of measurements. There are clear conclusions drawn at the end of research.

References

Malekian, A., Barzegar, M., Malaki, M., & Shiva, S. (2013). Different subtypes of GuillaneBarré syndrome in children. *Journal of Pediatric Neurology*, 11(3),

159-163.

Syed, R. A. (2012). Acute pharyngeal-cervical-brachial type of Guillain-Barre syndrome, masquerading brainstem stroke in a child. *Journal of Pediatric Neurology*, 10(4), 289-291.