

Projet 1

Étude d'un déséquilibre neurologique

Résultats d'apprentissages :

- ✓ V5.9 – Évaluer l'impact des maladies telles que la sclérose en plaques, la méningite et celles de Parkinsons et d'Alzheimer sur le système nerveux et sur l'homéostasie d'un organisme.
- ✓ V5.10 – Évaluer des conséquences de traitements médicaux, des systèmes nerveux et endocrinien, tels que la thérapie par radiation, la chirurgie plastique, et la chimiothérapie, en tenant compte de questions éthiques
- ✓ V5.11 – Décrire comment l'utilisation de médicaments, obtenus ou non sur l'ordonnance, peut perturber ou aider à maintenir l'homéostasie due aux systèmes nerveux et endocriniens.

Consignes :

- ✓ Date de remise :
- ✓ Projet : Vous allez créer une affiche médicale appropriée pour votre désordre. Votre affiche devrait être informative mais pas trop de lecture. Votre affiche devrait être tapée et devrait inclure des images qui aident à expliquer votre désordre. Utilisez l'exemple au dos de cette page.
- ✓ La bibliographie doit contenir des ressources provenant de divers médias (sur le dos)
- ✓ Écrit en style APA

Description du travail :

- ✓ Choisir un désordre neurologique
- ✓ Tracer un historique du désordre (année de découverte, chercheur responsable de sa découverte, méthode de découverte)
- ✓ Description du désordre au niveau biologique (en quoi ce désordre affecte l'homéostasie) *****PLUS IMPORTANT*****
- ✓ Les symptômes et évolution du désordre.
- ✓ Le diagnostic
- ✓ Les traitements
- ✓ Décrivez comment l'utilisation des médicaments peut perturber l'homéostasie. (side effects)
- ✓ Autres faits intéressants (statistiques, population à risque)

La schizophrénie	Sclérose en Plaques
Les troubles de l'humeur (dépression, troubles bipolaires)	Maladie de Charcot
Maladie de Parkinson	Syndrome Gilles de la Tourette
Maladie d'Alzheimer	Ataxie de Friedreich
Chorée de Huntington	Maladie de Creutzfeldt-Jakob
Troubles de l'alimentation (Anorexie, boulimie)	Épilepsie
Troubles du sommeil (narcolepsie, somnambulisme, Terreurs nocturnes, Cauchemars)	Etc.

A GUIDE TO THE TREATMENT OF Schizophrenia

What Is Schizophrenia?

Schizophrenia is a brain disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. People who have schizophrenia may see or hear things that others do not see or hear. They may have unrealistic beliefs or paranoia. Some people have trouble with memory, judgment, and problem solving.

What Causes Schizophrenia?

There are many theories about what causes schizophrenia. Some people believe it is caused by genetics, while others believe it is caused by environmental factors.



Recognizing the Symptoms

There are many symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking.

Positive symptoms are those that are not normally seen in people. They include:

- hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there)
- delusions (believing things that are not true)
- disorganized thinking (talking in a way that does not make sense)

Diagnosing Schizophrenia

There are many ways to diagnose schizophrenia, including a physical exam, a psychiatric exam, and a psychological test.

Physical exam: A doctor will check for any physical problems that could be causing the symptoms.



Self-Helping Strategies for the Family of Schizophrenia



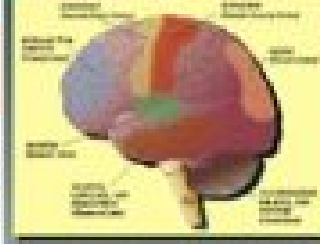
FACTS OF THE BRAIN: THE FACTS ABOUT SCHIZOPHRENIA

Schizophrenia is a brain disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels, and behaves.



The brain is the control center of the body. It sends messages to all the other parts of the body. In schizophrenia, the brain's chemistry is out of balance.

FACTS OF THE BRAIN: THE FACTS ABOUT SCHIZOPHRENIA



Treatment

There are many ways to treat schizophrenia, including medication, therapy, and support groups.

Medication: There are many different types of medication that can help with the symptoms of schizophrenia.

Antipsychotics

Antipsychotics are the most commonly used type of medication for schizophrenia.

Atypical Antipsychotics

Atypical antipsychotics are a newer type of medication that may have fewer side effects.

Mood Stabilizers

Mood stabilizers are used to help with mood swings and other symptoms.

Antidepressants

Antidepressants are used to help with depression and other symptoms.

Anti-anxiety Medication

Anti-anxiety medication is used to help with anxiety and other symptoms.

Therapy

There are many types of therapy that can help with the symptoms of schizophrenia.

Support Groups

Support groups can provide a safe place for people to share their experiences.



There are many resources available to help people with schizophrenia and their families.

For more information, visit www.nami.org.



Diagnosis Explained



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES