

WHAT IS DOWN'S SYNDROME

Down syndrome (DS or DNS), also known as trisomy 21, is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of all or part of a third copy of chromosome 21. It is typically associated with physical growth delays, mild to moderate intellectual disability, and characteristic facial features.

TYPES OF DOWN SYNDROME

There are three types of Down syndrome:

Trisomy 21 (non disjunction), translocation and mosaicism.

Trisomy 21, the most common type of Down syndrome, occurs when there are three, rather than two, number 21 chromosomes present in every cell of the body.

CAUSES OF DOWN SYNDROME

The most common form of Down syndrome is known as trisomy 21, a condition where individuals have 47 chromosomes in each cell instead of 46. Trisomy 21 is caused by an error in cell division called non disjunction. This leaves a sperm or egg cell with an extra copy of chromosome 21 before or at conception.

SYMPTOMS OF DOWN'S SYNDROME

- Decreased or poor muscle tone.
- Short neck, with excess skin at the back of the neck.
- Flattened facial profile and nose.
- Small head, ears, and mouth.
- Upward slanting eyes, often with a skin fold that comes out from the upper eyelid and covers the inner corner of the eye.

NEUROTHErapy TREATMENT

(All treatments are to do given on alternate days only)

For the first month	(8)	Pan
	(6)	Wd
	(8)	Ch
	(20)	Round arrow

For the second month	Oil	Nabl	t
	(4)	Ku	
	(6)	Medulla	
	(4)	Thyroid (P)	
	(4)	Thyroid	

For the fourth month

Firs day	M – Heparin
	Hang
Third day	1,25 DCC
Fifth day	Jeeaditain
Seventh day	Normal – Ajay Normal formula

From the ninth day onwards, repeat the sequence of the fourth month.