

WHAT IS PARALYSIS

The loss of the ability to move (and sometimes to feel anything) in part or most of the body, typically as a result of illness, poison, or injury.

TYPES OF PARALYSIS

- Monoplegia, which affects only one arm or leg.
- Hemiplegia, which affects one arm and one leg on the same side of your body.
- Paraplegia, which affects both of your legs.
- Quadriplegia, or tetraplegia, which affects both of your arms and both of your legs.

CAUSES OF PARALYSIS

Paralysis is most often caused by damage in the nervous system, especially the spinal cord. Other major causes are stroke, trauma with nerve injury, poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, peripheral neuropathy, Parkinson's disease, ALS, botulism, spina bifida, multiple sclerosis, and Guillain–Barré syndrome.

SYMPTOMS OF PARALYSIS

- Severe headache.
- Impairment or loss of vision.
- Memory loss.
- Confusion.
- Loss of balance or co-ordination.
- Poor balance and dizziness.
- Sudden numbness, paralysis or weakness of an arm, leg or side of the face.
- Slurred or abnormal speech.

NEUROTHERAPY TREATMENT

- General treatment

First day

M – Heparin

Second day

Multivitamin treatment formula

Repeat the sequence.

Note: For high B.P. patients give (1) Pit instead of (4) Pit and for diabetics and heart patients give (4) Para instead of (4) Pit while using Multivitamin formula. Repeat the sequence give above.

- If there is brain haemorrhage in paralysis:

First treatment

T-T Heparin

Second treatment	I	(8)	Th + Ch every day for first 3 day	
	II		T – Heparin twice a week Normal treatment formula on other days	
Third treatment	I	(4)	Liv	
		(8)	Th + Ch	
			Haemiparesis treatment	Sk'

- If paralysis is due to blockage in brain (infarct):

Treatment	M – Heparin twice a week Normal treatment formula on other days
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- Paralysis with haematoma (clot outside the artery):

Treatment	I	P – Heparin After ½ hour
	II	Multivitamin formula

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