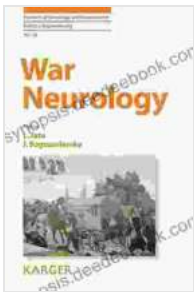


# War Neurology: Frontiers of Neurology and Neuroscience 38

War neurology is a subspecialty of neurology that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders caused or exacerbated by war. Neurological injuries are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in war, and can have a profound impact on the lives of survivors. War neurologists play a vital role in providing care to these patients, and in conducting research to improve our understanding of the effects of war on the nervous system.



## War Neurology (Frontiers of Neurology and Neuroscience Book 38) by Ismana Carney PhD

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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File size : 5276 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Print length : 438 pages



## History of War Neurology

The history of war neurology can be traced back to the ancient world. In the Iliad, Homer describes several cases of neurological injuries, including a case of traumatic brain injury in which a spear wound to the head causes paralysis. In the Middle Ages, physicians began to develop more sophisticated techniques for treating neurological injuries, such as

trephination, the surgical removal of a piece of skull to relieve pressure on the brain. During the American Civil War, neurologists began to study the effects of gunshot wounds to the head and spine, and developed new methods for treating these injuries.

In the 20th century, war neurology became a distinct subspecialty of neurology. During World War I, neurologists were deployed to the front lines to treat soldiers with neurological injuries. These neurologists developed new methods for diagnosing and treating these injuries, and their work helped to improve the survival rate of soldiers with neurological trauma. During World War II, neurologists were again deployed to the front lines, and they continued to develop new methods for treating neurological injuries. In the years since World War II, war neurologists have continued to study the effects of war on the nervous system, and have developed new treatments for neurological injuries.

## **Causes of Neurological Injuries in War**

Neurological injuries in war can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- *Traumatic brain injury (TBI)* is the most common type of neurological injury in war. TBI can be caused by a variety of factors, including gunshot wounds, shrapnel wounds, and blunt force trauma to the head. TBI can range in severity from mild to severe, and can cause a variety of symptoms, including headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, and seizures.
- *Spinal cord injury (SCI)* is another common type of neurological injury in war. SCI can be caused by a variety of factors, including gunshot wounds, shrapnel wounds, and blunt force trauma to the spine. SCI

can range in severity from mild to severe, and can cause a variety of symptoms, including paralysis, loss of sensation, and bowel and bladder dysfunction.

- *Stroke* is a neurological injury that occurs when the blood supply to the brain is interrupted. Stroke can be caused by a variety of factors, including vascular injury, heart disease, and high blood pressure. Stroke can range in severity from mild to severe, and can cause a variety of symptoms, including weakness, numbness, speech problems, and vision problems.
- *Infection* is a neurological injury that can be caused by a variety of bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Infection of the nervous system can range in severity from mild to severe, and can cause a variety of symptoms, including meningitis, encephalitis, and abscess.

## **Diagnosis and Treatment of Neurological Injuries in War**

The diagnosis and treatment of neurological injuries in war is a complex process that requires a team of specialists. The diagnosis of a neurological injury is based on the patient's history, physical examination, and imaging studies. The treatment of a neurological injury depends on the type and severity of the injury. Treatment options may include surgery, medication, rehabilitation, and counseling.

## **Rehabilitation of Neurological Injuries in War**

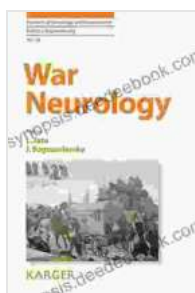
Rehabilitation is an important part of the treatment of neurological injuries in war. Rehabilitation can help patients to regain function and improve their quality of life. Rehabilitation may include physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and psychological counseling.

## Research in War Neurology

War neurologists are actively involved in research to improve our understanding of the effects of war on the nervous system and to develop new treatments for neurological injuries. Research in war neurology includes studies on the following topics:

- *The mechanisms of neurological injury in war*
- *The development of new diagnostic techniques for neurological injuries in war*
- *The development of new treatments for neurological injuries in war*
- *The long-term effects of neurological injuries in war*

War neurology is a vital subspecialty of neurology that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders caused or exacerbated by war. War neurologists play a vital role in providing care to patients with neurological injuries, and in conducting research to improve our understanding of the effects of war on the nervous system.



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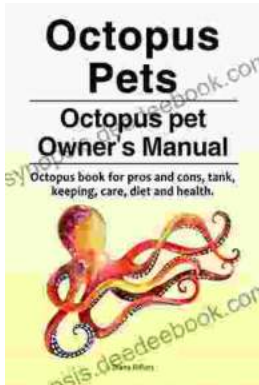
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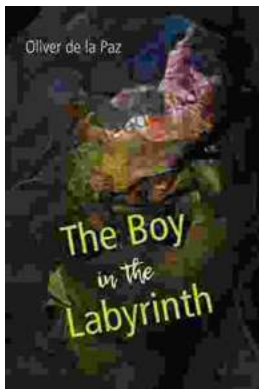
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