

# General outlook for peripheral neuropathy

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## DESCRIPTION

**N**erve disorder is a term that refers to a general illness or dysfunction of the nerve. Nerves that are ubiquitous in the body can be damaged by injury or illness. Nerve disorders are often categorized according to the type and location of the affected nerve. Neurological disorders can also be categorized according to the illness that causes them, such as Diabetic neuropathy caused by diabetes. There are four types of neuropathy:

1. Peripheral neuropathy, cranial neuropathy, autonomic neuropathy, localized neuropathy. Nerve damage is caused by a variety of illnesses, injuries, infectious diseases, as well as vitamin deficiency, autoimmune neuropathy, post-shingles neuralgia, alcoholic neuropathy, hereditary or hereditary disorders, amyloidosis, uremia, toxins can damage nerves, drugs or medication, tumors, idiopathic. One of the most common causes is diabetes.

Peripheral neuropathy is a disease of the peripheral nerves. These nerves transmit sensory information between the central nervous system, the brain and spinal cord, and the rest of the body. Peripheral neuropathy is classified into: 1. acute peripheral neuropathy, which is a neuropathy that develops suddenly or rapidly, 2. chronic peripheral neuropathy that progresses more slowly and persists. Most peripheral neuropathy are chronic. It develops slowly over several months. It can also be categorized by the number of affected nerves like mono-neuropathy that damages only one nerve and multiple-neuropathy that damages multiple nerves. About 2 out of 100 people have some form of peripheral neuropathy. However, it is more common in people with recognized risk factors (people with underlying medical conditions or problems known to lead to peripheral neuropathy). About half of people who have had diabetes for 25 years have peripheral neuropathy.

Symptoms of peripheral neuropathy depend on which type of peripheral nerve (sensory nerve, motor nerve, and autonomic nerve) is damaged. Neuropathy can affect all types of nerves, or combinations of all three nerve types. Signs and symptoms of peripheral neuropathy include the following: Numbness, tingling, or tingling in the feet and hands may begin gradually and spread to the feet and arms. Sharp, stinging, throbbing, or burning pain, extreme tenderness, pain During activities that doesn't cause pain such as Weighting, foot pain when under a blanket, lacking in coordinating

movements, disorders and falls, weakness, sensations when not wearing gloves or socks, paralysis when motor nerves are affected. Peripheral neuropathy can affect one nerve (single neuropathy), two or more nerves in different areas (multiple mono-neuropathy), or many nerves (multiple neuropathy). Carpal tunnel syndrome is an example of mono-neuropathy. Most people with peripheral neuropathy have polyneuropathy.

Complications of peripheral neuropathy include the following: Burns or skin injuries you may not feel temperature changes or pain in the numb areas of your body. Infections in your feet and other numb areas can be injured without your knowledge. Check these areas regularly and treat minor injuries before infection especially, if you have diabetes. Weakness and reduced sensitivity may be associated with imbalances and falls [1-5].

## CONCLUSION

Treatment for peripheral neuropathy depends on the symptoms and the underlying cause. Not all of the root causes of neuropathy can be treated. For example, if you have diabetes, this helps you better control your blood sugar, stop smoking, and reduce your alcohol consumption. Nerve pain can be treated with prescription drugs called neuropathic analgesics. But, all these traditional painkillers often do not work. If there are other symptoms associated with peripheral neuropathy, they might be treated similar to the treatment for weakness that may include physiotherapy and walking aids.

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