

ORIGIN OF YOUR NEUROSIS DISEASE

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The nervous system is literally one of the most important organ systems in the human body. It increases only during embryonic development, i.e., the human body does not reproduce during the post-embryonic period, only the nerves become damaged and die. Dead nerves are not regenerated. Nerves can be destroyed in many cases, including when the nerves are compressed, under the influence of major stress in the home office. All neurological diseases are divided into organic and functional types. Morphological changes in nerve tissue. Diseases that affect the nervous system are called functional diseases. The term neurosis is one of the most talked about diseases today. Nowadays, neuroses are considered as a functional disease of the nervous system.

Some scientists disagree, citing various metabolic and mild organic disorders found in neuroses as examples. They believe that mild organic symptoms are also characteristic of neuroses. However, whether these organic and meta-bolic disorders are caused by neurosis or a complication of a previous disease or meta-bolic syndrome is more difficult to answer. So how do you define a neurosis? Neurosis is a functional disease of the nervous system that develops as a result of external and internal factors that cause mental trauma to a person. Thus, neurosis is a psychogenic disease. Although there are no clearly defined morphological disorders in neurosis, most species have vegetative symptoms. Regardless of whether the symptoms of neurosis last long or short, the process of effective treatment of patients sometimes takes a long time.

There are many medications available to treat neurasthenia, and an individual approach is needed to select them. Various tranquilizers, sedatives and psychostimulants are used for this purpose. It is also very useful to go to as many entertainment venues as possible.

Hysteria means uterus. The symptoms of this disease have been described in ancient treatises and were initially associated with uterine function. Because hysteria was observed mainly in women. Later, hysterical disorders were also detected in men, but its previous name has been preserved. Hysteria is a common disease like other types of neurosis. The disease mainly affects young people and more women. In its origin, the hysterical formation of behavior from childhood is of great importance.

Hyperthermia, overexertion, inability to think independently, overconfidence, and indulgence in colorful emotions are very typical symptoms of hysteria. They are mentally and physically weak people. The behavior is similar to the behavior of children. For such patients it is typical to attract the attention of others. Hysterical disorders are observed not only in neuroses but also in psychopathies. The symptoms of hysterical neurosis are often reminiscent of the symptoms of various diseases. That is why hysteria is called "the great deceiver". They can observe the symptoms characteristic of all somatic diseases, when in fact these somatic diseases are not detected in them.

There are many types of hysterical neurosis, all of which usually occur after a traumatic event. Types of hysteria include: loss of consciousness, hysteria, puerilism, hysterical seizures, hysterical astasia-abasia, hysterical algae, hysterical pregnancy.

Thoughts that do not leave the brain - this type of neurosis has long been known, and the disease is also called psychasthenia. The term psychiatry was coined by the French scientist Pierre Janet, who argued that thoughts that do not leave the brain are the main symptom of the disease. If we look at history, the clinical signs of neurasthenia, hysteria and psychasthenia are often mentioned in the

treatises of Eastern scholars (especially Ibn Sina). Centuries later, neuroses and psychastenia, like almost all diseases, were systematized, named and classified by European scientists. , cardiophobia - fear of incurable heart disease, lysophobia - fear of mental illness, claustrophobia - fear of indoors, agaphobia - fear of open places, and so on.

Symptoms of phobias include height, walking on the subway, getting sick, being dirty, and being afraid to speak in public.

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