Dual Diagnosis:open Access
ISSN: 2472-5048

Open access Perspective

Analysis of Current Progress and Future Prospects about Diagnosis on Cerebral Palsy

Ruth Lusilla*

Department of Neuroscience, University of Science and Technology, Germany

INTRODUCTION

A general understanding of the prevalence of, risk factors associated with, and classification of cerebral palsy was obtained by analyzing a number of studies on the condition. Additionally, the functional classification of cerebral palsy was analyzed using various classification systems. The methods for prevention and the diagnostic systems that are used were discussed. Best in class treatment procedures for cerebral paralysis were likewise broke down. The selected studies served as the basis for the statistical distribution. It was discovered that 2-3/1000 lives were affected; the gestational age and birth weight are the variables that can be linked. The categories of preconception, prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal risk factors that were found were as follows: The evidence divides cerebral palsy into three subtypes: spastic (80%), dyskinetic (5%), and ataxic (5%).

DESCRIPTION

Clinical research and neurological tests like cranial ultrasound, biomarkers, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) were used to make diagnoses. Medical and surgical interventions, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, umbilical milking, nanomedicine, and stem cell therapy were the discovered treatments. Additionally, cerebral palsy-related technological advancements were discussed. With a prevalence of 2-3/1000, cerebral palsy is the most common neuromotor disability. The most noteworthy contributing gamble factor is rashness and being underweight. MRI and ultrasound, among other diagnostic and prevention methods, were utilized. Nanomedicine and stem cell therapy, for example, require additional research before they can be used in clinical practice. In the context of technological advancements among children with cerebral palsy, future studies are suggested.

The most common cause of severe neuro-disability in children is cerebral palsy, which is a group of non-progressive movement and posture disorders. Cerebral palsy affects approximately 17 million people worldwide and has a universal prevalence. Due to the disease's inherent heterogeneity, it is referred to as cerebral palsy. For instance, there are numerous causes of cerebral palsy; clinical sorts; patterns of neuropathology on brain imaging, and it is linked to a number of developmental disorders like autism, intellectual disability, epilepsy, and visual impairment. To develop strategies for protection, it is essential to comprehend its physiopathology. Prediction, early diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cerebral palsy are still lacking, despite their significance. The current risk factors and biomarkers used to diagnose and predict cerebral palsy are outlined in this paper. With the headway in biomarker disclosure, we anticipate that how we might interpret the etiopathophysiology of cerebral paralysis will likewise build, loaning to additional potential open doors for creating novel medicines and guess.

CONCLUSION

A diverse group of non-progressive neurodevelopmental disorders affecting posture and movement is referred to as cerebral palsy. In clinical research, the etiology and diagnostic biomarkers of cerebral palsy are hot topics. New insights into the pathophysiology of cerebral palsy have been provided by recent advancements in omics techniques, such as genomics, epigenomics, transcriptomics, metabolomics, and proteomics. These advancements have also made it possible to identify diagnostic biomarkers for cerebral palsy. In present review, we explored the most recent multi-omics examinations of cerebral

Received:	01-March-2023	**Manuscript No:**	IPDDOA-23-16650
Editor assigned:	03-March-2023	**PreQC No:**	IPDDOA-23-16650 (PQ)
Reviewed:	17-March-2023	**QC No:**	IPDDOA-23-16650
Revised:	22-March-2023	**Manuscript No:**	IPDDOA-23-16650 (R)
Published:	29-March-2023	**DOI:**	10.36648/2472-5048.8.1.07

Corresponding author Ruth Lusilla, Department of Neuroscience, University of Science and Technology, Germany, E-mail: Ruthlusilla@unistechu.de

Citation Lusilla R (2023) Analysis of Current Progress and Future Prospects about Diagnosis on Cerebral Palsy. Dual Diagn Open Acc. 8:07.

paralysis and gave a top to bottom rundown of flow research progress in cerebral paralysis. Future fundamental research on the pathogenesis of cerebral palsy, the discovery of diagnostic biomarkers, and strategies for cerebral palsy prevention will be based on the findings and recommendations.