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Fact of Neurocutaneous Syndrome Disorder and Treatment

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DESCRIPTION

ADisorders that affect the brain, spinal cord, organs, skin, and bones are known as neurocutaneous syndromes. Tumors can form in these areas due to the diseases, which are chronic conditions that last a lifetime. They can likewise lead to different issues like hearing misfortune, seizures, and formative issues. The symptoms of each disorder are different. Tuberous Sclerosis (TS) is a disorder that is autosomal dominant. The term "autosomal" indicates that boys and girls are affected. Dominant means that the condition only requires one copy of the gene. There is a 50% chance that each child will inherit the gene from a parent who has TD or the TD gene. In many families, TS affects the first child born. This is because the majority of cases of TS are the result of a new gene change (mutation), not an inherited condition. However, parents of a child with TS may experience only mild symptoms. It is thought that the parents have a slightly higher risk of having another child with TS. Disorders called neurocutaneous syndromes can cause tumors to grow in different parts of the body. They are characterized by tumors in various parts of the body (including the nervous system) and certain skin differences. They are caused by the abnormal development of cells in an embryo. Neurocutaneous syndromes are conditions that involve the nervous system and the skin, as the name suggests. Neurofibromatosis (NF) and Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC) are two of the most prevalent neurocutaneous syndromes, also known as phakomatoses. Although their expressivity varies, neurofibromatosis and tuberous sclerosis complex are both inherited autosomally dominant conditions. The neurocutaneous syndromes of neurofibromatosis (NF) and Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC) are the focus of this activity. The interprofessional team role in treating affected patients is brought to light in this activity. Phakomatoses, or neurocutaneous syndromes, comes from the Greek word phacos, which means spot or lens. After the retinal hamartomas that would eventually be recognized as part of the constellation of findings that are now recognized as the tuberous sclerosis complex, phaos, which means light, literally means tumor of lenses. Neurocutaneous syndromes are a group of conditions that affect the central nervous system and simultaneously cause lesions in the eye, skin, and possibly other visceral organs. The common ectodermal origin of these organs is linked to the neurocutaneous manifestations. Sturge-Weber syndrome, von Hippel-Lindau disease, and neurofibromatosis are a few examples. Ataxia telangiectasia, incontinentia pigmenti, nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (Gorlin syndrome), and other conditions can all be included in the definition. Some conditions can be diagnosed at birth, while others don't manifest until later in life. Despite the fact that neurocutaneous syndromes cannot be cured, treatments can assist in managing symptoms and any resulting health issues. A collection of uncommon neurological conditions affecting the brain, spine, and peripheral nerves is referred to as neurocutaneous syndrome. Tumors can form in the brain, spinal cord, organs, skin, and skeletal bones from these lifelong conditions. Lesions on the skin account for the majority of children's disorders. Due to the fact that the majority of TS is caused by a new gene change (mutation) and is not inherited, many children born with TS are the first cases in a family. Parents of a child with TS, on the other hand, should be carefully examined because their children may exhibit subtle symptoms of the disorder. Even if there are no symptoms, parents are thought to have a slightly higher risk of having another child with TS than the general population.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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