Editorial
Volume 10:10, 2021

Journal of Trauma & Treatment

ISSN: 2167-1222 Open Access

Editorial Note on Injury to the Nervous System

Timothy Mario*

Department of Neurology, Paracelsus Medical University Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

Description

Nerve damage can affect the ability of the brain to communicate with muscles and organs. Peripheral nerve damage is known as peripheral neuropathy. If there is damage to the peripheral nerves, it is important to see a doctor as soon as possible. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent complications and permanent damage. Peripheral nerves send messages from the brain and spinal cord to the rest of the body, allowing them to catch cold feet and move their muscles to walk. Peripheral nerves are made up of fibers called axons that are isolated from the surrounding tissue. They are fragile and can easily be damaged. Damage to the central nervous system can damage tissues in the brain and spinal cord. If the injury is minor, the person can recover completely. Serious injuries can lead to permanent disability and death. Brain and spinal cord injuries are the most common consequences of car and sports accidents. The best way to deal with such injuries is to prevent them. Peripheral nerves can be damaged in a variety of ways. Accidents, falls, or exercise injuries can stretch, compress, or amputate nerves. Symptoms such as diabetes, Guillain-Barre syndrome, and carpal tunnel syndrome. Autoimmune disorders such as lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, and Sjogren's syndrome. Other causes include narrowing of the arteries, hormonal imbalances, and tumors. In the case of peripheral nerve injury, symptoms can range from mild to severe restrictions in daily life.

Symptoms of Nervous System

Often, the symptoms depend on the nerve fibers affected.

Motor nerves: These nerves regulate all muscles under conscious control, such as walking, talking, and holding objects. Damage to these nerves is usually associated with weakness, painful spasms, and uncontrolled muscle spasms.

Sensory nerve: These nerves carry information about tactile sensation, temperature, and pain, which can cause a variety of symptoms. These include numbness and tingling in the hands and feet. You may experience pain or temperature fluctuations, walking, closing your eyes to balance, or pressing buttons.

Autonomous nerve: This group of nerves regulates consciously uncontrolled activities such as breathing, heart and thyroid function, and food digestion. Symptoms include excessive sweating, changes in blood pressure, inability to tolerate heat, and gastrointestinal discomfort.

Many types of nerve fibers are involved in many peripheral nerve injuries, which can lead to a variety of symptoms. As a result, it can be difficult for a person to speak or control body movements. Symptoms depend on which part of the brain is damaged. Serious brain damage can also cause problems with mental abilities such as personality changes and memory. Medications, counseling, and other treatments can help people with severe brain damage recover from the disorder, or at least learn to deal with them. If the nerve is damaged but not cut, the damage is more likely to heal. Injuries that have completely cut nerves are very difficult to treat and may not be recoverable. If the injury does not appear to heal properly, the surgeon may use an EMG test in the operating room to see if the injured nerve has healed. Performing EMG tests directly on the nerves is more accurate and reliable than testing on the skin. Doctors may suggest surgery to restore important muscles to function by transferring tendons from one muscle to another, especially if there is severe nerve damage.

How to cite this article: Mario, Timothy. "Editorial Note on Injury to the Nervous System ." *J Trauma Treat* 10 (2021) : e018.

***Address for Correspondence:** Dr. Timothy Mario, Department of Neurology, Paracelsus Medical University Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria, E-mail: Mario#timoty@edu.at*

Received: November 08, 2021; **Accepted**: November 22, 2021; **Published**: November 29, 2021