

1: Coma - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic

"The book is aimed at medical students and residents, in fields from internal medicine and pediatrics to emergency medicine, surgery, neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry, who are likely to encounter patients with disordered states of consciousness.

Any information you can give about the symptoms and time of onset will be important. Describe recent injuries and possible exposure to toxins. The veterinarian will complete a physical examination to check for injuries and a neurological test to ascertain the level of alertness in your dog. Complete blood CBC and urine tests will often show if the condition is related to metabolic problems or an infectious disease. A CT scan or MRI will show if tumors or lesions are present as well as trauma or bleeding inside the brain. The veterinarian may order X-rays to check for tumor metastasis or other problems. Treatment of Stupor and Coma in Dogs If you find your dog unconscious, first check for a pulse. If there is no pulse, try to administer CPR until you can get medical help. If there is a pulse, check for obvious injuries. If you suspect any injuries to the head or spinal cord, move the dog as little as possible during the process of transporting him to the clinic. Treatment will depend on the underlying issue and the severity of the disease. Dogs with only mild confusion or stupor from a metabolic imbalance can often be treated by rectifying the imbalance. Hypoglycemia can be reversed by raising the blood sugar, as long as the treatment takes place before there is brain damage. Thyroid replacement hormone can be effective with hypothyroid, although the drug will have to be administered intravenously if the coma stage has been reached. Other types of endocrine encephalopathy can often be treated with fluids and electrolytes. Once the immediate condition has been rectified, the veterinarian will look at medication and diet changes to prevent it from occurring again. Medication can treat meningitis and encephalitis depending on the advancement of the disease. Some infectious diseases like canine distemper go through coma as the final stage before death, so this will not be treatable. Heart failure and advanced respiratory disease that lead to coma will also likely result in death. Many hereditary conditions and idiopathic inflammatory CNS are also not treatable; however medication may be able to reduce symptoms and delay onset. Some brain tumors can be removed with surgery. Others may be treatable with medication or chemotherapy. Brain injuries may be treatable with surgery also, or an induced coma to give the brain time to heal. Medications can also reduce seizures, although repeated seizures that lead to coma will often cause brain damage. He may have reduced mobility in parts of the body, or an altered level of awareness than before. You may need to rearrange your house and remove obstacles which could pose a threat, as well as to alter his exercise routine. You may also have to put him on a special diet, or give daily medication.

2: Stupor and Coma in Dogs Â« Oregon Veterinary Specialty Hospital

1. *Contemp Neurol Ser. ; The diagnosis of stupor and coma. Plum F, Posner JB. PMID: [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] MeSH Terms.*

Print Overview A coma is a state of prolonged unconsciousness that can be caused by a variety of problems â€” traumatic head injury, stroke, brain tumor, drug or alcohol intoxication, or even an underlying illness, such as diabetes or an infection. A coma is a medical emergency. Swift action is needed to preserve life and brain function. A coma seldom lasts longer than several weeks. People who are unconscious for a longer period of time may transition to a persistent vegetative state. Depending on the cause of a coma, people who are in a persistent vegetative state for more than one year are extremely unlikely to awaken. Symptoms The signs and symptoms of a coma commonly include: Closed eyes Depressed brainstem reflexes, such as pupils not responding to light No responses of limbs, except for reflex movements No response to painful stimuli, except for reflex movements Irregular breathing When to see a doctor A coma is a medical emergency. Seek immediate medical care. Causes Many types of problems can cause coma. Traumatic brain injuries, often caused by traffic collisions or acts of violence, are common causes of comas. Reduced or interrupted blood supply to the brain stroke , which may be caused by blocked arteries or a burst blood vessel, can result in a coma. Tumors in the brain or brainstem can cause a coma. In people with diabetes, blood sugar levels that become too high hyperglycemia or too low hypoglycemia can cause a coma. People who have been rescued from drowning or those who have been resuscitated after a heart attack may not awaken due to lack of oxygen to the brain. Infections such as encephalitis and meningitis cause swelling inflammation of the brain, spinal cord or the tissues that surround the brain. Severe cases of these infections can result in brain damage or a coma. Ongoing seizures may lead to a coma. Exposure to toxins, such as carbon monoxide or lead, can cause brain damage and a coma. Overdosing on drugs or alcohol can result in a coma. Complications Although many people gradually recover from a coma, others enter a vegetative state or die. Some people who recover from a coma may have major or minor disabilities. Complications may develop during a coma, including pressure sores, bladder infections, blood clots in the legs and other problems.

3: Stupor and Coma in Dogs - Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis, Treatment, Recovery, Management, Cost

Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma in Dogs The veterinarian will try to find the underlying condition which is affecting your dog's level of alertness. Any information you can give about the symptoms and time of onset will be important.

Abnormal levels of sodium in the blood
Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma in Cats You should bring your cat to a veterinarian the moment you begin to notice him losing consciousness. Tell your vet when the cat began to lose consciousness, and any other symptoms you may have observed. If your cat is fading in and out of consciousness in a stupor, try to estimate how long each incident lasts and how many times he has been unconscious. If your cat has recently started taking any new medications or using new products, mention this to the doctor so he knows whether it could be a reaction to something the cat has been exposed to. The vet will first determine what state of consciousness the cat is in: Normal means the cat is not experiencing any issues, while depressed means the cat prefers to sleep, but is still responsive. A disoriented state is characterized by excessive sleeping with abnormal responses to stimuli. Cats in a stupor only respond to strong stimuli, while cats in a coma do not respond to any form of stimuli. Other reflexes that may be tested include the spinal reflexes and oculocephalic reflexes. The results of these tests could show if the cat is suffering from an infection, organ failure, or sodium or blood sugar imbalance. In addition to these tests, the vet may perform a CT scan or MRI on the head to look for signs of trauma or tumors. All of these tests will help the doctor determine what is causing the stupor or coma so it can be properly treated.
Treatment of Stupor and Coma in Cats Treatment will depend on the cause of the stupor or coma. After the cat has been stabilized with this short-term care, the treatment will focus on resolving the underlying health condition. If the loss of consciousness was a result of some sort of imbalance, such as low blood sugar or sodium, the vet may be able to resolve the issue with the IV fluids. If the vet believes the cat has ingested a drug or toxic substance, activated charcoal may be administered. Some causes, such as head trauma, brain tumors, and heart failure may be untreatable.
Recovery of Stupor and Coma in Cats The time it takes for your cat to recover will depend on the cause of the stupor or coma. The vet will most likely ask that you leave the cat with them so they can continue to monitor his vital signs and help him regain consciousness. Make sure the cat is comfortable in your home while he continues to regain his strength. You will need to keep a close eye on your cat so you can monitor his behavior and call a veterinarian if you notice anything unusual.

4: Stupor and Coma in Cats - Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis, Treatment, Recovery, Management, Cost

Delirium, stupor and coma are common clinical states that confront clinicians in almost every medical specialty. With appropriate diagnosis and treatment, coma can often be treated successfully.

Trauma, especially to the head and brain Infections viral, bacterial, parasitic, fungal Drugs which lead to loss of consciousness Unknown cause idiopathic Immune-mediated immune system overreacts or attacks the body Chemical or drug toxicity Diagnosis Both of these conditions are health emergencies and will require that you take your dog to a veterinarian immediately for treatment. After taking a detailed history, your veterinarian will conduct a complete physical examination on your dog. Laboratory tests will include a complete blood count CBC , biochemistry profile, and urinalysis. For example, in case of lead toxicity, abnormal red blood cells will usually appear in the complete blood count tests. In cases with infection and inflammation, an increased number of white blood cells, cells that multiply in response to infection and trauma, will be seen. The biochemistry profile may indicate lower or higher than normal values of glucose in the blood, higher than normal levels of sodium in blood, and accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste products urea , which are usually excreted out of the body through the urine. The urinalysis may indicate high levels of glucose in the urine, a common sign in diabetes mellitus; abnormally high levels of proteins that are normally not present in the urine, such as with immune-mediated diseases; and abnormal crystals in the urine, such as what is seen in the presence of liver disease or ethylene glycol toxicity. If the cause is not so readily apparent, more specific testing may be required to diagnose the underlying disease. Infections are one of the most important risk factors for developing stupor or coma, especially in case s of untreated infections. Your veterinarian will test for various infections that commonly affect dogs and that are known to cause serious symptoms like stupor or coma. Besides laboratory analyses and tests, visual diagnostics can also be used to great advantage. X-rays of the abdomen and chest can be used to confirm if there is a diseased condition present in these areas, or whether there have been resultant changes in the organs. Your doctor will need to determine which machine will give the clearest image of the head. An electrocardiogram ECG may also be used to evaluate cardiac functions as cardiac diseases and abnormalities can also lead to stupor or coma. Treatment This is a health emergency and you will need to immediately take your dog to a veterinary hospital. The major goal of emergency treatment is to save the life of the patient, and will be started as quickly as possible. Along with the emergency treatment, efforts will be made to diagnose the underlying cause in order to treat it. Oxygen supplementation will be started as soon as the dog is received at the hospital in a condition of stupor or coma. If there is excessive fluid loss, small amounts of intravenous fluids will be given to counter the fluid deficits. Large amount of fluids are usually avoided as this practice can cause further brain swelling in patients suffering from brain edema swelling. If seizures are also a problem, medications will be given to control the seizures because these can also lead to further swelling of the brain. To help overcome the brain swelling, drugs can be given to promote urination in order to remove the fluid accumulated within brain. In serious head injuries or in cases with serious brain swelling, surgery is usually required to remove the fluid from the brain to reduce the swelling in order to save the life of the patient. In cases of infection, antibiotics can be given to control the symptoms related to the infection and to eliminate it from the body. Living and Management Stupor and coma are emergencies needing intensive hospital care and treatment. The overall prognosis will depend largely on the treatment of the underlying disease or condition. Special attention will need to be paid to nutrition since these patients are not able to eat, especially during the time when they are partially or fully unconscious. Even after regaining consciousness, your dog will need to be monitored closely for future episodes of similar symptoms. At home, proper rest and isolation should be provided to your dog until it has fully recovered. You will need to set up a place in the house where your dog can rest comfortably and quietly, away from other pets, active children, and busy entryways. To make the recovery period easier for your dog, place the feeding dishes close to where the dog is resting so that it does not need to make a lot of effort. Trips outdoors for bladder and bowel relief should be kept short and easy for your dog to handle during the recovery period. While you will want to give your dog as much peace as possible, you will need to check in frequently,

DIAGNOSIS OF STUPOR AND COMA pdf

observing its breathing pattern and rate. Medications and nutrition need to be given on time, as scheduled. If your dog is too weak to eat a sufficient amount of food on its own, you will need to assist it in eating, either with a feeding syringe or tube. Your veterinarian will advise you on the method and how to go about doing it. If you see any untoward symptoms, immediately consult your veterinarian. Skinner Neurology, Neurosurgery and Robert T. We welcome referrals from veterinarians all over the Pacific Northwest. Our goal is to help your pet regain health and live a long and happy life.

5: Plum and Posner's Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma, 4th ed.

Plum and Posner's Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma 4E PDF Download by Medical Books Â· 28 June, Plum and Posner's Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma (Contemporary Neurology Series) 4th Edition PDF Download.

Be prepared to provide information about the affected person, including: Doctors will observe breathing patterns to help diagnose the cause of the coma. Doctors also may check the skin for signs of any bruises due to trauma. Doctors will watch for signs of arousal, such as vocal noises, eyes opening or movement. Doctors will test reflexive eye movements. These tests can help determine the cause of the coma and the location of brain damage. Laboratory tests Blood samples will be taken to check for: Complete blood count Electrolytes, glucose, thyroid, kidney and liver function Carbon monoxide poisoning Drug or alcohol overdose A spinal tap lumbar puncture can check for signs of infections in the nervous system. During a spinal tap, a doctor or specialist inserts a needle into the spinal canal and collects a small amount of fluid for analysis. Brain scans Imaging tests help doctors pinpoint areas of brain injury. Computerized tomography CT scan. A CT scan uses a series of X-rays to create a detailed image of the brain. A CT scan can show a brain hemorrhage, tumors, strokes and other conditions. This test is often used to diagnose and determine the cause of a coma. Magnetic resonance imaging MRI. An MRI uses powerful radio waves and magnets to create a detailed view of the brain. An MRI can detect brain tissue damaged by an ischemic stroke, brain hemorrhages and other conditions. MRI scans are particularly useful for examining the brainstem and deep brain structures. An EEG measures the electrical activity inside the brain. Doctors attach small electrodes to the scalp. Doctors send a low electrical current through the electrodes. This test can determine if seizures may be the cause of a coma. Treatment A coma is a medical emergency. Doctors may give breathing assistance, blood transfusions and other supportive care. Emergency personnel may administer glucose or antibiotics intravenously, even before blood test results return, in case of diabetic shock or an infection affecting the brain. Treatment varies, depending on the cause of the coma. A procedure or medications to relieve pressure on the brain due to brain swelling may be needed. If the coma is the result of drug overdose, doctors will give medications to treat the condition. If the coma is due to seizures, doctors will administer medications to control seizures. Other treatments may focus on medications or therapies to address an underlying disease, such as diabetes or liver disease. Sometimes the cause of a coma can be completely reversed and the affected person will regain normal function. But if the affected person has suffered severe brain damage, he or she may sustain permanent disabilities or may never regain consciousness. The person may enter a persistent vegetative state or become brain dead. Preparing for your appointment A coma is an emergency medical condition. If you are with a person who develops signs and symptoms of a coma, call or your local emergency number immediately. When you arrive at the hospital, emergency room staff will need as much information as possible from family and friends about what happened to the affected person before the coma. On the way to the hospital, you may be asked the following questions while riding in the ambulance: Did the coma start abruptly or gradually? Were there problems with vision, dizziness or numbness beforehand? Does the affected person have any history of diabetes, seizures or strokes? Did the affected person use any prescription or nonprescription drugs?

6: Stupor and Coma | Clinical Gate

Coma is a state of prolonged unconsciousness with many possible causes. While it rarely lasts longer than a few weeks, some people never wake from a coma. This content does not have an English version.

What to expect when you see the doctor Diagnosis and treatment of decreased consciousness begins with a complete medical history and physical examination , which includes a detailed neurological evaluation. Your doctor will want to know about any medical problems you have, such as diabetes , epilepsy , or depression. In addition to your complete history and physical, the doctor may order the following tests: Complete blood count CBC. This blood test reveals whether you have a low hemoglobin level , which indicates anemia. An elevated white blood cell WBC count indicates infections, such as meningitis or pneumonia. This test uses a blood or urine sample to detect the presence and levels of medications, illegal drugs, and poisons in your system. These blood tests measures levels of sodium , potassium , chloride , and bicarbonate. These tests determine the health of your liver by measuring levels of proteins, liver enzymes, or bilirubin in your blood. This exam uses scalp electrodes to evaluate brain activity. Doctors use this imaging test to evaluate the heart and lungs. CT scan of the head. A CT scan uses computers and rotating X-ray s to make high-resolution images of the brain. Doctors use these images to find abnormalities. MRI of the head. An MRI uses nuclear magnetic resonance imaging to make high-resolution images of the brain. You may need to change medications, begin new treatment, or simply treat the symptoms to address the underlying cause. For example, you need emergency medical treatment and possibly surgery to treat a cerebral hemorrhage. In this case, your healthcare team will work with you to come up with strategies to treat symptoms and maintain the quality of your life for as long as possible. Talk to your doctor as soon as you think you may be experiencing decreased consciousness. They can start your treatment as soon as possible. Decreased consciousness can be a sign of a serious condition. Getting prompt medical attention is important for your long-term outlook. Your outlook can become worse the longer you spend in less than full consciousness.

7: Plum and Posner's Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma Neurology | eBay

Delirium, stupor and coma are common clinical states that confront clinicians in almost every medical specialty. With appropriate diagnosis and treatment, coma can often be treated successfully. Conversely, delay in diagnosis and treatment may be lethal.

8: What is the difference between stupor and coma? | Coma - Sharecare

PLUM AND POSNER'S DIAGNOSIS OF STUPOR AND COMA, 4TH EDITION edited by Jerome B. Posner, Clifford B. Saper, Nicholas D. Schiff, and Fred Plum, pp., Oxford University Press, \$ This text represents an extensive revision and update of a true classic in clinical neurology.

9: Download Plum and Posner's™s Diagnosis of Stupor and Coma PDF Free " eBooks PDF

Stupor and coma are clinical states in which patients have impaired responsiveness (or are unresponsive) to external stimulation and are either difficult to arouse or are unarousable. Coma is defined as "unarousable unresponsiveness" [1].

Sesame Street Earth And Sky How Long Will You Limp? Pt. 1. Opinions as Chief Justice. Series A, 1952-1961 Guardianship reform in the 1980s Fundamental Neuroscience CD-ROM Real estate management system project abstract Emotional control, social conduct or motivation (Bertolote, 1997). May be associated with several The new Smiths Bible dictionary. Plymouth At Its Best Introduction Francine Prose American Constitutional History Leading Learning, Learning to Lead Current Index to Statistics Chapter 9: The Blank Canvas Las Vegas, Reno, Tahoe 99 North and south ebook Edit in pages ipad Pharmaceutical bioassays methods and applications The state, IT, and development The Ideals country treasury Norse mythology short stories Ethics in the biotechnology century : the South and Southeast Asian response, Bangladesh Hasna Begum Lesson 2: tools and techniques for learning new words Reliable software technologies-Ada-Europe Wisdom from Africa Theres a human being in that sweat suit. Perfecting social skills Your rights as a taxpayer including disclosure and privacy matters Lawrence in Oaxaca 19. Southern Strategy 315 Maddie on TV (First Novel Series) Railway engineering book by rangwala Guy Butler, Patrick Cullinan Between Clouds of Memory Annex : Regional groupings VII. EXAMPLES OF HOLINESS IN THE SODALITIES, 128 The adventures of a gentleman in search of Miss Smith Child mortality in rural India An introduction to the study of literature wh hudson The Norton introduction to fiction