



Progression of Supranuclear Palsy Treatment

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DESCRIPTION

Progressive supranuclear palsy is an uncommon neurological disorder that causes significant difficulties with mobility, balancing, eye tracking, and feeding. The condition is caused by the degeneration of cells in parts of the brain that control bodily movement, coordination, thinking, and other critical activities. Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome is another name for progressive supranuclear palsy. Progressive supranuclear palsy increases with time and can result in potentially fatal consequences such as pneumonia and swallowing difficulties. Because there is no cure for progressive supranuclear palsy, treatment focuses on symptom management.

One of the most prevalent indicators and symptoms of progressive supranuclear palsy is difficulties maintaining balance when walking. There may be a propensity to regress early in the disease. They may be unable to glance downward, or may suffer blurring and double vision. Because of the difficulty in concentrating the eyes, some persons may spill meals or appear disinterested in conversation. There is no known cause of progressive supranuclear palsy. The disorder's indications and symptoms are caused by the degradation of cells in parts of the brain; particularly those that assist control the bodily motions and thoughts.

The only known risk factor for progressive supranuclear palsy is age. People in their late 60s and early 70s are most commonly affected by the condition. It is almost unheard of among people under the age of 40. Caring for someone with progressive supranuclear palsy can be physically and emotionally demanding. It's difficult to juggle tasks while trying to adjust to

the condition's continuously changing emotional and physical needs. Keep in mind that these moods and physical abilities might alter from hour to hour and are out of the individual's awareness. Because the signs and symptoms of progressive supranuclear palsy are similar to those of Parkinson's disease, it can be difficult to diagnose. Although there is no cure for progressive supranuclear palsy, medications are available to aid with the disorder's symptoms.

Medication for Parkinson's disease that raises levels of a brain chemical involved in smooth, regulated muscular movements. These drugs' effectiveness is modest and usually transient, lasting about 2 to 3 years in most individuals. BotulinumtoxinA (Botox), which can be injected into the muscles around the eyes in tiny dosages. Botox reduces eyelid spasms by blocking the chemical impulses that cause muscles to contract. Bifocal or prism lenses for spectacles, which may aid with difficulty looking downhill. Those with progressive supranuclear palsy can use prism lenses to see downward without shifting their eyes down. Speech and swallowing evaluations are performed to learn about alternate communication methods and safer swallowing practices. Balance can be improved by physical and occupational therapy. Many of the symptoms of progressive supranuclear palsy can be alleviated by facial exercises, talking keyboards, gait and balance training, and so on. Dealing with a serious disease is difficult, and it is typical to feel angry, depressed, or disheartened at times. Progressive supranuclear palsy has unique challenges since it can induce changes in the brain that cause to feel worried, smile, or cry for little to no apparent reason. As moving, talking, and eating grow more difficult, progressive supranuclear palsy can be incredibly frustrating.

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