Pathological laughter and crying scale pdf

Pathological laughter and crying (PLC) is a condition characterized by uncontrollable episodes of laughter or crying, often without a clear trigger. This condition is typically associated with neurological or psychiatric disorders, and it's important to understand its causes and underlying mechanisms to effectively manage and treat it.

PLC can be triggered by a variety of factors, including emotional or physical distress, neurological conditions, or even in response to certain medications. The exact mechanisms behind PLC are still under investigation, but it is believed that factors such as neurological damage, lesions in certain brain regions, and disruptions in the communication between different brain areas play a significant role.

Neuroanatomical studies have shown that the pathways involved in laughter and crying are complex and involve interactions between various parts of the brain, including the motor areas, the limbic system, and the brainstem. These pathways are thought to be affected in PLC, leading to the uncontrolled outbursts of laughter or crying.

It's important to note that PLC can be a symptom of other underlying conditions, such as stroke, brain injury, or neurological disorders. Therefore, it's crucial to conduct thorough evaluations and diagnostic tests to determine the root cause of PLC.

In conclusion, understanding PLC requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving experts in neurology, psychiatry, and psychology. By identifying and treating the underlying causes, we can provide effective management strategies for patients suffering from this unique and challenging condition.
how can i block someone on deviantart


evidence that the cerebellum is not a purely motor structure, but actually intervened in the broader normal organization ... with the evidence currently available, it raises questions that only further neuroanamic, neurophysiological and

improved markedly since the introduction of SSRI, supporting recent findings that PLC is being mitigated by the SSRIs ... can help patients with PLC (Robinson et al., 1993). The stingy explanation for the beneficial effects of SSRIs

also report a patient (a 22-year-old woman) with a resection of a middle cerebellar tumor that emitted a sound similar to

and subcortical areas involved in generating emotional reactions (Figure 4A). The cerebellar exits are aimed at cortical

set of faces, laryngopharyngeal and rhythmic clonal diaphragm movements) changing the overall profile of these models, as ... data related to the alternative hypothesis are known to play an important role in the automatic performance of congenital

Discussion Alternative hypothesis What mechanism can be partial deafness of the cerebellum, as described above, lead to ... placing the phenomena of laughter and crying in the perspective of the neuroanatomy and functional basis that guided our

any transporter. Defeats 2, 3, 4 and 5 were 7 x 2 mm and 2 mm, affecting also on the right side, the average cerebellar peduncule and the white substance directly underneath the hemi-ventricle (box 1). For 41), no injuries found in patient's lower limbs. In conclusion, I said that all C. patient's lesions were located in white matter of the brain stem or

Discussion Alternative hypothesis What mechanism can be partial deafness of the cerebellum, as described above, lead to ... placing the phenomena of laughter and crying in the perspective of the neuroanatomy and functional basis that guided our


evidence that the cerebellum is not a purely motor structure, but actually intervened in the broader normal organization ... with the evidence currently available, it raises questions that only further neuroanamic, neurophysiological and