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People with bulimia nervosa, a eating disorder that includes episodes of bingeing and cleaning, experience symptoms and signs such as tooth deterioration, sore throat, constipation, thinning hair and dehydration. Bulimia treatment may include cognitive-behavioral therapy, family therapy, nutritional counseling, and medication. Depression is a disease that involves body, mood and thoughts and affects how a person eats and sleeps, how a person feels about himself, and how a person thinks about things. The main types of depression are major depression, dysthymia, and bipolar disease (also called manic depressive disease). Migraine headache is a type of headache associated with sensitivity to light, smells or sounds, sore eyes, severe knocking on one side of the head, and sometimes nausea and vomiting. The exact cause of migraine headache is not known. Triggers for migraine headaches include certain foods, stress, hormonal changes, severe stimuli (loud noises) and sleep. Recommendations for migraine treatment include medicine, pain management, diet changes, avoidance of foods that cause migraines, hydrated stays, getting adequate sleep and regular exercise. Prevention of migraine triggers include getting regular exercise, drinking water daily, reducing stress, and avoiding the food trigger. Panic attacks are sudden feelings of terror that are striking without warning. These episodes can occur at any time, even during sleep. A person experiencing a panic attack may believe that he or she has a heart attack or that death is imminent. The fear and terror a person experiences during a panic attack is out of proportion to the true situation and may not be related to what is happening around them. Most people with panic attacks experience several of the following symptoms: racing heartbeat, weakness, dizziness, numbness or drowning in the hands and fingers, chills, chest pains, difficulty breathing, and feeling loss or control. There are several treatments for panic attacks. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a psychiatric condition, can develop after any catastrophic life event. Symptoms include nightmares, flashbacks, sweating, rapid heart rate, peeling off, amnesia, sleep problems, irritability and an exaggerated start-up reaction. Treatment may include psychotherapy, group support and medication. The causes of narcolepsy, a chronic disease of the central nervous system, have not been fully identified. Some theories include abnormalities of hypocretic neurons in the brain or autoimmune disorders. Symptoms of narcolepsy include: excessive daytime drowsiness, cataplexia, hypnagogic hallucinations, sleep paralysis, impaired nocturn sleep and automatic behavior. Diagnosis of narcolepsy is based on clinical evaluation, specific questionnaires, sleep journals or diaries, results of laboratory studies of sleep. Treatment of symptoms of narcolepsy treatment and lifestyle changes. Bipolar disorder (or manic manic is a mental illness characterized by depression, mania, and severe mood swings. Treatment may include mood stabilizer medications, antidepressants and psychotherapy. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (ICD) is an anxiety disorder that causes a person to suffer from repeated obsessions and compulsions. Symptoms include irresistible impulses, despite a person's awareness that thoughts are irrational, excessive hand washing, skin picking, checking locks or repeatedly reshuffling objects. People with OCD are more likely to develop trichotillomania, muscle or vocal tics, or eating disorder. Treatment of ACD includes psychotherapy, behavioral therapy and medication. Postpartum depression is a form of depression that occurs within a year of childbirth. It is believed that rapid changes in hormones after childbirth can lead to depression. Symptoms of postpartum depression include crying lots, headaches, chest pains, eating too little or too much, sleeping too little or too much, getting out of friends and family, and feeling irritable, sad, hopeless, worthless, guilty and overwhelmed. Treatment usually includes talking therapy and medication. Mental health is the best way of thinking, pertaining to others, and feelings. All diagnosed mental disorders fall under the umbrella of mental illness. Depression, anxiety, and addiction disorders are common types of mental illness. Symptoms and signs of mental illness include irritability, mood, insomnia, headaches and sadness. Treatment may include psychotherapy and medication. Neuropathic pain is a chronic condition that leads to persistent pain symptoms. Patients may be exposed to developing neuropathic pain that has conditions such as diabetes, cancer, stroke, HIV, avitaminosis, shingles, and multiple sclerosis. The patient's history and nerve testing are used to diagnose neuropathic pain. Antidepressants, anti-inflammatory drugs and other types of medications are used to treat neuropathic pain. Many people with neuropathic pain are able to achieve a certain level of relief. Depression in adolescents can be caused by many factors. Symptoms of adolescent depression include apathy, irresponsible behavior, sadness, sudden drop in grades, leaving friends, alcohol and drug use. Treatment of depression in adolescents may include psychotherapy and medication. Depression in the elderly is very common. That doesn't mean, however, it's ok. Treatment may include antidepressants, psychotherapy, or electroconvul therapy. Anxiety is a sense of apprehension and fear characterized by symptoms such as problem concentration, headaches, sleep problems and irritability. Anxiety disorders are serious medical illnesses that affect an estimated 19 million American adults. Anxiety treatment can include medication and psychotherapy. Distillia is a less severe form of chronic depression, and signs include insomnia, suicidal thoughts, guilt, empty sensation, loss of energy, energy, lethargy, as well as constant pain and pain. Treatment may include psychotherapy, electroconvulent therapy, and antidepressants. Fragile X syndrome is the most common inherited form of mental retardation. This is caused by a mutation on the X chromosom. People with Fragile X syndrome suffer from physical, social, emotional, language, language, sensory, mind and learning disorders. There is no definitive cure for fragile X, although there are ways to minimize symptoms. Hot flashes (or flux) are the most common symptom experienced by a woman before and in the early stages of the menopause, and is often described as feeling the heat that spreads through the body, often starting with a head accompanied by sweating. Symptoms of hot flashes include flushing, excessive perseveration, anxiety, and heart palpitations. Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) is a painful complication of shingles. Symptoms include severe pain, itching of the skin, and possible weakness or paralysis of the area. There is no treatment for postherpetic neuralgia, which is effective for all patients. Schizotypal personality disorder is characterized by odd behavior, feelings, perceptions and ways associated with others that interfere with their ability to function. Medication and psychotherapy can help the sufferer manage their symptoms. Duck syndrome is a situation originally contistered at Stanford University, where the result of which a college student may seem calm on the surface, when in fact he or she frantically struggles to stay above water to meet the demands of student life. Bipolar disorder and schizophrenia are mental illnesses that share some risk factors and treatments. Symptoms of bipolar disorder include mood changes and manic and depressive episodes. Symptoms of schizophrenia include unusual behavior, delusions, and hallucinations. Quirin, Courtney, etc. Davis Drug Manual, 16th ed., by F.A. Davis, 2020. Central anesthesia, anesth.unboundmedicine.com/anesthesia/view/Davis-Drug-Guide/51785/all/venlafaxine. Quiring C, Sanoski CA, Vallerand ACH. Venlafaxine. Davis's drug manual. The F.A. Davis Company; 2020. . This can be obtained on October 26, 2020. Quiring, C., Sanoski, C. A., & Vallerand, A. H. (2020). Venlafaxine. In Davis's Drug Manual (16th edition). F. A. Davis Company. Retrieved October 26, 2020 . Venlafaxine [Internet]. A: Davis's drug manual. The F.A. Davis Company; 2020. [quoted 2020 26 October]. 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