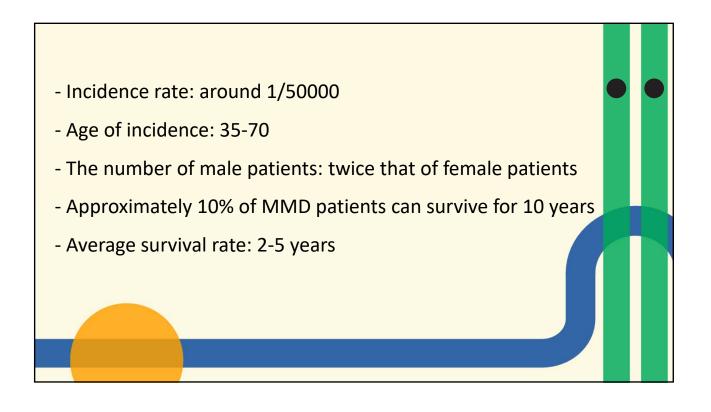


K Different types of MND			
ALS Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	 - 2/3 of diagnosed cases, mainly male adult - affects upper motor neurons (brain) and lower motor neurons (spinal cord) - progressive muscle weakness, atrophy, and eventually paralysis 		
PBP Progressive bulbar palsy	 - 1/4 of diagnosed cases, mainly women and elderly - motor neurons in the bulbar region (function of speech, chewing, swallowing, and facial movements), slurred speech, difficulty swallowing, and weak facial 3 muscles 		
PMA Progressive muscular atrophy	- 5-7% of diagnosed cases, mainly male adult affects lower motor neurons, leading to muscle weakness, wasting, and fasciculations (twitching), not usually involve the upper motor neurons		
PLS Primary lateral sclerosis	- mainly male adult upper motor neurons, causing muscle stiffness, weakness, and spasticity, not typically involving the lower motor neurons Reference:運動神經細胞疾病_疾病患者及照顧者手冊		



Understanding of MND patients				
4P mode	el Biological	Psychological	Social	
predispos factor	- long-standing and may	 susceptible or vulnerable to developing a particular issue or condition long-standing and may have a significant influence on a person's life e.g. Genetic factors, temperament and personality traits, early life experience 		
precipitat factor	- e.g. Life events, trauma	 recent events or triggers e.g. Life events, traumatic experiences, environmental stressors, substance use or medication changes, biological factors 		
perpetuat factors	 e.g. Maladaptive coping 	g strategies, negative thinking p forcement, lack of social suppo	patterns, emotional prt, environmental triggers	
Protectiv factor	Ve resilience - e.g. Positive social supp	sources, traits, or experiences, e port and interpersonal relation style, psychological resilience, le nities	ships, effective problem-	

