

Presenter: Juliana Paggao

Session & Time: E-Poster

Room/Time: GUZ 113 & 114 / 3:30-4:30

Discipline: Nursing

Faculty Mentor: Olivia Catolico

Digital Portfolio URL:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/11pbRfQnMxF57S7Sg_YMch-yAuk7miYdb5Q_X21xqTbI/edit?usp=sharing

Title: Intracranial Regulation and the Impact of Poverty

Abstract:

Intracranial regulation refers to the mechanisms and conditions that impact intracranial processing and function. When the balance is disrupted, it can result in intracranial dysfunction to occur due to pressure buildup from increased blood, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), or brain tissue. This can result in decreased cerebral pressure, and possible brain damage that have permanent effects on the brain, which can forever change oneâ€™s lifestyle through changes such as motor function, seizures, or hemianesthesia (loss of feeling in one side of the body). The individuals who are at high risk include elderly, adolescents and young adults experiencing trauma. Social and economic factors such as poverty, low income, and limited access to healthcare increase the risk of complications towards intracranial regulation. Individuals who are experiencing poverty could have a

delay in seeking professional care due to financial difficulties, being exposed to unsafe living and working conditions.

Clinical practice should include neurological assessments such as Level of Consciousness (LOC), and vital signs, as a way to detect early symptoms. Although financial restrictions limit the amount of help available for those at risk, it is important that we educate the populations on the signs and symptoms to look out for (like blurred vision, headache, nausea, and loss of feeling/numbness) and how to prevent one from occurring (a focus on injury prevention which can include fall prevention strategies and improving access to healthcare services in low income communities). With these interventions, it can help lead to earlier detection and treatment, and reduce the complications that are tied to intracranial regulation.

This brings in the connection to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty, as reducing poverty worldwide can improve the access to healthcare and allow early neurological assessment. These goals align with Healthy People 2030, which outlines the focus of improving access to healthcare, reducing health disparities and increasing early detection and treatment for neurological conditions.