

169- Bai 169 Seizures Then and Now (Story)



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If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 1800's still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. Some believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**.

They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outdated** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes **point** to the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer tell people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Nếu một người sống cách đây 200 năm được điều trị cơn co giật vào ngày nay, họ sẽ ngạc nhiên bởi sự mới mẻ của sự điều trị. Đó là vì các bác sĩ trong những năm 1800 bị ảnh hưởng nhiều bởi niềm tin y khoa sơ khai của họ.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 1800's still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

They believed that the brain caused seizures, but they also thought that seizures were caused by evil spirits or the cycles of the moon and stars. They thought that seizures were caused by the work of evil spirits or the cycles of the moon and stars.

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They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures. *They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.*

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Sự xuất hiện của bệnh tâm thần hiện đại xảy ra trong những năm 1800. Vào thời điểm đó những người bị co giật đưa vào các bệnh viện tâm thần. Họ đã bị đối xử như thể họ bị điên. Tuy nhiên, không có phương pháp điều trị nào hoạt động.

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Cho đến cuối những năm 1850, những nguyên nhân gây co giật đã được hiểu rõ. Ngày nay chúng ta biết rằng những nguyên nhân này gắn liền với não bộ. Các tín hiệu không hoạt động từ não gây ra phản xạ giật mạnh trong cơ thể. Điều này thường xảy ra khi ai đó rất mệt mỏi.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Một khi các nguyên nhân của cơn co giật được biết đến, các phương pháp điều trị cuối cùng đã được phát triển. Ngày nay, các phương pháp điều trị sắp xếp từ việc uống thuốc đến phẫu thuật. Sự điều trị được cá nhân hóa theo loại co giật mà bệnh nhân có.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fears people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.

Ngay cả ngày hôm nay, một số người vẫn không chắc chắn về các cơn co giật. Sai lầm phổ biến nhất của họ là nghĩ rằng một người bị co giật sẽ nuốt lưỡi của họ. Họ thường nhét một vài vật dụng vào miệng của người bị co giật. Tuy nhiên, điều này không giúp ích. Vật dụng thường chặn đường thở và ngăn không cho người đó hít vào. Tuy nhiên, hầu hết người dân không còn sợ người bị co giật nữa. Thay vào đó, họ có thể giúp đỡ và an ủi một người nếu họ bị co giật.