

NEUROLOGY TREATMENTS

Interventional Procedures

- **Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS):** A non-invasive procedure that uses magnetic fields to stimulate nerve cells in the brain, often used for depression.
- **Vagus Nerve Stimulation (VNS):** A device implanted to stimulate the vagus nerve, used in epilepsy and treatment-resistant depression.
- **VP (ventriculoperitoneal) shunt:** A medical device used in neuro interventions to treat conditions where there is an excess accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in the brain, such as hydrocephalus.

Surgical Treatments

- **Craniotomy:** Surgery to remove brain tumors, treat brain aneurysms, or relieve pressure on the brain (e.g., from a hemorrhage).
- **Epilepsy Surgery:** Removal or alteration of brain tissue to control seizures that do not respond to medication.
- **Aneurysm Clipping or Coiling:** Surgical or endovascular procedures to prevent or treat ruptured brain aneurysms.
- **Neuroendoscopy:** Minimally invasive surgery using an endoscope to remove brain tumors or treat conditions like hydrocephalus.
- **Carotid Endarterectomy:** Surgery to remove plaque buildup in the carotid arteries, reducing the risk of stroke.
- **Endovascular Neurosurgery:** Minimally invasive procedures to treat vascular conditions in the brain, such as aneurysms or arteriovenous malformations (AVMs), using catheters.

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Emergency Neurological Treatments

- **Thrombolytic Therapy:** Administering clot-busting drugs to treat ischemic stroke if given within a specific time window.
- **Mechanical Thrombectomy:** A procedure to remove a blood clot from a large artery in the brain during an ischemic stroke.
- **Intracranial Pressure Monitoring:** Managing increased pressure in the skull after a traumatic brain injury or stroke.
- **Acute Stroke Care:** Including the use of specialized stroke units for rapid treatment to minimize brain damage.