

### Answers

Letters	Conditions	Descriptions
H	Epilepsy	any of various disorders marked by abnormal electrical discharges in the brain and typically manifested by sudden brief episodes of altered or diminished consciousness, involuntary movements, or convulsions
L	Diabetes	any of various abnormal conditions characterized by the secretion and excretion of excessive amounts of urine
A	Asthma	a chronic lung disorder that is marked by recurring episodes of airway obstruction manifested by laboured breathing accompanied especially by wheezing and coughing and by a sense of constriction in the chest, and that is triggered by hyperreactivity to various stimuli.
D	Dementia	a usually progressive condition marked by the development of multiple cognitive deficits (such as memory impairment, aphasia, and the inability to plan and initiate complex behaviour)
J	Tourette syndrome	a familial neurological disorder of variable expression that is characterized by recurrent involuntary tics involving body movements and vocalizations.
B	Edward's syndrome	a congenital condition that is characterized especially by intellectual disability and by craniofacial, cardiac, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary abnormalities, is caused by trisomy of the human chromosome numbered 18, and is typically fatal especially within the first year of life
F	Cerebral Palsy	a disability resulting from damage to the brain before, during, or shortly after birth and outwardly manifested by muscular incoordination and speech disturbances
K	Hydrocephalus	an abnormal increase in the amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the cranial cavity that is accompanied by expansion of the cerebral ventricles and often increased intracranial pressure, skull enlargement, and cognitive decline
C	Multiple Sclerosis (MS)	a demyelinating disease marked by patches of hardened tissue in the brain or the spinal cord and associated especially with partial or complete

		paralysis and jerking muscle tremor
I	Ulcerative Colitis	a nonspecific inflammatory disease of the colon of unknown cause characterized by diarrhoea with discharge of mucus and blood, cramping abdominal pain, and inflammation and oedema of the mucous membrane with patches of ulceration
E	Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	Any illness in which kidney function remains diminished for a long period of time.
G	Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)	Joint inflammation, often accompanied by pain, swelling, stiffness, and deformity. Any of a group of chronic, inflammatory diseases involving the joints and other organs in children under 16.

Conditions	Symptoms	Treatments
Epilepsy	Repeated Seizures	<p>Medicines called anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs)</p> <p>Surgery to remove a small part of the brain that's causing the seizures</p> <p>A procedure to put a small electrical device inside the body that can help control seizures</p> <p>A special diet (ketogenic diet) that can help control seizures</p>
Diabetes	<p>Increased hunger</p> <p>Increased thirst</p> <p>Weight loss</p> <p>Frequent urination</p> <p>Blurry vision</p> <p>Extreme fatigue</p> <p>Sores that don't heal</p>	Different drugs dependant on the type of diabetes
Asthma	<p>Wheezing</p> <p>Breathlessness</p> <p>A tight chest</p> <p>Coughing</p>	<p>Inhalers</p> <p>Tablets</p>
Dementia	<p>Memory loss</p> <p>Difficulty concentrating</p> <p>Finding it hard to carry out familiar daily tasks, such as getting confused over the correct change when shopping</p> <p>Struggling to follow a conversation or find the right word</p> <p>Being confused about time and place</p>	Treatment of dementia depends on its cause. In the case of most progressive dementias, including Alzheimer's disease, there is no cure and no treatment that slows or stops its progression. But there are drug treatments that may temporarily improve symptoms.

	Mood changes	
Tourette's	<p>Blinking</p> <p>Eye rolling</p> <p>Grimacing</p> <p>Shoulder shrugging</p> <p>Jerking of the head or other limbs</p> <p>Jumping</p> <p>Twirling</p> <p>Touching objects and other people</p>	<p>Behavioural therapy</p> <p>Medication</p>
Edwards	<p>Low birthweight</p> <p>A small, abnormally shaped head</p> <p>A small jaw and mouth</p> <p>Long fingers that overlap, with underdeveloped thumbs and clenched fists</p> <p>Low-set ears</p> <p>Smooth feet with rounded soles</p> <p>A cleft lip and palate</p> <p>An exomphalos (where the intestines are held in a sac outside the tummy)</p>	<p>There is no cure for Edwards' syndrome and the symptoms can be very difficult to manage. You are likely to need help from a wide range of health professionals.</p>
Cerebral Palsy	<p>Delays in reaching development milestones – for example, not sitting by eight months or not walking by 18 months</p> <p>Seeming too stiff or too floppy (hypotonia)</p>	<p>There's currently no cure for cerebral palsy, but treatments are available to help people with the condition be as active and independent as possible.</p>

	<p>Weak arms or legs</p> <p>Fidgety, jerky or clumsy movements</p> <p>Random, uncontrolled movements</p> <p>Muscle spasms</p> <p>Shaking hands (tremors)</p> <p>Walking on tip-toes</p>	
Hydrocephalus	<p>An unusually large head</p> <p>A thin and shiny scalp with easily visible veins</p> <p>A bulging or tense fontanelle (the soft spot on top of a baby's head)</p> <p>Downward looking eyes</p>	Hydrocephalus (fluid on the brain) is treated with surgery.
Multiple Sclerosis (MS)	<p>Fatigue</p> <p>Vision problems</p> <p>Numbness and tingling</p> <p>Muscle spasms, stiffness and weakness</p> <p>Mobility problems</p> <p>Pain</p> <p>Problems with thinking, learning and planning</p> <p>Depression and anxiety</p> <p>Sexual problems</p> <p>Bladder problems</p> <p>Bowel problems</p> <p>Speech and swallowing difficulties</p>	There's currently no cure for multiple sclerosis (MS), but it's possible to treat the symptoms with medicines and other treatments.

<p>Ulcerated Colitis</p>	<p>Recurring diarrhoea, which may contain blood, mucus or pus</p> <p>Tummy pain</p> <p>Needing to empty your bowels frequently</p>	<p>Treatment for ulcerative colitis depends on how severe the condition is and how often your symptoms flare up.</p> <p>The main aims of treatment are to:</p> <p>reduce symptoms, known as inducing remission (a period without symptoms)</p> <p>maintain remission</p> <p>This usually involves taking various types of medication, although surgery may sometimes be an option.</p>
<p>Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)</p>	<p>Weight loss and poor appetite</p> <p>Swollen ankles, feet or hands – as a result of water retention (oedema)</p> <p>Shortness of breath</p> <p>Tiredness</p> <p>Blood in your urine</p> <p>An increased need to pee – particularly at night</p> <p>Difficulty sleeping (insomnia)</p> <p>Itchy skin</p> <p>Muscle cramps</p> <p>Feeling sick</p> <p>Headaches</p> <p>Erectile dysfunction in men</p>	<p>There's no cure for chronic kidney disease (CKD), but treatment can help relieve the symptoms and stop it getting worse.</p>
<p>Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)</p>	<p>Joint pain, tenderness and stiffness</p> <p>Inflammation in and around the joints</p> <p>Restricted movement of the</p>	<p>There's no cure for arthritis, but there are many treatments that can help slow it down.</p> <p>Osteoarthritis treatments include lifestyle changes, medications and</p>

	<p>joints</p> <p>Warm red skin over the affected joint</p> <p>Weakness and muscle wasting</p>	<p>surgery.</p> <p>Treatment for rheumatoid arthritis aims to slow the condition's progress and minimise joint inflammation. This helps prevent joint damage.</p> <p>Treatments include medication, physiotherapy and surgery.</p>
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