B2	Brain Disorders	LIU036

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Injuries, **(1)** _____ **(ILL)** and diseases that you may inherit from your parents or grandparents can damage your brain. Disorders that destroy brain cells are very serious because the body cannot **(2)** _____ **(PLACE)** lost cells.

A stroke occurs when the brain cells do not get enough oxygen, which is transported throughout your body by blood. If this happens the brain can no longer work in the **(3)** _____ **(DAMAGE)** area. Many stroke victims are not able to use a certain side of their body and, very often, they lose the **(4)** _____ **(ABLE)** to speak **(5)** _____ **(CLEAR)**. Strokes are often caused by high blood pressure or when arteries become harder. Some stroke victims die, others recover **(6)** _____ **(PART)**.

Brain tumours are caused by the rapid **(7)** _____ **(GROW)** of cells. Such fast-growing cells destroy healthy ones. As they grow, they create pressure and may damage other areas of the brain. Sometimes tumours can be **(8)** _____ **(MOVE)** by operations or with drugs.

Many diseases that are caused by bacteria or viruses can also do damage to the human brain. One of the most common illnesses is meningitis, a disease that affects the membranes that cover the brain and the **(9)** _____ **(SPINE)** cord.

Sometimes the brain of an **(10)** _____ **(BORN)** baby does not develop the way it should. In Down's syndrome there is an extra chromosome that causes mental disorder. In other cases, **(11)** _____ **(GENE)** errors cause brain damage in later life. Huntington's disease, for example, occurs mostly during middle age. It leads to jerky **(12)** _____ **(MOVE)** of the body.

Alzheimer's disease often occurs after the age of 60. Many victims suffer from a **(13)** _____ **(LOSE)** of memory and they often cannot care for themselves.

Today, modern medicine has ways and methods of looking into the human brain. The EEG (electroencephalogram) records the **(14)** _____ **(ACT)** in the brain. Computed tomography makes pictures by sending many X-rays through the brain. **(15)** _____ **(MAGNET)** resonance imaging (MRI) uses **(16)** _____ **(POWER)** magnets to show how atoms in your brain change.

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