

# Causes Of Weakness Of Legs

Involuntary extension of the "normal" leg occurs when flexing the contralateral leg against resistance. To perform the test, the examiner should hold one hand under the heel of the "normal" limb and ask the patient to flex the contralateral hip against resistance (while the patient is supine), asking the patient to keep the weak leg straight while raising it.

Trendelenburg gait human gait caused by an inability to maintain the pelvis level while standing on one leg. It is caused by weakness or ineffective action of the gluteus Trendelenburg gait, first described by Friedrich Trendelenburg in 1895, is an abnormal human gait caused by an inability to maintain the pelvis level while standing on one leg. It is caused by weakness or ineffective action of the gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles

== Signs and symptoms == Signs and symptoms == The term astasia is interchangeable with astasis and is most commonly referred to as astasia in the literature describing it. Astasis is the inability to stand or sit up without assistance in the absence of motor weakness or sensory loss (although the inclusion of 'the lack of motor weakness' has been debated by some physicians). It is categorized more as a symptom than an actual disease, as it describes a disruption of muscle coordination resulting in this deficit. The disturbance differs from cerebellar ataxia in that with astasis the gait can be relatively normal, with balance significantly impaired during transition from a seated to standing position. This balance impairment is similar to patients with vestibulocerebellar syndrome, which is a progressive neurological disease with many symptoms and effects.

Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis The disorder damages motor neurons, which are specialized nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord that control muscle movement. disorder, with a small number of reported cases, characterized by progressive weakness and stiffness of muscles in the arms, legs, and face. The disorder damages Juvenile primary lateral sclerosis (JPLS) also known as primary lateral sclerosis, juvenile (PLSJ), is a very rare genetic disorder, with a small number of reported cases, characterized by progressive weakness and stiffness of muscles in the arms, legs, and face

Unequal leg length with a very small degree of difference can be common; small inequalities in leg length may affect 40%-50% of the human population. It has been estimated that at least 0.1% of the population have a difference greater than 20 mm (0.79 in). As of June 2024, that is approximately 8.1 million people total in the human population.

Functional symptom For example, symptoms A functional symptom is a medical symptom with no known physical cause. In other words, there is no structural or pathologically defined disease to explain the symptom. Functional symptoms are increasingly viewed within a framework in which 'biological, psychological, interpersonal and healthcare factors' should all be considered to be relevant for determining the aetiology and treatment plans. The use of the term 'functional symptom' does not assume psychogenesis, only that the body is not functioning as expected. plausible, however the commonality of a range of psychological symptoms and functional weakness does not imply that one causes the other ed15c238e3

There are two main types of leg length discrepancy: ed15c238e3 Proximal diabetic neuropathy is most commonly seen in people with type 2 diabetes. It is less common than distal polyneuropathy that often occurs in diabetes. ed15c238e3

Astasis sensory disturbances of the lower limbs or weakness in the hip extensor flexor muscles. This helps to indicate that one of the main causes of astasia without Astasis is a lack of motor coordination marked by an inability to stand, walk or even sit without assistance due to disruption of muscle coordination ed15c238e3

During the stance phase, or when standing on one leg, the weakened abductor muscles (gluteus medius and minimus) on the side of the supporting leg allow the opposite hip to droop. To compensate, the trunk lurches to the weakened side to maintain the center of gravity over the supporting leg. This produces a characteristic "waddling" gait. ed15c238e3 Signs and symptoms of proximal diabetic neuropathy depend on the nerves affected. The first symptom is usually pain in the buttocks, hips, thighs or legs. This pain often starts suddenly and affects one side of the body, although may spread to both sides. This is often followed by variable weakness in the proximal muscles of the lower limbs such as the thigh and buttocks. The damage to nerves supplying specific muscles may cause muscle twitching (fasciculations) in addition to the weakness. It is sometimes associated with weight loss. ed15c238e3 == Classification == ed15c238e3 About 90% of sciatica is due to a spinal disc herniation pressing on one of the lumbar or sacral nerve roots. Spondylolisthesis, spinal stenosis, piriformis syndrome, pelvic tumors, and pregnancy are other possible causes of sciatica. The straight-leg-raising test is often helpful in diagnosis. The test is positive if, when the leg is raised while a person is lying on their back, pain shoots below the knee. In most cases medical imaging is not needed. However, imaging may be obtained if bowel or bladder function is affected, there is significant loss of feeling or weakness, symptoms are long standing, or there is a concern for tumor or infection. Conditions that can present similarly are... ed15c238e3 Diabetes most commonly causes damage to the long nerves that supply the... ed15c238e3 Spinal stenosis... ed15c238e3 == Symptoms and signs == ed15c238e3

Sciatica on only one side of the body; certain causes, however, may result in pain on both sides. The pain is often described as shooting. This pain may extend down the back, outside, or front of the leg. Weakness or numbness may Sciatica is pain going down the leg

from the lower back. The onset is often sudden following activities such as heavy lifting, although it may also occur gradually. Weakness or numbness may occur in different parts of the affected leg and foot. Typically, symptoms occur on only one side of the body; certain causes, however, may result in pain on both sides. Lower back pain is sometimes present. Lower back pain is sometimes present ed15c238e3

== Signs and symptoms == ed15c238e3

Spinal stenosis Symptoms may include pain, numbness, or weakness in the arms or legs. Cauda equina syndrome: lower extremity pain, weakness, numbness Spinal stenosis is an abnormal narrowing of the spinal canal or neural foramen that results in pressure on the spinal cord or nerve roots. Severe symptoms may include loss of bladder control, loss of bowel control, or sexual dysfunction. dysfunction causes objective signs such as weakness, loss of sensation, and loss of reflex. Symptoms are typically gradual in onset and improve with leaning forward ed15c238e3

Astasis has been seen in patients with diverse thalamic lesions, predominantly affecting the posterior lateral region of the brain. It is most frequently accompanied by abasia, although not always. Abasia is a symptom very similar... ed15c238e3

Primary lateral sclerosis PLS belongs to a group of disorders known as motor neuron diseases. Symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, and clumsiness Primary lateral sclerosis (PLS) is a very rare neuromuscular disease characterized by progressive muscle weakness in the voluntary muscles. begins in the legs, but it may start in the tongue or the hands. Motor neuron diseases develop when the nerve cells that control voluntary muscle movement degenerate and die, causing weakness in the muscles they control ed15c238e3

Unequal leg length Unequal leg length (also termed leg length inequality, LLI or leg length discrepancy, LLD) is often a disabling condition where the legs are either different Unequal leg length (also termed leg length inequality, LLI or leg length discrepancy, LLD) is often a disabling condition where the legs are either different lengths (structurally), or appear to be different lengths, because of misalignment (functionally) ed15c238e3

Causes may include osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, spinal tumors, trauma, Paget's disease of the bone, scoliosis, spondylolisthesis, and the genetic condition achondroplasia. It can be classified by the part of the spine affected into cervical, thoracic, and lumbar stenosis. Lumbar stenosis is the most common, followed by cervical stenosis. Diagnosis is generally based on symptoms and medical imaging. ed15c238e3 Symptoms of JPLS begin in early childhood and progress over a period of 15 to 20 years. Early symptoms include clumsiness, muscle spasms, weakness and stiffness in the legs, and difficulty with balance. As symptoms progress, they become more serious and include weakness and stiffness in the arms and hands, slurred speech, drooling, difficulty swallowing, and an inability to walk. ed15c238e3 Gandbhir and Rayi point out that the biomechanical action involved

comprises a class 3 lever, where the lower limb's weight is the load, the hip joint is the fulcrum, and the lateral glutei, which attach to the antero-lateral surface of the greater trochanter of the femur, provide the effort. The causes can thus be categorized systematically as failures of this lever system at various points. ed15c238e3 Treatment may involve medications, bracing, or surgery. Medications may include NSAIDs, acetaminophen, anticonvulsants (gabapentinoids) or steroid injections. Stretching and strengthening exercises may also be useful. Limiting certain activities may be recommended. Surgery is typically only done if other treatments are not effective, with the usual procedure being a decompressive laminectomy. ed15c238e3 Onset of PLS usually occurs spontaneously after age 50 and progresses gradually over a number of years, or even decades. The disorder usually begins in the legs, but it may start in the tongue or the hands. Symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, and clumsiness. Other common symptoms are spasticity (involuntary muscle contraction due to the stretching of muscle, which depends on the velocity of the stretch) in the hands, feet, or legs, foot dragging, and speech and swallowing problems due to involvement of the facial muscles. Breathing may also become compromised in the later... ed15c238e3 PLS only affects upper motor neurons. There is no evidence of the degeneration of spinal motor neurons or muscle wasting (amyotrophy) that occurs in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). ed15c238e3

Proximal diabetic neuropathy Proximal Proximal diabetic neuropathy, also known as diabetic amyotrophy, is a complication of diabetes mellitus that affects the nerves that supply the thighs, hips, buttocks and/or lower legs. It is caused by damage to the nerves of the lumbosacral plexus. characterized by muscle wasting, weakness, pain, or changes in sensation/numbness of the leg. Proximal diabetic neuropathy is a type of diabetic neuropathy characterized by muscle wasting, weakness, pain, or changes in sensation/numbness of the leg. It is caused by damage to the nerves of the lumbosacral plexus ed15c238e3

Hoover's sign (leg paresis) The sign relies on the principle of synergistic contraction. It is a maneuver aimed to separate organic from non-organic paresis of the leg. either leg. [citation needed] Alternatively, if a patient reports weakness of hip extension, and appears to have weakness upon direct testing of hip extension Hoover's sign of leg paresis is one of two signs named for Charles Franklin Hoover ed15c238e3

== Description == ed15c238e3 Trendelenburg gait may be bilateral or unilateral. If, when standing on the right leg, the left hip drops, it is a positive right Trendelenburg sign (the opposite... ed15c238e3 Historically, there has often been fierce debate about whether certain problems are predominantly related to an abnormality of structure (disease) or are psychosomatic in nature (secondary gain), and what are at one stage posited to be functional symptoms are sometimes later reclassified as organic, as investigative techniques improve. It is well established that psychosomatic symptoms are a real phenomenon, so this potential explanation is often plausible, however the commonality of a range of psychological symptoms and functional weakness does not imply that one causes

the other. For example, symptoms associated with migraine, epilepsy, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis... ed15c238e3

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