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ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ С САМЫМИ НЕОБЫЧНЫМИ НАЗВАНИЯМИ

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DEASES WITH THE MOST UNUSUAL NAMES

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Резюме. Исследование представляет собой ценный синтез современных знаний о редких медицинских синдромах с неврологическими, генетическими и психосоматическими проявлениями. Работа демонстрирует сильные научные аспекты, благодаря своей систематичной организации и основанному на доказательствах подходу к описанию этих сложных состояний.

Ключевые слова: спящая красавица: синдром Клейне–Левина, синдром Парижа, неузнавание лиц: прозопагнозия, состояние здоровья, симптомы, лечение.

Resume. The research provides a valuable synthesis of current knowledge regarding rare medical syndromes with neurological, genetic, and psychosomatic manifestations. The report demonstrates strong scientific merit through its systematic organization and evidence-based approach to describing these complex conditions.

Keywords: sleeping Beauty: Kleine–Levin Syndrome, Paris syndrome, Face blindness: Prosopagnosia, health condition, symptoms, treatment.

Relevance. Nowadays there are so many people who suffer from wild range of diseases, which are not discovered enough. Because of it doctors are in confusion when treatment needs improvisation. Another important problem is that most of these condition are endemic, so doctor from Africa wouldn't know how to treat patient from Australia. Finally some of these rare diseases haven't proved evidence base, so medical society doesn't trust it enough.

Aim: this study aims to explore a selection of rare medical syndromes with distinctive and often poetic names, analyzing their clinical presentations, etiological hypotheses, and sociocultural implications.

Objectives:

1. Categorizing syndromes based on their naming origins (literary, cultural, descriptive).
2. Examining the linguistic and historical context behind their nomenclature.
3. Highlighting diagnostic challenges and therapeutic gaps associated with these conditions.
4. Discussing how public awareness of such disorders can reduce stigma and improve patient outcomes.

Materials and methods. Material:

1. Case studies from peer-reviewed journals (e.g., *New England Journal of Medicine*, *The Lancet*).

2. Historical accounts (e.g., English sweating sickness in 16th-century texts).
3. Patient reports and diagnostic criteria (e.g., DSM-5 for Paris Syndrome).
4. Linguistic analysis of disease names (e.g., "Alice in Wonderland Syndrome" as a metaphor for perceptual distortion).

Methods:

1. Systematic review of medical literature (2010–2024) using PubMed, Google Scholar, and JSTOR.
2. Comparative analysis of naming conventions (e.g., eponyms vs. descriptive terms).
3. Cultural critique of syndromes tied to myths (e.g., "Marie Antoinette Syndrome" and stress-induced canities).
4. Ethnographic lens: How media portrayals (e.g., "Mad Cow Syndrome" in news headlines) shape public fear.

Results and their discussion. Fifteen rare diseases were found which need to be taken care to make them known:

1. Sleeping beauty syndrome
2. Rose gardener's disease
3. Alice in wonderland syndrome
4. Paris syndrome
5. Face blindness
6. Maple syrup urine disease
7. Stone man syndrome
8. Foreign accent syndrome
9. Mad cow disease
10. English sweat disease
11. Marie Antoinette syndrome
12. Auto-brewery syndrome: gut fermentation syndrome
13. Alien hand syndrome
14. Exploding Head Syndrome
15. Munchausen Syndrome

Were studied the issues affecting people with rare diseases. Just because these diseases are rare doesn't mean they're unimportant to society. Was realized that raising awareness about these patients increases their chances of getting better. During the work, a pattern was identified that allows diseases to be grouped into specific categories based on their names:

1. Literary & Cultural Names:

Alice in Wonderland Syndrome (AIWS): Named after Lewis Carroll's novel due to its hallmark symptom of distorted self-perception. Discussion: AIWS underscores the brain's role in constructing reality; its link to migraines suggests shared neural pathways.

Paris Syndrome: A culture shock phenomenon primarily affecting Japanese tourists. Discussion: Reflects the collision between idealized media narratives (e.g., "romantic Paris") and reality, with psychosomatic consequences.

2. Descriptive Names:

Stone Man Syndrome (FOP): Evokes the tragic ossification of soft tissues. Discussion: Highlights ethical dilemmas in surgery (risk of flare-ups) and the need for genetic research.

Exploding Head Syndrome: Onomatopoeic name increases patient anxiety. Discussion: Despite its dramatic name, it's benign—illustrating how terminology can exacerbate distress.

3. Historical Eponyms:

Marie Antoinette Syndrome: Myths claim her hair whitened overnight before execution. Discussion: Likely a mix of stress-induced alopecia areata and folklore; modern cases are rare but documented.

Conclusion. Rare medical syndromes, though uncommon, offer profound insights into the complexities of the human body and mind. Conditions like Kleine-Levin Syndrome, Alice in Wonderland Syndrome, and Stone Man Syndrome remind us of the delicate interplay between genetics, neurology, and environmental factors. These disorders, often shrouded in mystery, challenge medical professionals to think beyond conventional diagnoses and treatments, pushing the boundaries of scientific understanding.

While these syndromes may seem extraordinary or even surreal, they carry significant implications for those who live with them. The physical, emotional, and social toll of these conditions underscores the importance of continued research, awareness, and empathy. By studying these rare disorders, we not only advance medical knowledge but also improve the quality of life for affected individuals and their families.

Ultimately, the exploration of rare syndromes highlights the resilience of the human spirit in the face of adversity. It serves as a call to action for the medical community and society at large to prioritize research, foster compassion, and ensure that no condition, no matter how rare, is overlooked. In understanding these enigmatic disorders, we take one step closer to unraveling the mysteries of human health and unlocking new possibilities for treatment and care.

Literature

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