

PARKINSON'S – AN OVERVIEW

Gill Forwood Parkinson's Nurse Specialist Parkinson's Treatment Centre, Gorseinon Hospital.



What is Parkinson's ?

- •A chronic, progressive, neurological, degenerative disorder
- •Occurs when there is loss of dopamine producing cells in the substantia nigra within the basal ganglia
- •Clinical signs evident when about 80% are lost
- •Now known that condition probably starts many years before clinical signs evident



Incidence

- •Approximately 127,000 people in the UK with PD (3) 10,000 new cases per year in UK. 6,000 in Wales and Approx 1,500 in ABMU
- •Affects :-
- -1 in 500 of the general population
- -1 in 100 over 60 years
- -1 in 50 over 80 years
- -1 in 20 diagnosed will be aged under 40



Parkinsonism

- Idiopathic- most common Parkinson's, PDVascular
- •Parkinson's Plus Syndromes
 - Progressive Supra Nuclear Palsy (PSP)
 - Cortico Basal Degeneration (CBD)
 - Multple System Atrophy (MSA)

•Toxin induced Parkinsonism (MPTP, copper)



Causes

Environmental factors
Genetic susceptibility
Familial risk
Drug Induced - neuroleptics



Signs & Symptoms

- •Cardinal signs required for diagnosis
- •Tremor
- •Bradykinesia
- Muscular rigidity
- •Posture and balance problems-later on



Motor Symptoms

- Initially unilateral
- •Tremor
- Mobility problems
- •Difficulty with fine manual tasks
- Reduced facial expression
- •Change in posture and gait



Motor Symptoms cont.

- Poor balance and falls
- Swallowing problems drooling, choking, aspiration
- Initiation problems
- Freezing
- Communication difficulties



Non Motor Symptoms

- •Cognitive deficiencies difficulty problem solving, Bradyphrenia, Short term memory loss, Visuo-spatial problems
- •Dementia
- •Depression
- Anxiety
- •Apathy



Non Motor Features cont.

- Olfactory deficiencies (smell and taste)
- Sleep disturbances RLS, REM sleep disorder, vivid dreams, nightmares, hallucinations
- Fatigue
- Pain
- Bowel and bladder problems
- Sexual dysfunction



The Stages of Parkinson's

- Prodromal Period of up to 20yrs before motor symptoms occur. Hyposmia, REM sleep disorder, Excessive daytime sleepiness, Depression, Anxiety
- Stable good predictable response to therapy, No motor fluctuations
- Unstable Fluctuations, Delayed 'on', weraing off, Increasing Non Motor Symtom burden, Balance problems
- Advanced Repeated falls, increasing dependency, risk of choking/aspiration-pneumonia
- Palliative stage Nursing Home, Palliative Care



Drug Treatment

•<u>Gold standard</u> - Levodopa preparations – Levodopa plus a dopa-decarboxylase inhibitor to reduce side effects of nausea, vomiting and cardiovascular effects.

- •Madopar (co-beneldopa- L-dopa and benserazide), Dispersible, Capsule and Controlled release
- •Sinemet (Co-careldopa L-dopa and carbidopa), Tablets in varying strengths, controlled release.
- •Duodopa-continuous L-dopa gel via jej peg
- •Stalevo



Drug Treatments cont.

- •<u>Dopamine Agonists</u> Pramipexole, Rotigotine, Ropinirole, Apomorphine
- •<u>MAOB Inhibitors</u> Selegeline, Rasagiline, Safinamide
- •COMT Inhibitors Entacapone, Tolcapone,
- Opicapone
- •<u>Amantadine</u>
- •Anticholinergics Trihexyphenidyl



Drug Side effects

- •Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, postural hypotension, confusion, dry mouth, constipation
- •Long term side effects of Levodopa motor fluctuations:
 - End of dose deterioration On/Off syndrome Dyskinesia Psychosis Hallucinations



Management of Motor Fluctuations

- Adjustments to medication regime e.g
 Increasing/decreasing dose, adding in another medication, splitting doses into smaller, frequent doses
- •Apomorphine; injections or infusion
- Dupdopa infusion
- •Deep Brain Stimulation
- •Medication regimes can be very complex and individual
- •Very important that medication regimes are adhered to especially timing



Drugs to Avoid in PD

 Anti-emetics Prochlorperazine (Stemetil) Metoclopramide (Maxalon) Safe anti-emetics Domperidone, Ondansetron, Cyclizine •Neuroleptics Chlorpromazine (Largactil) Haloperidol (Serenace) Trifluoperazine (Stelazine)



Oral Hygiene problems

- Reduced dexterity oral hygiene challenging
- Tremor
- Fatigue with repetitive action
- Dry mouth drug reaction
- Sugar cravings
- Motor function affecting proper chewing
- Weight Loss poorly fitting dentures



Oral Hygiene problems cont.

- Apathy
- Depression
- Cognitive decline with Forgetfulnessattention to personal care, Missed appointments
- Dyskinesia grinding of teeth
- Motor fluctuations



Points to Take Away with you

- •Correct times of medication is vital in maintaining normality for people with Parkinson's
- •Even with medication taken on time their control can fluctuate
- •Early morning appointments may be problematic
- •Parkinson's symptoms eg. Tremor will worsen if out of comfort zone
- •Parkinson's is a complex and fluctuating condition- patients may walk into the department independently but may need assistance to leave



Thank you for listening,

Any questions?

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