



VA GLAHS NURSING RESEARCH COUNCIL PRESENTS Evidenced-Based Fact Sheet to Improve Care PARKINSON'S DISEASE

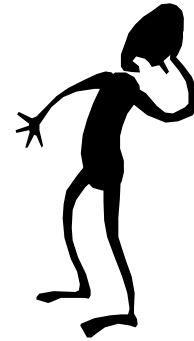


What is Parkinson's disease?

- 2nd most common neurodegenerative condition after Alzheimer's disease
- results from the death of brain cells that produce dopamine; no cure
- deteriorating symptoms run 10-25 year course
- impaired quality of life for person and family

What are the major symptoms?

- vary person to person and throughout day depending on medication effects and “wearing off;”
- typically begins on one side of body
- classic motor symptoms, known as a “TRAP”:
 - Tremor at rest
 - Rigidity or stiffness; often experienced as a pain syndrome
 - Akinesia or bradykinesia- slow movement
 - Postural instability/falling & abnormal gait – high fall risk.



Other common symptoms

- Yelling in their sleep (REM sleep behavior disorder)
- Active visual hallucinations (from 'sun-downing,' untreated infection or too much levodopa and dopamine agonists)
- Urinary frequency/urgency; constipation.
- Depression and anxiety

What nursing care is important?

- **Timely medication administration** as per home schedule to keep blood levels of dopamine on an even level throughout the day for an “on” state (30' delay may make a difference). Give carbidopa/levodopa 30' before meals or any protein or dairy products. (Levodopa competes with dietary protein for absorption and may reduce drug efficacy). When meds have worn off, the person feels stiff and frozen (“off” state); too much can result in dyskinesias-twisting, jerky movements of the body. Patients may prefer to be 'over medicated' than undermedicated.
- **Don't hold PD meds** unless ordered by neuro-give with small amount of water if NPO.
- **Avoid rushing patient**--it takes longer for person to respond. Perform activities when the patient is “on,” ~1 hour after PD meds. If he still has difficulty walking or transferring out of bed, he may need either to wait a little longer for the PD drug to “kick in” or an extra dose of levodopa
- **Avoid dopamine-receptor blockers** (haloperidol, prochlorperazine, metoclopramide, risperidone), which can aggravate PD symptoms. Consider quetiapine for agitation symptoms.
- **Falls risk assessment and prevention**

What else should I know about PD?

- Levodopa/carbidopa (or Sinemet) is the gold standard therapy for treating the core Parkinson motor symptoms of slowness, stiffness and tremor.
- Patients may be on different strengths of the same medication such as Sinemet 25/100 (carbidopa 25 mg, levodopa 100 mg-short-acting) and Sinemet CR 25/100-long-acting. Verify with the neuro team or pharmacist.
- As PD progresses, levodopa lasts or benefits patient for shorter time periods or **motor fluctuations**—each dose wears off sooner and leaves the patient stiff, slow or with tremor.
- When “wearing off” begins, more levodopa is often prescribed or at shorter intervals, however, too much dopamine in the blood can produce **dyskinesias**. Dopamine agonists (pramipexole and ropinirole) MAO-B inhibitors (rasagaline, selegiline), COMT inhibitors (entacapone) may increase “on” time and reducing of levodopa dose. Amantadine may be used to boost the release of dopamine in the brain.

References



- Suchowersky O. et al., Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. (2006) Practice Parameter: Diagnosis and prognosis of new onset Parkinson disease (an evidence-based review). *Neurology*. 2006 Apr 11; 66(7):968-75.
- Ward, C., Heath, S., Janovsky, V. et al., Care of the movement disorder patient with a deep brain stimulator. *Journal of Neuroscience Nursing*. April 2011; 43(2).
www.aann.org/pdf/cpg/aanndeepbrainstimulation.pdf
- Suchowersky, O. et al., Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. (2006) Practice Parameter: Neuroprotective strategies and alternative therapies for Parkinson disease (an evidence-based review). *Neurology*. 2006 Apr 11; 66(7): 976-82.
- Pahwa, R. et al., Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Practice Parameter: treatment of Parkinson disease with motor fluctuations and dyskinesia (an evidence-based review). *Neurology*. 2006 April 11; 66(7): 983-95.

PD Websites

- VA PADRECC www.parkinson.va.gov
- American Parkinson Disease Association www.apda.org
- Davis Phinney Foundation www.dpf.org
- Michael J. Fox Foundation www.michaeljfox.org
- National Parkinson Foundation www.parkinson.org
- Parkinson's Disease Foundation www.pdf.org
- My Parkinson's Story (a series of short videos made by the VA PADRECC/EES for Veterans, families and may be helpful for nurses).
www.parkinsons.va.gov/patients.asp

