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BOOK CHAPTER NEUROLOGY: PARKINSON'S

My responsibilities were:

- ☞ Worked with publisher to create outline
- ☞ Researched disease state, Dx, and Tx
- ☞ Wrote 33-page annotated chapter
- ☞ Formatted 53 references

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CHAPTER 143	
Parkinson's Disease and Other Movement Disorders	
SCOPE	
Parkinson's disease is a severely debilitating neurological disease originating in the brain. It is a common movement disorder found mostly in the elderly and affects over one million Americans. The symptoms of Parkinson's disease include body tremors, muscle rigidity, bradykinesia (slow movement) and postural instability. It is caused by a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine in the brain. The etiology of the disease is not clearly identified and is further complicated by the Parkinson's syndromes, a group of related conditions that share similar symptoms of idiopathic Parkinson's disease but originate from a variety of different causes. While there are many treatments for symptomatic relief, there is no cure for this chronic and progressive disease. Other movement disorders which have similarities to Parkinson's have been described.	
SYNOPSIS	
§ 143.00	Introduction
§ 143.10	Disease Characteristics
§ 143.11	Cardinal Symptoms
	(1) Tremors
	(2) Rigidity

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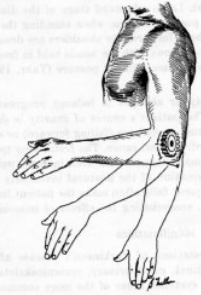
143-7 PARKINSON'S DISEASE & OTHER DISORDERS § 143.12	
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2 A patient with Parkinson's disease. Note the characteristic rigidity of arms, legs and trunk.

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143-5 PARKINSON'S DISEASE & OTHER DISORDERS § 143.11	
also the most visible and therefore of major concern to most patients.	
(2) Rigidity	Muscle rigidity takes the form of "cog-wheel" or ratchety rigidity in the limbs. (See Figure 143-1.) This increased muscle rigidity or tone may cause patients to complain of stiffness, muscle discomfort or pain. Muscle rigidity is found in almost all cases of Parkinson's disease and contributes to the slowness of movement seen in Parkinson's patients. Patients may be able to initially force a muscle contraction but may be unable to repeat the movement.
(3) Bradykinesia	Bradykinesia is a slowness of active movement and is the most debilitating of the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. It includes difficulty rising from a chair and initiating walking. At times



143-3 PARKINSON'S DISEASE & OTHER DISORDERS § 143.00	
(4) Benign Essential Tremor	
(5) Spasmodic Torticollis	
(6) Hemiballismus	
(7) Athetosis	
(8) Tourette's Syndrome	
(9) Shy Drager Syndrome	
(10) Striatonigral Degeneration	
(11) Wilson's Disease	
§ 143.100	Bibliography
§ 143.00	Introduction
The term <i>movement disorders</i> refers to a group of neurological conditions generated by abnormalities that arise in the brain. Movement disorders affect resting skeletal muscles in a progressive manner, producing gross, functionally inappropriate activity in the face, limbs or trunk. The symptoms of movement disorders are present only when the patient is awake. The cause is associated with dysfunction or damage to various areas of the brain, namely the basal ganglia and its subcortical connections in the thalamus; cerebral nuclei of the caudate nucleus and putamen (together known as the striatum), the globus pallidus or pallidum, the subthalamic nucleus, and the substantia nigra of the midbrain (Andreoli, 1990).	
Parkinson's disease is a common movement disorder. It develops because of damage to the extrapyramidal nervous system. This is the part of the brain that controls movement, posture, balance and walking. The major symptoms of this disease were first described in 1817 by Dr. James Parkinson, an English physician, who called it the "shaking palsy."	
The primary symptoms of Parkinson's disease are stiffness, tremor, slowness and insufficiency of movement, difficulty with balance, and difficulty walking. As the disease progresses a variety of secondary symptoms arise. These may include depression, dementia, postural deformity, speech problems and forced eyelid closure. Difficulty in swallowing, breathing or voiding are common. The discovery and success of levodopa therapy ¹ made Parkinson's disease the first neurodegenerative disease to be treated effectively by neurotransmitter replacement therapy (Marsden, 1990).	
¹ See § 143.63 <i>infra</i> .	(Ref.24-8-92 Pch.251)
§ 143.12	Secondary Manifestations
(1)	Secondary manifestations of Parkinson's disease affect the sensory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, musculoskeletal, autonomic and cognitive systems. Some of the more common symptoms are:
² See also <i>Attorneys' Textbook of Medicine</i> , ch. 49C (Matthew Bender 1990).	(Ref.24-8-92 Pch.251)

² See also *Attorneys' Textbook of Medicine*, ch. 49C (Matthew Bender 1990). (Ref.24-8-92 Pch.251)