

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





MOTTO AND VISION



- To impart evidence-based research-oriented medical education
- To provide the best possible patient care
- To inculcate the values of mutual respect and ethical practice of medicine



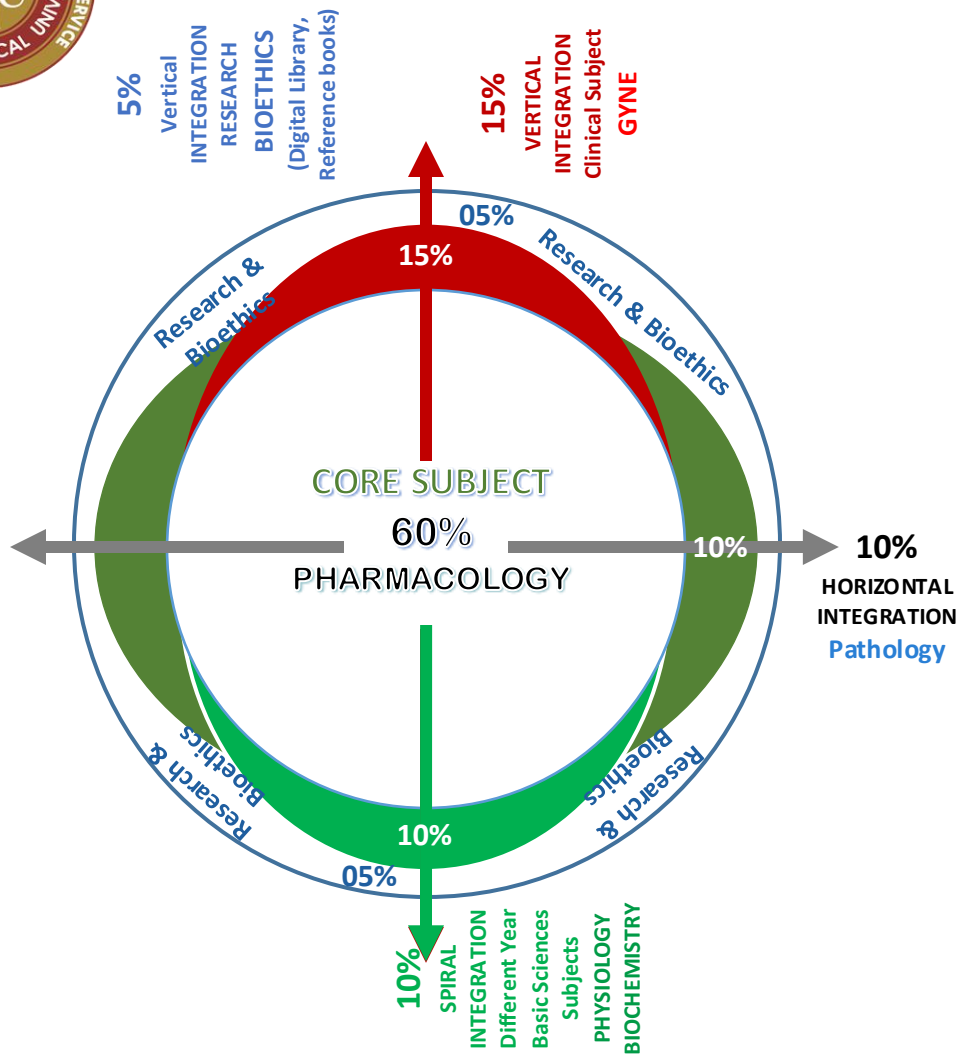
ANTIPARKINSONISM DRUGS

II

4th Year MBBS 06-09-2024

Sources:

- 1. Bertram G. Katzung Basic & Clinical Pharmacology 15th Edition**



3rd Year Pharmacology CBL

Core Subject – 60%

Pharmacology

Horizontal Integration – 10%

Same Year Subjects • Pathology (10%)

Vertical Integration – 15%

Clinical Subjects • medicine

Spiral Integration – 10%

Different Year Basic Sciences Subjects • Physiology (5%)
• Biochemistry (5%)

Vertical Integration – 05%

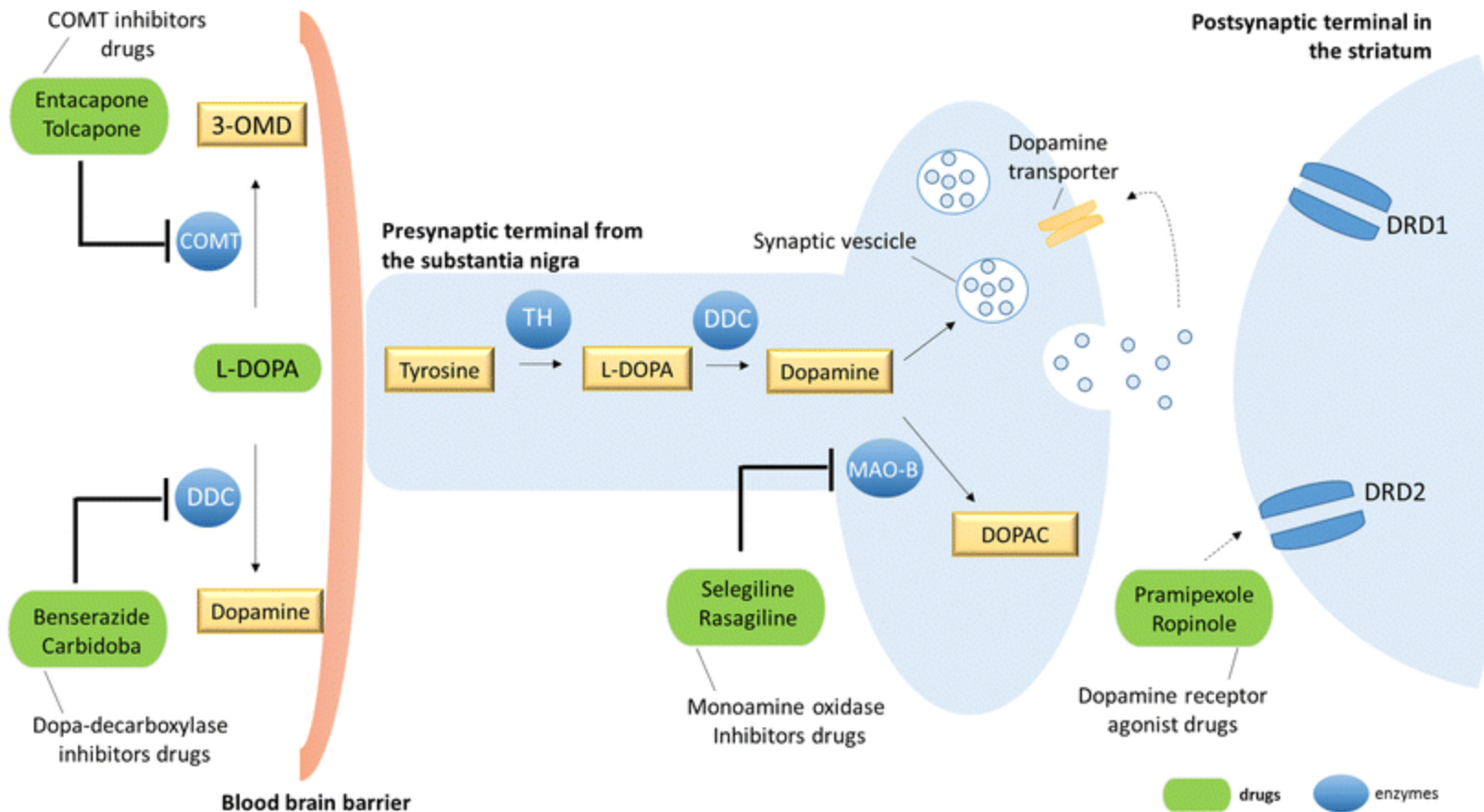
Research & Bioethics, Digital library



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Discuss pharmacodynamics of anti parkinsonism drugs.
- Discuss adverse effects ,drug interactions and clinical uses.

DOPAMINERGIC DRUG THERAPY



DOPAMINE RECEPTOR AGONIST

SITE OF ACTION = Post synaptic dopamine receptors

ERGOT DERIVATIVES:

1. Bromocriptine (D2 activity)
2. Pergolide (D1+D2 activity) cardiac valvulopathy



NON ERGOT DERIVATIVES

1. Pramipexole (D3 activity)
2. Ropinirole (D2 activity)
3. Rotigotine



NON ERGOT DOPAMINE AGONIST

- **Pramipexole**: effective monotherapy for mild parkinsonism
- Neuroprotective d/t scavenging H₂O₂ & enhanced neurotrophic activity in mesencephalic dopaminergic cell cultures.
- Permits reduced levodopa dose with reduced response fluctuations
0.125mg TDS, doubled after 1 wk, then again doubled after 1wk, further increment by 0.75mg weekly upto 1.5mg.
- **Ropinirole**: smoothing response of levodopa fluctuations and advanced disease.
- Metabolized by CYP1A2, oral 2-8mg TDS.
- **Rotigotine**: used in early parkinsonism, skin patch, continuous dopaminergic stimulation.



ADVERSE EFFECTS



- **GIT EFFECTS:**
 - Bleeding from peptic ulcer, NV, Constipation
- **CVS EFFECTS:**
 - Postural hypotension, cardiac valvulopathy, painless digital vasospasm
- **MENTAL DISTURBANCES:**
 - Withdrawl syndrome (reintroduce & slow tapering)
 - Disorders of impulse control (respond to dec dose or drug withdrawal)
 - Confusion, hallucinations, delusion (respond to atypical antipsychotics)



MAO-B INHIBITORS

- **SELEGILINE**: Stops break down of dopamine by irreversibly blocking MAO-B.
- Used as adjunctive therapy with fluctuating levodopa response
- Enhances effects of levodopa (dec dose), reduces mild on-off phenomenon, slows disease progression.
- 5mg with breakfast and lunch
- **RASAGILINE**: Prevents MPTP Induced parkinsonism
- Adjunct therapy to prolongs effects of carbi+levodopa combination in pt with advanced disease & response fluctuations in 0.5-1mg OD
- **SAFINAMIDE**: Reduces wearing off and on-off phenomenon. 50mg OD



DRUG INTERACTIONS



- Serotonin syndrome with TCA and SRI's
- Antitussive dextromethorphan
- Meperidine, cyclobenzaprine, tramadol, methadone
- Hypertensive crisis with nonselective MAO and levodopa co administration due to peripheral accumulation of NE.



CATECHOL-O-METHYLTRANSFERASE INHIBITORS(COMT-INHIBITORS)

- **MOA:** inhibits COMT thus decrease peripheral degradation of levodopa therefore increases its bioavailability.
- ENTECAPONE(peripheral)
- TOLCAPONE(c+p,hepatotoxic)
- Smooths dose response fluctuations , prolonged on time and reduce dose of levodopa
- **ADVERSE EFFECTS:**
 - Same as excess of levodopa exposure ie dyskinesia,nausea,confusion
 - Orange discoloration of urine,hepatotoxic,ALF



APOMORPHINE



- Non ergoline D2 agonist at post synaptic terminals
- Used as rescue for off period of akenisa in pt on optimized dopaminergic therapy



AMANATIDINE



- Antiviral agent, it antagonizes the effect of adenosine at A2a receptors, which may inhibit D2 receptors. It also antagonizes NMDA type glutamate receptors suggesting antidyskinetic effect
- 100mg BD used to reduce iatrogenic dyskinesia in pt. With advanced disease
- **Adverse Effects** : restlessness, impulse control disorder, acute toxic psychosis, livedo reticularis



ACETYLCHOLINE BLOCKING AGENTS

- Improve tremors and rigidity of parkinsonism. lil effect on bradykinesia.
- Benztropine may cause acute suppurative parotitis as complication of xerostomia.



RESEARCH AND BIOETHICS

- [New Treatments for Parkinson's Disease | APDA](#)
- [Ethical Aspects of Personal Science for Persons with Parkinson's Disease: What Happens When Self-Tracking Goes from Selfcare to Publication? - PMC](#)

