Genes involved in the development of Parkinson

Published On: October 14, 2017 | Pages: 039 - 051

Author(s): Diana Teixeira and Inês Lopes Cardoso*

Background: Parkinson’s disease is the second most important neurodegenerative disorder, affecting 3% of individuals older than 80 years of age. Main clinical symptoms are resting tremor, postural instability, bradykinesia and rigidity, with a good response to levodopa therapy. ...

Divergent Effects of Haloperidol on Motor Versus Spatial Functions

Published On: September 20, 2017 | Pages: 032 - 038

Author(s): Robert Lalonde* and Catherine Strazielle

The effects of haloperidol on motor versus cognitive factors were determined in mice. Haloperidol decreased open-field activity and impaired motor coordination in suspended bar and rotorod tests. The drug also augmented escape latencies in swimming towards submerged or visible goals in the Morris water maze without increasing path length or affecting the probe test of ...

Restoration of Mitochondrial Dysfunction in 6-Hydroxydopamine Induced Parkinson’s disease: a Complete Review
Parkinson’s disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by neuronal cell death in the specific brain region like basal ganglia, cerebral cortex and hippocampus. Symptoms associated with PD patients are rigidity, akathisia, tremor, postural imbalance, cognitive and memory dysfunctions.

Effectiveness of deep Brain Stimulation on early onset Dystonia: A Case Report

Dystonia is defined as a movement disorder characterized by involuntary muscular contractions that generate twisting and repetitive movements and/or abnormal postures [1].

A proposal for a semantic change in the current diagnostic criteria of Parkinson’s disease Psychosis

Psychosis may emerge as part of Parkinson’s disease (PD) process but is also associated with PD treatment. When the NINDS-NIMH criteria were applied to a cross-sectional PD cohort...