

Practice Quiz 10 Part D

Parkinson's Disease

DEH 2300

July, 2014

1. What is the underlying pathophysiology of Parkinson's Disease?
2. What is the advantage of Sinemet® (levodopa/carbidopa) over Dopar® (dopamine)?
 - a. It decreases non-specific beta waves.
 - b. It decreases the extent of damage to the renal system.
 - c. It acts as antiviral agent in clients with secondary PD (parkinson's disease).
 - d. The carbidopa decreases the metabolism rate of levodopa so more dopamine is available longer.
3. What is the most classic sign of PD?
4. What are the cardinal signs of PD?
5. The use of _____ is very controversial as adjunctive treatment for PD.
 - a. Betaseron® (interferon beta 1-b)
 - b. Sinemet® (levodopa/carbidopa)
 - c. Dopar® (levodopa)
 - d. Deprenyl® (selegiline)
6. What is the primary pharmacologic classification of Deprenyl® (selegiline)? It was originally used to treat _____ .
7. List 4 unlabeled/investigational uses of Deprenyl® (selegiline).
8. What is the Stalevo®?
9. At least one drug has been found to be a cure for PD.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Which of the following is/are contraindication(s) for dopamine agonists? **(There may be more than one answer.)**
 - a. Renal disease
 - b. Narrow-angle glaucoma
 - c. Liver disease
 - d. Hypersensitivity
11. Are there dental implications for Requip® (ropinirole)? If so, what are they?
12. What are the dental implications of Sinemet® (levodopa/carbidopa)?
13. Which dopamine agonist is used to treat RLS (restless leg syndrome)?