

Treating & Managing Parkinson's Disease

1. **Diagnosis of PD usually occurs in the early stages of dopamine receptor loss in the brain.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. **A definitive diagnosis of PD includes which of the following:**
 - a. A complete physical and neurological assessment
 - b. A blood test
 - c. MRI and CT scans
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A and C only
3. **What are the most common symptoms that constitute the hallmark of a PD diagnosis?**
 - a. Tremor
 - b. Rigidity
 - c. Gait instability
 - d. Depression
 - e. All of the above
 - f. A, B, and C only
4. **What is the most common means used to determine the stage of a person's PD?**
 - a. Unified Parkinson Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS)
 - b. Parkinson's staging scale
 - c. Hoehn and Yahr system
 - d. DSM-IV
5. **Which if of the following properly describes the role of cardiodopa in PD treatment?**
 - a. Serves as a precursor to dopamine to increase levels in the brain
 - b. Prevents the metabolism of levodopa thus increasing the efficacy and lowering the dosage
 - c. Treats dementia associated with PD
 - d. Reduces levels of acetylcholine thus increasing dopamine levels
6. **Which of the following is FALSE regarding the use of anticholinergic agents?**
 - a. Older people with PD are the best candidates for therapy with these agents
 - b. Common side effects include falls
 - c. This class is effective in treating the tremors, rigidity, and excess salivation
 - d. These agents are not as commonly used today because safer alternatives exist.
7. **Dopamine agonists are currently available in the following forms except**
 - a. Generic agents
 - b. Long-acting dosage forms
 - c. Transdermal patch
 - d. All of the above are currently dosage forms currently available for dopamine agonists.
8. **The use of rotigotine should be carefully monitored when used in conjunction with other agents metabolized by the cytochrome P450 system.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. **Which of the following is FALSE regarding the use of COMT inhibitors?**
 - a. They are used to extend the effect of levodopa.
 - b. They are used as monotherapy for the treatment of PD.
 - c. A single combination product exists that includes cardiodopa/levodopa and a COMT inhibitor.
 - d. These agents have been shown to cause vivid dreams as a side effect
10. **Rasagiline is currently the only MAO-B approved as monotherapy for PD.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. **Antidepressants commonly known as MAO-A inhibitors interact with tyramine metabolism. This is not true of MAO-B inhibitors. However, as a cautionary measure this information was included in the labeling despite no clinical evidence of such reactions.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. **Which of the following is true of Exelon for use in PD?**
 - a. It is used to increase dopamine production in the brain.
 - b. It used to be available as a patch, but has been recalled and now is only available orally.
 - c. It is approved by FDA to treat dementia associated with PD.
 - d. Patients with a history of heart disease do not have to worry about use.
13. **Once a diagnosis of PD is made, visual symptoms such as tremors and unstable posture always disappear when treated.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
14. **What properly describes the role of pharmacists in managing patients with PD?**
 - a. Developing a schedule for administration of medications
 - b. Monitoring the visual symptoms associated with PD to help determine effectiveness of therapy.
 - c. Working with and communicating information to caregivers of PD patients.
 - d. All of the above.
15. **Pharmacists and physicians should be mindful of other concomitant disease states associated with PD and that some medications could exacerbate PD symptoms or interact with PD treatments.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

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