

INTISARI

Penyakit Parkinson merupakan penyakit degeneratif progresif lambat yang dicirikan akibat kerusakan neuronal pada substansia nigra. Secara biokimia, hal tersebut berkait erat dengan adanya defisiensi dopamin di dalam striatum akibat kerusakan dari substansia nigra. Penyakit tersebut meningkat dengan bertambahnya umur, dengan distribusi yang sama pada kedua jenis kelamin. Penyakit tersebut ditandai oleh adanya tremor, hipokinesia, rigiditas, keabnormalan berjalan dan postur. Terdapat banyak sekali jenis penyakit Parkinson, dimana yang paling umum terjadi dinamakan Parkinson idiopatik atau *paralysis agitans*. Parkinson idiopatik sangat sering terjadi namun penyebabnya belum diketahui. Diagnosis penyakit Parkinson meliputi: Pemeriksaan klinis, Pengukuran biokimia, CT-Scan, MRI, PET. Penderita ringan atau awal tidak membutuhkan terapi obat-obatan. Tetapi penting untuk didiskusikan pada pasien dengan penyakit alamiah dan kegunaan tindakan medik jika gejala menjadi semakin berat, untuk menjaga aktivitas sehari-hari pasien. Jika diindikasikan, pengobatan ditujukan langsung pada pengembalian keseimbangan dopaminergik:kolinergik di dalam striatum dengan memblok efek asetilkolin menggunakan antikolinergik atau dengan mengubah transmisi dopaminergik. Levodopa efektif pada terapi penyakit Parkinson, sehingga penting untuk dimengerti tentang farmakologi, farmakokinetik dan farmakodinamik Levodopa. Terapi fisik dan terapi bicara menguntungkan pada banyak pasien Parkinsonisme. Talamotomi atau palidotomi sering membantu, jika pasien tidak responsive terhadap terapi farmakologis atau jika terjadi reaksi samping terhadap pengobatan antiparkinson-

ABSTRACT

Parkinson's disease is a slowly progressive degenerative disorder which is pathologically characterized by neuronal loss of the Substansia Nigra. Biochemically, it is related to deficiency of dopamine in the striatum resulting from degeneration and loss of dopaminergic neurons in the Substansia Nigra has been confirmed. The disorder becomes increasingly common with advancing age with an approximately equal sex distribution. It is characterized by tremor, hipokinesia, rigidity, abnormal gait and posture. There are many varieties of Parkinsonism. A very common variety of Parkinsonism occurs without obvious cause. This idiopatics form of Parkinsonism is called Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans. Diagnosis of the Pakinsonism requires no drug treatment, but it is important to discuss with the patient the nature of the disorder and the availability of medical treatment if symptoms become more severe and to encourage activity. Treatment when indicated, is directed toward restoring the dopaminergic:cholinergik drugs or by enhancing dopaminergic transmission. Levodopa is effective in the treatment of Parkinson's disease; therefore, it is important to understand the pharmacology, pharmakokinetics and pharmacodinamics of Levodopa to tailor the patient;s need. Physical therapy and speech therapy are beneficial to many patients with Parkinsonism, and the quality of life can often be improved by providing simple aids to daily living. Surgical treatment of Parkinsonism by thalamotomy or pallidotomy is often helpful when patien become unresponsive to pharmacologic measures or develop intolerable adverse reactions to antiparkinsonian medication.

Keywords: Ethionaphthoquinone, Diagnostic, Treatment, Prognosis

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