



Review Article

A Review on Parkinson's Disease: Its Surgical Inventional Therapies, Pathophysiology and Treatment

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Parkinsonism disease (PD) is a progressive neurological disorder. Degeneration of dopamine producing cells in the substantia nigra (part of the basal ganglia) leads to a decreased dopamine production. The cause of the damage is unknown. The main known risk factor is age. Parkinson's affects functional activities such as balance, walking, speech, handwriting, typing, fastening buttons, driving, and many other simple, or complex but familiar and routine activities, as they are usually controlled by the mechanisms of dopamine and the basal ganglia. This review briefly focuses on deep brain stimulation neurosurgical treatment. Levodopa was the first drug approved specifically for Parkinson's disease. Levodopa is converted by enzymes in the brain to produce dopamine, thereby supplementing function that has been lost as dopamine-producing neurons die. Topics covered in the review includes pathogenesis, mechanism of action, side effects of medicines and neurological surgery.

Key words: Dopamine production, Levodopa, Parkinsonism disease (PD), Basal Ganglia.

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