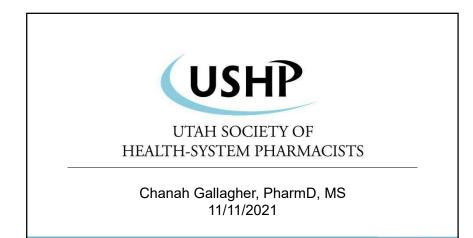


Speaker Introduction

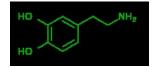
Chanah Gallagher is currently a PGY2 Internal Medicine resident at the University of Utah Health. She received her Doctor of Pharmacy and Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Sciences from the University of Kentucky. Chanah then completed her PGY1 Pharmacy Practice Residency at the University of Utah Health. Her professional interest areas include optimization of the transitions of care process, patient advocacy, global and public health, and academia.



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Taking the Tremor Out of Inpatient Management of Parkinson's Disease



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i/File:Dopamine in gree

Disclosure

- Relevant Financial Conflicts of Interest
 CE Presenter, Chanah Gallagher:
- None
- CE Mentor, Erica Marini:
 None
- · Off-Label Uses of Medications
- Tavapadon
- Nortriptyline
- Escitalopram
- Rivastigmine
- Exenatide
- Memantine

Learning Objectives

Pharmacist:

- Recognize new therapy options recently approved or under investigation for use in Parkinson's Disease
- Describe potential complications of inappropriate inpatient management of patients with Parkinson's Disease
- Design perioperative medication plans for patients with Parkinson's Disease
 admitted on complex treatment regimens

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Learning Objectives

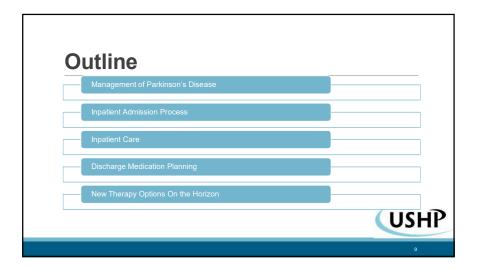
Technician:

- Recall the different dopaminergic and non-dopaminergic medications used for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease
- Demonstrate appropriate handling and administration of the different medication formulations used for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease
- Formulate a plan for collecting complex medication histories in patients with Parkinson's Disease

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Meet JC 63 y/o male recently diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease Pertinent Past Medical History: Hypertension Diabetes GERD Medications: Lisinopril 10 mg daily · Metformin 1000 mg twice daily · Multivitamin once daily · Acetaminophen 500 mg twice daily as needed · Calcium Carbonate 500 mg three times daily as needed Allergies: USHP · Amoxicillin - rash and swelling In 13 13 12 06 16-=SRP_image_sponsored&referrer_url=http%3A%2F%2Fpixabay.com%2Fimages%2Fsearch%2Fwa 8



· How would you describe Parkinson's Disease in one to two words?

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Background: Parkinson's Disease

- Incidence
- Over 7 million individuals
 worldwide in 2015
- By 2040 expect 14 million individuals worldwide

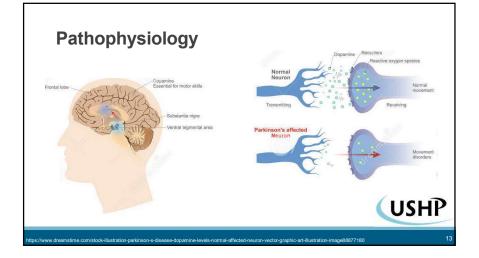
amirez-Zamora A, Tsuboi T. Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Geriatr Med. 2020 Feb;36(1):173-181

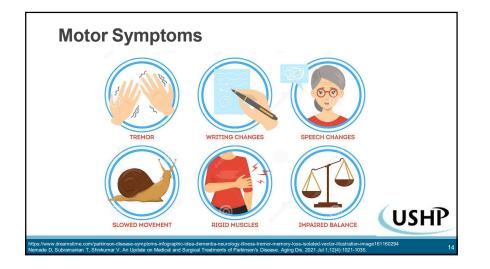
- Risk Factors:
- Age
- Region of Residence
- Environmental Exposures

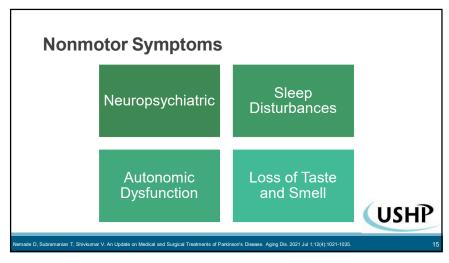
nd JC, editors. Parkinson's Disease: Pathogenesis and Clinical

- Genetic Factors
- Smoking
- Caffeine Intake

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Management: Dopaminergic Agents

LEVODOPA FORMULATIONS – Dopamine Precursor				
Levodopa-Carbidopa IR Tablet	Levodopa-Carbidopa ER Capsule	Levodopa-Carbidopa Intestinal Gel		
Levodopa-Carbidopa CR Tablet	Levodopa Inhaled Powder	Levodopa-Carbidopa ODT		
DOPAMINE AGONISTS – Stimulates Neuronal Dopamine Receptors				
Ropinirole IR, ER	Rotigotine Patch	Apomorphine SubQ Injection, SL Film		
Pramipexole IR, ER				
MAO-B INHIBITORS – Prevents Synaptic Dopamine Breakdown by Monoamine Oxidases				
Selegiline	Safinamide	Rasagiline		
ADJUNCTIVE COMT INHIBITORS – Prevents Breakdown of Levodopa by Catechol-o-Methyltransferases				
Entacapone	Tolcapone	Opicapone		
Nemade D, Subramanian T, Shivkumar V. An Update on Medical and Surgical Treatments of Parkinson's Disease. Aging Dis, 2021 Jul 1;12(4):1021-1035. Ero: SH: Katzenschlerer R. Lim SY. Batron B. de Bis RNA: Seroit K. Coetho M. Samario G. Movement Disoder. Society Evolance-Based Medicine Committee International Parkinson and movement disoder society evidence-based medicine review: Update on treatments for the modor symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Mov Disord. 2018 Aug;33(6):1245-1266. Ramitrez-Zamora A. Taubor T. Hoogittal Management of Parkinson and Parkinson's disease. Mov Disord. 2018 Aug;33(6):1245-1266.				

Management: Non-Dopaminergic Agents

ANTICHOLINERGIC – Prevents Acetylcholine Binding to Postsynaptic Muscarinic Receptors		
Trihexyphenidyl	Benztropine	
ADENOSINE ANTAGONIST – Inhibits Adenosine A2 Receptors, Potentiating Dopamine Receptor Activity		
Istradefylline		
UKNOWN MECHANISM OF ACTION		
Amantadine IR	Amantadine ER	
amado D. Subramanian T. Shivisumar V. An Update on Medical and Surgical Treatments of Pro- ax SH Keizamenthager R. Lim SY, Barton B. de Bie RMA. Sepp K. Coello M. Sampalo C. Mo zwenent disorder society exdorace-based medicale review. Update on treatments for the meto am P. Baker M. Barko S. Hons SI. (160 D): Emergenge Mandecamenter pro-	rement Disorder Society Evidence-Based Medicine Committee. International Parkinson and r symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Mov Disord. 2018 Aug;33(8):1248-1266.	

- Which of the following is true regarding the different levodopa-containing formulations?
- A. Levodopa intestinal gel and inhaled powder do not contain carbidopa
- B. Levodopa IR is a tablet while Levodopa CR and ER are capsules
- C. Levodopa should be administered on an empty stomach
- D. All levodopa tablet formulations may be crushed if patients have difficulty swallowing whole tablets



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JC: Presents To ED

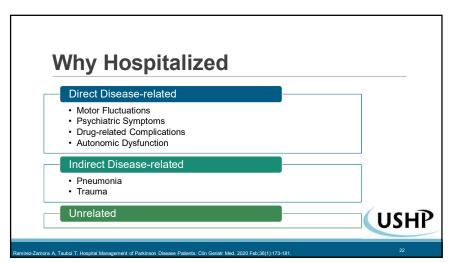
- It has been several months since JC's Parkinson's Disease diagnosis
- Overall, he has tolerated his new medications well and has seen significant symptom improvement
- JC over the past week has had progressively worsening constipation, abdominal pain and distention, nausea and vomiting, and new onset fever with altered mental status prompting his wife to take him to the ED

Why Optimize Inpatient Management?

- · Patients with Parkinson's Disease compared to matched pairs:
- · Hospitalized 1.5x more frequently
- 2-14 days longer total length of hospital stay
- Increased morbidity and mortality
- Medication errors:
- 48% missed at least one dose of Parkinson's Disease therapy

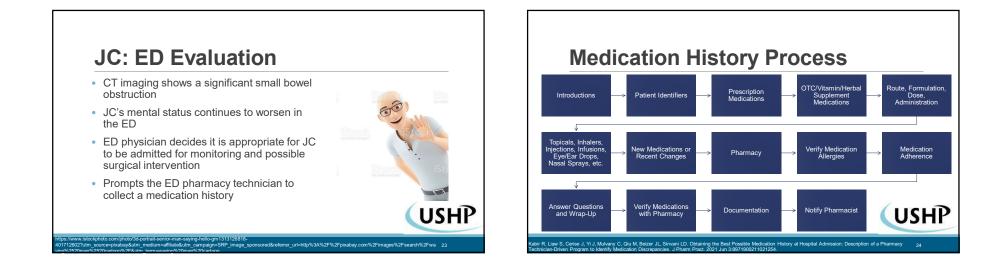
rez-Zamora A, Tsubol T. Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Geriatr Med. 2020 Feb:36(1):173-181. JG. Wu LJ, Moore S, Ward C, York M, Atassi F, Fincher L, Nelson N, Sarwar A, Lai EC. Assessment of appropriate medication administration for hospitalized patients w

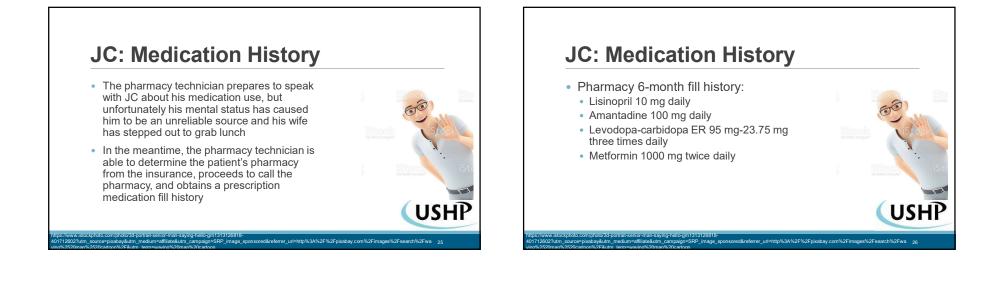
- 44% delayed administration of Parkinson's Disease therapy
- 21% were administered a contraindicated medication



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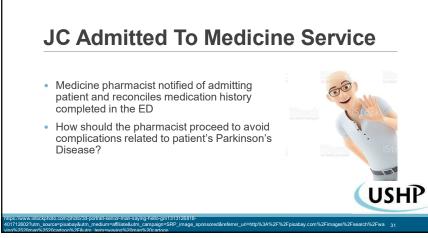


- · What is true about the levodopa-carbidopa prescription for JC?
- A. The pharmacy has the wrong strength documented, it should be a 100 mg-25 mg
- B. Levodopa-carbidopa extended-release formulation is not directly interchangeable with other formulations
- C. Levodopa-carbidopa extended-release is a non-dopaminergic agent
- D. Levodopa-carbidopa is a dopamine agonist



Poll Everywhere

- What is the appropriate sequence of actions the technician should take following gathering JC's fill history?
- A. Work on other medication histories while waiting for JC's wife to return from lunch -> verify all medications including non-prescription medications with JC's wife -> document and finalize encounter -> notify pharmacist of Parkinson's Disease medications
- B. Notify pharmacist of Parkinson's Disease medication preliminary findings-> verify all medications including non-prescription medications with JC's wife -> document and finalize encounter
- C. Work on other medication histories while waiting for JC's wife to return from lunch -> verify all medications including non-prescription medications with JC's wife -> notify pharmacist of Parkinson's Disease medications -> document and finalize encounter
- D. Notify pharmacist of Parkinson's Disease medication preliminary findings -> verify all medications including non-prescription medications with JC's wife -> document and finalize encounter -> follow-up with pharmacist



Medication Timing of Administration

- Restart Parkinson's Disease treatment as soon as possible!
- · Continue patient's medication formulations and administration schedule
- Complications:
- Aspiration pneumonia
- Hyperpyrexia Syndrome and Dopamine-Agonist Withdrawal Syndrome (DAWS)
- Falls
- · Loss of previously adequate regimen or dose



irez-Zamora A, Tsuboi T. Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Geriatr Med. 2020 Feb;36(1):173-181.

DAWS

- Symptoms:
- Anxiety
- Panic
- Agoraphobia
- Fatigue
- Dysphoria
- Suicidal Ideation
- Management:
- Restart dopamine agonist

emade D, Subramanian T, Shivkumar V. An Update on Medical and Surgical Treatm atus L, Shtilbans A, Perioperative management of patients with Parkinson's disease.

HYPERPYREXIA SYNDROME

- Symptoms:
- Altered Mental Status
- Rigidity
- Tremors
- Fever
- Autonomic Dysfunction
- Management:

nents of Parkinson's Disease. Aging Dis. 2021 Jul 1;12(4):1021-1035 Am J Med. 2014 Apr:127(4):275-80

Restart dopaminergic therapy

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Delirium and Neuropsychiatric Symptom Management

- Delirium
- Minimize anticholinergic and other centrally acting medications
- Narcotics, anxiolytics, hypnotics
- Prevent insomnia with levodopa-carbidopa administration at bedtime

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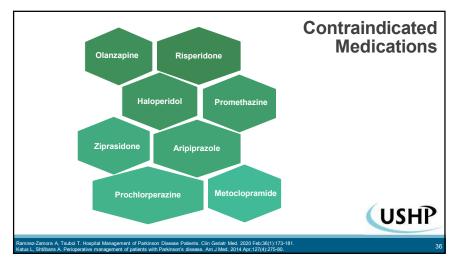
- Discontinue or minimize other contributing medications
- Antispasmodics
- Antibiotics
- Antihypertensives
- Antiarrhythmics
 H2RA blockers
- Reorientation
- Temporarily simplify dopaminergic regimen

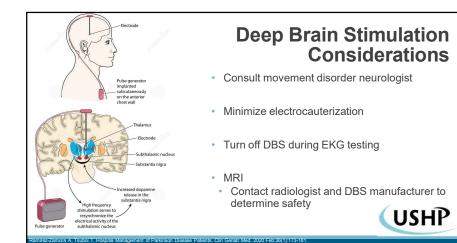
irez-Zamora A, Tsuboi T. Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Geriatr Med. 2020 Feb;36(1):173-181

Delirium and Neuropsychiatric Symptom Management • Neuropsychiatric Symptom Management

- Preferred agent \rightarrow low-dose quetiapine
- Alternative agent \rightarrow clozapine
- · Agents to avoid:
- Haloperidol
- Risperidone
- Olanzapine
- Aripiprazole
 Zinne-side
- Ziprasidone
- Consider other infectious or metabolic causes

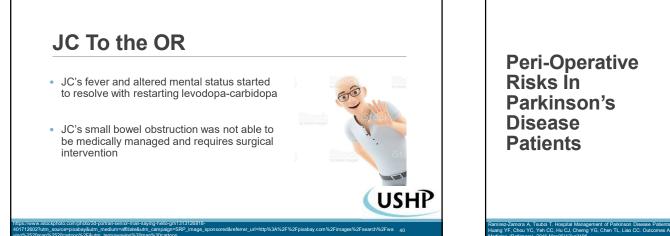
mora A, Tsuboi T. Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Geriatr Med. 2020 Feb;38(1):173-181. bilbans A. Perioperative management of patients with Parkinson's disease. Am J Med. 2014 Apr;127(4):275-80.

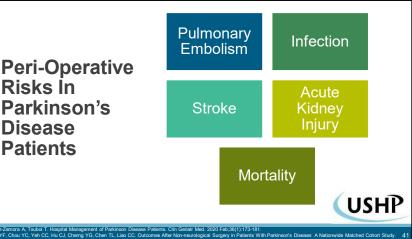


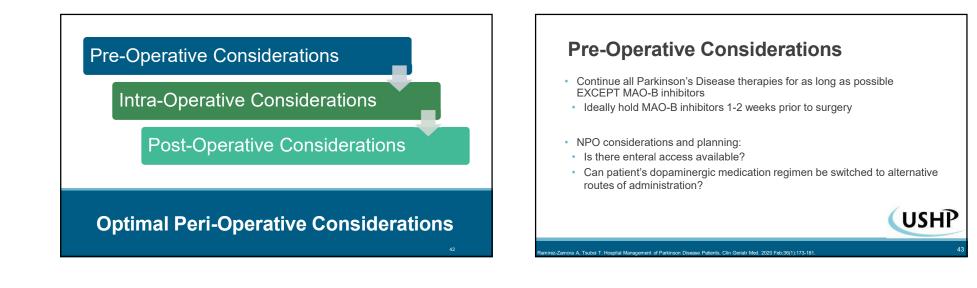


- What is a likely cause of JC's altered mental status and fever, and what is the most appropriate management strategy while JC remains NPO status?
- · A. Inability to take medications PTA; start levodopa-carbidopa ODT
- B. Small bowel obstruction has caused perforation; start haloperidol prn while wait for OR preparations for emergent surgical intervention
- C. Inability to take medications PTA; start levodopa-carbidopa ODT and quetiapine prn
- D. Small bowel obstruction has caused perforation; start olanzapine prn while wait for OR preparations for emergent surgical intervention

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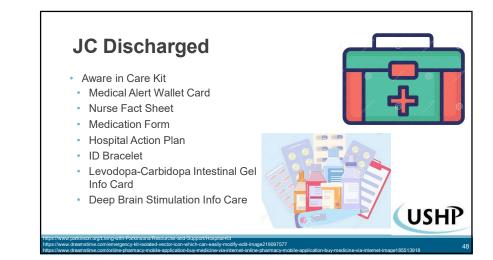
Intra-Operative Sedation/Anesthesia Considerations

	Propofol	• Exacerbates dyskinesias	
	Fentanyl	• Exacerbates rigidity and motor symptoms	
	Inhaled Anesthetics	 Avoid halothane with levodopa 	
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	Ramirez-Zamora A, Tsuboi T, Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Genatr Med. 2020 Feb;38(1):173-181. Katus L, Shitibans A. Perioperative management of patients with Parkinson's disease. Am J Med. 2014 Apr;127(4):275-80. 44		

Post-Operative Considerations POST-OPERATIVE NAUSEA AND PAIN CONTROL WITH CONCOMITANT MAO-B INHIBITORS VOMITING MAO-B inhibitors inhibit opioid · Preferred agents: metabolism Ondansetron Avoid opioids with serotonergic Trimethobenzamide activity Meperidine \rightarrow contraindicated Contraindicated agents: Tramadol and methadone \rightarrow use Metoclopramide with caution Promethazine Morphine, codeine, oxycodone → Prochlorperazine preferred USHP Zamora A, Tsuboi T. Hospital Management of Parkinson Disease Patients. Clin Geriatr Med. 2020 Feb;36(1):173-18 Shtilbans A. Perioperative management of patients with Parkinson's disease. Am J Med. 2014 Apr;127(4):275-80.

- Break-out Rooms
- What are appropriate changes to make to JC's Parkinson's Disease management regimen in the peri-operative setting, and what are options to treat post-operative pain and nausea/vomiting?

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What's New In Parkinson's Disease: Phase III Trials

SYMPTOMATIC RELIEF

DISEASE MODIFYING

• Dopaminergic:

Exenatide
 Memantine

- Tavapadon
- Non-Dopaminergic:
- Nortriptyline and Escitalopram
- Transdermal Rivastigmine



Poll Everywhere

 Pending clinical trial results what is the best potential new Parkinson's Disease therapy option for JC to consider if his symptoms remain well controlled on his current regimen?

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- · A. Exenatide
- B. Istradefylline
- C. Memantine
- D. Tavapadon
- E. Nortriptyline

Main Takeaways

Identify patients early

Accurate medication history is imperative

Maintain medication regimen and schedule

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Learning Objectives

Pharmacist:

• Recognize new therapy options recently approved or under investigation for use in Parkinson's Disease

- Describe potential complications of inappropriate inpatient management of patients with Parkinson's Disease
- Design perioperative medication plans for patients with Parkinson's Disease admitted on complex treatment regimens

Technician:

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Taking the Tremor Out of Inpatient Management of Parkinson's Disease

CE Code: (USHP will fill in)

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