
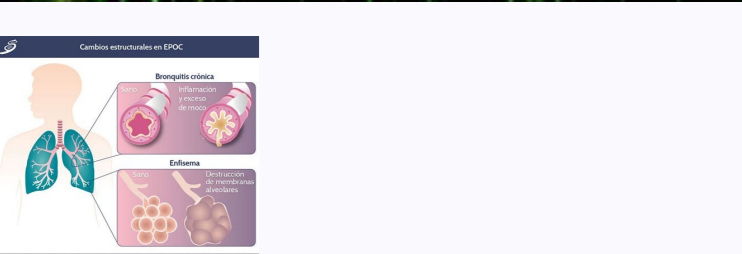
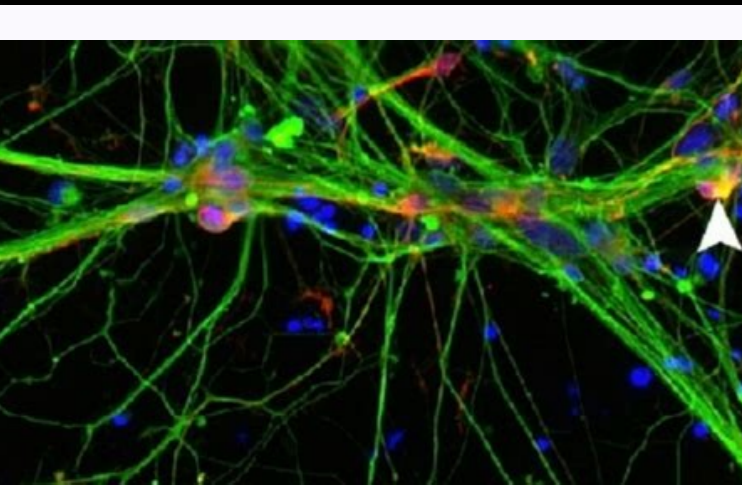


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**ENFERMEDADES NEURODEGENERATIVAS**

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**CONTENIDOS**

- DEFINICIÓN
- CLASIFICACIÓN
- ENFERMEDADES NEURODEGENERATIVAS
- BIBLIOGRAFÍA

## ENTENDA O PARKINSON

**SISTEMA**  
As células nervosas usam uma substância química do cérebro chamada dopamina para ajudar a controlar os movimentos musculares.

**SINTOMAS**

- Tremores
- Dificuldades para caminhar, se movimentar e se alimentar
- Falta de expressão no rosto (aparência de máscara)
- Dores musculares (mialgia)
- Músculos rígidos
- Demência e depressão
- Perda de memória
- Alucinações

**TRATAMENTO**  
Não há cura. Medicamentos ajudam a melhorar os movimentos e o tremor, elevando a dopamina no cérebro. Com menor frequência, a cirurgia é opção para pacientes com Parkinson severo que já não respondam aos medicamentos.

**DOENÇA PROGRESSIVA DO SISTEMA NEUROLÓGICO QUE AFETA PRINCIPALMENTE O CÉREBRO.**

**É muito comum em pessoas idosas e homens.**

**NEURÔNIO SAUDÁVEL** vs **NEURÔNIO COM PARKINSON**

**PACIENTE TEM MOVIMENTOS NORMAIS** vs **PACIENTE SOFRE DE DESORDEN NOS MOVIMENTOS**

Doença de parkinson fisiopatologia. Doença de parkinson fisiopatologia pdf. Enfermedad de parkinson fisiopatologia. Parkinson fisiopatologia pdf. Parkinson fisiopatologia sciELO. Mal de parkinson fisiopatologia. Enfermedad de parkinson fisiopatologia pdf. Malattia di parkinson fisiopatologia.

When you have Parkinson's disease, you will typically find it for 2 types of ailments: exercise problems and other problems. Movement problems can present multiple ailments. It's surprising that you have more problems on one side of your body than the other. For example, buttons, tie length, or heavier movements such as furniture, using hard muscles (hardness) when not using hardness (hardness), hands or leg vibration (vibration) lock than an arm or leg (bradycuria) to move. During the walk, you may begin to slide and bend and stir more. Sometimes your feet suddenly freeze while walking (icy or running). You feel your feet sticking to the ground. The early symptom of Parkinson's disease is enjoying your dreams while you sleep. Everyone has real dreams sometimes. In such a dream, your body continues to repeat. When you leave a dream we sleep that you really do it with your body. It can be an early symptom of Parkinson's, especially if you live in your sleep more often. Other ailments of Parkinson's also lead to ailments that are not related to movement, such as: B. Mental health problems. Initially, you may be subject to complaints: these problems are less well known because they do not deal with it. However, you may experience more than these inevitable discomforts. The disease usually occurs between the ages of 50 and 70. However, Parkinson's disease can be caught up to 40 years. In the coming years, the number of Parkinson's patients in the Netherlands will increase from 53,000 to 82,600 in 2040. To a huge increase. We want to help the growing patient group as much as possible. As a result, the brain fund supports various projects to reduce the patient and improve the treatment of diseases. View Parkinson's Parkinson's Projects diagnosis here if you are a Parkinson's patient. You may find this trembling when you first relax. Most of the time your hand trembles worse than the other. It is also possible to shake hands or feet. Or you harden and move slower. They often come to the doctor for the first time with these symptoms. If you suspect Parkinson's, your doctor will refer you to a private doctor at the hospital, a neurologist. They'll you contract Parkinson's disease, you can usually understand it by 2 types of complaints: movement problems and other problems. You could suffer from various complaints of movement problems. We often notice that you have more problems on one side of your body than on the other. For example, but if it is not used, difficulties (stiffness) in small movements such as pimples, vines on shoes or the use of muscles in motion, tremors in the hand, the arm or The legs (tremors) which move more slowly (bradycins) in the way you move. disease. As you walk, you can start mixing and mixing more and go further. Sometimes your legs suddenly lock (freezing ritual). Your feet seem to stick to the ground. The first symptom of Parkinson's disease is to "live your dreams" in your sleep. Everyone has realistic dreams from time to time. During such a dream, your body remains rigid. Living your dreams in your sleep means that at that time, you will make the movements you see in your dream in your dream. This could be the first symptom of Parkinson's disease, especially if you live more often in your sleep. Other Parkinson complaints also lead to complaints that have nothing to do with exercise, such as mental problems. At first, you could meet the following complaints: they are less known because these problems are not noticed much. However, you could suffer more than these invisible complaints. The disease generally begins between 50 and 70 years. However, it is also possible to suffer from Parkinson's disease before the age of 40. In the coming years, the number of people with Parkinson's disease in the Netherlands will drop from 82,600 patients to 2,040 patients with more than 53,000 patients. We want to help this growing patient of patients as much as possible. Therefore, Brain Foundation supports various projects to reduce patient complaints and improve the treatment of diseases. Discover Parkinson's projects here, the diagnosis of Parkinson, if you suffer from Parkinson's disease, you may notice that your hands tremble at first when you release your hands. Usually one hand trembles more than the other. Bras or legs are also possible. Or you are harder and you move more slowly. You often come to see your doctor first with these complaints. If you suspect Parkinson's disease, the doctor will direct you to a private doctor from the hospital, a neurologist. ThisHe asks about your ailments and checks your body. Sometimes additional tests are needed to determine if your symptoms are related to any other disease. Your doctor will perform an MRI of the brain (magnetic resonance imaging). If you have serious doubts about the cause of the problem, your doctor will sometimes also do a DAT (dopamine transporter) scan. There is still no scan or test that doctors can use to make a definitive diagnosis of Parkinson's disease. Therefore, the doctor also monitors the body's response to drugs used for Parkinson's disease. If the drug is working well, Parkinson's is fine. The GP is known to have suffered from Parkinson's disease or parkinsonism in 2019. Of these people, they are less than 65 years old. The RIVM predicts that in 2040, the number of people suffering from Parkinson's disease or parkinsonism will increase by 71% compared to the number of people suffering from 2015. The causes of Parkinson's disease in the brain need enough dopamine to be able to think and move properly. Dopamine makes your muscles do exactly what you expect them to do. If you have Parkinson's disease, dopamine-producing brain cells slowly break down. As a result, your brain has too little dopamine. This leads to all kinds of physical and mental problems. We still don't know why these brain cells break down. Scientists believe this is due to a combination of different things. This combination may vary from person to person. In any case, scientific studies show that heredity and external influences may play a role. External influences seem to play a role in the development of Parkinson's disease. For example, if you live or work in an area where high levels of pesticides are used, such as on a farm. Or if you are exposed to certain industrial solvents. There is also evidence that you are more likely to develop this condition. Heavy metal processing site. Parkinson's disease genes are rarely inherited, especially if the disease is onset at a young age. Usually your family's disease is more common. But even if it's in your genes, you still don't know if and when you'll get sick. If you have any questions, please contact the Clinical Genetics Center for more information. In this booklet you can read what Parkinson's is, how to recognize it and how it can affect your life. Who causes Parkinson's disease and why? Parkinson's disease still cannot be cured by treating Parkinson's disease. However, there are medications that can ease the symptoms. For example, levodopa can help with stiffness, lethargy, and sometimes even vibration. Additionally, there are drugs that mimic dopamine: dopamine agonists. If medication does not help, a team of specialists can provide a better life with the disease. For example, a physical therapist can help you move more fluidly. The occupational therapist can help you perform daily activities for longer. The speech therapist can help with speech and swallowing problems. You can also be supported by a dietitian and a social worker or neuropsychologist. For example, the ankle will give you advice if you lose too much or have intestinal problems. And a social or neuropsychologist can help you deal with the mental consequences more easily. After a few years, the effects of the drugs used to treat Parkinson's disease usually begin to change. Sometimes the drugs can be too strong or too weak. If so, the doctor checks whether the ailments can be reduced in a different way. For example, a constant injection of drugs through the pump. Or with brain surgery, deep brain stimulation. The consequences of Parkinson's disease, Parkinson's disease is a progressive disease. This means that the disease progresses slowly. This happens at certain stages. You will suffer from different diseases at each stage. But what exactly these complaints are depends on the person. In this photo you can see different stages of Parkinson's disease: the program for Parkinson's disease can have different implications for your daily life: understand this: the disease generally makes you think more slowly. You may have trouble recording information and concentrating on anything. And you can enter the later stages of Parkinson's dementia. Move: When the muscles work harder, walking and cycling become more difficult. Therefore, after a few years, it may be difficult to keep your balance or get up from a chair. Therefore, tools like a walker can aid movement. Self-career: In addition to the problems that move, there can also be mental illnesses. For example, sleep problems, fatigue and darkness. Taking care of yourself often requires more energy. Parkinson's disease can also lead to depression. Relations with others: Complaints can create an impact on your social life. For example, an illness can cause you to speak uncertainly so others can less understand you. And if your facial muscles aren't working very well, it can be difficult to show others how you're feeling. Daily Activities: If you want to keep working for as long as possible, the doctor's or company's health and safety size may think along with you. However, severe ailments may have difficulty completing or planning daily jobs. Participation in the World: Not only your ailments, but also the side effects of drugs can make it difficult to join the world. For example, your medication can cause hallucinations: you see and hear things that you are not sure about. Talking to a specialist like a psychiatrist can help. Medical expectations are not yet available for a treatment that can improve Parkinson's disease. Scientists are increasingly aware of what has changed in the brains of people with Parkinson's disease. This may lead to better treatment in the future. Scientists are also looking for drugs that can slow the progression of the disease. This work is ongoing, so these drugs are not yet available. In both cases, scientists believe that regular exercise can suppress the development of Parkinson's disease. It also leads to fewer ailments such as movement, movement and walking problems in the toilet. Recommendations for Parkinson's patients Parkinson's disease with this disease that makes your life easier: Ask for help from those around you: you don't have to do everything yourself -Hatta. Tell your loved ones the whole story 1 or 2. And dare to ask for help from others when you need it. Rest, rhythm and regularity: the rhythm of the day is very important. Get up and try to sleep at the same time. Provides better sleep. Daily Exercise: Exercise as often as possible, preferably about 30-45 minutes a day. This helps prevent symptoms of depression and can also ensure that the disease develops more slowly. Eat as well as you can: You can go to a special nutritionist who has information about Parkinson's disease. Take the medication correctly: Take the medication 30 minutes before eating or 1 hour after eating. So do not use it while eating. Not in combination withOr cream. Build your own medical team: Ask your doctor which specialists in your area have experience treating Parkinson's disease and who can help you manage your symptoms. Drink and eat enough: try to drink at least 2 liters a day. In this way, you will make sure that the intestines are not blocked. Also, make sure you eat enough. Sometimes this can be difficult, for example if the medicine causes nausea. So it can help to eat something in between. Accept your illness: Give yourself enough time and rest to get used to your diagnosis. Try not to focus on the bad, but on the good. And keep doing cool stuff. Counseling relatives, professionals and the Parkinson's community can be overwhelming. Not only if you have Parkinson's disease, but also if you are the partner of someone with Parkinson's disease. Or you care for a loved one with Parkinson's disease and are therefore an informal carer. If someone close to you has Parkinson's disease, there are some things you can do to help them. Look at what is going well: By paying attention to what's going well, you're building together. Explain things simply and clearly: If you notice that your neighbor is having trouble thinking, explain things briefly and clearly. And then give your neighbor time to respond. Establish a daily rhythm: Do the same activities together every day. Try not to do activities that are boring to your neighbor. Take care of yourself. Do things that give you energy. This way you can save it more easily. And set your boundaries in time, even in the sexual field. Get help - you don't have to deal with your neighbor and arrange all the care. Ask friends and family to help you. Take a Parkinson's disease course: The Parkinson's Association offers a range of courses to help you better understand and manage your disease. If you work as a professional with someone with Parkinson's disease, there are some ways to help them even better: Be brief and clear: A person with Parkinson's disease has problems thinking and may have trouble paying attention. So explain everything as briefly and clearly as possible. And make sure no one is doing more than one thing at a time. Be patient: Be patient and empathize with him. In this way, the person with Parkinson's disease feels at ease and experiences as little stress or fear of doing something wrong as possible. Referral: Refer the person with Parkinson's disease to a medical specialistLots of information about Parkinson's disease. For example, a practitioner who is a member of Parkinsonnet. Even as a colleague, employer, UWV physician or company physician, there are some things you can do to support someone with Parkinson's, such as: Give advice and tips: If you see someone struggling with this task, give it to them. Duties. I want this calm and friendly explanation, advice or advice. This way, you can learn how to complete a task without feeling like the person is doing something wrong. Learn more about the disease: Watch your Parkinson's movies and read other people's experiences with Parkinson's. In this way, you can better place yourself in the world of your colleague or employee. Pay attention to someone with Parkinson's disease: see how things work at work. Especially if a person takes on a profession with many threats and, for example, acts as a firefighter, policeman, dentist or surgeon. Janet is Alicia's mother. Together they had a good and carefree life. Until Janet was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. She would like to bury her head in the sand, but he knows that won't work. Janet wants to be able to take care of her daughter as long as possible. Unfortunately, the future is not clear. Get to know the story of zaneta. It reduces the risk of Parkinson's disease in many ways about how to reduce the risk of Parkinson's disease. However, there are some things that can help, such as: Eating and drinking: Eat Mediterranean. It is a popular dish in Mediterranean countries. For example, it consists of fresh fruits and vegetables, olive oil, chicken, fresh fish, nuts and seeds, and whole grains. Drink coffee regularly: If you drink 4 cups of coffee a day, the chance of Parkinson's disease is lower. Even if you already suffer from this disease, drinking coffee has not been proven to help. Move regularly: exercise or preferably more every day. It also appears to reduce the risk of Parkinson's disease. Learn more about moving here. Do not consume too much milk: Food containing milk can easily increase the risk of Parkinson's disease. What exactly is the reason for this has not yet been clearly established. Eat more organic food: Pesticides appear to increase the risk of Parkinson's disease. Therefore, it is wise to eat as much organic food as possible and wash your fruits and vegetables well. Protect your head: Cerebral shock may increase the risk of Parkinson's disease. So protect your head well if you have oneHave. For example, when cycling a helmet. Hersencoach is a free online course 5 weeks. Every week, brain experts like Prof. Dr. Scientifically valid tips, videos and tasks of Eric Sherder. Already 50,000 people have overtaken you and evaluated the program with 8.8.

