

## Editorial Note on Parkinson's Disease

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### EDITORIAL NOTE

To control the motor and non-motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease, pharmacologic treatments (levodopa therapy [LVT]; dopamine agonists; MAO-B inhibitors; and COMPT-inhibitors) remain the frontline treatment choices (PD). Treatment with dopaminergic agents, especially agonist therapies (ATs), can, however, cause pernicious behavioural syndromes in some patients, which are classified as Impulse Control Disorders (ICDs) in the DSM-IV.

Excessive gambling, obsessive shopping, hypersexuality, compulsive feeding, and punting are all habits associated with ICDs. Depression, anxiety, and agitation are some of the other ICD signs. In a recent survey, 18.4 percent of newly diagnosed PD patients who were taking therapeutic doses of dopamine agonists had two types of ICDs (hypersexuality and gambling). While it is commonly recognised that ATs are the most common cause of medication-induced ICDs, the occurrence of LVT-induced ICDs, either alone or in conjunction with an agonist, warrants further investigation.

We present case study evidence derived from objective neuropsychological tests as well as direct behavioural observations, which seem to indicate that rapidly rising, high-dose LVT is linked to profound neuropsychological and behavioural disinhibition. Evaluation of executive roles (EFs) is done by a battery of accurate and an effective instrument was used to test executive functions. As a measure of selective attention and cognitive versatility, a computerised version of the Stroop Color-Word Test was used. Color-names are shown against a black background in various colours, but the color-names and ink colours do not match (for example, the color-name "red" might be displayed in blue).

The subject's job is to tell the colour in which the word is written while ignoring the colour names. When a mistake is made, the examinee receives input and must correct it before proceeding. This assignment yielded two outcomes: the time it took to correctly name 20 colours and the amount of errors made. Semantic and phonemic fluency tasks were used to test verbal fluency. Subjects are required to name fruits and vegetables as well as animals found in a zoo in the semantic fluency tasks. Subjects are required to generate words that begin with the letters S or P in the phonemic fluency tasks. The total number of items called in one minute determines the task's ranking.

All of the experiments were normatively graded so that the outcomes of different tasks could be compared. Each evaluation included one semantic and one phonemic task, with the two task types alternated to minimise practise impact. The Alternating Names Test (ANT) is a recent bedside set-switching test that is part of EF. The test was created especially for people with Parkinson's disease. Subjects are asked to name children, going back and forth between boys' and girls' names. The time it takes to complete 5 right pairs and the amount of errors made are two outcome indicators. The ANT demonstrated good convergent and divergent validity during growth.

The reliability of alternate forms was high in terms of time, but poor in terms of errors. Conceptualization, mental stability, motor programming (successful execution of actions), inhibitory control, and environmental autonomy were measured using the 6 subtests of the Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB) (Excessive dependence on environmental cues).

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