Parkinson (slide 2)
A.K.A. Paralysis Agitans and Parkinson’s syndrome
- Cause is unknown
- Imbalance of dopamine and acetylcholine
- Develops between ages 40 and 60 with a higher incidence in men
- Progression through stages: mild/early to severe/advanced with increasing impairment of motor function.

General Manifestations (slide 3)
- Body posture bent with bent head and general stiffness
- Motion and responses are slowed
- Shuffling, slow gait with arms to side
- Slurred, indistinct speech
- Tremors of the extremities, occurring mainly at rest
- Fingers may be engaged in “pill rolling”
- Non-motor symptoms include variations in blood pressure, cardiac dysrhythmias, excessive sweating, bowel and bladder dysfunction, and sleep disorders

Treatment (slide 3)
- Rest and nutritious meals
- Professional physical therapy and occupational therapy
- No cure exists but symptomatic control can be accomplished by replenishing the dopamine shortage with levodopa in combination with other medications.

Face and Oral cavity manifestations (slide 4)
- Expression is fixed and masklike
- Diminished eye blinking
- Tremor or exaggerated movement in lips, tongue, and neck
- Difficulty swallowing
- Excessive salivation and drooling
- Increased risk of caries, periodontal disease, and perioral skin irritations
- Xerostomia due to medications
- Rigidity and tremors can induce orofacial pain, TMJ discomfort, and trauma to the hard and soft tissues

Dental hygiene consideration (slide 4)
- Shorter appointments
- Will not use ultrasonic due to difficulty swallowing
- Might be harder to access areas in the mouth due to facial stiffness
- Patience
- Lots of love and compassion
- Electric toothbrush
• Treat xerostomia

**Muscular Dystrophies** (slide 5)
- Affects 220,000 people in the United States
- 2/3’s of the cases are found in children
- 400-600 males are born with this disease each year in the United States
- Inherited; defective gene leading to a protein abnormality

Treatment (slide 6)
- No cure has been found yet
- Surgery for contracted tendons
- Medications → Corticosteroids
- Orthopedic devices
- Nutritional counseling if the person is overweight
- Physical therapy to improve muscle strength, prevent and correct contractures, and increase efficiency in the activities of daily living
- Speech therapy, if needed

Oral Manifestations (slide 7)
- Higher incidence of mouth breathing, open bite, and over expansion of the maxilla
- Impaired motor ability

Dental Hygiene consideration (slide 7)
- Potential need for body stabilization and support
- Some types involve orofacial muscles so treatment could be difficult

**End stage renal disease** (slide 8)
- It affects 20 million people in the United States or 1 in 9 adults
- More than 485,000 people in the United States are being treated for end-stage renal disease and of these, more than 341,000 are patients receiving dialysis and 140,000 have had a kidney transplant.

Causes (slide 9)
- Hypersensitivity states
- Circulatory disturbances
- Metabolic disease

Signs, symptoms, and clinical manifestations (slide 9)
- Muscular hyperactivity
- Hyperpigmentation of the skin
- Anorexia, vomiting, and diarrhea
- Congestive heart failure
Oral Manifestations (slide 10)
- Bad taste and halitosis from urea in saliva
- Increased calculus deposits
- Candidiasis or herpetic lesions from immunosuppression
- Oral petechiae and hemorrhage
- Ground glass appearance of alveolar bone
- Delayed eruption in primary teeth

Treatment (slide 10)
- Potassium regulation
- Sodium regulation
- Maintenance of water balance
- Protein balance
- Sedatives and hypnotics to manage neuromuscular complications

Kidney transplant→there can be problems with graft rejections and infections and for this they use steroids, antibiotics, and immunosuppressives.

Dialysis when other methods alone are not effective

Cystic fibrosis (slide 11)
- Occurs in 1 in 3,000 births in the United States
- Affects 30,000 people in the United States
- Mean survival rate is roughly 37.4 years

Clinical Manifestations (slide 12)
- Increased viscosity of mucus
- Salivary glands are affected
- Delayed growth and bone development
- Death usually occurs in early adulthood
- Intrinsic staining of the teeth, if tetracycline is administered during the formative years

Oral Manifestations and Treatment (slide 13)
- Antibiotics to eliminate lung infections
- Bronchial dilators to assist with breathing and mucus secretions
- Dietary regimen
- Respiratory and exercise therapy
- General prevention of infections
- Gene therapy
- Possible lung transplant
Special Needs Project Questions
Mallory Crowder and Amy Valdovinos

1. Each of the following is a common oral manifestation of end-stage renal disease EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
   - A. Glossitis
   - B. Petechia
   - C. Urea in saliva
   - D. Ground glass appearance of alveolar bone

2. Which of the following conditions is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system that often impairs motor skills, speech, and postural stability?
   - A. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
   - B. Hyperlipidemia
   - C. Parkinson’s Disease
   - D. Hypertension

3. Which of the following conditions interferes with oxygen exchange in the lungs?
   - A. Parkinson’s Disease
   - B. Muscular Dystrophies
   - C. End-stage Renal Disease
   - D. Cystic Fibrosis

4. There are many different types of muscular dystrophies. Muscular dystrophy is a progressive chronic disease of the skeletal muscles.
   - A. The first statement is true, the second statement is false
   - B. The first statement is false, the second statement is true
   - C. Both statements are true
   - D. Both statements are false

5. Which of the following diseases progresses in stages?
   - A. Parkinson’s Disease
   - B. Muscular Dystrophies
   - C. End-Stage Renal Disease
   - D. Cystic Fibrosis