

PARKINSON'S DISEASE (PD) IS MORE THAN MOTOR SYMPTOMS

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED PARKINSON'S DISEASE PSYCHOSIS?

50% Over the course of their disease, about 50% of people living with PD may experience hallucinations and/or delusions.¹

UP TO 90% Up to 90% of patients don't proactively tell their physician about it.²

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS³⁻⁸

- Reduced quality of life for patients
- Increased caregiver burden, cost of care, risk of hospitalizations, and placement in long-term care facilities

EVALUATE RISK FACTORS FOR PD PSYCHOSIS^{1,2,9,10}

- Older age
- Longer duration of PD
- Greater severity of disease
- Presence of dementia, sleep disturbances, and depression

EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS^{11,12}

- Often starts with minor phenomena like illusions, false sense of presence or passage
- May progress to fully formed symptoms, like hallucinations and delusions

RESULTS OF A RECENT SURVEY

Caregivers (n=357) were 2 to 4 times more likely than patients (n=216) to recognize the presence of hallucinations and delusions and may provide important insights into your patients' condition.^{13*}

*Survey was sponsored by Acadia Pharmaceuticals Inc. and conducted online with the PMD Alliance membership from March 19 to March 31, 2018. Seven hundred people responded to the survey. Of the respondents, 378 were care partners and 287 were people with PD. About 90% of the respondents reported having experience with nonmotor symptoms in PD, including sleep problems (84%), cognitive symptoms (76%), anxiety (65%), depression (56%), hallucinations (40%), and delusions (23%).¹³

If your patient with PD is experiencing recurring hallucinations or delusions like any of the examples below, they may be experiencing hallucinations and delusions associated with PD.¹²

HALLUCINATIONS^{12,14,15}

Abnormal perceptions without a physical stimulus that can involve any sensory modality. Examples include:



VISUAL

Seeing things that are not there, such as people, animals, or objects



AUDITORY

Hearing sounds, music, or voices that others do not



OLFACTORY

Smelling things



TACTILE

Feeling things

DELUSIONS^{12,15,16}

False, fixed idiosyncratic beliefs that are maintained despite evidence to the contrary. Examples include:



JEALOUSY DELUSIONS

Believing someone is cheating on you



PERSECUTORY DELUSIONS

Believing someone is trying to harm, steal from, or deceive you



REFERENCE DELUSIONS

Believing a song or TV show is speaking to you directly

Have you talked about symptoms of psychosis with your PD patients and their care partners?

See the reverse side for help starting the conversation.

IDENTIFY PD PSYCHOSIS IN YOUR PATIENTS

AS PART OF YOUR ROUTINE APPOINTMENT, BE SURE TO TALK TO BOTH THE PATIENT AND CAREGIVER ABOUT THE FOLLOWING:

- **Have you seen, heard, or sensed things, such as people, animals, or objects that were unusual?**
If so, how frequently have these events occurred?
- **Have you had any beliefs or fears about your loved ones abandoning you or being unfaithful?**
- **What changes to your daily life have you noticed as a result of experiencing these things?**
(For example, emotionally [mood], physically [activities], etc)

The questions above are provided only as examples for Healthcare Professionals (HCPs) to consider when determining if patients with PD are experiencing hallucinations or delusions. HCPs should exercise their clinical judgment and discretion when establishing a diagnosis of PD psychosis.

For additional information regarding PD psychosis, please visit www.MoreToParkinsons.com or our partner organizations' websites.

This information was developed in collaboration with:



www.davisphinneyfoundation.org



www.parkinson.org



www.pmdalliance.org

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