

이상운동질환의 최신 지견



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Updates in movement disorders

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Updates in movement disorders section deals with introduction of recent discoveries on the basal ganglia loops beyond the classic direct and indirect parallel pathways. These include direct corticopallidal projections mostly to the external segment bypassing the striatum, and axonal bridging collaterals from the direct pathway neurons to the Globus pallidus externa, and also interactions between the hyperdirect and indirect pathways. All these projections play a role in the regulatory mechanism and plasticity in human motor controls under the dopamine depleted states and the influence of dopaminergic drug treatment. It can provide a new insight to the pathophysiology and therapeutic implications in Parkinson's disease and related disorders affecting the basal ganglia. Another advance is that the GCH1 mutation, which is known as a most common cause of dopa-responsive dystonia, is shown to predispose nigral degeneration in later adulthood in affected individuals by both clinical and experimental studies. This discovery would not only challenge the concept of GCH1 mutation as a pure metabolic defect, but emphasize an important protective role of dopamine in the substantia nigra in maintaining or rescuing neuronal cells in early life hood. In the later part of this presentation, recent development of new formulations of levodopa and clinical trials in the treatment of early to advanced PD patients will be summarized.

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