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**ANTIPARKINSONIAN DRUG RELATED HALLUCINATION**

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**Introduction:** Antiparkinsonian drugs increase dopaminergic system activity in order to compensate dopamine neurons degeneration in *corpus striatum*.

**Objectives:** To study antiparkinsonian drugs hallucinatory side effect

**Methods:** Our study included 28 geriatric patients enrolled in a private long-term care institution with mean age  $84.93 \pm 5.71$  years old, weight mean  $66.36 \pm 2.83$  kg with Parkinson's disease.

**Results:** Drugs administered to patients with Parkinson's disease were studied.

The association of L-DOPA and DOPA descarboxylase inhibitor (benserazide) were administered to 53%(15) in doses between 2.0-19.0 mg/kg/day.

L-DOPA associated to catechol-O-methyltransferase inhibitor (entacapone)

3 mg/kg/day were given to 7.14% (2) patients.

Bromocriptine 0.04 mg/kg/day were given to 3.57% (1) patient.

39.29% (11) did not received any antiparkinsonian drug.

Mental confusion and hallucination side effect were observed in 53.33%(8) patients treated with L-DOPA associated to DOPA descarboxylase inhibitor (benserazide).

**Conclusion:**

The increase of dopamine levels due to the administration L-DOPA, in *corpus striatum* improved Parkinson's disease symptoms although undesirable effect related to dopamine activity at mesocortical pathway such as confusion and hallucination were observed.