

# MEDICAL ALERT

I have **PARKINSON'S DISEASE**  
which could make me move slowly and  
have difficulty standing or speaking.

**I AM NOT INTOXICATED.**

Please call my family or physician for help.



NATIONAL **PARKINSON**  
FOUNDATION

1.800.4PD.INFO (473-4636)  
[www.parkinson.org](http://www.parkinson.org)

## Important Medical Information for Health Care Professionals

- To avoid serious side effects, Parkinson's patients need their medication **on time, every time** – do not skip or postpone doses.
- Do not stop levodopa therapy abruptly.
- If an antipsychotic is necessary, use quetiapine (Seroquel®) or clozapine (Clozaril®).
- **Special Alert:** Drugs such as benzodiazepines, muscle relaxants, bladder control medications and other medications used for sleep and pain may lead to confusion, hallucinations and other symptoms.

Turn this card over for a list of contraindicated medications & important considerations if the patient has a brain device & needs a MRI/EKG/EEG.

MY NAME

HOME ADDRESS

PERSON TO CALL

PHONE

PHYSICIAN

PHONE

ALLERGIES/OTHER MEDICAL CONDITIONS

### Medications that may be Contraindicated in Parkinson's Disease

Safe Medications:	Medications to Avoid:
<b>ANTIPSYCHOTICS</b> quetiapine (Seroquel <sup>®</sup> ), clozapine (Clozaril <sup>®</sup> )	avoid all other typical and atypical anti-psychotics
<b>PAIN MEDICATION</b> most are safe to use, but narcotic medications may cause confusion/psychosis and constipation	if patient is taking MAOB inhibitor such as selegiline or rasagiline (Azilect <sup>®</sup> ), avoid meperidine (Demerol <sup>®</sup> )
<b>ANESTHESIA</b> request a consult with the anesthesiologist, surgeon and Parkinson's doctor to determine best anesthesia given your Parkinson's symptoms and medications	if patient is taking MAOB inhibitor such as selegiline or rasagiline (Azilect <sup>®</sup> ), avoid: meperidine (Demerol <sup>®</sup> ), tramadol (Rybix <sup>®</sup> , Ryzolt <sup>®</sup> , Ultram <sup>®</sup> ), droperidol (Inapsine <sup>®</sup> ), methadone (Dolophine <sup>®</sup> , Methadose <sup>®</sup> ), propoxyphene (Darvon <sup>®</sup> , PP-Cap <sup>®</sup> ), cyclobenzaprine (Amrix <sup>®</sup> , Fexmid <sup>®</sup> , Flexeril <sup>®</sup> ), halothane (Fluothane <sup>®</sup> )
<b>NAUSEA/GI DRUGS</b> domperidone (Motilium <sup>®</sup> ), trimethobenzamide (Tigan <sup>®</sup> ), ondansetron (Zofran <sup>®</sup> ), dolasetron (Anzemet <sup>®</sup> ), granisetron (Kytril <sup>®</sup> )	prochlorperazine (Compazine <sup>®</sup> ), metoclopramide (Reglan <sup>®</sup> ), promethazine (Phenergan <sup>®</sup> ), droperidol (Inapsine <sup>®</sup> )
<b>ANTIDEPRESSANTS</b> fluoxetine (Prozac <sup>®</sup> ), sertraline (Zoloft <sup>®</sup> ), paroxetine (Paxil <sup>®</sup> ), citalopram (Celexa <sup>®</sup> ), escitalopram (Lexapro <sup>®</sup> ), venlafaxine (Effexor <sup>®</sup> )	amoxapine (Asendin <sup>®</sup> )

### MRI, EKG and EEG Warning

If you have a Deep Brain Stimulation device (DBS):

- MRI Warning: MRI should not be performed unless the hospital has MRI safe experience and a neurologist/programmer turns the DBS device to 0.0 volts. The MRI should never be performed to image structures below the head

(neck, chest, abdomen, arm, legs). The MRI should never be performed if the pacemaker is placed below the clavicle (abdomen) as dangerous heating of the lead could occur.

- EKG and EEG Warning: Turn off the DBS device before conducting EKG or EEG.
- Diathermy should be avoided.