Medtronic

ACTIVA®
Deep Brain Stimulation

Parkinson's Disease Patient Quiz

Activa® Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) is a treatment for Parkinson's disease that can improve some of the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Take this simple quiz to better understand if you might be a candidate for Activa DBS.

Directions: Answer the following questions and consider the recommendations at the bottom of this quiz.

1) Do you experience troubling "off" periods (periods when medication is not helping enough and you are experiencing symptoms)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2) Do you experience troubling dyskinesias (involuntary excessive movements)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3) Do you take frequent doses of dopaminergic drugs (levodopa, Sinemet®, Stalevo®, Parcopa®) in a typical day?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4) Do you experience any of the following troubling side effects from your medications, despite having tried several drug combinations?
(sleepiness, nausea, hallucinations, confusion/other thinking problems, lightheadedness upon standing, behavioral/personality changes)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered "Yes" to some of the questions above, you should consult with a neurologist experienced in patient selection for Activa DBS, since you may be a candidate for this type of treatment.

<PLACE YOUR LOGO HERE>

Sinemet® is a registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc. Stalevo® is a registered trademark of Novartis Pharmaceuticals. Parcopa® is a registered trademark of SRZ Properties, Inc.

Activa® Parkinson's Control Therapy: Patients should always discuss the potential risks and benefits with a physician.

Indications: Bilateral stimulation of the internal globus pallidus (GPi) or the subthalamic nucleus (STN) using Medtronic® Activa® Parkinson's Control Therapy is indicated for adjunctive therapy in reducing some of the symptoms of advanced, levodopa-responsive Parkinson's disease that are not adequately controlled with medication.
Contraindications: Contraindications include patients who will be exposed to MRI using a full body radio-frequency (RF) coil or a head transmit coil that extends over the chest area, patients for whom test stimulation is unsuccessful, or patients who are unable to properly operate the neurostimulator. Also, diathermy (e.g., shortwave diathermy, microwave diathermy or therapeutic ultrasound diathermy) is contraindicated because diathermy's energy can be transferred through the implanted system (or any of the separate implanted components), which can cause tissue damage and can result in severe injury or death. Diathermy can damage parts of the neurostimulation system.
Warnings/ Precautions/Adverse Events: There is a potential risk of tissue damage using stimulation parameter settings of high amplitudes and wide pulse widths. Extreme care should be used with lead implantation in patients with a heightened risk of intracranial hemorrhage. Do not place the lead-extension connector in the soft tissues of the neck. Placement in this location has been associated with an increased incidence of lead fracture. Theft detectors and security screening devices may cause stimulation to switch ON or OFF, and may cause some patients to experience a momentary increase in perceived stimulation. Although some MRI procedures can be performed safely with an implanted Activa System, clinicians should carefully weigh the decision to use MRI in patients with an implanted Activa System. MRI can cause induced voltages in the neurostimulator and/or lead possibly causing uncomfortable, jolting, or shocking levels of stimulation. MRI image quality may be reduced for patients who require the neurostimulator to control tremor, because the tremor may return when the neurostimulator is turned off.
Severe burns could result if the neurostimulator case is ruptured or pierced. The Activa System may be affected by or adversely affect medical equipment such as cardiac pacemakers or therapies, cardioverter/ defibrillators, external defibrillators, ultrasonic equipment, electrocautery, or radiation therapy. Safety and effectiveness has not been established for patients with neurological disease other than Parkinson's disease, previous surgical ablation procedures, dementia, coagulopathies, or moderate to severe depression; or for patients who are pregnant, under 18 years or over 75 years of age. Adverse events related to the therapy, device, or procedure can include: stimulation not effective, cognitive disorders, pain, dyskinesia, dystonia, speech disorders including dysarthria, infection, paresthesia, intracranial hemorrhage, electromagnetic interference, cardiovascular events, visual disturbances, sensory disturbances, device migration, paresis/asthenia, abnormal gait, incoordination, headaches, lead repositioning, thinking abnormal, device explant, hemiplegia, lead fracture, seizures, respiratory events, and shocking or jolting stimulation.
Rx only

To schedule an evaluation,
contact us at:

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Alleviating Pain · Restoring Health · Extending Life