BACKGROUND
Complex neurocognitive disorder
More prevalent in adults 70 years & older
High rate of PD among older men
Deficiency of dopamine in the substantia nigra
Affects motor & nonmotor abilities

CHARACTERISTICS: PSYCHOSIS
Complex neuropsychological dysfunction
Phenomenological symptoms
Auditory hallucinations
Delusions
Depression
Cognitive impairment

PHARMACOLOGICAL & NONPHARMACOLOGICAL STRATEGIES
Behavioral Management
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Visual Methods
INSITE Study

CONCLUSION
Expert knowledge is needed to manage Parkinson's psychosis.
More research is needed on evidence-based practices for neuropsychiatric conditions for older adults living with Parkinson's psychosis.

PSYCHOSIS
Occurs in 20-40% older adults with PD

PHARMACOLOGICAL & NONPHARMACOLOGICAL STRATEGIES
Behavioral Management
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Visual Methods
INSITE Study

PATIENT-CENTERED APPROACH TO PSYCHOSIS
* Physical assessment
* Medications
* Diagnostics
* Understand pharmacy role
* Psychoeducation of caregivers

CHARACTERISTICS: PSYCHOSIS
NONMOTOR SYMPTOMS
Depression
Insomnia
Anxiety
Hallucinations
Delusions

PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS
Visual & Auditory Hallucinations

CHARACTERISTICS: PSYCHOSIS
NONMOTOR SYMPTOMS
Delusions
Hallucinations
Depression

PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS
Visual & Auditory Hallucinations