

What is Botox Used for in Parkinson's Disease

What Is Botox?

- Botox is a substance that doctors can use to decrease unwanted movements of particular muscles. Botox is administered through small injections into the muscles that are being targeted.
- Botox works by blocking a chemical in the body that usually activates muscles. By blocking this chemical, the muscles targeted are then able to relax and function in a more normal way.

Conditions Treated Using Botox in Parkinson's Disease

- Dystonia - Botox is injected into the muscles that are experiencing dystonia in an attempt to reduce the amount of unwanted movements
- Drooling - Botox is injected into the salivary glands which can decrease the production of saliva and decrease drooling
- Urinary Incontinence - Botox is injected directly into the muscles of the bladder. The goal is to relax the muscles of the bladder to allow for more normal bladder function.

Length of Effect

- The effects of Botox usually begin to appear 3-10 days after the Injections
- The effects of Botox last for approximately 3-4 months

Side Effects of Botox

- In rare occasions, the Botox substance can spread to other muscles in the area and cause unwanted effects such as weakening of muscles that were previously acting normal
- The good news is that side effects of botox are not permanent and wear off as the Botox does In 3-4 months
- Specifically with bladder injections, a known side effect is urinary tract Infections. It is important to be aware of the signs and symptoms of a UTI so you can act fast if one were to occur.