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EL SISTEMA RENINA ANGIOTENSINA COMO OBJETIVO TERAPÉUTICO PARA REDUCIR SÍNTOMAS DE ANSIEDAD EN ENFERMEDAD DE PARKINSON

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RESUMEN

La enfermedad de Parkinson es un trastorno neurodegenerativo que afecta el sistema nervioso. Entre los síntomas no motores, la ansiedad afecta significativamente la calidad de vida. Diversos estudios sugieren que el Sistema Renina-Angiotensina cerebral (SRA) participaría en el desarrollo de la ansiedad, tanto en esta como en otras enfermedades. El objetivo del presente trabajo es analizar los efectos de fármacos bloqueantes de los receptores AT1 (BRA) y los inhibidores de la enzima convertidora de angiotensina (IECA), ya que estos fármacos modulan el SRA. Muestra: 423 pacientes con Parkinson de reciente comienzo, seguidos por 5 años. La variable de interés primario fue el puntaje en la escala de valoración de ansiedad State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Resultados: Los pacientes que recibían BRA mostraron puntajes de STAI más bajos en comparación con los que no los recibían ($p=0.021$). De igual manera los pacientes expuestos a BRAs mostraron puntajes más bajos de STAI durante los tres primeros años del seguimiento. No se observó ningún efecto de los IECA. Estos resultados sugieren que la desregulación del SRA contribuye al desarrollo de la ansiedad en el Parkinson y que los BRAs podrían utilizarse para su tratamiento. Se necesitan conducir ensayos clínicos aleatorizados, doble ciego confirmatorios.

Palabras clave

Enfermedad de Parkinson - Ansiedad - Renina Angiotensina - Tratamiento

ABSTRACT

THE RENIN ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM AS A THERAPEUTIC TARGET TO REDUCE ANXIETY SYMPTOMS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder that affects the nervous system. Among non-motor symptoms, anxiety significantly affects quality of life. Various studies suggest that the cerebral Renin-Angiotensin System (RAS) would participate in the development of anxiety, both in this and in other diseases. The aim of this study is to analyze the effects of AT1 receptor blocking drugs (ARBs) and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs), since these drugs modulate the RAS. Sample: 423 patients with recent-onset Parkinson's, followed up for 5 years. The primary variable of interest was the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) anxiety assessment scale score. Results:

Patients receiving ARBs showed lower STAI scores compared to those not receiving ARBs ($p=0.021$). Similarly, patients exposed to ARBs showed lower STAI scores during the first three years of follow-up. No effect of ACE inhibitors was observed. These results suggest that RAS dysregulation contributes to the development of anxiety in Parkinson's and that ARBs could be used to treat it. Confirmatory, double-blind, randomized clinical trials need to be conducted.

Keywords

Parkinson's disease - Anxiety - Renin Angiotensin - Treatment

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