Abstract

Parkinson’s disease is one of the most common causes of neurological disability, it caused by selective loss of neurons at the substantia nigra, which causes an imbalance in the functioning of the basal ganglia. In the pathophysiological events underlying this disease, hyperactivity of the subthalamic nucleus is more often associated with major clinical manifestations; this structure also plays a fundamental role in motor control, making it an excellent surgical target.

Keywords

Parkinson’s disease, subthalamic nucleus, basal ganglia.