Parkinson's disease (PD) is a common, debilitating neurodegenerative disease. It affects approximately 2% of people over the age of 65, and it is estimated to affect 2.5 million people in the United States. PD is characterized by the progressive degeneration of neurons in the substantia nigra, leading to a loss of dopamine production and a variety of motor and non-motor symptoms.

The review also discusses the current trends with regards to technology and psychological treatment of idiopathic Parkinson disease (PD). The development of new drugs and treatments continues to advance our understanding of this disease.

The review concludes with a discussion of future directions in the field, including the potential for early intervention strategies and the refinement of existing therapies. It is hoped that continued research will ultimately lead to effective treatments that can improve the quality of life for people living with Parkinson's disease.