

Appendix 6 (as supplied by the authors): Ancillary therapies and failed neuroprotection trials in Parkinson disease

Failed neuroprotection trials	Therapies with insufficient data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creatine¹ • rasagiline² • amantadine³ • pramipexole⁴ • ropinirole⁵ • selegiline^{6,7} • thalamotomy⁸ • riluzole⁹, NADH, Melatonin, CEP-1347^{8,10} • CoQ10¹¹ • Vitamin E¹² • antihypertensive drugs¹³ • statins¹⁴ • cell-based therapies.^{15,16} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise therapy may be considered to improve motor function in patients with PD.^{8,17,18} • There is good evidence for physiotherapy (PT), but the effect often dissipates when intervention stops.^{17,19} • Speech therapy may be considered to improve speech volume²⁰ • Occupational therapy should be employed for practical home issues, and may be helpful with driving assessments.¹⁷ • Ibuprofen²¹ • Vitamin C, folic or folinic acid.^{8,22} • <i>Mucunapruriens</i> plant extract; contains levodopa; not adequately regulated, lacks chronic benefit and safety data.⁸

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