Introduction

Welcome to OHSU’s guide to deep brain stimulation surgery for patients with Parkinson’s disease. For some patients with Parkinson’s disease, DBS surgery offers life-changing relief.

DBS isn’t for everyone, though. This guide explains the benefits and risks. It will also tell you how we learn if you are a good candidate.
What is DBS?

DBS stands for “deep brain stimulation.” It comes from a small device that works like a pacemaker for the brain. Tiny leads, or electrodes, are placed in parts of your brain that control movement. The leads are connected by thin wires to a small device in the chest called an “implanted pulse generator.” The pulse generator sends steady, low-voltage electrical pulses to the leads. This stimulates those areas in your brain.

Researchers believe these pulses change the abnormal network of nerve signals in Parkinson’s. Or the pulses may change the brain chemicals that cause tremors and other symptoms.

DBS involves two surgeries. In the first surgery, your doctor puts in:

• The leads: Your doctor places the tiny leads, or electrodes, in parts of the brain that control movement.

In the second surgery, your doctor puts in:

• The extensions: Your doctor puts thin wires called extensions under the skin of the shoulder, neck and head.

• The implanted pulse generator: Doctors also call this an “IPG” or stimulator. It’s about the size of a tea bag. Your doctor places it under the skin, usually below your collarbone, then connects it to the extension wires.
After surgery, your DBS team will adjust the stimulator settings. This is called programming. You may need several programming sessions to get the most relief. After that, you or your provider can use a programming device to adjust your stimulator or check the battery.

Most patients have leads on both sides of the brain, but sometimes they go on just one side. Your DBS team will decide on the best place based on your pre-surgery evaluation.

The leads go in one of two parts of the brain:

• The subthalamic nucleus, or STN.

• The globus pallidus internus, or GPi.
You don’t have to be awake for DBS

Asleep DBS

In "asleep" DBS, you have surgery under general anesthesia. You are not aware of any part of the procedure. Dr. Kim Burchiel of OHSU developed asleep DBS. During your surgery, the doctor uses high-resolution scans to precisely place the tiny electrodes in the brain.

“Asleep” DBS is faster and safer. You can also take your Parkinson’s medication on the day of surgery.

Awake DBS

In “awake” DBS, you stay awake during surgery. You have medication to keep you comfortable, but you are aware of the procedure. This is because you must respond to questions and move to help the doctor place the DBS electrodes in the right part of your brain.

Many patients are anxious about being awake during brain surgery. You also can’t take your Parkinson’s medication on the day of surgery. OHSU no longer does awake DBS.

“My dad saw me after surgery, and he started crying and said I moved and sounded like I used to.” — Colin Halstead, DBS patient at OHSU
Why choose OHSU?

Dr. Kim Burchiel of OHSU was the first doctor in the United States to perform DBS to treat Parkinson's disease. No other medical center has OHSU's experience with this procedure. Our team has excellent results and uses the most advanced technology available.

- **Asleep DBS:** OHSU is the only hospital in the Northwest to offer DBS surgery with general anesthesia.

- **Experience:** OHSU is a leading center for DBS surgery. Since 1991, our team has done more than 1,000 procedures. Recently, a study ranked OHSU in the top four DBS providers for all teaching hospitals in the United States.

- **Excellence:** The *Journal of Neurosurgery* published a study of 60 OHSU patients who had asleep DBS. The study found this procedure was more precise than awake DBS and had very low risk. OHSU patients also have few complications from surgery. A recent study showed that fewer than four of every 100 DBS patients needed to return to the hospital within 30 days of having DBS. That puts OHSU among the nation's best.

- **Low cost:** The cost of DBS at OHSU is among the lowest in the nation.

- **Technology:** Your regular doctor remains part of your health care team. We help your doctor track your care online. We also make sure your doctor can contact your OHSU specialists at any time.

- **Convenience for patients outside Portland:** We treat patients from all over the world. You can have some appointments by secure video link, saving you the time and expense of some trips to Portland. Some patients come to OHSU only for the surgery.

- **Nationally recognized program:** OHSU’s Parkinson Disease and Movement Disorders Program has been named a Center of Excellence by the National Parkinson Foundation. The center demonstrates OHSU’s commitment to the most advanced patient care, research and education.
When should I consider DBS?

You can start to consider DBS any time after learning you have Parkinson’s. Even if you are not ready now, you might want to have DBS in the future. Here are some guidelines for when DBS might be right for you:

• Your Parkinson’s initially got better with levodopa.
• Your medication does not last as long as it once did.
• You have side effects from your Parkinson’s medications.
• You need several medications to control your Parkinson’s symptoms.
• You need to take medication more often, your medications fail to “kick in” or wear off unexpectedly or you need higher doses.
• Your tremor has become disabling and unresponsive to medications.

“Since DBS surgery, I’ve been able to reduce my medication eightfold. I feel like I have a new lease on life. I’m 53, with a lot of hope for the future. No more living in the recliner! I can get on the floor and play with my grandkids. That’s made it all worth it.” — Bruce, DBS patient at OHSU
Am I a candidate for DBS?

Deep brain stimulation can offer significant benefits for some patients, but it’s not for everyone.

**You could be a good candidate if:**

- You know you have “idiopathic,” or classic, Parkinson’s disease.
- Your Parkinson’s got better with levodopa.
- Your medication does not last as long as it once did.
- Your medication causes side effects.
- You need several medications to control your symptoms.
- You are taking medication more often or in higher doses.

**To have DBS, you must:**

- Be able to have general anesthesia.
- Stop taking certain medications one to three weeks before surgery.
You are not a good candidate if:

• You do not have a clear diagnosis of Parkinson’s.

• You have “Parkinson’s plus” symptoms, such as multiple system atrophy, progressive supranuclear palsy or vascular Parkinsonism.

• You need full-body MRI scans or certain head and chest MRI scans.

• You have certain brain conditions. These include ischemic brain disease, demyelinating brain disease or brain tumors.

• You have have significant cognitive problems or dementia.

• You are not healthy enough for surgery.

• You are not doing well, even with medication. For example, you cannot walk even when you take medication.

• You have “end-stage” Parkinson’s.

“Ever since my DBS surgery, I’m not shaking anymore. I still take some medication, but a whole lot less. Also, the medications I do take are more effective — I can go much longer between doses.”

— Thom, DBS patient at OHSU
Benefits and risks of DBS

Benefits

• DBS can improve your quality of life by improving your motor function. You can regain the ability to do daily activities, such as getting dressed.

• DBS works 24 hours a day, so you can depend less on medication to control your symptoms. This can also ease the side effects from medication.

• Because DBS works all the time, you notice less when your medication takes effect or wears off.

• DBS is reversible. Your DBS team can turn off your stimulator. The system can be left in place or removed.

• DBS is adjustable. Your team can change the settings to make it more effective or to reduce side effects.

• DBS is renewable. The battery lasts two to five years, and your DBS team can replace it with a minor, low-risk, outpatient surgery.

• Patients continue to receive benefit 15+ years after implantation.

Symptoms DBS helps

DBS helps with the motor (movement) symptoms that levodopa helps, including:

• Tremor.

• Slow movement, also called bradykinesia.

• Rigid muscles.

• Gait, in some circumstances.

DBS can also help with levodopa side effects, including uncontrolled movements called dyskinesias.
**Symptoms DBS does not help**

Non-motor symptoms of Parkinson’s disease. These include:

- Constipation.
- Memory or thinking problems.
- Depression or anxiety.
- Swallowing problems.
- Balance problems.
- “Parkinson’s plus” symptoms, such as multiple system atrophy, progressive supranuclear palsy or vascular Parkinsonism.
- Restless Leg Syndrome.

**Risks**

DBS is safe and effective. But, like all surgeries, it has risks and possible side effects. Your DBS team will talk with you about the risks in detail. We will cover possible side effects later in this guide. Risks include:

- Infection.
- Bleeding in the brain.
- Stroke.
- Part of the DBS system breaking.
- The stimulator not working.
Your steps to DBS at OHSU

Your DBS journey for Parkinson’s has five steps at OHSU. If you live outside Portland, Oregon, you might have several of these appointments with your own doctor. Or you might have them by secure video link. This is for your convenience so you might travel to Portland only for surgery.

**Step 1 – Meet with a neurologist and neurosurgeon**

You’ll meet with an OHSU movement disorder trained neurologist and neurosurgeon Dr. Kim Burchiel. They will determine if you could be a candidate for DBS. If you see a neurologist first, the doctor will review your complete medical history and do a neurological examination. If you are not a good candidate for DBS, you will get recommendations for other treatments.

**Step 2 – Meet with the rest of our DBS team**

- Physical therapy: You will have two days of testing for your gait (movement when you walk), balance and response to levodopa. On the first day, you’ll take all your Parkinson’s medications. On the second day, you’ll be tested 12 hours after you stop taking your medications.

- Neuropsychology: We will check your memory and thinking. Please bring a caregiver to this appointment.

- Speech therapy: We will check how you speak. We will also talk with you about possible DBS side effects on speech and swallowing.
Step 3 – Presurgery appointments

• MRI: You will have a precise scan with OHSU’s powerful 3-Tesla MRI unit. The images will allow Dr. Burchiel to begin planning where to place the leads during surgery.
  » This MRI is typically done without sedation. But please do not eat or drink before your appointment, in case you do need sedation or anesthesia. We will tell you how long to stop eating or drinking before the MRI.
  » If you do need sedation, you might need an extra day for this appointment.
  » Please bring a caregiver with you.
  » If you’re in the Portland area, your MRI will be about two weeks before surgery. If you travel to Portland, it will be the day before surgery.

• Neurosurgery: You will meet with our DBS program coordinator to talk about your surgery, medications and any allergies. You can ask any questions. You and your family will also receive instructions for coming to the hospital on the day of surgery and for post-surgery care.

• Pre-surgery physical examination: This can often be done the day before surgery. We want to make sure you are healthy enough for surgery and anesthesia.
Step 4 – Surgery

• **Arrival and anesthesia:** You’ll come to OHSU Hospital on the day of your surgery. The procedure will take two to three hours. In the operating suite, you’ll be placed under general anesthesia. You will not be aware of anything during the procedure.

• **CT scan:** Your DBS team will position your head in a secure frame connected to a high-resolution CT scanner. The team will take a scan to match up with your high-resolution MRI images from before surgery. This gives Dr. Burchiel the most accurate information possible for placing the leads.

• **Placing the leads:** Dr. Burchiel will make two small incisions. He’ll place the leads, then take another CT scan to make sure they’re in the right place. You will spend the night in the intensive care unit of OHSU Hospital and leave the next day.

• **Placing your extensions and stimulator:** Through a small incision above your ear, Dr. Burchiel and his team will place extension leads under the skin from the ends of the DBS leads to the implanted pulse generator, placed under the skin below your collarbone. This is done in a second surgery two to seven days after the first surgery. You will be under general anesthesia and won’t be aware of anything during the procedure. This surgery takes about one hour. Your stimulator will be turned on at low voltage but not programmed. You will leave OHSU the same day.
Step 5 – Programming and follow-up care

- **Programming your stimulator:** About a week after your second surgery, a physician assistant, neurologist or both will program your stimulator. They will adjust the DBS settings with a small device called a programmer. You may need several programming sessions before you get the best symptom control. You will also get a programmer so you can check your stimulator’s status and battery.

- **Follow-up appointments:** Once the programming settings have been optimized, you will return to seeing your doctor every six months for continued PD care. You should have your stimulator battery checked once every six months by a DBS provider. You can have your settings adjusted at any time as your disease progresses.

**If you live outside the Portland area:** You might be able to do steps 1, 2 and 5 in your home communities. You can do this with your local doctor and by video link with OHSU specialists.
Parkinson’s patient
DBS surgery journey map

Each Parkinson’s patient is unique, as is their treatment plan. The below detail is meant to be a useful guide, generalizing the journey a typical DBS patient might experience.

1. **Diagnosed with idiopathic Parkinson’s disease**

2. **Significant quality of life impact**
   - Symptoms are no longer controlled adequately with medication

3. **Consider deep brain stimulation surgery (DBS) as an option and discuss with your neurologist**

4. **DBS candidacy evaluation** *(typically requires 1–2 days)*
   - Confirm idiopathic PD diagnosis
   - Cognitive function testing
   - Physical therapy: motor testing while on-medication (ex. Sinemet, L-dopa) and off-medication
   - Speech and/or swallowing evaluation
   - Additional factors considered: co-morbidities, age, degree of disability

   *Some or all of these appointments may need to occur at OHSU with a movement disorders neurologist or neurosurgeon, if unable to be provided by your referring provider.

5. **DBS surgery at OHSU**

   **Local patients — Oregon and Southwest Washington**
   - **DAY 0**
     - Brain imaging (under anesthesia if needed), pre-operative visit with neurosurgery, receive medical clearance for procedure*
   - **DAY 1**
     - DBS surgery, admitted as inpatient to OHSU
   - **DAY 2**
     - Recovery day in hospital, discharge
   - **DAYS 5 – 10**
     - Implant IPG, discharge from hospital that day
   - **DAY 30**
     - Wound check, initial stimulator programming with OHSU neurology
     *within a week prior to surgery

   **Traveling patients**
   - **DAY 0**
     - Arrive Portland, Oregon
   - **DAY 1**
     - Brain imaging (under anesthesia if needed)
   - **DAY 2**
     - Pre-operative visits with neuro-surgery, receive medical clearance for procedure
   - **DAY 3**
     - DBS surgery, admitted as inpatient to OHSU
   - **DAY 4**
     - Morning evaluation and discharge from OHSU before noon
   - **DAY 5**
     - IPG implant surgery as outpatient, discharged later in day
   - **DAYS 6 – 9**
     - Healing and recovery
   - **DAY 10**
     - Wound check and initial stimulator programming with OHSU neurology
   - **DAY 11**
     - Depart Portland for home

6. **Follow-up appointments (in person or via telemedicine)**
   - 30 days post surgery: neurology visit, ongoing programming adjustments/optimization
   - 60 days post surgery: neurology visit, ongoing programming adjustments/optimization
   - 90 days post surgery: neurology visit, ongoing programming adjustments/optimization
   - 6 month intervals: follow-up care visits

   *Some or all of these appointments may need to occur at OHSU with a movement disorders neurologist or neurosurgeon, if unable to be provided by your referring provider.
Safe surgery

Make sure to tell your DBS team about all your medications and health conditions. You must stop taking some medications one to three weeks before surgery. Talk to your main doctor or cardiologist before stopping. Medications you need to stop before DBS surgery include:

• Warfarin (brand name: Coumadin).

• Plavix.

• Ibuprofen (one brand name is Motrin).

• Indomethacin (brand name: Indocin).

• Naproxen (brand names include Naprosyn and Aleve).

• Ketoprofen (Orudis).

• Celecoxib (brand name: Celebrex).

• Aspirin or medications that contain aspirin.
Recovering from surgery

Call the DBS team at OHSU immediately if you see any sign of infection. This includes:

• Blood or other fluid coming from a wound.
• Tenderness, redness or swelling at an incision.
• Fever.

Important: Do not put any creams or antibiotic ointments on your incisions. Do not take any antibiotics by mouth.

Where to call

• Dr. Burchiel’s office: 503 494-4314

• After hours or on weekends: 503 494-8311. Ask the OHSU operator to page the neurology or neurosurgery resident on call.
Other guidelines after DBS surgery

- **Rest:** Take it easy as much as possible. Go back to your regular activities slowly.

- **Incisions:** Keep your incisions dry for the first two weeks. But don’t cover them except when you shower. If they accidentally get wet, gently pat them dry as soon as possible. Also, keep your incisions clean. Make sure bedding, hats and wigs are clean. Wash your hands after handling pets or other animals.

- **Falling:** You have an especially high risk of falling in the weeks after DBS. Be cautious. If you used a walker or cane before surgery, keep using it until you are stronger and steadier.

- **Bruising and tenderness:** Some bruising near incisions is normal. You might also have swelling around your eyes for a week or two. Tenderness or numbness near incisions and behind the ear may last as long as a month.

“I would do this again in a heartbeat. I’d do it once a year if I had to.”
— Colin Halstead, DBS patient at OHSU
What to expect after DBS

Maximum symptom control: It usually takes a few months and several adjustments to your stimulator to see the full benefit of DBS.

The “honeymoon phase”: Symptoms can improve temporarily after surgery. Doctors call this the “microlesion” or “honeymoon” effect. It can last days or weeks. Do not lower your medication doses without talking to your neurologist. Also, don’t worry when the effect wears off or if you don’t have it. Both are normal. Not everyone experiences a honeymoon phase. Many patients report no change to symptoms and some report a temporary worsening of symptoms. Stay in touch with your neurologist to ensure your experience is expected.

Possible side effects

• Swallowing: You might have swallowing problems immediately after DBS. These usually get better in a few days or weeks. Or you might have trouble swallowing at certain DBS stimulator settings.

• Speech: DBS does not usually help the speech and voice changes caused by Parkinson’s. Adjusting the DBS stimulator can help improve speech difficulties. After that, you might need speech therapy. We recommend the Lee Silverman Voice Treatment, which we offer at OHSU. Speech changes after DBS can include:
  » Slurred speech.
  » Slower speech or “rushes” of rapid speech.
  » Strained voice.
  » Having to make more effort to speak.
  » Difficulty being understood.

Physical therapy: Because DBS changes how the brain communicates with the body, you might need physical therapy after the surgery.
**Adjusting to DBS**

OHSU’s DBS team is here to help you adjust to DBS. Some things you might need to adjust to are listed below.

- Mood and personality changes. For example, you could become more impulsive or aggressive.
- Depression or thoughts of suicide.
- Frustration or anger if DBS doesn’t give you as much independence as you hoped for.
- Conflict with your caregiver if you need more care after DBS than the caregiver expected. Or you might have problems if you don’t need your caregiver as much.
Having medical tests and treatments after DBS

Before you have any procedure or imaging, tell your health care team that you have a DBS system. They can call Medtronic’s 24-hour technical help line at 800 328-0810 with questions. Medtronic is the company that makes your DBS system. Also, if possible, call OHSU’s DBS team at 503 494-7231 or 503 494-4314 before you have any procedure or imaging.

How to handle specific procedures:

**Diathermy: Never have this**

Diathermy is a deep-heat treatment that uses high-frequency electromagnetic currents. It can cause tissue damage, serious injury or death.

**MRI: Call us first**

Most types of magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, can damage the DBS system. Have your MRI provider call us about the strict guidelines for providing a scan while keeping you safe. For example, you must turn your DBS off and the voltage to zero. You can return to the previous settings right after the scan.
**Surgery: Call us first**

Your surgeon or a member of the surgery team must call Medtronic or your DBS provider to discuss the safety of the surgical tools they plan to use. You must turn your DBS off and turn the voltage to zero for the procedure. You can return to the previous settings right after the surgery.

**Defibrillation or cardioversion: Turn your DBS off if possible**

When possible, turn off your DBS. Tell the person using the defibrillator or doing cardioversion to keep the pads as far away from your stimulator as possible while still being effective. At least two inches is recommended. If you don’t have time for these things during an emergency, let the person use the defibrillator to save your heart.

**EKG, CT scan, diagnostic ultrasound or X-ray: Safe**

These are completely safe, but tell the technician that you have an implanted device. Turn your DBS off before EKGs or CT scans to keep them from interfering with the scan.
Cost and insurance

The cost of DBS is different for each person. It depends on your insurance and other factors. The DBS team will help you learn the details.

**Does Medicare cover DBS?** Yes, if you qualify. Read the Medicare standards for DBS or call the number on your Medicare card to learn more. If you meet the Medicare standards, you do not need Medicare approval before surgery. You must still pay deductibles, coinsurance and copayments.

**What about other health insurance?** Non-Medicare health insurance often covers DBS if you get approval before surgery. Your doctor’s office usually has to get authorization from your insurance company. This often means your doctor writes a letter saying why you are a good candidate.
Visiting Portland

Portland offers many lodging options, excellent restaurants, superior mass transit and a generally mild climate. OHSU’s DBS sites are centrally located and accessible by car, bus, light rail and the Portland Aerial Tram. Some helpful websites:

- Lodging and dining: Travel Portland at [www.travelporland.com](http://www.travelporland.com).
- Tram: The Portland Aerial Tram at [www.gobytram.com](http://www.gobytram.com) offers easy access between our sites at the South Waterfront and Marquam Hill. Free courtesy tickets are available for patients and their loved ones.
Visiting OHSU

Getting here and parking

We provide DBS services at two locations, depending on the appointment. These are OHSU Hospital on Marquam Hill and the Center for Health & Healing at the nearby South Waterfront campus. For directions and parking information please visit [www.ohsu.edu/parking](http://www.ohsu.edu/parking).
Information for caregivers

When you take care of someone with Parkinson’s, you may feel needed and important. You may find it difficult if your loved one needs less help after DBS. On the other hand, you may feel overwhelmed as a caregiver. You may be disappointed if DBS isn’t a “miracle cure” and you still have significant caregiving responsibilities.

The Family Caregiver Alliance and Parkinson’s Disease Foundation offer tips for caregivers of Parkinson’s patients. These include:

- **Be prepared:** Learn what your loved can and can’t do alone. Understand your finances, including if and when to get power of attorney.

- **Take care of yourself:** Keep your own health appointments. If you can, keep your job. Build a support network of family and friends, and take part in social activities. Consider talking to a therapist. Identify the things that cause stress, such as not getting enough sleep or trying to do too much at once. Try to avoid them.

- **Find a support group:** The Parkinson’s Disease Foundation can help find a group in your area. Call **800 457-6676** or email **info@pdf.org**.

- **Get help:** Seek help among family, neighbors, your religious congregation, senior centers and services such as Meals on Wheels. Consider hiring help with cooking, bathing and dressing. You can make a list of chores to share with family and friends who are willing to help for a few hours but aren’t sure what you need.

- **Nurture your relationship:** Caregivers who have good relationships with the patient have better health and lower rates of depression.

- **Learn more:**
  
  » The Family Caregiver Alliance has more information at [www.caregiver.org/parkinsons-disease-caregiving](http://www.caregiver.org/parkinsons-disease-caregiving)

  » The Parkinson’s Disease Foundation: [www.pdf.org](http://www.pdf.org); click on “Living with Parkinson’s,” then “Caring in Parkinson’s.”

How do I get a referral or ask questions? Call us at **503 494-4314** or email **dbs@ohsu.edu**.
Questions and answers about DBS

Is DBS a cure?

No. DBS can make your quality of life much better. But it does not cure Parkinson’s disease or keep it from getting worse over time.

Is DBS experimental?

No. OHSU has been performing DBS for 25 years. The procedure is FDA-approved for treating patients with Parkinson’s.

Will DBS make my Parkinson's symptoms go away?

If you’re a good candidate for DBS, you can expect it to significantly improve your symptoms. But it will not make them go away.

Will DBS keep me from doing certain activities?

Talk to your neurologist about specific activities. After you recover from surgery, DBS should not keep you from regular activities such as swimming, bathing, sexual activity or sports.

Can I stop taking medication after DBS?

Some patients can discontinue many of their PD medications and reduce the amount of other medication they take under the guidance of their neurologists but not stop taking it altogether.

How can I know for sure if I’m a candidate for DBS?

Our team of specialists will do a thorough evaluation.

How long will the benefits of DBS last?

This is different for everyone. For most patients, benefits last many years. A study published in *JAMA Neurology* in 2011 found that patients still had significant improvement 10 years after DBS.
I don’t live near Portland, Oregon. Can I still consider OHSU?

Absolutely. Our DBS team can work with patients from any area. You may have some appointments by secure video link.

Can I still see my regular neurologist?

Yes. OHSU makes your regular health care provider a partner in your care through the entire DBS process.

I’m not a candidate for DBS. Now what?

Our specialists will talk with you and your doctor about other treatment options.

Will I feel the electric pulses from my DBS?

Not usually. You might feel a slight tingling for a short time, right after the stimulator is turned on.

Will my stimulator trigger the metal detector at the airport?

There have been no reports of this happening but it’s a good idea to get a medical card for your wallet that describes your DBS system. You can show the card to security officers and ask for a manual body scan. It is a good idea to carry your programmer when traveling.

Should I have a medical alert bracelet?

It’s a good idea but not necessary. In an emergency, the bracelet can tell someone that you have a DBS system. It can include warnings, and it can alert them to the card in your wallet with emergency contacts.

Can I use appliances and tools?

You can use most household appliances and tools with no problem.

Should I turn off my stimulator at night?

No. Parkinson’s patients should keep their stimulator on all the time.
Can I control my DBS programming?

Talk to your neurologist. Some patients have a controller that lets them adjust their DBS stimulator. The controller also lets them turn the stimulator on or off, or check the battery.

Will surgeons shave may head?

No. Only small patches will be shaved for the incisions. Your hair will grow back.

Will wires from the device show?

No. The DBS system is completely under the skin.

Can I have DBS and a heart pacemaker?

Yes. The devices need to be at least 10 inches apart. This might mean your DBS stimulator is placed in your belly area instead of your chest.
How do I get a referral or ask questions? Call us at 503-494-4314 or email dbs@ohsu.edu.
Where to learn more

At OHSU

To learn more about DBS at OHSU visit www.ohsubrain.com/dbs.

National

Find more at each site by entering DBS in the search field.


The Parkinson Alliance: www.parkinsonalliance.org.


Find a support group: Call the Parkinson’s Disease Foundation at 800 457-6676 or email info@pdf.org.

“All I can say to anyone thinking about DBS is this: It’s not a cure, but it’s the next best thing. Everyone may not have equal results, but for me, the results have been nothing short of miraculous. I love it. I wear my DBS with pride.” — Thom, who had DBS surgery at OHSU with Dr. Burchiel
Dr. Kim Burchiel and our DBS team

OHSU has one of the nation’s leading DBS teams. You will receive care from Dr. Kim Burchiel, a pioneer in DBS. You will also receive care from experts in several specialties.

- **Expertise:** Dr. Burchiel has done more than 1,000 DBS surgeries. He is one of the most experienced DBS surgeons in the United States.

- **Innovation:** In 1991, Dr. Burchiel was the first doctor in the U.S. to successfully treat a Parkinson's patient with DBS surgery. In 2011, he introduced asleep DBS, making the surgery faster, safer and more precise.

- **Leadership:** Dr. Burchiel led the OHSU Medical School’s Department of Neurological Surgery for 27 years. He served as president of the Society of Neurological Surgeons. His honors include the 2015 Distinguished Service Award from the American Association of Neurological Surgeons.

- **Training:** Dr. Burchiel is teaching the next generation of OHSU neurosurgeons, building on OHSU’s proud legacy as an institution of learning.

“I had great confidence in Dr. Burchiel because he was part of it so early on and had so much experience.”

— Marilee Thompson, DBS patient at OHSU
• **Team approach:** You will receive coordinated care from a team of specialists. These include experts in neurosurgery, neurology, physical therapy, speech therapy, neuropsychology and other areas. The team works together to give you the best treatment at every stage, from your first appointment to your care after surgery. Our specialists are experts in balance, gait, caring for older adults and other issues that are important for Parkinson’s. To learn more about our team members visit [www.ohsubrain.com/dbsteam](http://www.ohsubrain.com/dbsteam).

• **Research:** OHSU doctors and researchers are continually improving treatment for movement disorders. We have published dozens of studies on DBS and hundreds on Parkinson’s.

• **Screening:** Our careful evaluation process makes sure you have DBS only if it is very likely to make a real difference. We offer other treatment options if DBS is not a good option for you.

• **Partnerships:** Our nationally recognized OHSU Parkinson’s Disease and Movement Disorders Program helps medical team members and scientists turn laboratory discoveries into treatments as quickly as possible.
Neurosurgery

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Notes

Sources
- OHSU experts and resources
- Family Caregiver Alliance
- Parkinson’s Disease Foundation

How do I get a referral or ask questions? Call us at 503 494-4314 or email dbs@ohsu.edu.