ABSTRACT
Here is a rare case of Parkinsonism (Hypokinetic dysarthria), after a bee stung, a member of the hymenoptera order. The goal of this report is to orient the clinicians with the possibility of extrapyramidal syndromes because of hymenoptera stings.

KEYWORDS: CNS, Parkinsonism, Extra pyramidal symptoms.

INTRODUCTION
Parkinsonism is a syndrome with symptoms of rigidity, resting tremor, akinesia and postural instability. Communication problem is common in Parkinsonism, ranging from decrease in vocal loudness to more severe functional limitations characterized by articulatory precision, changes in speaking rate and speech intelligibility. [1] Here is one of the relatively uncommon case of Parkinsonism (Hypokinetic dysarthria), after a bee stung, a member of the hymenoptera order.

CASE REPORT
A 45-year-old female referred from the Department of Neurology to the Department of Otolaryngology at Gotri Hospital, Baroda, with chief complaint of difficulty in speaking. The detailed history and the past records of the patient showed that the patient developed an anaphylactic shock after being stung by a bee on her left middle finger. She was admitted in Emergency Ward within few hours. From next day there was decline in all motor activities.
Secondary Parkinsonism was considered and she responded to antiparkinsonism drugs (carbidopa + levodopa).

The language and speech assessment of the patient revealed hypokinetic dysarthria. The main qualities of her dysarthric speech were prosodic insufficiency, inappropriate pitch, rate disturbances, breathy voice and laboured speech. Her overall speech was poor. The patient was scheduled for twice a week therapy and the goal was to improve the overall intelligibility of the speech.

The techniques like adduction exercises to increase vocal intensity, pacing technique to control the rate of speech, and relaxation exercises to improve the breathing pattern and movement were used. Significant improvement were documented in the overall intelligibility of her speech after the therapy within two months.

DISCUSSION

The pathology of Parkinsonism is the loss of dopaminergic neurons in the basal ganglia (especially the substantia nigra and brain stem). It is divided into subgroups based on its etiology and associated signs and symptoms. Primary Parkinson's disease or idiopathic disease (also known as paralysis agitans) is the term used when the cause of the syndrome is unknown. Secondary Parkinsonism, which includes a number of disorders with extrapyramidal symptoms that have an identifiable causal agent, some of which include infections, drugs (neuroleptics), toxins and reported trauma.

Another group of syndromes, known as Parkinsonism Plus, refers to heterogeneous system degeneration, such as striatonigral degeneration, progressive supranuclear palsy, olivoponto cerebellar degeneration or Shy-Drager syndrome. As these syndromes are associated with damage to multiple neural systems, the type of dysarthria associated may be different from that associated with Parkinsonism.[1]

CONCLUSION

Bee sting is very common and it has not been commonly associated with Parkinsonism. So, we believe that this work may bring the attention of the clinicians to include hymenoptera stings in the differential diagnosis of acute and chronic extrapyramidal syndromes.
REFERENCES


