



Early detection of Parkinson's disease in ambulatory conditions

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Background and aims

Despite significant progress in the study of Parkinson's disease (PD), its early diagnosis is a complex clinical problem. **The purpose of the study.** Development of a program for early detection of PD in an outpatient setting.

Methods

90 women, 123 men, a total of 213 patients with PD were examined. Patients were divided into two groups: Group 1–79 patients with an early onset of PD, of which 31 had an early onset and aggravated

family history. Group 2–134 patients with a late onset of PD, of which 76 were patients with a late onset.

Results

We have developed “Computer program”. According to the results of our studies and scores from 0 to 40 points, there is no risk of developing PD in the absence of variable risk factors for parkinsonism. Collected for 41–80, there is a risk of partial parkinsonism, non-motor symptoms of PD and the risk of developing PD is obvious. According to the results of our studies and the results of the collected points, 81–120 points, the stage of premotor biomarkers of PD disease is manifested and the

Conclusions

It is not necessary to be a specialist neurologist to work in a special computer program. Any doctor working in an outpatient setting can make a prognosis for PD based on this program, and then recommend it to a specialist neurologist.

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