

ABSTRACT E-BOOK



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CZECH REPUBLIC

WORLD CONGRESS ON PARKINSON'S
DISEASE AND RELATED DISORDERS
A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

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Conclusions: Thus, SARS-CoV-2 has a tropism to endothelial cells, endotheliitis on the background of Covid-19 leads to inflammation of the oral cavity and the spread of the virus throughout the body, causing severe complications in the long term in the form of motor and non-motor dysfunctions.

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The role of vascular factors in Parkinson's disease and vascular parkinsonism

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Background: Purpose: to study the role of vascular factors in Parkinson's disease and vascular parkinsonism.

Methods: Based on this study, the results of a comprehensive clinical examination of 117 patients were analyzed. Research work was carried out on the basis of the Tashkent medical academy clinic in 2019-2022 y. To assess the characteristics of vascular disorders in Parkinson's disease 47 patients with Parkinson's disease (PD), 40 patients with vascular Parkinsonism (VP).

Results: When studying the origin of vascular parkinsonism in patients, 27.5% of patients developed vascular parkinsonism after a stroke, 40% developed on the background of diabetes mellitus, 72.5% of patients developed vascular parkinsonism on the background of chronic cerebral ischemia, 22.5% of patients 22.5% of diabetic patients had a history of myocardial infarction. In patients with VP, the first complaints began with stiffness of the legs in 35% of patients, in 40% of cases the first symptoms of the disease began with a slowdown in movements, only in 10% of cases the first signs of the disease began with tremor.

In PD, the onset of tremor as the first sign of the disease was observed in 86% of patients, unilateral onset was observed, tremor was observed only in the arm in 72% of patients, tremor was also present in the legs in 28% patients.

In vascular parkinsonism, the disease was observed symmetrically in 68% of cases and started mainly from the foot. The main motor impairments showed similar results in both groups, however, the fact that 89.3% of the resting tremor was expressed in the PD group compared to the VP group confirms that this symptom is mainly specific to PD. In addition, olfactory disorders predominated in PD patients in 57.4%, hypomania in 70.2% of PD patients and in 22.5% of VP patients. General hyperhidrosis was observed in 74.4% of patients in the PD group and 7.5%.

Conclusions: Vascular factors and concomitant diseases play an important role in the pathogenesis of vascular parkinsonism. Tremor in vascular parkinsonism in many cases is symmetrical and is expressed especially in the lower limb.