ABSTRACT E-BOOK

XXVI

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Correlation specificity of neuroimaging changes with clinic syndromes in Parkinson's disease, vascular parkinsonism and chronic cerebral ischemia

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Background: Although the problem of Parkinson's disease has attracted the attention of researchers for many years, thousands of innovations about the clinic, treatment methods, and principles of differential approach have been discovered, today the pathogenesis of disease development, differential diagnosis and treatment of complications, and disease prevention are still lame not only from a scientific, but also from a practical point of view.

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. To assess the characteristics of vascular disorders in Parkinson's disease 47 patients with Parkinson's disease, 40 patients with vascular Parkinsonism and the third group of 30 patients with chronic cerebral ischemia.

Results: The factors for Parkinson's disease and vascular Parkinsonism, the onset of the disease, the clinical course, and the degree of autonomic, psycho-emotional and cognitive impairment all differ dramatically from each other. The main factor for VP development was hypertonia 86.5% ($p<0.05$), CCI 72.5% ($p< 0.05$), diabetes mellitus 40% ($p<0.05$), strokes 55.5% ($p<0.05$) and their combination, factors were seen in 82.3% of cases ($p<0.05$); On neuroimaging examination, moderate periventricular edema was recorded in 49.7 ± 2.4% ($p<0.05$) in PD, 62.4 ± 2.3% in VP ($p<0.05$), and 55.7 ± 3 .4% ($p<0.05$) with CCI.

Also, subcortical leukoaraiosis separately and with small leukoaraiosis with multihyperintensity in different localizations in T2 mode in 51.4% ($p<0.05$) in PD, 74.8% ($p<0.01$) in VP, 49.3% of CCI. Ischemic changes in the subcortical nuclei were observed in 49.2% ($p<0.05$) in the first group, 76.2% ($p<0.01$) in the second group and 38.9% in the third group.

The results of MRI analysis showed a correlation between the correlation between periventricular edema and growth and posture disorder r =-0.31, correlation between impaired coordination r = 0.71, memory impairment r = 0.31 and association with emotional labilit r -0.31. The process of long-term cerebral vascular disorders in vascular parkinsonism changes the morphological structure of the brain tissue. In particular, vascular changes are clinically significant in terms of their effect on the pathophysiological form of vascular parkinsonism, the appearance of neuroimaging and the clinical form of the disease.

Conclusions: These correlations were based on the origin of memory impairment and emotional instability due to the association of the limbic region of the brain, in particular the Cingularis gyrus, with an increase in the ventricular system of the brain.