ABSTRACT E-BOOK

XXIV

WORLD CONGRESS ON PARKINSON`S DISEASE AND RELATED DISORDERS

A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

MONTREAL / CANADA

2019

16 – 19 June

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION PARKINSONISM AND RELATED DISORDERS

www.iaprd-world-congress.com

To quote abstracts, use the following information:
Abstract Title
Abstract Number
Author name
Source: XXIV World Congress on Parkinson's Disease and Related Disorders
Montreal, Canada, 16 – 19 June 2019

URN: urn:nbn:de:101:1-20190529121311495878 64

Table of Contents

no statistical significant difference was detected. Tremor predominant type was more in Group I (83.3%), and more compared to Rigidity predominant type; with no statistical significant difference between both groups. UPDRS-Total was nearly equal in both Groups, with no statistical significant difference detected.
Discussions: The MAPT haplotypes contribute to the expression of motor features of PD. The association between the H2 haplotype and global parkinsonism is no longer detected.
Conclusions: Apart from association with cognitive decline in PD patients; there was No evidence to support an association between H1 homozygous haplotype patients and severity of motor features.

P 043

MRI cortical layer study in patients with Parkinson's disease in Uzbekistan

D. Tolibov[1]
[1]*Tashkent Medical Academy, Neurology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Objectives: Cortical layer dedicated study using MRI has not previously studied in Movement disorders in Uzbekistan before. We aimed to establish, using MRI, the presence of differences in the thickness of the cortical layers in patients with early and developed stages of Parkinson's disease **(**PD).
Materials and methods: There were examined 22 PD-patients with stages 2 (group 1) and 3 (group 2) according to the Khen-Yar functional scale, of which 12 patients had an akinetic-rigid form of the disease (54.5%), the remaining patients had mixed form of PD (45.5%).
Results: We found significant differences in the thickness of the cortex in both the left and right hemispheres of the brain. One of the most interesting obtained results is the degeneration in the area of the visual cortex. Pathology of the posterior dorsal cingulate gyrus (1 group -2,758; 2 -group - 2,624; $p = 0.017$) affects the performance of episodic memory operations and the ability to understand and be aware of the opinions of other people. There is a decrease in the thickness of the cortical layer (1 group-2.21; 2-group-2.11; $p = 0.044$), which negatively affects cognitive and mental disorders that develop in patients with PD. Changes in the fusiform gyrus (1 group-1.83; 2-group-1.75; $p = 0.042$) have a negative effect primarily on the state of cognitive functions of patients and is one of the mechanisms for the development of hallucinations.
Conclusions: The obtained data allow us to establish a connection between the non-motor manifestations of PD and the degeneration of certain cortical regions of the brain. In this regard, it is necessary to further develop and improve high-tech techniques that will contribute to clarifying the issues of pathogenesis and predicting the course of PD.

Results: Results from the current study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the Total ICD,QUIP-RS scores and LEDD in the study population. Relationship varied, but was still positive between QUIP-RS score and LEDD for Dopamine agonists and other Parkinson's Medication when dopamine agonists were excluded. Relationship was negative for Total ICD score when Dopamine Agonist were not considered in LEDD. 52.5% of the study populations had dyskinesia and 25% had Dystonia.
Conclusions: Variables associated with ICDs include, male sex, younger age and personal or family history of alcoholism or gambling apart from medication. Symptoms of irritability and depression were also associated with the presence of these behaviors.

P 135

Cognitive functions study in patients with Parkinsonism in Uzbekistan

D. Tolibov[1]
[1]*Tashkent Medical Academy, Neurology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Objectives: To give a comparative description of neuropsychological features in primary and secondary parkinsonism.
Material and methods: We examined 29 patients, 15 of them were diagnosed with primary parkinsonism, 14 of them had secondary parkinsonism. For the study of cognitive functions in patients with Parkinsonism, the MMSe scale was used, affective disorders were the hospital scale of anxiety and depression of HADS, the nonspecific SF-36 questionnaire.
Results: When assessing the level of cognitive functions, it was revealed that the total indices of the physical and psychological components of health were significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher in the comparison group (48.1 ± 3.23 and 51.1 ± 2.98 points, respectively) than in basic (31.2 ± 0.53 and 32.8 ± 0.8 points, respectively), and the difference between them was minimal in both groups. Meanwhile, the index of role functioning due to the psychological component (Re) in men was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$), and the indicator of pain intensity (BP) in women was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$). The level of anxiety-depressive disorders in patients with primary parkinsonism was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than in patients with secondary and comparison groups. Tender analysis of anxiety and depression showed their statistically significant ($p< 0.05$) increase in women compared with men.
Conclusions: Neuropsychological characteristics of patients with Parkinsonism depends on the etiologic factor. The degree of cognitive deficits in secondary parkinsonism is more pronounced than in the primary parkinsonism and does not have sex differences.