

BIOMARKERS OF PARKINSONISM AND POSSIBILITIES OF PREDICTION OF THE COURSE OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Objective: Parkinsonism is one of the most significant problems in clinical neurology, both due to its high prevalence in the world's populations and due to the significant disability of patients.

Background: The aim of the work is to study the significance of biomarkers of parkinsonism in the progression of the disease.

Method: 213 patients with PD were under observation, including 90(42.25%) women, 123(57.75%) men, the average age of which was 46.17 ± 0.63 years, predominantly of Uzbek nationality. The control group consisted of 20 healthy people of Uzbek nationality of the same age without signs of PD.

Results: The main group was divided into subgroups based on the age of onset of the disease. The subgroup of early parkinsonism consisted of 79 (37.09%) patients in whom the symptoms of the disease manifested before the age of 45, of which 31 (14.55%) patients had an early onset and a aggravated family history (SA) and group II had a late onset. PD consisted of 134 (62.91%) patients with a late onset, of which 76 (35.68%) patients with a late onset, and with a aggravated family history, patients with an age of onset of primary parkinsonism > 45 years.

Frequent urination-43.66%, daytime urinary incontinence-27.23%, imperative urination, nocturia-60.09%. Gastroenterological disorders: swallowing disorder12.21%, dysphagia, constipation 55.40%, weight loss35.21%, orthostatic hypotension35.68%. Skin changes: seborrhea, hyperhidrosis 31.46%. Somatosensory disorders: pain syndromes of various localization (more often dorsopathy) – 35.21%, REM sleep disturbances-58.22%. Neuropsychiatric disorders: affective disorders-70.42%, anxiety- 65.26%, panic attacks24.41%, cognitive impairment31.46%, psychosis 57.28%, movement disorders63.38%, increase in cognitive impairment 18,78-55.40%, Dementia develops30.99-75.12%. A rapid rate of progression, at which the transition to the next stage occurred within less than two years, was detected in 22(10.33%) patients, a moderate rate with a stage change within 2-5 years was detected in 169(79.34%), a slow pace with a stage change for more than 5 years – in 24(11.27%) patients.

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that the identification of early biomarkers of the premotor phase of the disease are important for early diagnosis, treatment, and their predictive significance in the progression of PD.

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