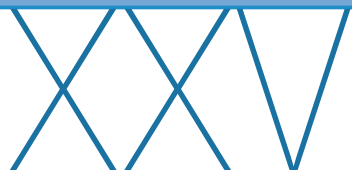


ABSTRACT E-BOOK



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

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Clinical and neurophysiological features of sensory dysfunction in Parkinson's disease patients in Uzbekistan

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Background: To investigate the clinical significance and neurophysiological features of multimodal sensory disturbances in PD.

Methods: 295 patients with PD and atypical forms of parkinsonism Atypical Parkinsonism (AP) aged 32 to 70 years were examined.

The 1st group consisted of patients with stages 1–2.5 of PD.

The 2nd group consisted of patients with 3–4 stages of PD.

Persons with AP were included in group 3.

The control group consisted of 100 healthy individuals.

Results: In PD, there is auditory dysfunction at the subclinical level, and in patients with tremulous forms of the disease, the greatest delay in signal conduction throughout the auditory pathway is noted compared to patients who did not have a tremor. A significant violation of the suppression of rotational vertical nystagmus by fixing the gaze in both directions appears already in the early stages of PD and serves as a clinical marker of the disease.

The identified disorders characterize the primary link of vestibular dysfunction in PD and AP and also indicate the important role of adequate interaction between the vestibular and visual sensory systems. In PD, there is a disturbance in the processing of sensory signals, both at the level of the basal ganglia and at the peripheral levels, which is expressed in slowing down the passage of the signal at different levels of organization of the somatosensory system.

Autonomic and emotional disorders in patients with PD have a significant impact on the nature of stem reflexes (in parameters of MR) and also contribute to the development of sensitization from the level of the medulla oblongata to the thalamocortical level, followed by increased activation of the somatosensory cortex, which is a predisposing factor in the development of pain syndromes.

Conclusions: Parkinson's disease is a multisystem degenerative disease, where sensory dysfunction is an integral part of its clinical picture.