Analysis of demographic and clinical features of patients diagnosed with Parkinson's disease of Alavi hospital in 2022

Abstract

Background: Parkinson's disease is chronic and progressive, currently incurable, and is expected to impose a high economic and social burden on aging societies. Demographic characteristics play an important role in diagnosis, treatment, prognosis prediction, treatment planning and macro health policies.

Aim: The present study was conducted with the aim of Analysis of demographic and clinical features of patients diagnosed with Parkinson's disease of Alavi hospital during 2022.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional and analytical study, 94 patients with Parkinson's disease referred to Alavi Hospital in Ardabil during 2022 were included in the study. The required information, including demographic characteristics, previous and family medical history, and treatment process, was recorded and collected by examining medical records and asking patients or companions in the form of a checklist. The relevant information was entered into the SPSS version 27 software and evaluated at a significance level of less than 0.05 based on the objectives of the study.

Results: The average age of the patients was 66.04 ± 11.8 years (62.8% male). Most of them were married (94.7%), living in the city (91.5%) and retired (58.5%). 11.7% had a family history of Parkinson's. Gender did not have a significant relationship with the severity of symptoms (P=0.621), but younger age at diagnosis had a significant relationship with the severity of symptoms (P=0.003). Also, people with positive family history had more severity of symptoms (P=0.012).

Conclusion: Control of clinical symptoms of patients with Parkinson's disease occurs well by receiving drug treatment, and early and timely diagnosis of the disease and receiving treatment can be associated with good prognosis and quality of life in people with Parkinson's disease.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, Demographic, Clinical