THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND THE MOTOR FEATURES IN PARKINSON’S DISEASE PATIENTS

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Introduction: Cognitive features of Parkinson’s disease (PD) are common and they may be disabling as the motor features of the disease. Although that, there has been few reports that systematically evaluate the relationship between the cognitive function and the motor features.

Aims: To clarify the relationship between the cognitive function and the motor features.

Methods: We used Mini Mental State Examination to evaluate the cognitive function of the PD patients and Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale to evaluate the motor features. The data were statistically analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: There were 183 PD patients (male: 86, female 97). Disease duration were 7.69±6.60 years (M±SD). The age at evaluation (74.69±7.55, 69.21±8.40: MMSE≦23, MMSE≧24, respectively, p< 0.0001), disease duration (9.89±8.94, 6.90±5.24, p< 0.05), Hoehn-Yahr stage(on) (3.29±0.74, 2.88±0.65, p< 0.0001), Unified Parkinson’s Rating Scale (UPDRS) total score (p< 0.01) were higher in patients with cognitive failure (MMSE≦23) than those without failure (MMSE≧24). In the subscale of MMSE, the score of the time orientation, repetition (retrograde), remote memory, order (oral), order (writing), writing, figure drawing were lower in patients with cognitive failure than those without failure (p< 0.01).

Conclusions: The cognitive failure of the PD were related to the progression of the motor features. The characteristics of the cognitive failure of PD were different from those of Alzheimer Disease. More studies using another batteries are needed to evaluate the cognitive failure in the PD patients.