Non-motor symptoms profiles in White Caucasian, Asian and Black African Caribbean patients with Parkinson’s disease living in the United Kingdom

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OBJECTIVE

• To explore variations between motor and non-motor symptoms (NMS) in White Caucasian (WC), Asian, and Black African Caribbean (BAC) people with Parkinson’s disease (PwP) living in the United Kingdom (UK) and worldwide.

BACKGROUND

• Ethnic variations have been described in several conditions including diabetes, high blood pressure and multiple sclerosis.
• Preliminary work by Ray Chaudhuri and colleagues in the UK has suggested that there may be differences in PwP from different ethnic groups.1,6

METHODS

• In this prospective, longitudinal, observational, international study WC, Asian, and BAC PwP have been included.
• Demographics as well as motor, quality of life and non-motor data (in particular NMS Scale) assessed with validated tools were recorded.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

• Data from 135 UK-WC PwP, 31 UK-Asian PwP and 38 UK-BAC PwP are presented.
• Asian and BAC PwP consumed significantly less alcohol compared to WC PwP (p<0.001).
• Asian PwP smoked significantly less than WC and BAC PwP (p<0.001).
• UK-WC PwP and UK-BAC PwP had higher NMS Scale total scores compared to UK-WC PwP (Graph 1)
• Applying the Kruskal Wallis equality-of-populations rank test we found a significant difference between the 3 ethnic groups in the urinary domain as well as NMS Scale total scores.

CONCLUSION

• These preliminary results suggest that non-motor symptoms burden may be higher in the UK non-white Parkinson’s disease population compared to the White Caucasian counterparts.
• Genetic, environmental and cultural components may play a role (Graph 2 and 3)

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