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Vitamin Deficiencies Are Extremely Common in Parkinson's Disease: A Case for Routine Screening

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with PD developed acute confusion and visual hallucinations of butterflies ascribed to PD. She was considered for discharge until a dietary history revealed that a typical meal was diet soda and white bread. Serum B1 (49 nmol/L), B6 (<5.0 nmol/L), and folate (5.4 ng/mL) were low. Confusion and hallucinations resolved three days after replacement. Case 3 This 46-year-old policeman with PD presented for a second

opinion in the Comprehensive PD Clinic. He complained of trouble walking and forgetfulness thought related to his PD. B12 was low (176 pg/mL) and normalized with replacement. Symptoms resolved within eight weeks.

Conclusion: Common symptoms of PD including gait problems, cognitive impairment, hallucinations, and sensory disturbances can

be caused by vitamin deficiencies and are easily correctable. We are currently collecting nutritional data on our PD patients for future studies. ■

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Vitamin Deficiencies Are Extremely Common in Parkinson’s Disease: A Case for Routine Screening

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Program: Neurological Sciences, Division of Movement Disorders

Type: Original Research

Background: In this study we assess vitamin deficiencies in Parkinson’s disease (PD) and their impact on disease characteristics and common clinical assessments.

Methods: 118 patients from our PD clinic underwent serum testing for thiamine (B1), pyridoxine (B6), cobalamin (B12) and 25-hydroxy cholecalciferol (D3). We compared age, BMI, disease duration, United Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS), Mini Mental Status Examination (MMSE), levodopa equivalent daily dose (LEDD), and reported falls between those with and without

vitamin deficiencies. Statistical analyses included a nonparametric Wilcoxon two-sample test and nonparametric Pearson and Spearman correlations.

Results: In total, 66 patients (56%) were deficient in one vitamin, and 24 in two or more (B1 = 6, B6 = 26, B12 = 44, and D3 = 24). Average UPDRS score was 35 with average disease duration of 7 years for both groups. LEDD for deficient patients was higher (712 mg) compared to the normal group (594 mg), though not statistically significant (p=0.11). There was a trend for older age in the deficient group (73 vs 69.5 years; p=0.093). Both groups had similar MMSE scores and report of falls. There were no linear correlations between vitamin levels and age, BMI, disease duration, UPDRS, MMSE, or LEDD.

Conclusion: Our preliminary data suggest that although vitamin deficiencies were present in 56% of our PD patients, there was not a strong correlation between serum levels and objective clinical measurements. Sample size limited statistical power and we will repeat analyses as more patients are enrolled. There are many other objective measures that can be included in future studies. ■

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Models of Pediatric Asthma Care

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Type: Review/Meta-analysis

Background: Asthma exacerbation is a leading cause of emergency department visits and one of the top indications for hospitalization in children. Not only does this burden the medical care system with accruing costs and resources, these exacerbations are highly preventable given a strong medical home and a practical model of pediatric asthma care. Our aim was to perform a systemic review of literature to evaluate the existent models of pediatric asthma care with clinical and public health outcomes.

Methods: The Up to Date, Cochrane Library, and PubMed databases were queried using

the search terms “Models of Pediatric Asthma Care”. We included all original, full-text abstracts published after 2010. We excluded abstracts pertaining to novel agents in treatment, ED/inpatient management, school-based protocols, complementary/alternative medication, environmental and epigenetic factors.

Results: The proposed models in literature are as follows:

1. Subgroup Analyses from the Prompting Asthma Intervention in Rochester-Uniting Parents and Providers Trial (Goldstein et al, 2018).
2. Children’s Hospital Boston Community Asthma Initiative (Sommer et al, 2011).
3. Medical Home Model (Rojanasarot et al, 2018).

4. Ensemble Learning Model (Khasha R et al, 2019).
5. Practice Organization Model (Ruffner MA et al, 2018).

Conclusion: Asthma continues to be a major public health problem despite novel treatment agents and guideline-based management. An ideal theoretical model would include a) family educational programs/community resources, b) severity/control assessment, c) ensuring access of medication/ insurance coverage, e) addressing environmental triggers, f) frequent follow up care for susceptible children, g) addressing co-morbid conditions, and h) implementing legislative policy change. ■

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