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

Erin Smith  
*University of Nebraska Medical Center*

Jenna Paseka  
*University of Nebraska Medical Center*

Danish Bhatti  
*University of Nebraska Medical Center*

Diego R. Torres-Russotto  
*University of Nebraska Medical Center*

John M. Bertoni  
*University of Nebraska Medical Center*

Tell us how you used this information in this short survey.  
Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj](https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj)

Part of the [Higher Education Commons](https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj), and the [Medicine and Health Sciences Commons](https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj)

**Recommended Citation**  
[https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj/vol2/iss1/82](https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj/vol2/iss1/82)
Vitamin Deficiencies Are Extremely Common in Parkinson's Disease: A Case for Routine Screening

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 4.0 License.

This conference proceeding is available in Graduate Medical Education Research Journal: https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj/vol2/iss1/82
Vitamin Deficiencies Are Extremely Common in Parkinson’s Disease: A Case for Routine Screening

Erin L. Smith1, Jenna Paseka1, Danish Bhatti1, Diego R. Torres-Russotto1, John M. Bertoni2

1University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Neurological Sciences, Division of Movement Disorders
2University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Neurological Sciences

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.

https://doi.org/10.32873/unmc.dc.gmerj.2.1.080

Models of Pediatric Asthma Care
Alamelu Udayappan1, Chad Abersch2

1University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Pediatrics
2University of Nebraska Medical Center, CityMatCH

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, d)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.

https://doi.org/10.32873/unmc.dc.gmerj.2.1.082