

Restoration of Motor Function and Lowering of Dementia Level During Transcatheter Treatment of Patients with Atherosclerotic Parkinsonism.

I. Maksimovich¹

¹interventional neuroangiology, Clinic of Cardiovascular Diseases named after Most Holy John Tobolsky, Moscow, Russia

Introduction:The research purpose is the efficacy of brain transcatheter laserrevascularization in the treatment of atherosclerotic Parkinsonism, bothburdened and not burdened with dementia.

Methods.37 examined and operated on patients with severe forms of specific motordisorders aged 52-80 (average age 74), male - 28 (75.68%), female - 9 (24.32%),who had been diagnosed with atherosclerotic Parkinsonism. The examination planincluded CT, MRI, SG, REG, and cerebral MUGA.

Signsof dementia equal to CDR-1 were detected in 14 (37.84%) patients. Intracranialatherosclerotic lesion type - 31 (83.78%) patients, mixed type - 6 (16.22%).Numerous signs of calcium salts deposition in intracranial arteries walls - 33(89.19%) patients. Signs of involutive changes accompanied by subarachnoidspace extension - 31 (83.78%).

Transcatheterinterventions were performed in the period of 2-8 years after the disease symptomsonset.

Result:Good immediate angiographic outcome - restoration of intracranial vessels angioarchitectonics- was obtained in 35 (94.59%) patients. After 6-12 months, reduction of involutivebrain changes - 29 patients (78.38%). Dementia regression - all 14 (100%)patients.

Goodclinical outcome - total discontinuation of antiparkinsonian drugs - 11(29.73%) patients.

Satisfactoryclinical outcome - significant reduction in doses of antiparkinsonian drugs -26 (70.27%) patients.

Nocase is characterized by absence of a pronounced effect.

Conclusion:These results demonstrate the high efficiency of brain transcatheter laserrevascularization in the treatment of patients with atherosclerotic Parkinsonism.The method allows not only to restore motor function, but also to causeregression of dementia and cognitive impairment.