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The cover features a central illustration of a human brain in profile, rendered in a glowing, semi-transparent style with red and blue highlights. The background is dark blue with faint, glowing neural network patterns. At the top, the Roman numeral 'XXII' is written in large, bold, light blue letters. Below it, the text 'НАЦИОНАЛЕН КОНГРЕС ПО НЕВРОЛОГИЯ' is written in smaller, light blue capital letters. At the bottom, the dates 'май 18-21 2023' are displayed in white, with '18-21' in a larger font. Below the dates, the location 'Конгресен център на хотел Интернационал к.к. Златни пясъци' is written in small white text.

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НАЦИОНАЛЕН КОНГРЕС ПО  
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### ПРОУЧВАНЕ НА НЕМОТОРНИ СИМПТОМИ НА БОЛЕСТТА НА ПАРКИНСОН ПРИ БЪЛГАРСКИ ПАЦИЕНТИ

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**Въведение:** Немоторните симптоми (НМС) на болестта на Паркинсон са все по-интензивно проучвани през последните десетилетия. Интересът към тях се дължи на големия им принос за влошаване на качеството на живот при тези пациенти.

**Цел:** на проучването е да се изследва честотата на НМС при български пациенти с ПБ.

**Материал и методи:** Обект на проучване са 73 пациенти с ПБ (44 мъже и 29 жени) на средна възраст 66 години. За установяване на НМС е използвана анкетна карта, която включва 50 НМС, групирани в 15 раздела.

**Резултати:** Нашето проучване показва наличие на средно 1 до 3 НМС. Най-чести симптоми и в двете групи са болка – 79% и характерните за заболяването симптоми от отделителната и гастроинтестиналната системи – 74%. При мъжете на първо място са уrogenиталните оплаквания 80%, следвани от болка – 77% и прояви на гастро-интестиналния тракт – 75%. При жените водещ симптом е болката с 83%, следвана от гастроинтестинални симптоми – 72% и сърдечно-съдови прояви – 69%.

Статистически значимите корелации по пол и възраст се установяват: при мъжете значимо по-чести са сексуалните нарушения и кожните симптоми; при по-възрастните пациенти по-чести са сърдечно-съдовите и респираторните симптоми.

**Заключение:** Всички изследвани пациенти съобщават за наличие на НМС, сред които най-чести са болка и симптоми на отделителната система и гастро-интестиналната система. Възможностите на съвременната медицина за адекватно лечение и предотвратяване на вторичните усложнения, свързани с НМС при ПБ налагат разработване на нови методики и задълбочени скриниращи методи за навременното им установяване.

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### A STUDY OF NON-MOTOR SYMPTOMS OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE IN BULGARIAN PATIENTS

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**Summary:** A number of non-motor symptoms (NMS) associated with Parkinson's disease have been researched in the last few decades due to their significant contribution to the worsening of the quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease.

**Aim:** of our study was to investigate the incidence of NMS in Bulgarian patients with Parkinson's disease.

**Material and methods:** A total of 73 patients with Parkinson's disease (44 men and 29 women) were included in this study. The average age of the patients was 66 years. For the purpose of the study a special questionnaire that aimed to screen and detect 50 non-motor symptoms, divided into 15 categories was developed.

**Results:** Both female and male patients had on average between 1 and 3 NMS. The most common NMS in both groups was pain – 79% followed by symptoms of the urinary and gastrointestinal systems – 74% each. In the male group prevailed urogenital symptoms – 80%, followed by pain – 77% and gastrointestinal disturbances – 75%. In the female group the most prevalent complaint was pain –

83% followed by gastrointestinal symptoms – 72% and cardiovascular symptoms – in 69%.

Statistically significant correlations by sex and age of sexual disorders and skin symptoms were more commonly encountered in younger men. Cardiovascular and respiratory symptoms were more frequent in older patients.

**Conclusion:** All Parkinson's disease patients, included in the study, had reported of NMS, most common of which were pain and symptoms of the urogenital system and gastrointestinal tract. More precise screening tools for early detection of NMS in PD are needed to optimize not only the medical treatment, but to improve the quality of life of PD patients.

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### HEREDITARY SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Introduction:

Due to its low prevalence, slow progression, and challenging diagnosis, the heterogeneous group of diseases known as hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) is little known in clinical practice. Clinical presentation and the identification of genomic mutations provide the basis for an integrated diagnosis.

Objective:

We describe the clinical presentation and pathogeny of HSP through a report of a case.

Case report:

A 54-year-old woman with a familiar history of HSP presented with gait disturbances due to progressive spasticity of the lower limb, which had worsened especially in the last three months. Clinical examination revealed an abnormal gait with tiptoe walking due to spastic hypertonia of the lower limbs and difficulty going down stairs. A neurological examination reveals hypertonus with progressive pyramidal syndrome of the lower limbs. Spasticity was confirmed in the hamstrings, quadriceps, adductors, gastrocnemius, and soleus, as well as proximal weakness of the lower limbs (quadriceps and gluteal muscles). Other manifestations of the pyramidal syndrome-hyperreflexia, clonus, and the Babinski sign-were also present but only in the lower limbs. During the medical interview, she reports that many members of her family have similar symptoms. This disease was first identified in her son. Because of the phenomenon of anticipation, this dominantly inherited case stands by itself.

**Conclusion:** Because of little knowledge about HSP, diagnosis is often delayed. Improving knowledge of HSP would lead to a better estimation of incidence, result in earlier diagnosis and rehabilitation, isolate genetic causes, and develop therapeutic strategies.

**Keywords:** Hereditary spastic paraplegia, HSP, case report

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### НЕВРОРЕХАБИЛИТАЦИЯ ПРИ ДЕМЕНЦИИ

Димитър Масларов

Клиника по нервни болести, Университетска Първа МБАЛ „Св. Йоан Кръстител“ – София, ЕАД  
Медицински колеж „Йорданка Филаретова“, Медицински университет – София

При деменция неврорехабилитацията може да играе решаваща роля за поддържане и подобряване на когнитивните и фун-