

Symptom Prevalence of Neurodegenerative Diseases among Minorities

Tarun D Singh and Keith A Josephs*

Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

Abstract

Background: The annual number of neurodegenerative diseases among minorities is projected to increase by 524% between 1990 and 2040 in the US and there have been no studies looking at the incidence and prevalence of signs/symptoms among different racial and ethnic minority patients with Alzheimer's dementia (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD) and Motor neuron disease (MND).

Methods: Retrospective review of all minority subgroups who presented to Mayo Clinic, Rochester (MN), with a diagnosis of AD, PD or MND between January 1st, 2000 and December 31st, 2015. We divided our study population into seven groups: Black, Asian, South Asian, Middle Eastern, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian/Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Results: From a total of 8927 patients diagnosed with a neurodegenerative disease at our institution over the 15 year time frame, 472 were minority [PD=220 (46.6%); AD=90 (19.1%) and MND=162 (34.3%)]. The most common races/ethnicity were Black or African American in 135 (28.6%), Asian in 101 (21.4%), South Asian in 69 (14.6%), Middle eastern in 60 (12.7%), Hispanic/Latino in 59 (12.5%) and American Indian/Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander in 48 (10.2%). For PD, there were differences in the frequency of micrographia, anosmia, levodopa induced dyskinesia, falls and dystonia, while for AD there were differences in executive dysfunction and visual spatial changes and for MND difference were present for muscle atrophy, limb fasciculation, inability to ambulate, tongue fasciculation, choking episodes and dysphagia.

Conclusion: Neurodegenerative diseases afflict all minority races and ethnicities, including some not previously reported and the frequency of presenting signs and symptoms significantly vary across different minority/ethnic groups.

[This section contains a large amount of faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

*Corresponding author: Keith A Josephs, Professor of Neurology, Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA, Tel: 507-538-1038; Fax: 507-538-6012; E-mail: josephs.keith@mayo.edu

Received November 02, 2017; Accepted November 02, 2017; Published November 09, 2017

Citation: Singh TD, Josephs KA (2017) Symptom Prevalence of Neurodegenerative Diseases among Minorities. J Alzheimers Dis Parkinsonism 7: 397. doi: 10.4172/2161-0460.1000397

Copyright: © 2017 Singh TD, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

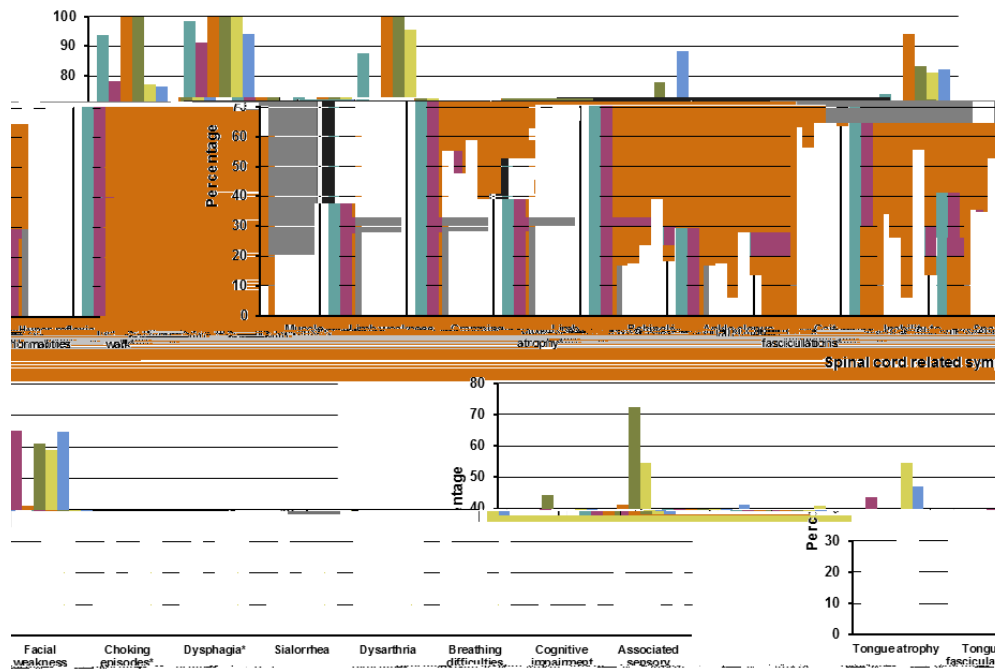


Figure 3: Prevalence of spinal cord related and bulbar signs and symptoms among different races and ethnic groups in Motor Neuron disease.

Abstract: The prevalence of neurodegenerative diseases among minorities is a growing public health concern. This study examines the symptom prevalence of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease (PD) among African American, Hispanic, and Asian American populations. The study included 1,000 participants from diverse backgrounds. Results indicate that the prevalence of AD symptoms is significantly higher among African Americans compared to other groups. Similarly, PD symptoms are more prevalent among Asian Americans. These findings highlight the need for culturally sensitive diagnostic and treatment approaches for neurodegenerative diseases in minority populations.

0.203 0.367 / 9 0 0 9 427 672.4()8 (,) / (1
