University of Baghdad		
College Name	MEADICIAL	
Department	Physiology.	
Full name as	Asma'a Khalaf Hamod	
written in		
passport		
e-mail		
Career	Assistant Lecturer 🔅 Lecturer	Assistant Professor
	Master	PhD
Thesis Title	DYSAUTONOMIA IN P.	ARKINSON'S DISEASE
Year	2015	
Abstract	Parkinson disease is regarded as a common	
	neurodegenerative disorder in the whole world that affects mainly	
	elderly people, but young age group are also affected. It results from	
	dopaminergic neuronal degeneration mainly in substantia nigra that	
	may extend to other parts of the brain.	
	factors that contributes in its nathogenesis	
	Of these factors there are inflammation ovidative stress and	
	mitochondrial dysfunction in addition to genetic predisposition	
	Symptoms related to Parkinson's disease are motor, non-motor.	
	The present study relates the autonomic dysfunction of Parkinson	
	disease with the acetylcholine, antioxidants, and tumor necrosis factor	
	in three study groups which are Parkinson patients with autonomic	
	dysfunction, Parkinson patients without autonomic dysfunction and	
	the control groups.	
	The autonomic assessment is done by studying the autonomic tests	
	including cardiovascular autonomic study (Valsalva ratio, 30:15 ratio,	
	in addition to biochomical testing of acetylcholing, antiovidant, and	
	Tumor necrosis factor levels.	
	Regarding autonomic testing, the results difference that is	
	statistically significant regarding changes of blood pressure in	
	response to posture, in addition Parkinson disease.	
	Acetylcholine level decrease as the disease progress from Parkinson	
	patients without autonomic dysfunction to Parkinson patients with	
	autonomic dysfunction. While antioxidant level was not significant	
	difference between Parkinson patients with and without	
	dysautonomia. On the other hand, tumor necrosis factor increases as	
	the disease worsen to involve autonomic dysfunction. This study shows the effect of tumor necrosis factor and ovidative	
	stress affecting the pathogenesis of Parkinson disease as a whole and	
	autonomic dysfunction in specific.	
	difference between Parkinson patients with and without dysautonomia. On the other hand, tumor necrosis factor increases as the disease worsen to involve autonomic dysfunction. This study shows the effect of tumor necrosis factor and oxidative stress affecting the pathogenesis of Parkinson disease as a whole and autonomic dysfunction in specific.	