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Title	Parkinson's disease in Djibouti
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INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic neurodegenerative disease that is the second most common in the world but with limited clinical and genetic data in developing countries.

AIM

Our aim was to conduct the first clinical and genetic study in Djibouti.

METHODS

A cross-sectional study was conducted at the Neurology Department of the Djibouti Military Hospital.

Patients were included according to the MDS criteria (2014) and screened for the LRRK2-G2019S mutation, the most common mutation in PD. Demographic, clinical and treatment data were collected by reviewing patients' charts.

RESULTS (1)

We included 18 PD patients. Patients mean age was 64.41 ± 10.97 years with a male predominance (63.6 %). The mean age at onset was 59.77 ± 9.83 years and the mean disease duration was 4.32 ± 3.2 years. Among patients, 22.7% had an early onset, 63.6% an age of onset between]50 to 70] and 13.6% a late onset. 13.6 % had a family history of PD and 24.3% were smoking. Most patients (90.9%) had prodromal symptoms.

RESULTS (2)

Their symptoms started mainly asymmetrically (86.5%) on the right side (57.9%) and with tremor (81.8%) as first.

Mean UPDRS section III scores were 27.61 ± 25.76 in OFF and 18.39 ± 25.28 ON, with a mean improvement of 47.22 %. All patients received L-Dopa as treatment with mean dosage at 744.32 ± 148.27 mg/day.

MMSE and FAB scores were used to assess cognitive and executive function with mean scores 23.95 ± 5.25 and 14.68 ± 3.7 respectively. 5 patients had cognitive disorders including 1 with dementia and 9 had dysexecutive disorders.

CONCLUSION

This study is the first to comprehensively characterize PD in Djibouti. Further studies on larger cohorts and more extensive genetic analyses are necessary to assess the full PD profile in this population

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