

What symptoms are you experiencing?

	Motor symptoms	Rank your symptoms 1-3 (1 being your most impacted)	How often does this occur?	How does this impact you? Not much
Tremor			$\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ$	$\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ$
Stiffness			00000	0000
Slow movement			00000	0000
Postural instability			00000	0000
Restless	legs		00000	00000
	Non-motor symptoms	Rank your symptoms 1-5 (1 being your most impacted)	How often does this occur?	How does this impact you? Not much
Anxiety			00000	0000
Drooling			0000	0000
Constipo	ation		00000	0000
Cognitiv	e changes		00000	0000
Dement	ia		00000	0000
Apathy			00000	0000
Depression			0000	0000
Fatigue			0000	0000
Sexual problems			0000	0000
Urinary problems			0000	0000
Skin problems			0000	0000
Sweating			0000	0000
Impulsive behaviour			0000	0000
Dry mouth			0000	0000
Swallowing problems			00000	0000
Forgetfulness/thinking proble		ems 🗌	0000	0000
Sleep problems			0000	0000
Loss of sense of smell			0000	0000





FAQs



1. How to identify motor symptoms

- Tremors and stiffness when trying to bend down, reach for or lift objects. Stiffness, tremor and reduced speed when trying to conduct tasks like buttoning a shirt, eating or applying make-up.
- Stooped posture, small steps and reduced arm swinging while walking.
- Uncontrolled loss of facial expression.



How to identify non-motor symptoms

- Problems with memory, difficulties thinking, dementia, forgetfulness and impulsive behaviours.
- Mood changes including depression, anxiety and apathy.
- Toilet habits such as incontinence or constipation.
- Sleep problems such as insomnia, where you can't get to sleep or stay asleep. This may also cause fatigue during the day.
- Oily skin particularly on the face and scalp and excessive sweating or not sweating enough.
- Problems with swallowing, dry mouth, drooling, food sticking in mouth, choking and coughing.
- A reduced ability to smell or a complete loss.



3. Can Parkinson's be reversed?

Parkinson's disease develops because of the loss of nerve cells in the brain that produce a chemical called

There are no treatments that slow or prevent the loss of these cells, so currently Parkinson's disease cannot be reversed. However, research is underway to replace or reprogramme these cells with the aim of reversing the major symptoms of the disease.^{1,2}



4. Can a person with Parkinson's drive?

Yes, it is possible to drive safely, but with some considerations. Driving is an important part of everyday life, as it may help maintain independence, autonomy, and quality of life.^{3,4}

It is important for individuals to think about how their motor and non-motor symptoms, as well as medication side effects and timing, could impair driving ability.^{3,4,5} A doctor can advise on whether an individual is fit to drive.3,4,5



5. Can someone with Parkinson's live alone?

Yes, but with some simple steps to maintain emotional well-being. Living alone is possible for many people with Parkinson's.

As the disease is unique in each individual, there is no single approach to self-care and independence.6 Seeing friends or family, staying active, being involved in work or hobbies, and having a support group are all important aspects.^{6,7} Changes such as decluttering, purchasing easy-to-use utensils in the kitchen, and perhaps seeking help with household chores may all be helpful to someone who lives alone.6



6. Does Parkinson's Impact Memory?

Not all patients experience problems with their memory. Many patients with Parkinson's disease find that over time their memory is affected, but the rates of decline in memory are unpredictable.8



How can you beat Parkinson's fatigue?

Fatigue is a common non-motor symptom of Parkinson's disease.9 Everyone experiences fatigue differently and one person might find it more or less challenging.^{10,11} Different approaches, besides medication, can be used to minimise its impact on everyday life. 9.11 Exercise, scheduling daily activities, and planned rests are all recommended. 10 Physical exercise can often help with energy levels and keeping mentally active is also important. 9-11



Find out more at bialive.co.uk, where you can find exercise programmes and download resources

References 1. Rivetti di Val Cervo P et al. Induction of functional dopamine neurons from human astrocytes in vitro and mouse astrocytes in a Parkinson's disease model. Nat Biotech 207:35:444-52. 2. Stoker TB et al. Emergina treatment approaches for Parkinson's disease. Front Neurosci. 2018.12.693. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6186796/pdf/fnins-12-00693.pdf [Accessed March 2024]. 3. Driving. EPDA. Available at: https://parkinsonseurope.org/i-have-parkinsons/self-help-and-living-well/ travel/#driving. [Accessed March 2024]. 4. Holmes JD. Alvarez L. Johnson AM, et al. Driving with Parkinson's disease: exploring lived experience. Parkinsons Dis 2019;2019;3169679. 5. Crizzle AM, Classen S, Uc EY, Parkinson's disease and driving. an evidence-based review. Neurology 2012:79:2067-2074. 6. Living alone with Parkinson's disease. ParkinsonsDisease.net. Available at: https://parkinsonsdisease.net/living/living-alone. [Accessed March 2024]. 7. Living alone. Parkinson's Foundation. Available at: https://www.parkinson.org/living-alone. with-parkinsons/management/living-alone, I.Accessed March 20241. 8. Alzheimer's Association. Parkinson's Disease Dementia, Available at: https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/hypat-is-dementia/types-of-dementia/parkinson-s-disease-dementia [Accessed March 2024). 9. Fatigue. EPDA. Available at: https://parkinsonseurope.org/signs-and-symptoms/#non-motor-symptoms. [Accessed March 2024]. 10. Friedman J, Beck J. Chou K, et al. Fatigue in Parkinson's disease: report from a multidisciplinary symposium. NPJ Parkinson's Dis 2016;215025. 11. Ridder A, Chou K. Managing fatigue in patients with Parkinson's disease: a patient-focused perspective. Research and Reviews in Parkinsonism 2016;665–72.