

Table-2: gender-specific prevalence rates of Parkinson's disease in Al-Kadhiymia district

Age group	Male			Female		
	Total	PD	Prevalence per 10 ⁵	Total	PD	Prevalence per 10 ⁵
<20	6161	0	0	6424	0	0
20-29	1821	0	0	1850	0	0
30-39	1407	1	0	1445	1	69.2
40-49	865	0	115.61	828	1	120.77
50-59	551	4	725.95	475	1	210.53
60-69	315	3	952.38	384	6	1562.5
70-79	150	3	2000	167	3	1769.4
>80	64	2	3125	81	0	0
Total	11334	13	114.7	11645	12	103.05

Residency: Table-3 shows the distribution of cases of PD among rural and urban areas. Nineteen cases were living in urban areas (10 males, 9 females) and six cases in rural one (three males, 3 females). There was slight

increase in prevalence rate of PD in urban (114.29/10⁵) more than in rural (94.28/10⁵). This difference was of no statistical significance (p=0.68).

Table 3: residency-specific prevalence rates of Parkinson's disease in Al-Kadhiymia district

Area	Cases	Total	Prevalence per 10 ⁵	Significance
Urban	19 (76%)	16624 (72.3%)	114.29	X ² = 0.17 P = 0.68
Rural	6 (24%)	6364 (27.7%)	94.28	
Total	25	22988	108.75	

Onset: The predominant symptom of onset was tremor, which was present in 20 cases (80%), stiffness of the back was the initial symptom in three cases (12%) while bradykinesia was in two cases (8%), as shown in figure-2. All cases had a unilateral onset.

Laterality: The disease was unilateral in six cases (24%), and bilateral in 19 cases (76%). The average duration of the illness in unilateral disease was about half that of bilateral one. This is shown in table-4.

Table 4: The relation between average duration and laterality of illness in patients with Parkinson's disease

Laterality	cases	Duration (years)	significance
Unilateral	6 (24%)	2.5±2.41	T = -1.57 P = 0.13
Bilateral	19 (76%)	4.42±2.68	
total	25	3.84±2.68	