

Further Studies on the Neurological Component of Irritable Bowel Syndrome.

I. The Connections Between Parkinson's Disease Pathology and Irritable Bowel Syndrome Manifestations

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Abstract

Although a complex neurodegenerative condition, Parkinson's disease etiology and pathogenic mechanisms remain incompletely understood. Irritable bowel syndrome is one of the most common gastrointestinal functional disorder with the gastrointestinal symptoms being one of the most common non-motor features of Parkinson's disease. In this way, although the prevalence of Irritable bowel syndrome in Parkinson's disease patients has not been entirely evaluated, recent reports revealed that Irritable bowel syndrome could be associated with an increased risk of developing PD. Thus, in the present mini-review we focused our attention on the possible connections that could exist between these two pathologies.

Key words: Parkinson's disease, Irritable bowel syndrome, neurological.

Introduction

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's disease [1]. As a general rule, the onset of the disease is between 40 and 70 years, with a peak in the 6th decade [2], with a prevalence of about 1% at the age of 65 and 3.5% at the age of 85 [3]. An Asian study conducted in 2001, indicated the probability of increasing the prevalence and incidence of this disease by up to 30% by 2013, which is quite alarming if we consider that this can affect both society and the economy regarding the costs involved [4].

The clinical features of the disease include a significant movement disorder such of bradykinesia, resting tremor, rigidity and, in a more advanced stage of the disease, postural instability [5]. Although the cause of PD is still not known,