

5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on

# PARKINSON'S DISEASE AND MOVEMENT DISORDERS

October 19-20, 2018 | New York, USA

## Basal ganglionic lesions in Egyptian children: Radiological findings in correlation with etiology and clinical manifestations

**Hamada Ibrahim Zehry**  
Al-Azhar University, Egypt

**Background:** In childhood, the metabolic activity of the basal ganglia is greater and they are particularly prone to injury, that causes problems controlling movement, muscle tone and cognition.

**Aim of the study:** to determine the etiology of basal ganglionic disorders in a sample of Egyptian children.

**Methods:** A cross sectional observational study was utilized on 34 patients attended at the Pediatric Neuro Outpatient Unit of Neurology department at Al-Azhar University Hospitals during a period of one year from November 2014 to November 2015. A specialized pediatric neurological sheet, Cognitive assessment using Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and Laboratory investigations were performed. The included patients were classified according to MRI into two groups; ganglionic (included patients with isolated basal ganglionic lesions) (n=23) and para-ganglionic ( included patients with combined ganglionic and para-ganglionic lesions) (n=11).

**Results:** Frequency of male was higher than female patients in both groups without significant difference ( 13 (56.5%) versus 6 (43.5%) and 10 (54.5%) versus 5 ( 45.5%), in ganglionic and para-ganglionic groups, respectively). acute ischemic stroke was the most frequent cause, which was found in 12 (35.3%) cases, followed by 10 (29.4%) had metabolic and infectious causes, and lastly 2 (5.9%) had toxic causes. The incidence of toxic causes (CO poisoning) was higher among ganglionic group compared to para-ganglionic group (2(8.7%) versus 0(0.0%), respectively).

### Biography

Hamada Ibrahim Zehry is working in the faculty of medicine in Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt in the department of Neurology.

zehryhamada@yahoo.com

Notes: