



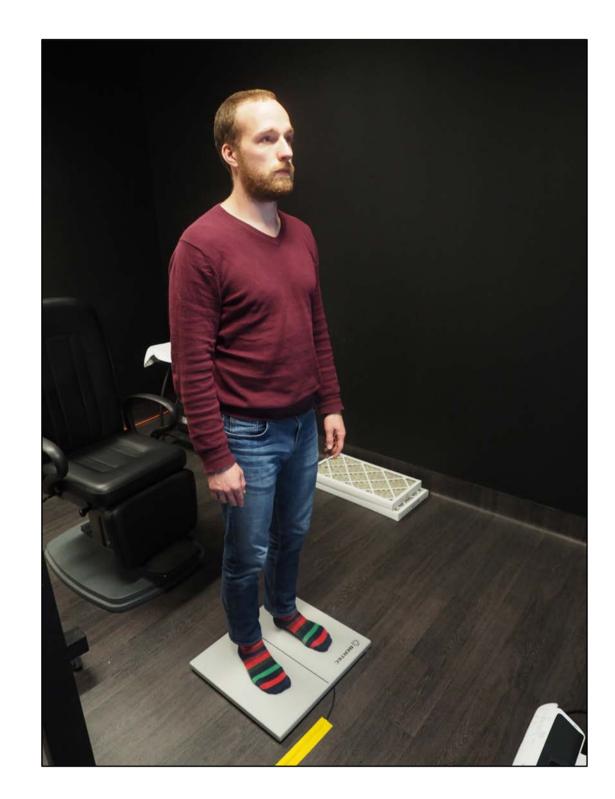
# 'Postural sway and the contingent negative variation as objective measures of disease status in Parkinson's disease'

### As presented at the ACT Multiple Sclerosis Symposium 2020



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To identify objective measures of disease status, people with Parkinson's disease (PD) and controls performed postural sway (PS) and event-related potential (ERP) experiments, and underwent tests of cognition and quality of life. Motor and non-motor symptoms of PD were associated, and PS showed potential as a measure of disease status in PD. The combination of ERPs and machine learning showed promise as a diagnostic tool, as our algorithm reliably classified patients and controls.



# Postural sway and cognition Sway Measurement

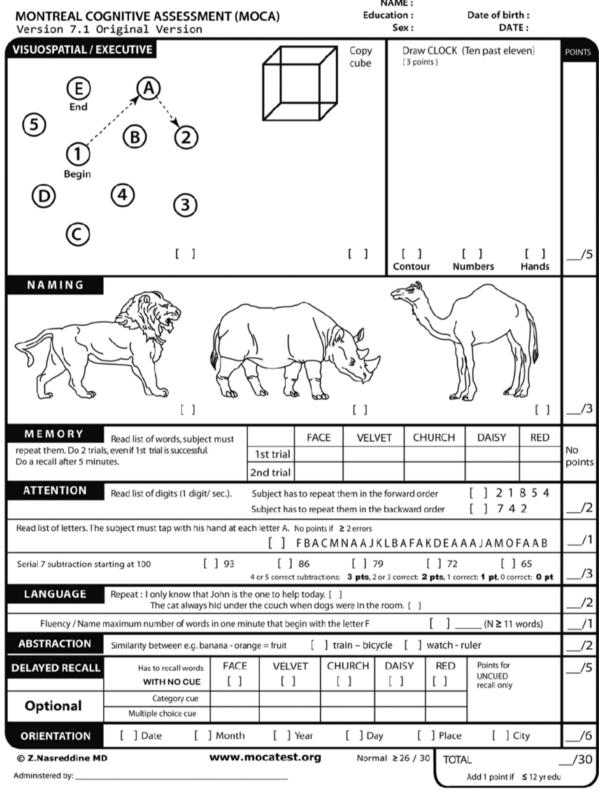
- BERTEC force plate
- Measured sway during quiet standing with eyes open and eyes closed

### Sway calculations

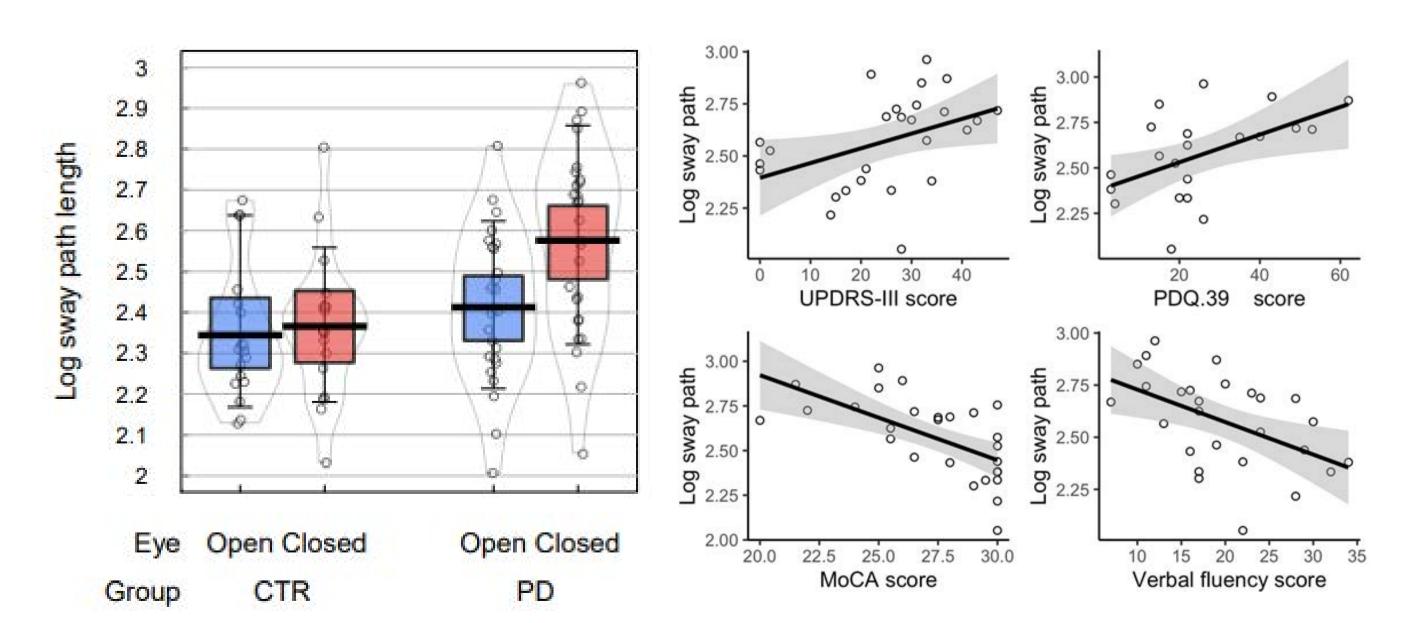
- Averaged 3 consecutive 20-s segments (after 1<sup>st</sup> 10 s)
- Measures: sway area, path length, SD (mediolateral and anteroposterior)

### Cognitive and clinical measures VISUOSPATIAL/EXECUTIVE

- Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)
- Neuropsychiatry Unit Cognitive Assessment (NUCOG)
- Parkinson's Disease
   Questionnaire (PDQ-39) (for patients)
- MDS-UPDRS-III (motor component)



## Results

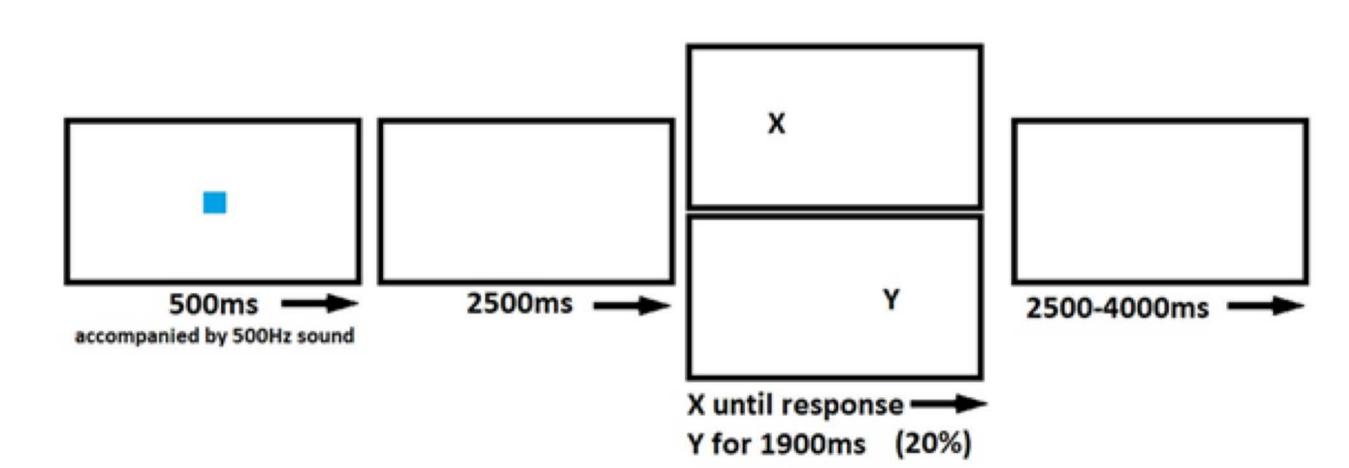


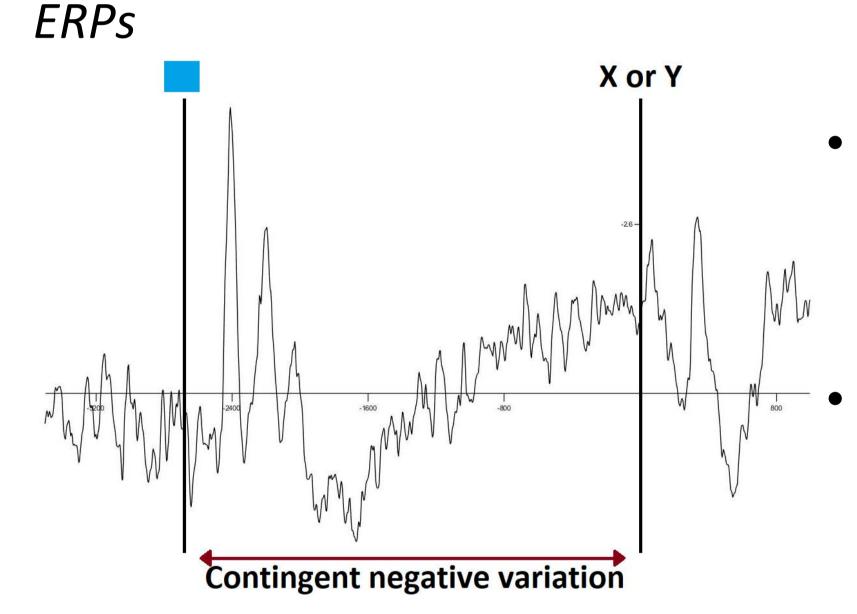
# 'Postural sway correlates with cognition and quality of life in Parkinson's disease'

Deborah Apthorp, Alex Smith, Susanne Ilschner, Robin Vlieger, Chandi Das, Christian Lueck, & Jeffrey C. L. Looi

# **Machine learning and the Contingent Negative Variation (CNV)**Task

- Responded to X by pressing a button to indicate which side
- Withheld response to appearance of Y





- CNV differs between people with neurodegenerative diseases and controls
- Measured here with a 64-electrode BioSemi system

### Methods

- Data high-pass filtered (0.03Hz) and low-pass filtered (35Hz)
- Automatic artifact and electrode rejection
- Removed electrodes interpolated, ICA applied
- Data epoched and average ERPs calculated
- Data classified using a Support Vector Machine algorithm

### Results

11 People with PD correctly classified	4 People with PD incorrectly classified
4 Controls incorrectly classified	<b>8</b> Controls correctly classified

Classification using conventional ERP measures

<b>14</b> People with PD correctly classified	O People with PD incorrectly classified
1 Controls incorrectly classified	<b>12</b> Controls correctly classified

Classification using PCA and 8 components

'Machine learning and the contingent negative variation for the classification of people with Parkinson's disease and controls' Robin Vlieger, Hanna Suominen, Elena Daskalaki, Deborah Apthorp, Christian J. Lueck