

Table 1: United Kingdom Parkinson's Disease Society brain bank diagnostic criteria for Parkinson's disease

<p>Step 1: Diagnosis of Parkinsonism</p> <p>Bradykinesia and at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscular rigidity • 4–6 Hz resting tremor • postural instability not caused by primary visual, vestibular, cerebellar or Proprioceptive dysfunction
<p>Step 2: Features tending to exclude Parkinson's disease as the cause of Parkinsonism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of repeated strokes with stepwise progression of parkinsonian features • History of repeated head injury • History of definite encephalitis • Neuroleptic treatment at onset of symptoms • >1 affected relatives • Sustained remission • Strictly unilateral features after 3 years • Supranuclear gaze palsy • Cerebellar signs • Early severe autonomic involvement • Early severe dementia with disturbances of memory, language and praxis • Babinski's sign • Presence of a cerebral tumour or communicating hydrocephalus on computed tomography scan • Negative response to large doses of levodopa (if malabsorption excluded) • MPTP exposure
<p>Step 3: Features that support a diagnosis of Parkinson's disease (three or more required for diagnosis of definite Parkinson's disease)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unilateral onset • Rest tremor present • Progressive disorder • Persistent asymmetry affecting the side of onset most • Excellent (70–100%) response to levodopa • Severe levodopa-induced chorea • Levodopa response for ≥ 5 years • Clinical course of ≥ 10 years

