

Parkinson's Disease Detection

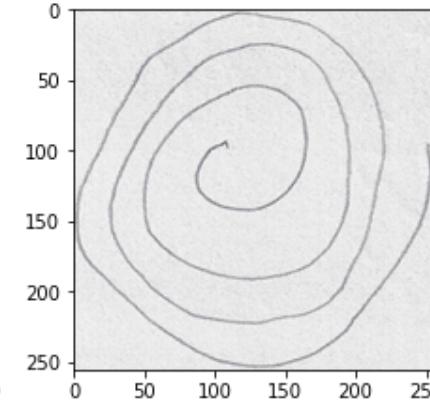
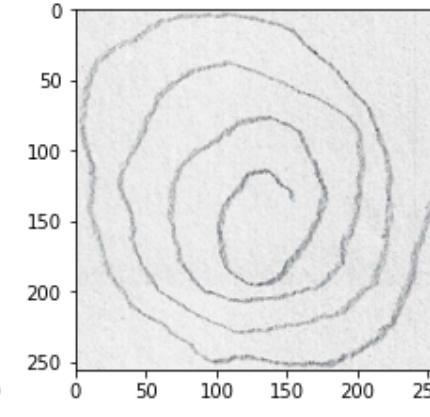
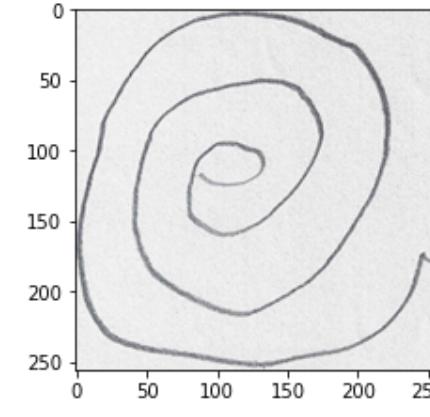
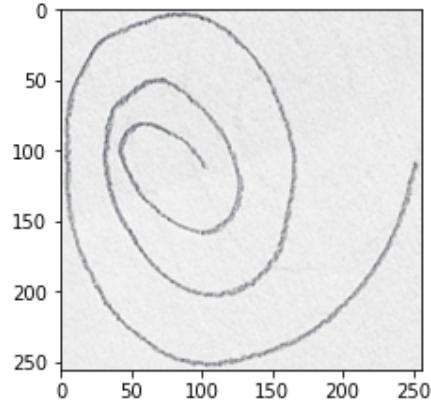
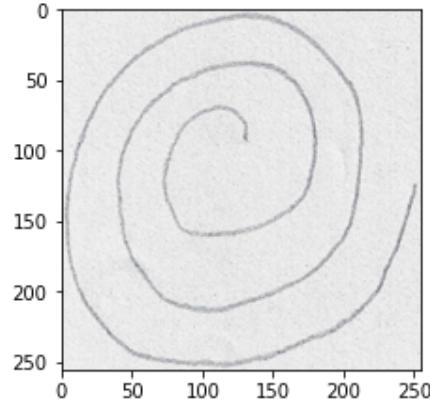
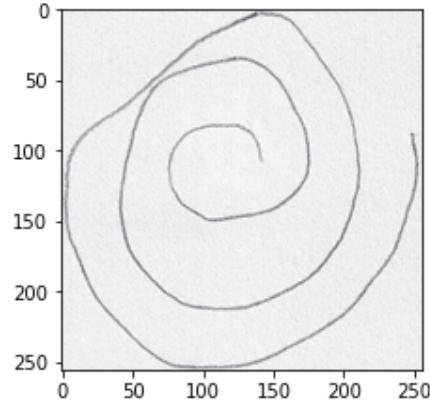
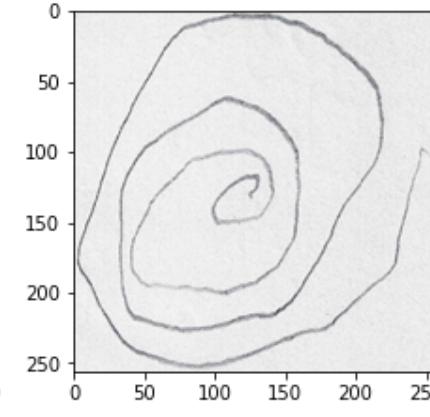
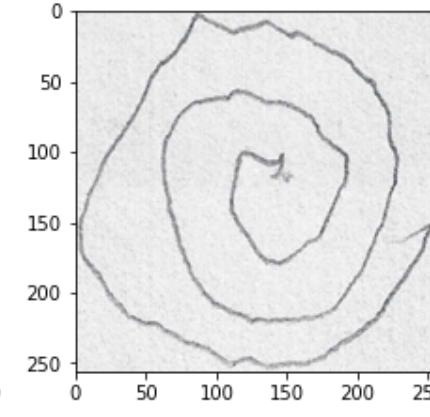
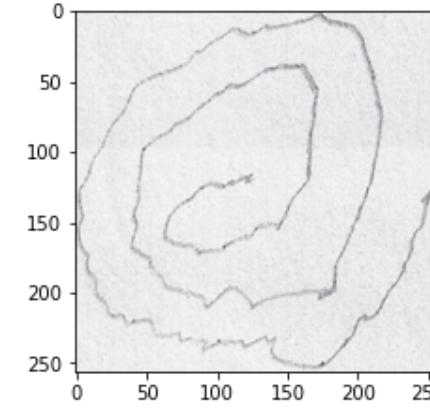
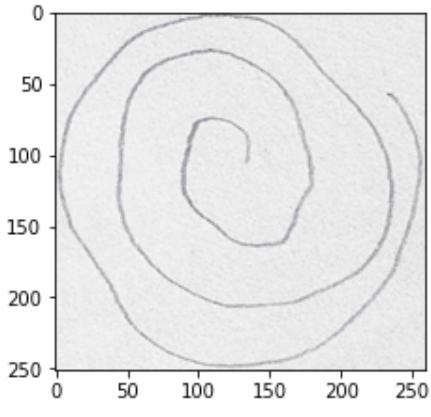
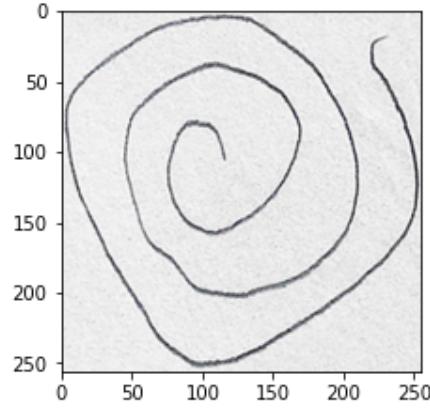
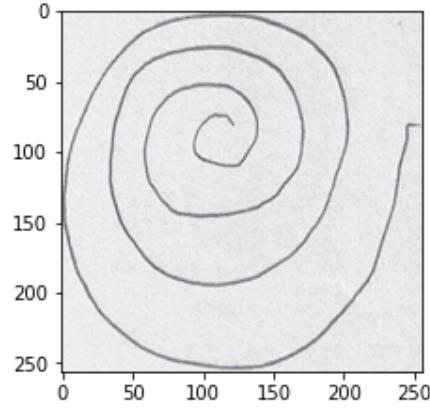
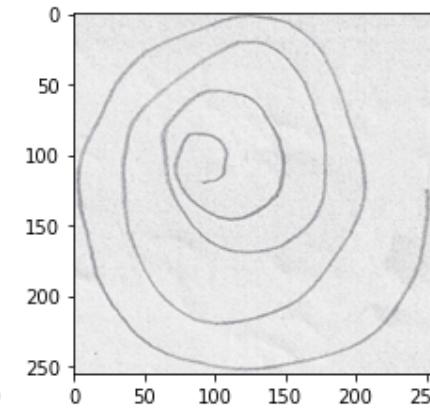
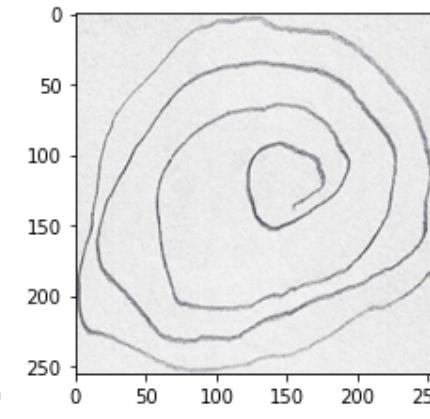
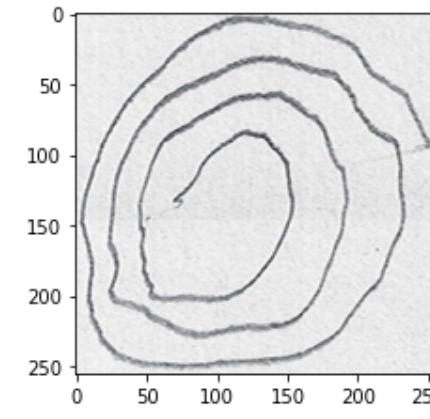
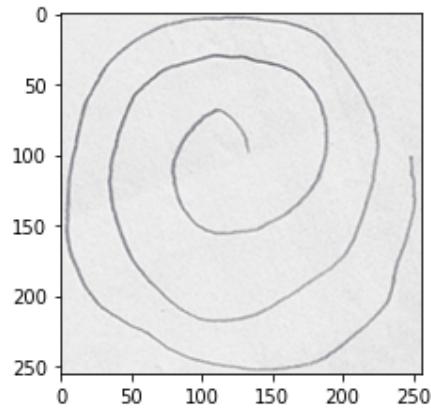
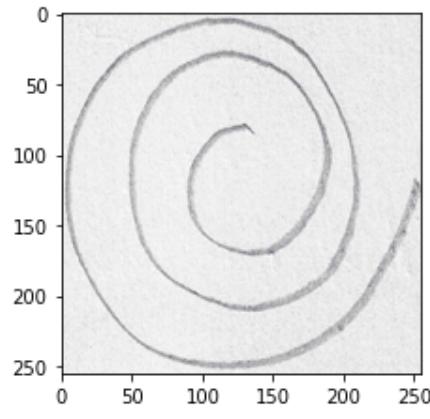
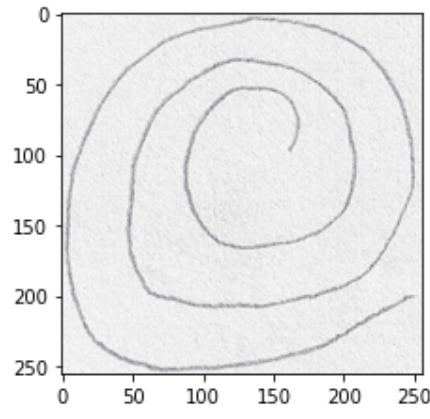
Premise

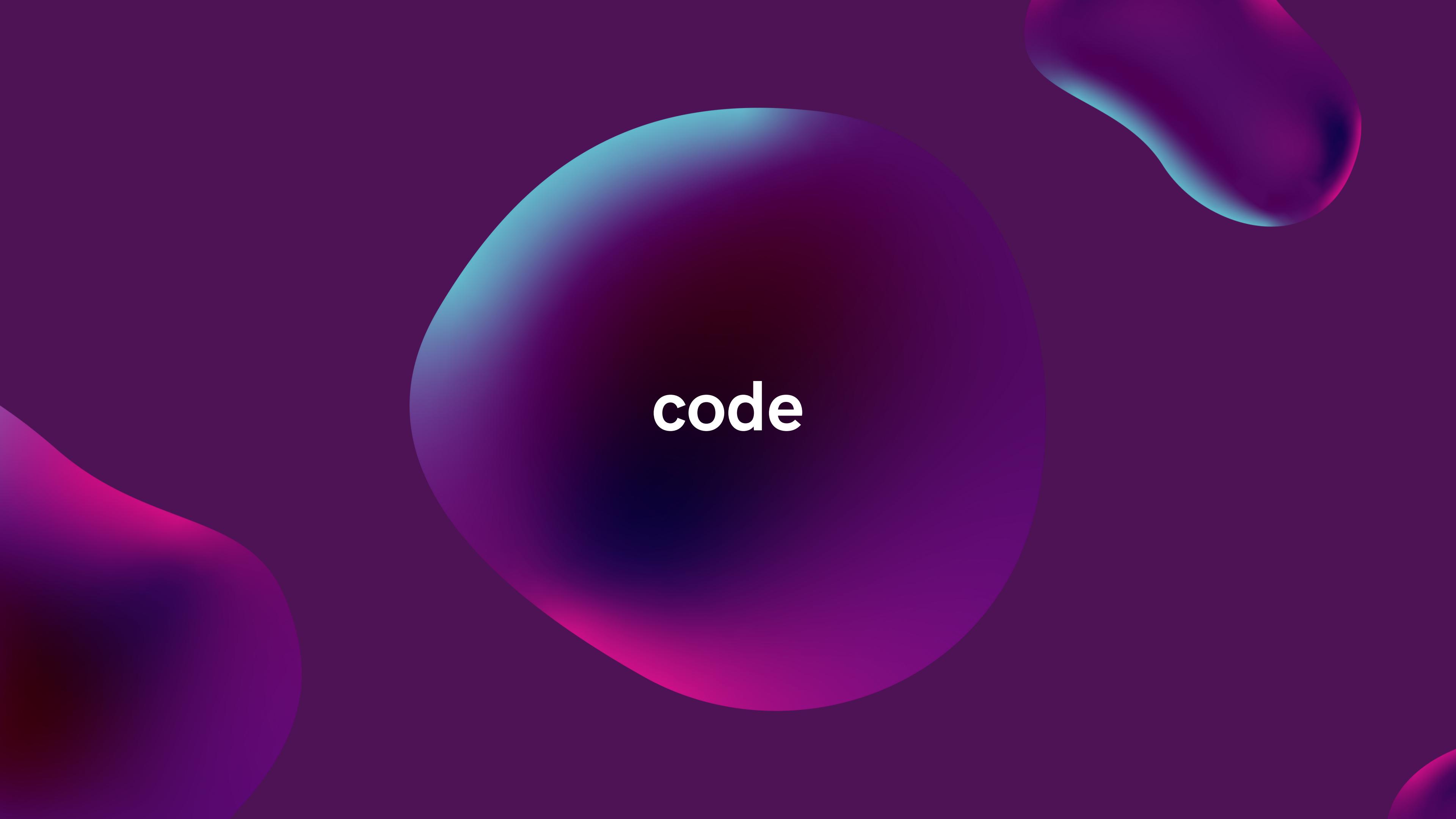
Parkinson's disease is a brain disorder that leads to shaking, stiffness, and difficulty with walking, balance, and coordination. Parkinson's symptoms usually begin gradually and get worse over time. As the disease progresses, people may have difficulty walking and talking.

how do they detect parkinson's

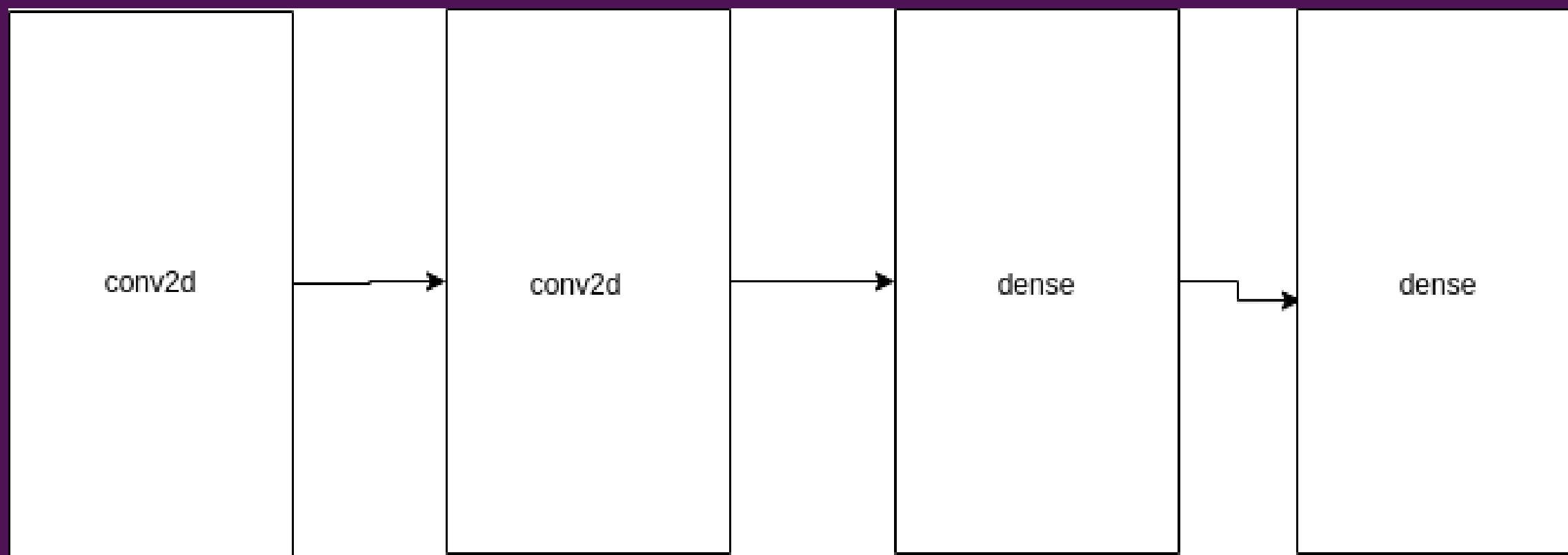
- specific single-photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT) scan called a dopamine transporter scan (DaTscan)
- carbidopa-levodopa (Rytary, Sinemet, others), a Parkinson's disease medication.
- Imaging tests – such as an MRI, ultrasound of the brain, and PET scans – also may be used to help rule out other disorders. Imaging tests aren't particularly helpful for diagnosing Parkinson's disease.

The observable symptoms of PD at early stage include disorders in handwriting and repetitive tasks of spiral drawing.



The background features a dark purple gradient with three large, semi-transparent overlapping circles. One circle is light blue at the top, one is pink in the bottom left, and one is teal in the bottom right. The word "code" is centered in white text within the teal circle.

code



future

**in the future here are some
predictions**

50 % now is not a
good accuracy

webapp

collection of new
data

why this system is the need of the hour

saves money

saves time

saves effort