Clinical manifestations are the basis for the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease and help doctors distinguish the stages of the disease Thus, Parkinson's symptoms are divided into two types: The motor symptoms are the most obvious Includes: Slow movement: difficulty in performing simple tasks Tremor: such as tremor in the foot or hand. Weakness and instability of body position and balance: The body may become curved and increase the risk of falling. Changes in speech and writing (may become small (words become overlapping with each other). Loss of spontaneous movement: lack of eye blinks, or poor movement of the hand or fingers while talking Non-kinetic symptoms Anxiety and depression: A person may become moody at any time. Urination or intestinal problems: such as frequent urge to urinate or constipation. Sleep strikes: such as frequent waking up during sleep, or difficulty sleeping. Deterioration in memory and thinking: problems in language or memory. Loss of sense of smell: such as loss of appetite, or inability to distinguish between smells. Low energy or severe fatigue: such as a change in blood pressure during a sudden standing after sitting for a long time (fainting or dizziness).

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