

## **P-366 - SIGNIFICANCE OF COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE IN PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOGENIC TREMOR**

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**Background:** Yet, little is known regarding the significance of cognitive neuroscience, especially the using of its indices as biomarkers for Psychogenic tremor (PsTr).

**Aims and objective:** To investigate whether the cognitive neuroscience have a significance in patients with PsTr, in particular for the purposes of the screening and monitoring of the disorder.

**Methods:** Thirty-five patients with PsTr (mean age  $61.29 \pm 11.74$  years, range 12 - 90 years) were investigated. As control groups served thirty-four patients with Essential tremor (mean age  $59.71 \pm 12.60$  years, range 11 - 86 years), thirty-one patients with Parkinson's disease (mean age  $61.24 \pm 12.74$  years, range 12 - 89 years), and thirty-two clinically healthy individuals (mean age  $27.14 \pm 9.17$  years, range 17 - 37 years). Both simple and complex cognitive neuroscience's indices were examined. We applied ANOVA-test, correlation and simple as well multiple regression analyses.

**Results:** The performed differential comparative analysis of the investigated parameters of the cognitive neuroscience's indices revealed that the most informative ( $p < 0.05$ ) factors (in descending series of the informative-ness) were as follows: 1. complex cognitive neuroscience's index with differential informativeness 0.96; 2. simple cognitive neuroscience's index with differential informativeness 0.93. Similar ( $p < 0.05$ ) groups in conformity with the investigated nosological groups were obtained.

**Conclusion:** The results we obtained showed that the cognitive neuroscience may have an implication ( $p < 0.05$ ) for screening and monitoring of Psychogenic tremor.