sibility) are likely to be highly profitable from a societal point of view.

**NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS/MIGRAINE—Quality of Life Studies**

**PNM20**

**VALIDATION OF SINGAPOREAN ENGLISH AND CHINESE EQ-5D VERSIONS IN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON’S DISEASE**

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OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to investigate the validity and reliability of Singaporean language versions (English and Chinese) of the EQ-5D self-report questionnaire (EQ-5D) in patients with Parkinson’s disease. METHODS: Patients with Parkinson’s disease recruited from a patient support group and a hospital outpatient clinic completed a questionnaire containing the EQ-5D and the Parkinson’s disease questionnaire (PDQ-39) twice in a two-week period. Test-retest reliability was assessed for EQ-5D items, utility index and visual analog scale (EQ-VAS) using Cohen’s kappa or intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC). Construct validity of EQ-5D utility and EQ-VAS scores was assessed using Spearman’s rank correlations between EQ-5D and PDQ-39 summary index (PDQ-39SI) scores. RESULTS: One hundred fifty subjects (English-speaking: n = 87) completed baseline and 106 subjects (English-speaking: n = 68) completed follow-up questionnaires (median interval: 12 days). Kappa values of EQ-5D items ranged from 0.58 to 0.75 (English version) and from 0.38 to 0.55 (Chinese version). ICC values for utility/ EQ-VAS scores were 0.78/0.83 (English version) and 0.62/0.72 (Chinese version) respectively. Spearman’s correlation coefficients between utility/ EQ-VAS scores and the PDQ-39SI were −0.66/−0.45 (English version) and −0.76/−0.44 (Chinese version) respectively (p < 0.001 for all). CONCLUSION: Both Singaporean English and Chinese EQ-5D versions appear to be valid and reliable outcome measures for Singaporeans with Parkinson’s disease.

**PNM21**

**PIRIBEDIL IMPROVES QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON’S DISEASE IN RUSSIA**

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OBJECTIVES: To investigate quality of life at application piribedil in patients with idiopathic Parkinson’ Disease (PD). METHODS: A total of 43 patients with PD (men age: 67.3 ± 5.4 years, duration of disease: 4.3 ± 2.8 years) were investigated during 2 years. They were observed during 1 year with basic treatment and during 1 years after addition piribedil (non-ergot Dopamine Agonist) to basic treatment. To estimate efficacy of treatment we used Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS). To evaluate quality of life we used the disease-specific Health-Related Quality of Life scale Parkinson Disease Questionnaire (PDQ-39). RESULTS: During the 1-year follow-up before piribedil treatment patients had minor clinical deterioration and deterioration of quality of life because illness progressed. Early PD patients showed increase at 6.3% of UPDRS values and 9.9% of PDQ-39 values (p < .05) per 1 year, advanced PD patients showed increase at 5.7% of UPDRS values and 5.4% of PDQ-39 values (not significant) per 1 year. Addition of piribedil in early PD patients resulted in improvement at 8.9% of UPDRS values per one year (p < .01) and 10.7% of PDQ-39 values (p < .001). The most essential were changes in the following subscales of PDQ-39: “Mobility”, “Activities of Daily Living”, “Emotional well being” (p < .01) and “Stigma” (p < .05). Changes in the others subscales were not significant. Advanced PD patients also demonstrated positive changes on piribedil treatment: 7.0% decrease of UPDRS values (p < .05) per one year and 7.7% of PDQ-39 values (p < .05) per 1 year. Patients had significant improvement only in subscales “Mobility” and “Activities of Daily Living” (p < .05). CONCLUSIONS: Addition of piribedil improves quality of life in PD patients. More expressed improvements in quality of life is observed in early PD patients in Russia.

**PNM22**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PARKINSONS DISEASE ON SPOUSES: THE COMPAS STUDY**

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The management of a chronic disease must integrate the needs induced by the disease on the patient’s surroundings. OBJECTIVE: The objective of the COMPAS study is to assess the socio-economic consequences on the daily life of the spouse of a patient diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease and to identify their worries and needs. METHODS: Self-administered questionnaires, created on the basis of interviews with the spouses of parkinson patients, were sent to general practitioners, neurologists as well as to members of patients’ associations (France-parkinson), who then distributed them to the families concerned. RESULTS: The results concerned a population of 1013 spouses. Patients had been diagnosed since 10.4 years on average at the age of 58.8 years old. The spouse is often a woman (66%), retired (68%) and more than 70 years old (40%). She is the only person looking after the patient (49%). She spends on average 7.5 hours per day in taking care of the patient. This high level of involvement greatly modifies her daily life: specific organ-