

**P93: The effects of cognitive intervention in motor performance on individuals with Parkinson's disease: a systematic review**

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**Introduction:** The motor and the cognitive component in the human being are deeply connected and that's not an exception in individuals with *Parkinson's disease*.

**Objective:** To investigate the effectiveness of cognitive intervention in the motor component in individuals with Parkinson's disease.

**Materials and Methods:** Four electronic databases were used: PubMed®, Scopus®, ISI Web of Science® and Cochrane Library. The research was limited to randomized controlled trials and non-randomized, four languages (Portuguese, English, Spanish and French) and only studies with humans. Inclusion criteria for this study were: (a) individuals diagnosed with Parkinson's disease; (b) Clinical trials, randomized or non-randomized; (c) existence of simple cognitive intervention (cognitive) or dual task (cognitive-motor); (d) quasi experimental studies. In the first phase of selection, by title and abstract, two reviewers selected the studies. It wasn't used meta-analyses, only selection of the studies (two individuals) by reading the title, abstract and full article if available.

**Results and Discussion:** 10 studies were included in the systematic review. The cognitive and motor training are more effective combined with motor performance. The effectiveness of the intervention was observed in dynamic and static balance, gait, gait speed and length of step.

**Conclusion:** The cognitive intervention was effective on motor performance in individuals with Parkinson's disease in parameters like static and dynamic balance, gait and gait speed. It be important to create guidelines for this type of intervention.

### References

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