



Incidence of sarcopenia and dynapenia according to stage in patients with idiopathic Parkinson's disease

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Dear Editor,

We have read the article by Yazar et al. [1] with interest. In this article, authors aimed to identify the incidence of sarcopenia and dynapenia according to disease stage among idiopathic Parkinson's disease patients. They reported that in parallel with the increase in disease stage among IPD patients, the incidence of sarcopenia and dynapenia was high compared to that among the control group of the same age.

Authors define sarcopenia as the progressive loss of muscle mass and muscle power function (dynapenia) and stated that muscle "power" was assessed with hand grip test. There are some flaws here. First, dynapenia is defined as the age-associated loss of muscle strength. As mentioned in the methodology, only the maximal voluntary force (kg) was measured with hand grip test. Muscle power is a product of force times velocity (kg/s) [2]. Therefore, the muscle strength should be used in the text instead of power.

The European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People (EWGSOP) suggests the use of population-specific normative data to define muscle mass and strength when available [3]. This study is reported to be performed in Turkish population and there are already reported Turkish population specific cutoff values for hand grip strength: for men, 32 kg, for women, 22 kg. These cutoff values should be used [4].

Another point is in this study; it was stated that the "incidence" of sarcopenia was detected. Incidence refers to the number of individuals who develop a specific disease or experience a specific health-related event during a particular time period, but as understood from the methodology, this study is a cross-sectional study, so the percentages show the prevalence of sarcopenia. The overall prevalence definition should be used in the text instead of incidence.

Compliance with ethical standards

We hereby submit our manuscript entitled "Incidence of sarcopenia and dynapenia according to stage in patients with idiopathic Parkinson's disease" to be considered for publication as a letter in NEUROLOGICAL SCIENCES. We declare that this letter "complies with ethical standards." We have read and approved the version to be submitted. I meet the criteria for authorship stated in Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals. This manuscript, including related data has not been previously published or is not being submitted elsewhere for publication.

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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