## Methods

- Qualitative, semi-structured interviews with patients and loved ones. Validated using memberchecking
- Patient-driven empirical scale development

## Findings thus far and next steps

• Complete interviews, validate through

## Knowledge gaps and need

- Majority of PDpatients will experience impaired facial emotion communication
- Currentlylackingis a central resourcethat can inform patients, and support both loved ones and clinicians when navigatingnon-verbal interactions with patients e.g., demonstrativealternatives to emotional reading, strategies to emphasis emotional cues, strategies to reduce miscommunication
- There is no validated empirical tool for assessing impaired facial emotion communication in PD

I try to mirror expressions, so I'm more cognitively engaged [...] It's a cue to me, for my own facial expression. But I'm also on the lookout for a change in [others'] expression so that I can pick that up, copy it.



<sup>2.</sup> Fereshtehnejad, S. MSkogarÖ., & LökkJ. (2017). Evolution of Orofacial symptoms and disease progression in idiopathic Parkinson's disease: Longitudinal data from the Jönköping Parkinson regist parkinson's Diseas 2017.

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<sup>4.</sup> Prenger M., Madray, R., Van Hedger, Kanello, M., & MacDonald, P. A. (2020). Social symptoms of Parkinson's disease: Alzheimirzhadellarabit