

OUR NEWS

East Midlands Research Support Network News

No 4 Nov 2012

Our successful first East Midlands Regional Research Forum at Leicester University on 13 October brought together more than 50 researchers and supporters to look at how we can work together and get more people involved. This special newsletter starts with the response to the event by one first-time participant.

First Impressions

I was privileged to be invited to the first East Midlands Research Forum at Leicester University on 13 October. An impressive line-up of professional people were invited to speak about what they specialised in with regard to Parkinson's.

The forum began with Claire Bale from Parkinson's UK describing the purpose of the charity, the hopes and challenges for the future, including the ultimate goal of a cure. Claire explained in understandable language the signs and present day treatment of Parkinson's.

Dr Flaviano Giorgini of Leicester University, gave an interesting description of what knowledge and progress had been made up to the present day. He also talked on what possible causes may lead to Parkinson's. Dr Nin Bajaj of Nottingham University and Derby Hospitals spoke of how research involving volunteers is helping make a valued database for Parkinson's. He also outlined the East Midlands backed 'Tracking Parkinson's' project and the clinical work that contributes to the quality of life for patients and carers.

After lunch Olivier Bazin from DeNDRoN Thames Valley Region spoke on aspects of his organisation that helps all main dementias and neuro-related complaints. The rest of the day was spent with a well organised audience participation.

May I say thank you for inviting me and what a good job your area is doing.

Tony Wells, Volunteer, Harlow, Essex

(For a more detailed account of the day [go to page 6](#))

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(Forum definition magnifier, by Stuart Miles: freedigitalphotos.net)

Parkinson's UK is the operating name of the Parkinson's Disease Society of the United Kingdom. A charity registered in England and Wales (258197) and in Scotland (SCO37554)

Research Presentations

By Steve Warren and Deborah Roberts

There are two complementary approaches to research into Parkinson's. Doctors investigate Parkinson's disease through their patients but they cannot easily carry out experiments. Scientists therefore use other organisms to study the part played by genetic and molecular factors.

From better knowledge and understanding ...

Dr Flaviano Giorgini and his group at **Leicester** fall into the second category. They insert into a fruit fly chromosome the gene that codes for a protein called α -synuclein that is associated with Parkinson's Disease. Amazingly the flies show signs of drosophilan Parkinson's and cannot move quickly but if the gene for another protein that carries messages is added it acts as a kind of antidote and the flies can move faster again.

They also use bakers' yeast and a phosphorescent substance extracted from jellyfish to investigate the molecules that protect cells from damage caused by biochemical 'sparks' formed



during energy production. When the protein is in active mode it is made to glow green. Dr Giorgini describes these technologies as 'pretty cool' but they offer possible targets for new drugs to treat Parkinson's.

(Fruit or flower flies, by SweetCrisis: freedigitalphotos.net)

...to better diagnosis, therapy and a cure

Wouldn't it be great if you could visit your consultant, he or she could run a series of blood tests, physical and memory tests resulting in a classification of your Parkinson's whereby you would know what path your disease was likely to take, what was the best form of symptom management and better still, give you the exact medication that was going to help you right from the outset?

That is the aim of a large study that is currently happening at 49 locations across the UK – and you could help! **Dr Nin Bajaj**, based in **Nottingham** and **Derby**, explained how the 'Tracking Parkinson's' study could revolutionise diagnosis and treatment of Parkinson's patients in the future.

(For full accounts of the two presentations go to [page 7](#) and [page 9](#))

STEERING GROUP

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East Midlands



*(dna, by dreamdesigns:
freedigitalphotos.net)*

DeNDRoN and its role in the NHS

Olivier Bazin from the Thames Valley branch of DeNDRoN presented an informative talk about the role of DeNDRoN (Dementias & Neurodegenerative Diseases Research Network) as a research arm within the NHS, specialising in running clinical studies into neurological diseases such as Huntington's, motor neurone disease, Parkinson's etc. Olivier presented a new video which highlighted the £5 million study that Parkinson's UK has funded over 5 years, and informed us of several clinical trials that are open to volunteers at the moment. One trial in particular attracted quite a few questions from the audience.

(For a full account of this presentation [go to page 11](#))

More of the same?

By John Telford, Steering Group Chair

The East Midlands RSN Forum gave us a lift because everyone thought it was such a good day. The atmosphere was good and attendees voted emphatically, in the afternoon session and on the evaluation forms, for more of the same! (Maybe not exactly the same because we didn't give the speakers enough time in the morning session!)

So, the Steering Group decided when it met on 19 October that we should have another one next year! It is likely to be in a different city, but there is clearly an appetite for interesting talks from researchers about the work they are doing on our behalf. We are also thinking of getting the East Midlands Parkinson's researchers together in the spring for a 'conversation with an audience'.

The Steering Group also thought there was scope for more research-oriented events in between times. There is nothing to stop branches and groups putting on their own meetings on a research theme and inviting others members along – this could guarantee a bigger audience of interested people. Indeed the **Newark Branch** is holding a **speaker meeting on 15 April 2013** - details to be announced soon. You could also ask someone else, a lay person with appropriate knowledge – maybe a Steering Group member - to talk about the research scene.

The important thing is that the 'Research Function' of Parkinson's UK is not the exclusive preserve of a separate organisation called the RSN. Every Branch, Group and Committee is encouraged, if they want, to organise research activity. And many do because, for example, the tag 'for research' is being attached to fundraising events more and more.

What the RSN is about is coordinating research-oriented activity in the region. Branches and groups working together can organise useful events in a way that individually they would find hard to do. Activity that is not merely local can also attract people affected by Parkinson's who are not keen on joining a support group but are nevertheless interested in what is going on to find a cure and better treatments.

The forum brought us together and we had some good, friendly conversations. As a result several more people have now started to help the small number of volunteers in the Steering Group with various things. Steering Group members are also keen to assist their own branches and groups where they can. Let's all keep talking to each other so that we can pool our ideas, skills and energy to support research in new imaginative ways. More of the same – and different!

Diary of joining a drugs trial (part 2)

by Caroline Maxwell, Editor and Steering Group member

23 October 2012: I travelled to Frenchay Hospital in Bristol to be enrolled in the Rivastigmine drugs trial which is aiming to improve gait in people with Parkinson's. I was given a warm welcome by the researcher, Dr Emily Henderson, and her research nurse assistant.

After I had signed the consent form allowing my information to be used, I answered a lot of questions about my general health, the diagnosis and progress of my Parkinson's, my education background and my present domestic situation. There was a thorough physical examination and quite a number of mental and physical tests. I was asked to remember short lists of words and sentences, to answer questions such as 'what is the name of the Prime Minister?' and to perform some simple calculations and writing tasks such as joining the dots to make a shape.

There were physical tests of my balance and coordination and I had to walk up and down a measured track of about 20 yards first just walking, then walking while trying to say as many words as possible beginning with a certain letter.



(Medicine, by Salvatore Vuono: freedigitalphotos.net)

When the tests had been completed I was formally enrolled on trial and given a large supply of medication with instructions on how to take it. I was also given a supply of diary sheets to complete in the event of a fall. The definition of a fall, by the way, is to 'inadvertently land on a surface at a lower level'. The research staff will phone me every month to discuss any falls I may have had, how I'm getting on with the medication, and any problems or comments I have to report.

Neither I nor the researchers know whether I am getting the drug or a placebo. This will not be revealed until the trial is completed which may take about two years. But I have a card to put in my wallet with a phone number for use in an emergency which would give medical staff information about my medication if it was necessary. If I find the side-effects are intolerable I can withdraw but I am asked to discuss this first with the research staff.

The pharmaceutical company, Novartis are supplying the medication for the trial but have no control over the conduct of the trial or the dissemination of the results. So I am reassured that they do not have undue influence.

I start taking the medication next week and will report in the next newsletter on how I get on.

PLEASE NOTE: The **Spalding branch meeting** with David Breen, research speaker, booked for 15 November, has had to be changed due to the Police and Crime Commissioner elections. The research talk will now take place in 2013, date tbc.

Have you ever wondered why it takes so long for Research & Development projects to come to fruition? Why do so few drugs hit the market when there are so many researchers and so many innovative ideas being worked on? And why, despite the fact that worldwide billions of dollars are spent on these research projects, does it often result in little or no usable results for the end users (i.e. we the Parkinson's patients).

Watch this animation from the Michael J Fox Foundation, and you will see a run-through of the entire process leading to **new drug treatments**, explained in a clear, understandable, and entertaining video, which successfully answers all the questions above yet will only take 5 minutes of your time.

<https://www.michaeljfox.org/foundation/role.html>

RSN members at the Regional Research Forum voted fundraising joint top on the list of priorities. Below is a thank you from Tyna and us to a guy who has done a great job of raising money for research..... Thanks Bernie!

Bernie Brothwell ran his 4th annual golf day in aid of Parkinson's research in September. Thanks to the very generous support of the Boston West Golf Club and the many sponsors, donors and players, he raised an excellent £3,678.50. Bernie (centre) is pictured with Boston branch members (right) and golf supporters (left).



Tyna Brych
Regional Manager, East Midlands

Tour de France Etape stage 7 July 2013 beckons for Adrian Lott and friends!

Those of you who have seen our first newsletter May 2012 will remember Steering Group member Darien Lott who had tragically died just recently. Now Darien's influence is being felt again as her son, Adrian Lott, with the help of 4 friends, is going to tackle the Etape stage of the Tour de France next year in memory of his mother and is hoping to raise money for Parkinson's.

The Etape is a 130 kilometre course of mountains. The chart shows the array of mountain climbs that Adrian will face.



Good luck, Adrian!

FULL ARTICLES

- [The Regional Research Forum: Impressions of a fun day](#), by Sudhan Fatania & Lionel Paulo
- [Dr Flaviano Gorgini on research in Leicester](#), by Steve Warren
- [Dr Nin Bajaj on research in Nottingham and Derby](#), by Deborah Roberts
- [Olivier Bazin talks about DeNDRoN and its role in the NHS](#), by Lionel Paulo

The Regional Research Forum: Impressions of a fun day

By Sudhan Fatania, Steering Group member, with Lionel Paulo

It was a fine sunny morning when I entered the Charles Wilson building at Leicester University after struggling with the maze that passes for a car park system.

Registering was easy as Vina Shah (Branch & Volunteer Support Officer) signed me in and gave me a big, clearly-printed name badge which put to shame some of the name labels I had worn at other seminars - clearly a quality experience was coming up. Following a welcome cup of coffee I went into the conference room where I met Jo Mansfield and Pat Lower (Information & Support Workers) who were standing by two tables. The first was well-stocked with Parkinson's UK leaflets, and the second had lots of information from an NHS group I had not heard of before called DeNDRoN.

I settled down at a free table after talking to John Telford (Steering Group Chairman) who was making final adjustments to the audio-visual equipment, and also briefly chatted to Karen Gavin (Leicester Branch Secretary) and Lionel Paulo (Steering Group Secretary). The room was very nice and there was a superb view of Leicester from the windows as we were two floors up, but that meant there was a potential source of discomfort; the toilets were two floors away (memo I did to myself; don't leave it too long between calls of nature!).

The meeting was being coordinated and chaired by John Telford, also the originator of this conference, and started promptly as he introduced Claire Bale (Senior Communications Officer Parkinson's UK). Claire presented clear, concise facts about Parkinson's and had the audience participating as she taxed our brains by asking us questions on the basic facts of Parkinson's, which generally were simple enough to answer correctly. Unfortunately Claire's time was up before she could tell us much about relevant (i.e. East Midlands) research.



(Lab equipment, by Renjith Krishnan: freedigitalphotos.net)

Next up was our own Leicester University resident researcher Dr Flaviano Giorgini, who presented a thorough talk on genetics and how his team are able to research the effects of various genes by experimenting with fruit flies and baker's yeast. Dr Giorgini explained the

brain damage caused by proteins sticking together (aggregating), then lodging in parts of the brain and interfering with its functions, and mentioned various genes research had identified as being responsible for specific effects in the brain. *(For an account of Dr Giorgini's talk go to [page 7](#))* I found Dr Giorgini's presentation clear, understandable and illuminating but time ran out again before he could finish.

Dr Nin Bajaj of Nottingham and Derby hospitals was next and dazzled many in the audience with his talk about Parkinson UK's 'Tracking Parkinson's' initiative which will aim to find 'bio-markers' for Parkinson's over a five year period and involving thousands of volunteers nationwide. Dr Bajaj also informed us about a new MRI scanner that will be able to detect damage to the Substantia Nigra in the brain before symptoms appear, enabling early diagnosis. *(For an account of Dr Bajaj's talk go to [page 9](#)).*

Next, Janet Ankers (Hinckley Branch Chair) took questions from the audience and the three speakers sat together and took turns answering them.

Following a light lunch (which included a recital by Nicky Pywell) Olivier Bazin of DeNDRoN (Thames Valley) talked to us about their role in the NHS as a research group, and gave some examples of clinical trials they are conducting by playing a new video that has only just been released. The audience were particularly interested in their sleep trials when Olivier took questions. *(For an account of Olivier's talk go to [page 11](#)).*



(Janet Ankers, Flav Giorgini, Nin Bajaj and Claire Bale (from left) – photo: L Paulo)

We then had some opportunities to comment on the research day, and planning of future events with Tyna Brych (East Midlands Manager Parkinson's UK) guiding us. The evaluation reports and table suggestions are being analysed and reported on later by the Steering Group *(go to [page 3](#)).*

I thought the whole event was well-organised and kept on time by John and Tyna, to the point where we finished ahead of schedule. I did not know research could be so much fun, and am looking forward to my next East Midlands RSN Forum day. Finally, Lionel asked if I wanted to attend the Steering Group meeting the following week, and here I am writing this with his help, as a new Steering Group member!

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Dr Flaviano Giorgini on research in Leicester

By Steve Warren, Biochemist

Dr Giorgini described the fundamental research being carried out by his Group in Leicester on the genetic origins of Parkinson's Disease.

Several genetic mutations are known to be associated with Parkinson's but each only slightly increases the risk of their possessor developing the condition. Dr Giorgini's research aims to discover the function of these genes and the effect of mutations in order to unravel the

mechanisms and causes of Parkinson's. This, it is expected, will suggest targets for drugs to combat the condition.

The more common neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, ALS and Huntington's, have different symptoms but share a common characteristic: the presence of protein aggregates in different parts of the brain. In Parkinson's the aggregates are called Lewy Bodies, and they are linked with dementia.

Proteins are the main product of genes and consist of long chains of amino acids. There are 20 different amino acids, which can be thought of as the words from which sentences (protein molecules) can be made. These long chains fold up in a characteristic way often involving lengths of helical structure. These may fold up again or link to a complementary molecule to create a structure that confers on the protein its functional properties. A mutation that changes even a single amino acid can disrupt the folding process. The proteins then cannot

do what they are supposed to and regions are exposed that can become attached to other proteins to form agglomerates of protein, just as the coiled metal toy called a 'Slinky' (Fig. 1) would form tangles if the coiling process were interrupted.

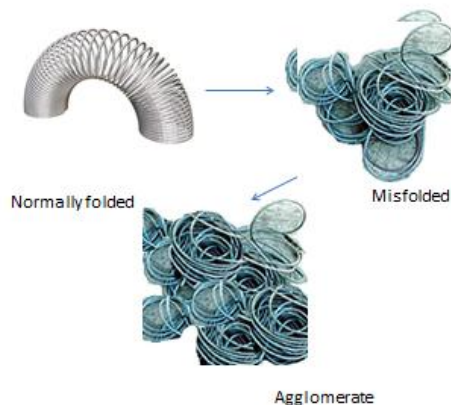


Figure 1 Protein misfolding

The vast majority of Parkinson's cases are idiopathic (without a known cause) but 5-10% are due to a genetic component. Ten genes, named PARK, have been linked with Parkinson's, in several of which mutations have already been located.

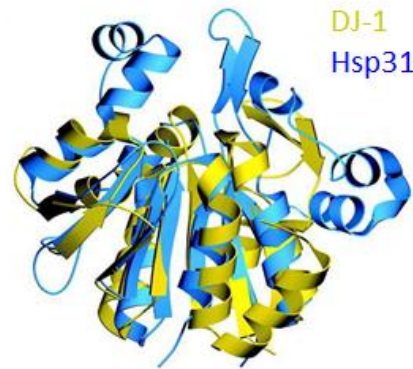
At least three genetic factors may be involved in Parkinson's: α -synuclein, Tau and LRRK2 are associated with misfolding and the formation of Lewy Bodies; Parkin and PINK1 with dysfunction of mitochondria (the organelles responsible for energy production in the cell) and DJ-1 with protecting the cells against oxidative stress. Oxidative stress describes the effects of reactive by-products of energy production that are analogous to the sparks produced when wood is burned.

It is impracticable to study the effect of gene mutations in the living human brain directly but it is possible to study what happens in simpler organisms that can act as a model for the human brain. Fruit flies are used to study α -synuclein, yeast to investigate DJ-1.

Numerous genes in the fruit fly have functions analogous to equivalent human genes and Dr Giorgini's Group has studied a protein called Rab11 that is involved in moving information and instructions around in the brain. If the gene coding for α -synuclein is introduced into the fruit fly chromosome the number of photoreceptors in the eye is reduced from 7 to an average of 4. But if the gene for Rab11, which has a protective effect, is added the number is restored to around 6. Furthermore flies with the α -synuclein gene have symptoms resembling Parkinson's. Their ability to climb from the bottom to the top of a glass tube declines over a period of 30 days but when the Rab11 gene is included they are restored almost to normal. The human protein DJ-1 protects against oxidative stress.

Yeast has its own analogous proteins, Hsp31, 32, 33 and 34 that perform the same function. The Hsp 31 protein bears a striking structural similarity to DJ-1 (Fig 2). Yeast cells exposed to hydrogen peroxide grow normally but if any of the genes coding for these four proteins is damaged, they do not. Such variants also have a shorter lifespan than normal. Conversely, yeasts that have more of these proteins live longer than normal.

Figure 2 Structural similarity between human DJ-1 and Yeast Hsp31



DJ-1 only functions as a dimer, in which two molecules of the protein combine. By attaching to DJ-1 fragments of a fluorescent protein derived from jellyfish, which fluoresces green when the fragments are recombined, it was possible to show how different mutations linked to Parkinson's cause misfolding that reduces dimer formation. This provides a way to test chemicals that encourage dimer formation and that might in future provide a basis for drugs that could be effective in treating Parkinson's.

Thank you to Dr Giorgini for a clear, informative and comprehensible presentation, which gives us optimism for the future that progress is being made towards a complete understanding of Parkinson's.

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Dr Nin Bajaj on research in Nottingham and Derby

By Deborah Roberts, Hematologist/Oncologist

Dr Nin Bajaj started his talk by describing a very large prospective study of 3,000 patients and relatives called 'Tracking Parkinson's'. It was originally launched as ProBAND, in case anyone has heard that name bandied around. This study is headed by Dr Donald Grossett at Glasgow University. This is one of the largest characterisation studies of Parkinson's.

Why are there so many different forms of Parkinson's disease? It is obvious to sufferers when they all meet together that some people have a much more aggressive and progressive form of the disease than others, the condition follows different patterns. There is the tremor-dominant form, where people have reasonable memory, slow progression of the condition and a relatively normal lifespan, even though it is distressing for the patient. There is the akinetic rigid form, where the prognosis is not so favourable. There is early onset disease and others are older when they are diagnosed. Interestingly there is a bi-modal distribution of onset, with a peak in the younger population and another peak in older people.

These different observed 'types' of the disease are known as different 'phenotypes' of the condition i.e. the way the disease manifests itself that can be seen and observed. But is there something different going on at the genetic level i.e. the 'genotype' giving rise to these different manifestations? Not only are there huge variations between Parkinson's patients but also drug effectiveness is widely variable and it is thought that this is due to the different genetic mutations that underlie the condition.

Wouldn't it be great if you could visit your consultant, he or she could run a series of blood tests, physical and memory tests resulting in a classification of your Parkinson's whereby you would know what path your disease was likely to take, what was the best form of symptom management and better still, give you the exact medication that was going to help you right from the outset?

That is the purpose of 'Tracking Parkinson's' and it is why it is such a big study. Professor Grossett may be the lead but there are centres all around the country working on this study – and they may be looking for you! The plan is to test many different people who have been diagnosed in the last three years and subject them to a series of tests – physical tests, memory tests, brain scans, blood tests and questionnaires – to track the course of their disease over a 5 year period.

Hopefully, by assessing this group of patients and also by looking for different protein 'markers' in the blood, the scientists hope to be able to classify Parkinson's patients into groups, which will enable better diagnosis and more tailored medicine, rather than the 'hit and miss' 'try this one and see how it goes' approach that has to be taken today.



(Colorful brain, by smokedsalmon: freedigitalphotos.net)

The outcome of the study is expected to give doctors the ability to break down Parkinson's into sub-types, which will enable them to give a patient information about how their disease is likely to progress, what their main symptoms will be, what drugs will work best thus giving a much more personalised approach and tailored pharmacological regime that is more effective and causes fewer side-effects.

Although the study is being led from Glasgow, there are participating centres all over the country. In the East Midlands, the leading centre is in Derby which is where Nin is based. Patients who have been diagnosed for less than three years are asked to consider taking part. The study period is 5 years and patients will be seen once every 6 months. The clinical manifestations of the disease will be observed and the motor features rated – motor ability, tremor, falling – using the Unified Parkinson's Rating Scale (UPDRS). Non-motor symptoms will also be rated using another scale – gut problems, skin changes, memory and thought processing etc. The scoring system will be performed by the doctor but the patient will rate their own disease and symptoms themselves in parallel and will also answer Quality of Life questionnaires. The study does involve having blood samples taken (both DNA and serum will be tested and stored) and also brain imaging.

Eventually it is hoped that the clinical symptoms can be married with the proteins, biomarkers and genes that are found from the blood tests and brain scans. As Flav's talk illustrated, some of these proteins and markers are known and can be looked for but this condition is multi-factorial and there is a lot more to learn yet, so it is highly probable that many unknown markers will also be discovered.

The study is also looking at proteins in blood (proteomics) to diagnose Parkinson's and looking to see if sub-types can be diagnosed using MRI imaging. Most MRI facilities are not sensitive enough but there are new MRI techniques being used looking at neuromelanin generated by the substantia nigra. Nin couldn't say more – watch this space for a publication soon!

The team are looking for patients with recent onset Parkinson's (within last 3 years) ~2,000 patients. A 2nd cohort will be studied – those diagnosed under the age of 50 (~240 patients) as it is thought they will be rich in genetics that have caused early onset. There are 49 centres

across England, Wales and Scotland. There are several centres in the East Midlands, including Derby, Leicester and Nottingham, hopefully providing convenient access for anyone who wishes to participate.

If you are interested in learning more, you can follow this link to the website, where there is a video as well as other information - <http://www.parkinsons.org.uk/tracking> - You can also email the team: Parkinsons.Research@nhs.net - and to find a centre local to you go to: http://www.parkinsons.org.uk/support_us/parkinsons_awareness_week/tracking_parkinsons/tracking_parkinsons_centres.aspx#east_midlands

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Olivier Bazin talks about DeNDRoN and its role in the NHS

By Lionel Paulo, Steering Group Secretary

Olivier Bazin, Data & Communications Manager for the Thames Valley branch of DeNDRoN (Dementias & Neurodegenerative Diseases Research Network) presented an informative and entertaining talk about DeNDRoN'S role in the NHS and clinical trials that are currently being conducted.

DeNDRoN is a part of the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Clinical Research Network (CRN), and is the research arm of the NHS that specialises on neurodegenerative diseases such as Huntington's, Dementia, Motor Neurone, and of course Parkinson's. Several members of the audience were surprised that DeNDRoN is not a private company, but Olivier assured them the group is staffed entirely by NHS employees, including himself.

The geographical area that DeNDRoN covers overlaps with our east midlands region as Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Rutland are included, but Olivier pointed out if anyone was willing to travel a little they can join a trial in any of the other counties that they cover. Olivier also talked about the Monument Discovery Project which received a £5 million grant from Parkinson's UK to fund a 5 year study * (also see Caroline's article about this which appeared in our newsletter edition 2 in July 2012), and followed up by showing us a brand new video explaining what it's purpose is and how to get involved. (Regardless of whether you are thinking of joining this study or not, I highly recommend watching the video which you will find by using Ctrl-Left click on the link - <http://www.parkinsons.org.uk/discoveryaward>)

Following the video Olivier talked about further trials such as the eye movement study * (Olivier produced an article which included this which appeared in our newsletter edition 2 in July). Taking questions from the audience Olivier found the trials which seemed to be most fascinating to all of us was a sleep study. (Howard Gowdridge, Leicester Branch Chair declared that It was bound to be interesting to his members as all of them have problems sleeping). For further information about the sleep study email Parkinson's Research Nurse Rehanah.roopun@uhl-tr.nhs.uk - or for information about trials generally go to: www.dendron.nihr.ac.uk/thames-valley/

I found Olivier's presentation enjoyable and easy to follow, his style being more relaxed and informal than the previous speakers, and judging by the interest shown by the audience when asking questions I think most of those present shared my opinion.

* If you have not seen issue number 2 of our newsletter and would like to read it please email a request to Lionel Paulo at ljpaulostk@talktalk.net

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East Midlands Research Support Network News is published bi-monthly by the Steering Group of the East Midlands Research Support Network. The next deadline for contributions is **Monday 7 January**. Please send us a copy of your branch newsletter. We are particularly interested to hear of activities to do with research which we could mention next time.

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Editorial Group: Lionel Paulo, John Telford, Chris Johnson (Guest editor for this edition)

We look forward to hearing from you!

STOP PRESS: The first Parkinson's UK **national research supporters' conference** took place on 4 November in York. Several people from the East Midlands took part in a stimulating opportunity to meet scientists, clinicians and therapists working in the field of Parkinson's. More on this successful research event in the next edition.

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