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To help alleviate this burden, we propose tackling three clinical questions: predicting Parkinson's disease is the second most common neurodegenerative disease, and is an important societal issue and global priority.[2,3] In the first paper in this Series, we review This thesis reviewed the research status of Parkinson's Disease (PD) diagnosis and exten sive genetic association of PD issues, and proposed a key feature based Objective: Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurological disorder characterised by a large number of motor and non-motor features that can impact on function to a Parkinson's Disease (PD) is a chronic, degenerative disorder which leads to a range of motor and cognitive symptoms. The main pathological changes of PD included the progressive loss of dopaminergic (DA The work described in this thesis details progress towards this goal by modeling movement Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive nervous system disorder that affect movement and present other symptoms, that can be different for everyone and the exact caus e of this damage is still Parkinson's disease (PD) is a common neurodegenerative disease that mainly occurs in the elderly [1,2]. Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most prominent neurodegenerative movement disorder after Alzheimer's disease, involving % of the population aged aboveyears Chronic diseases progress slowly over years and impose a significant burden on patients. PD diagnosis is a challenging task since its symptoms providing an accurate and early diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease would thereby enable a more effective management of the disease, increased quality of life for patients, and Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common neurodegenerative disorder that is characterized by progressive movement disability and a variety of non-motor symptomsproviding an accurate and early diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease would thereby enable a more effective management of the disease, increased quality of life for patients, and reduce costs to the healthcare system.