differences in mortality between the groups (p>0.05). Our and limitations in? activities of daily living, there were no After propensity score matching on demographics, health, givers had died versus 29.6% of non-caregivers (p<.0001). 25.0% had 2+ chronic health conditions, compared to 41.1% y) and 1,966 non-caregivers (69.2±7.7 y). Among caregivers, matching. Baseline sample included 401 caregivers (68.6±7.6 y) that combines interviews, surveys, and mortality data. We associated with 10-year mortality. We used data from the nationally representative study of 2,367 older adults (57-85 y) and 1,966 non-caregivers (69.2±7.7 y). Among caregivers, semiochondritis between self-reported care caregiving and increased mortality risk, may also increase mortality risk. Seminal work showed as shown to worsen one's health, leading to concerns that it conditions. The chronic stress of family caregiving has been care caregivers of relatives with medical or mental health con...
biochemistry. Blood-isolated CNS-originating EVs have become a popular diagnostic tool. Yet, challenges remain in replicating and validating these findings. We conducted a PRISMA-guided systematic review and meta-analysis of 15 studies involving 1,455 persons with PD, 206 with MSA, 21 with DLB, 172 with PSP, 152 with CBS, 189 with RBD, and 1,045 healthy controls (HCs). Diagnostic accuracy for distinguishing persons with PD from HCs was moderate but showed high heterogeneity and significant publication bias. This indicates that studies with non-significant or lower effect sizes were less likely to be published. Differentiating persons with PD from those with PSP or CBS is limited due to the small number of involved studies. Our analyses suggest that biomarkers from CNS-originating EVs may not reliably differentiate persons with MSA or RBD from HCs due to variable accuracy and high heterogeneity. Our findings highlight the moderate diagnostic accuracy of EV biomarkers in differentiating Parkinsonian disorders, emphasizing substantial heterogeneity and significant publication bias. The need for larger, more standardized, and unbiased studies is underscored to validate the utility of EV biomarkers as diagnostic tools.