

The Selection of Patient Groups for Neuroprotective Trials

- **W. Poewe**
- **Dept. of Neurology**
- **Medical University of Innsbruck**



TARGET POPULATIONS FOR NEUROPROTECTIVE TRIALS IN PD - SELECTION CRITERIA -

- PD subtype
 - * clinically defined
 - * genetically defined
 - * biomarker defined
- Disease stage

SELECTING PD TRIAL POPULATIONS BY PD SUBTYPE

PRO's:

- homogeneous groups
- common underlying pathophysiology (e.g. LRRK2 mutations)
- molecular definition of drug targets

CON's:

- limited generalisability of trial results
- narrow recruitment base

CLINICAL PROGRESSION OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

- Progression of cardinal motor features
- Evolution of treatment-related motor complications
- Progression of „non-dopaminergic“ motor impairment
- Evolution of non-motor symptoms / signs
- Progression of global disability
- Mortality

MODIFYING PD PROGRESSION

- Target Populations -

- * At risk subjects
- * Early disease
 - untreated, „de-novo“
 - treated stable disease
- * Advanced disease
 - motor complications
 - „non-dopaminergic“ motor features
 - non-motor features

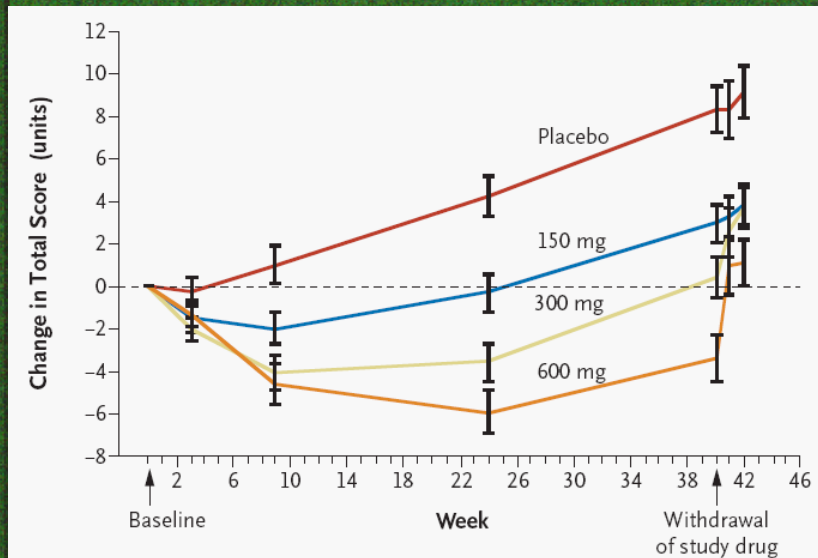
DISEASE PROGRESSION IN EARLY UNTREATED PD

- Clinical Issues -

- slow / stop progression of cardinal motor features**
- maintain symptomatic control**
- prevent / delay motor complications**
- prevent / delay disability**

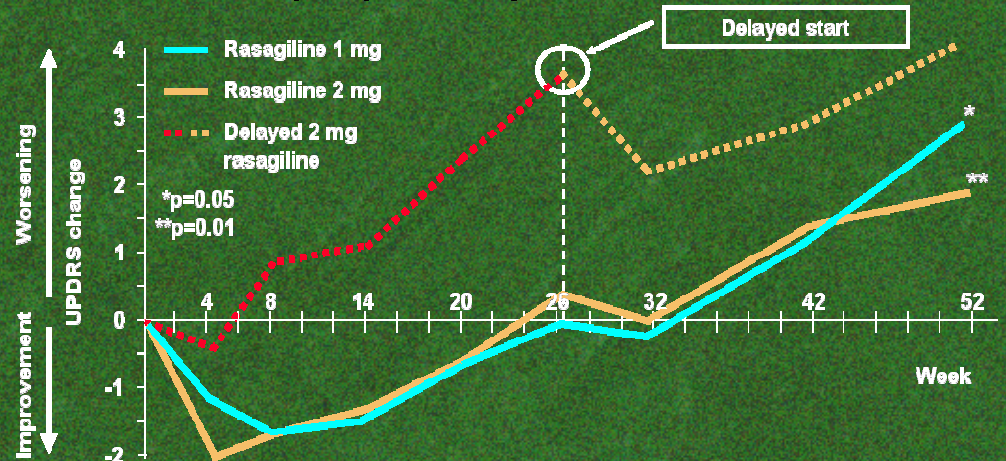
PROGRESSION OF MOTOR IMPAIRMENT IN EARLY PD

The ELLDOPA Study (Fahn et al, NEJM 2004)



12-month results: Mean change in Total UPDRS

Primary analysis: 371 subjects



Comparison between rasagiline for 1 year and delayed-rasagiline

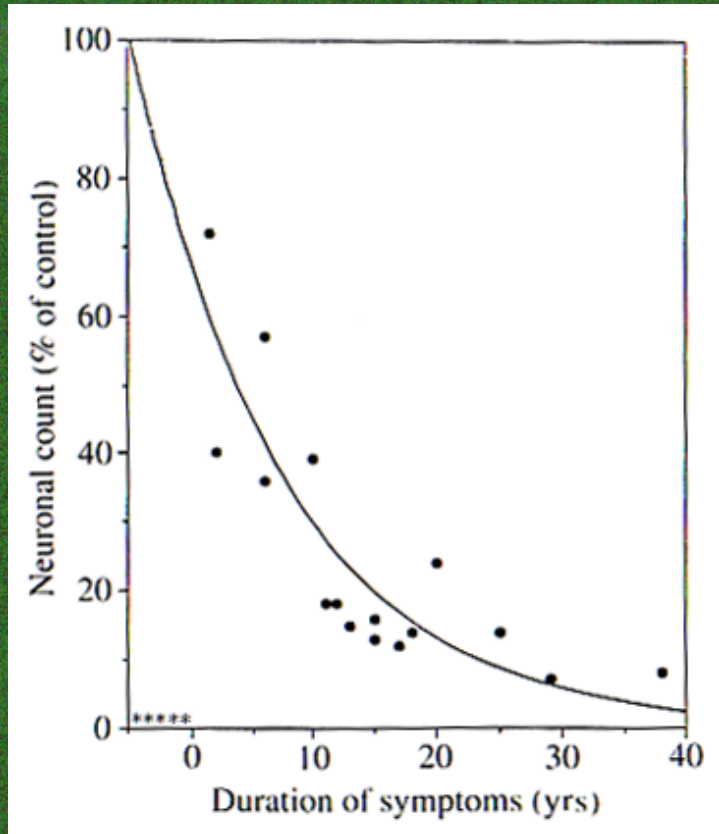
Effect size: comparing rasagiline 1 mg for one year with delayed rasagiline was -1.8 units (95% CI, -3.64 to 0.01, *p=0.05), and the effect size comparing rasagiline 2 mg for one year with delayed rasagiline was -2.3 units (95% CI, -4.11 to -0.48, **p=0.01)

Parkinson Study Group. Arch Neurol 2004; 61: 561-566

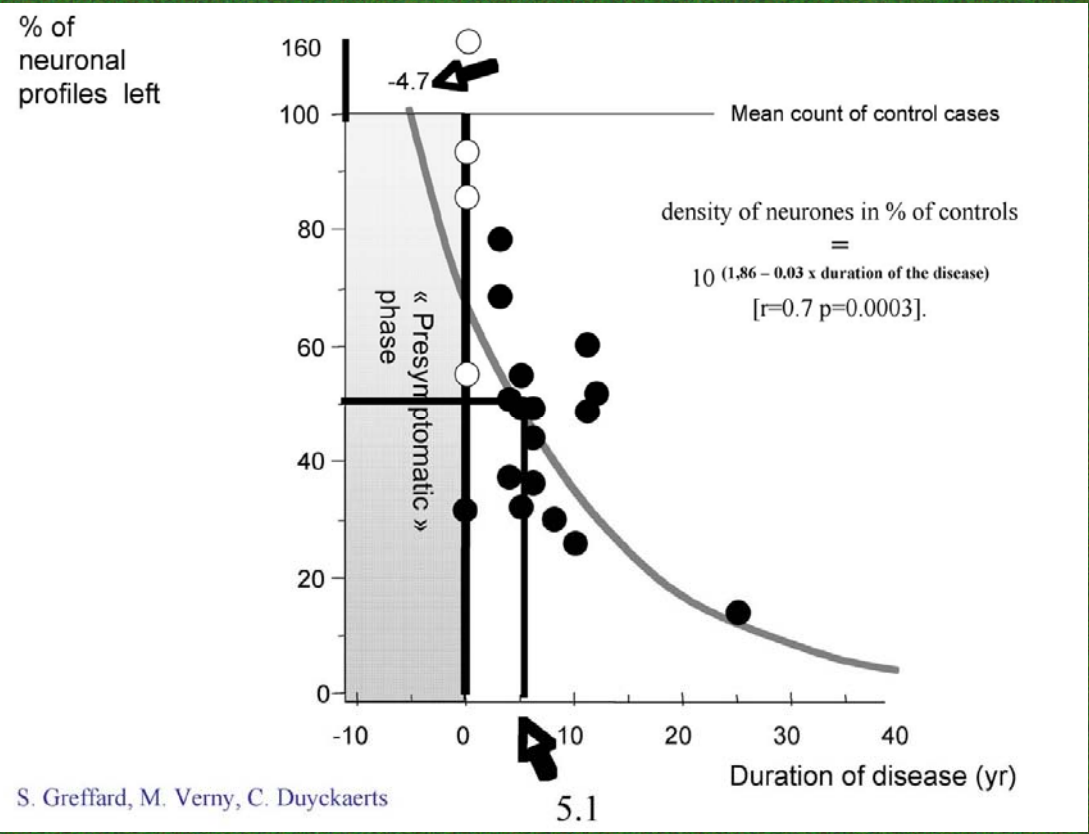
Annual increase in total UPDRS Scores in placebo-controlled studies

Study	Duration (yrs)	Change in Mean total UPDRS for Placebo Group	Extrapolated Annual Increase, total UPDRS scores	Extrapolated Annual Increase UPDRS III
PSG. <i>N Engl J Med.</i> 2004 (placebo vs levodopa; ELLDOPA)	0.81	7.8	9.6	6.4
Shults et al. <i>Arch Neurol.</i> 2002 (placebo vs coenzyme Q10)	1.3	12.0	9.2	4.9
PSG. <i>Ann Neurol.</i> 1996 (placebo vs lazabemide)	1.0	8.1	8.1	5.3
PSG. <i>Arch Neurol.</i> 2002 (placebo vs rasagiline)	0.5	4.2	8.4	---

**Total nigral age-adjusted count
vs Symptom Duration
(Fearnley and Lees Brain 1991)**



**Total nigral age-adjusted count
vs Symptom Duration
(Duyckaerts et al, 2005)**



S. Greffard, M. Verny, C. Duyckaerts

NEUROPROTECTIVE TRIALS IN EARLY UNTREATED PD - Challenges -

- slow progression of early PD
- trial duration
- large patient numbers
- clinical relevance of small effects
- diagnostic uncertainty
- heterogeneity of PD

PROGRESSION OF DISABILITY IN IPD

**- Percentages remaining in stage 1 or 2
for up to 10 yrs. -**

Hoehn + Yahr, 1967 **37 %**

Marttila and Rinne, 1977 **45 %**

Hoehn, 1983 **32 %**

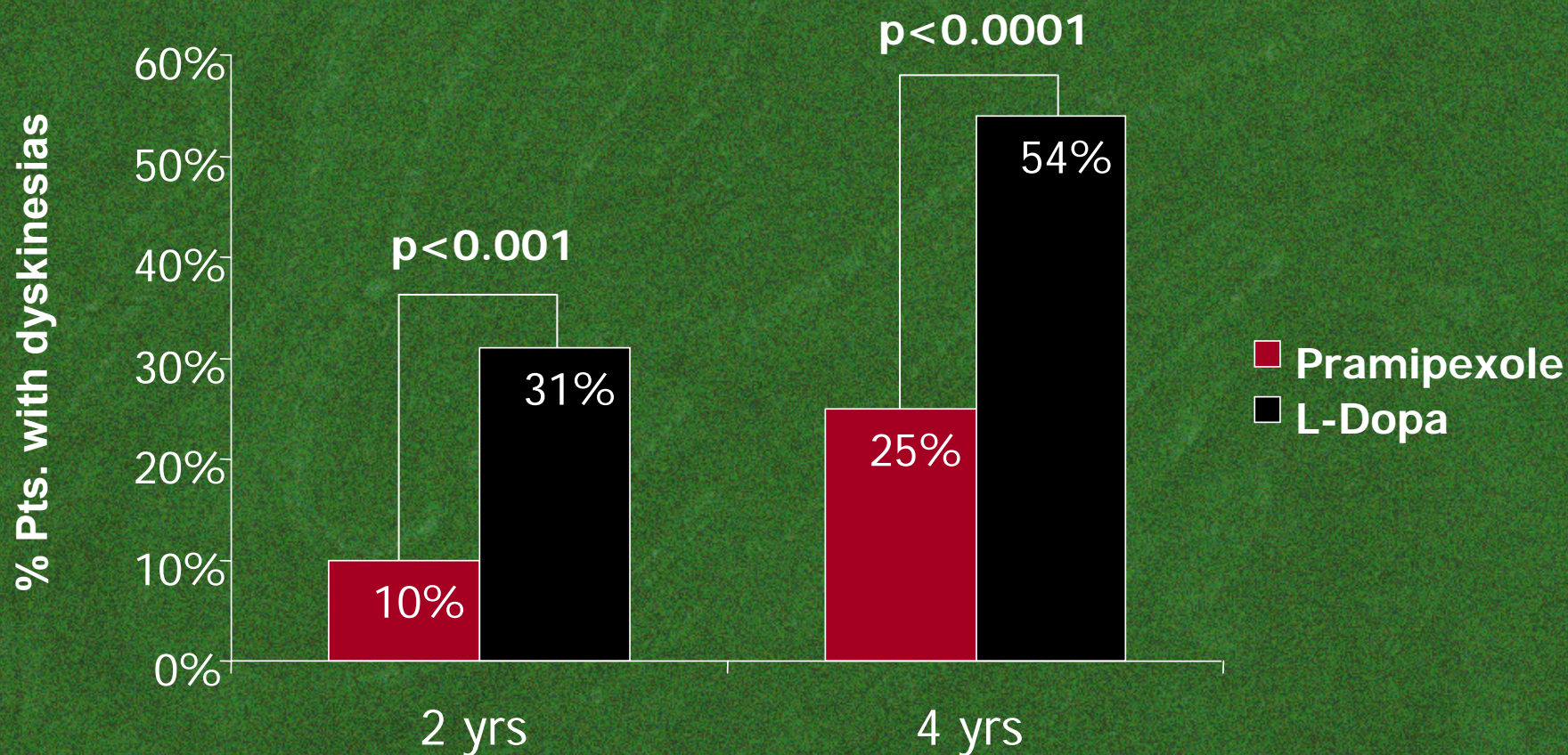
Hely, 1999 **28 %**

DISEASE PROGRESSION IN EARLY TREATED (STABLE) PD

- Clinical Issues -

- prevent progression of cardinal motor features**
- prevent / delay drug-related motor complications**
- prevent / delay gait and balance problems**
- prevent / delay evolution of non-motor disability**

CALM-PD - Dyskinesia risk at 2 and 4 yrs.



Pramipexole vs Levodopa as Initial Treatment for Parkinson Disease

A 4-Year Randomized Controlled Trial

*The Parkinson Study Group**

Arch Neurol. 2004;61:1044-1053

	Pramipexole	L-Dopa
Dyskinesia rate	24.5 %	54 % *
Disabling dyskinesias	4.4 %	6.9 %
L-Dopa dose	434 mg/d	702 mg/d
Freezing	37.1 %	25.3 % **
Δ UPDRS	+2.0	-3.2 ***

* p < 0.001

** p = 0.01

*** p = 0.003



PROGRESSION OF PD COMPLICATIONS

(Shoulson et al, 2002)

- * N = 368 pts. from DATATOP treated with L-Dopa
- * New onset of motor and non-motor complications over 2 year follow-up

	LD / Plac.	LD / Depr.
- wearing-off	52 %	42 %
- on-off	9 %	3 %
- dyskinesias	14 %	34 % *
- FOG	29 %	16 % **
- confusion	7 %	7 %
- dementia	3 %	4 %

* p = 0.006

** p = 0.0003

PROGRESSION OF DISABILITY IN IPD

- Latencies to reach successive H+Y stages -

STUDY	HY 1	HY 2	HY 3	HY 4	HY 5
<i>Hoehn + Yahr, 1967</i>	3,0	6,0	7,0	9,0	14,0
<i>Marttila + Rinne, 1977</i>	---	2,9	5,5	7,5	9,7
Hoehn, 1983	---	9,0	12,0	12,0	18,0
Hely et al, 1999	---	---	4,0	7,0	6,0
Müller et al, 2000	---	3,0	5,5	14,0	15,0
Lücking et al, 2000	---	11,0	19,0	26,0	40

NEUROPROTECTIVE TRIALS IN EARLY TREATED (STABLE) PD

- Challenges -

- trial duration
- “soft” definitions of outcomes
- patient numbers
- exclusion of symptomatic effects

DISEASE PROGRESSION IN ADVANCED PD

- Clinical Issues -

- motor complications**
- falls**
- dysphagia, dysarthria**
- cognitive decline, psychosis**
- autonomic failure**
- sleep-wake-dysregulation**
- nursing-home placement**
- mortality**

LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS OF PD

- Sydney multicentre study (Hely et al, 2005) -

- 149 pts recruited into low-dose L-Dopa vs. bromocriptine trial

- 52 survivors after 15 – 18 yrs

- High prevalence of „L-Dopa resistant“ symptoms:

* Falls	81 %
* Cognitive decline	84 %
* Dementia	48 %
* Hallucinosi s	50 %
* Depression	50 %
* Choking	50 %
* Symptomatic OH	35 %
* Urinary incontinence	41 %

- 40 % in nursing homes

DEMENTIA AND THE PROGRESSION OF PD

- Epidemiology -

- Point prevalence: 31 % (Aarsland et al, 2005)
- Incidence rates: 10 % per year (Emre et al, 2006)
- Time to dementia: 10 years (Aarsland et al, 2003; Hughes et al, 2000)

NEUROPROTECTIVE TRIALS IN ADVANCED PD - Challenges -

- “natural” progression rates poorly defined
- fragile populations with abundant comorbidity

MODIFYING PD PROGRESSION

- Target Populations -

*** At risk subjects**

*** Early disease**

- untreated, „de-novo“
- treated stable disease

*** Advanced disease**

- motor complications
- „non-dopaminergic“ motor features
- non-motor features

DEFINING POPULATIONS AT-RISK FOR PD - Clinical Issues -

- primary prevention

* delay onset

* reduce incidence

DEFINING POPULATIONS AT-RISK FOR PD - Challenges -

- define risk markers / biomarkers
 - * genetic
 - * proteomic
 - * imaging
 - * neurophysiology
- define conversion rates in at-risk populations
- ethical issues

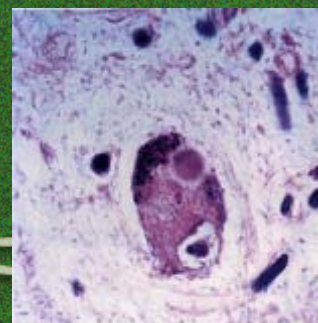
The Genomic Age

	Inheritance	Locus	Onset	Lewy-bodies	Gene
PARK1	Autosomal-dominant	4q21	~ 40	+	Alpha-Synuclein
PARK2	Autosomal-recessive	6q25	20 - 50	- (?)	Parkin
PARK3	Autosomal-dominant	2p13	~ 60	+	?
PARK4	Autosomal-dominant	4p15	30 - 40	(+)	?
PARK5	Autosomal-dominant	4p15	~ 50	?	Ubiquitin hydrolase L1
PARK6	Autosomal-recessive	1p35	~ 30	?	PINK1
PARK7	Autosomal-recessive	1p36	~ 30	?	DJ-1
PARK8	Autosomal-dominant	12q	~40	variable	LRRK2
PARK9	Autosomal-recessive	1q36	~30	?	?
PARK10	Autosomal-dominant	1p32	late	?	?
PARK11	Autosomal-dominant	2q36-37	late	?	?

Phenotype: Parkinson Syndrome



Courtesy Prof. Gasser, Tübingen



IMAGING MARKERS

SPECT

PET

MRI

Midbrain ultrasound

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MARKERS

- Hyposmia
- RBD
- Constipation
- Codon vision

IDIOPATHIC HYPOSMIA AS A PRECLINICAL SIGN OF PD

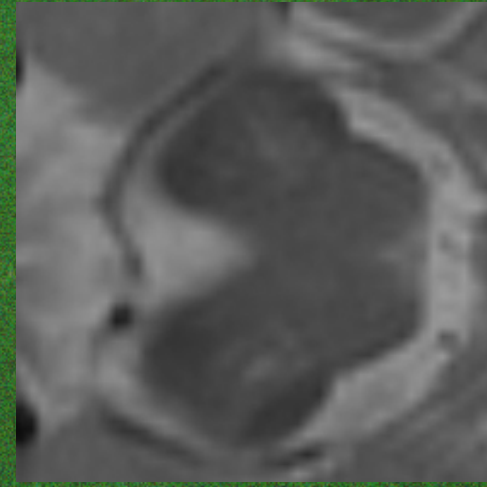
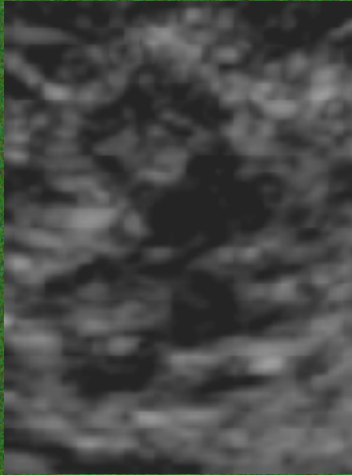
(Ponsen et al, Ann. Neurol. 56, 2004)

- * 361 asympt. first degree relatives of PD pts.
- * 2 yr follow-up (smell-test, clinical, β -CIT-SPECT)
- * 40 „hyposmic“ vs. 38 „normosmic“ subjects
 - 4 vs. 0 clinical PD
 - significantly greater decline in DAT-SPECT indices (30 %- 45 % in 5 [12 %] subjects)
- * No clinical parkinsonism in remaining 283 relatives

**HYPOSMIA IN FIRST DEGREE RELATIVES
ASSOCIATED WITH 10 % TO 22 % RISK FOR PD**



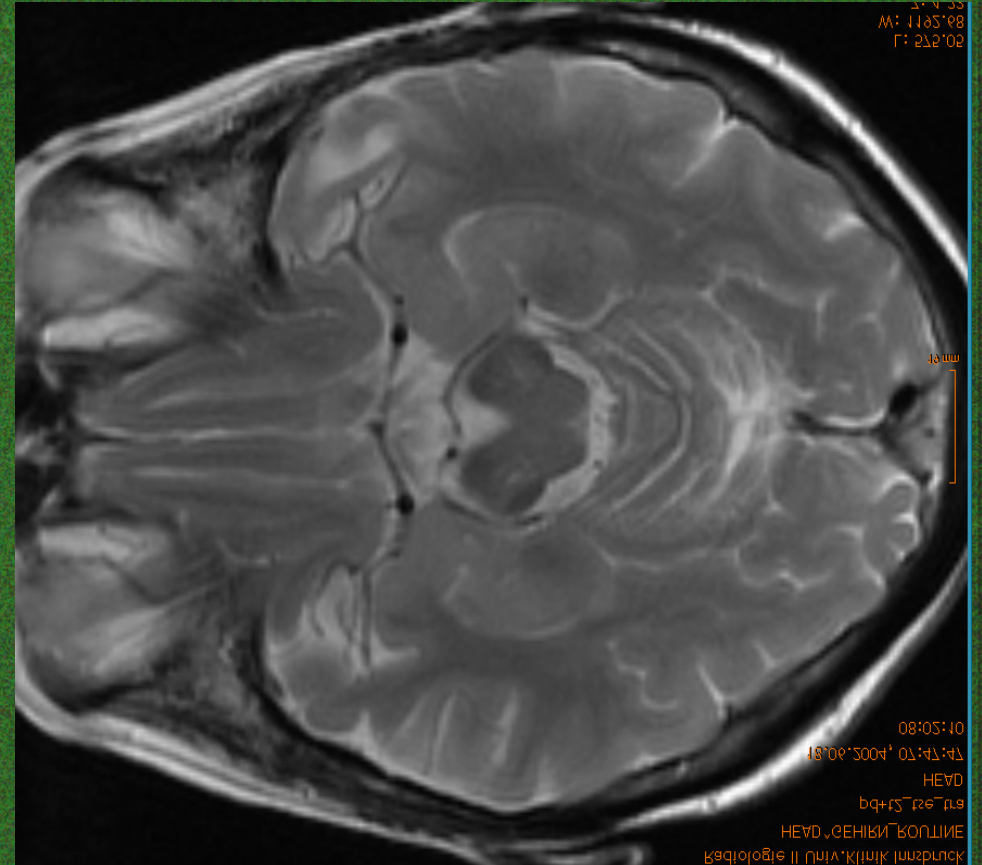
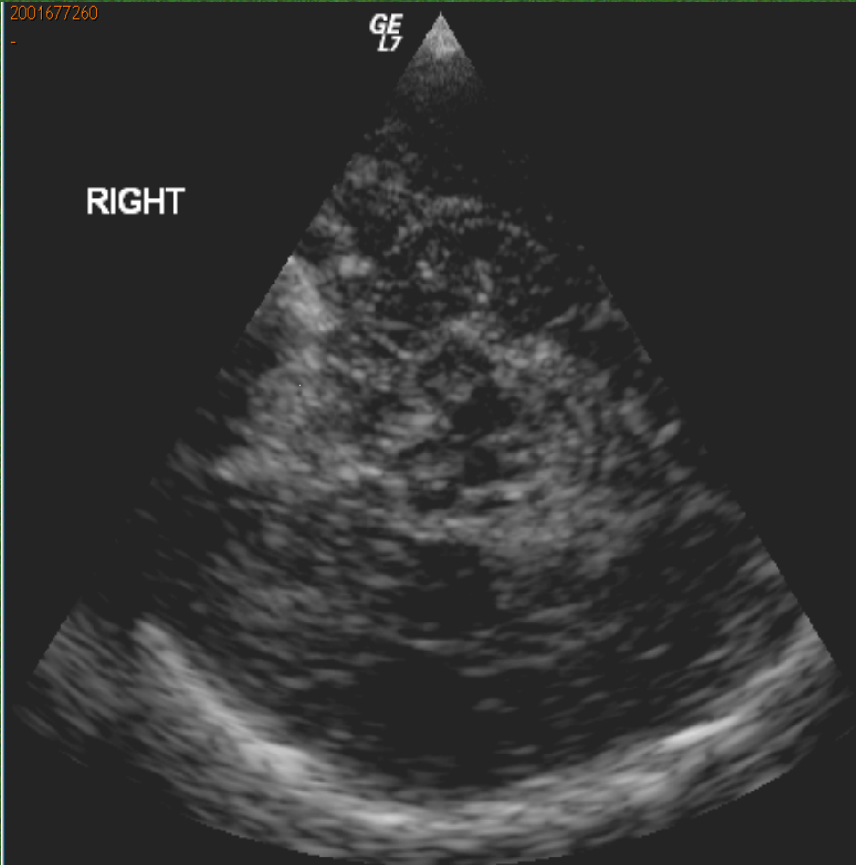
Mesencephalon Subst. Nigra



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GE
L7

RIGHT



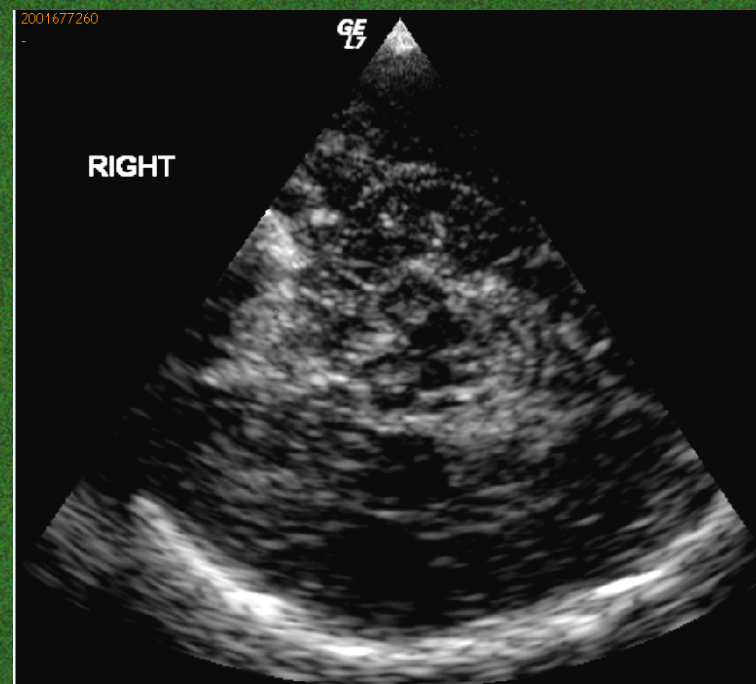
17:4:33
M: 1105'08
Г: 252'02

01:50:80
HEAD
b1+2
HEAD
Кандидат наук И.И. Купчик
Радиологический отдел

Population-based study

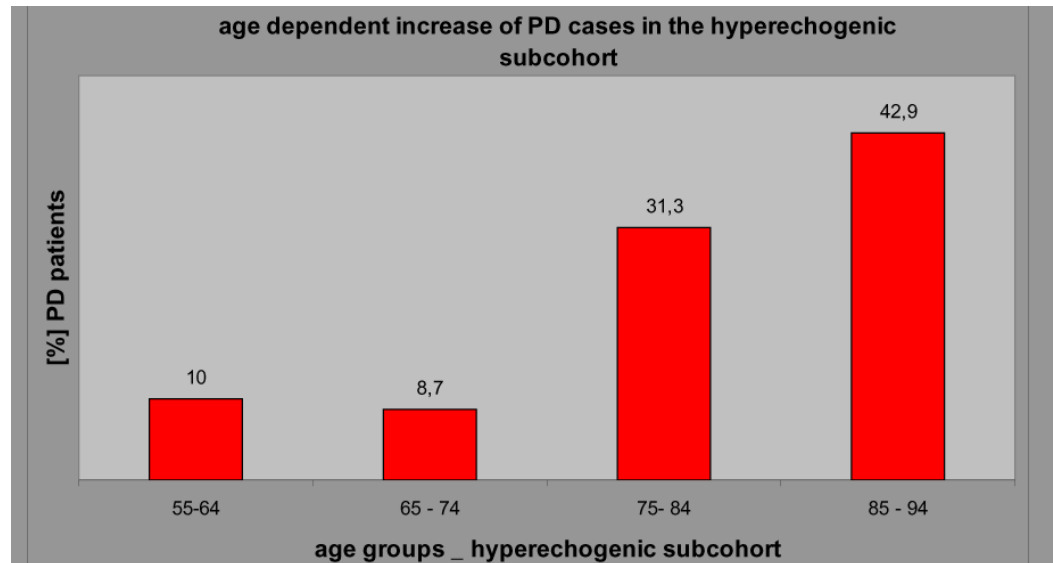
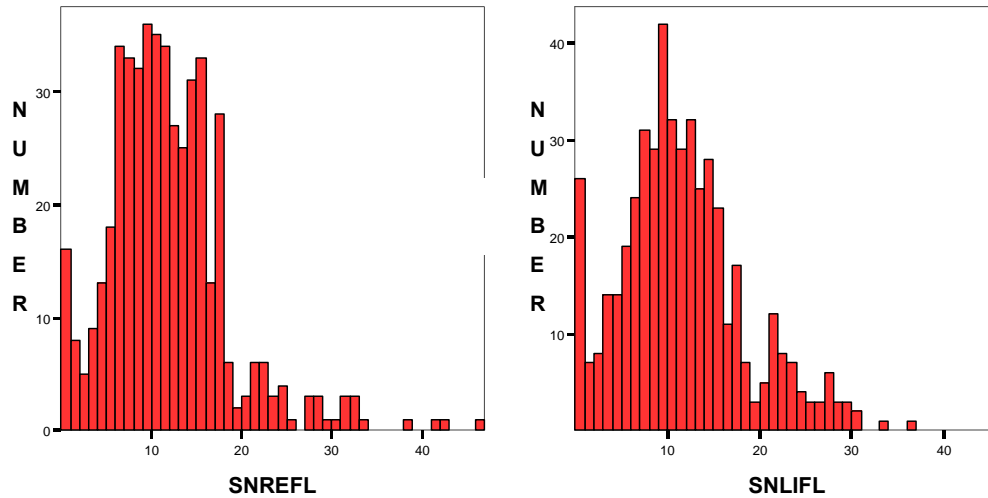
- TCS results -

- n=562, age 55-94, population-based
- 15% without temporal bone window → n=480 for analysis
- M. Parkinson: n=16
- SN-Hyperchogenicity in:
 - 16% of the population
 - 12% of „healthy“ population
 - 81% of patients with PD
- Diagnostic predictive value for PD:
 - PPV 17%
 - NPV 99%



Midbrain transcranial sonography findings in a population - based study

H Stockner, K Seppi, S Kiechl, C Schmidauer, M Sojer, J Schwaiger, M Sawires, J Willeit, W Poewe | Movement disorder congress Kyoto, 2006

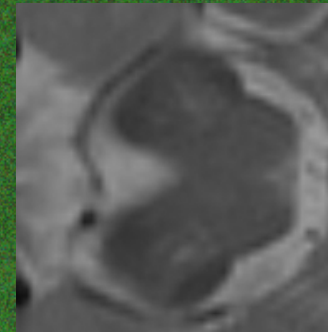
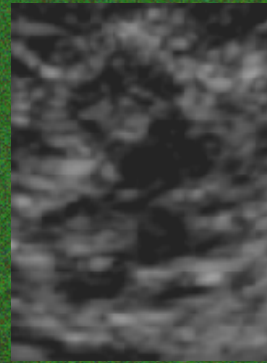
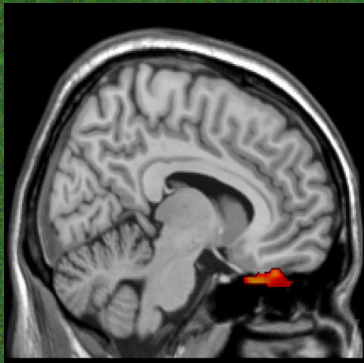


MODIFYING THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PD

- The Future -

* Define at-risk subjects

- non-smokers, low caffeine consumers
- subjects with introverted anancastic-rigid personality
- subjects with hyposmia, RBD, constipation
- 1st degree relatives or gene carriers (e.g. Park 2, 8)
- subjects with abnormal midbrain ultrasound, DAT-SPECT, DW-MRI



* Define conversion rates

- e.g. 10 % over 2 yrs in hyposmic 1st degree relatives
(Ponsen et al, 2004)

* Test interventions for risk reduction for clinical PD

