

# Quantifiable assessment of motivational deficits and apathy in early dementia – and beyond

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- Full time employee of Boehringer Ingelheim
- This presentation represents my individual views

Clinical phenomenology & behavioural neuroscience

Reward processing paradigms for use in clinical trials

- Validation, Standardisation and Operational aspects
- Reward Task Optimisation Consortium
- PRISM

Outlook & Conclusions

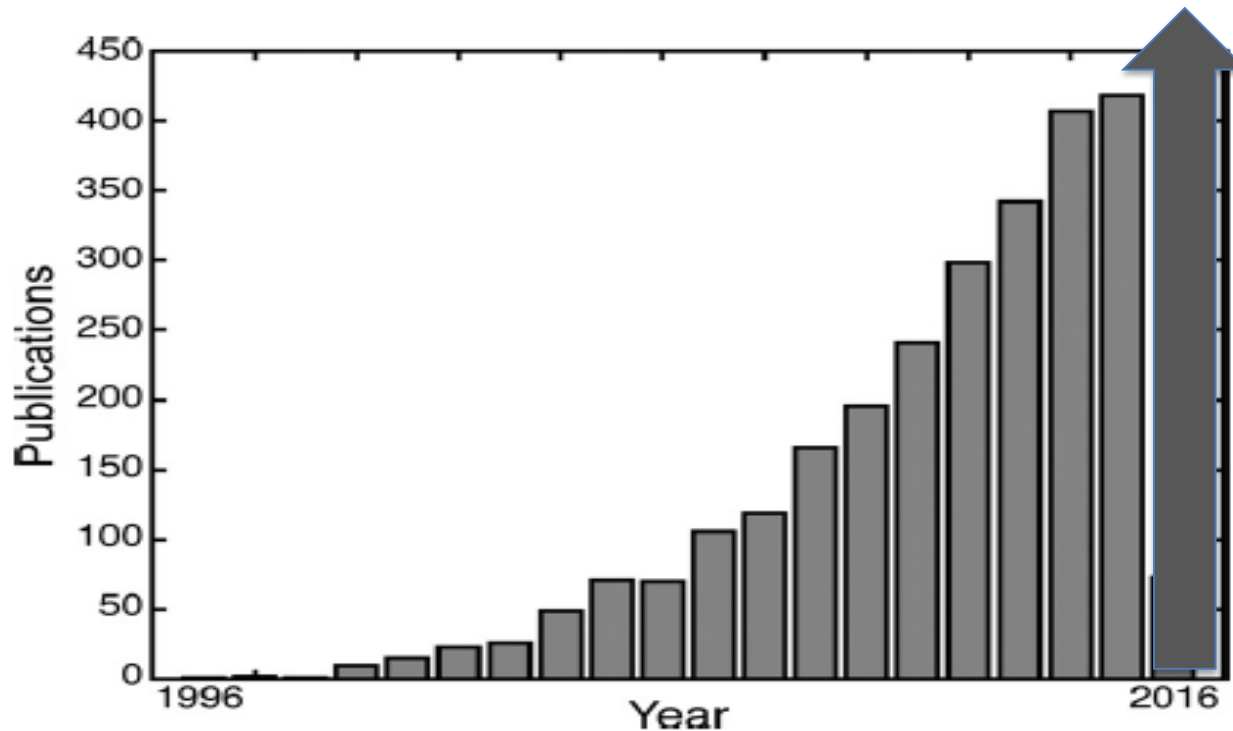
Links & contacts

# Clinical phenomenology of apathy, amotivation, avolition, anhedonia, social withdrawal, ...

- Descriptions and definitions are overlapping and confusing
  - Is apathy well defined as a deficit of motivation and lack of interest?
- Clinical assessment based on self- or third party-report
  - Insight?
  - Conflating components (e.g., loss of pleasure vs motivation)
  - Issues with affective forecasting (how much enjoyment to expect for a future reward)
- Clinical relevance
  - Prevalent in many neuropsychiatric disorders (MDD, Schizophrenia, abuse disorders, PTSD, ....., post-stroke, Parkinson's, Alzheimer dementia)
  - Associated with poor response and chronicity

# Use of fMRI to study reward processing in humans

(Wang K et al, J Neurophysiol 2016)

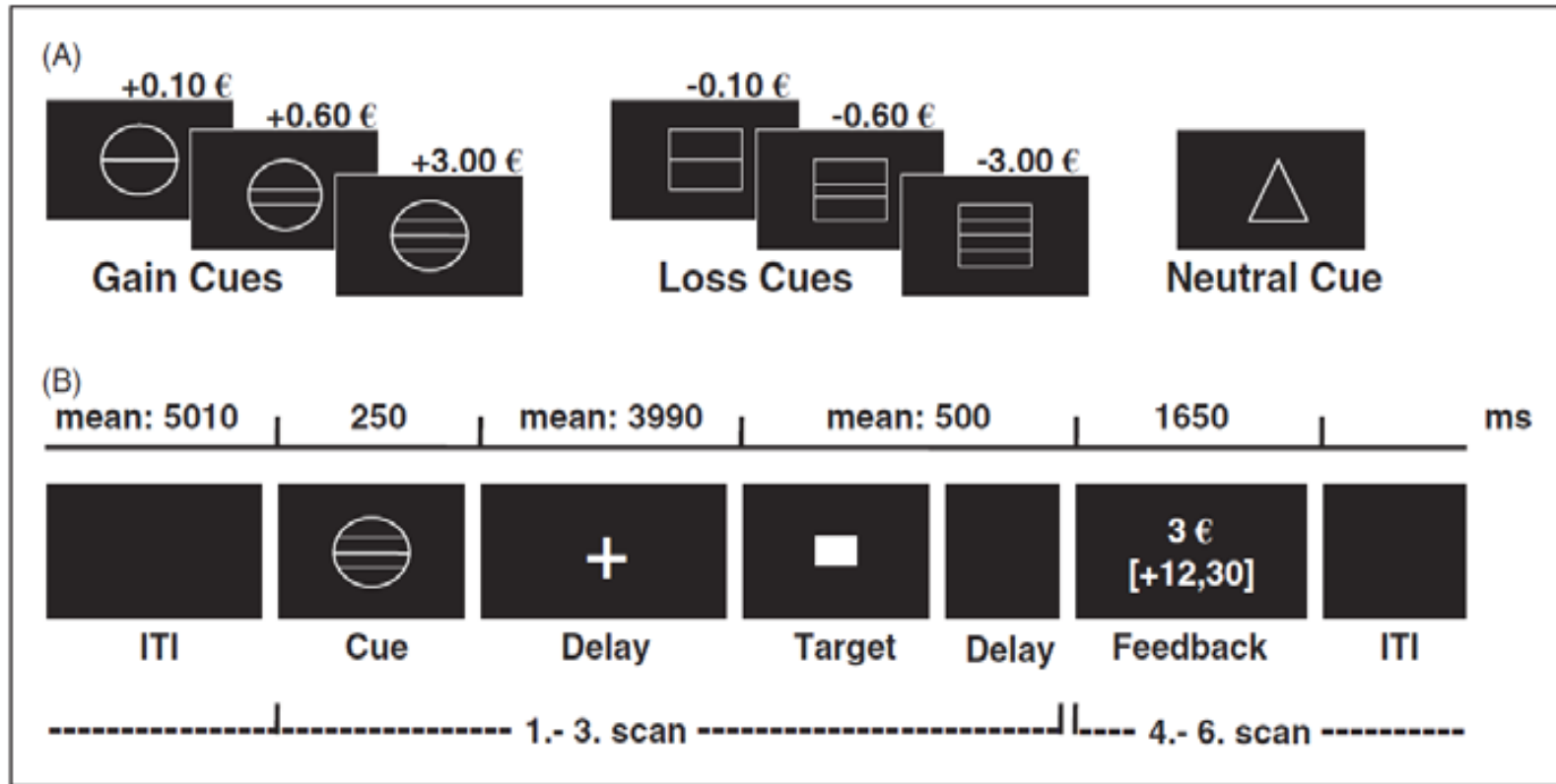


Proliferation of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies

2016: 463 papers  
2017, until July 31st: 270

# Behavioural neuroscience – reward processing

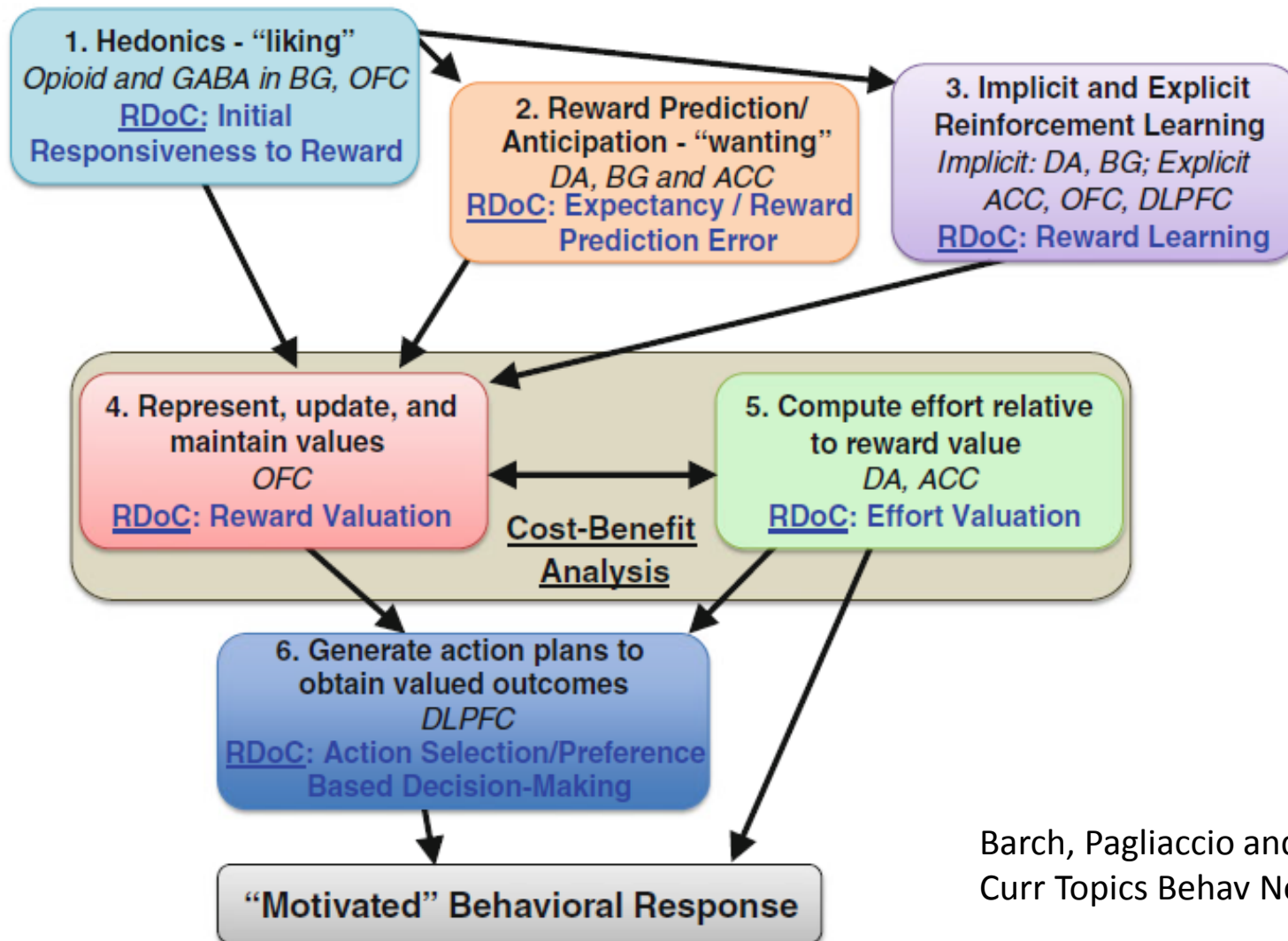
## ... Monetary Incentive Delay task (Knutson, 2000)



Stoy et al, 2012

# Behavioural neuroscience – reward processing

## ... mapping subdomains on neurobiological substrates



Barch, Pagliaccio and Luking,  
Curr Topics Behav Neurosci 2015

# RDoC - Positive Valence domains & tasks

NAMH Council - Workgroup on Tasks and Measures for RDoC , April 5-6, 2016

## 1. Reward Responsiveness

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.1. Initial Response to Reward | Simple Guessing Task           |
| 1.2. Reward Anticipation        | Monetary Incentive Delay Task  |
| 1.3. Reward Satiation           | Fixed-ratio Satiation Schedule |

## 2. Reward Learning

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2.1. Habit                                  | Devaluation Task ; Habit Task<br>Habit Learning Task   |
| 2.2. Probabilistic & Reinforcement Learning | Probabilistic Reward Task<br>Pavlovian Conditioning<br>Drifting double bandit<br>Probabilistic Stimulus Selection Task |
| 2.3. Reward Prediction Error                | Rutledge Passive Lottery Task<br>Drifting double bandit  |

## 3. Reward Valuation

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 3.1. Reward (probability) | Probability Choice Task<br>Willingness To Pay Task |
| 3.2. Delay                | Delayed Discounting Task                           |
| 3.3. Effort               | Effort Expenditure for Reward Task                 |



# Use behavioural paradigms as bridging tools for Back- and Forward-Translation?

Diagnostic (sub)groups

Endpoints

Clinical trials

Symptoms  
State - Trait



Brain Circuit  
Malfunction

Clinical scales  
(Self or Rater report)

**Behavioural tasks**  
(Performance measures)

Brain function measures  
fMRI, EEG, MEG,...  
(Biomarkers)



Late Stage

Early Stage

# Are Reward Processing Tasks ready for „prime time“ in clinical trials?

- FNIMH - Consensus Workshop on Standardization of Reward Processing Tasks, February 2016
- NAMH - Council Workgroup on Tasks and Measures for RDoC, April 2016
- Evaluation of
  - construct validity,
  - psychometric characteristics (test-retest, internal reliability, sensitivity & specificity, alternate forms, practice effects, floor/ceiling effects,...),
  - standardized administration parameters (duration, # blocks, stimuli,...),
  - cultural-language effects, pediatric use,
  - availability of analog animal test model,
  - normative data,
  - sensitive to change and lack/loss of function,
  - use with methods interrogating brain circuitry (fMRI/EEG),
  - use as stand-alone ,
  - correlation with “brain signal”, correlation with “clinical” rating/severity,
  - copyright & access

# Are Reward Processing Tasks ready for „prime time“ in clinical trials?

- Task software should be:
  - Suitable for international, multicentre deployment via internet
  - Flexible to meet specific study protocol requirements
  - 21 CFR Part 11 compliant including software validation, security access controls, audit trail and records retention
  - Able to pre-process and QC task data, calculate task endpoints and provide task data in multiple formats for statistical analysis (CDISC compliant)

## **Data integrity**

- Comprehensive administrator and participant training programs and manuals
- Optimize task parameters and reduce task durations

# Are Reward Processing Tasks ready for „prime time“ in clinical trials?

- Gaps
- Task performance in different populations across CNS spectrum
- Task performance in context of “battery” across domains of reward processing
- Treatment sensitivity

## Effort-Based Decision-Making Paradigms for Clinical Trials in Schizophrenia: Part 1—Psychometric Characteristics of 5 Paradigms

Schizophrenia Bulletin vol. 41 no. 5 pp. 1045–1054, 2015

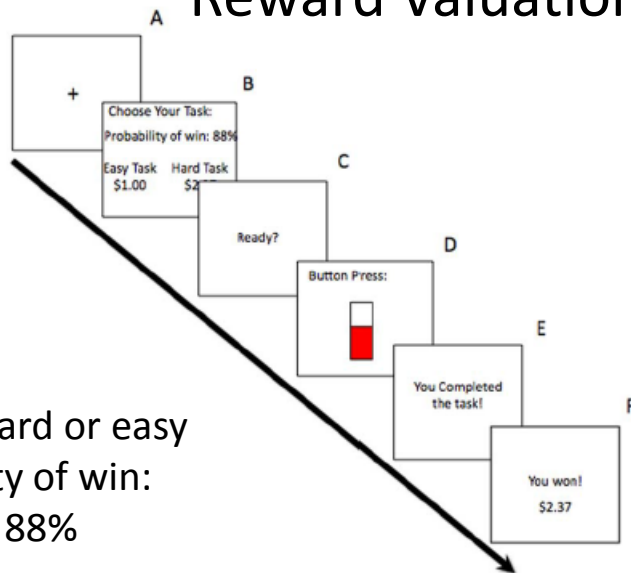
L. Felice Reddy<sup>\*,1,2</sup>, William P. Horan<sup>1,2</sup>, Deanna M. Barch<sup>3</sup>, Robert W. Buchanan<sup>4</sup>, Eduardo Dunayevich<sup>5</sup>, James M. Gold<sup>4</sup>, Naomi Lyons<sup>1</sup>, Stephen R. Marder<sup>1,2</sup>, Michael T. Treadway<sup>6</sup>, Jonathan K. Wynn<sup>1,2</sup>, Jared W. Young<sup>7,8</sup>, and Michael F. Green<sup>1,2</sup>

# Reward Task Optimisation Consortium

Precompetitive collaboration of several industry partners in collaboration with ECNP Experimental Medicine Network

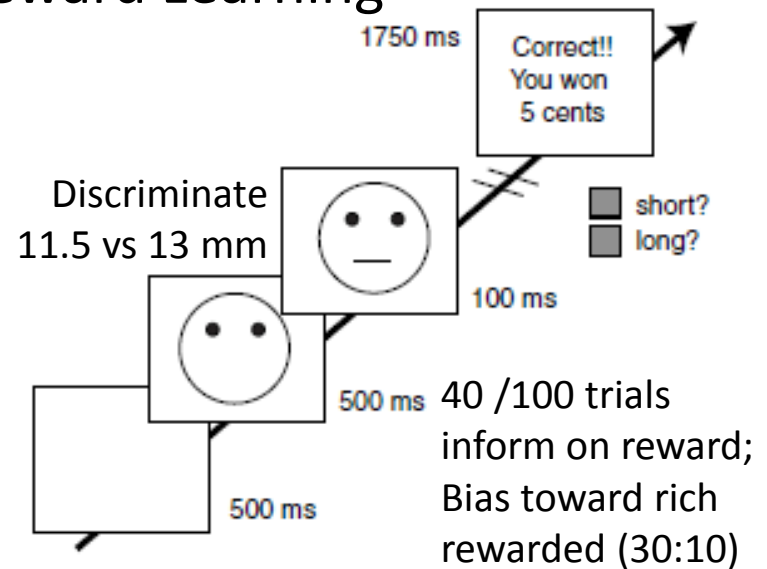
- Collaboration in „status nascendi“
- Objective: optimization and standardization
- Pilot tasks for project: EEfRT and PRT, to be confirmed

## Reward Valuation



Choose hard or easy  
Probability of win:  
12 – 50 – 88%

## Reward Learning



40 / 100 trials  
inform on reward;  
Bias toward rich  
rewarded (30:10)



# PRISM: Psychiatric Ratings using Intermediate Stratified Markers

Project coordinator: Martien Kas (University of Groningen, NL)  
Project leader: Hugh Marston (Lilly, UK)

**Deep phenotyping study of social and cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia to provide quantitative biological measures**

**Can a set of quantifiable biological parameters cluster and differentiate SZ and AD patients characterized by low versus high levels of social withdrawal ?**

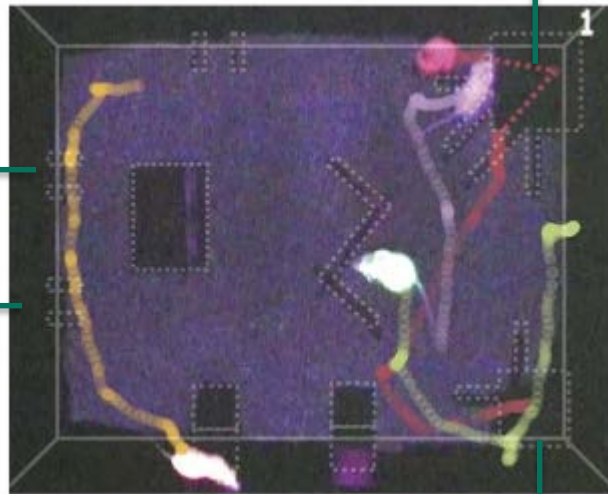


The project leading to this application has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement No 115916. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA.

# Longitudinal and objective measures of rodent and human social exploration



Mouse Shelter



Shops Human Home



Shelter

Train station

Sport facility

Kas (RUG) & Vorstman (UMCU)



The project leading to this application has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement No 115916. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA.

# Deep phenotyping of social withdrawal



## Reward Processing tasks

- Monetary and Social Incentive Delay task (fMRI)
- Desk Choice Effort Task
- EEfRT

## Measure of sociability and social exploration

- Smartphone application „BeHapp“

## Social Cognition tasks

- Face Emotion Processing task (fMRI and EEG)
- Facial Expression Recognition Task
- Hinting Task



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# Conclusion & outlook

- Apathy and other symptoms due to reward processing dysfunctions constitute an important clinically unmet need
- Objective and quantifiable measures of reward processing provide a path forward, beyond self report measures and clinical scales, in particular also in early AD
  - Psychometric characteristics need to be better evaluated and tasks need to be optimized and standardized for clinical trial use
  - Use as performance measures, endpoints and/or for definition of homogeneous diagnostic subgroups
    - qualification as drug development tool for specific context of use / qualified opinion
  - Towards a Reward Processing Test Battery?

# Links and contacts

FNIMH hosted Consensus Workshop on Standardization of Reward Processing Tasks , February 2016:

<http://www.fnih.org/what-we-do/current-research-programs/consensus-workshop-on-standardization-of-reward-processing-tasks>

National Advisory Mental Health Council Workgroup on Tasks and Measures for RDoC , April 5-6, 2016:

[https://www.nimh.nih.gov/about/advisory-boards-and-groups/namhc/reports/rdoc\\_council\\_workgroup\\_report\\_153440.pdf](https://www.nimh.nih.gov/about/advisory-boards-and-groups/namhc/reports/rdoc_council_workgroup_report_153440.pdf)

Reward Task Optimisation Consortium

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Prism website <https://prism-project.eu/en/prism-study/>