



**Réseau  
Hospitalier  
Neuchâtelois**



# **Maladie de Parkinson 2025 - *Thérapies avancées***

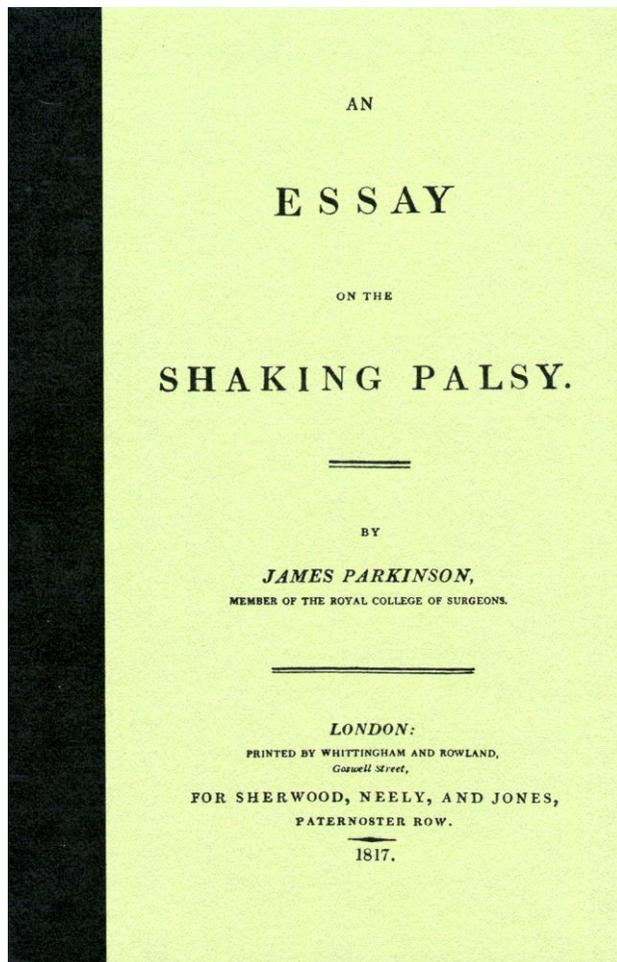
Demi-Journée de Formation Continue SNM/RHNE

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Dr Philippe Olivier, service de neurologie RHNE

Judi 13 novembre 2025

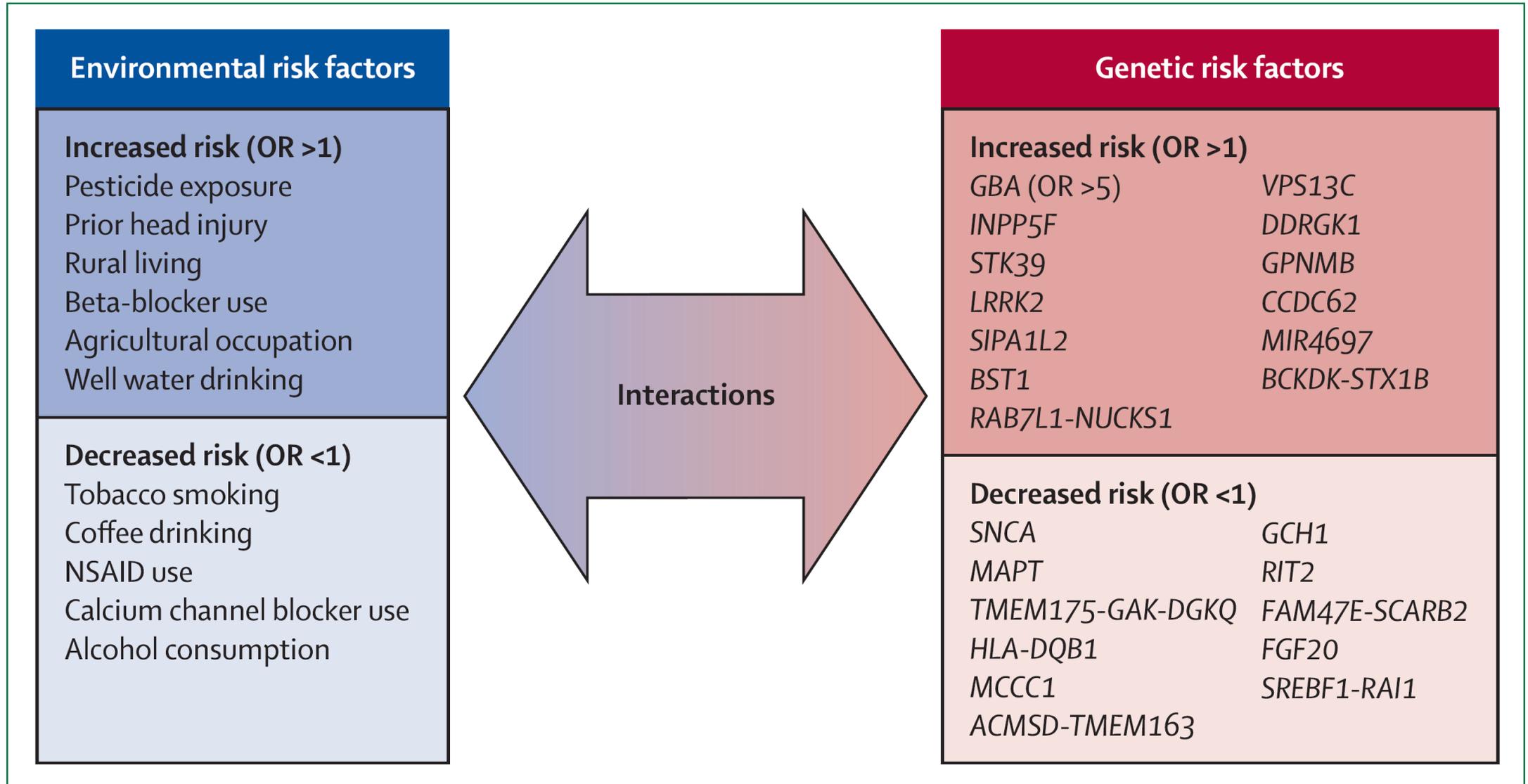
Hôpital de Pourtales, Neuchâtel



Dr James Parkinson 1755-1824

Table 1. Epidemiology of Parkinson Disease

Epidemiological Features	Details
Mean age of onset, y <sup>124</sup>	65
Men:women <sup>125</sup>	1.5:1
Incidence, per 1000 person-years <sup>125</sup>	
Patients aged 55-65 y	0.3
Patients ≥85 y	4.4
Prevalence, % <sup>123</sup>	
Total population	0.3
Patients >60 y	1
Idiopathic:hereditary, % <sup>126</sup>	90:10
Life expectancy <sup>2</sup>	Varies with age of onset and occurrence of dementia
Clinical subgroups, % <sup>127</sup>	
Tremor-dominant	8
Akinetic-rigid	26
Mixed	66
Parkinson disease protective factors <sup>128</sup>	Cigarette smoking, high coffee consumption
Parkinson disease risk factors <sup>2</sup>	Family history of Parkinson disease, pesticide exposure, head injury, constipation <sup>a</sup>

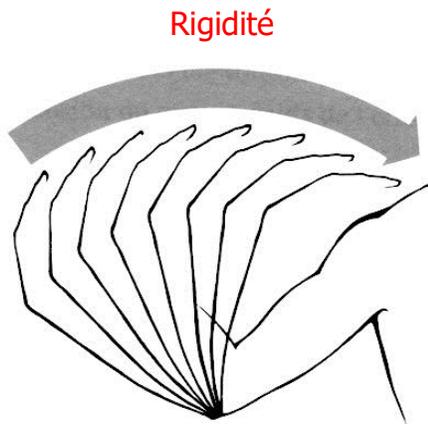


**Figure 2: Risk factors for the development of Parkinson's disease**

# Critères cliniques moteurs



Tremblement de repos



Rigidité

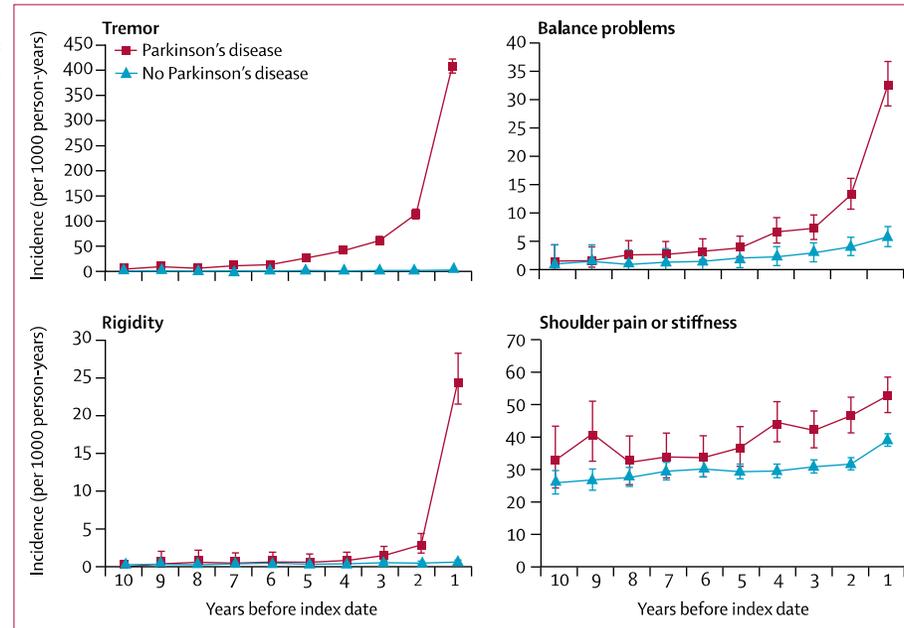
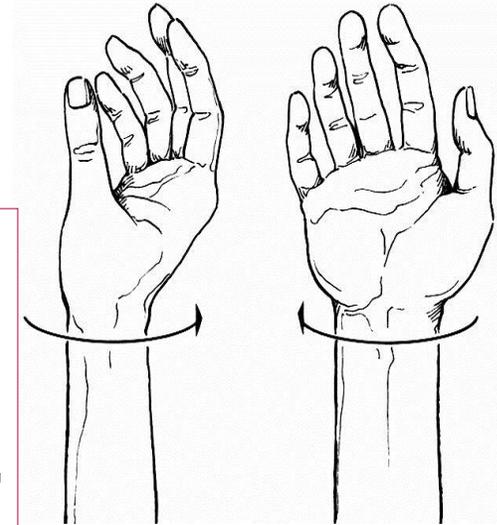
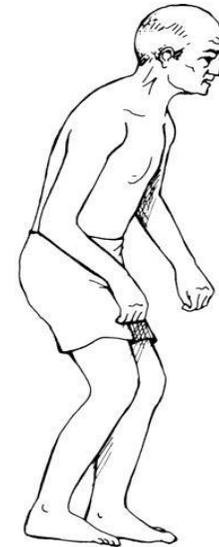


Figure 1: Incidence of motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease

A. Schrag et al in Lancet neurol 2015

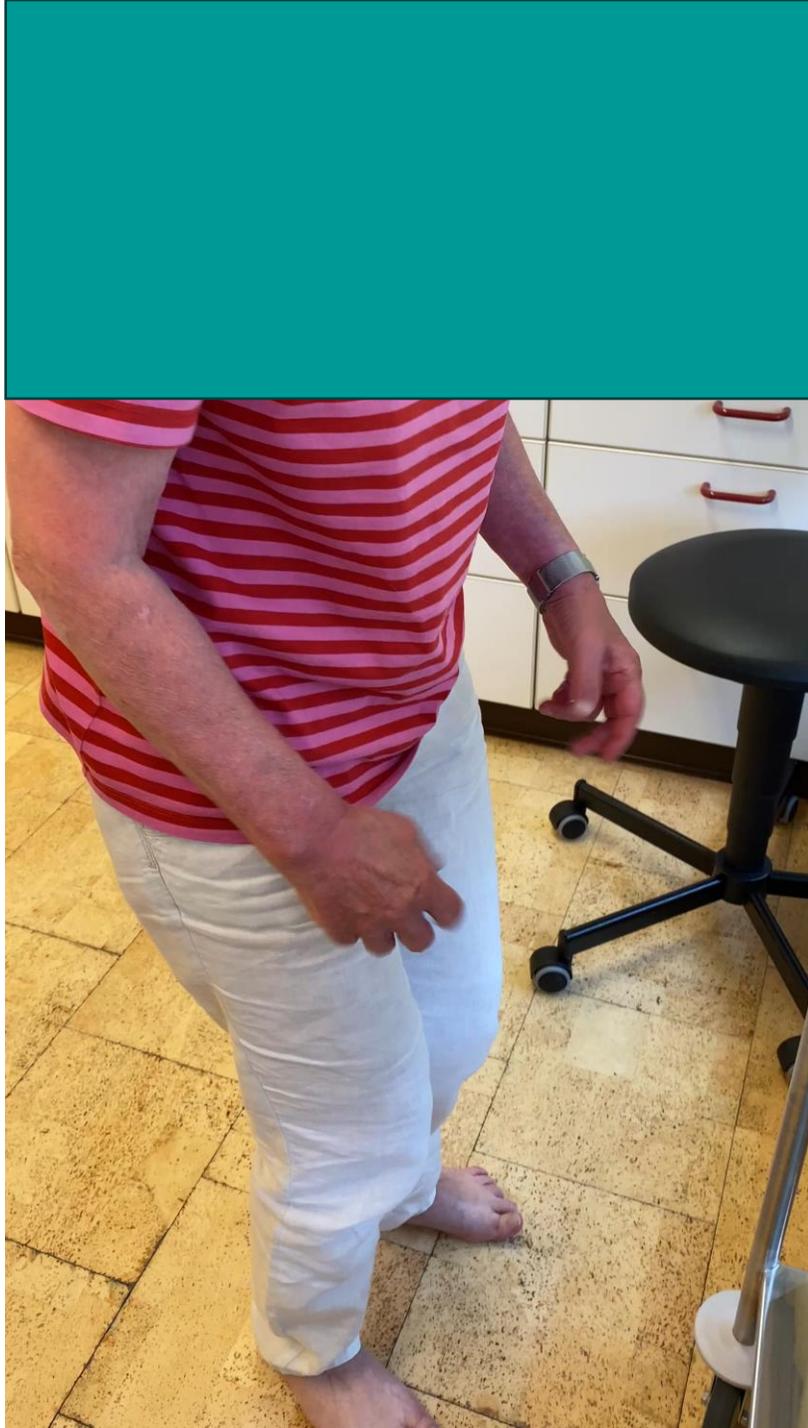


Bradykinésie  
Instabilité posturale



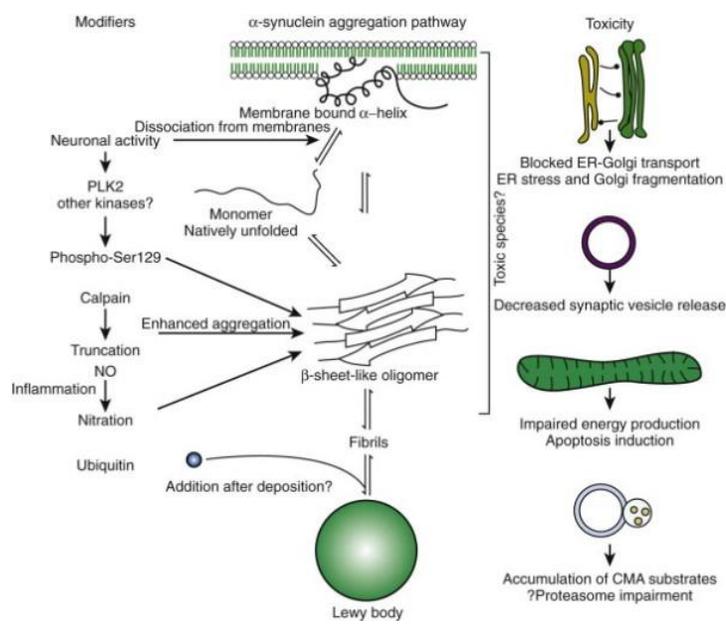












Cookson MR et al in Mol Neurodegener 2009

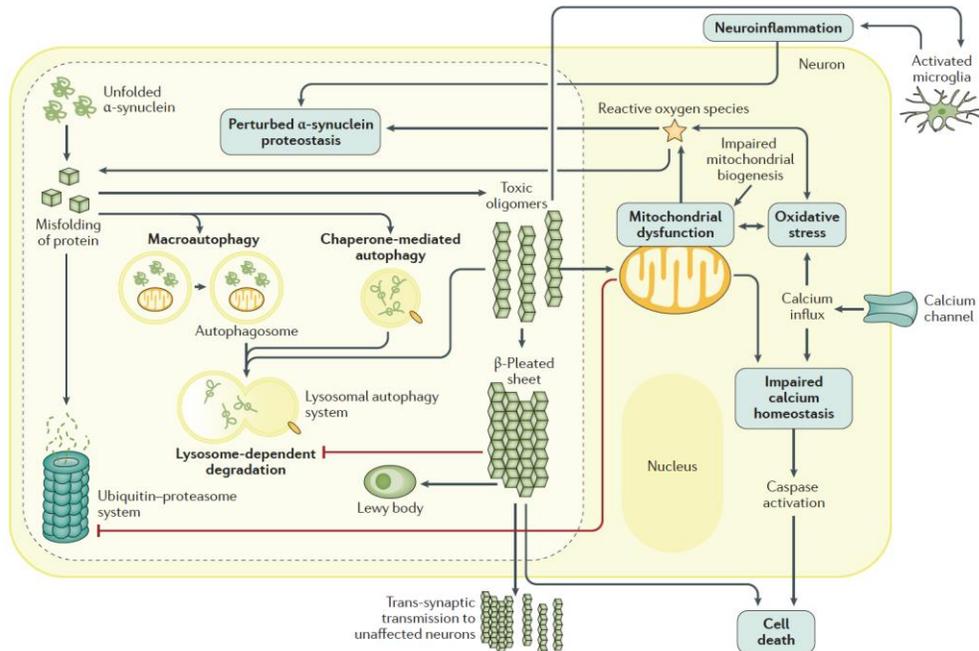
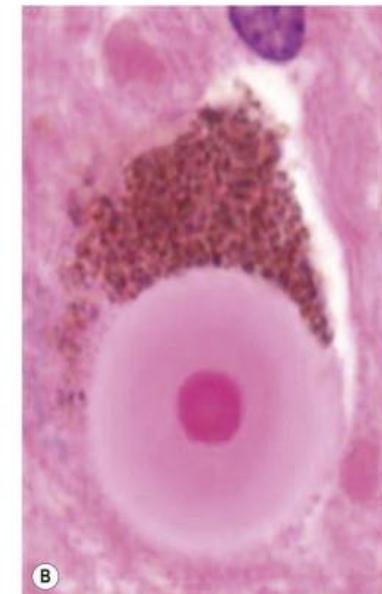
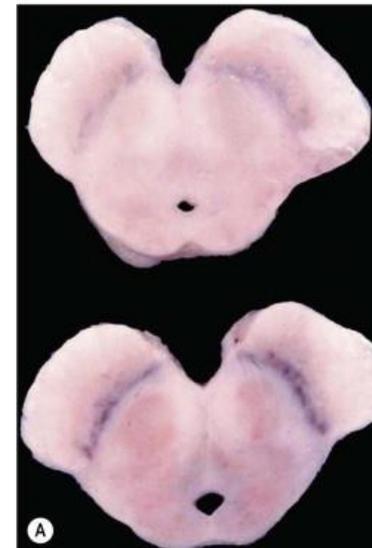


Figure 3 | Molecular mechanisms involved in Parkinson disease. Schematic diagram depicting interactions between major molecular pathways that are implicated in the pathogenesis of Parkinson disease.



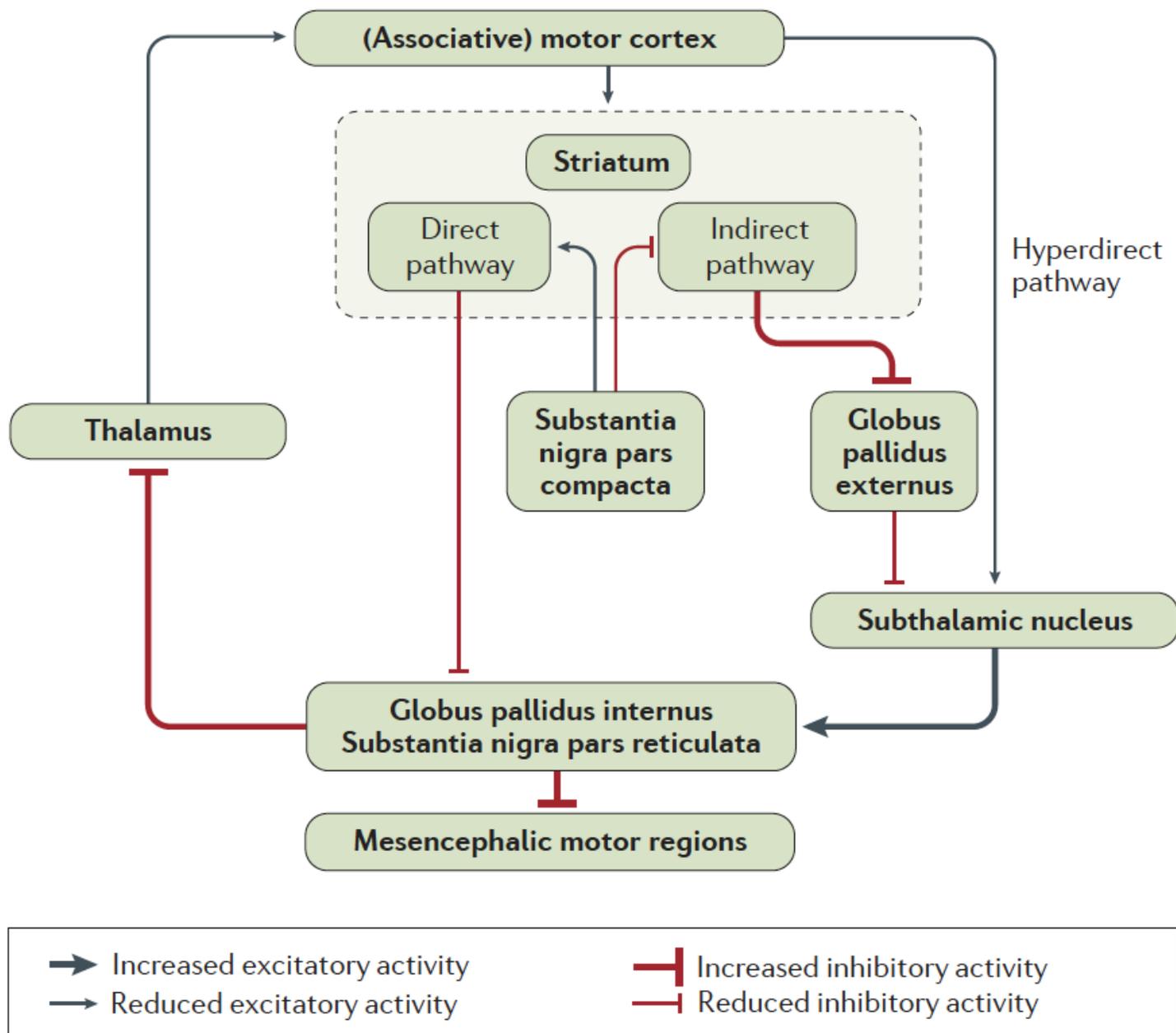
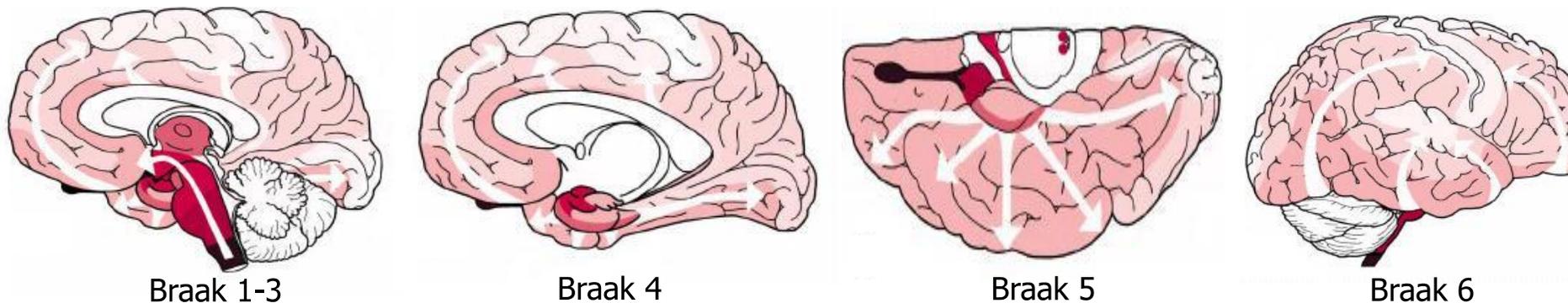


Figure 4 | **Motor cortex circuitry activity changes in Parkinson disease.**



### Presymptomatic stages

**Stage 1** olfactory bulb and nucleus  
dorsal motor X nucleus

**Stage 2** raphe nuclei  
reticular formation  
locus ceruleus and subceruleus

### Symptomatic stages

**Stage 3** SN pars compacta  
PPN, amygdala  
basal forebrain  
hypothalamus

**Stage 4** temporal mesocortex  
entorhinal cortex  
hippocampus  
thalamus

**Stage 5** associative neocortex

**Stage 6** primary neocortex

➤ Anosmie

➤ Dysautonomie

➤ Dépression, apathie

➤ Troubles du sommeil

➤ Douleur

➤ **Parkinsonisme**

➤ Anxiété

➤ Instabilité posturale

➤ Troubles de la mémoire

➤ Troubles comportementaux

➤ Hallucinations

➤ Démence

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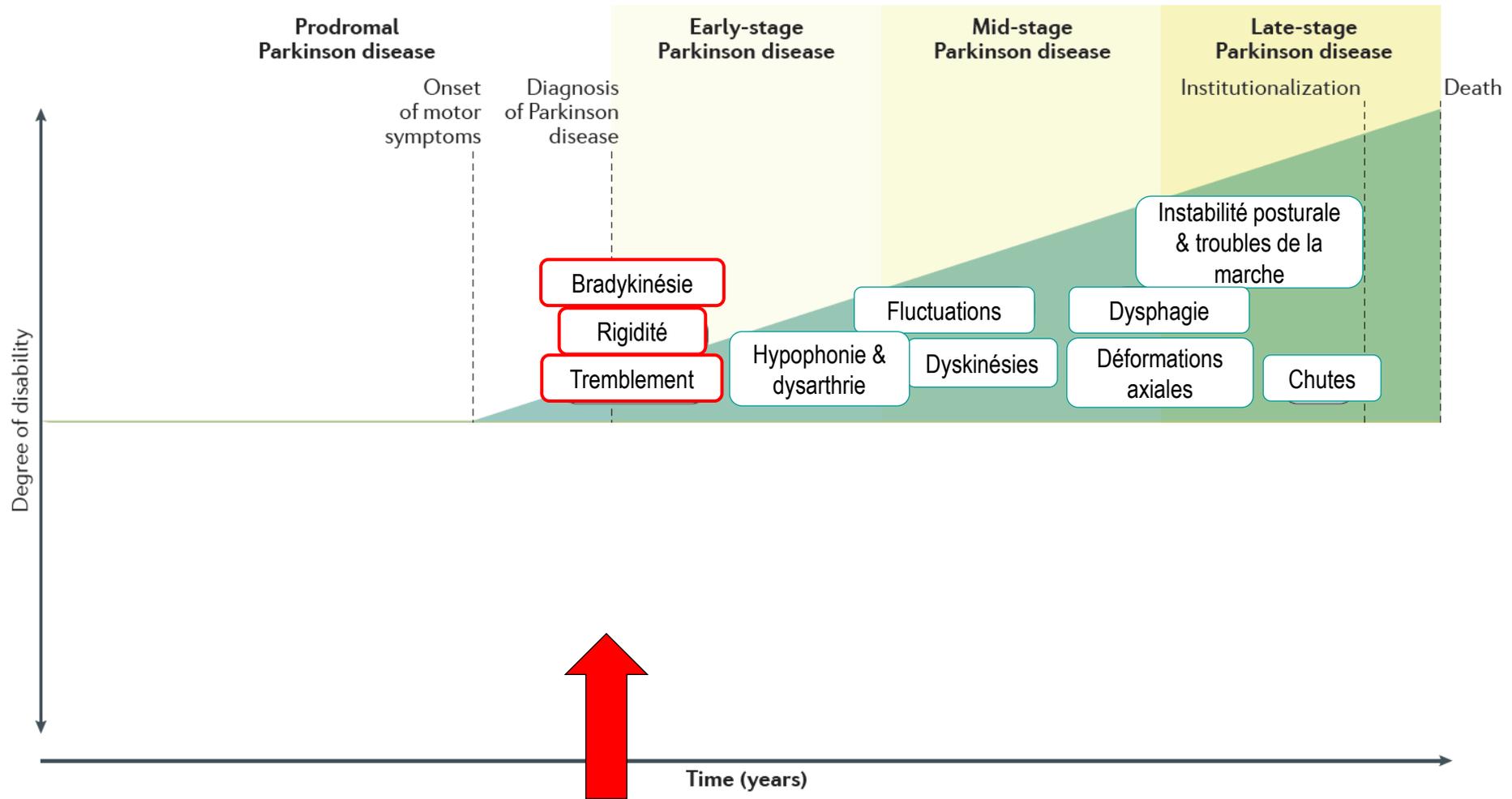
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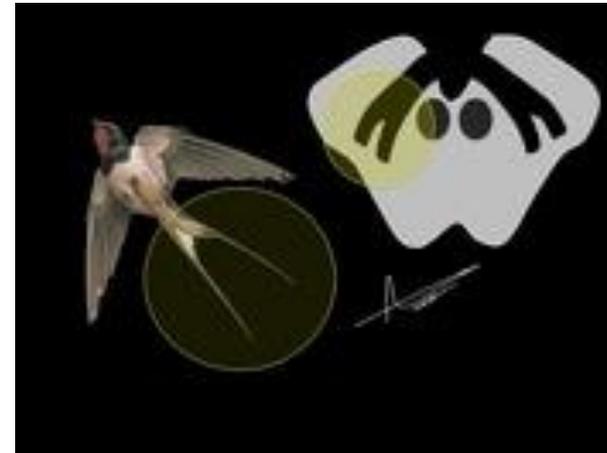
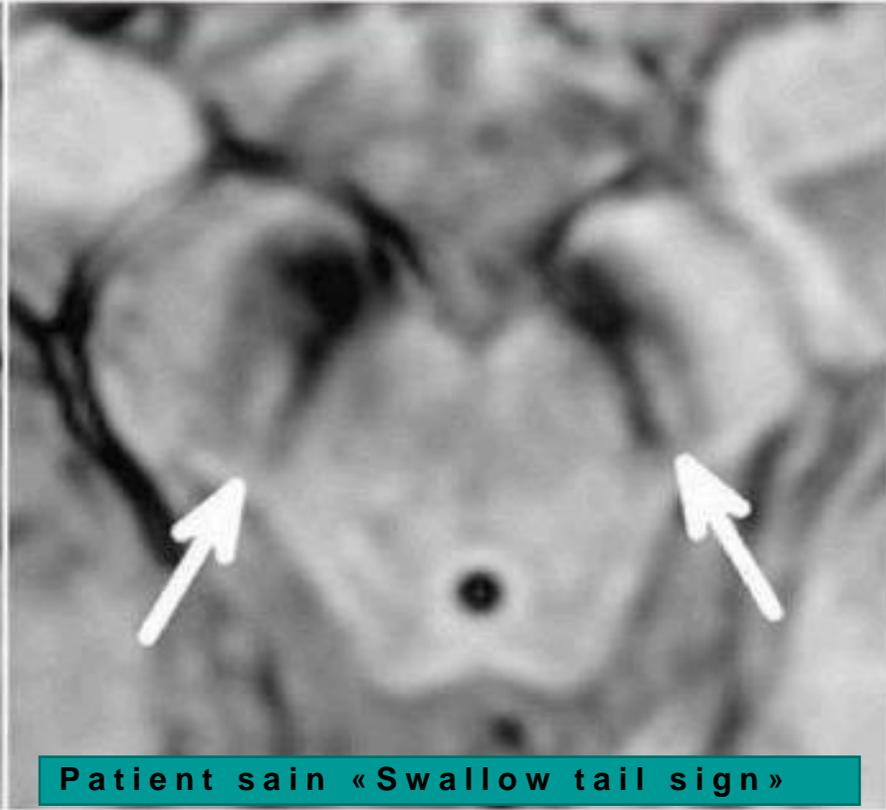
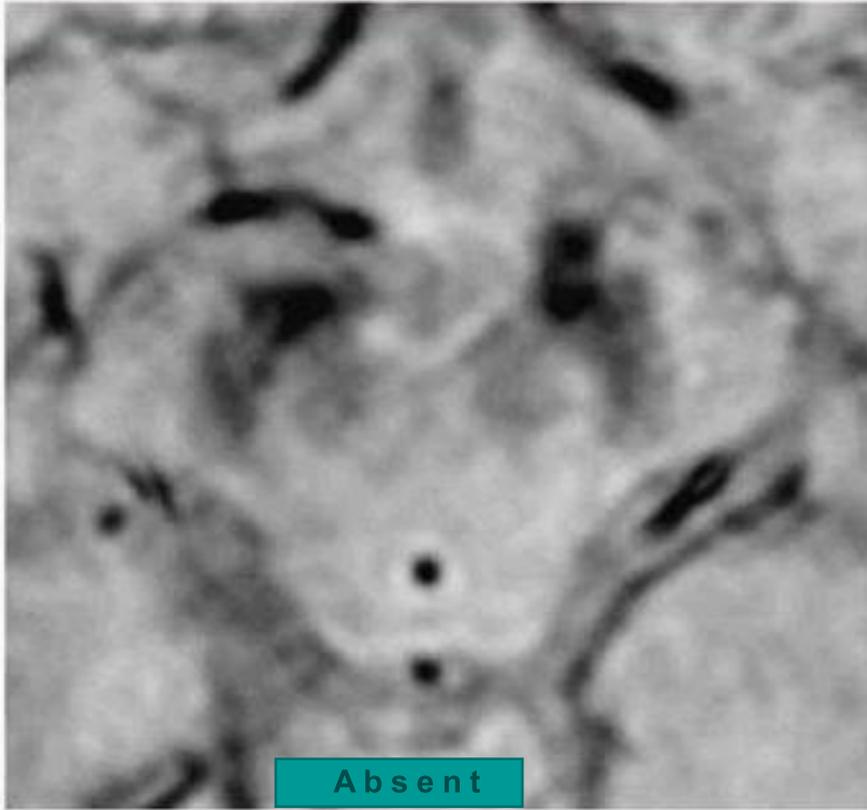


## Figure 2. Proposed Parkinson Disease Subtypes

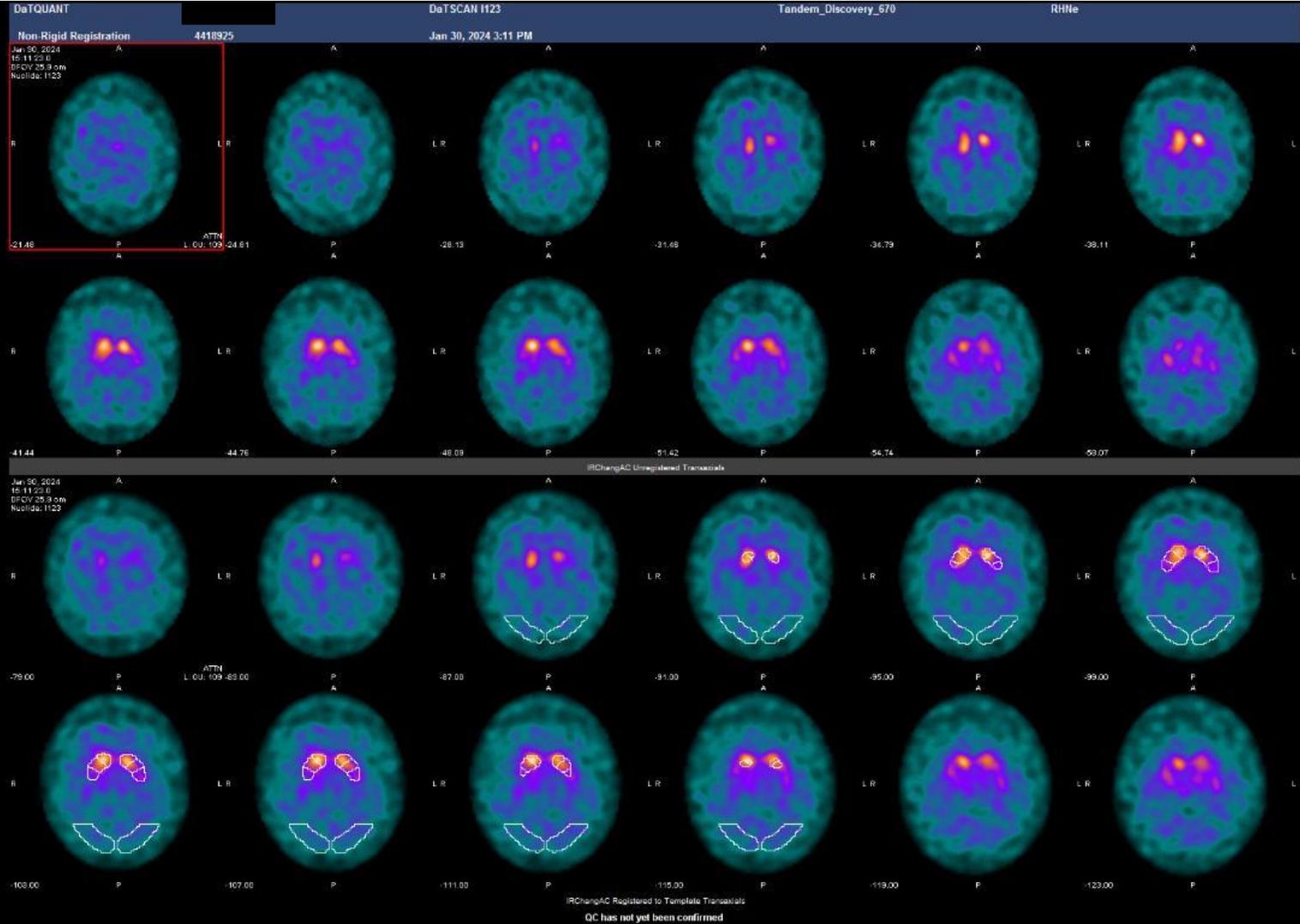
Parkinson Disease Subtype and Estimated Frequency	Disease Presentation	Response of Motor Symptoms to Dopaminergic Medication	Disease Progression
<b>Mild motor predominant</b> 49%-53%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young at onset</li> <li>• Mild motor symptoms</li> </ul>	Good	Slow
<b>Intermediate</b> 35%-39%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermediate age at onset</li> <li>• Moderate motor symptoms</li> <li>• Moderate nonmotor symptoms</li> </ul>	Moderate to good	Moderate
<b>Diffuse malignant</b> 9%-16%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variable age at onset</li> <li>• Rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder</li> <li>• Mild cognitive impairment</li> <li>• Orthostatic hypotension</li> <li>• Severe motor symptoms</li> <li>• Early gait problems</li> </ul>	Resistant	Rapid

PD

non-PD

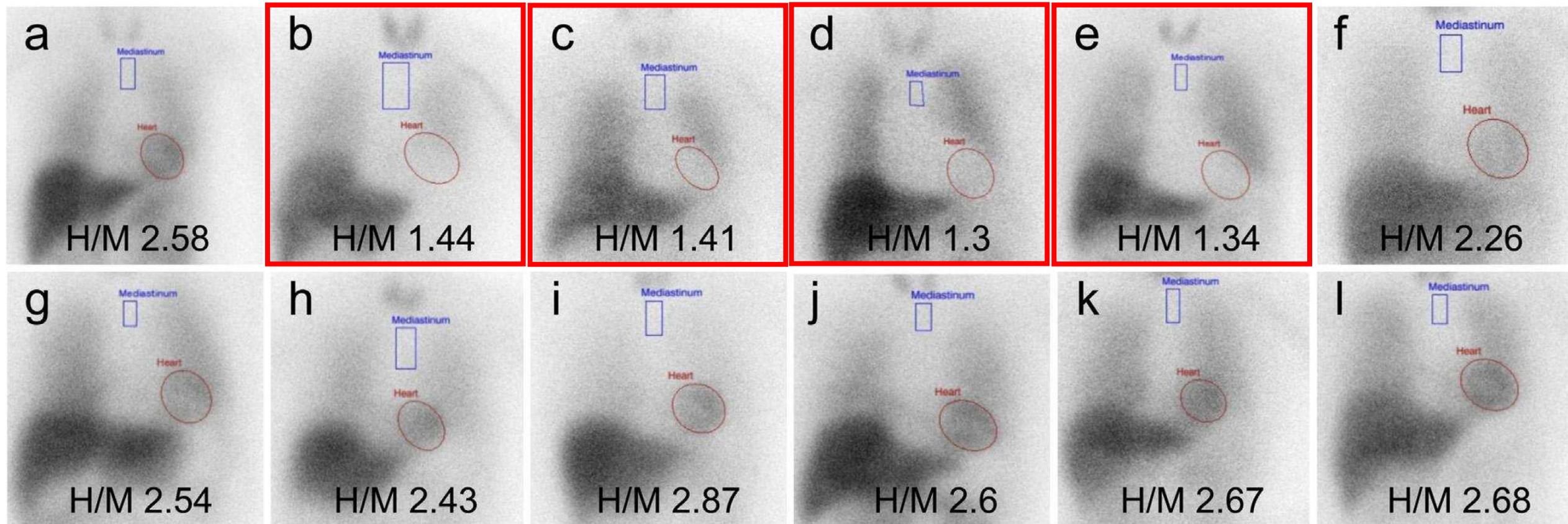


# Spect-CT DAT-scan-I<sub>123</sub>



# Scintigraphie myocardique au MIBG

*S. Orimo et al. / Ageing Research Reviews 30 (2016) 122–133*



Cardiac MIBG uptake and H/M ratio are reduced in PD (b), PD with dementia (c), DLB (d), and pure autonomic failure (e), while these are well preserved in MSA (f), PSP (g), CBD (h), VP (i), ET (j), AD (k), and FTD (l) as well as control (a).

<sup>123</sup>I-metaiodobenzylguanidine (MIBG)

	Braak stage					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
RBD	NI	+/-	+	++	+++	+++
Smell tests	↓	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
Autonomic tests	↓	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
Motor tests	NI	NI	+/-	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓
Neuropsych tests	NI	NI	+/-	↓	↓↓	↓↓
Electrophysiology						
EMG atonia during REM sleep	NI	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
EEG activity	NI	NI	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
Imaging						
MIBG	↓	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
DaTscan or FD-PET	NI	NI	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
MRI or MRS or TS changes	NI	NI	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
FDG-PET	NI	NI	NI	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓

Time →

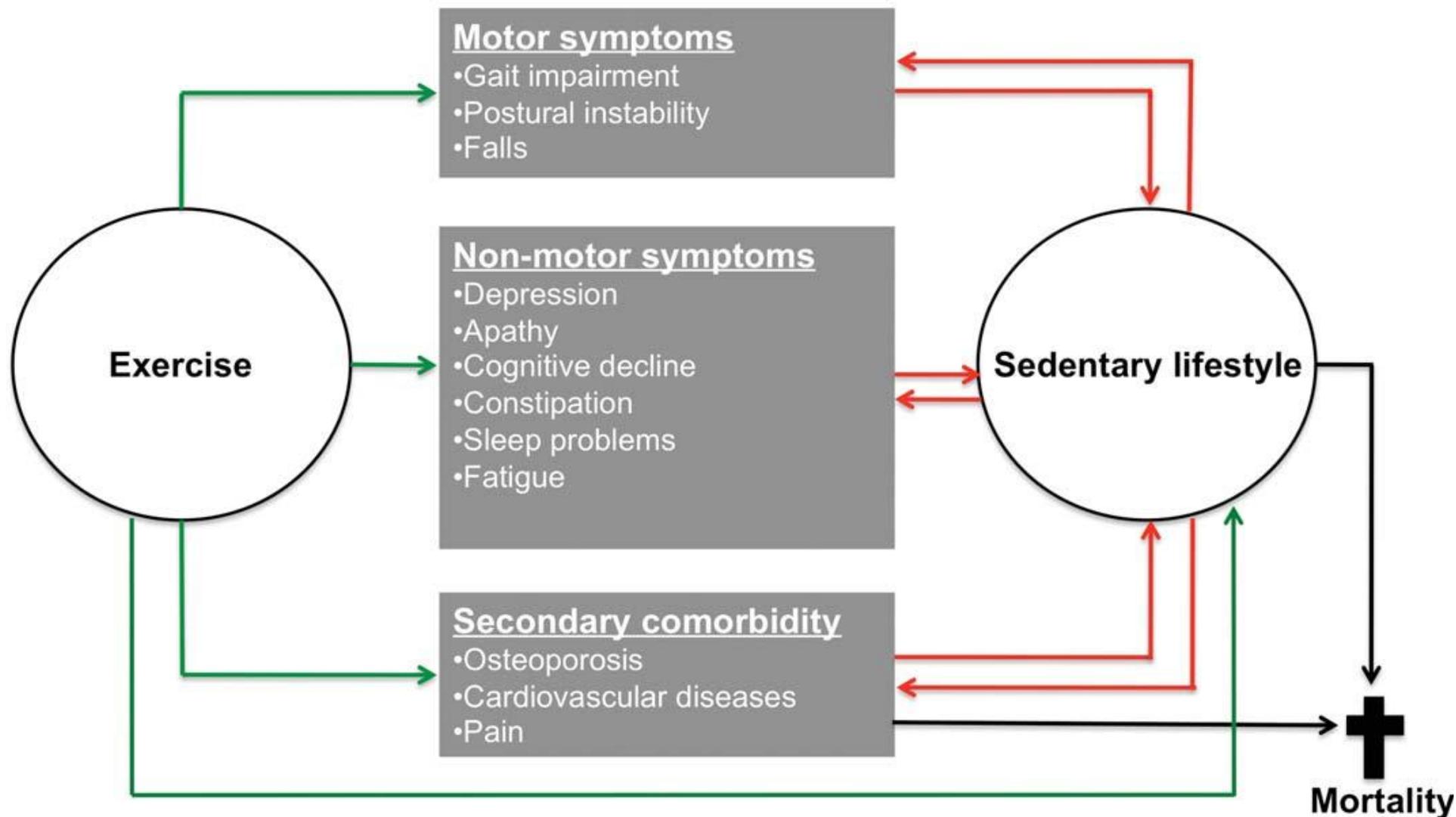
**Figure 4: Proposed association between detectable findings and Braak stage of Lewy body pathology in patients with idiopathic REM sleep behaviour disorder developing Parkinson's disease**

# Traitements non-pharmacologiques

**Activités physiques**  
**Physiothérapie**  
**Ergothérapie**  
**Logopédie**  
**Tai-chi**  
**Qi Gong**

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## Parkinson's disease



**« Les signes moteurs sont le reflet d'un manque de production de dopamine dans le cerveau »**

## Critères de diagnostic de la maladie de Parkinson

- Bradykinésie  
(lenteur à l'initiation;  
réduction progressive de la vitesse et amplitude du mouvement)

et au-moins un des signes suivants:

- Rigidité

- Tremor de repos 4-6 Hz

- Instabilité posturale  
(sans dysfonction visuelle, cérébelleuse ou proprioceptive)

Perte ou diminution de l'odorat  
Trouble du comportement moteur  
en sommeil paradoxal (« RBD »)  
Hypersomnolence diurne  
Sommeil fragmenté  
Urgences mictionnelles (jour/nuit)  
Constipation  
Troubles érectiles  
Hypotension  
Labilité tensionnelle  
Douleurs  
Dépression  
Anxiété  
Apathie

Table 1. Neurotransmitters and Pharmacologic Agents Relating to Parkinson Disease Symptoms

Symptom or Sign	Neurotransmitters and Drugs Influencing the Neurotransmitter				
	Dopamine	Serotonin	Norepinephrine	Acetylcholine	Other
Motor impairment (eg, bradykinesia, rigidity, tremor, gait disturbance)	Levodopa preparations, dopamine agonists (eg, pramipexole, ropinirole), monoamine oxidase-B inhibitors (eg, rasagiline, selegiline), catechol-O-methyl transferase inhibitors (eg, entacapone)			Anticholinergic agents for tremor (eg, trihexyphenidyl) <sup>a</sup> ; cholinesterase inhibitors for gait (eg, rivastigmine) <sup>a,b</sup>	Amantadine <sup>c</sup>
Cognitive impairment	Monoamine oxidase-B inhibitors <sup>a,b</sup>			Cholinesterase inhibitors	
Psychosis	Quetiapine, clozapine <sup>a</sup>	Pimavanserin		Cholinesterase inhibitors <sup>a,b</sup>	
Depression, anxiety	Dopamine agonists <sup>a</sup>	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants	Selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants	Tricyclic antidepressants	

Table 5. Treatment of Nonmotor Symptoms of Parkinson Disease

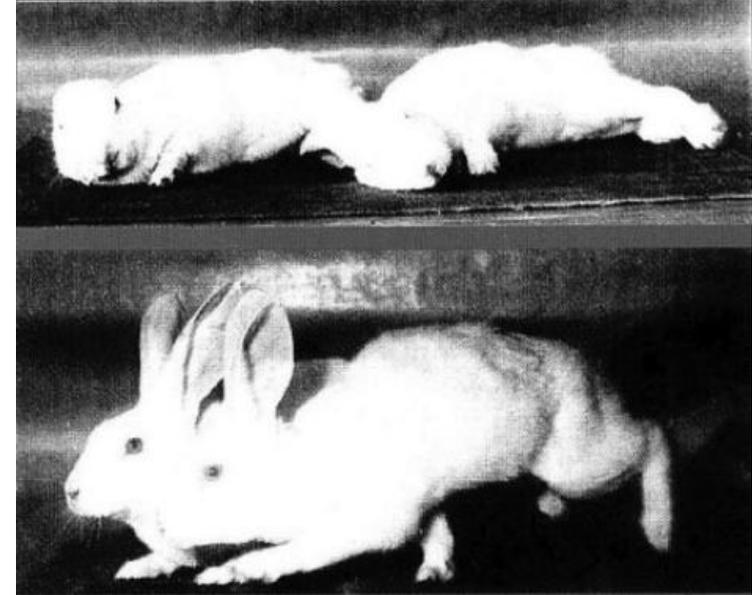
Nonmotor Symptom	Medication	Dosage	Level of Recommendation <sup>a</sup>	Adverse Effects
Nausea	Domperidone <sup>b</sup>	10 mg thrice daily; max, 20 mg 4 times daily	U	Cardiac arrhythmia, sudden cardiac death, breast pain, drowsiness, dry mouth, headache, hot flashes, and nausea
RBD	Clonazepam	0.25-2 mg at bedtime	U	Sedation and confusion
	Melatonin	3-15 mg at bedtime	U	Daytime sleepiness, dizziness, and headache
Depression	Citalopram	10-20 mg once daily	U	Akathisia, anorexia, nausea, drowsiness, and sexual dysfunction
	Fluoxetine	10-50 mg once daily	C	Same as citalopram
	Paroxetine	20-40 mg once daily	U	Same as citalopram
	Sertraline	25-200 mg once daily (rarely >100 mg)	U	Same as citalopram
	Venlafaxine extended release	37.5-225 mg once daily	B	Drowsiness, insomnia, sexual dysfunction, and gastrointestinal symptoms
	Nortriptyline	25-150 mg/d single or divided	C	Anticholinergic effects <sup>d</sup> , orthostatic hypotension, ventricular arrhythmias, heart block, drowsiness, sexual dysfunction, and weight gain
	Desipramine	25-150 mg/d single or divided	B	Same as nortriptyline
Hallucinations	Clozapine	6.25-150 mg at bedtime or divided (often effective in very low doses)	B	Agranulocytosis, seizure, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, and sedation
	Quetiapine	12.5-400 mg at bedtime or divided	C	Extrapyramidal symptoms and sedation
	Rivastigmine <sup>c</sup>	1.5-6 mg twice daily; transdermal patch, 4.5-9.8 mg/24 h	C	Gastrointestinal symptoms, bradycardia, vivid dreams, and exacerbation of rest tremor
PD-MCI	Atomoxetine	Target dose, 80 mg once daily	U	Alopecia, dry mouth, sexual dysfunction, gastrointestinal symptoms, dizziness, and increased heart rate and blood pressure
PDD	Rivastigmine	1.5-6 mg twice daily; transdermal patch, 4.5-9.8 mg/24 h	B	Same as rivastigmine
	Donepezil	5-10 mg once daily	B	Same as rivastigmine
	Galantamine	4-12 mg twice daily	U	Same as rivastigmine
Orthostatic Hypotension	Fludrocortisone	0.05-0.1 mg once or twice daily	C	Hypertension, metabolic abnormalities (including hypokalemia), gastrointestinal symptoms, and myopathy
	Domperidone <sup>b</sup>	10 mg thrice daily; max, 20 mg 4 times daily	C	Same as domperidone
	Midodrine	2.5-10 mg thrice daily	U	Hypertension, nausea, weakness, heartburn, headache, scalp tingling, and chills
	Pyridostigmine	50 mg thrice daily	U	Hypertension, gastrointestinal symptoms, sweating, and increased salivation/bronchial secretions
	Indomethacin	50 mg thrice daily	U	Hypertension, edema, metabolic abnormalities, gastrointestinal symptoms, headache, and renal damage
	Yohimbine	2 mg thrice daily	U	Blood pressure changes, sexual dysfunction, hallucinations, seizure, and renal failure
	Droxidopa	300 mg thrice daily	U	Hypertension, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting, and headache
Sialorrhea	Glycopyrrolate	1 mg thrice daily	B	Anticholinergic effects <sup>d</sup>
	Atropine	1-2 drops of 1% concentration up to 4 times daily	U	Same as glycopyrrolate
	Ipratropium bromide	1-2 sprays (21 µg); max, 4 times daily	U	Same as glycopyrrolate
	BTA	Varies by formulation	B	Dysphagia, dry mouth, and injection-associated discomfort
	BTB	Varies by formulation	B	Same as BTA

# Traitements pharmacologiques

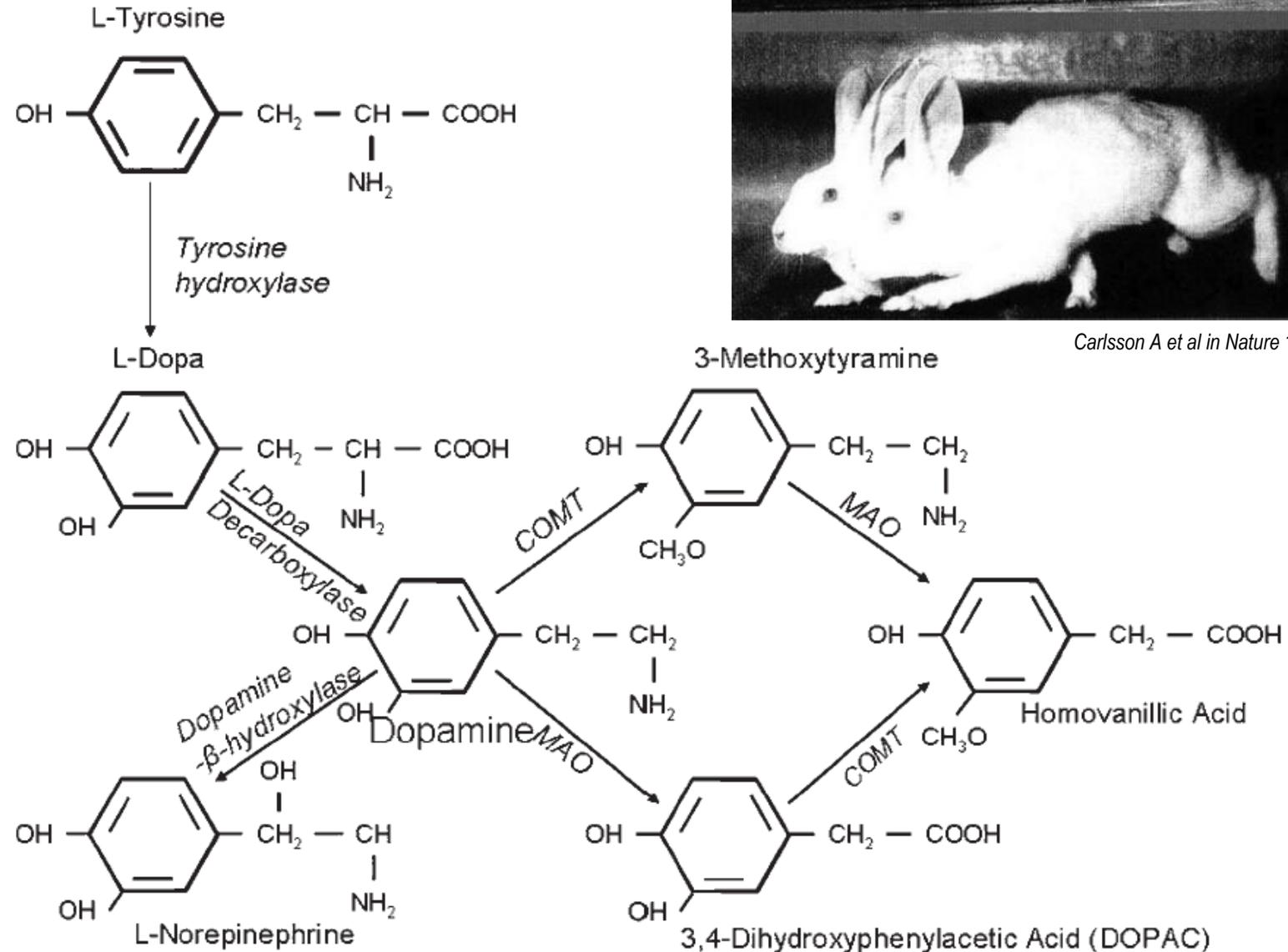
# Synthèse de la dopamine :



Arvid Carlsson  
 Prix Nobel de Médecine 2000  
 Identification dopamine comme neurotransmetteur  
 Nature 1957



Carlsson A et al in Nature 1957



MAO: Monoamine oxydase

COMT : Carbachol-O-méthyltransférase



# Poix mascate *Mucuna pruriens*

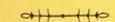


Supplement Facts	
Serving Size: 1/2 tsp. (1.25g)	Servings per Container: 80
Amount per Serving: 1.25g	% Daily Value
Mucuna pruriens bean extract, 15% L-dopa *	**
* Organic	** Daily Value not established

### Invitations for Use

Add 1/2 teaspoon to water or tea!  
 Excellent addition to milk potions, elixirs,  
 smoothies, shakes, raw treats, busy schedules,  
 soup, social moments, everything!

**Contains 80 Servings**



These are Powerful Foods. Consume in small,  
 regular doses over a lifetime.

**In Joy!**

Mucuna Pruriens  
 Velvet Bean of Dopamine  
 This organic cold water  
 15% L-DOPA, a powerful  
 Consuming Mucuna Pruriens  
 • Enhance Brain Function  
 • Support the Nervous System  
 • Soothe the Menstrual Cycle  
 • Elevate Mood & Energy  
 the Science!  
 LOT 51264310  
 Our \$8.99  
 Organic Cold Water  
 of the Mucuna Pruriens  
 Grown & Processed



Oleh Hornykiewicz

1926 - 2020



Walther Birkmayer

1910-1996



Georges Cotzias

1918 - 1977

1961 : première utilisation dans la cadre de la maladie de Parkinson

1969 : dyskinesie levo-dopas induite

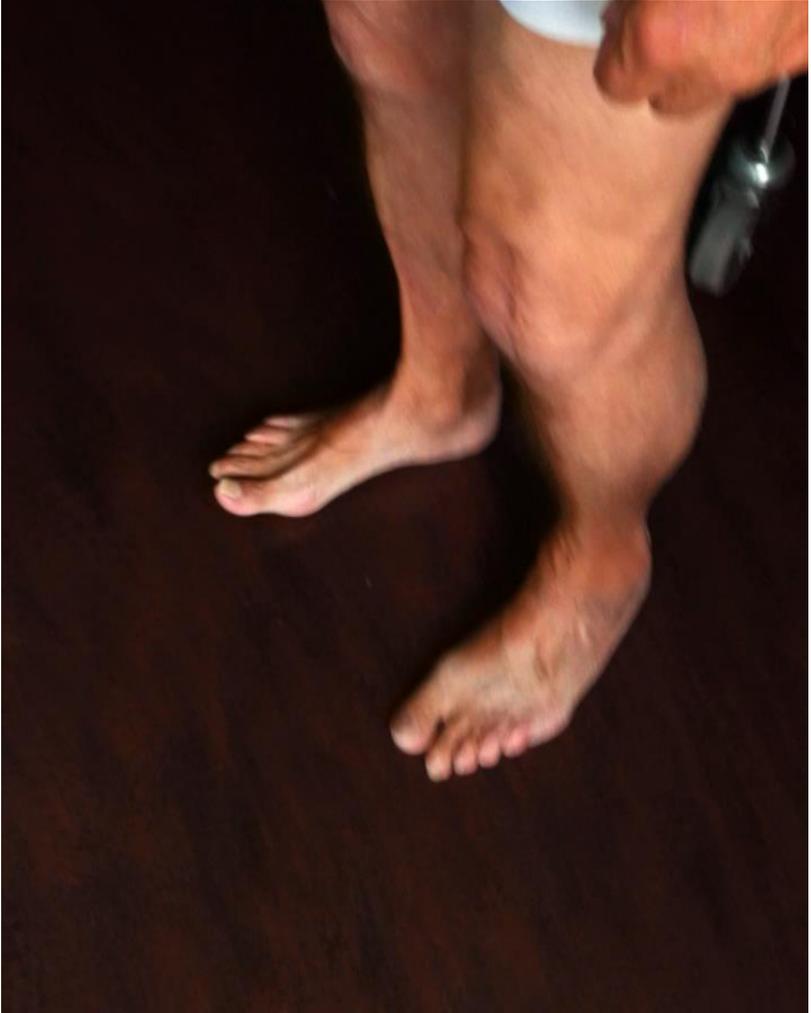
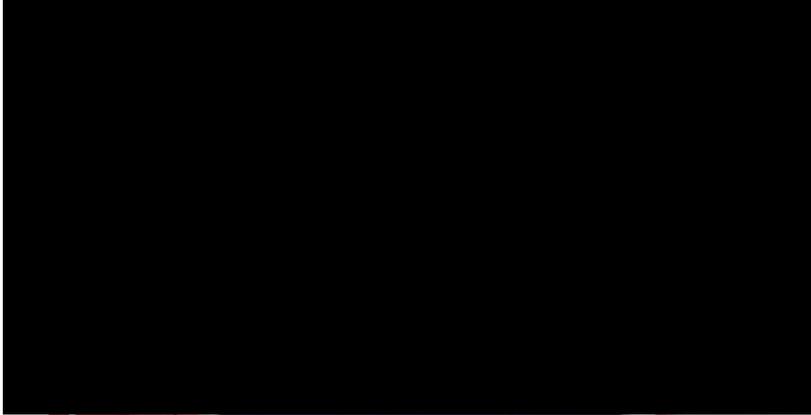
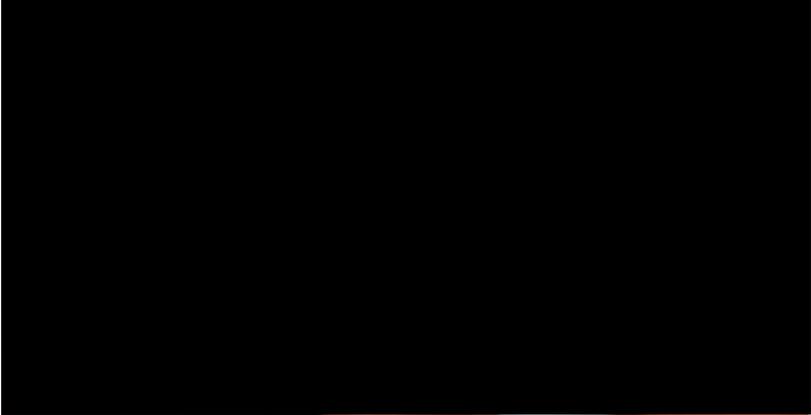
*Der L-Dioxyphenylalanin (4DOPA)-Effekt bei der Parkinson-Akinese.*

Birkmayer W, Hornykiewicz O. Wien Klin Wschr ; 1961;73:787-788.

*Modification of Parkinsonism — Chronic Treatment with L-Dopa*

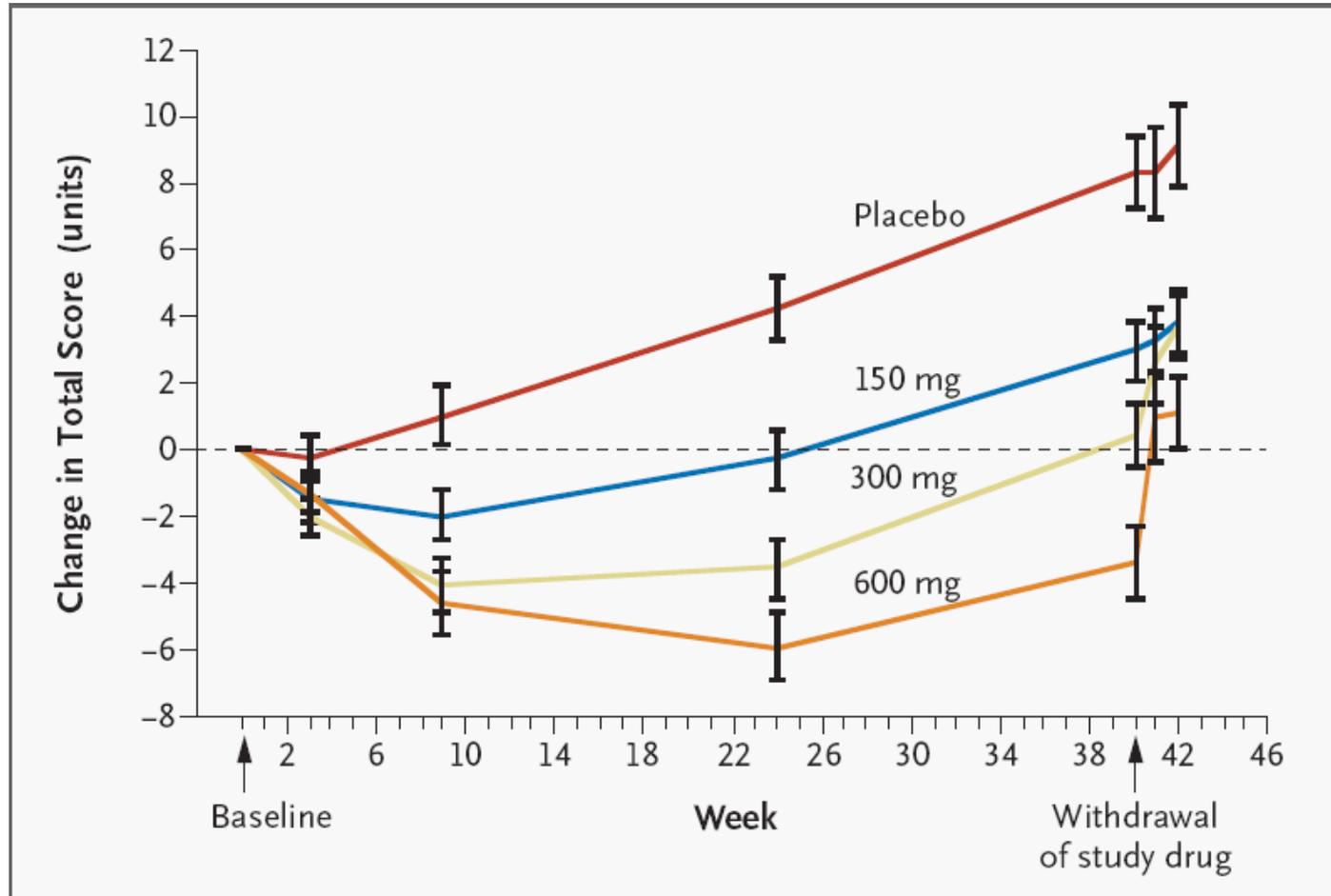
George C. Cotzias, M.D., Paul S. Papavasiliou, M.D., and Rosemary Gellene, M.D.

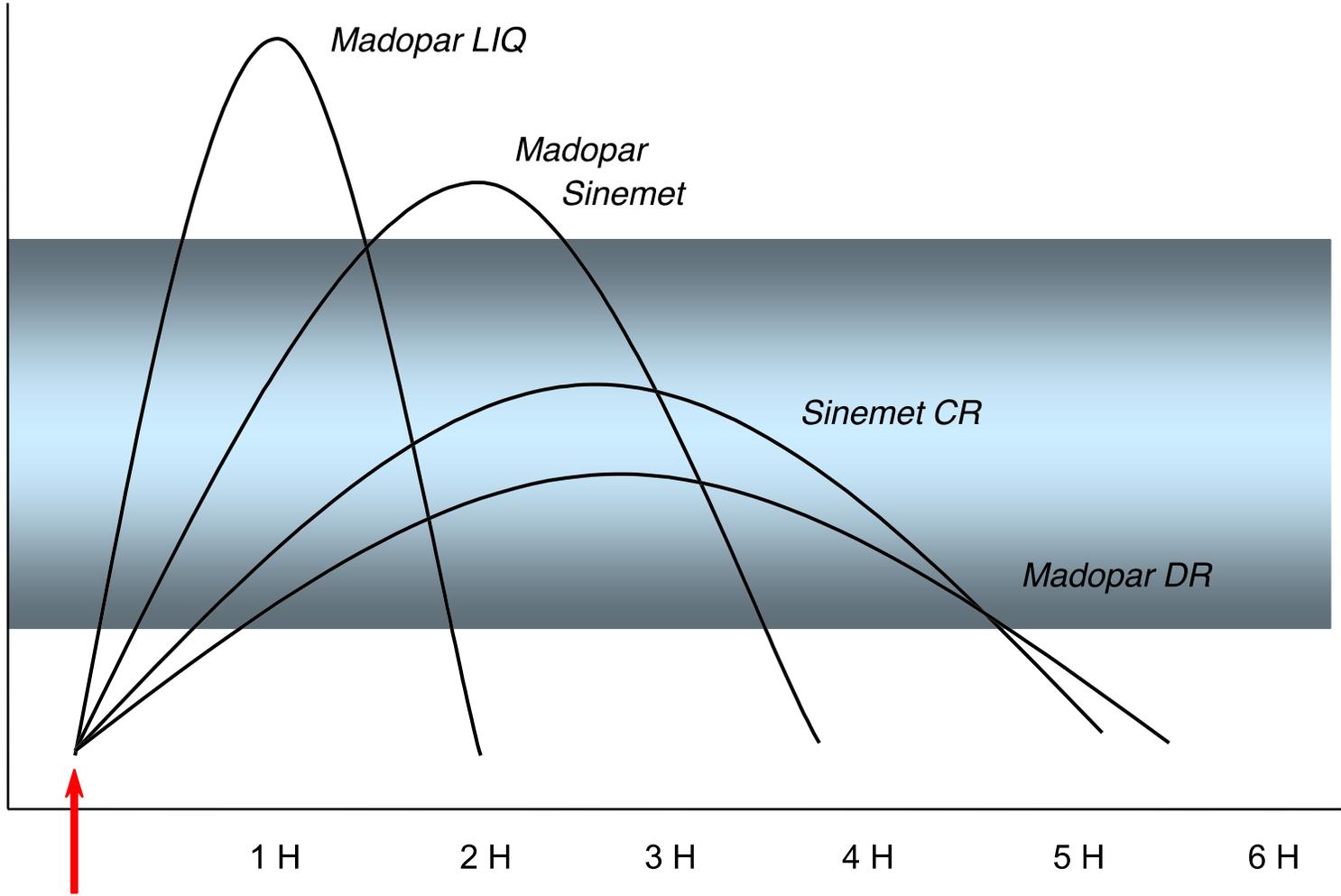
N Engl J Med 1969; 280:337-345 February 13, 1969



# Levodopa and the Progression of Parkinson's Disease

The Parkinson Study Group\*





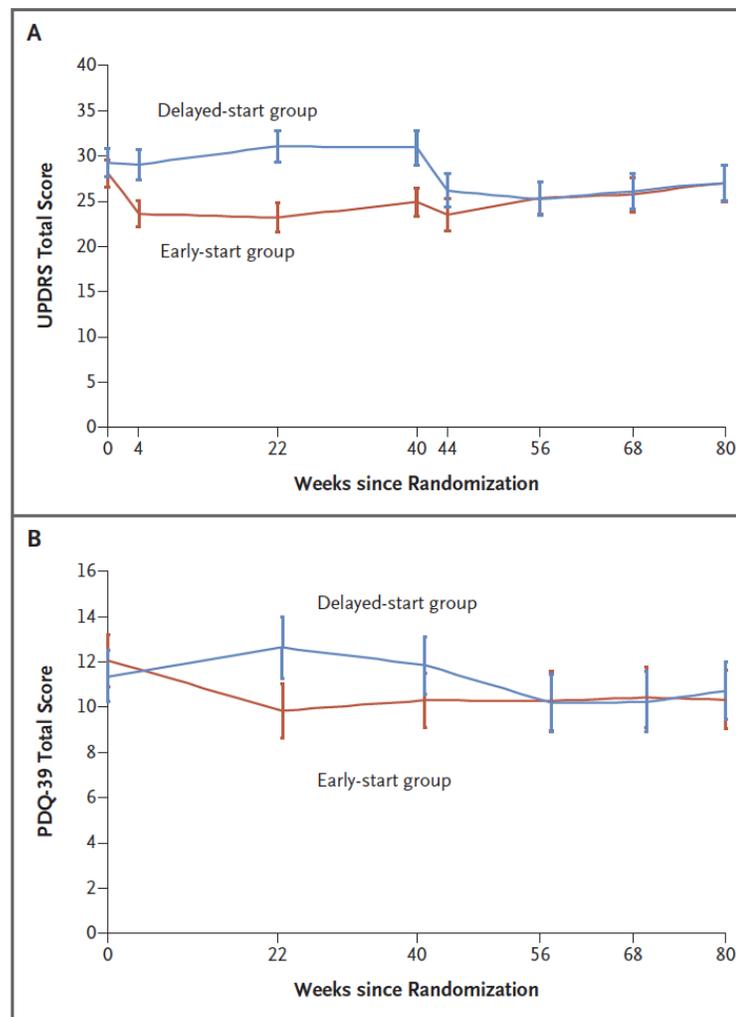
# Randomized Delayed-Start Trial of Levodopa in Parkinson's Disease

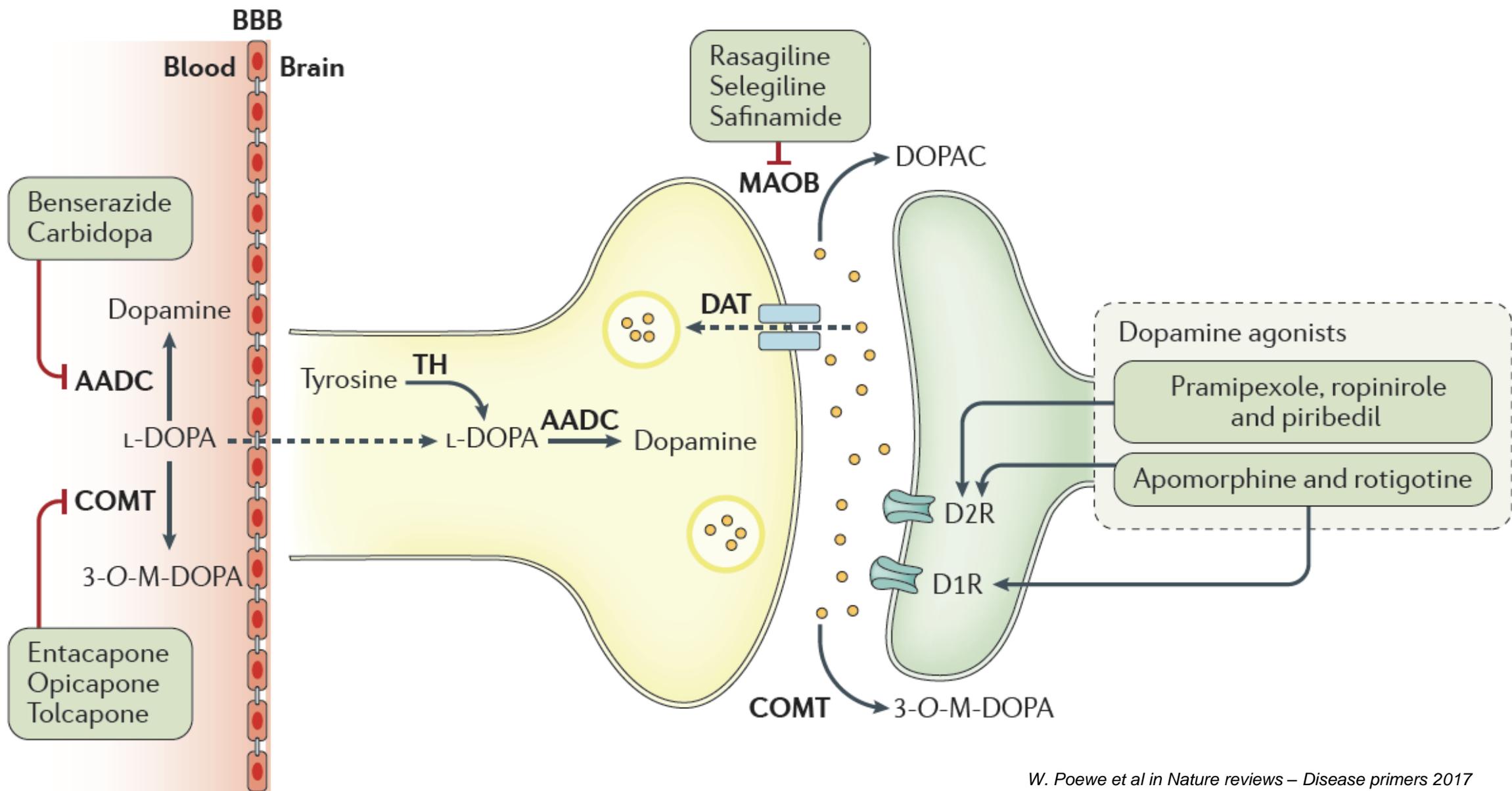
C.V.M. Verschuur, S.R. Suwijn, J.A. Boel, B. Post, B.R. Bloem, J.J. van Hilten, T. van Laar, G. Tissingh, A.G. Munts, G. Deuschl, A.E. Lang, M.G.W. Dijkgraaf, R.J. de Haan, and R.M.A. de Bie, for the LEAP Study Group\*

N ENGL J MED 380;4 NEJM.ORG JANUARY 24, 2019

**Table 3. Adverse Events, According to Phase and Trial Group.\***

Event	Phase 1		Phase 2	
	Early-Start Group, Levodopa (N=222)	Delayed-Start Group, Placebo (N=223)	Early-Start Group, Levodopa (N=211)	Delayed-Start Group, Levodopa (N=215)
Adverse event — no. (%)†				
Nausea	51 (23.0)	32 (14.3)	26 (12.3)	40 (18.6)
Constipation	8 (3.6)	8 (3.6)	5 (2.4)	11 (5.1)
Light-headedness when standing	17 (7.7)	21 (9.4)	12 (5.7)	14 (6.5)
Daytime sleepiness	1 (0.5)	3 (1.3)	4 (1.9)	1 (0.5)
Impulse control disorder	1 (0.5)	0	2 (0.9)	0
Hallucinations	10 (4.5)	14 (6.3)	11 (5.2)	12 (5.6)
Dizziness	33 (14.9)	32 (14.3)	18 (8.5)	22 (10.2)
Tiredness	10 (4.5)	17 (7.6)	10 (4.7)	12 (5.6)
Worsening of parkinsonism	31 (14.0)	41 (18.4)	43 (20.4)	41 (19.1)
Depression	4 (1.8)	3 (1.3)	7 (3.3)	5 (2.3)
Pain	9 (4.1)	2 (0.9)	7 (3.3)	5 (2.3)
Falls	7 (3.2)	6 (2.7)	7 (3.3)	8 (3.7)
Greasy skin	23 (10.4)	23 (10.3)	15 (7.1)	12 (5.6)
Headache	3 (1.4)	9 (4.0)	4 (1.9)	8 (3.7)
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (1.4)	8 (3.6)	8 (3.8)	5 (2.3)
Serious adverse event — no. of events‡				
Nausea	1	0	1	0
Orthostatic hypotension	0	1	1	0
Hallucinations	0	0	0	1
Falls	0	0	0	2
Falls with bone fracture	0	2	1	1
Cardiac arrhythmia	2	0	1	2
Myocardial infarction	1	1	1	1
Transient ischemic attack or stroke	1	3	1	3
Cancer other than melanoma	1	0	1	2
Melanoma	0	0	0	1
Surgery not related to Parkinson's disease (e.g., knee or cataract surgery)	5	8	6	4
Infection (e.g., urinary tract infection or pneumonia)	0	1	0	1
Pulmonary embolism	0	1	0	1





**Dyskinesia**

**Motor fluctuations**

**Dopamine dysregulation syndrome**

**Edema**

**Somnolence**

**Impulse control disorders**

**Hallucinations**

**Nausea**

**Fibrosis\***

Higher risk with  
levodopa

Higher risk with  
dopamine agonists

## Long-term effectiveness of dopamine agonists and monoamine oxidase B inhibitors compared with levodopa as initial treatment for Parkinson's disease (PD MED): a large, open-label, pragmatic randomised trial

PD MED Collaborative Group\*

Lancet 2014; 384: 1196-205

**Methods** In this pragmatic, open-label randomised trial, patients newly diagnosed with Parkinson's disease were randomly assigned (by telephone call to a central office; 1:1:1) between levodopa-sparing therapy (dopamine agonists or MAOBI) and levodopa alone. Patients and investigators were not masked to group assignment. Primary outcomes were the mobility dimension on the 39-item patient-rated Parkinson's disease questionnaire (PDQ-39) quality-of-life scale (range 0–100 with six points defined as the minimally important difference) and cost-effectiveness. Analysis was intention to treat. This trial is registered, number ISRCTN69812316.

**Findings** Between Nov 9, 2000, and Dec 22, 2009, 1620 patients were assigned to study groups (528 to levodopa, 632 to dopamine agonist, 460 to MAOBI). With 3-year median follow-up, PDQ-39 mobility scores averaged 1.8 points (95% CI 0.5–3.0,  $p=0.005$ ) better in patients randomly assigned to levodopa than those assigned to levodopa-sparing therapy, with no increase or attrition of benefit during 7 years' observation. PDQ-39 mobility scores were 1.4 points (95% CI 0.0–2.9,  $p=0.05$ ) better in patients allocated MAOBI than in those allocated dopamine agonists. EQ-5D utility scores averaged 0.03 (95% CI 0.01–0.05;  $p=0.0002$ ) better with levodopa than with levodopa-sparing therapy; rates of dementia (hazard ratio [HR] 0.81, 95% CI 0.61–1.08,  $p=0.14$ ), admissions to institutions (0.86, 0.63–1.18;  $p=0.4$ ), and death (0.85, 0.69–1.06,  $p=0.17$ ) were not significantly different, but the upper CIs precluded any substantial increase with levodopa compared with levodopa-sparing therapy. 179 (28%) of 632 patients allocated dopamine agonists and 104 (23%) of 460 patients allocated MAOBI discontinued allocated treatment because of side-effects compared with 11 (2%) of 528 patients allocated levodopa ( $p<0.0001$ ).

**Interpretation** Very small but persistent benefits are shown for patient-rated mobility scores when treatment is initiated with levodopa compared with levodopa-sparing therapy. MAOBI as initial levodopa-sparing therapy was at least as effective as dopamine agonists.

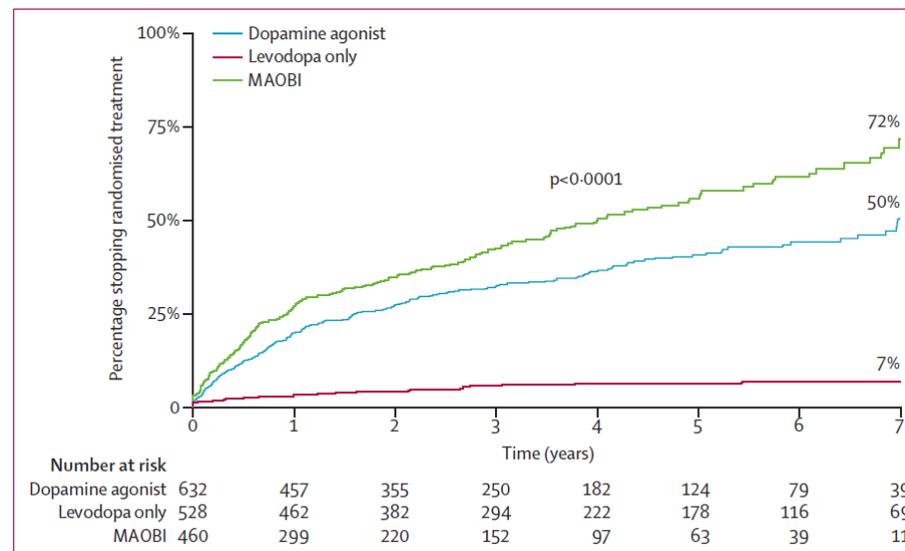


Figure 2: Proportion of patients stopping treatment with allocated drug class

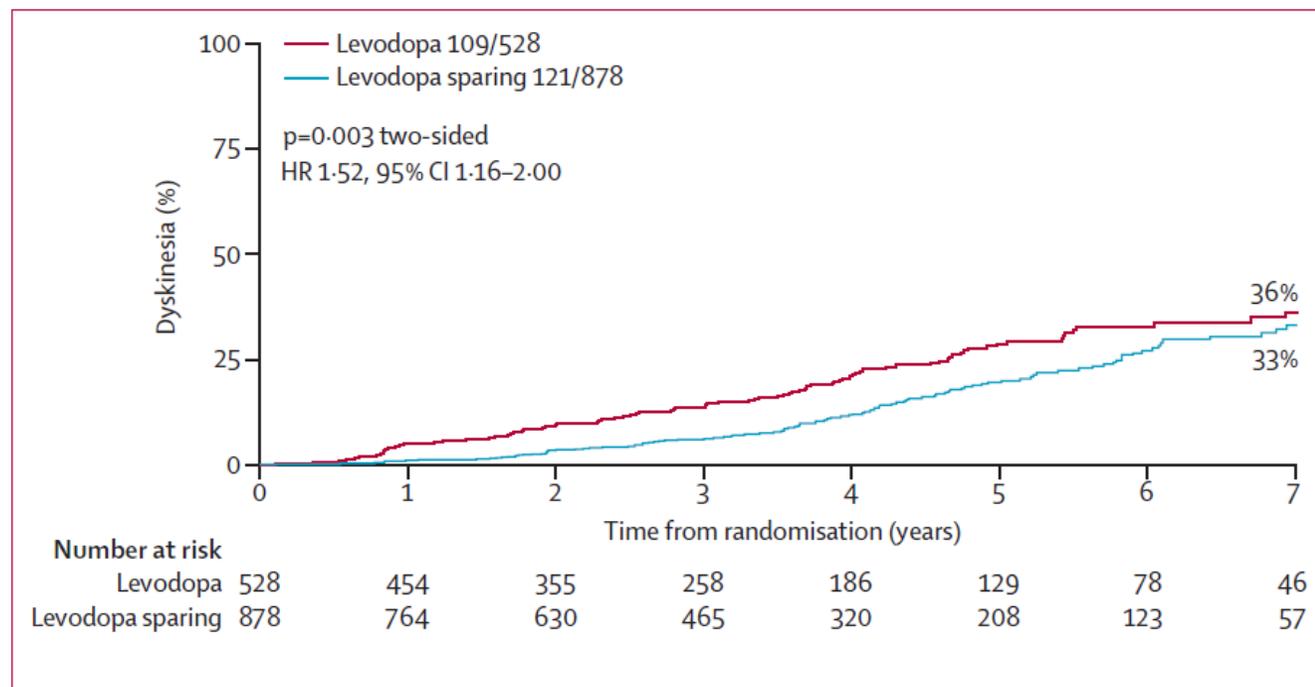


Figure 5: Risk of developing dyskinesia in levodopa and levodopa-sparing groups

# Initiation of pharmacological therapy in Parkinson's disease: when, why, and how

Rob M A de Bie, Carl E Clarke, Alberto J Espay, Susan H Fox, Anthony E Lang  
*Lancet Neurol* 2020; 19: 452-61

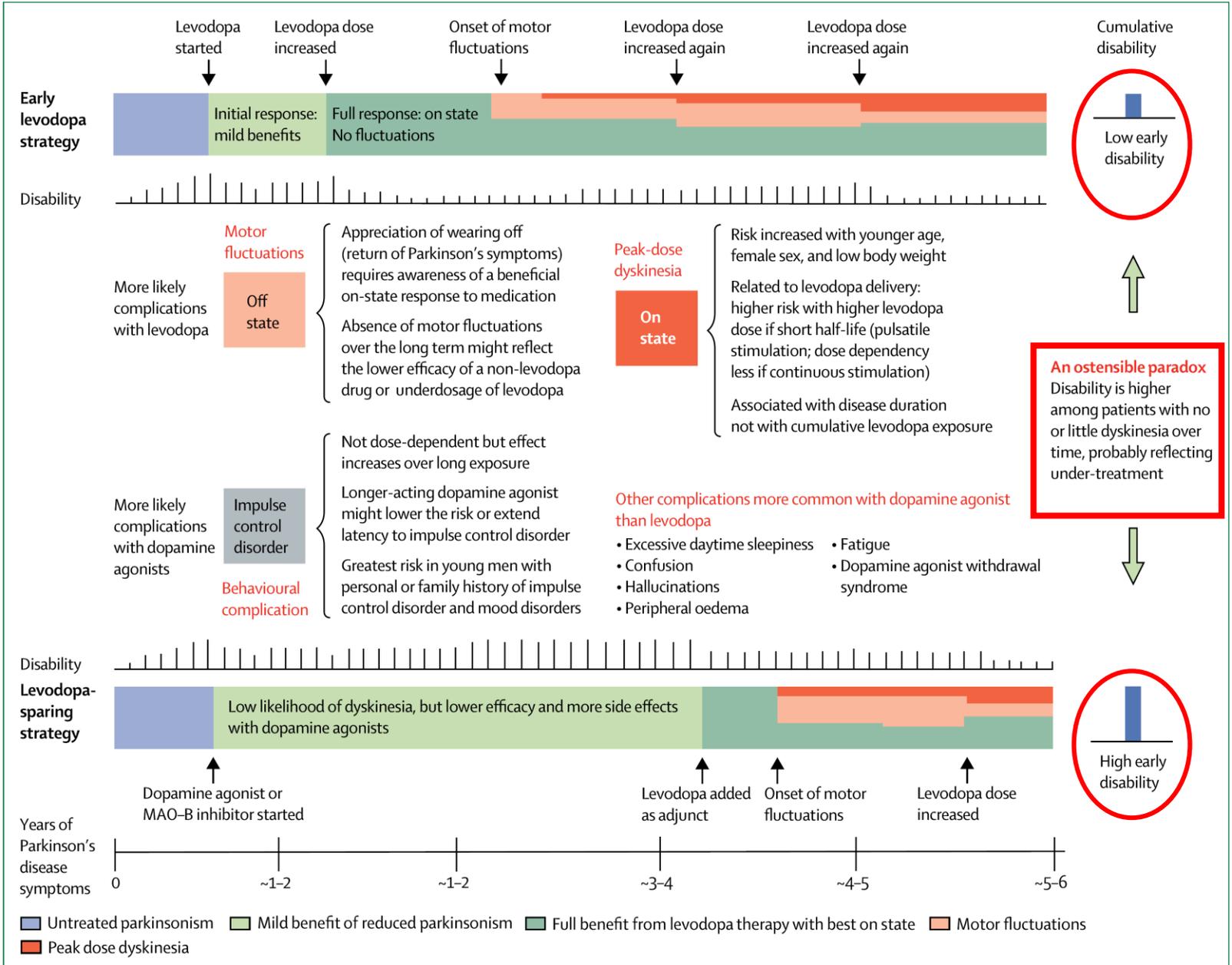
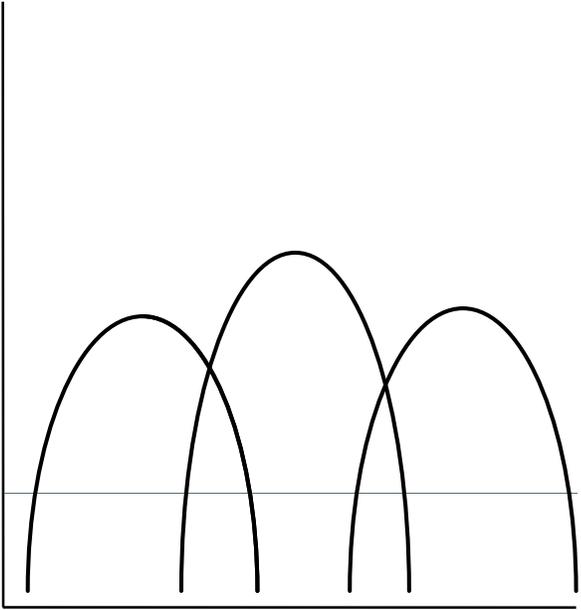


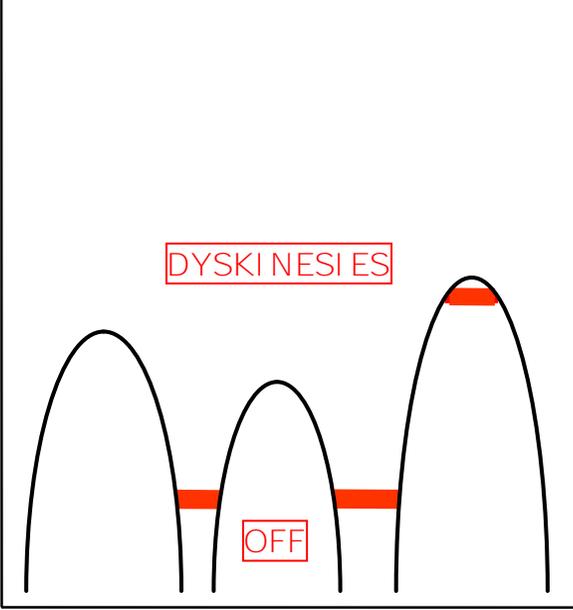
Figure: The differences between early levodopa versus levodopa-sparing strategies

Medication Class	Efficacy <sup>a</sup>	Dosage	Level of Recommendation <sup>b</sup>		Indication	Adverse Effects
			Monotherapy <sup>c</sup>	Adjunct Therapy		
Levodopa-PDDI						
Levodopa-carbidopa	1	Titrate to initial dose of 100/25 mg thrice daily; max, 1500/375 mg/d or more based on symptoms	A	A	All motor symptoms	Nausea, orthostatic hypotension, dyskinesia, and hallucinations
Levodopa-benserazide	1	Titrate to initial dose of 100/25 mg thrice daily; max, 1500/375 mg/d or more based on symptoms	A	A	All motor symptoms	Same as levodopa-carbidopa
Dopamine agonists						
Pramipexole	2	Start 0.125 mg thrice daily; max, 4.5 mg/d	A	A	All motor symptoms	Nausea, orthostatic hypotension, hallucinations, ICDs, edema, and increased sleepiness (including sleep attacks)
Pramipexole extended release	2	0.26 mg, 0.52 mg, 1.05 mg, 2.1 mg, or 3.15 mg once daily	A	A	All motor symptoms	Same as pramipexole
Ropinirole	2	Start 0.25 mg thrice daily; max, 24 mg/d	A	A	All motor symptoms	Same as pramipexole
Ropinirole prolonged release	2	6-24 mg once daily	A	A	All motor symptoms	Same as pramipexole
Rotigotine	2	Start 2 mg/24 h; max, 16 mg/24 h	A	A	All motor symptoms	Same as pramipexole
MAOBI						
Selegiline	3	2.5 mg once daily; max, 5 mg twice daily	A	U	Early, mild symptoms, and MF	Stimulant effect, dizziness, headache, confusion, and exacerbation of levodopa adverse effects
Rasagiline	3	1 mg once daily	A	A	Early, mild symptoms, and MF	Headache, arthralgia, dyspepsia, depression, flulike syndrome, exacerbation of levodopa adverse effects, and constipation
COMTIs						
Entacapone	3	200 mg with each dose of levodopa; max, 8/d		A	MF	Dark-colored urine and exacerbation of levodopa adverse effects
Tolcapone	3	100-200 mg thrice daily		A	MF	Dark-colored urine, exacerbation of levodopa adverse effects, and hepatotoxicity
Unspecified						
Amantadine	4	Start 100 mg once daily; max, 4 times daily (thrice daily is typical)	U	C	Gait dysfunction and dyskinesia	Hallucinations, confusion, blurred vision, ankle edema, livedo reticularis, nausea, dry mouth, and constipation
$\beta$ -Blocker						
Propranolol	5	Start 40 mg twice daily; max, 320 mg/d	U	U	Tremor	Fatigue and dizziness
Anticholinergic						
Trihexyphenidyl	4	Start 1 mg once daily; typical maintenance dose 2 mg thrice daily	U	U	Tremor	Hallucinations, CI, nausea, dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, and constipation
Benzotropine	4	Start 0.5-1 mg once daily; usual dose 1-2 mg thrice daily	U	U	Tremor	Same as trihexyphenidyl
Neuroleptic						
Clozapine	Undetermined <sup>d</sup>	Start 6.25-12.5 mg at bedtime; max, 150 mg/d		C for tremor; U for dyskinesia	Tremor and dyskinesia	Aggranulocytosis, myocarditis, seizures, sedation, and orthostatic hypotension

MP débutante: Honey moon



MP floride: Wearing-OFF



MP avancée: ON-OFF

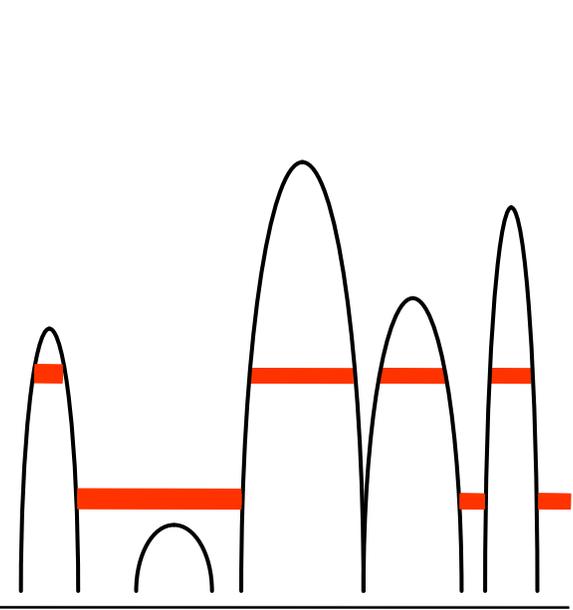
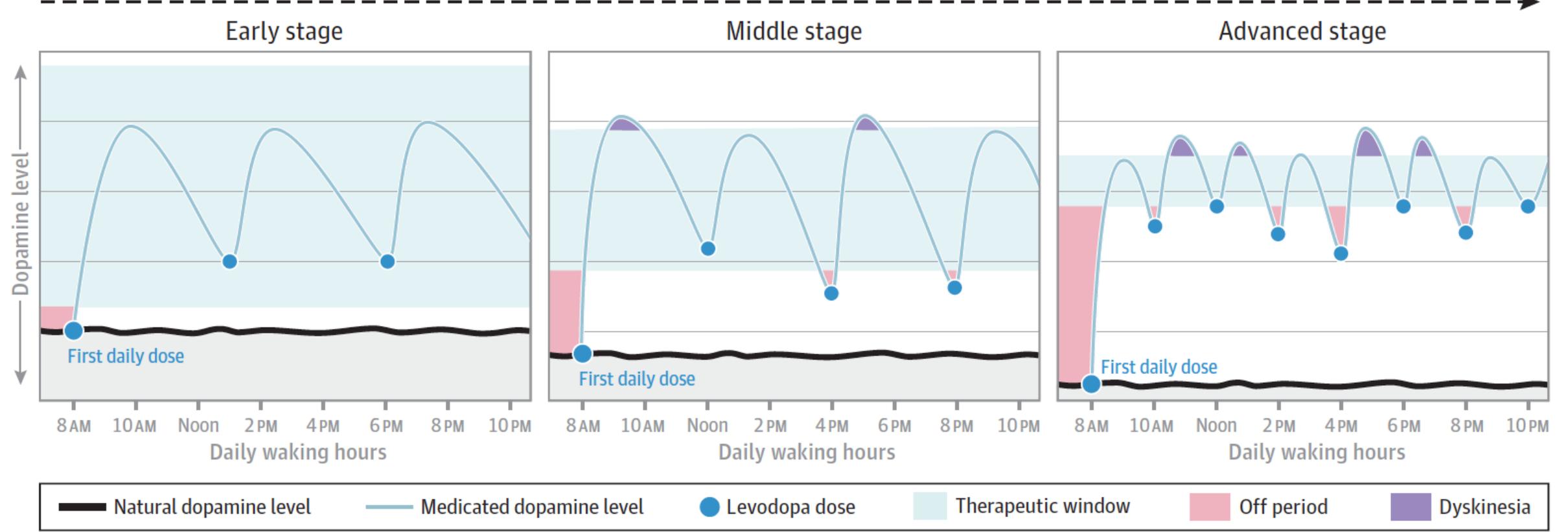


Figure 3. The Interaction Between Medication Dosing, Wearing Off, and Dyskinesias Over Time

Parkinson disease progression over time



## Hyperdopaminergic behaviour

**Motor:** dyskinetic

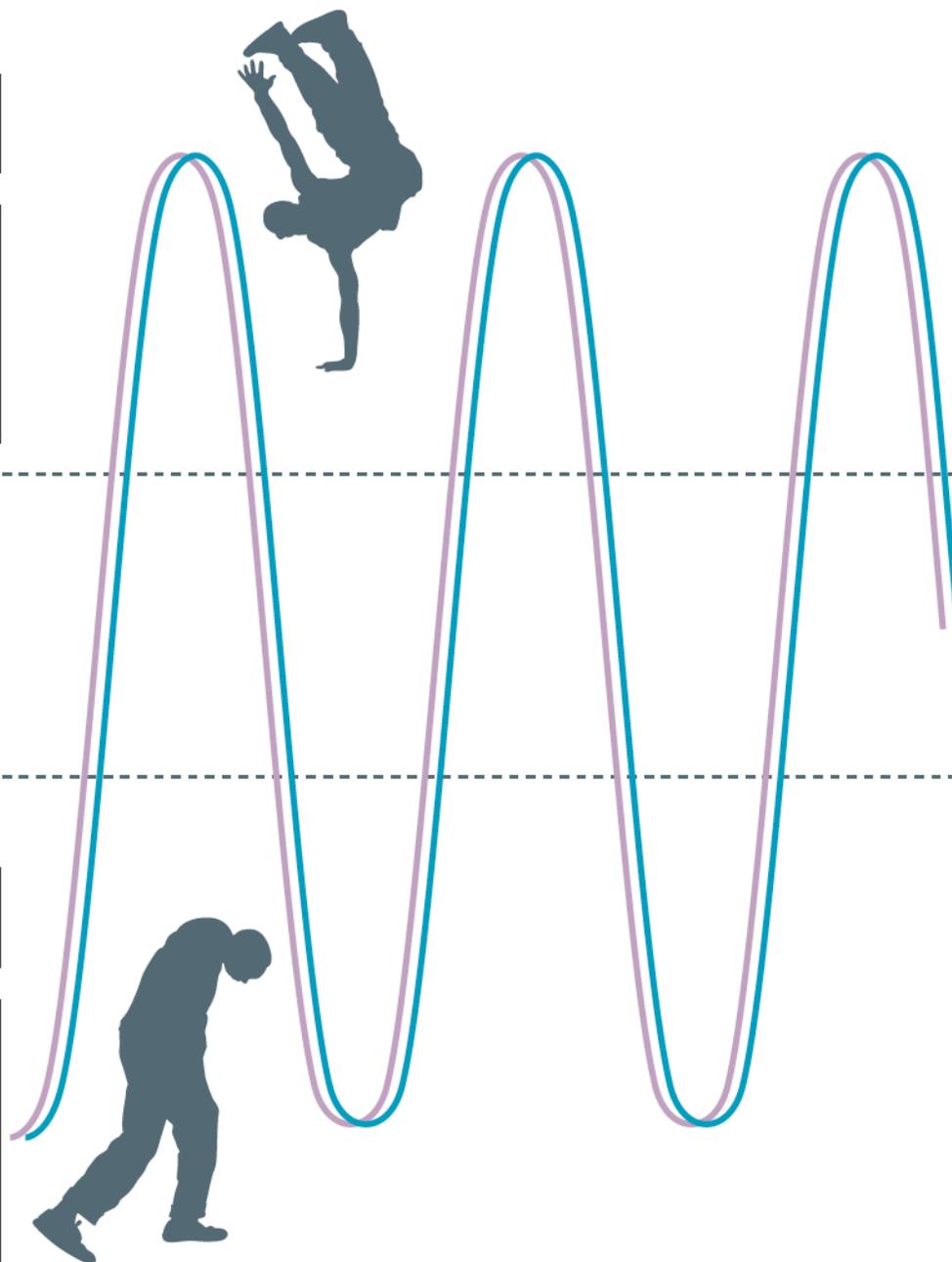
**Non-motor:** relaxed, sensation and pleasure seeking, creative, socialising, talkative, joking, teasing, self-confident, euphoric, self-satisfied, hyperactive, messy, myopic of the future, disinhibited, manic

## Normodopaminergic behaviour

## Hypodopaminergic behaviour

**Motor:** akinetic, rigid

**Non-motor:** feeling dull, weak, tired, slow, apathetic, indifferent, withdrawn, vulnerable, without self-confidence, anxious, having panic attacks, craving for levodopa, dysphoric, sad, suicidal



Signe précoce de fin de dose	(wearing off)
Moteur	Non- moteur
Tremor	Inconfort/gêne abdominale
Crampes musculaires	Akathysie
Difficulté au relevé de chaise	Esprit embrumé, idées peu claires
Diminution de la dextérité	Sueurs profuses
Raideur	Anxiété
Déséquilibre	Troubles de l'humeur
Faiblesse	Irritabilité
Ralentissement matinal / en cours de nuit	Fatigue
	Sécheresse bucale
	Dysphagie
	Dyspnée
	Douleurs
	Flush facial
	Engourdissement
	Sensations d'enserrement, d'oppression
	Sensations de picotements

# Patiente de 62 ans, avec maladie Parkinson évoluant depuis 14 ans, phase OFF



# Segment 4

© 1994 Drs. Fahn, Goetz, Jonkovic, Lang, Nutt

# Dyskinesies lévo-dopa-induites



# Dystonies



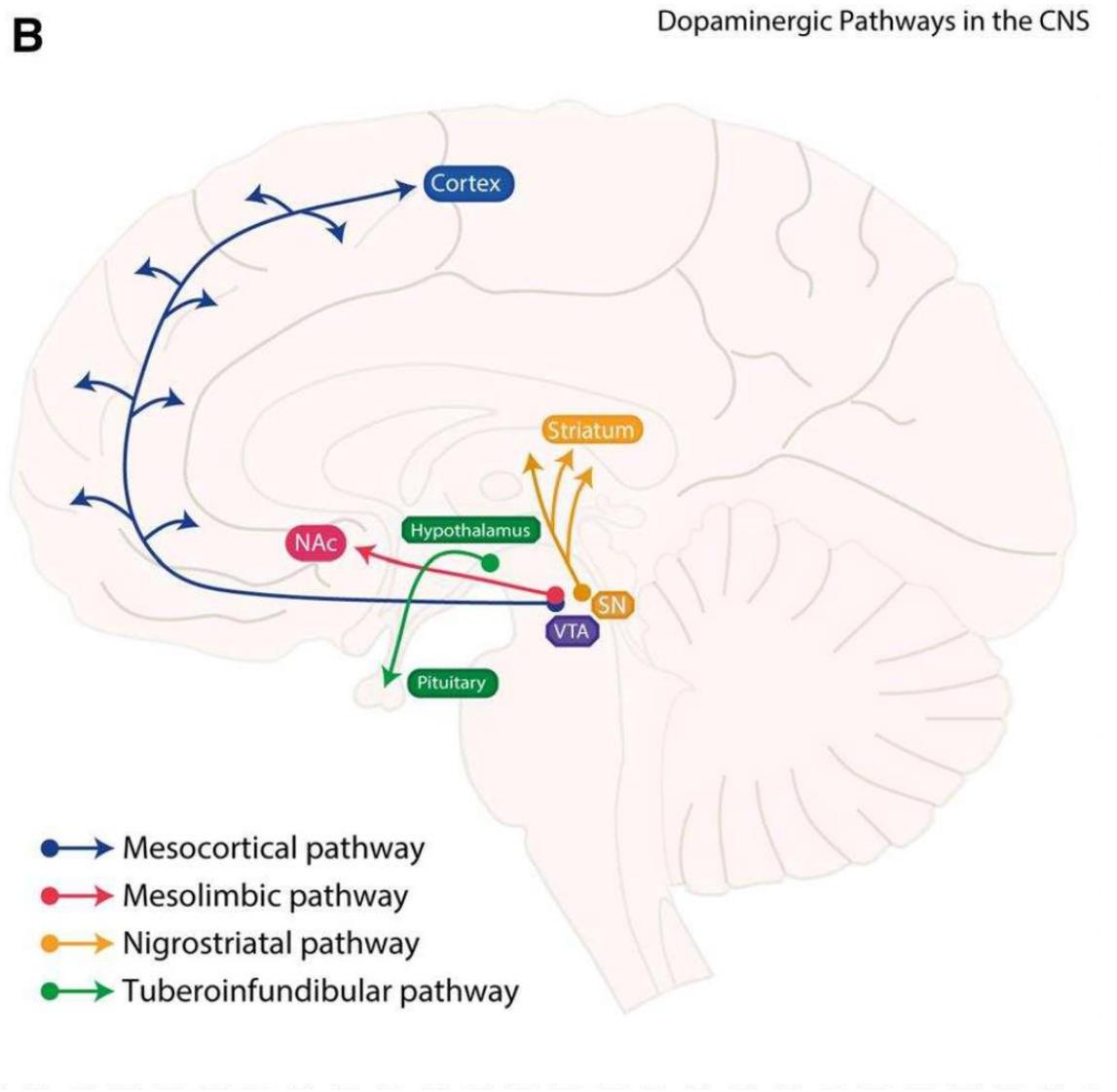
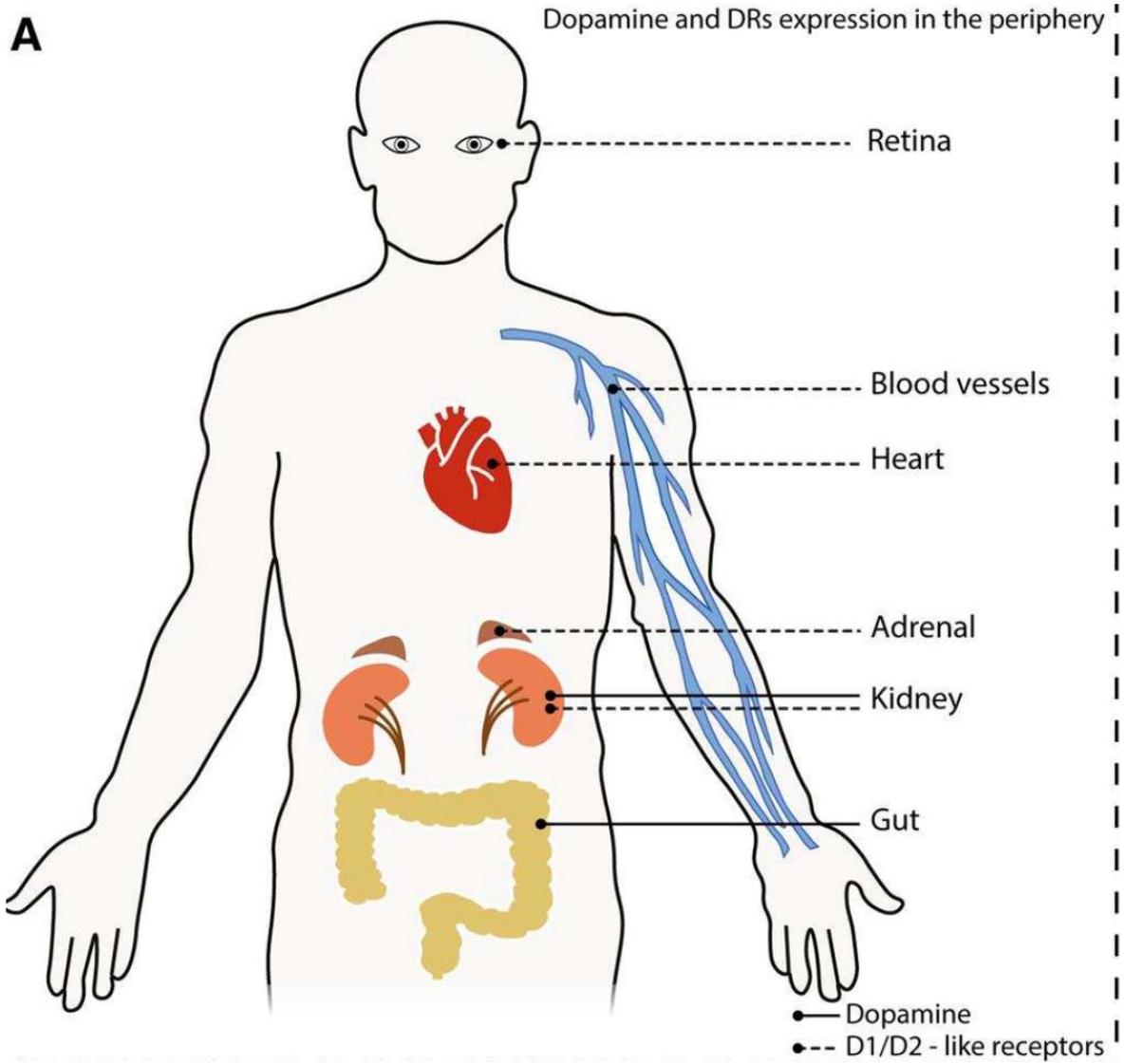


Table 3. Adverse Effects of Dopaminergic Treatment<sup>a</sup>

Symptom	Adverse Effect	Time to Onset After Treatment Initiation	Frequency, % <sup>b</sup>
Motor complications	Motor fluctuations	3-5 y	~ 40 by 4-6 y; ~ 70 by ≥9-15 y
	Dyskinesia	3-5 y	~ 35 by 4-6 y; >85 by ≥9-15 y
Impulsive and compulsive behaviors	Impulse control disorders	Any time	~ 15
	Dopamine dysregulation syndrome	Any time	Up to 4
	Punding	Any time	Up to ~ 15
Nausea		Immediate	~ 15
Hallucinations		Generally later in disease course; earlier in older patients	>70 by 20 y

## Fluctuations liées à

## la médication

Effet de fin de doses  
« **wearing off** »

**Dyskinésies**

**Dystonie matinales**

Adapter dose de L-dopa et intervalles  
interdoses

Adapter les doses et intervalles  
interdoses

Dose « rapide » le matin (« starter »)

*Préferer forme à distribution lente  
(Madopar DR; Sinemet CR)*

*Préferer agoniste de la dopamine et  
diminuer L-dopa*

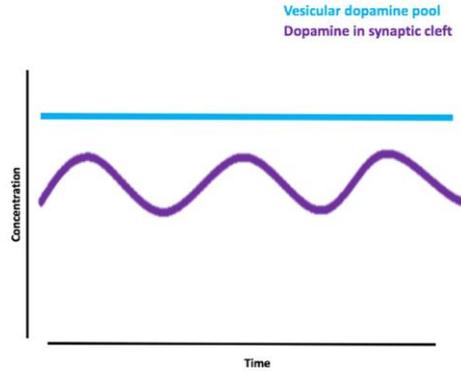
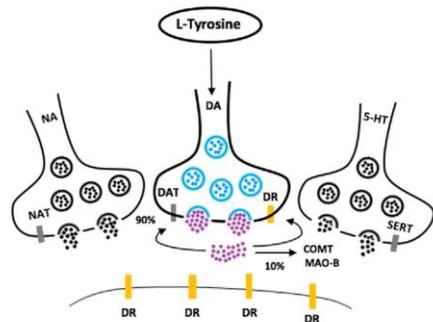
Faible augmentation

Amantadine  
Neuroleptique atypique (Clozapine)

Raccourcir intervalles en maintenant dose  
quotidienne de lévodopa (LEDD)  
(prise 4x/j aux 4h =>  
6x/j aux 3h => 8x/j / 10x/j aux 2h)

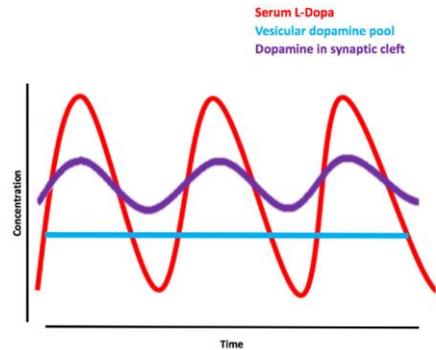
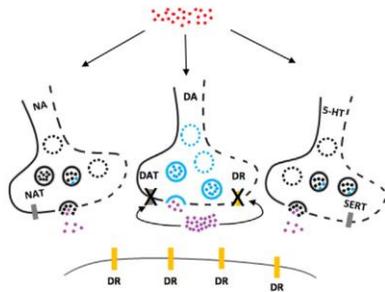
Introduire inhibiteur de la COMT  
(Entacapone; Tolcapone; Opicapone)

A) Healthy subject



Non pulsatile strategies

B) Early Parkinson's disease



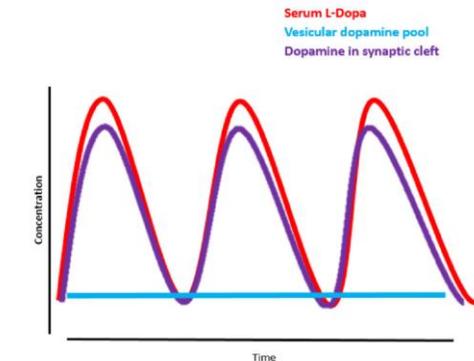
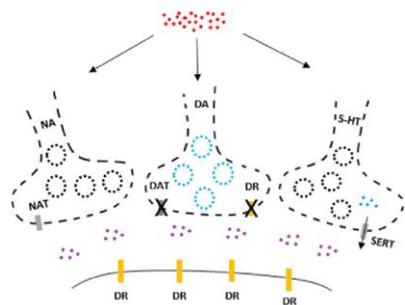
In favor of DBS

In favor of apomorphine infusion or intraduodenal levodopa infusion

- Age < 70 years old
- Severe non-motor fluctuations
- Dopaminergic dysregulation syndrome
- Severe motor fluctuations (dyskinesias)
- Patient choice

- Age > 70 years old
- Cognitive impairment
- Severe Depression
- Surgical contraindications for DBS
- Patient choice

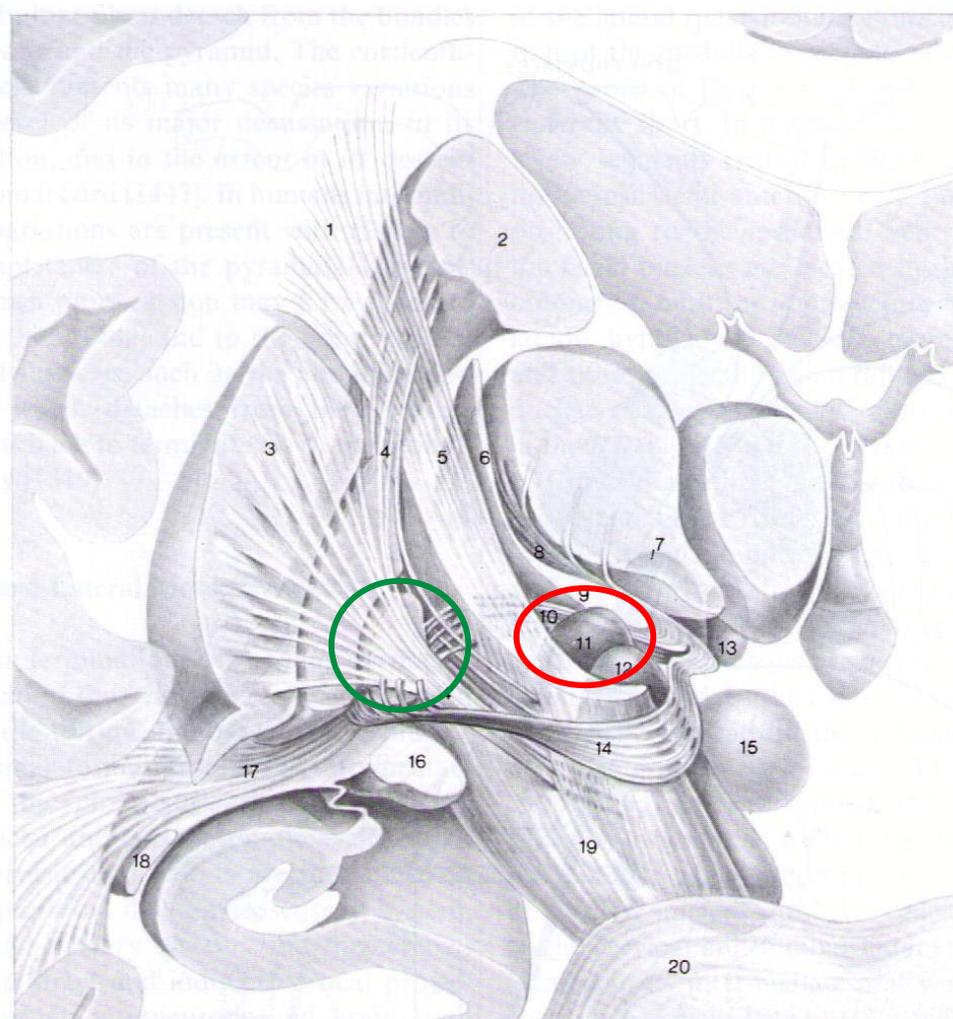
C) Advanced Parkinson's disease



Matthieu Béreau<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Vanessa Fleury<sup>b</sup>, Walid Bouthour<sup>b</sup>, Anna Castrioto<sup>c</sup>, Eugénie Lhommée<sup>c</sup>, Paul Krack<sup>b</sup>

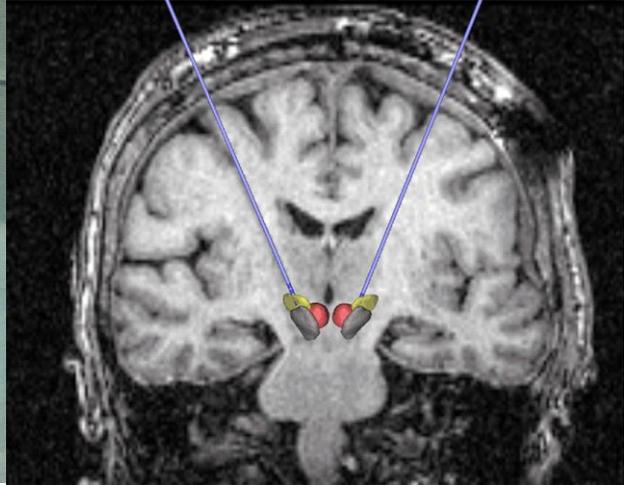
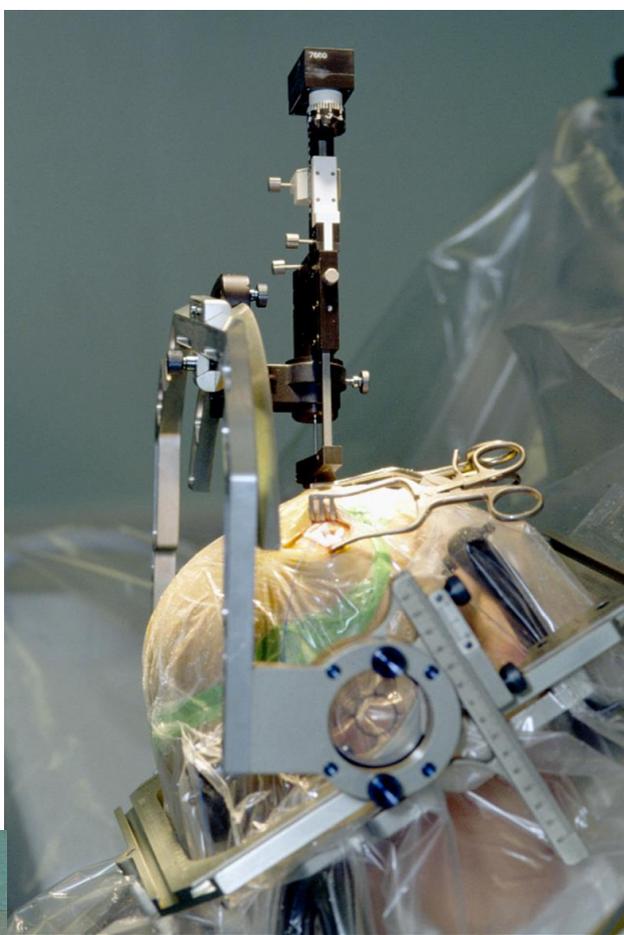
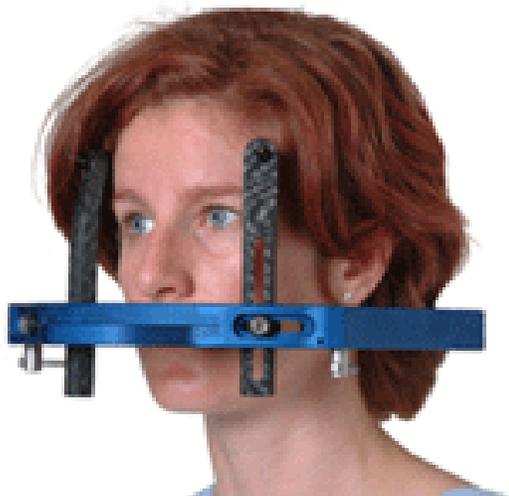
# Stimulation cérébrale profonde

## Globus pallidus interna (GPi)



## Noyau sous-thalamique (STN)

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Corona radiata                  | 11 Nucleus subthalamicus                 |
| 2 Corpus nuclei caudati           | 12 Substantia nigra                      |
| 3 Putamen                         | 13 Nucleus parafascicularis              |
| 4 Fibrae strionigrales            | 14 Ansa lenticularis                     |
| 5 Capsula interna, crus posterius | 15 Nucleus ruber                         |
| 6 Nucleus reticularis thalami     | 16 Tractus opticus                       |
| 7 Nucleus centromedianus          | 17 Capsula interna, pars sublenticularis |
| 8 Fasciculus thalamicus           | 18 Cauda nuclei caudati                  |
| 9 Zona incerta                    | 19 Pedunculus cerebri                    |
| 10 Fasciculus lenticularis        | 20 Pons                                  |



# Neurostimulation for Parkinson's Disease with Early Motor Complications

W.M.M. Schuepbach, J. Rau, K. Knudsen, J. Volkmann, P. Krack, L. Timmermann, T.D. Hälbig, H. Hesekamp, S.M. Navarro, N. Meier, D. Falk, M. Mehdorn, S. Paschen, M. Maarouf, M.T. Barbe, G.R. Fink, A. Kupsch, D. Gruber, G.-H. Schneider, E. Seigneuret, A. Kistner, P. Chaynes, F. Ory-Magne, C. Brefel Courbon, J. Vesper, A. Schnitzler, L. Wojtecki, J.-L. Houeto, B. Bataille, D. Maltête, P. Damier, S. Raoul, F. Sixel-Doering, D. Hellwig, A. Gharabaghi, R. Krüger, M.O. Pinsker, F. Amtage, J.-M. Régis, T. Witjas, S. Thobois, P. Mertens, M. Kloss, A. Hartmann, W.H. Oertel, B. Post, H. Speelman, Y. Agid, C. Schade-Brittinger, and G. Deuschl, for the EARLYSTIM Study Group\*

*N Engl J Med* 2013;368:610-22.

## BACKGROUND

Subthalamic stimulation reduces motor disability and improves quality of life in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease who have severe levodopa-induced motor complications. We hypothesized that neurostimulation would be beneficial at an earlier stage of Parkinson's disease.

## METHODS

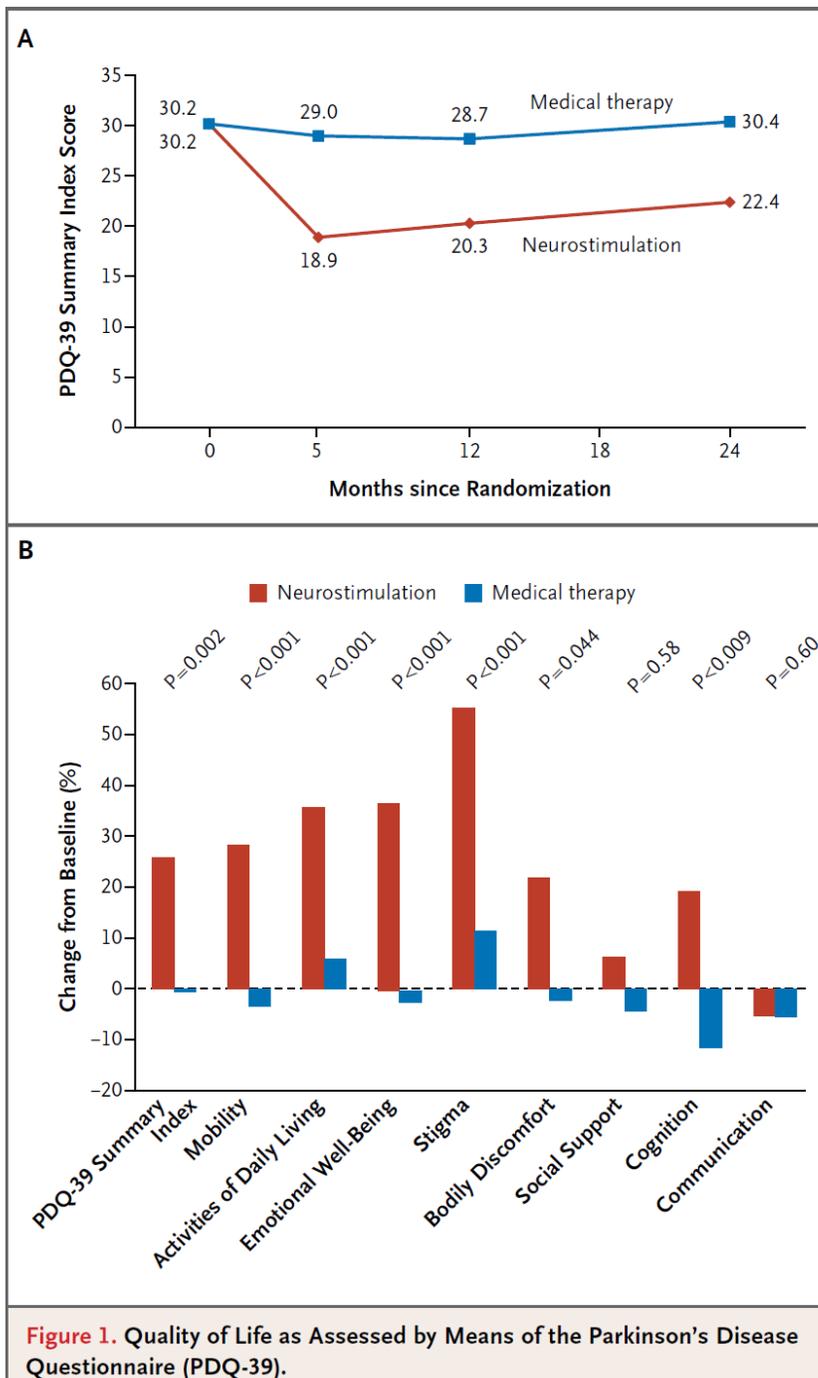
In this 2-year trial, we randomly assigned 251 patients with Parkinson's disease and early motor complications (mean age, 52 years; mean duration of disease, 7.5 years) to undergo neurostimulation plus medical therapy or medical therapy alone. The primary end point was quality of life, as assessed with the use of the Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ-39) summary index (with scores ranging from 0 to 100 and higher scores indicating worse function). Major secondary outcomes included parkinsonian motor disability, activities of daily living, levodopa-induced motor complications (as assessed with the use of the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, parts III, II, and IV, respectively), and time with good mobility and no dyskinesia.

## RESULTS

For the primary outcome of quality of life, the mean score for the neurostimulation group improved by 7.8 points, and that for the medical-therapy group worsened by 0.2 points (between-group difference in mean change from baseline to 2 years, 8.0 points;  $P=0.002$ ). Neurostimulation was superior to medical therapy with respect to motor disability ( $P<0.001$ ), activities of daily living ( $P<0.001$ ), levodopa-induced motor complications ( $P<0.001$ ), and time with good mobility and no dyskinesia ( $P=0.01$ ). Serious adverse events occurred in 54.8% of the patients in the neurostimulation group and in 44.1% of those in the medical-therapy group. Serious adverse events related to surgical implantation or the neurostimulation device occurred in 17.7% of patients. An expert panel confirmed that medical therapy was consistent with practice guidelines for 96.8% of the patients in the neurostimulation group and for 94.5% of those in the medical-therapy group.

## CONCLUSIONS

Subthalamic stimulation was superior to medical therapy in patients with Parkinson's disease and early motor complications. (Funded by the German Ministry of Research and others; EARLYSTIM ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00354133.)



## Unilateral pedunculopontine stimulation improves falls in Parkinson's disease

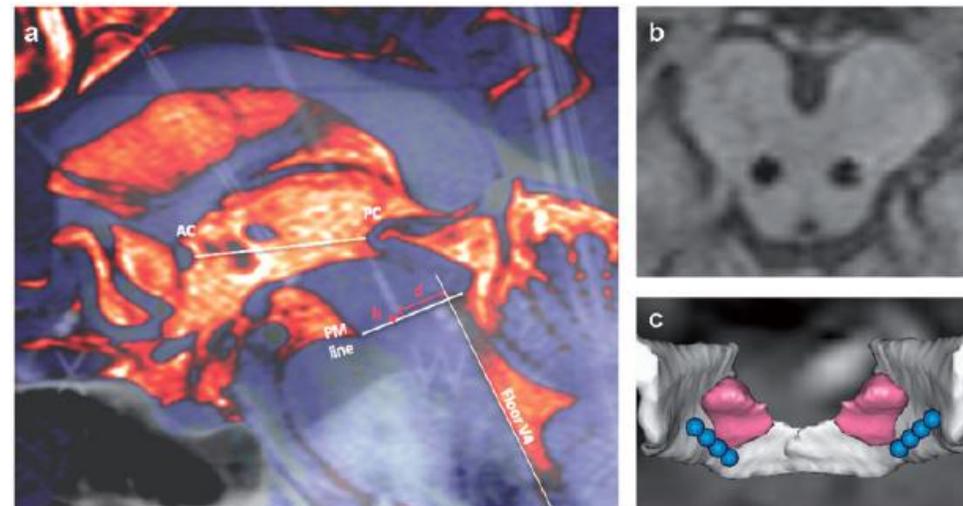
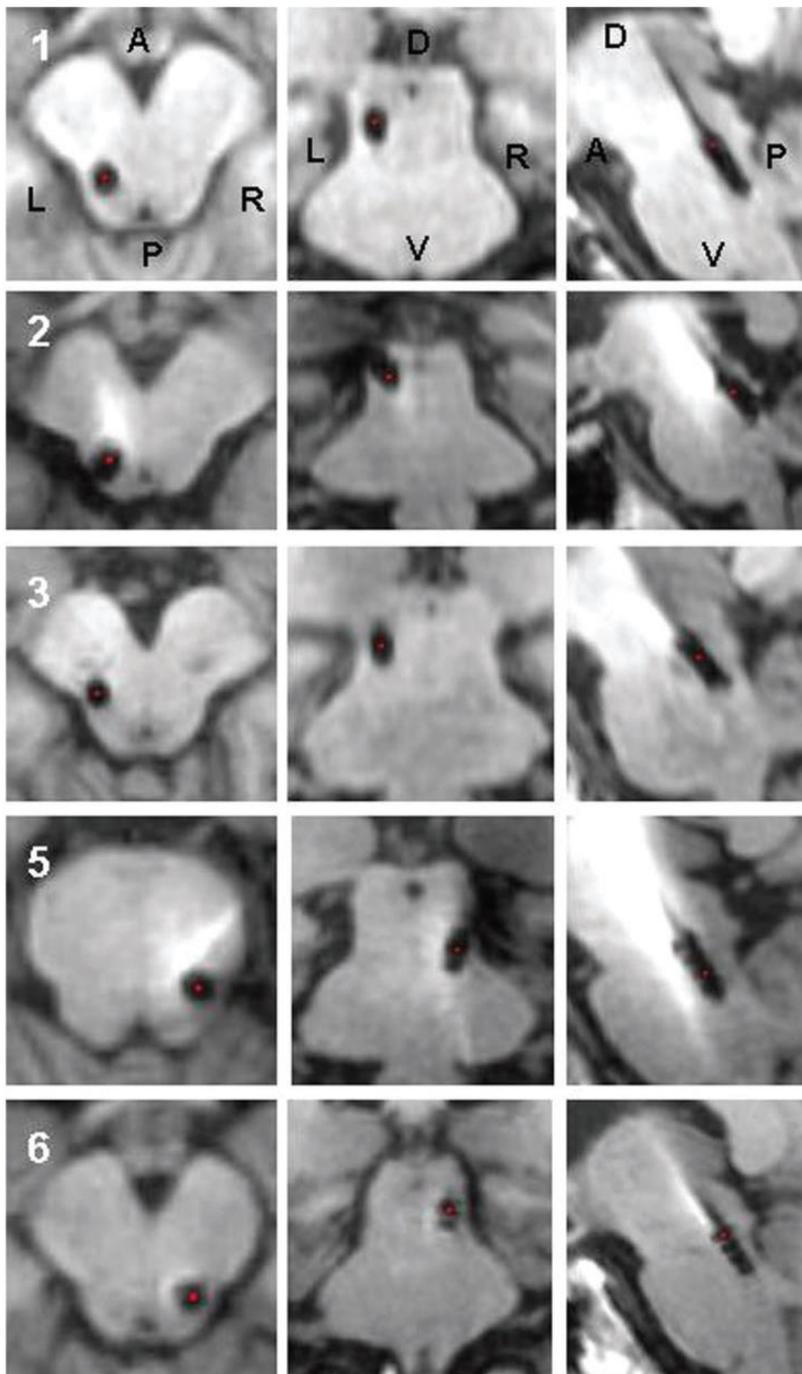
Elena Moro,<sup>1</sup> Clement Hamani,<sup>2</sup> Yu-Yan Poon,<sup>1</sup> Thamar Al-Khairallah,<sup>1,3</sup> Jonathan O. Dostrovsky,<sup>4,5</sup> William D. Hutchison<sup>4,5</sup> and Andres M. Lozano<sup>2</sup>

doi:10.1093/brain/awp229

Brain 2010; 133; 205–214 | 205

## Effects of pedunculopontine nucleus area stimulation on gait disorders in Parkinson's disease

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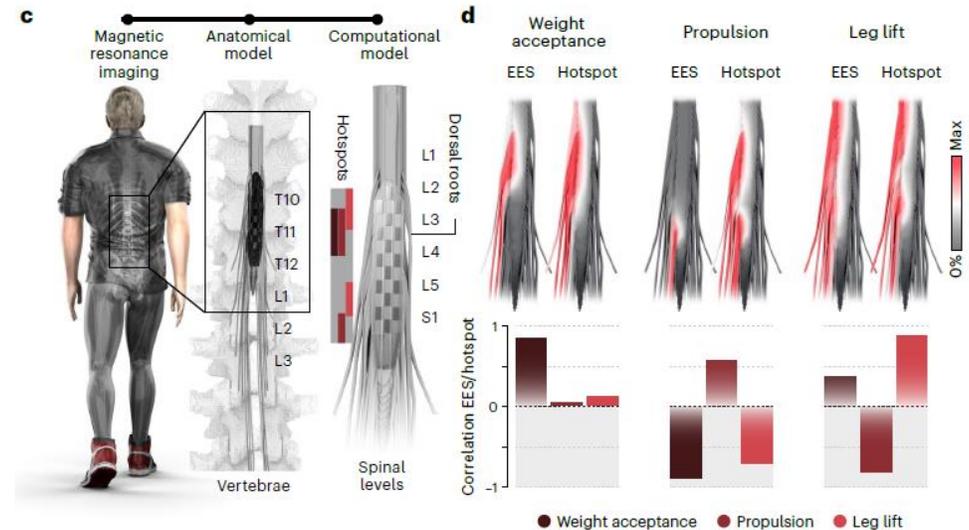
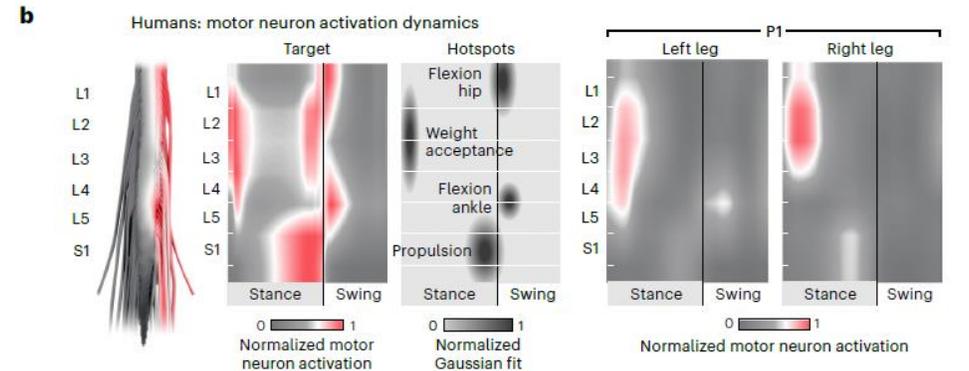
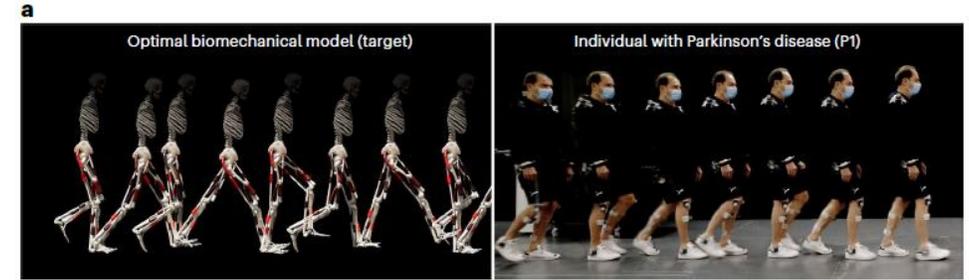
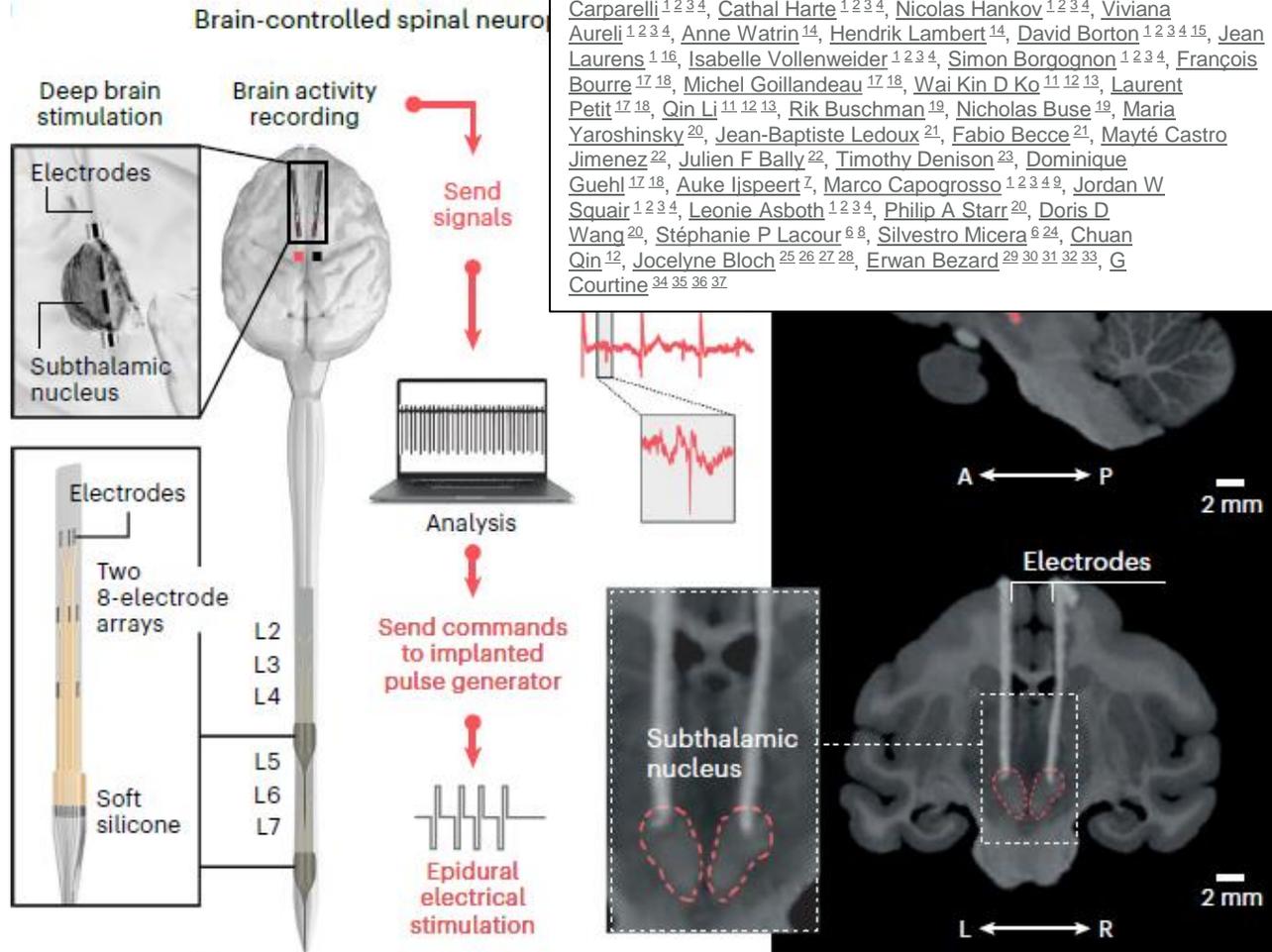
# Stimulation cérébrale profonde + Stimulation médullaire

# A spinal cord neuroprosthesis for locomotor deficits due to Parkinson's disease

Nature Medicine | Volume 29 | November 2023 | 2854–2865

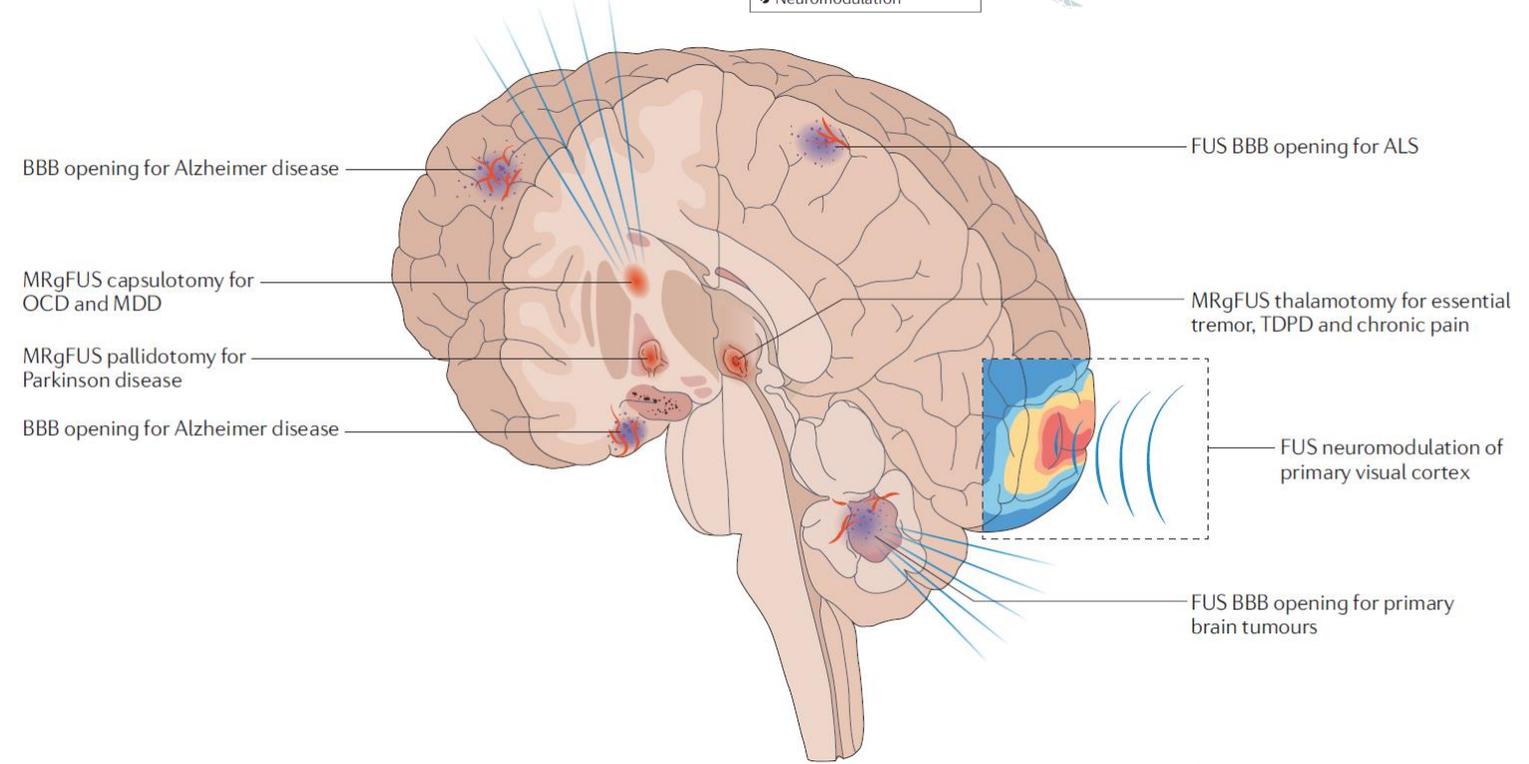
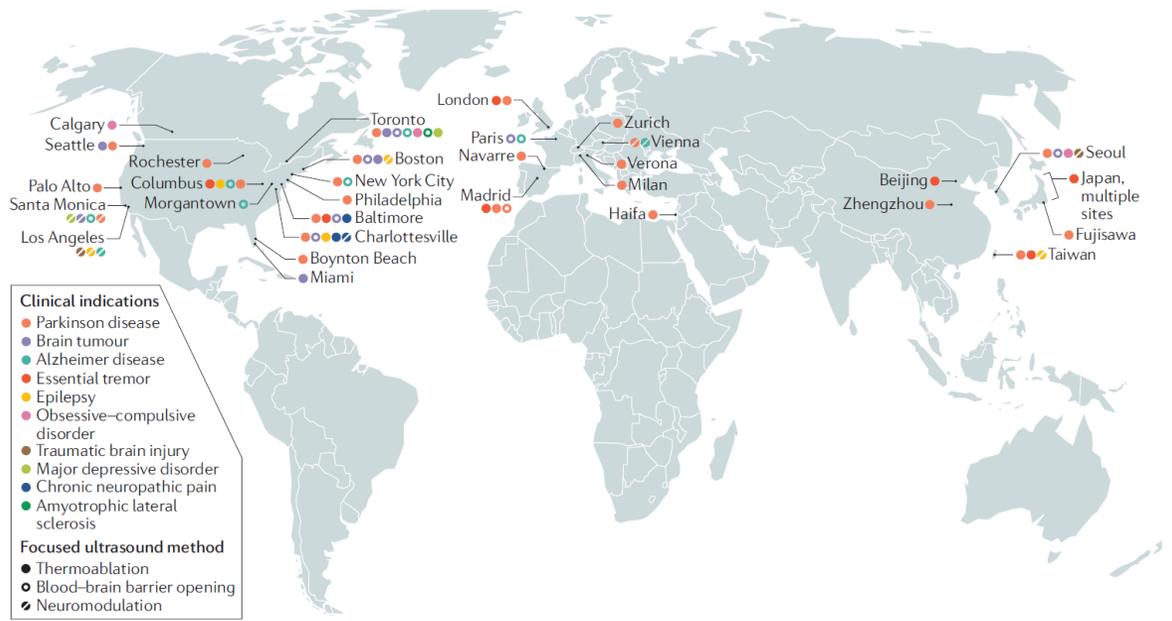
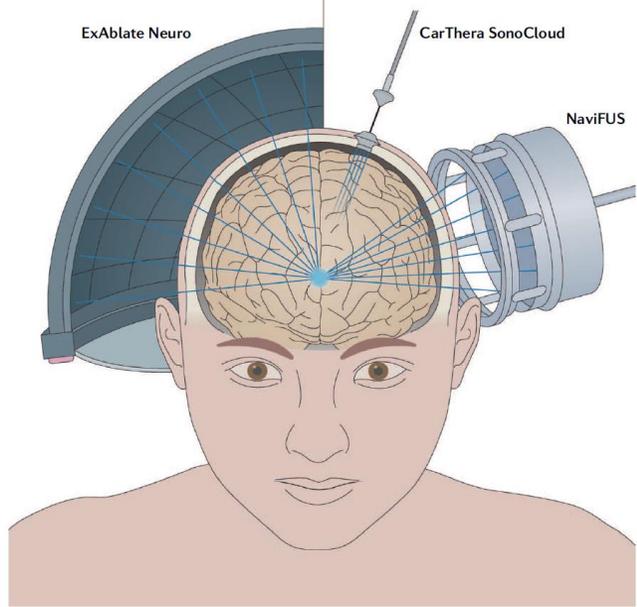


Tomislav Milekovic<sup>#1,2,3,4,5</sup>, Eduardo Martin Moraud<sup>#2,3,4</sup>, Nicolo Macellari<sup>#1,2,3,4</sup>, Charlotte Moerman<sup>#2,3,4</sup>, Flavio Raschellà<sup>#1,6</sup>, Shiqi Sun<sup>#1,2,3,4</sup>, Matthew G Perich<sup>#5</sup>, Camille Varescon<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Robin Demesmaeker<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Alice Bruel<sup>7</sup>, Léa N Bole-Feysot<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Giuseppe Schiavone<sup>1,8</sup>, Elvira Pirondini<sup>2,3,9,10</sup>, Cheng YunLong<sup>11,12,13</sup>, Li Hao<sup>11,12,13</sup>, Andrea Galvez<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Sergio Daniel Hernandez-Charpak<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Gregory Dumont<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Jimmy Ravier<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Camille G Le Goff-Mignardot<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Jean-Baptiste Mignardot<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Gaia Carparelli<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Cathal Harte<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Nicolas Hankov<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Viviana Aureli<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Anne Watrin<sup>14</sup>, Hendrik Lambert<sup>14</sup>, David Borton<sup>1,2,3,4,15</sup>, Jean Laurens<sup>1,16</sup>, Isabelle Vollenweider<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Simon Borgognon<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, François Bourre<sup>17,18</sup>, Michel Goillandeau<sup>17,18</sup>, Wai Kin D Ko<sup>11,12,13</sup>, Laurent Petit<sup>17,18</sup>, Qin Lj<sup>11,12,13</sup>, Rik Buschman<sup>19</sup>, Nicholas Buse<sup>19</sup>, Maria Yaroshinsky<sup>20</sup>, Jean-Baptiste Ledoux<sup>21</sup>, Fabio Becce<sup>21</sup>, Mayté Castro Jimenez<sup>22</sup>, Julien F Bally<sup>22</sup>, Timothy Denison<sup>23</sup>, Dominique Guehl<sup>17,18</sup>, Auke Ijspeert<sup>7</sup>, Marco Capogrosso<sup>1,2,3,4,9</sup>, Jordan W Squair<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Leonie Asboth<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Philip A Starr<sup>20</sup>, Doris D Wang<sup>20</sup>, Stéphanie P Lacour<sup>6,8</sup>, Silvestro Micera<sup>6,24</sup>, Chuan Qin<sup>12</sup>, Jocelyne Bloch<sup>25,26,27,28</sup>, Erwan Bezard<sup>29,30,31,32,33</sup>, G Courtine<sup>34,35,36,37</sup>





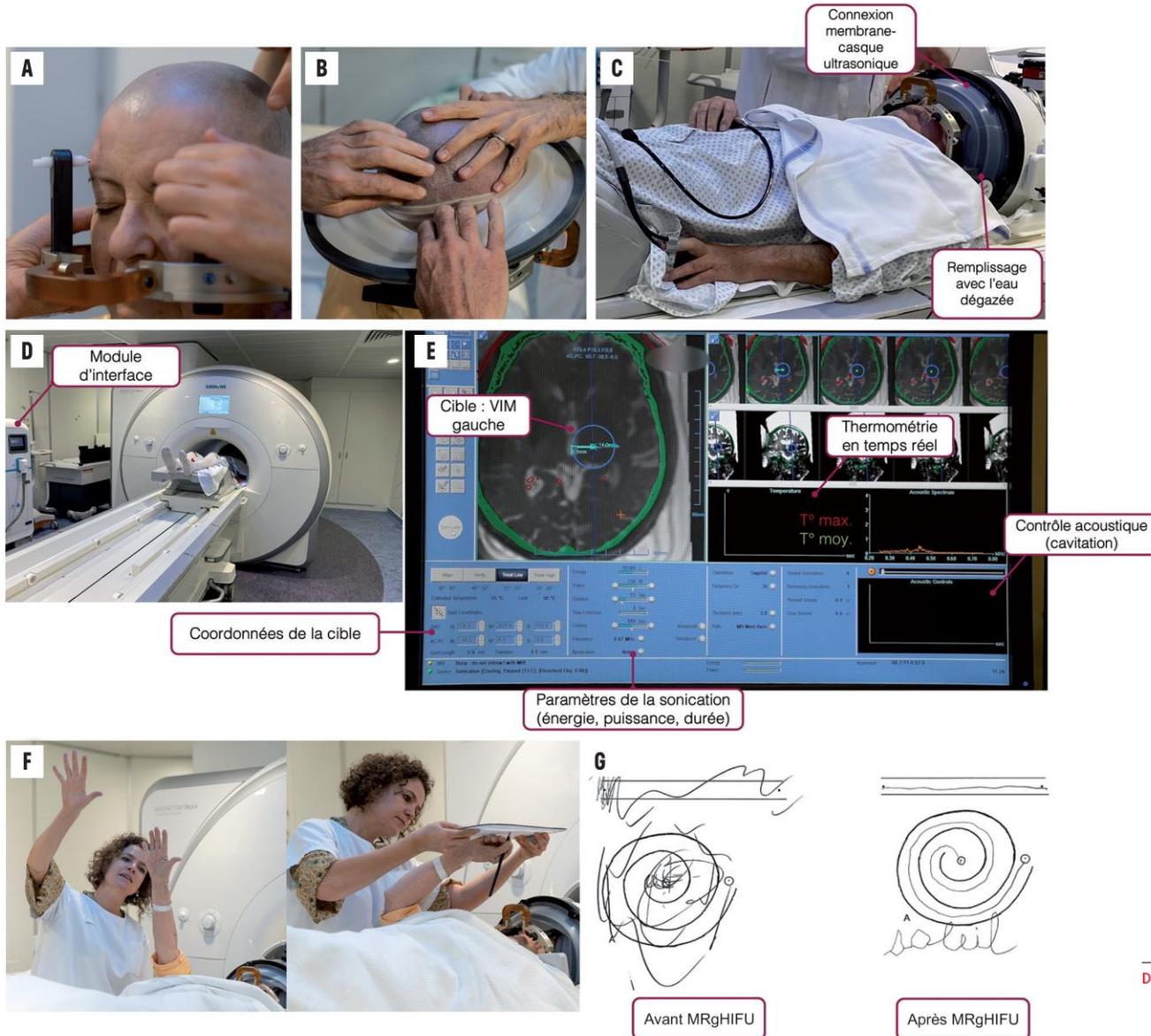
# Ultrasons à haute densité focalisés (HiFUS)



**FIG 2** Déroulement de l'intervention par MRgHIFU

**A.** Mise en place du cadre stéréotaxique sous anesthésie locale; **B.** Placement de la membrane siliconée; **C.** Installation du patient sur la table d'IRM. Sa tête est fixée sous le casque ultrasonique; **D.** Patient installé dans l'IRM durant la phase de calibrage de la machine IRM et du casque ultrasonique en fonction de l'anatomie du patient; **E.** Exemple d'une sonication sur la console d'intervention; **F.** Examen clinique entre deux sonications; **G.** Exemple de résultat immédiat après le traitement par MRgHIFU chez un patient avec tremblement essentiel.

MRgHIFU: Magnetic Resonance-Guided High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound (ultrasons focalisés à haute intensité guidés par IRM); VIM: noyau ventral intermédiaire du thalamus.



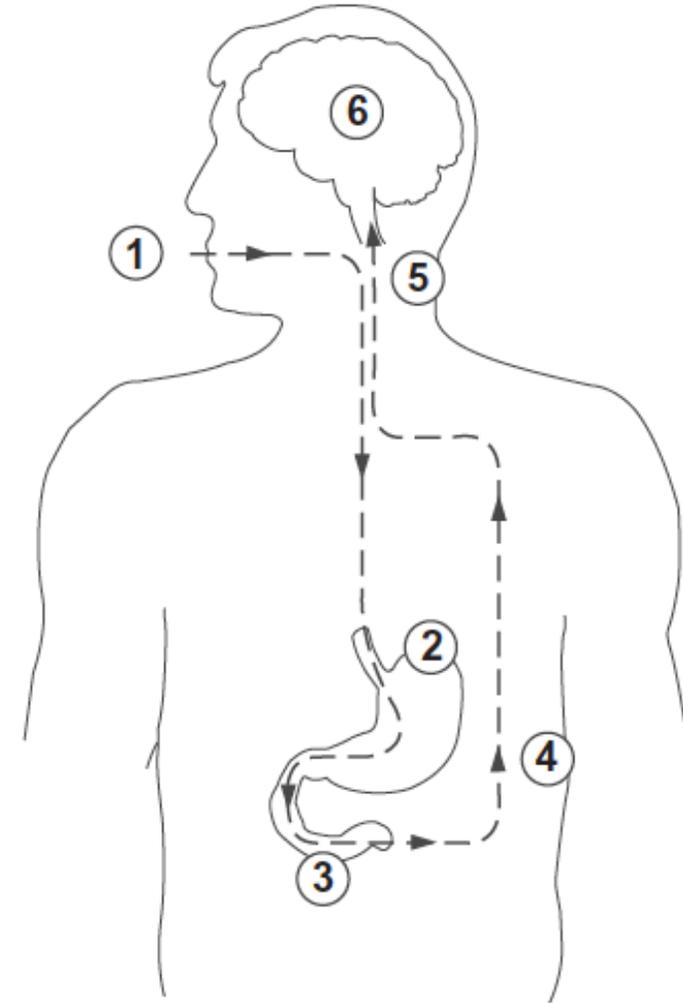
**TABLEAU 2** Effets indésirables du traitement par MRgHIFU du VIM

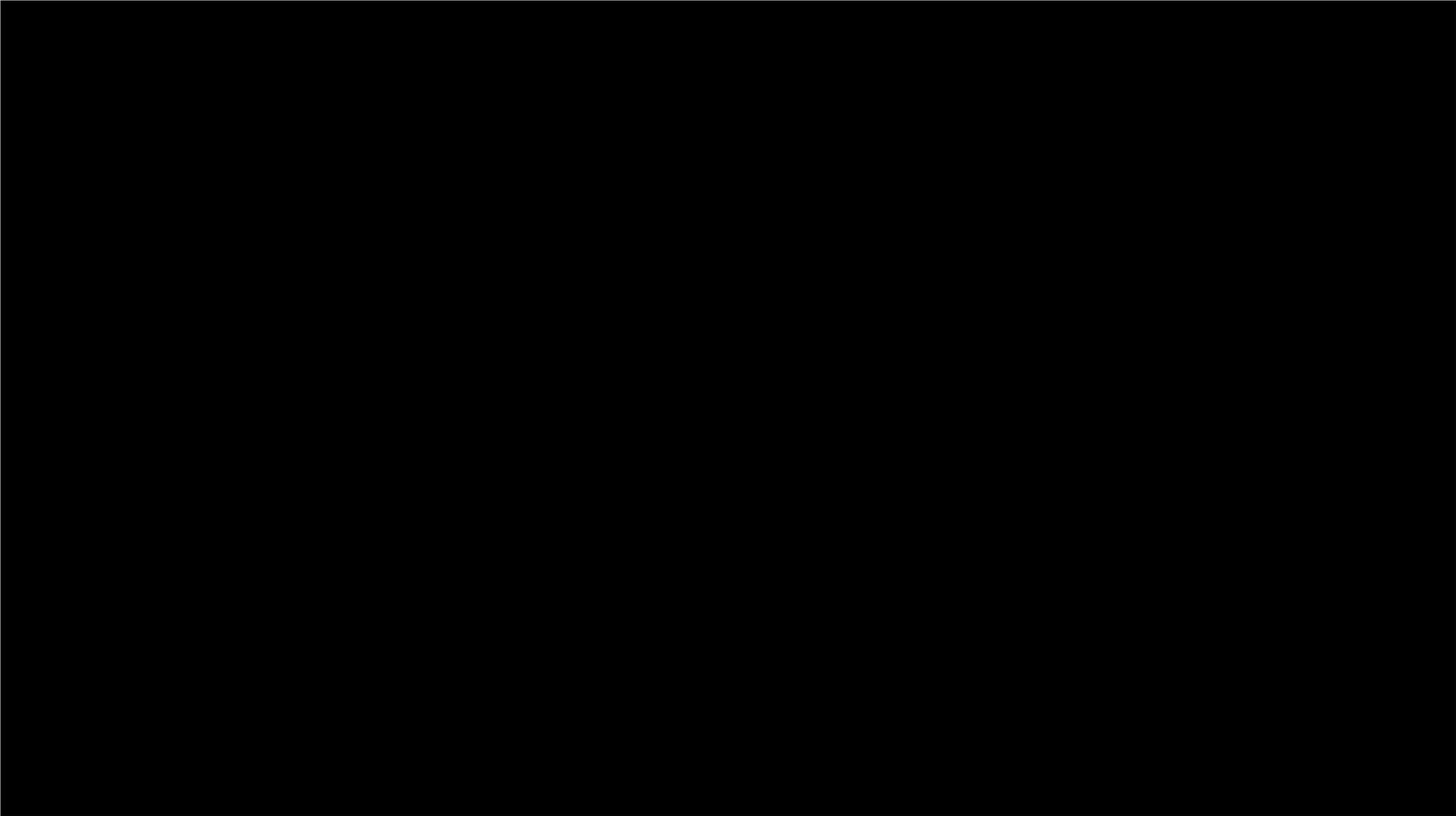
MRgHIFU: Magnetic Resonance-Guided High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound (ultrasons focalisés à haute intensité guidés par IRM); VIM: noyau ventral intermédiaire du thalamus.

Type d'effets indésirables	Fréquence
<b>Effets intraprocéduraux (transitoires)</b>	
Céphalées	30%
Vertiges	21%
Nausées	20%
Vomissements	4%
<b>Effets indésirables persistants à 12 mois</b>	
Paresthésies au niveau péribuccal et de la main	14%
Troubles de la marche à type de sensation subjective d'instabilité ou d'ataxie	9% pour les troubles de la marche 5% pour la sensation subjective d'instabilité 4% pour l'ataxie à la marche
Dysarthrie	5%
Dysmétrie	4%
Dysgueusie	4%
Hémi-parésie	5%

Dre ALMA LINGENBERG<sup>a</sup>, Dre ORANE LORTON<sup>b</sup>, Dr CHRISTO BRATANOV<sup>a</sup>, EMILIE TOMKOVA<sup>a</sup>, SABINA CATALANO CHIUVE<sup>a</sup>, Pr SHAHAN MOMJIAN<sup>b,c</sup> et Dre VANESSA FLEURY<sup>a,c</sup>

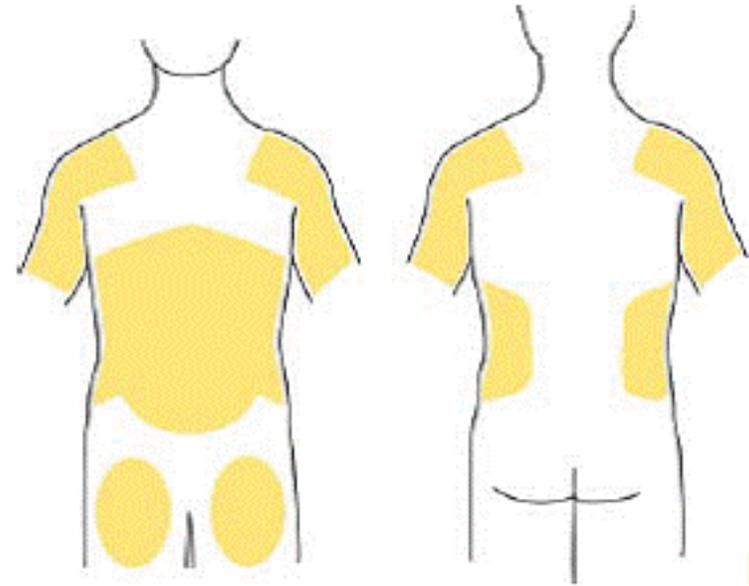
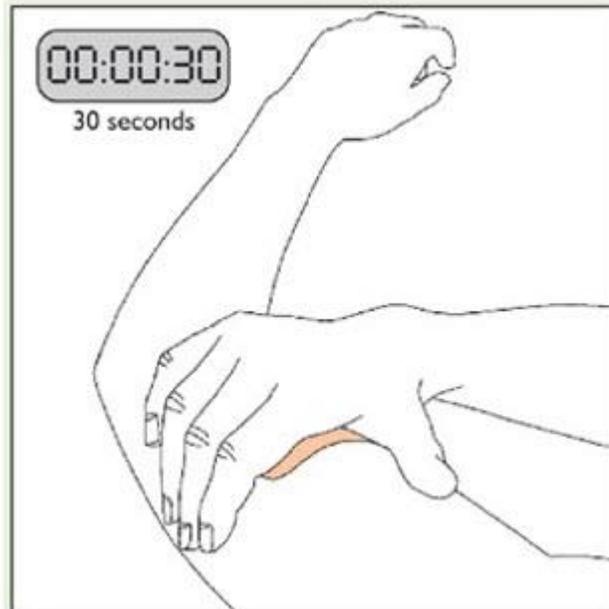
- ① **Swallowing oral therapy**  
Impaired swallowing (dysphagia) in advanced disease
- ② **Stomach**  
Variable absorption of levodopa due to irregular gastric emptying
- ③ **Jejunum**  
Competition with dietary amino acids for active transport across the intestinal wall
- ④ **Peripheral tissues**  
Reduced levodopa bioavailability due to enzymatic breakdown by AADC and COMT
- ⑤ **Blood–brain barrier**  
Competition for transport across the blood–brain barrier with large neutral amino acids limits the amount of levodopa reaching the striatum
- ⑥ **Striatum**  
Conversion of levodopa to dopamine



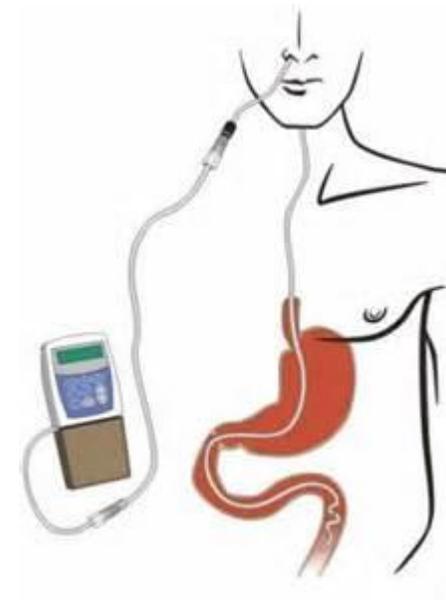
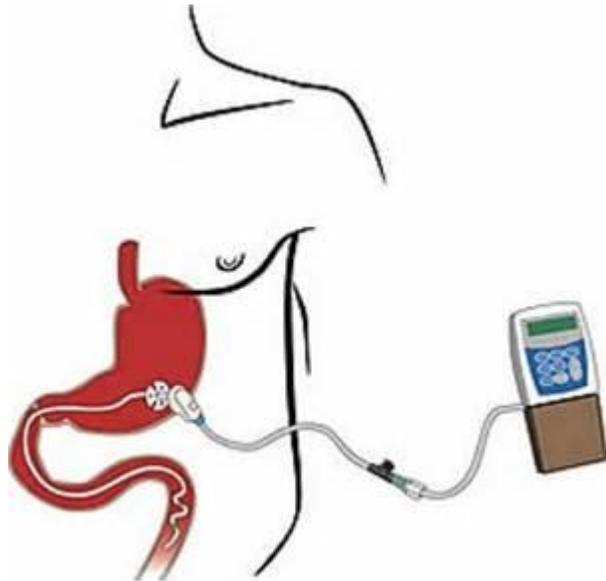


# Stimulation dopaminergique continue

# Patch transdermique rotigotine (Neupro®)



# Infusion par Duodopa®

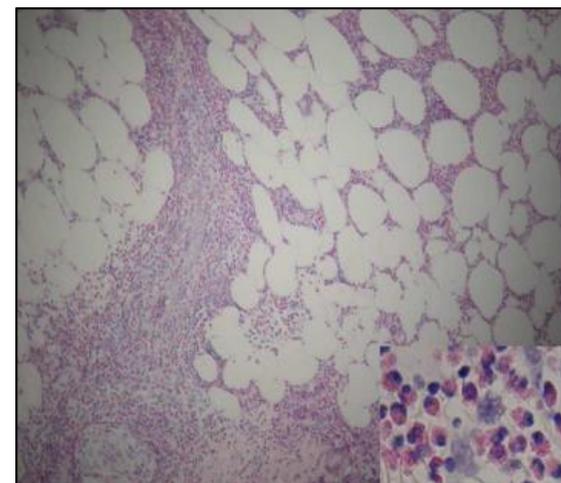
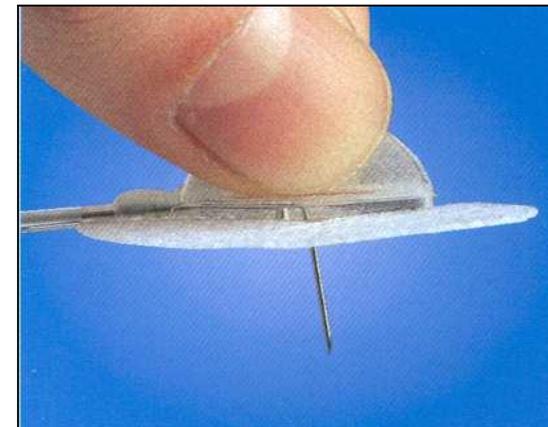


## Infusion par Lecigon® (levodopa gel + entacapone)





## Administration sous-cutanée d'apomorphine (Apo-GO)



Indication: maladie avancée, fluctuations motrices, blocages imprévisibles, si stimulation cérébrale n'est pas possible

L-Dopa/Carbidopa  
Intestinal Gel (LCIG)



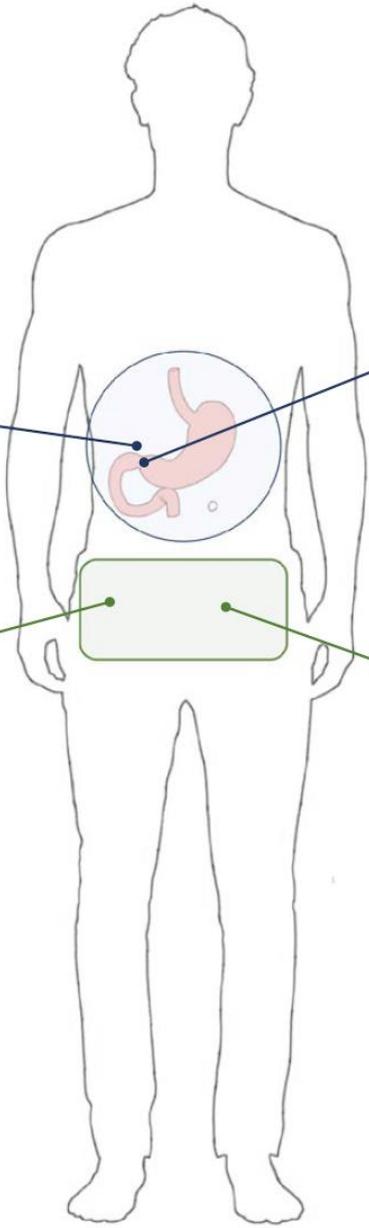
L-Dopa/Entacapone/Carbidopa  
Intestinal Gel (LECIg)



Continous subcutaneous  
apomorphine infusion (CSAI)



- Subcutaneous L-Dopa/Carbidopa
- Subcutaneous foslevodopa/foscarbidopa



# Safety and efficacy of continuous subcutaneous levodopa-carbidopa infusion (ND0612) for Parkinson's disease with motor fluctuations (BouNDless): a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, double-dummy, multicentre trial

Alberto J Espay\*, Fabrizio Stocchi, Rajesh Pahwa, Alberto Albanese, Aaron Ellenbogen, Joaquim J Ferreira, Nir Giladi, Tanya Gurevich, Sharon Hassin-Baer, Jorge Hernandez-Vara, Stuart H Isaacson, Karl Kieburtz, Peter A LeWitt, Lydia Lopez-Manzanares, C Warren Olanow, Werner Poewe, Harini Sarva, Tami Yardeni, Liat Adar, Laurence Salin, Nelson Lopes, Nissim Sasson, Ryan Case, Olivier Rascol, \* on behalf of the BouNDless Study Group†

Lancet Neurol 2024; 23: 465-76

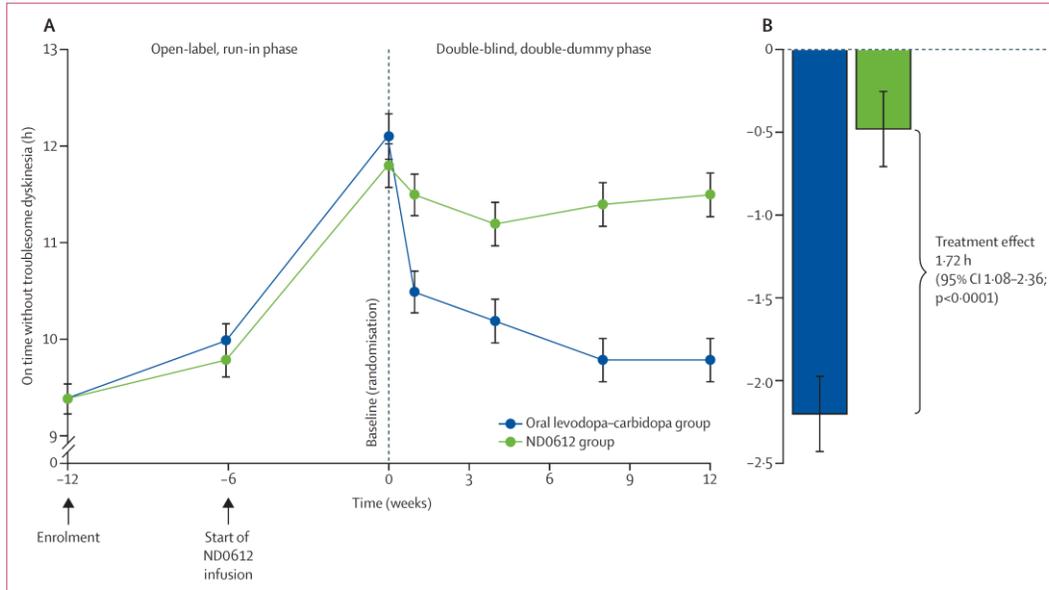


Figure 2: Change in on time without troublesome dyskinesia during the study (primary efficacy endpoint)

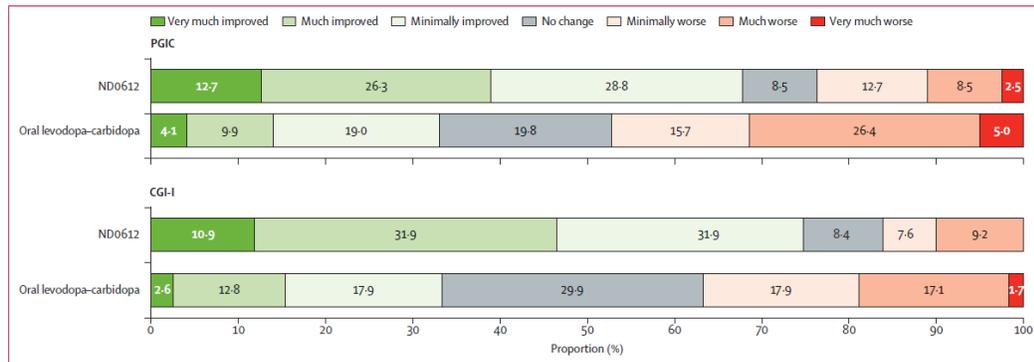


Figure 3: PGIC and CGI-I at week 12 (secondary endpoints)

	Open-label run-in phase (ND0612 [n=322])	Double-blind double-dummy phase	
		Oral levodopa-carbidopa (n=131)	ND0612 (n=128)
<b>Overall</b>			
Any adverse events	287 (89%)	97 (74%)	103 (80%)
Mild	167/287 (58%)	53/97 (55%)	62/103 (60%)
Moderate	108/287 (38%)	36/97 (37%)	36/103 (35%)
Severe	12/287 (4%)	8/97 (8%)	5/103 (5%)
Drug-related adverse events	275 (85%)	69 (53%)	86 (67%)
Serious adverse events	6 (2%)	5 (4%)	7 (5%)
Drug-related serious adverse events	3 (1%)	0	4 (3%)
Adverse events leading to death	0	0	1 (1%)*
Adverse events leading to discontinuation	26 (8%)	4 (3%)	7 (5%)
<b>Adverse events leading to discontinuation in at least two participants</b>			
Infusion site reactions†	19 (6%)	0	3 (2%)
On and off occurrence	1 (0%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)
Fall	0	0	2 (2%)
<b>Adverse events of special interest</b>			
Infusion-site reactions†	266 (83%)	56 (43%)	73 (57%)
Mild	203/266 (76%)	48/56 (86%)	56/73 (77%)
Moderate	58/266 (22%)	7/56 (13%)	16/73 (22%)
Severe	5/266 (2%)	1/56 (2%)	1/73 (1%)
Hypersensitivity‡	1 (0%)	0	0
Polyneuropathy‡	1 (0%)	0	3 (2%)
<b>Adverse events in ≥5% of participants</b>			
Infusion-site nodule	206 (64%)	36 (27%)	33 (26%)
Infusion-site haematoma	205 (64%)	17 (13%)	39 (30%)
Infusion-site infection	18 (6%)	3 (2%)	13 (10%)
Infusion-site erythema	25 (8%)	3 (2%)	12 (9%)
Infusion-site pain	55 (17%)	9 (7%)	11 (9%)
Infusion-site haemorrhage	12 (4%)	7 (5%)	1 (1%)
Fall	17 (5%)	16 (12%)	9 (7%)
On and off occurrence	17 (5%)	13 (10%)	5 (4%)
Dyskinesia	30 (9%)	5 (4%)	3 (2%)
Anxiety	3 (1%)	9 (7%)	6 (5%)
Headache	7 (2%)	8 (6%)	2 (2%)

Data are n (%) or n/N (%). \*One participant died due to a fall complicated with traumatic brain injury, which was not considered to be related to study treatment. †Grouped term including infusion-site nodule, infusion-site bruising or haematoma, infusion-site infection, infusion-site erythema, infusion-site pain, infusion-site eschar, and infusion-site swelling. ‡Adjudicated cases.

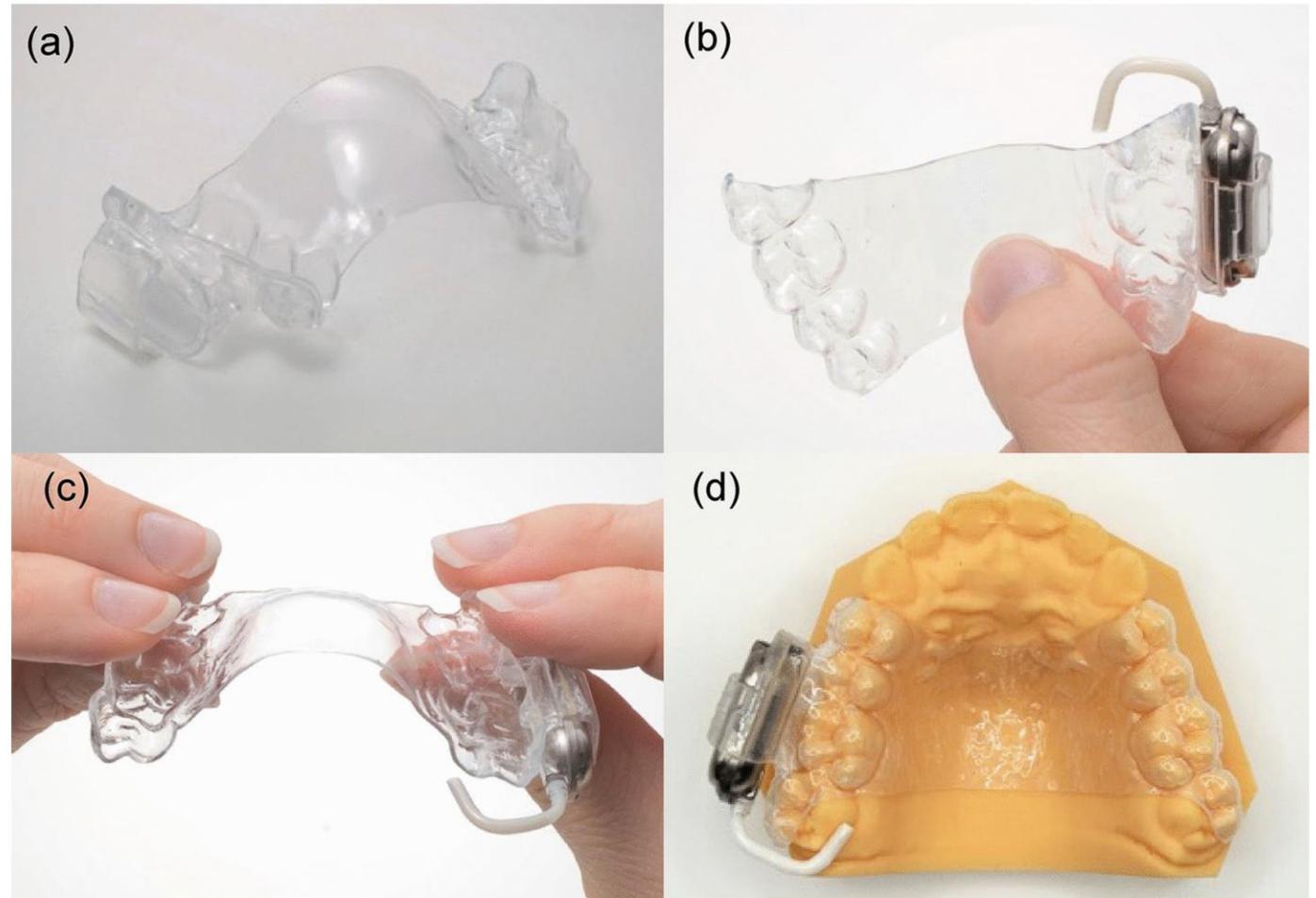
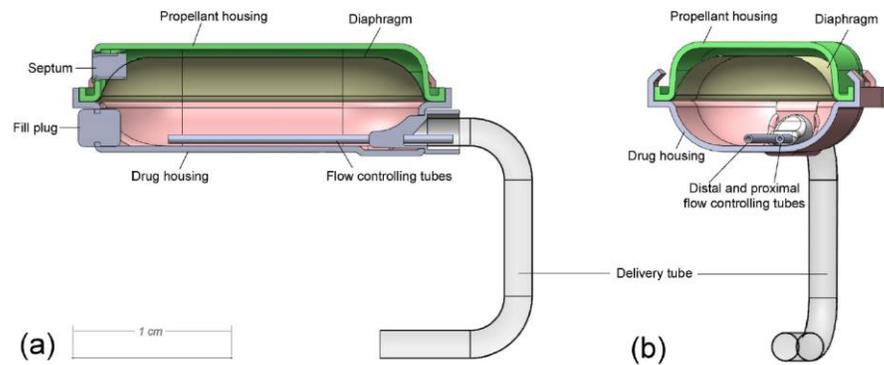
Table 3: Treatment-emergent adverse events

# Foslevodopa/Foscarbidopa: A New Subcutaneous Treatment for Parkinson's Disease

Matthew Rosebraugh, PhD <sup>1†</sup> Eric A. Voight, PhD,<sup>2†</sup> Ehab M. Moussa, PhD,<sup>3</sup>  
Feroz Jameel, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Xiaochun Lou, MSc,<sup>3</sup> Geoff G. Z. Zhang, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Peter T. Mayer, PhD,<sup>4</sup>  
Deanne Stolarik, BS,<sup>5</sup> Robert A. Carr, PhD,<sup>5</sup> Brian P. Enright, PhD,<sup>6</sup> Wei Liu, PhD,<sup>1</sup>  
Maurizio F. Facheris, MD,<sup>7</sup> and Philip R. Kym, PhD<sup>2</sup>

# Non-invasive, continuous oral delivery of solid levodopa-carbidopa for management of Parkinson's disease

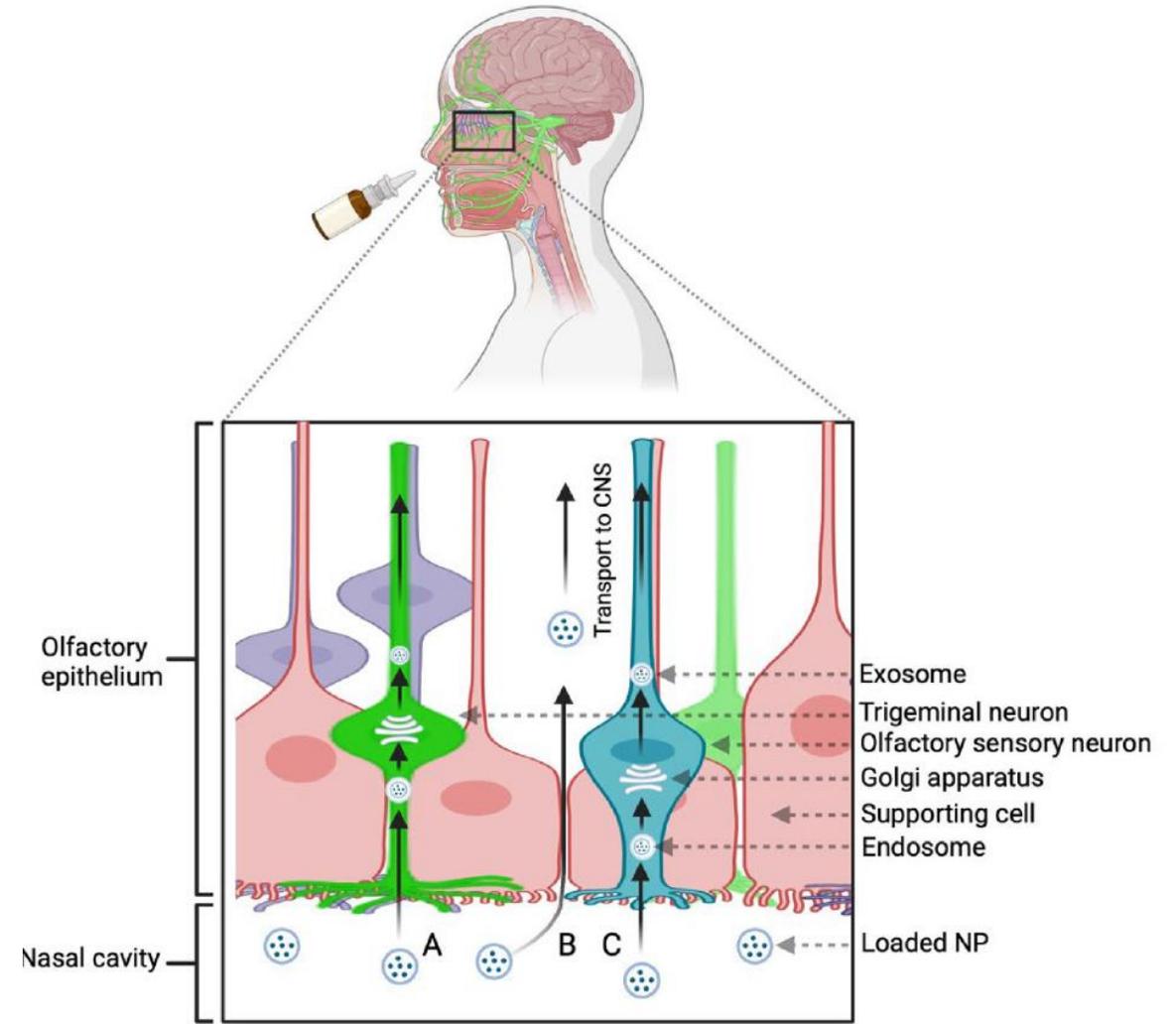
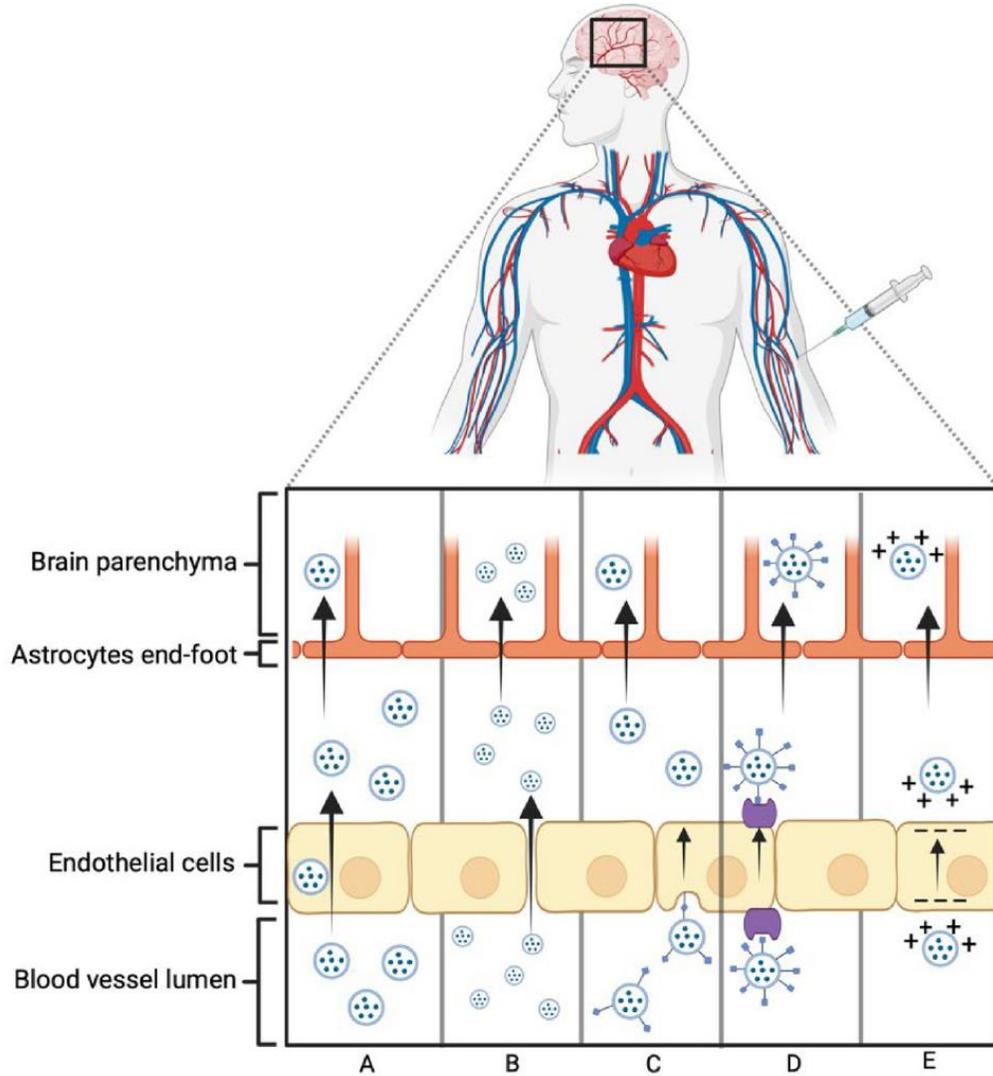
William L. Murch<sup>✉</sup>, John Spiridigliozzi, Adam Heller & Ephraim Heller<sup>✉</sup>



**Fig. 1.** The drug delivery system. Photographs of (a) the orthodontic retainer having a co-molded pocket; (b-c) the retainer with the disposable extruder in its pocket; and (d) the retainer residing in the cheek pocket with its delivery tube delivering paste on the lingual side of the upper molars, where it is mixed with frequently swallowed saliva.

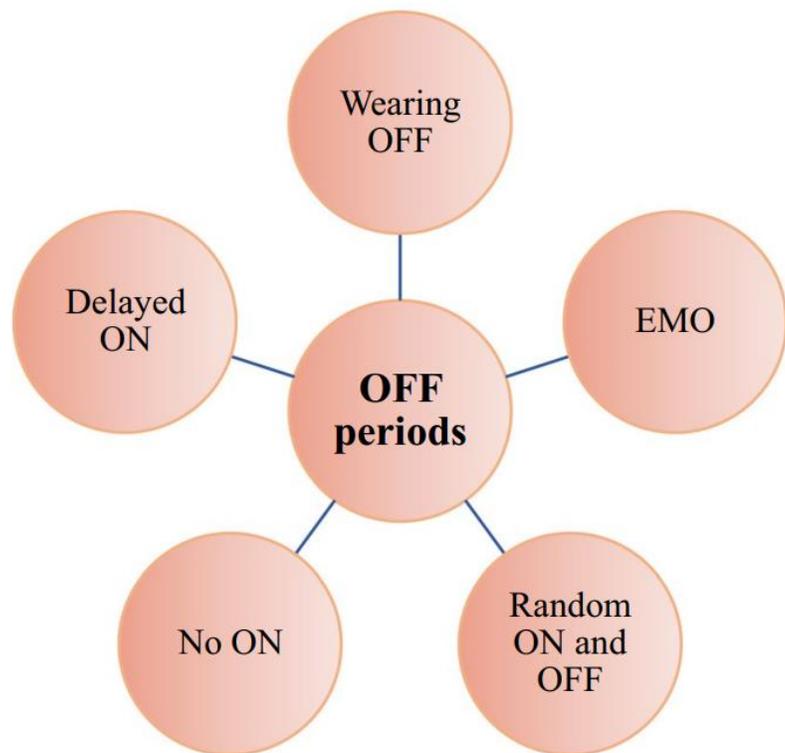
# Levodopa-loaded nanoparticles for the treatment of Parkinson's disease

Emile F. van Vliet<sup>a</sup>, Maarten J. Knol<sup>a</sup>, Raymond M. Schiffelers<sup>b</sup>, Massimiliano Caiazzo<sup>a,c</sup>, Marcel H.A.M. Fens<sup>a,\*</sup>



## Why do 'OFF' periods still occur during continuous drug delivery in Parkinson's disease?

Silvia Rota<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Daniele Urso<sup>1,4</sup>, Daniel J. van Wamelen<sup>1,2,3,5</sup>, Valentina Leta<sup>1,2</sup>, Iro Boura<sup>1,6,7</sup>, Per Odin<sup>8</sup>, Alberto J. Espay<sup>9</sup>, Peter Jenner<sup>10\*</sup> and K. Ray Chaudhuri<sup>1,2</sup>



**Fig. 1** OFF periods in Parkinson's disease. EMO: early morning off

**Table 2** Reduction of daily 'OFF' time with continuous subcutaneous apomorphine infusion treatment

Study	Number of participants	Average follow-up duration (months)	Reduction of daily 'OFF' time (%)
Stibe et al. [68]	11	8	62
Chaudhuri et al. [69]	7	11	85
Frankel et al. [70]	25	22	55
Pollak et al. [71]	9	10	67
Hughes et al. [72] ±	22	36	59
Stocchi et al. [73]	10	12	58
Poewe et al. [74]	18	20	58
Kreczy-Kleedorfer et al. [75]	14	26	77
Gancher et al. [76]	6	3	58
Colzi et al. [77] ±	19	35	72
Pietz et al. [78] ±	25	44	50
Wenning et al. [79] ±	16	57	55
Kanovsky et al. [80]	12	24	80
Manson et al. [81] ±	64	34	49
Di Rosa et al. [82]	12	12	40
Morgante et al. [83]	12	24	60
Katzenschlager et al. [84]	12	6	38
De Gaspari et al. [85]	13	12	51
Garcia-Ruiz et al. [86]	82	20	80
Martinez-Martin et al. [87]	17	6	65
Antonini et al. [88]	12	60	49
Drapier et al. [89]	23	12	36
Borgemeester et al. [90]	45	26	45
Sesar et al. [91]	230	26	78
Sesar et al. [92]*	18	16	74
Papuc et al. [93] ±	9	24	86
Isaacson et al. [94]	99	3	47
Katzenschlager et al. [60]	84	52	53
Weighted average improvement in OFF time**			62.4

Data from open-label studies assessing the efficacy of continuous subcutaneous apomorphine infusion (CSAI) in reducing 'OFF' time in the treatment of patients with advanced Parkinson's disease. Only studies with reported reduction of daily 'OFF' time were included

±Studies in which CSAI monotherapy was achieved in the whole cohort or in a sub-group of patients

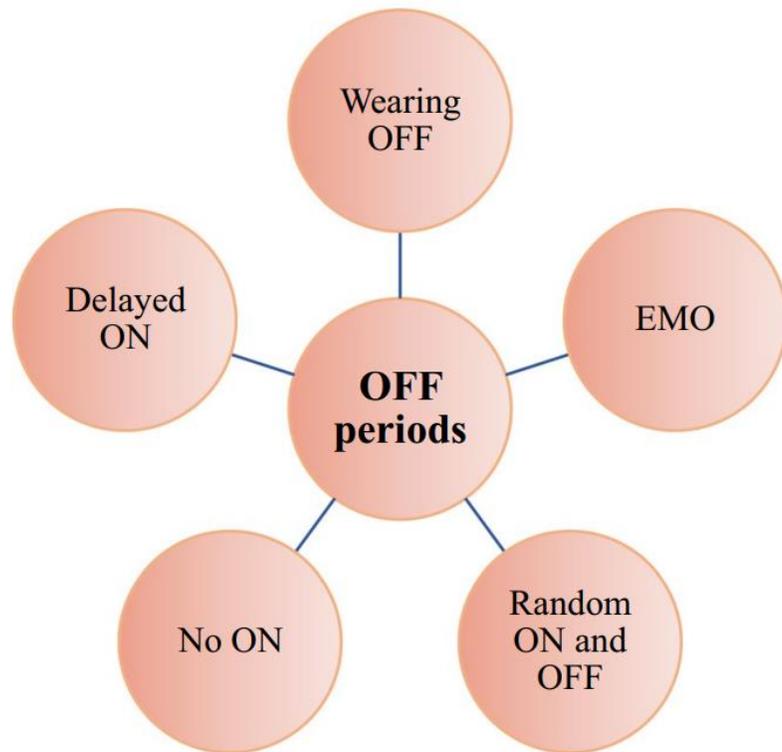
\*Only the cohort before deep brain stimulation has been included

\*\*Weighted for participant number per study

S. Rota, K. Ray Chaudhuri in *Translat Neurodeg* 2022

## Why do 'OFF' periods still occur during continuous drug delivery in Parkinson's disease?

Silvia Rota<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Daniele Urso<sup>1,4</sup>, Daniel J. van Wamelen<sup>1,2,3,5</sup>, Valentina Leta<sup>1,2</sup>, Iro Boura<sup>1,6,7</sup>, Per Odin<sup>8</sup>, Alberto J. Espay<sup>9</sup>, Peter Jenner<sup>10\*</sup> and K. Ray Chaudhuri<sup>1,2</sup>



**Fig. 1** OFF periods in Parkinson's disease. EMO: early morning off

Reasons for 'OFF' periods	Rotigotine	LCIG	CSAI
<i>Drug- or Device-related</i>			
Dose/Time	✓	✓	✓
Pump Failure	×	✓	✓
Line Blockage	×	✓	✓
Patch adhesion	✓	×	×
Tube/needle displacement/migration	×	✓	✓
Fibrosis/adhesion	×	✓	✓
<i>Site-specific</i>			
Local Peritonitis	×	✓	×
Sub-absorption	×	✓	×
<i>H. Pylori</i> infection	×	✓	×
Gastritis	×	✓	×
Duodenitis	×	✓	×
Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth	×	✓	×
Protein-rich meals or fasting	×	✓	×
Constipation	×	✓	×
Skin conditions/skin nodules	✓	×	✓
<i>Central or Disease-related</i>			
Brain penetration	?	?	?
Conversion to dopamine	×	✓	×
DA receptors stimulation	✓	✓	✓
Non-DA binding	?	?	?
Presynaptic storage	×	✓	×
Loss of long-duration response	✓	✓	×
Involvement of non-dopaminergic pathways	?	?	?
<i>Others</i>			
Infection (e.g., urinary tract infection)	✓	✓	✓
Emotional stressor	✓	✓	✓
Diurnal (circadian) pattern	?	✓	?

LCIG/ levodopa-carbidopa intestinal gel, CSAI/ continuous subcutaneous apomorphine infusion

Currently marketed apomorphine formulations in Parkinson's disease

Continuous administration

Continuous subcutaneous apomorphine infusion  
Apomorphine pump



- Indication**
- Motor fluctuations (“on-off” phenomena)
- Off-label use**
- Nonmotor fluctuations
  - Sleep disorders
  - Terminal care
  - Perioperative (including DBS surgery)
  - Axial symptoms: freezing, posture, speech, falls (+/-)
  - Camptocormia (+/-)
  - Neuroleptic malignant-like syndrome
  - Weaning from mechanical ventilation

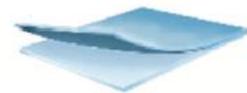
On-demand therapies

Subcutaneous injection  
Apomorphine pen



- Indication**
- Acute, intermittent treatment of OFF episodes
- Off-label use**
- Fluctuation-related pain
  - Antecollis / head ptosis
  - End-of-life and terminal care
  - Perioperative (including DBS surgery)
  - Weaning from mechanical ventilation
  - Rigidity-associated postural instability

Sublingual film



- Indication**
- Acute, intermittent treatment of OFF episodes
- Off-label use**
- Erectile dysfunction ?
  - Terminal care ?
  - Perioperative use ?



Should “on-demand” treatments for Parkinson’s disease OFF episodes be used earlier?

Stuart H. Isaacson<sup>a,\*</sup>, Fernando L. Pagan<sup>b</sup>, Mark F. Lew<sup>c</sup>, Rajesh Pahwa<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Parkinson’s Disease and Movement Disorders Center of Boca Raton, 951 NW 13th St, Bldg. 5-E, Boca Raton, FL 33486, USA  
<sup>b</sup> Medstar Georgetown University Hospital, 3900 Reservoir Road NW, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, PHC Building, Washington, DC 20007, USA  
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Summary of reduction in OFF time for Parkinson’s disease treatments.<sup>a</sup>

Medication	Baseline daily OFF time	OFF time reduction (difference vs placebo)
Carbidopa/levodopa formulations		
IR/ER/+ entacapone	5.9–6.8 h	1.0–2.2 h/day <sup>b</sup>
Dopamine agonists		
Pramipexole/ropinirole	6.0–6.4 h	0.6–2.0 h/day
Pramipexole ER/ropinirole	6.3–7.0 h <sup>c</sup>	0.7–1.8 h/day
XL/rotigotine		
Monoamine oxidase-B inhibitors		
Rasagiline/safinamide/selegiline ODT	5.4–7.0 h	0.8–1.6 h/day
Catechol-O-methyltransferase inhibitors		
Entacapone/opicapone	6.2–6.8 h	0.9–1.0 h/day
Additional		
Amantadine ER [72,73]	2.6–3.2 h	0.8–1.1 h/day
Istradefylline	6.0–6.6 h	0.7–0.9 h/day

IR, immediate release; ER, extended release; XL, extended release; ODT, orally disintegrating tablets.

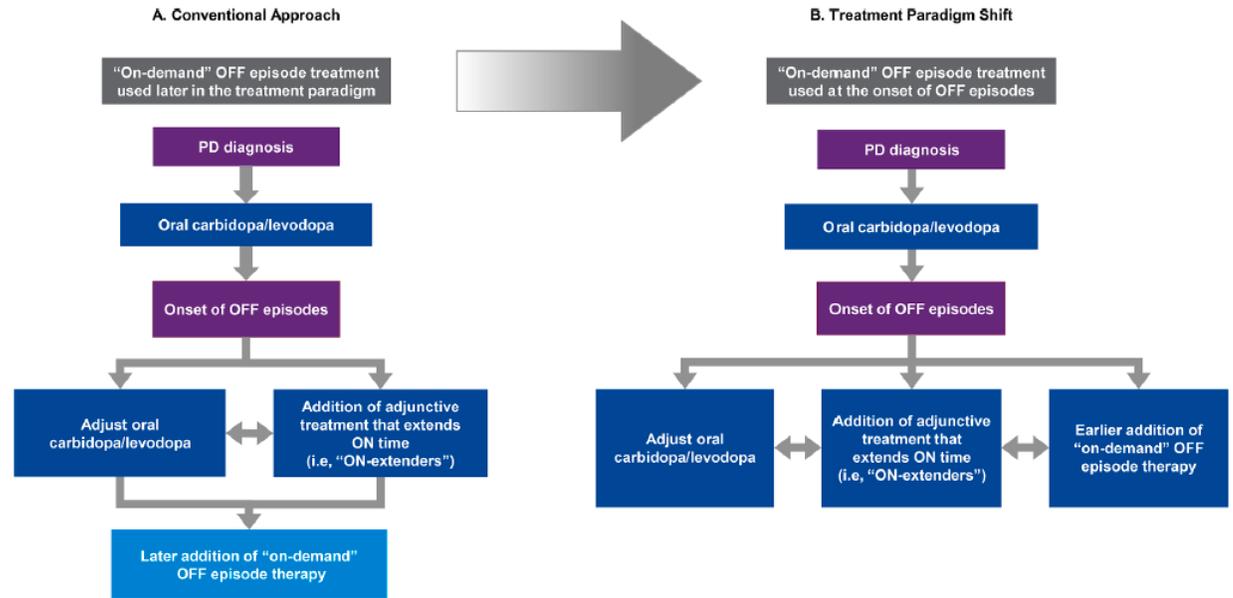


Fig. 1. Two pharmacologic approaches to manage OFF episodes in patients with PD. (A, Conventional Approach; B, Treatment Paradigm Shift) PD, Parkinson’s disease.

Approved “on-demand” treatments for OFF episodes [38–40,57,63].

Drug name	FDA approval/development phase	Dosing <sup>a</sup>	Mean change in UPDRS Part III scores in pivotal study (active drug vs placebo)
Apomorphine hydrochloride injection (APOKYN®) [38,63]	Approved 2004	2–20 mg	20 min postdose <sup>b</sup> : –23.9 vs –0.1 (p < 0.001) Mean dose of active drug = 5.4 mg
Levodopa inhalation powder (INBRIJA®) [39,57]	Approved 2018	Maximum 84 mg/OFF period	30 min postdose at Week 12: –9.8 vs –5.9 (p = 0.0088) Randomized dose of active drug = 84 mg
Apomorphine sublingual film (KYNMOBI®) [35,40,63]	Approved 2020	10–30 mg	30 min postdose at Week 12: –11.1 vs –3.5 (p = 0.0002) <sup>c</sup>

## Long-term safety, tolerability and efficacy of apomorphine sublingual film in patients with Parkinson's disease complicated by OFF episodes: a phase 3, open-label study

Jan Kassubek<sup>1,2</sup> · Stewart A. Factor<sup>3</sup> · Ernest Balaguer<sup>4</sup> · Johannes Schwarz<sup>5</sup> · K. Ray Chaudhuri<sup>6</sup> · Stuart H. Isaacson<sup>7</sup> · Stacy Wu<sup>8</sup> · Carmen Denecke Muhr<sup>9</sup> · Jaime Kulisevsky<sup>10,11</sup>

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### Abstract

**Background** Apomorphine sublingual film (SL-APO) is an on-demand treatment for OFF episodes in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD).

**Objective** To assess the long-term ( $\geq 3$  years) safety/tolerability and efficacy of SL-APO.

**Methods** Study CTH-301 (<http://www.clinicaltrials.gov> NCT02542696; registered 2015-09-03) was a phase 3, multicentre, open-label study of SL-APO in PD patients with motor fluctuations, comprised of a dose-titration and long-term safety phase. All participants received SL-APO. The primary endpoint was safety/tolerability (treatment-emergent adverse events [TEAEs]) during the long-term safety phase. Efficacy assessments included the Movement Disorder Society-Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS) part III (motor examination), assessed at weeks 24, 36 and 48 during the first year of the long-term safety phase.

**Results** 496 patients were included and 120 (24.2%) completed the long-term safety phase. Mean duration of SL-APO exposure was 294.3 days. TEAEs related to study drug were experienced by 65.3% of patients (most common: nausea [6.0%], stomatitis [1.8%], lip swelling [1.8%], dizziness [1.6%], oral mucosal erythema [1.6%], mouth ulceration [1.6%]). TEAEs leading to study drug withdrawal were experienced by 34.0% of patients (most common: nausea [5.4%], lip swelling [4.5%], mouth ulceration [2.6%], stomatitis [2.3%]). A clinically meaningful reduction in MDS-UPDRS part III score was observed as soon as 15 min following administration of SL-APO, with peak effects observed approximately 30 min post-dose and sustained up to 90 min post-dose; results were consistent over 48 weeks.

**Conclusions** SL-APO was generally well tolerated and efficacious over the long term as an on-demand treatment for OFF episodes in patients with PD.

**Keywords** Apomorphine sublingual film · Motor fluctuations · OFF episodes · Parkinson's disease

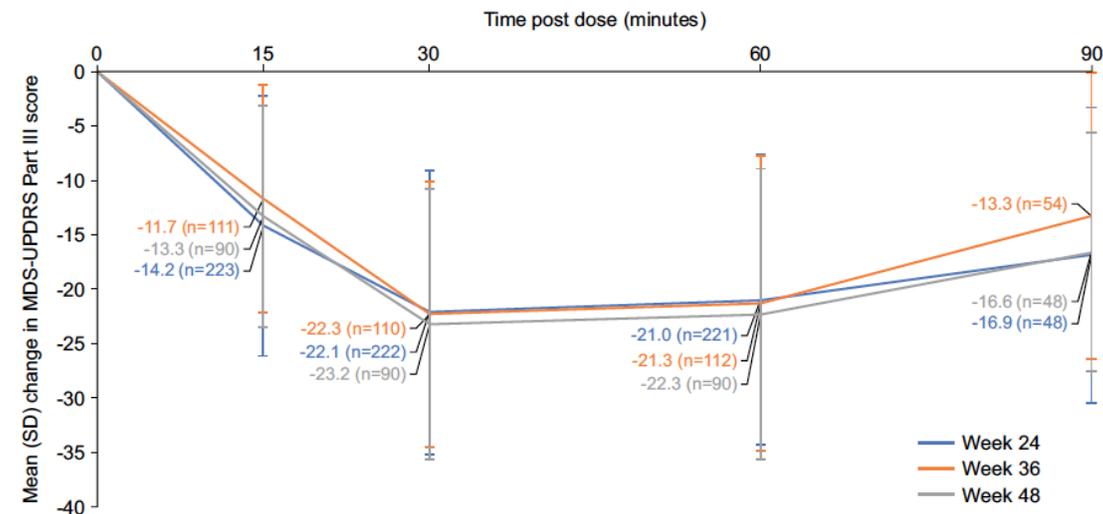


Fig. 4 Reduction in MDS-UPDRS Part III score 15, 30 and 60 min post-SL-APO dosing after 24, 36 and 48 weeks (full analysis set). MDS-UPDRS Movement Disorder Society-sponsored Unified Parkin-

son's Disease Rating Scale, SD standard deviation, SL-APO apomorphine sublingual film

Table 1. Indications for apomorphine treatment (not improving enough with oral treatments)

**Apomorphine rescue injections:**

- Predictable “OFF”s (end-of-dose worsening, etc.)
- Unpredictable “OFF”s (‘ON-OFF’ phenomenon)
- Presence of disabling non-motor complications (such as pain, mood disorders) associated with “OFF” periods
- Delayed gastric emptying (gastroparesis)
- Early morning akinesia or dystonia

**Apomorphine infusion:**

- Very frequent need for rescue doses of apomorphine injection ( $\geq 5$  administrations/day)
- “OFF” periods longer than the duration of the effect of intermittent therapy
- Severe dyskinesias that cannot be controlled and negatively affect the daily life
- When levodopa-carbidopa intestinal gel infusion or deep brain stimulation (DBS) is contraindicated, or these invasive interventions are not accepted by the patient
- In the pre-DBS or perioperative period, which requires immediate dopaminergic drug administration, where no oral medication could be taken
- Nocturnal symptoms that cannot be controlled by oral therapy

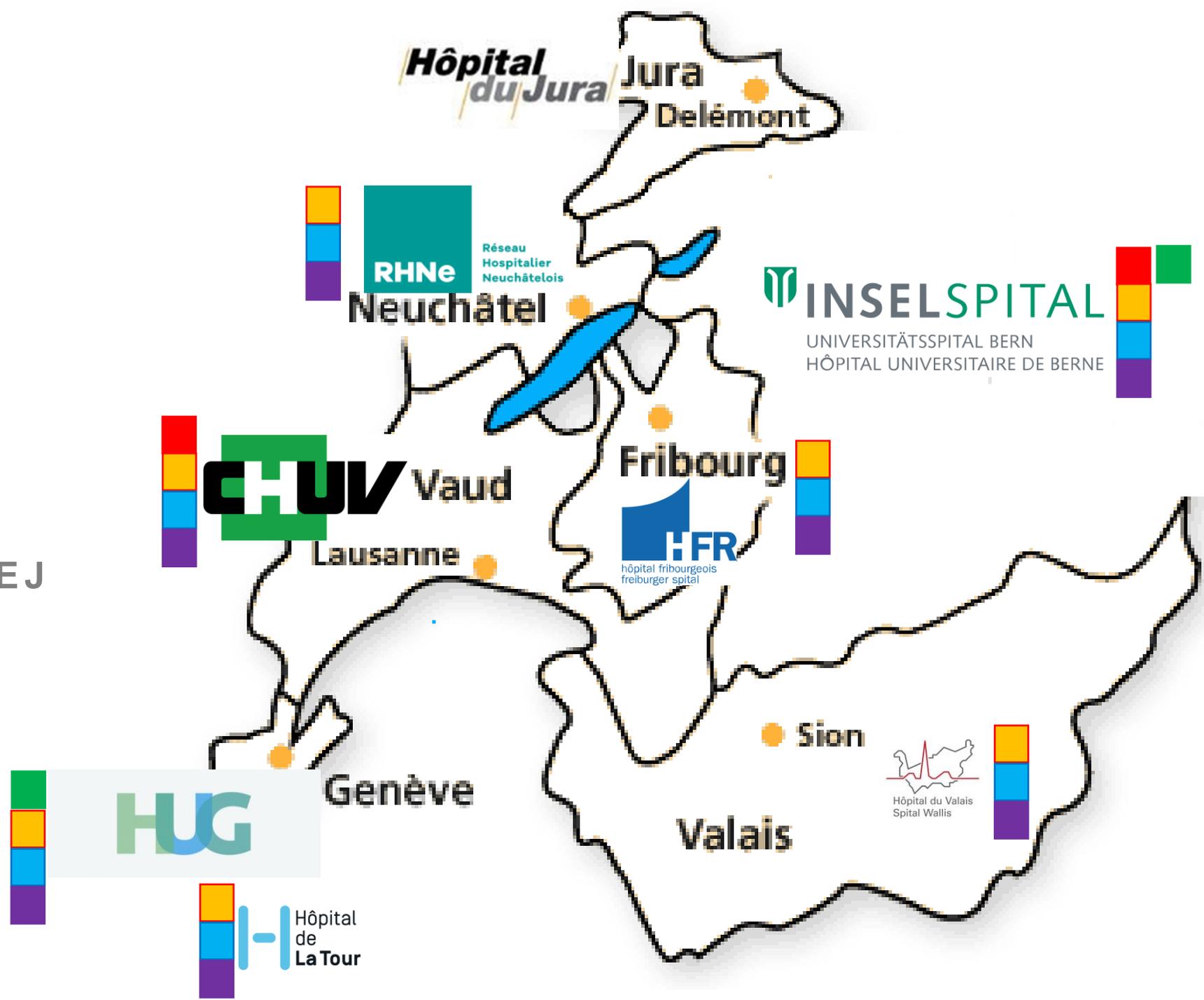


Stimulation cérébrale  
profonde  
Implantation   
Contrôle 

Hi-FUS 

Pompe gastrostomie/PEJ  
Duodopa / Lecigon 

Pompe sc  
d'apomorphine  
Apo-GO 



# Immunothérapie

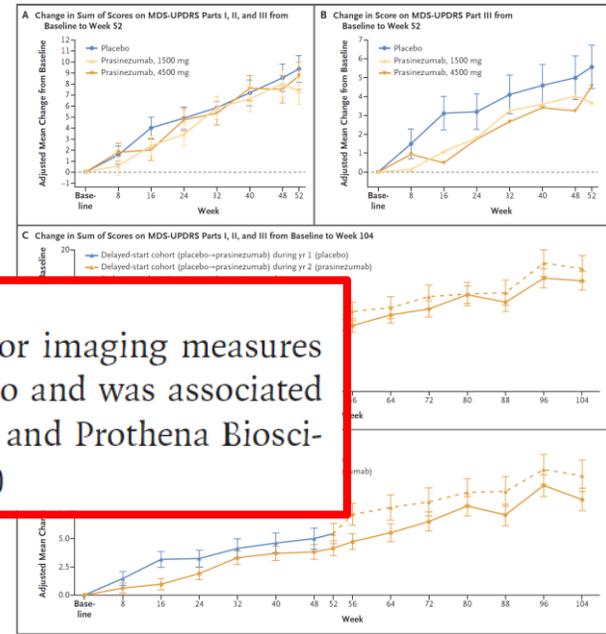
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Trial of Prasinezumab in Early-Stage Parkinson's Disease

G. Pagano, K.J. Taylor, J. Anzures-Cabrera, M. Marchesi, T. Simuni, K. Marek, R.B. Poewe, L. López-Manzano, R.A. Hauser, T. Gasser, J. Dukart, G. D'Urso, H. Svoboda, M. Blesa, S. Dziadek, Š. Holzer, D. Uryashina, for the PASADENA Investigators and Prasinezumab Study Group\*  
 N ENGL J MED 387;5 NEJM.ORG AUGUST 4, 2022

**CONCLUSIONS**

Prasinezumab therapy had no meaningful effect on global or imaging measures of Parkinson's disease progression as compared with placebo and was associated with infusion reactions. (Funded by F. Hoffmann–La Roche and Prothena Biosciences; PASADENA ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT03100149.)



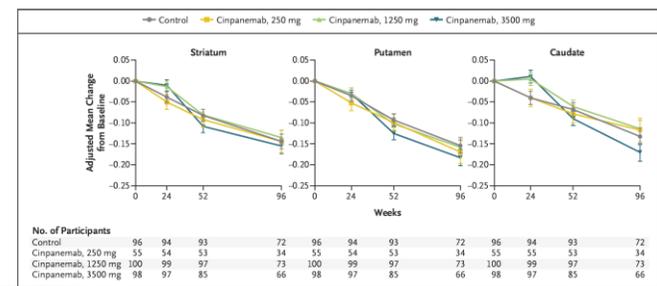
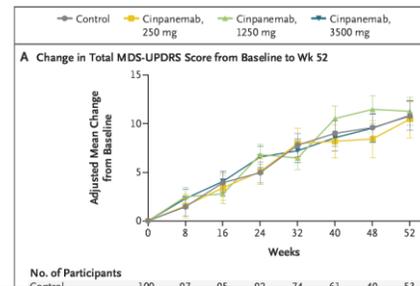
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Trial of Cinpanemab in Early Parkinson's Disease

A.E. Lang, A.D. Siderow, O. Rascol, N. Gilman, E. Tolosa, B. Morelli, D.L. Graham, S. Budd, Ha, N EN

**CONCLUSIONS**

In participants with early Parkinson's disease, the effects of cinpanemab on clinical measures of disease progression and changes in DaT-SPECT imaging did not differ from those of placebo over a 52-week period. (Funded by Biogen; SPARK Clinical Trials.gov number, NCT03318523.)



No. of Participants

Week	Control	Cinpanemab, 250 mg	Cinpanemab, 1250 mg	Cinpanemab, 3500 mg
Baseline	100	98	96	95
8	98	96	95	94
16	96	95	94	93
24	94	93	92	91
32	92	91	90	89
40	90	89	88	87
48	88	87	86	85
52	86	85	84	83

# Antidiabétiques oraux anti Gpl-1

## Trial of Lixisenatide in Early Parkinson's Disease

W.G. Meissner, P. Remy, C. Giordana, D. Maltête, P. Derkinderen, J.-L. Houéto, M. Anheim, I. Benatru, T. Boraud, C. Brefel-Courbon, N. Carrière, H. Catala, O. Colin, J.-C. Corvol, P. Damier, E. Dellapina, D. Devos, S. Drapier, M. Fabbri, V. Ferrier, A. Foubert-Samier, S. Frismand-Kryloff, A. Georget, C. Germain, S. Grimaldi, C. Hardy, L. Hopes, P. Krystkowiak, B. Laurens, R. Lefaucheur, L.-L. Mariani, A. Marques, C. Marse, F. Ory-Magne, V. Rigalleau, H. Salhi, A. Saubion, S.R.W. Stott, C. Thalamas, C. Thiriez, M. Tir, R.K. Wyse, A. Benard, and O. Rascol, for the LIXIPARK Study Group\*

### BACKGROUND

Lixisenatide, a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist used for the treatment of diabetes, has shown neuroprotective properties in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease.

### METHODS

In this phase 2, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial, we assessed the effect of lixisenatide on the progression of motor disability in persons with Parkinson's disease. Participants in whom Parkinson's disease was diagnosed less than 3 years earlier, who were receiving a stable dose of medications to treat symptoms, and who did not have motor complications were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to daily subcutaneous lixisenatide or placebo for 12 months, followed by a 2-month washout period. The primary end point was the change from baseline in scores on the Movement Disorder Society–Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS) part III (range, 0 to 132, with higher scores indicating greater motor disability), which was assessed in patients in the on-medication state at 12 months. Secondary end points included other MDS-UPDRS subscores at 6, 12, and 14 months and doses of levodopa equivalent.

### RESULTS

A total of 156 persons were enrolled, with 78 assigned to each group. MDS-UPDRS part III scores at baseline were approximately 15 in both groups. At 12 months, scores on the MDS-UPDRS part III had changed by  $-0.04$  points (indicating improvement) in the lixisenatide group and  $3.04$  points (indicating worsening disability) in the placebo group (difference,  $3.08$ ; 95% confidence interval,  $0.86$  to  $5.30$ ;  $P=0.007$ ). At 14 months, after a 2-month washout period, the mean MDS-UPDRS motor scores in the off-medication state were  $17.7$  (95% CI,  $15.7$  to  $19.7$ ) with lixisenatide and  $20.6$  (95% CI,  $18.5$  to  $22.8$ ) with placebo. Other results relative to the secondary end points did not differ substantially between the groups. Nausea occurred in 46% of participants receiving lixisenatide, and vomiting occurred in 13%.

### CONCLUSIONS

In participants with early Parkinson's disease, lixisenatide therapy resulted in less progression of motor disability than placebo at 12 months in a phase 2 trial but was associated with gastrointestinal side effects. Longer and larger trials are needed to determine the effects and safety of lixisenatide in persons with Parkinson's disease. (Funded by the French Ministry of Health and others; LIXIPARK ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT03439943.)

# Exenatide once a week versus placebo as a potential disease-modifying treatment for people with Parkinson's disease in the UK: a phase 3, multicentre, double-blind, parallel-group, randomised, placebo-controlled trial

Nirosen Vijaratnam, Christine Girges, Grace Auld, Rachel McComish, Alexa King, Simon S Skene, Steve Hibbert, Alan Wong, Sabina Melander, Rachel Gibson, Helen Matthews, John Dickson, Camille Carroll, Abigail Patrick, Jemma Inches, Monty Silverdale, Bethan Blackledge, Jessica Whiston, Michele Hu, Jessica Welch, Gordon Duncan, Katie Power, Sarah Gallen, Jacqueline Kerr, K Ray Chaudhuri, Lucia Batzu, Silvia Rota, Edwin Jabbari, Huw Morris, Patricia Limousin, Nigel Greig, Yazhou Li, Vincenzo Libri, Sonia Gandhi, Dilan Athauda, Kashfia Chowdhury, Tom Foltynie

*Lancet* 2025; 405: 627–36

## Summary

**Background** GLP-1 receptor agonists have neurotrophic properties in in-vitro and in-vivo models of Parkinson's disease and results of epidemiological studies and small randomised trials have suggested possible benefits for risk and progression of Parkinson's disease. We aimed to establish whether the GLP-1 receptor agonist, exenatide, could slow the rate of progression of Parkinson's disease.

**Methods** We did a phase 3, multicentre, double-blind, parallel-group, randomised, placebo-controlled trial at six research hospitals in the UK. Participants were aged 25–80 years with a diagnosis of Parkinson's disease, were at Hoehn and Yahr stage 2·5 or less when on dopaminergic treatment, and were on dopaminergic treatment for at least 4 weeks before enrolment. Participants were randomly assigned (1:1) using a web-based system with minimisation according to Hoehn and Yahr stage and study site to receive extended-release exenatide 2 mg by subcutaneous pen injection once per week over 96 weeks, or visually identical placebo. All participants and all research team members at study sites were masked to randomisation allocation. The primary outcome was the Movement Disorder Society-sponsored revision of the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS) part III score, off dopaminergic medication at 96 weeks, analysed in the intention-to-treat population using a linear mixed modelling approach. This study is registered with ISRCTN (14552789), EudraCT (2018-003028-35), and ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT04232969).

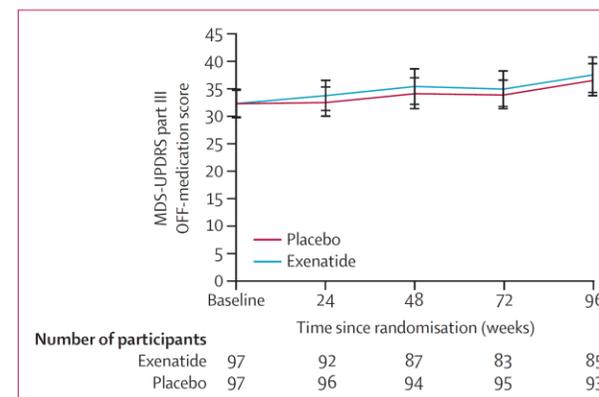
**Findings** Between Jan 23, 2020, and April 23, 2022, 215 participants were screened for eligibility, of whom 194 were randomly assigned to exenatide (n=97) or placebo (n=97). 56 (29%) participants were female and 138 (71%) were male. 92 participants in the exenatide group and 96 in the placebo group had at least one follow-up visit and were included in analyses. At 96 weeks, MDS-UPDRS III OFF-medication scores had increased (worsened) by a mean of 5·7 points (SD 11·2) in the exenatide group, and by 4·5 points (SD 11·4) points in the placebo group (adjusted coefficient for the effect of exenatide 0·92 [95% CI –1·56 to 3·39]; p=0·47). Nine (9%) participants in the exenatide group had at least one serious adverse event compared with 11 (11%) in the placebo group.

**Interpretation** Our findings suggest that exenatide is safe and well tolerated. We found no evidence to support exenatide as a disease-modifying treatment for people with Parkinson's disease. Studies with agents that show better target engagement or in specific subgroups of patients are needed to establish whether there is any support for the use of GLP-1 receptor agonists for Parkinson's disease.

	Exenatide group (n=97)	Placebo group (n=97)	Total (n=194)
Age, years	61·02 (9·05)	60·35 (9·26)	60·68 (9·14)
Age at diagnosis, years	56·37 (9·60)	56·30 (9·53)	56·33 (9·54)
Weight, kg	79·57 (14·73)	78·39 (13·55)	78·98 (14·13)
Sex			
Female	28 (29%)	28 (29%)	56 (29%)
Male	69 (71%)	69 (71%)	138 (71%)
Ethnicity			
White	92 (95%)	88 (91%)	180 (93%)
Mixed	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
Black or Black British	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)
Asian or Asian British	3 (3%)	5 (5%)	8 (4%)
Other or prefer not to say	0	3 (3%)	3 (2%)
Hoehn and Yahr stage at randomisation			
≤2·0	83 (86%)	82 (85%)	165 (85%)
2·5	14 (14%)	15 (15%)	29 (15%)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	25·80 (23·50–28·60)	25·20 (23·10–28·00)	25·60 (23·40–28·10)
Levodopa equivalent daily dose	475 (340–615)	475 (300–700)	475 (300–90)

Data are mean (SD), n (%), or median (IQR). All 194 randomly assigned participants were on Parkinson's disease medication at baseline.

**Table 1: Baseline characteristics**



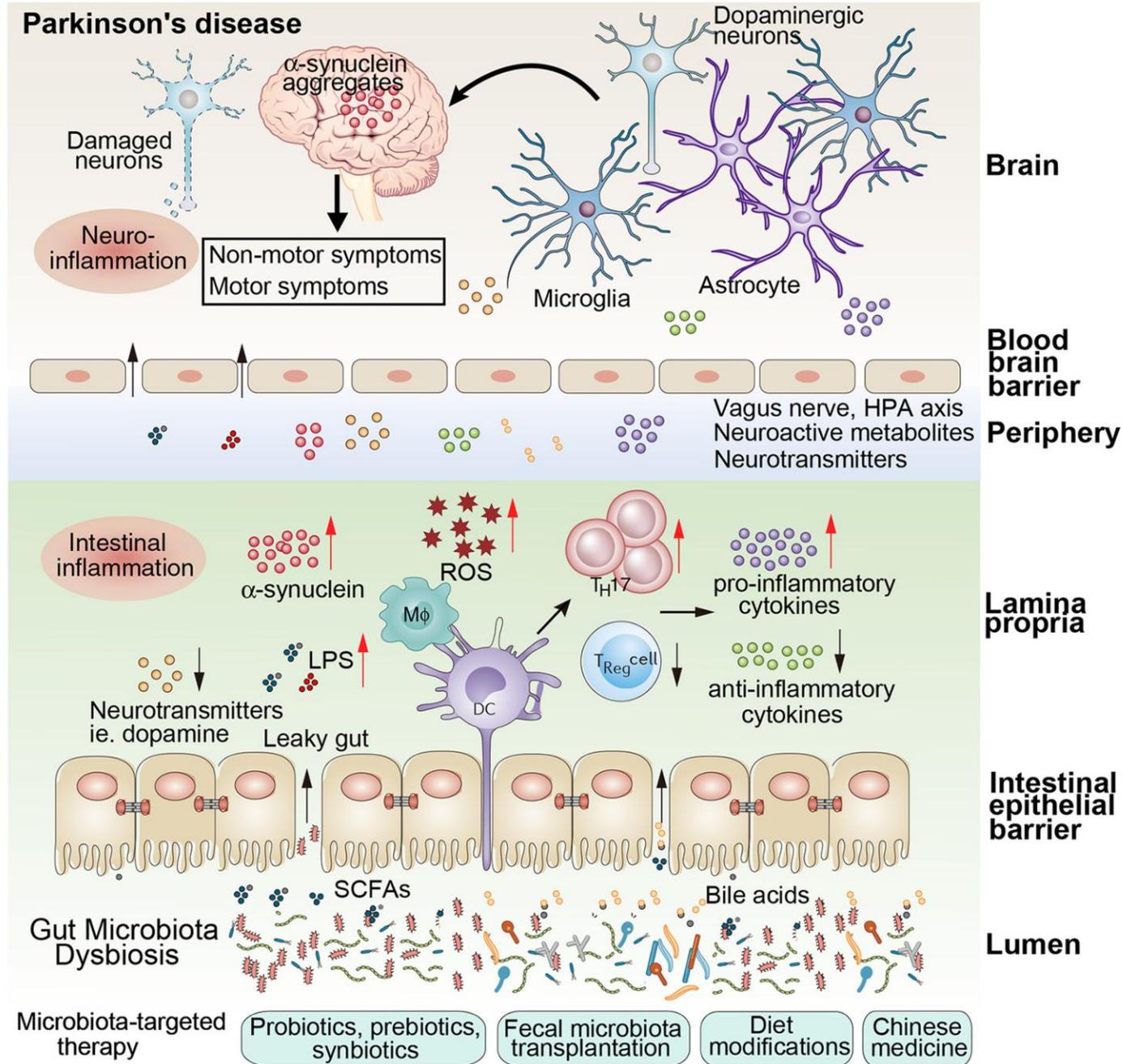
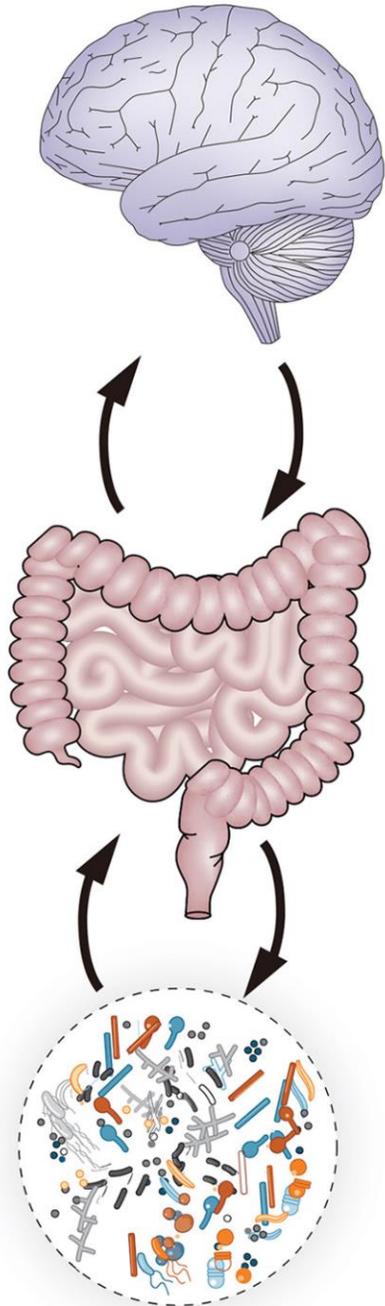
**Figure 2: Mean MDS-UPDRS part III OFF-medication score by group over 96 weeks**

# Prébiotiques

# Probiotiques

# Transplantation de selles

Microbiota-gut-brain axis



Zhu M, Liu X, Ye Y, Yan X, Cheng Y, Zhao L, Chen F and Ling Z (2022) Gut Microbiota: A Novel Therapeutic Target for Parkinson's Disease. *Front. Immunol.* 13:937555.

**Table 1.** Different abundant taxa between Parkinson's disease (PD) patients an

Phylum	Family	Genus	Increased Abundance	Decreased Abundance
<i>Actinobacteria</i>			5	0
<i>Actinobacteria</i>	<i>Bifidobacteriaceae</i>		5	0
<i>Actinobacteria</i>	<i>Bifidobacteriaceae</i>	<i>Bifidobacterium</i>	6	2
<i>Bacteroidetes</i>			2	5
<i>Bacteroidetes</i>	<i>Prevotellaceae</i>		0	5
<i>Bacteroidetes</i>	<i>Prevotellaceae</i>	<i>Prevotella</i>	3	5
<i>Firmicutes</i>			3	4
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Enterococcaceae</i>		3	1
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Lachnospiraceae</i>		0	9
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Lachnospiraceae</i>	<i>Roseburia</i>	0	10
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Lachnospiraceae</i>	<i>Blautia</i>	0	6
Phylum	Family	Genus	Increased Abundance	Decreased Abundance
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>		5	1
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>	<i>Lactobacillus</i>	5	1
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Ruminococcaceae</i>		3	2
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Ruminococcaceae</i>	<i>Faecalibacterium</i>	0	10
<i>Proteobacteria</i>			4	0
<i>Proteobacteria</i>	<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>		6	0
<i>Verrucomicrobia</i>			6	0
<i>Verrucomicrobia</i>	<i>Verrucomicrobiaceae</i>		8	0
<i>Verrucomicrobia</i>	<i>Verrucomicrobiaceae</i>	<i>Akkermansia</i>	13	0

# In situ continuous Dopa supply by responsive artificial enzyme for the treatment of Parkinson's disease

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Received: 26 December 2022

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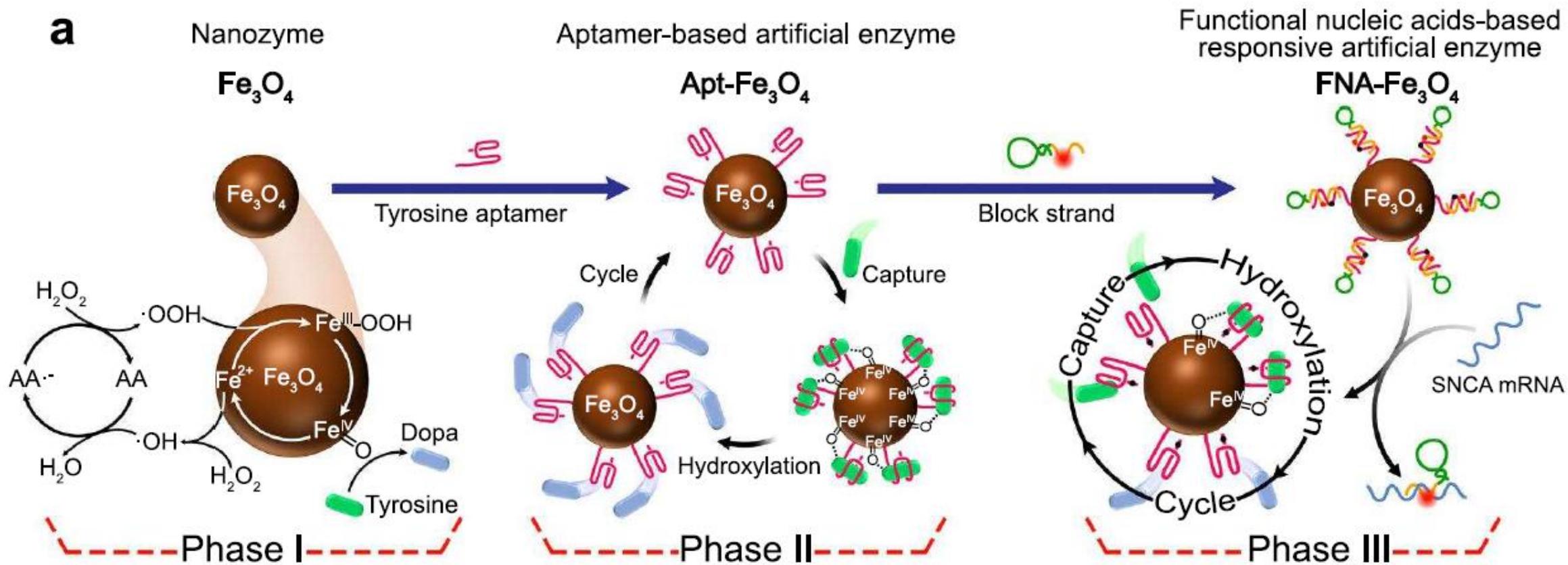
Accepted: 26 April 2023

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Published online: 09 May 2023

Xiao Fang <sup>1</sup>, Meng Yuan<sup>1</sup>, Fang Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Aoling Yu<sup>1</sup>, Qianying Lin<sup>1</sup>, Shiqing Li<sup>1</sup>,  
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Can anyone give me an example where a wearable, a gadget or a scale has provided data in Parkinson's disease that could not be obtained by history taking and a focused neurological examination and which changed treatment?  
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1:05 PM · Mar 9, 2024 · **1,176** Views

**TABEAU 1** Stratégies thérapeutiques modificateuses de la MP en cours d'essais cliniques au 31 janvier 2024

$\alpha$ Syn: alpha-synucléine; GBA:  $\beta$ -glucosidase; GLP-1: Glucagon-Like Peptide 1; LRRK2: Leucine-Rich Repeat Kinase 2; MP: maladie de Parkinson; PLK2: Polo-Like Kinase 2.

Thérapies modificateuses de la maladie en cours d'essais cliniques (2024)	Mécanismes d'action	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total	% (environ)
Immunothérapies ciblant l' $\alpha$ Syn pathologique	Les approches immunothérapeutiques, telles que les anticorps monoclonaux et les vaccins, visent à réduire l'accumulation et la dissémination de l' $\alpha$ Syn pathologique. Ces stratégies agissent en favorisant son élimination par le système immunitaire et en atténuant sa neurotoxicité, afin de ralentir la progression de la maladie	1	8	0	9	7%
Thérapies antisens et à ARN ciblant l' $\alpha$ Syn endogène	Des approches pharmacologiques et génétiques ciblent la réduction de l'expression endogène de l' $\alpha$ Syn afin de prévenir son agrégation, ainsi que la formation et l'accumulation des corps de Lewy	1	0	1	2	1,5%
Agonistes des récepteurs du GLP-1	Initialement développées pour le traitement du diabète de type 2, ces molécules pourraient présenter des propriétés neuroprotectrices potentielles via la réduction de l'inflammation, l'amélioration de la fonction mitochondriale et la promotion de la survie neuronale	1	3	1	5	4%
Microbiote et système gastro-intestinal	L'axe intestin-cerveau est de plus en plus reconnu comme une cible thérapeutique prometteuse dans la MP. Des interventions visant à moduler le microbiote intestinal, telles que l'utilisation de probiotiques ou de prébiotiques et la transplantation fécale, sont explorées pour réduire l'inflammation systémique, restaurer l'équilibre microbien et potentiellement ralentir la progression de la maladie	2	3	1	6	4,5%
Thérapies cellulaires pour la régénération neuronale	L'utilisation de cellules souches pluripotentes, telles que les cellules embryonnaires et les cellules souches pluripotentes induites, est étudiée pour remplacer les neurones dopaminergiques perdus dans la MP. Ces approches visent à restaurer la production de dopamine et à améliorer les fonctions motrices en différenciant les cellules en neurones fonctionnels	11	0	0	11	8%
Facteurs neurotrophiques	Les approches thérapeutiques exploitent les facteurs neurotrophiques, tels que le facteur neurotrophique dérivé du cerveau et celui dérivé des cellules gliales, visent à protéger et restaurer les neurones dopaminergiques en stimulant leur survie, leur croissance et leur connectivité. Ces stratégies cherchent à ralentir la dégénérescence neuronale et à améliorer les fonctions motrices en renforçant les circuits dopaminergiques altérés	2	2	0	4	3%
Ciblage de la neuro-inflammation	Les approches ciblant la neuro-inflammation, notamment les inhibiteurs de cytokines pro-inflammatoires et les modulateurs immunitaires, visent à atténuer la réponse inflammatoire chronique qui exacerbe la neurodégénérescence	5	2	0	7	5,5%
Stratégies antioxydantes contre le stress oxydatif	Le stress oxydatif, causé par un déséquilibre entre la production d'espèces réactives de l'oxygène et les défenses antioxydantes, entraîne des dommages aux lipides, aux protéines et à l'ADN dans les cellules du cerveau (neurones et cellules gliales). Il contribue à la dégénérescence des neurones dopaminergiques en induisant une dysfonction mitochondriale et une inflammation chronique. Des approches thérapeutiques visent à limiter ces effets en utilisant des antioxydants et des modulateurs mitochondriaux	0	2	0	2	1,5%
Amélioration des fonctions mitochondriale et énergétique	Des stratégies thérapeutiques ciblant le dysfonctionnement mitochondrial cherchent à améliorer la production d'énergie cellulaire, à réduire l'accumulation de radicaux libres et à restaurer l'homéostasie énergétique neuronale	0	4	0	4	3%
Inhibiteurs de kinases	Les kinases régulent des processus cellulaires clés, dont la phosphorylation de l' $\alpha$ Syn, impliquée dans la MP. Certaines, comme la LRRK2, favorisent la neurodégénérescence, tandis que d'autres, comme la PLK2, ont un effet protecteur en facilitant la dégradation de l' $\alpha$ Syn pathologique. Le ciblage sélectif de ces kinases par des inhibiteurs ou des activateurs représente une stratégie prometteuse pour ralentir la progression de la maladie et protéger les neurones dopaminergiques	1	4	0	5	4%
Interventions génétiques ciblant GBA et LRRK2	Des thérapies ciblées visent à restaurer l'activité enzymatique de GBA et à inhiber l'hyperactivation de LRRK2 pour ralentir la progression de la maladie. Les mutations du gène GBA, impliqué dans le métabolisme lysosomal, réduisent l'activité de la glucosidase, entraînant une accumulation de substrats toxiques favorisant l'agrégation de l' $\alpha$ Syn	GBA1 2	4	1	7	5,5%
	Les mutations du gène LRRK2 augmentent l'activité kinase, perturbant des processus cellulaires tels que l'autophagie et l'inflammation neuronale	LRRK2 1	1	0	2	1,5%
Autres thérapies	Autres cibles	16	47	13	74	56%

(ClinicalTrials.gov)<sup>3</sup>.