Clinical trial test new treatment for Parkinson's disease dementia
4 March 2019, by Ellen Goldbaum

"Participating in this trial could help push this drug more quickly through the pipeline," said Kinga Szigeti, MD, Ph.D., associate professor of neurology in the Jacobs School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences at UB, who is principal investigator at UB. Interested patients will be seen at UBMD Neurology, where Szigeti is director of its Alzheimer's Disease and Memory Disorders Center.

For more information on getting screened for the UB trial, contact Connie Brand, clinical research coordinator at UBMD Neurology, at 716-323-0549.

PDD and Lewy body dementia affect an estimated 1.4 million Americans. The condition often occurs after a patient has been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, the symptoms of which often begin with the inability to control movements but then progress to affect cognition. In Lewy body dementia, cognitive decline is the first symptom, frequently followed by Parkinsonian features. Both diseases are characterized by abnormal protein deposits called synuclein, which form Lewy bodies in the neurons.

Neuropsychiatric symptoms

A key distinction between PDD and most other kinds of dementia are the neuropsychiatric symptoms that can occur, such as hallucinations and Capgras or "imposter syndrome," where patients believe that a loved one has been replaced by an identical imposter.

"The neuropsychiatric symptoms can make this kind of dementia much more challenging for families to deal with than Alzheimer's disease," Szigeti said.

PDD symptoms also include a tendency to sleep for long periods at a time, sometimes 14-16 hours per day. "Sleeping so much can cause patients to lose muscle mass, becoming more frail and more prone
to infection," Szigeti explained. "Changes in the nervous system can lead to an unhealthy drop in blood pressure, and patients become more prone to falls."

For these reasons, she noted, patients with this kind of dementia have a lifespan that is much shorter than for Alzheimer's patients.

"Lewy body dementia has been very understudied in clinical trials," said Szigeti.

While some medications used to treat psychosis can mitigate certain aspects of Lewy body dementia, many of them also increase the risk of stroke or even death.

**Between a rock and a hard place**

"For that reason, many patients and their families feel they have no options," said Szigeti. "They find themselves between a rock and a hard place."

But now, Western New York patients have an opportunity to participate in the first clinical trial to test a medication for Lewy body dementia at the Jacobs School.

The advantage of the new drug, known as LY3154207, is that it has a novel mechanism of action on dopamine, the brain chemical that Parkinson's disease rapidly depletes. The drug was designed to maximize the brain's response to the remaining dopamine, therefore improving cognition, motor function and boosting wakefulness. It is taken in pill form.

"We are for the first time offering hope to these patients and their families, and an opportunity to participate in this trial," Szigeti said.

Provided by University at Buffalo


This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.