Cognitive and Behavioral Issues in PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA

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Cognitive and Behavioral Issues in PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA Outline

- History
- Brain-Behavior Correlations
- The Syndromes/Disorders
- Management
- Resources
- Questions



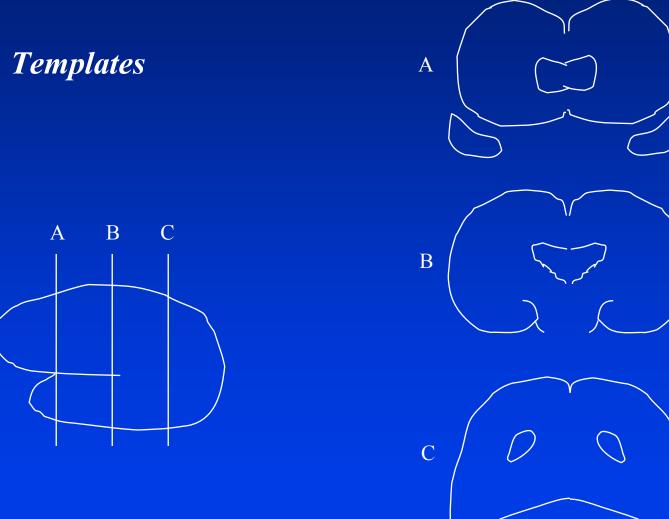
PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA History

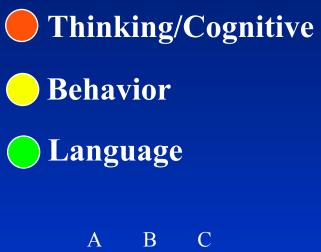
- PSP initially characterized in the 1960s
- CBD initially characterized in the late 1960s
- PPA initially characterized in 1982
 nonfluent variant
 - semantic variant
- FTD initially characterized in 1994

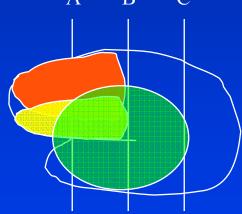
PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA History

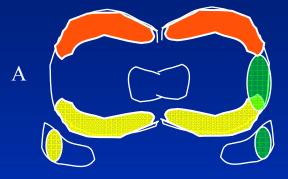
- The 4 different disorders have been classically considered to be distinct and separate
- Growing evidence that these are strikingly similar, with one of the primary distinctions being what parts of the brain are maximally affected

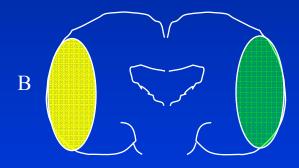
Brain-Behavior Correlations

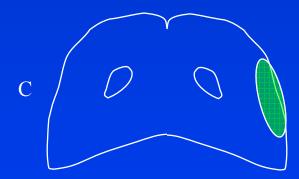


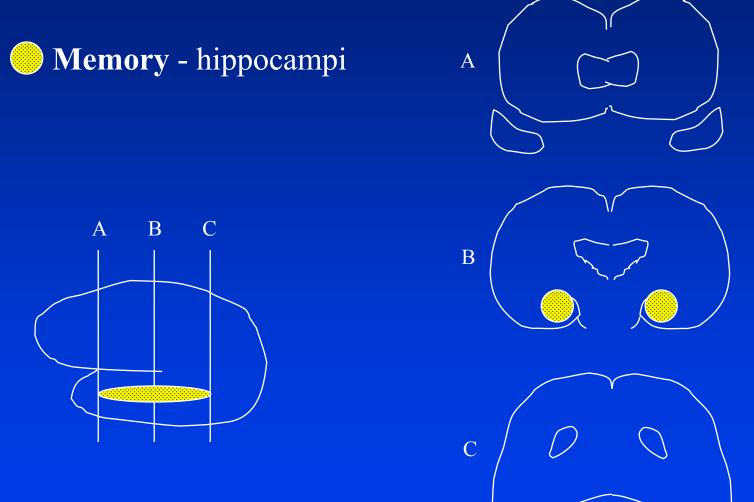




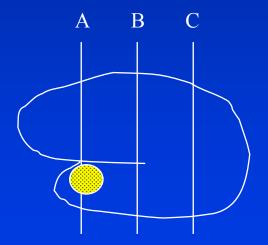


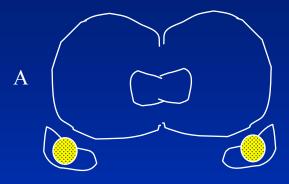


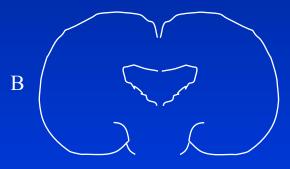






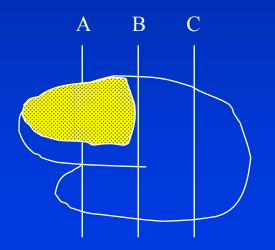


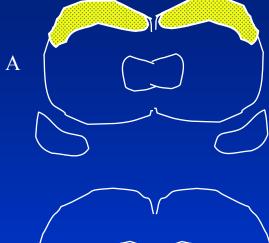






 Problem-solving, reasoning, complex decision-making dorsolateral frontal regions

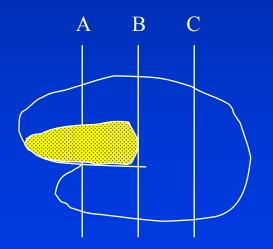


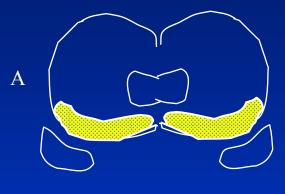


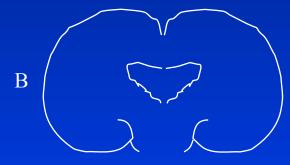




 Socially appropriate behavior, "theory of mind" - ventromedial frontal regions

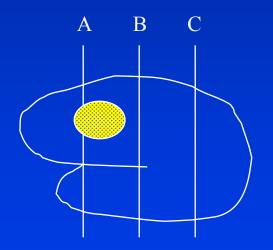


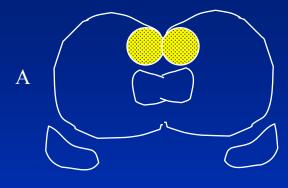


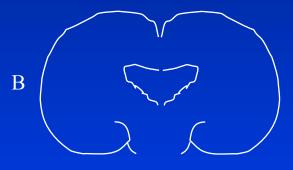




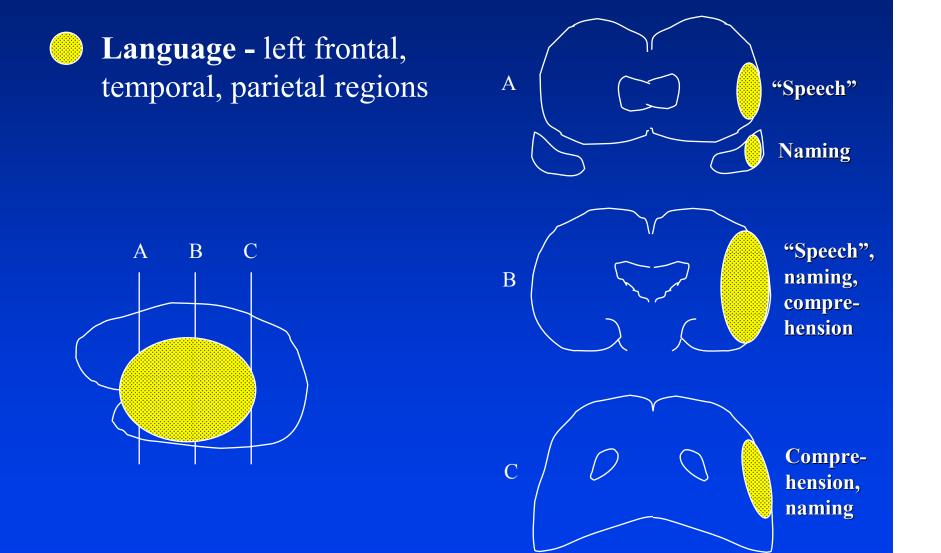
Motivation, spontaneous actions - anterior cingulate region





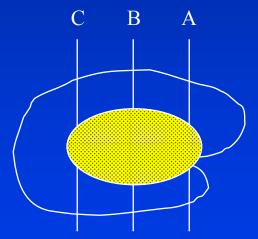


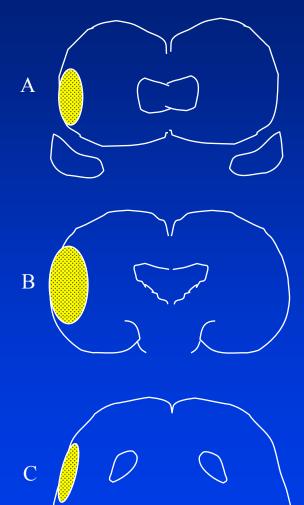






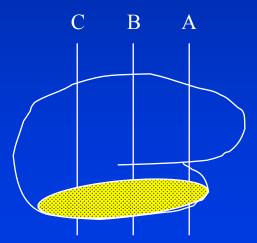
Prosody - right frontal, temporal, parietal regions

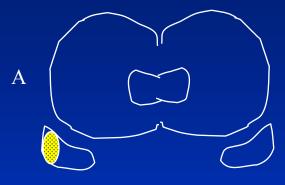


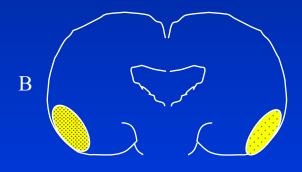


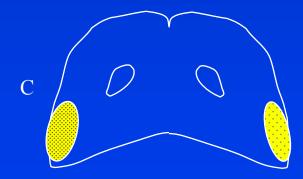


Visual recognition - right > left temporal and occipital regions

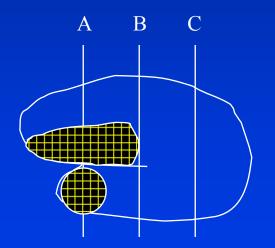


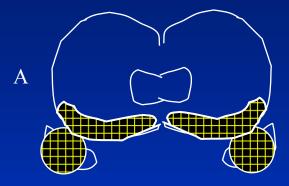


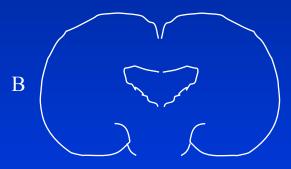




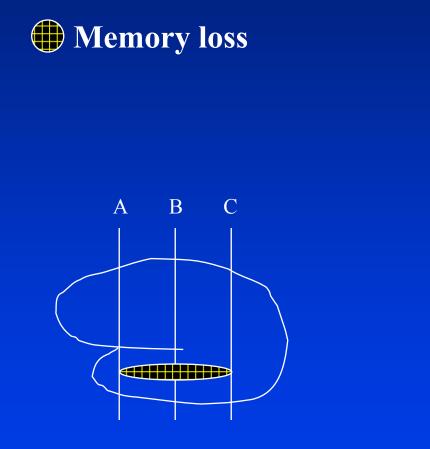
Social disinhibition
 Loss of empathy and insight
 Change in food preferences
 Hoarding of food
 Utilization behavior











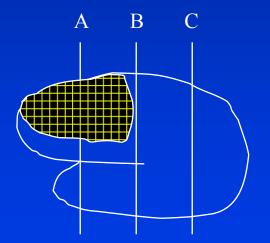


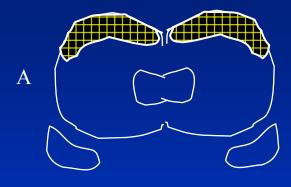


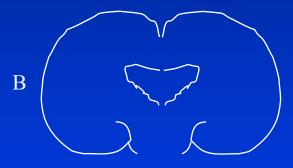




Poor planning and judgement Inability to multitask



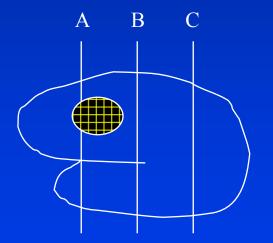


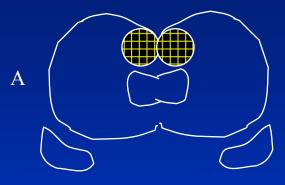


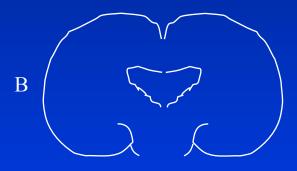




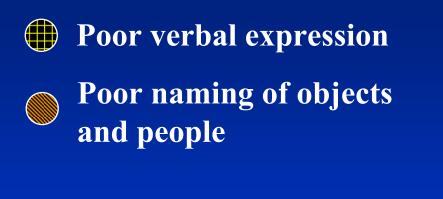
Tendency to sit, not initiative conversations or actions







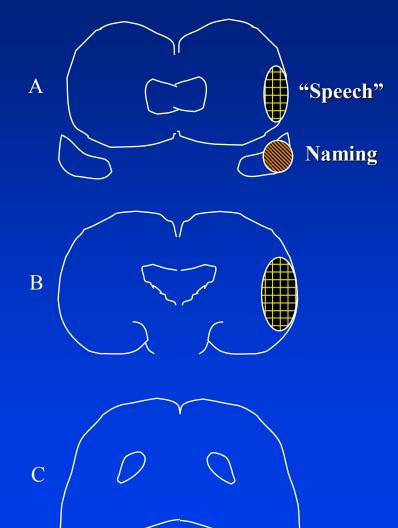




С

B

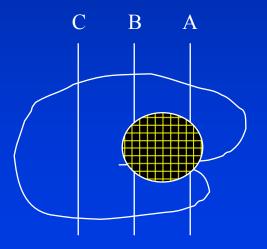
Α

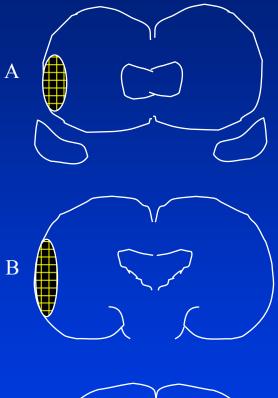


Aprosodia

Monotone voice

Unable to interpret inflections in voice another person's voice

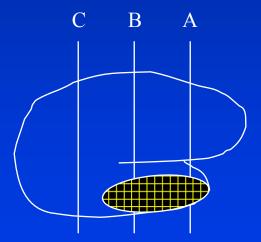


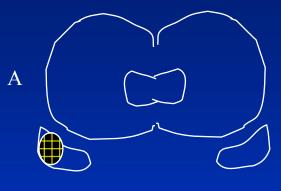


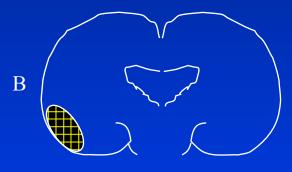


Wisual agnosia

Unable to recognize objects and people









The Syndromes/Disorders

Progressive Supranuclear Palsy Clinical Features

symmetric rigidity and bradykinesia

- axial > appendicular
- levodopa unresponsive
- postural/gait instability
 frequent falls

 extraocular movement dysfunction

 saccadic pursuits
 delayed, slowed saccades
 supranuclear gaze palsy, particularly downgaze

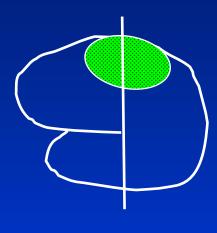
apathy, bradyphrenia

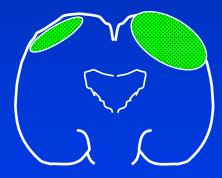




Corticobasal Syndrome/Corticobasal Degeneration Clinical Features

- Progressive course
 Asymmetric findings
 Limb rigidity
- Limb apraxia

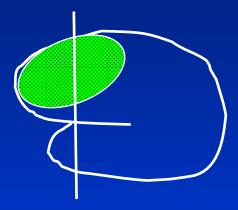


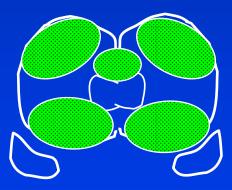


Progressive asymmetric rigidity and apraxia

Behavioral Variant Frontotemporal Dementia Clinical Features

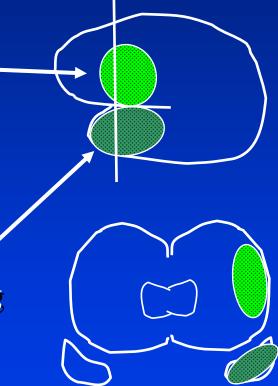
- personality/behavioral changes
- Ioss of empathy/sympathy
- loss of insight
- apathy
- social disinhibition
- change in food preferences
- poor judgement and planning





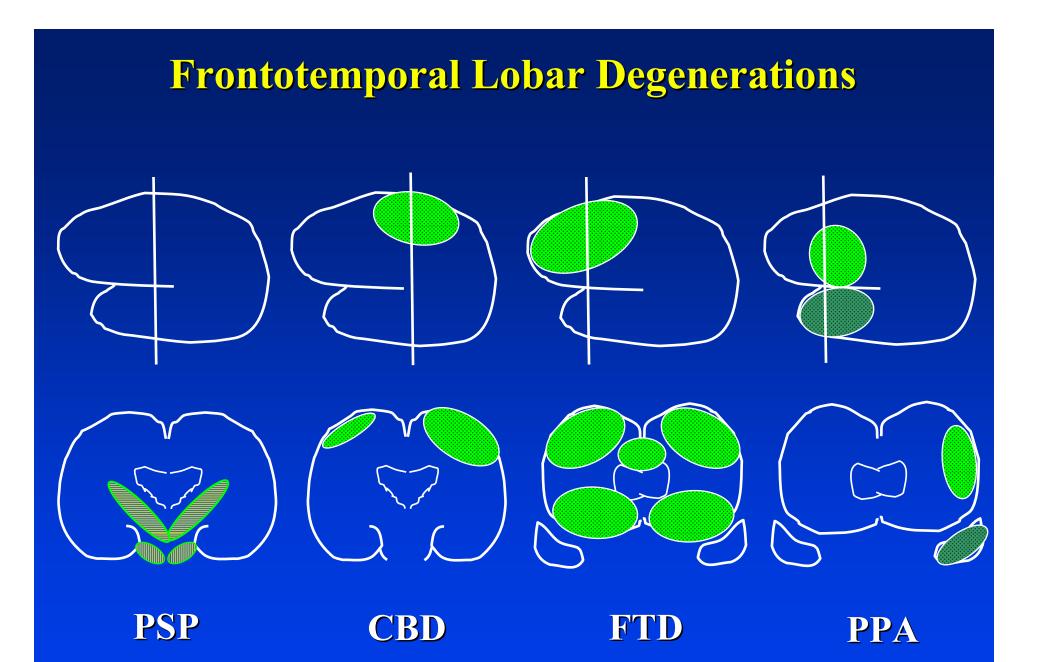
Primary Progressive Aphasia Clinical Features

Nonfluent changes in speech/language production



Semantic

loss of nouns and word meaning



Management

Pharmacotherapy

Improve symptoms Manage behaviors Decrease injury risk

Non-Pharmacotherapy

Improve symptoms Manage behaviors Decrease injury risk Improve caregiving strategies

Improve QOL for all involved

• Approach – ask patients and caregivers to list and then rank which symptoms/problems are most bothersome, which allows the clinicians to tailor the management plan

• Problem list:

- Cognitive
- Neuropsychiatric
- Motor
- Speech/swallowing
- Sleep

 There are no FTD-approved medications specifically developed to impact PPA, CBD, FTD, and PPA

• There are few well-designed studies that have shown that any medication improves symptoms in any of these disorders

• There is considerable debate among clinicians whether any medications are worth using in patients with any of these disorders

 Almost all medications to be discussed are expensive and are associated with mild to severe side-effects

Cognitive

Education/Counseling/Behavioral Management: Stay physically, mentally, and socially active Establish and maintain a daily routine Religious use of a daily planner

Cognitive (cont.)

Executive dysfunction, memory impairment:

? Carbidopa/levodopa, dopamine agonists Sinemet®, Mirapex®, Requip®

? Cholinesterase inhibitors Aricept®, Exelon®, Razadyne®

? Psychostimulants Provigil®, Nuvigil®, Ritalin®, Adderall®, Desoxyn®

? NMDA antagonists

<u>Neuropsychiatric</u>

Education/Counseling/Behavioral Management:

Develop tolerance and choose your battles!

Acknowledge and redirect; refrain from arguing

"Employ therapeutic fibs"

Support group involvement

Work with local psychologists and psychiatrists

Neuropsychiatric (cont.)

Disinhibition, socially inappropriate behavior, delusions:

? Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors Celexa®, Lexapro®, Paxil®, Prozac®, Remeron®, Zoloft®

? Atypical neuroleptics Seroquel®, Respirdal®, Zyprexa®

? Anticonvulsants Depakote®, Neuronin®, Tegretol®

? Beta-blockers Inderal®

Neuropsychiatric (cont)

Apathy:

? Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

Celexa®, Lexapro®, Paxil®, Prozac®, Zoloft®

? Psychostimulants

Provigil®, Nuvigil®, Ritalin®, Adderall®, Desoxyn®

? Carbidopa/levodopa, dopamine agonists Sinemet®, Mirapex®, Requip®

? Cholinesterase inhibitors

Aricept®, Exelon®, Razadyne®

<u>Motor</u>

Parkinsonism:

? Carbidopa/levodopa, dopamine agonists Sinemet®, Mirapex®, Requip®

Deep brain stimulation (experimental)

Gait impairment/falls:

Gait assistance devices and PT

Power operated vehicle (POV)

Speech/Swallowing

Dysarthria/nonfluent aphasia/apraxia of speech:

Speech therapy

? Carbidopa/levodopa, dopamine agonists Sinemet®, Mirapex®, Requip®

Dysphagia:

Swallowing study

Thick-It, pureed food, PEG tube

Sleep Disorders

Insomnia

Daytime hypersomnia

Obstructive sleep apnea

Central sleep apnea

Restless legs syndrome

Periodic limb movements during sleep

* Discuss with primary MD, and in select cases, consider a formal sleep medicine evaluation and sleep study Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies

Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies

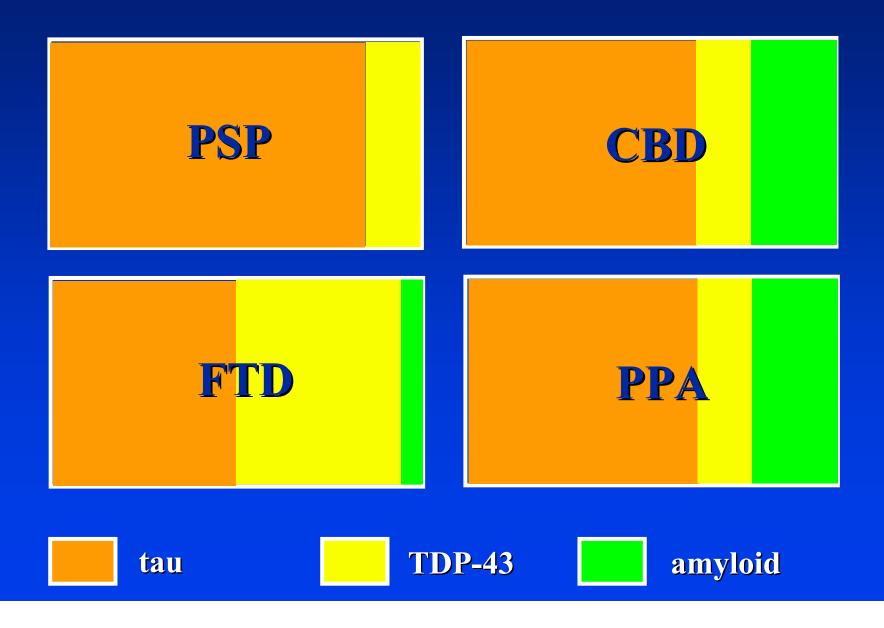
Tauopathies

- Pick's disease
- Corticobasal degeneration
- Progressive supranuclear palsy
- Argyrophilic grain disease
- Frontotemporal dementia with Parkinsonism associated with mutations in microtubule associated protein tau on chromosome 17 (FTDP-17MAPT)

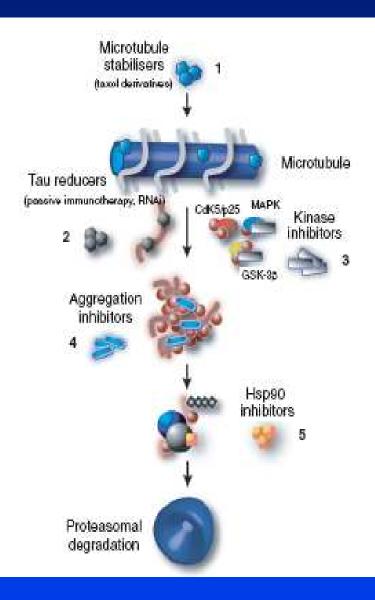
TDP-43opathies

- Frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD) with motor neuron disease (MND)
- Frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD) with ubiquitin/TDP-43-positive inclusions
- Frontotemporal dementia with Parkinsonism associated with mutations in progranulin on chromosome 17 (FTDP-17PGRN)

Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies



Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies



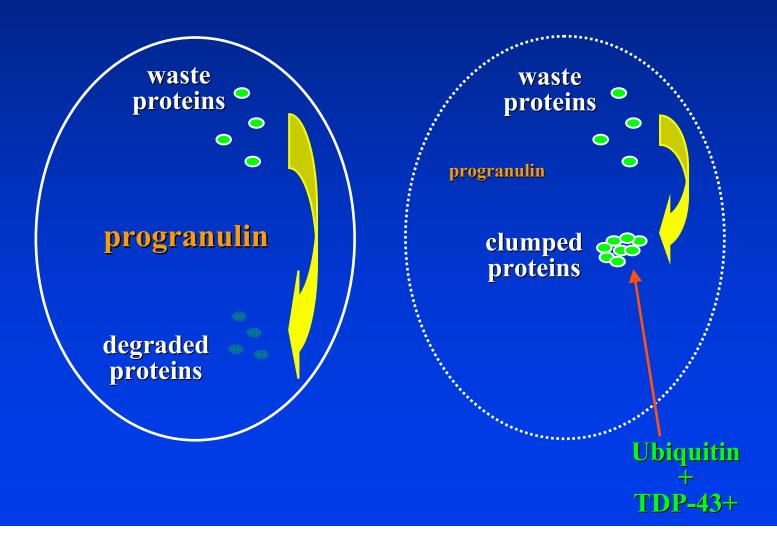
- **<u>? Tauopathy therapies</u>**
- Microtubule stabilizers
- tau kinase inhibitors
- Hsp90 inhibitors
- tau aggregation inhibitors
 - davunetide
 - rember

Dickey & Petrucelli, Expert Opin Ther Targets 2006

Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies

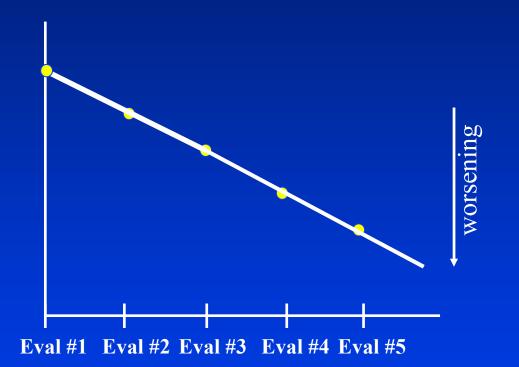
Normal neuron

Abnormal neuron



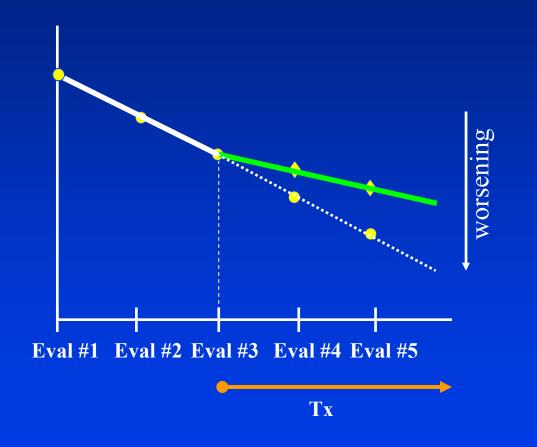
Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies

Theoretical considerations for future experimental drug trials



Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies

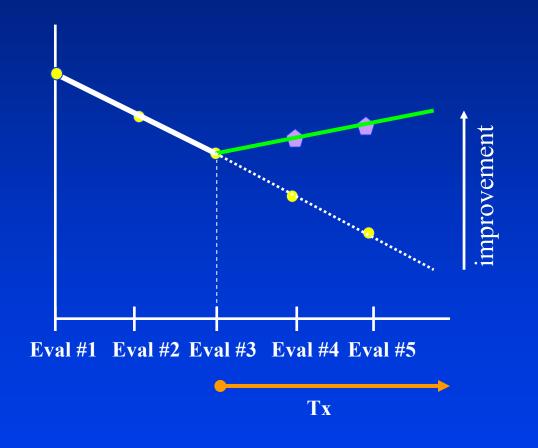
Theoretical considerations for future experimental drug trials



Slowed progression with disease-altering therapy

Pathophysiology and Implications for Future Therapies

Theoretical considerations for future experimental drug trials



Improvement with disease-altering therapy

Research Protocol Participation

Consider participating in research studies!!

Thank you!!

PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA Future Directions

- Increase awareness among the public and health care professions that PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA exist, are recognizable disorders, and can be diagnosed and managed
- Develop networks of patients, families, friends, and health care professionals to improve managing the day-to-day aspects of the disorders
- Increase federal and private funding for research, education, and counseling

This is where you can help!

PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA Future Directions

- Refine the clinical, genetic, neuropsychological, radiologic, and pathologic characterization of the disorders that cause these disorders
- Improve our understanding of tau and TDP-43 protein physiology and pathophysiology so promising therapies can be developed and tested
- Identify and develop clinical, laboratory, neuropsychological, and radiologic measures for future therapeutic drug trials

Ultimately prevent, delay the onset, and slow the progression of the disorders that cause PSP, CBD, FTD, and PPA



(some of many excellent resources)

FTD and PPA Resources - Websites



http://www.ftd-picks.org



http://www.brain.northwestern.edu/ppa/index.html

PSP and CBD Resources - Websites



http://curepsp.org



http://www.ftd-picks.org

Questions?