Short Communication

Intraindividual Variability of Nonmotor Fluctuations in Advanced Parkinson’s Disease

Mareike Fausera, Matthias Löhlea, Georg Ebersbachb, Pin Qinac, Gerd Fuchsc, Wolfgang H. Jostd, K. Ray Chaudhurig, Rainer Kocche, NoMoFlu-PD study group and Alexander Storcha,∗

aDivision of Neurodegenerative Diseases, Department of Neurology, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
bDepartment of Neurology, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany
cMovement Disorders Clinic, Beelitz-Heilstätten, Germany
dDepartment of Neurology, Klinikum Bremerhaven, Bremerhaven, Germany
eDepartment of Neurology, University Hospital, Lund, Sweden
fParkinson Clinic Wolfach, Wolfach, Germany
gNational Parkinson Foundation Centre of Excellence, Kings College Hospital and Kings College London and Biomedical Research Centre, Kings College London, UK
hDepartment of Medical Informatics and Biometry, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
iGerman Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Rostock, Germany

Abstract. Nonmotor symptoms (NMS) fluctuate in conjunction with motor oscillations in advanced Parkinson’s disease (PD), though little is known about the variability of NMS fluctuations in individual patients. We aimed to assess within-patient variability in frequency and severity of NMS during a series of five patient-perceived motor On and Off periods in 38 fluctuating PD patients from the multicenter NonMotorFluctuations in PD study using a visual analogue scale. NMS frequency and severity appeared moderately variable in both motor states within individual patients. Symptom severity ranges between motor states showed high variability and were larger in motor Off states for most NMS.

Keywords: Nonmotor symptoms, nonmotor fluctuations, intraindividual variability, Parkinson’s disease, NMS domains

INTRODUCTION

Nonmotor symptoms (NMS) are reported in the majority of Parkinson’s disease (PD) patients and have strong impact on health-related quality of life (hr-QoL) [1]. Fluctuations of NMS can occur with oscillations in response to dopaminergic medication [2–4] and are present in up to 100% of fluctuating PD patients [3, 5]. This study complements preceding reports of the NonMotor Fluctuations in PD (NoMoFlu-PD) study, a multicenter cross-sectional study to assess NMS fluctuations (NMF) and their correlation with motor fluctuations and hr-QoL [6, 7], which used semi-structured interviews in combination with visual analogue scales (VAS) and VAS-based home diaries to characterize NMF in relation to motor states. We
found complex heterogeneous patterns of NMFs with particularly frequent and severe fluctuations in psychiatric NMS compared to other NMS domains [6, 7]. However, it remains unclear whether and how NMF vary in an individual subject. The repeated evaluation of ten key NMS over five motor On and five Off periods reported in this manuscript allowed us to estimate the intraindividual (within-patient) stability of NMF. The present analyses thus aim to investigate intraindividual NMS variability of symptom frequency and severity between multiple motor On/Off states based on repeated home diary assessments in fluctuating PD.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

The study population and assessments have been described elsewhere [6]. In brief, PD patients of all ages and disease severities were included in the NoMoFlu-PD study, if they experienced documented motor fluctuations and in addition did not show any signs of atypical parkinsonism, psychiatric dementia or other relevant conditions interfering with the study protocol. Subjects rated a total of ten NMS (Table 1) during five self-perceived motor On and Off states at home as “present” or “absent” and subsequently the NMS severity using a visual analogue scale (VAS) with a symptom range from 0 (not present) to 100 (maximum symptom intensity). During the initial study visit, patients were trained in how to use a visual analogue scale and their diaries. In addition, the study visit included a levodopa challenge test, so patients were asked to arrive in the outpatient clinic after a 12 hour medication withdrawal [6].

To further characterize NMS presentation in individual patients, we analyzed NMF patterns within both graphic and clinical characteristics between stable and instable NMS fluctuators. To further characterize NMS presentation in individual patients, we analyzed NMF patterns within both graphic and clinical characteristics between stable and instable NMS fluctuators.

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics of the overall NoMoFlu-PD study cohort have been reported previously [6]. Complete home diary datasets were available from 38 (38%) patients (24 men (63%); mean age ± SD: 65.6 ± 8.2 years; disease duration: 10.3 ± 7.0 years; Hoehn and Yahr stage in On: 2.4 ± 0.9 and Off state: 3.1 ± 1.0, P < 0.0001 [Wilcoxon test]; UPDRSIII motor score in On: 15.3 ± 11.9 and Off: 31.1 ± 12.0; P < 0.0001 [paired t-test]). Patients with complete home diary datasets had younger age, shorter disease duration and milder PD symptoms compared to patients without complete home diary data (see Supplementary Table 1 for complete statistics). All subsequent analyses were performed for the former patient cohort in order to prevent bias due to skewed adherence to diary records. Most of the diaries were completed in the morning hours before 12:00 am for both motor states (medians [maximal interquartile ranges]: 9:30 to 11:30 [8:30–14:30] for the five On and 8:30 to 11:30 [7:00–16:00] for the five Off states) with no significant differences between the various motor states (P > 0.05, Friedman ANOVA).

For the assessment of intraindividual variability of NMF, diary data were dichotomized to assign patients to one of two groups within each motor state: “instable” fluctuating patients reported a respective NMS within 1–4 of 5 assessments of a given motor state, whilst “stable” fluctuating subjects presented with a specific NMS during either all or none of the investigated motor state. The percentage of instable fluctuating PD patients was used to assess NMS recurrence in the respective motor state (Table 1). We found a significantly higher proportion of instable NMS fluctuators within motor Off states solely for depression (P = 0.0.007), anxiety (P = 0.0.031) and bladder urgency (P = 0.0.049). All other NMS did not differ significantly between motor states. We did not detect any differences of demographic and clinical characteristics between stable and instable NMS fluctuators.

In summary, we found complex heterogeneous patterns of NMF, with particularly frequent and severe fluctuations in psychiatric NMS compared to other NMS domains. However, it remains unclear whether and how NMF vary in an individual subject. The present analyses thus aim to investigate intraindividual NMS variability of symptom frequency and severity between multiple motor On/Off states based on repeated home diary assessments in fluctuating PD.
two motor states with a shift towards a more instable and more frequent occurrence of NMS in motor Off state compared to motor On state (Supplementary Table 2).

Next, we assessed the variability of severities of these ten NMS between different On states and different Off states on the individual subject level. We therefore used the range of home diary VAS scores from a total of five self-perceived motor On as well as Off states in each individual as a measure of motor symptoms and NMS severity variability with higher ranges representing higher variability (Table 2). Although the motor function was rated worse in Off compared to On state (63 ± 17% versus 39 ± 22% on VAS, P < 0.001, Wilcoxon test) [6], the individual variability of motor dysfunction between the motor On and Off states did not show significant differences. Except for dysphagia, all NMS demonstrated a significantly higher intraindividual variability (higher ranges) in symptom severity during motor Off states. Using the Mahalanobis distance (MD) as a multidimensional measure of data distribution of all NMS severity ranges within each individual subject, we found that intraindividual NMS severity ranges were not significantly different between motor On and Off states (P = 0.392). Similar results were obtained for both motor states when using only morning ratings from before 12:00 am (not shown). Normalization of NMS severity to motor function of the respective motor state led to increased intraindividual severity variability of all NMS on both motor states (Supplementary Table 3). We did not detect differences between the patients with complete and incomplete diary.

Table 1: Instability of nonmotor symptom fluctuations between different motor On and Off states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonmotor domain</th>
<th>Nonmotor symptom</th>
<th>Instable NMS fluctuations (%) of motor fluctuating subjects</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Motor On state</td>
<td>Motor Off state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric NMS</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>8 (21.1%)</td>
<td>27 (44.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>8 (21.1%)</td>
<td>18 (47.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concentration/attention</td>
<td>10 (26.3%)</td>
<td>12 (31.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>20 (52.6%)</td>
<td>14 (36.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomic NMS</td>
<td>Bladder urgency</td>
<td>9 (23.7%)</td>
<td>18 (47.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive sweating</td>
<td>11 (28.9%)</td>
<td>14 (36.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>11 (28.9%)</td>
<td>10 (26.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory NMS</td>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>14 (36.8%)</td>
<td>9 (23.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>5 (13.2%)</td>
<td>13 (34.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inner restlessness</td>
<td>11 (28.9%)</td>
<td>15 (39.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Instable patients are defined as fluctuating patients reporting a respective NMS within 1–4 of 5 assessments of a given motor state. *P values are from McNemar test.

Table 2: Intraindividual variability of motor and nonmotor symptom severities between different motor On and different Off states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motor function</th>
<th>Nonmotor symptom</th>
<th>Motor On state</th>
<th>Motor Off state</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS domain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>Median range</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric NMS</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>23.7 ± 22.1</td>
<td>20 0–80</td>
<td>20.1 ± 15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>8.4 ± 14.8***</td>
<td>0 0–40</td>
<td>54.3 ± 30.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concentration/attention</td>
<td>5.7 ± 9.7**</td>
<td>0–50</td>
<td>27.9 ± 29.1**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>12.0 ± 18.0</td>
<td>0 0–40</td>
<td>22.0 ± 26.3***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomic NMS</td>
<td>Bladder urgency</td>
<td>11.7 ± 18.5</td>
<td>0 0–70</td>
<td>27.8 ± 30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive sweating</td>
<td>13.7 ± 21.6*</td>
<td>0 0–70</td>
<td>20.4 ± 30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>8.8 ± 17.5**</td>
<td>0 0–70</td>
<td>18.7 ± 24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory NMS</td>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>16.6 ± 22.7</td>
<td>0–70</td>
<td>31.1 ± 29.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>3.7 ± 10.2***</td>
<td>0–50</td>
<td>5.0 ± 9.8***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inner restlessness</td>
<td>18.4 ± 21.2</td>
<td>0 0–70</td>
<td>30.5 ± 31.0*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Displayed are the ranges of home diary VAS scores from a total of five self-perceived motor On as well as Off states in each individual as a measure of motor symptom and NMS severity variability. Higher ranges represent higher variability. The Mahalanobis distance was calculated as a multidimensional measure of data distribution of all NMS severity ranges within each individual subject. *represents P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001 when compared to motor function. *P values are from Wilcoxon test.
DISCUSSION

Although severity and variability of NMF and their correlation with motor complications have been described before [3, 6], there are no reports on intradividual variability of NMS presentations within defined motor states. By using a systematic assessment of key NMS during a series of five motor On and five Off periods [6], we detected a moderate intradividual variability of NMS frequencies and severities between multiple motor On and Off states, with 13–52% instable fluctuators for motor On and 24–47% instable fluctuators for motor Off state. Frequencies of instable fluctuators were higher for motor Off compared to motor On states for anxiety, depression and bladder urgency, but not for other NMS.

The factors influencing intradividual NMF variability remain largely enigmatic. Similar to the findings in group analyses showing no or only weak aggregations of NMF with motor function or disease state and no associations with demographic data [6–9], we did not detect any associations of intradividual NMF instability and demographic or clinical characteristics. Indeed, normalization of NMS severity to motor function for each motor On or Off state even increases NMF variability in the present study. NMF variability in the present study seems to be largely independent from circadian influences, since the ratings were performed mainly in the morning and no differences in the time of rating were detected between the various motor states. Future studies systematically investigating the timing of NMS and NMF are thus warranted to further characterize the circadian rhythm of NMS and their fluctuations.

Several limitations of the present study need to be addressed. First, NMS in our study were rated during self-perceived motor states, hence we cannot exclude that these motor states were different from investigator-controlled On and Off states. Nevertheless, this study reflects highly relevant clinical data on everyday life of PD patients since self-reported outcomes are more likely to provide a realistic impression of individual NMS burden. Second, complete diary datasets were available from only 38% of patients, most likely due to diary fatigue or higher stress burden by diary entries in the older and more advanced patients [10]. Although we did not detect any relevant differences between completers and non-completers, our data should be interpreted only for the younger and less advanced fluctuating PD population (see Supplementary Table 1).

Third, we confined our report to motor On state with-fluctuating PD population (see Supplementary Table 1). Interpreted only for the younger and less advanced completers and non-completers, our data should be considered. We did not detect any relevant differences between the various motor states.

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Our study reports moderate intradividual variability in NMF with respect to defined motor states. Psychiatric NMF were found to be particularly unstable concerning symptom frequency and severity, particularly in motor Off states. The variability and thus unpredictability of NMF might contribute to the huge impact of NMF on hr-Qol [3, 6]. Further research on NMFs in PD therefore needs to address NMS on a longitudinal basis to fully encompass their impact on hr-Qol and to draw conclusions for necessary treatment adjustments such as continuous dopaminergic stimulation.

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Research Site Dresden, Dresden, Germany (Drs. Storch, Schneider, Wolz, Klingelhoefer, Fauser, Reichmann; Melzer, Schirwald, Bosredon, Schmidt, A. Wolz [study nurses]); Movement Disorders Clinic, Beelitz-Heilstätten, Germany (Drs. Nebe, Ebersbach); Dept. of Neurology, Klinikum Bremerhaven, Bremerhaven, Germany (Gies, Drs. Odin, Mahler); Parkinson Clinic Wolfach, Wolfach, Germany (Dr. Fuchs); Dept. of Neurology, Deutsche Klinik für Diagnostik, Wiesbaden, Germany (Dr. Jost).

Statistical analysis: Dr. Koch (Dept. of Biometrics and Medical Informatics, Dresden University of Technology); Drs. Storch, Schneider (Div. of Neurodegenerative Diseases, Dept. of Neurology, Dresden University of Technology). Drs. Storch, Schneider and Koch had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Author contributions: Study concept and design (Drs. Storch, Odin, Fuchs, Jost, Ebersbach); acquisition of data (Drs. Storch, Odin, Jost, Fuchs, Ebersbach); analyzing of data (Drs. Storch, Odin, Fuchs, Jost, Koch); drafting the manuscript (Drs. Lohle, Odin, Fuchs, Jost, Chaudhuri, Koch).

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflict of interest to report.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The supplementary table is available in the electronic version of this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.3233/IPD-150656.

REFERENCES


