The Future of Parkinson’s Treatment – Personalised and Precision Medicine

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The modern concept of Parkinson’s disease (PD) has changed and evolved and we consider Parkinson’s to be a multi-neurotransmitter dysfunction-related disorder with central and peripheral nervous system involvement. The clinical expression is thus a mixture of the outwardly evident motor symptoms and a range of ‘hidden’ non-motor symptoms. The complex underlying neuropathology of PD calls for a reassessment of the treatment strategies currently used. Treatment of PD is guideline-driven and in most cases based on a dopamine replacement strategy or surgical manipulation of brain dopaminergic pathways. Treatment of many non-dopaminergic non-motor and some motor symptoms, which have major effects on quality of life, continue to require a key unmet need. Like in other chronic conditions such as rheumatology, the role of personalised medicine in PD needs to be increasingly considered. Personalised medicine for PD is not just a genetic approach to treatment but encompasses various strands of treatment. These include pharmacogenetic, pharmacological, as well as socio-demographic and lifestyle-related issues. Once these ‘enablers’ of personalised medicine are considered then satisfactory treatment for our patients with Parkinson’s can be achieved in an individualised manner. Future therapy for PD should move in that direction.

Keywords
Parkinson’s disease, non-motor symptoms, quality of life, personalised medicine, precision medicine

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Personalised medicine
The concept of personalised medicine is subject to interpretation. The American Medical Association defines this ‘as each person’s unique clinical, genetic and environmental information’ while others consider personalised medicine purely from a genetic or pharmacogenetic ‘precision’ therapy standpoint. A more recent concept of the components that make up personalised medicine in PD as described recently by Titova and Chaudhuri is explained in Table 1.

The concept of personalised medicine is particularly relevant for PD, a condition with multiple pathology and neurotransmitter-linked syndromes. For the development of new drugs relevant to the delivery of personalised medicine, robust animal models of PD are required. These models need to reflect the progressive pathology and multitissue neurotransmitter defects that characterise PD. Such models based on toxin and/or genetic manipulation of rodents and primates remain elusive and represent an under-researched but key unmet need for the future of PD. Preliminary ‘bench’-based work has unravelled new potential targets for therapy which may help with aspects of non-motor symptoms (sleep dysfunction, cognition, pain and autonomic dysfunction) in PD, as well as some motor symptoms (gait freezing, dyskinesias). A combination of good animal model coupled with multiple non-dopaminergic target-based...
The genomic aspect of personalised medicine involves the ability to identify ‘at-risk’ individuals based on known genetic susceptibility markers in the pre-prodromal stage of PD. Examples are heterozygote carriers of the glucocerebrosidase (GBA, GCase) gene, underlying Gaucher’s disease. This gene is responsible for approximately 5–10% of GBA mutations in PD patients. GBA mutation is now regarded as the most important genetic predisposing risk factor for PD and enhancing GCase activity or alteration of activity of chaperone proteins, such as HSP90 (heat shock protein 90), may be beneficial. In this instance, personalised medicine will consist of a dual precision strategy of combining chaperone and GCase augmentation-based ‘cocktail’ therapy. Pharmacogenetics, on the other hand, will address inherited genetic differences in drug metabolic pathways which can influence individual clinical responses to drugs as well as adverse events. Using genetic markers, one may, in future, be able to predict the susceptibility of PD patients to side effects such as impulse control disorders or complications of levodopa therapy such as dyskinesia.

Treatment strategies may be the key to addressing the complex symptoms of PD. Neuroprotection, as well as neuromodulation, is currently an unmet need in PD. Whether such a bench-to-bedside translational approach (based on multiple non-dopaminergic targets) will have a role in neuroprotection or neuromodulation in PD remains to be seen.

The genomic aspect of personalised medicine involves the ability to identify ‘at-risk’ individuals based on known genetic susceptibility

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**Table 1: Personalised medicine in Parkinson’s disease**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personalised Medicine Strategies</th>
<th>Pathways</th>
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<tr>
<td>Precision (genomic) medicine</td>
<td>Involves genomic principles such as clinical trial of gene therapy or HSP90 inhibitors for GBA positive/carriers at risk of developing PD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacogenetic medicine</td>
<td>Involves monitoring and/or adjusting dopamine replacement therapies in PD based on genetic susceptibility to side effects (dyskinesias, psychosis, levodopa response, impulse control disorder).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individualised medicine</td>
<td>Involves alteration or adjustment of therapeutic strategies based on racial differences/ethnicity, body weight, age.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personality medicine</td>
<td>Involves neuropsychological input to delivery of personalised medicine driven by several strands of personality traits such as susceptibility to ICD, cognitive dysfunction, neuroticism, meta-cognitions, levodopa phobia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtype-specific medicine</td>
<td>Involves modifications of therapeutic strategies based on clinically defined non-motor subtypes based on cholinergic, noradrenergic, serotonergic and mixed dysfunctions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifestyle-specific medicine</td>
<td>Involves adjustment, modification as well as alterations of treatment based on lifestyle (work, environment of work, pharmacoeconomics, exercise).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target-driven medicine</td>
<td>Involves drugs being developed for non-dopaminergic targets in PD. These include glucagon-like peptide 1 agonists, urate precursor agents or calcium channel antagonists as well as GABA, cannabinoid, purinergic and opioid target-driven drug developments.</td>
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GBA = glucocerebrosidase; HSP90 = heat shock protein 90; ICD = impulse control disorder; PD = Parkinson’s disease; Adapted from Titova N, Chaudhuri KR, Mov Disord, 2017.