Medications for Early/Mid Stage HD

Robert Y. Moore, MD, PhD, FAAN
Love Family Professor
Department of Neurology
University of Pittsburgh

Director, Huntington's Disease Program University of Pittsburgh-UPMC

Disclosures

Dr Moore has nothing to disclose

Levels of Treatment for HD

- Symptomatic treatment direct treatments for the manifestations of HD caused by abnormal (mutant) gene expression
- <u>Neuroprotective</u> treatment treatment to protect nerve cells from the effects of abnormal protein formation
- Preventive treatment treatment to prevent mutant gene expression
- Curative treatment treatment that reverses the effects of mutant gene expression

A Challenging Enigma in HD - Facts

 The genetic abnormality in HD is an expansion of a CAG repeat zone in the huntingtin gene on chromosome 4; the only difference is in the number of repeats but this is almost always between 40 and 50.

Nevertheless, all HD patients are not alike

PhenotypicExpressions of the HD Gene – Types of HD

- Juvenile HD (prepubertal onset, ~7% of cases)
- Rigidity
- Slowness and stiffness
- Awkwardness in walking
- Clumsiness and frequent falls
- Difficulty in speaking
- Choking and drooling
- Behavioural/personality changes
- Slowness in responding
- Variable/poor school performance
- Seizures
- Summary: an akinetic-rigid syndrome with few movements, severe behavioral manifestations and seizures

Phenotypic Expressions of the HD Gene – Types of HD

- Adult Onset
- 1. Chorea and other motor signs predominate, behavioral manifestations less prominent
 - 2. Behavioral signs predominate, motor signs less prominent
 - 3. Motor and behavioral manifestations are both prominent, mixed form
 - 4. Akinetic-rigid, motor signs predominate

The Clinical Course of HD

- Prodromal period brain pathology has begun, intermittent movements, a bit clumsy, basic personality traits become more pronounced
- Early phase clear motor and/or behavioral changes but able to function quite well
- Middle phase signs and symptoms more pronounced, function is impaired, unable to live independently
- Late phase motor and cognitive function severely impaired, requires total care

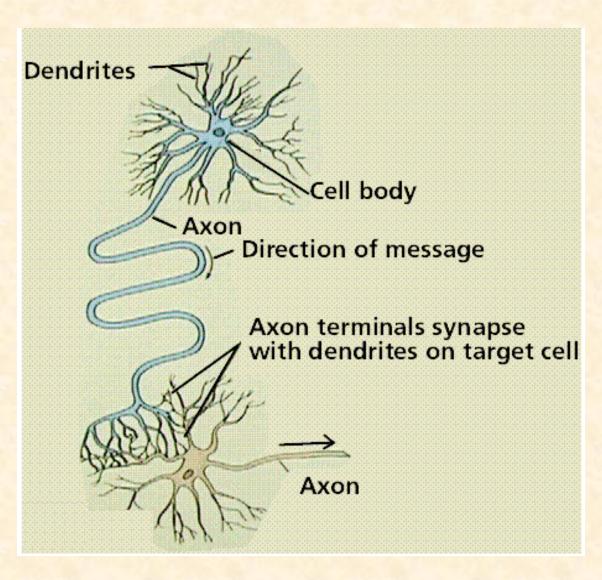
Medical Therapy

- Motor manifestations
- 1.Chorea (jerking, involuntary movements)
- 2. Ataxia (unsteadiness walking)
 - 3. Dysarthria (unclear speech), difficulty swallowing

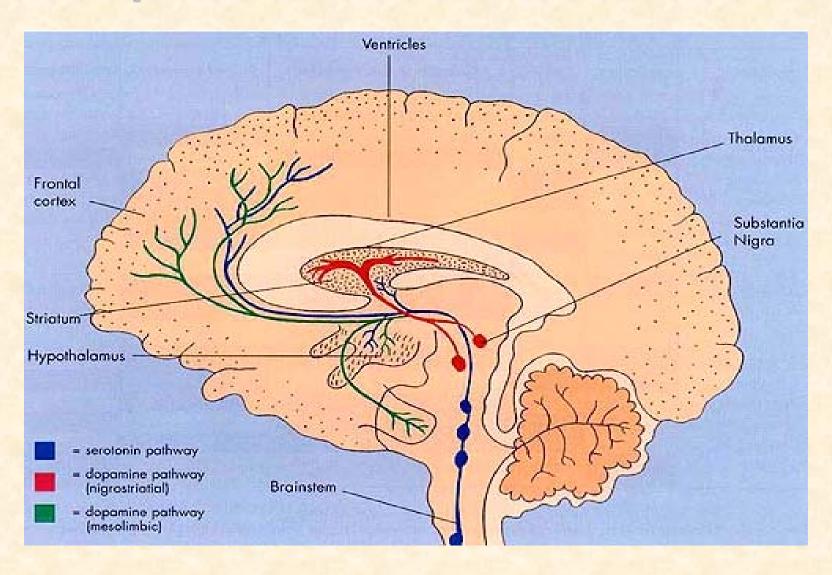
Medical Therapy

- Motor manifestations
 Chorea (jerking, involuntary movements)
 - tetrabenazine
 - atypical anti-psychotics
 - 1. risperidone (Risperdal)
 - 2. quetiapine (Seroquel)
 - 3. ziprasidone (Geodon)
 - 4. clozapine (Clozaril)

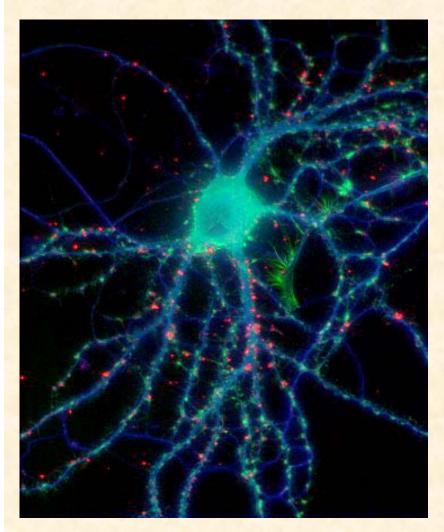
Neurons - Information Processing Cells of the Brain

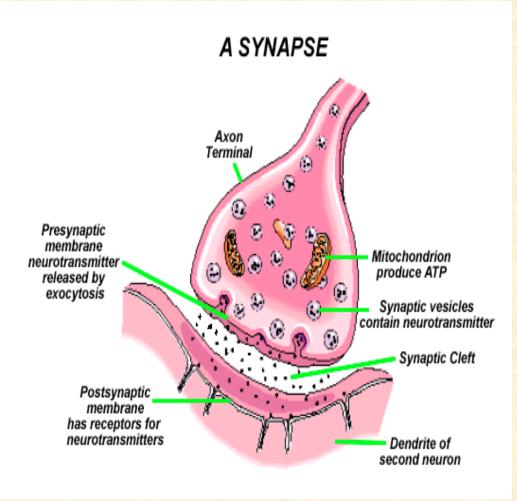


Dopamine Neurotransmisson

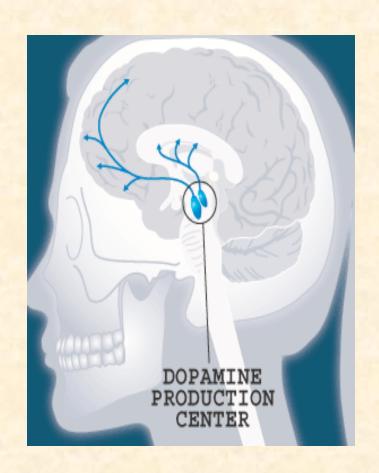


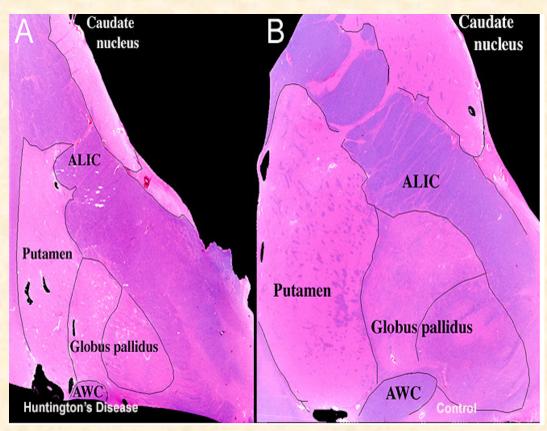
Synaptic Transmission





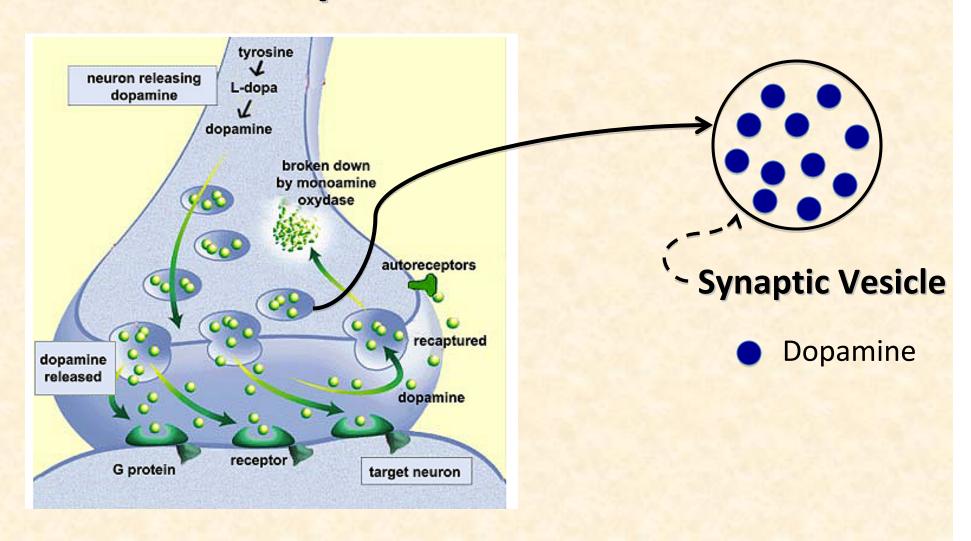
Dopamine Neurotransmission

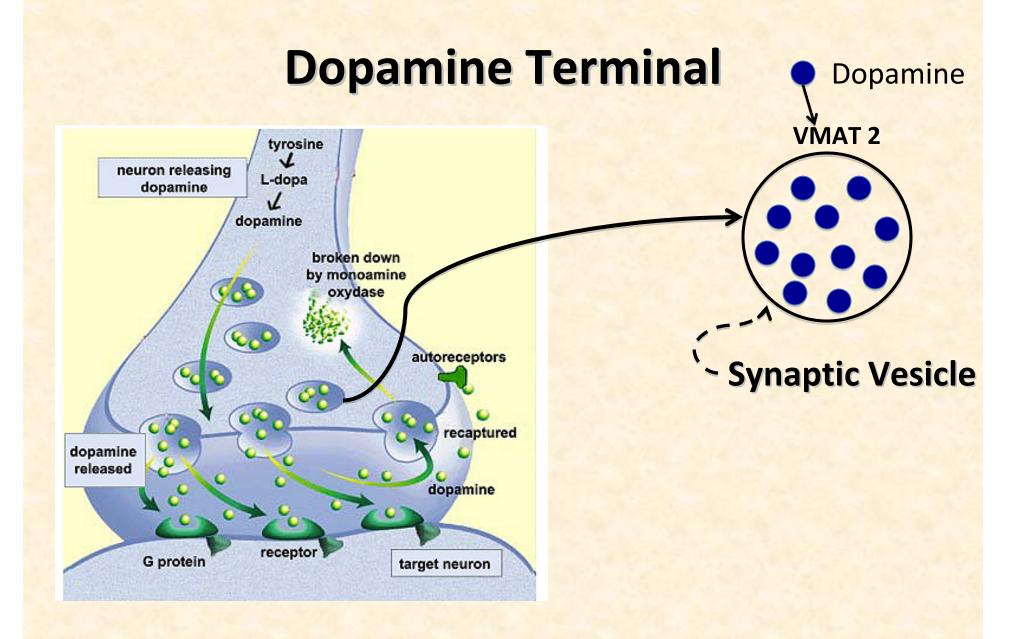




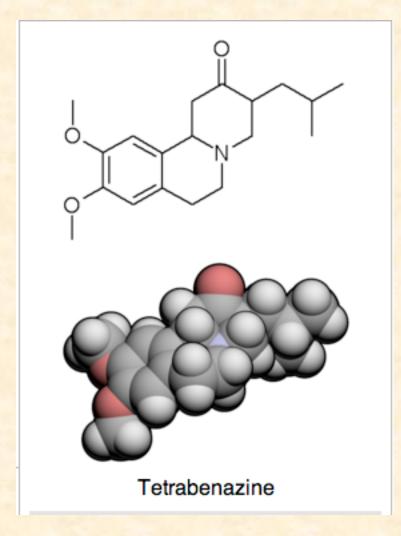
Chorea is thought to occur because of an abnormality in dopamine signalling in the putamen

Dopamine Terminal



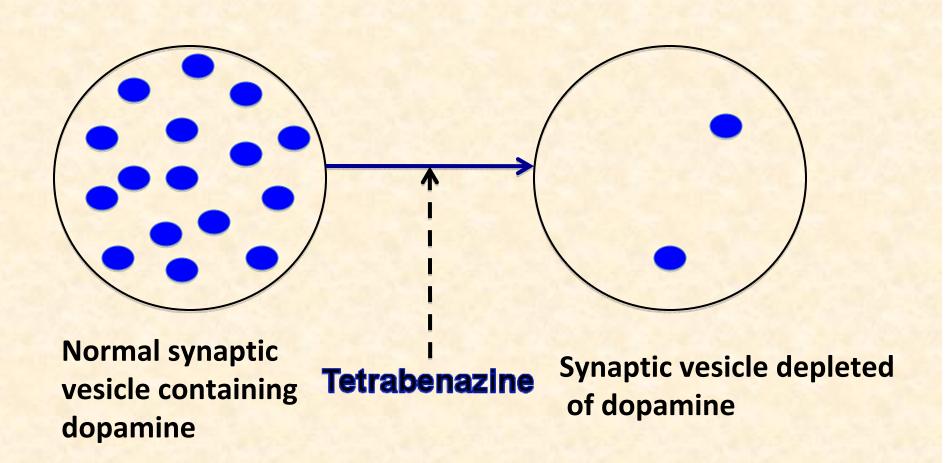


Tetrabenazine (Prestwick Pharmaceuticals)

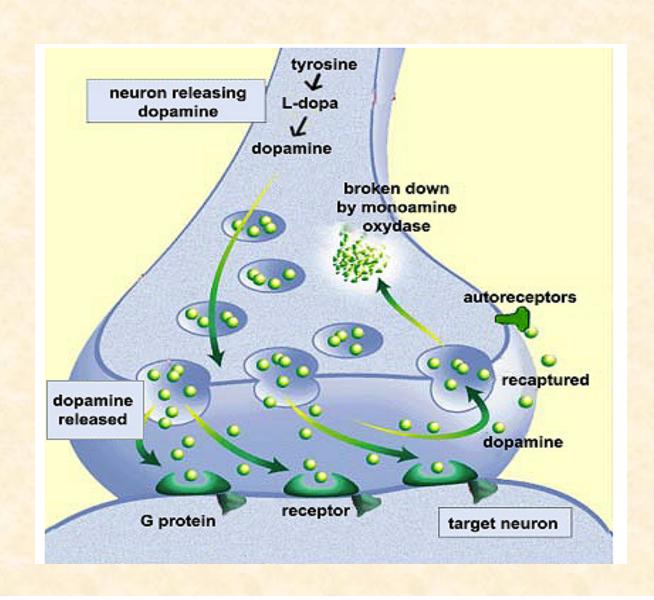


side effects with TBZ, most report mild symptoms such as drowsiness, constipation, insomnia (already a common occurrence in HD), akathisia, drooling, weakness, and depression.

Action of Tetrabenazine



Action of Tetrabenazine



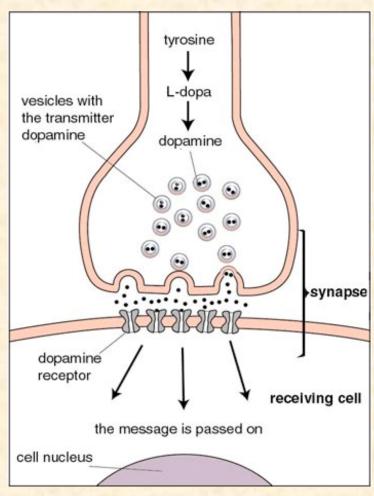
Atypical Antipsychotics

Atypical anti-psychotics

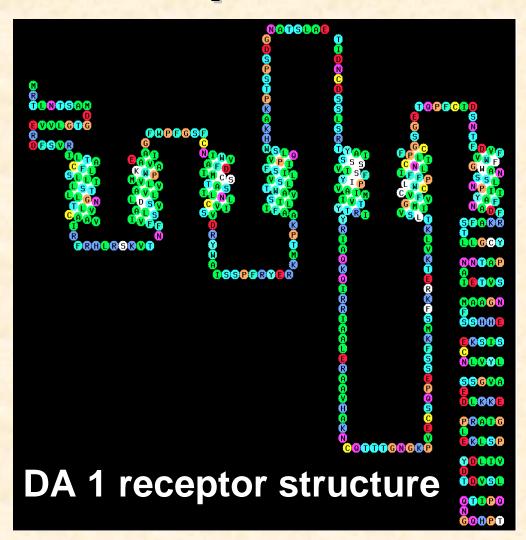
- 1. risperidone (Risperdal)
- 2. quetiapine (Seroquel)
- 3. ziprasidone (Geodon)
- 4. clozapine (Clozaril)

Block dopamine receptors

Dopamine Receptors



DA 1, DA 2 – motor
DA 3 – DA 5 – other functions



Side Effects of Atypical Antipsychotics

- **Side effects**
- Urgent Side Effects
- Allergic reaction: hives; difficulty lips, tongue, or throat.
- such as: mood or behavior changes, anxiety, panic attacks, trouble sleeping, or if you feel impulsive, irritable, agitated, hostile, aggressive, restless, hyperactive (mentally or physically), more depressed, or have thoughts about suicide or hurting yourself.

Other serious side effects include:

- fever, stiff muscles, confusion, sweating, fast or uneven heartbeats;
- breathing; swelling of your face, jerky muscle movements you cannot control
- Worsening behavioral symptoms sudden numbness or weakness, especially

on one side of the body;

- sudden headache, confusion, problems with vision, speech, or balance;
- increased thirst, frequent urination, excessive hunger, or weakness;
- feeling like you might pass out
- weight gain, diabetes

Less serious side effects may include:

- dizziness, drowsiness, or weakness;
- dry mouth, runny nose, sore throat;
- nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, constipation;
- blurred vision, headache, anxiety, agitation: