PREVALENCE AND FACTORS RELATED TO IMPULSE-CONTROL DISORDERS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE PATIENTS

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Introduction: Impulse-control disorders (ICD) in Parkinson's Disease (PD) have been linked to dopamine agonists and younger age among other factors.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of ICD in a sample of PD patients and factors related to their occurrence.

Methods: Non-demented, non-operated PD out-patients were recruited at the Toulouse Movement Disorder Clinic. Subjects were systematically questioned about compulsive behaviors related to punding, hypersexuality, compulsive shopping (CS), pathological gambling (PG) or binge eating (BE). Full medical history and UPDRS were performed. Funding: France Parkinson Association.

Results: 98 subjects were recruited (mean age was 67±10 years; 61% were males; mean PD duration was 10±6 years; UPDRS III was 24±9; they were on MAOB-I[10%], amantadine[15%], COMT-I[21%], agonists[80%] or levodopa[90%]). Twenty-seven subjects (28%) had at least one ICD (punding: 6%, hypersexuality: 9%, PG: 2%, CS: 7%, BE: 15%). Subjects with an ICD were younger (61±1 vs 69±1 years,p< 0.001), younger at disease onset (52±2 vs 59±1,p< 0.001), were more frequently on agonists (96% vs 75%,p< 0.003), had higher levodopa equivalent dose (1380±133 vs 1017±81,p< 0.05) and higher IMAOb frequency (22% vs 7%,p< 0.04). Age > 69 years was the only significant factor related to ICD (Odds Ratio[IC95%]: 0.3[0.1-0.7] p< 0.01, logistic regression). Agonists administration (pramipexole in particular) showed an almost significant relationship to ICD (OR: 7.2[0.9-59.3] p=0.066).

Conclusion: Prevalence of ICD in our sample was high. Age was the only significant independent factor related to ICD. Agonists may also be related to ICD, but a larger sample is needed to further explore this issue.