



5th Congress of the European Academy of Neurology

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Teaching Course 12

EAN/MDS-ES: Hyperkinetic movement disorders (Level 2)

What's new in chorea?

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Disclosures

Consultancy / research funding from Hoffman La Roche, Triplet Therapeutics, Mitoconix, Takeda Brief, abrupt, irregular, unpredictable, non-stereotyped movements.

Fidgetiness Semi-purposeful Chorea Athetosis Ballismus









Hereditary or acquired?

Acquired causes of chorea

- If you think it's acquired, it probably is
- You will probably find a cause
 - Unilateral = stroke or SOL (including HIV)
 - Drugs
 - Inflammation
 - SLE, Sydenham's, PANDAs
 - Chorea gravidarum
 - Thyrotoxicosis
 - Polycythaemia rubra vera (JAK2 V617F)
- •Senile chorea

	Neurolentics		
	Invertere		
•	Levodopa		
•	Antiepileptics		
	– phenytoin		
	- carbamazepine		
	– valproate		
	– gabapentin		
•	Central nervous system stimulants		
	- amphetamines		
	- cocaine		
	methylphenidate		
	- methyphemidate		
•	Benzodiazepines		
•	Oestrogen-containing oral contraceptives		
•	Lithium		
•	Dopamine agonists		
	Wild & Tabrizi Practical Neurology 2007		





HD Phenocopies



Neuro-acanthocytosis



- Choreaacanthocytosis due to CHAC mutations
 - chorein
- Oral dyskinesia
- Head-drop
- Macleod (XK) similar + organomegaly and neuropathy

Familial prion disease (PRNP)











Research Article

Comparison of the Huntington's Disease like 2 and Huntington's Disease Clinical Phenotypes

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Conclusions

The HDL2 phenotype is similar to HD and is initially characterized by dementia, chorea, and oculomotor abnormalities, progressing to a rigid and bradykinetic state, suggesting the UHDRS is useful to monitor disease progression in HDL2. Although HDL2 patients scored higher on some UHDRS domains, this did not differentiate between the two diseases; it may however be emerging evidence of HDL2 having a more severe clinical phenotype.

- Not clinically different
- Probably no acanthocytes either

Neuroferritinopathy NBIA2 - *FTL1*, ferritin light chain



Huntington's disease







Treatment of chorea

- 1. Treat the **disability**, not the movement disorder
- 2. Could neurophysiotherapy be more helpful?
 - tinyurl.com/hdphysio
- 3. Treat anxiety to reduce chorea or its impact
- 4. Treat mood before giving tetrabenazine
- 5. Neuroleptics
 - Olanzapine
 - Sulpiride
 - Risperidone
 - Quetiapine

Deutetrabenazine

- It works
- 2x instead of 3x daily
- Claims of improved side effect profile
- No direct comparison with TBZ
- Indirect comparisons show no difference

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Pridopidine

- "Dopaminergic stabilizer"
- Reduce chorea? Improve voluntary motor?
- Missed endpoints in 2x Ph2 and 1xPh3 trial (PRIDE-HD)

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- Reilmann et al Lancet Neurology 2019
- HDBuzz.net/227
- Now claimed to be disease-modifying sigma-1 agonist

Huntingtin lowering with RG6042, an antisense oligonucleotide













First-in-Human Multiple Ascending Dose Study

Five dose levels vs placebo; 3:1 active to placebo; intrathecal bolus injection

Primary objective

Safety and tolerability Secondary objective

Pharmacokinetics in CSF

Exploratory objectives

- CSF mHTT
- PK in plasma
- Clinical outcomes Fluid biomarkers, MRI, EEG

Participants		IONIS-HTT _{rx}	Placebo
Stage 1 HD, TFC 11-13		N=34	N=12
Age	mean (SD)	46 (10)	49 (10)
	range	26 - 65	31 - 65
Gender	male / female	20 / 14	8 / 4
	%	59% / 41%	67% / 33%
CAG repeat	s mean (SD)	44 (3)	44 (2)
	range	40 - 55	41 - 50





Safety

- Well-tolerated
- No participants discontinued
- · Most AEs mild and unrelated to study drug
- Post-LP headaches after about 10% of LPs; no blood patches
- No serious adverse events in active treatment groups
- One SAE event in a placebo-treated patient - Mild post-lumbar puncture headache, hospitalized for observation, no sequelae
- No clinically meaningful changes in safety laboratory parameters











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