Prevalence of non-motor symptoms in Parkinson’s disease

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ABSTRACT

Background: Parkinson’s disease is a common neurodegenerative movement disorder characterised by motor symptoms of rest tremor, bradykinesia, rigidity and postural instability and non-motor symptoms (NMS) which include neuropsychiatric symptoms, sleep disturbances, autonomic symptoms, sensory symptoms and symptoms of mixed aetiology. Parkinson’s Disease Non Motor Group (PD-NMG) devised a comprehensive clinic-based self-completed NMS questionnaire that allows easy identification of NMS by the physician. Most NMS have a poor response to dopaminergic therapy as it is due to dysfunction of the serotonergic and noradrenergic pathways. Treatment of these nonmotor symptoms help in improving the quality of life in patients with Parkinson’s disease.

Methods: There were 100 patients with Parkinson’s disease who had presented to our neuromedicine movement clinic were included in the study. Patients were diagnosed as PD based on UK Parkinson’s disease brain bank criteria. The inclusion criteria were diagnosis as PD, age >18 yrs, inclusion of both males and females and consent for the study. Patients with atypical parkinsonism and secondary parkinsonism, stroke, intake of antipsychotics were excluded from the study. Non motor symptom questionnaire was given to the study group and frequency of occurrence of each non motor symptoms and their predominance in both males and females were studied. The frequency of each NMS was calculated by computing the number of yes response and calculating the percentage related to the number of patients in the sample. Analysis was done to calculate the frequency of all NMS among the enrolled patient.

Results: Nocturnal sleep disturbances (43%) were most common followed by constipation (29%). The most common non motor symptoms in males were constipation (20%), urinary urgency (18%) and nocturia (11%). The most common non motor symptoms in females were nocturnal sleep disturbance (25%), feeling sad (19%), unexplained pains (17%) and being anxious (13%).

Conclusions: Non motor symptom questionnaire helps in screening patients with Parkinson’s disease of non-motor symptoms and aims at providing holistic treatment improving the quality of life.

Keywords: Nonmotor symptoms questionnaire, Parkinson’s disease

INTRODUCTION

Parkinson’s disease is one of the common neurodegenerative movement disorder. The hallmark manifestations of Parkinson’s disease such as bradykinesia, rest tremor, rigidity and postural instability were described by James Parkinson in his ‘essay on shaking palsy’ in 1817. He also described certain non motor manifestations such as sleep disturbances, constipation, dysphagia, dysarthria, sialorrhea and urinary incontinence. Among subjects with parkinsonism about 80-85% have Parkinson’s disease and the rest are atypical parkinsonism and secondary parkinsonism. Parkinson disease has a prevalence of 360/100,000 and incidence of 18/100,000. In India, with an estimated population of over one billion, approximately 700 million people will...
be above the age of 65 years, of which about 7 million will suffer from PD. The cardinal manifestations of PD are bradykinesia, asymmetric tremor, rigidity due to dopamine deficiency as a result of nigrostriatal degeneration. The non motor symptoms of parkinsonism can occur both during early and late stage and are due to non dopaminergic cell dysfunction such as serotonin.

The non motor symptoms have been divided into many domains: neuropsychiatric, sleep, sensory, autonomic, gastrointestinal. The non motor symptoms have a greater impact on the quality of life and several questionnaires have been developed to identify non motor symptoms early. Several non motor symptoms of olfactory problems, constipation, depression and erectile dysfunction may precede the motor symptoms of PD early and their presence by questionnaire helps in diagnosing early PD and aims at providing holistic approach towards treatment of both motor and non motor symptoms. Braak staging 1 and 2 corresponds with degeneration of olfactory neurons and lower brainstem mediating sleep homeostasis, pedunculopontine nuclei, locus ceruleus, serotonergic neurons, dorsal vagus nucleus explaining visual hallucinations, REM sleep disorder, constipation. Stage 3, 4 corresponds to motor symptoms of PD and 5,6 with involvement of cortex.

Stacy et al, reported that non motor symptoms were presented in early PD and could be identified with use of questionnaires: NMS questionnaire, NMS scale, both of which have been extensively used and validated in patients with PD. Most commonly used is the non-motor symptoms questionnaire (NMSQ) which identifies 30 different non motor symptoms and helps in early management and prevent general deterioration.

METHODS
This was a cross sectional, observational and descriptive study. Patients with Parkinson’s disease both new and already diagnosed cases presenting to Neuromedicine department of Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai medical college, were included in the study conducted from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017. Patients were diagnosed as PD based on UK Parkinson’s disease brain bank criteria. The inclusion criteria were diagnosis as PD, age >18 yrs, inclusion of both males and females and consent for the study. Patients with atypical parkinsonism and secondary parkinsonism, stroke, intake of antipsychotics were excluded from the study. Informed consent was obtained. The participants were asked to fill up NMS Q (Annexure 1) by himself or with the help of examiner/family member which comprises of 30 questions representative of all non motor domains of sleep, autonomic, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, sensory. The participants would respond as yes if he/she had experienced the said symptom in the past 1 month. Routine demographic details and clinical examination were done.

An aggregate of 100 samples were selected for our study. After the questionnaires were filled in by all of the patients, data were entered and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) V.25. The mean and SD were calculated for numerical variables. Categorical data were expressed as frequency and percentage. The frequency of each NMS was calculated by computing the number of yes response and calculating the percentage related to the number of patients in the sample. Analysis was done to calculate the frequency of all NMS among the enrolled patient.

RESULTS
The study was conducted for a period of one year from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 and 100 patients were included in the study based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The mean age was 59.39±8.97 with minimum age of presentation 33 and maximum age of 80 years.

Table 1: Prevalence of individual non motor symptoms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non motor symptoms</th>
<th>Percentage (Frequency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty in sleeping at night</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexplained pains</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary urgency</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory disturbance</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling sad</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dribbling of saliva</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of interest</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nocturia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty in concentrating</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness while getting up from sitting position</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea/vomiting</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexplained change in weight</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daytime sleepiness</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpleasant sensation in legs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete bowel emptying</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinterested in sex</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty in swallowing</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in ability to smell or taste</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive sweating</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowel incontinence</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling of legs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frightening dreams</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delusion</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acting out dream</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double vision</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among total of 100 patients 2% were in the age group of 31-40yrs, 7% in age group 41-50yrs, 46% in age group 51-60yrs, 36% in age group 61-70 yrs, 9% between 71-80
Non motor symptoms in males and females

NMS
Parkinson’s
picked
Parkinson’s
disease
manifestations
disorders,
The
DISCUSSION
concentrating
of
swallowing
patients,
which
Gastrointestinal
frightening
however
dysphagia
were
98%
and
15%
and
6%
respectively.
The
most
common
symptom
was
sleep
disturbance
in
the
form
of
difficulty
in
sleeping
in
the
night
n=43(43%),
however
daytime
sleepiness
was
in
11
patients,
frightening
dreams
were
in
two
patient
and
only
one
had
complained
of
acting
out
a
dream.

Gastrointestinal
symptoms
were
next
predominant
of
which
constipation
were
in
n=29
(29%)

of
patients,
nausea
and
vomiting
in
13
patients,
difficulty
in
swallowing
which
was
mild
in
7
patients.
Nearly
one
fifth
of
the
patients
had
neuropsychiatric
manifestations
in
the
form
of
loss
of
interest,
becoming
anxious,
difficulty
in
concentrating
in
activities
of
daily
living
and
their
routine
job.
Hallucinations
and
delusions
were
less
common
being
present
in
only
3%
and
2%

of
patients.
Urinary
urgency
and
nocturia
were
in
24%
and
16%

of
patients
respectively.
Unexplained
pains
and
unexplained
change
in
weight
were
common.
Change
in
ability
to
smell
or
taste
were
present
in
only
6%

of
patients.
The
frequency
of
NMS
symptoms
are
listed
in
Table
1.

The
most
common
symptom
in
males
was
constipation,
urinary
urgency
and
nocturia.
In
females
sleep
disturbances
and
neuropsychiatric
symptoms
were
common
like
nocturnal
sleep
disturbance,
feeling
low,
being
anxious.
Delusions
and
hallucinations
(100%) were
found
only
in
female
patients.
The
comparison
of
nonmotor
symptoms
in
male
and
female
patients
with
parkinsons
disease
is
shown
in
Figure
1.

![Figure 1: Comparison of non-motor symptoms in males and females with Parkinson’s disease.](image)

DISCUSSION

The
presence
of
non-motor
symptoms
like
sleep

disorders,
cognitive
disturbances
and
gastrointestinal
manifestations
have
been
described
with
Parkinson’s
disease
and
its
association
with
the
impairment
in
quality
of
living
is
being
increasingly
recognized
in
recent
studies.

About
62.5%

of
nonmotor
symptoms
in
Parkinson’s
disease
are
not
revealed
to
clinician
because
they
attribute
it
to
some
other
reason
which
can
be
picked
up
NMS
Questionnaire.
Non
motor
symptoms
in
Parkinson’s
disease
is
universally
encountered
and
the
NMS-Q
is
validated
by
many
clinical
studies.
A
large
multicenter
study
comprising
545
patients
using
the
NMSQ
data
done
in
the
UK,
USA,
Germany,
Israel,
Japan
and
Italy,
reported
that
the
mean
total
NMS
(NMSQ-T)
was
10.3±5.4
(SD),
with
nocturia
(61.9%)
being
reported
as
the
most
frequent
symptom
while
incontinence
of
faeces
was
the
least
prevalent
(8.21%).
Only
eight
(1.6%)

patients
in
this
study
declared
that
they
had
no
NMS
at
all.
There
were
no
significant
differences
in
NMS
scores
by
gender,
with
the
exception
that
depression/anxiety,
sexual
dysfunction,
and
 cardiovascular
and
miscellaneous
NMS
were
more
prevalent
in
women.
The
study
from
India
and
among
the
few
from
Asia
by
Krishnan
et
al
compared
174
patients
and
128
normal
controls
to
assess
the
prevalence
of NMS and its relation to disease progression measured by the Hoehn and Yahr scale, reported a higher frequency of NMS in patients with PD compared with controls. All patients had at least one NMS. Women with PD had higher scores in the cardiovascular, sleep/fatigue, mood/cognition and urinary domains, whereas men had higher scores for the sexual domain.12

A multicenter survey, the PRIAMO study, using a semi structured interview in 1072 consecutive patients with PD from Italian centers to assess the prevalence of NMS found that 98.6% of the patients with PD reported the presence of NMS. The most common symptoms were fatigue (58%), anxiety (56%), leg pain (38%), insomnia (37%), urgency and nocturia (35%), drooling of saliva and difficulties in maintaining concentration (31%).13 Li et al, reported a cross-sectional study of 82 Chinese patients with PD and found that NMS were very common in Chinese patients with PD, with a prevalence of the whole spectrum of NMS being 100%, and the NMSS significantly correlated with disease duration. Another study from India done by Ravan et al studied the prevalence of non-motor symptoms in PD patients and its correlation with motor worsening. A total of 81 patients were studied. The most common symptom reported was nocturia (74 patients, 91%), followed by constipation in 48 patients and fatigue in 41 patients.14

A study done in Pakistan compared the prevalence of various non motor symptoms in male and female patients. The most common NMS in men included constipation (54%), getting up regularly to pass urine at night (50%) and problems with short-term memory (48%). The most common NMS in women included feeling sad or blue (80%), unexplained pain (67), feeling light-headed or dizzy (73%), feeling anxious or panic attacks (61%), and feeling unpleasant sensations in the legs while at rest.15 In our study, out of the total of 100 patients studied, sleep disturbances were most common. Our study population had predominant females 51% compared to males 49%. Most common sleep disturbances were nocturnal sleep problems (43%) difficulty in falling asleep, 10% had awakenings due to unpleasant sensation in the legs and acting out a dream was present in only 1 patient. Sleep disturbance are among the most common non motor symptom commonly encountered, these include difficulty falling asleep, fragmentation of sleep, nocturnal awakenings, hallucinations, restless leg syndrome. Sleep disturbances are caused by abnormalities in the sleep-wake cycle-related pathway mediating thalamocortical arousal while the pedunculopontine nucleus, locus coeruleus, and serotonergic raphe nuclei are thought to be key areas related to the origin of visual hallucinations and RBD. They were more common in females (25%) than males (18%) in our study. Among males nocturia (11%), constipation (20%) and urinary urgency (18%) were common. The increase in predominance of urinary urgency in our population can be explained by male predominant older population which could be due to benign prostrate hypertrophy in old age. Several case control studies have reported increased prevalence of constipation in PD of between 28% and 61% compared to control cases (6%-33%). Constipation has been reported as a prominent complaint prior to the onset of motor symptoms of PD in about 50% of patients in one series. Lewy body pathology in the peripheral autonomic nervous system involving the myenteric plexus with subsequent colonic sympathetic denervation contributes to constipation in PD.16 Constipation was present in 29% of our patients which was well within the documented prevalence in PD patients.

Neuropsychiatric manifestations were present in almost one fifth of our study population. The prevalence of major depression in PD is estimated to be 40%, with reported prevalence rates ranging from 4% to 70%.17 Many of the female patients (19%) were feeling less than males (4%) and showed other symptoms of depression like loss of pleasure in daily activities, less interested in self care, insomnia. Females were also anxious regarding the disease and about their daily living. Hallucinations and delusions were also present in female patients only. Psychiatric manifestations in PD can be attributed to disease progression, medication use and psychological reaction to illness. The effect of the psychological reaction could explain the predominance in females compared to males in our study.

The most common NM symptoms in males were constipation (20%), urinary urgency (18%) and nocturia (11%). The most common non motor symptoms in females were nocturnal sleep disturbance (25%), feeling sad (19%), unexplained pains (17%) and being anxious (13%).

CONCLUSION

Non motor symptom questionnaire helps in screening patients with Parkinson’s disease of non-motor symptoms and aims at providing holistic treatment improving the quality of life. There is a need for large and well-designed prospective, adequately powered, large community-based study on the prevalence, the symptom stratification based on NMSS, the efficacy of treatment, and the progression over time, of NMS in PD. This will provide a basis for improving the quality of care of these patients by clinicians.

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Conflict of interest: None declared
Ethical approval: The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee

REFERENCES


Annexure 1: Non motor symptom questionnaire-30 item scale.

A range of problems is listed below. Tick the box ‘yes’ if the problem had been experienced during the past month. Answer ‘no’ if the problem had not been experienced in the past month and also even if it had been experienced in the past but not in the past month. Have you experienced any of the following in the last month?

| 1. Dribbling of saliva during the daytime | Yes  | No |
| 2. Loss or change in your ability to taste or smell | Yes  | No |
| 3. Difficulty swallowing food or drink or problems with choking | Yes  | No |
| 4. Vomiting or feeling of sickness (nausea) | Yes  | No |
| 5. Constipation (less than 3 bowel movements a week) or having to strain to pass a stool (faeces) | Yes  | No |
| 6. Bowel (faecal) incontinence | Yes  | No |
| 7. Feeling that your bowel emptying is incomplete after having been to the toilet | Yes  | No |
| 8. A sense of urgency to pass urine makes you rush to the toilet | Yes  | No |
| 9. Getting up regularly in the night to pass urine | Yes  | No |
| 10. Unexplained pains (not due to known conditions such as arthritis) | Yes  | No |
| 11. Unexplained change in weight (not due to change in diet) | Yes  | No |
| 12. Problems remembering thing that have happened recently or forgetting to do things | Yes  | No |
| 13. Loss of interest in what is happening around you or doing things | Yes  | No |
| 14. Seeing or hearing things that you know or are told are not there | Yes  | No |
| 15. Difficulty in concentrating or staying focused | Yes  | No |
| 16. Feeling sad, low or blue | Yes  | No |
| 17. Feeling anxious, frightened or panicky | Yes  | No |
| 18. Feeling less interested in sex or more interested in sex | Yes  | No |
| 19. Feeling difficult to have sex when you try | Yes  | No |
| 20. Feeling light headed, dizzy or weak standing from sitting or lying | Yes  | No |
| 21. Falling | Yes  | No |
| 22. Finding it difficult to stay awake during activities such as working, driving or eating | Yes  | No |
| 23. Difficulty getting to sleep at night or staying asleep at night | Yes  | No |
| 24. Intense vivid dreams or frightening dreams | Yes  | No |
| 25. Talking or moving about in your sleep as if you are acting out a dream | Yes  | No |
| 26. Unpleasant sensations in your legs at night or while resting and a feeling that you need to move | Yes  | No |
| 27. Swelling of legs | Yes  | No |