Impulse control disorder/behaviour related to prolonged release oral and transdermal dopamine agonists: a comparative survey across European centres

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BACKGROUND:
Assessment of tolerability, ICD and other side effects of prolonged release DA's (ropinirole XL (ROP XL), pramipexole PR (PPX PR) and transdermal rotigotine patch (RTG)) across Europe including neurologist and care of the elderly centers. Impulse control disorders (ICD)/behaviours in PD are a key clinical challenge with societal and personal impact. ICDs are thought to be related to the use of immediate release dopamine agonists (DA's) in Parkinson's disease (PD).

METHODS:
• Retrospective and prospective audit data from ongoing post marketing surveillance for cases initiated on DA using audit based questionnaire (as per study reported by Appiah-Kubi et al.)1

RESULTS 1:
• 315 cases were recruited and audited. Demographics: Table 1
• 32 cases (10.2%) reported impulse control disorders (ICD), of which 30 were exposed to oral DA.

RESULTS 2:
• Rate of ICD with RTG was significantly lower than ROP XL (p = 0.023, exact proportion test) as well as pooled ROP data... RTG patch. • The type of ICD varies between the different DA's, with hypersexuality being most common with ROP (graph 3).

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CONCLUSION: This large scale international ongoing survey suggests differential ICD rates between contemporary prolonged release DA's with the rate being least with rotigotine patch at a mean dose of 8.6mg/24h.