

This bulletin is a partial listing of U.S. clinical trials accepting volunteers and is a service of PDtrials, a coalition of Parkinson's organizations dedicated to increasing education and awareness about clinical research.

Sign Up for Updates

Visit www.PDtrials.org for more information on clinical trials and to sign up for monthly email updates on new studies that are enrolling participants.

Learn More

Learning as much as possible about clinical research will help you make an informed decision about volunteering for a trial. You can order clinical trial educational brochures at www.PDtrials.org or by calling (800) 801-9484.

Finding the right trial requires patience as most trials have eligibility criteria or may be located in an area that is not convenient for you. Do not be discouraged. Taking part in a clinical trial helps build valuable knowledge about Parkinson's, and new studies are beginning all the time.


Post a Trial

If you are a clinical investigator or trial coordinator and would like to post your trial, please contact us at (800) 457-6676 or email info@PDtrials.org.

Bulletin Key

Interventional: In an interventional study, a participant receives an investigational drug or treatment. This may include a gene transfer, vaccine, device, exercise regimen, or procedure, such as surgery.

Observational: In an observational study, participants do not receive investigational treatment for their disease. Studies that examine brain or motor activity, or genetic or environmental factors, may fall into this category.

 This symbol indicates that enrollment for the trial includes participants who do not have Parkinson's or a parkinsonian syndrome.

Trials that were most recently added to www.PDtrials.org are shaded in orange.

Interventional

1. Medication Plus Psychotherapy for Anxiety, Worry or Stress in Older Adults, Including Those with Parkinson's

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Forest Laboratories

Contact: Sara Parent

Ph: (619) 725-3530

E: sparent@ucsd.edu

Location: San Diego, CA

Symptoms: Non-Movement

Almost one in ten older Americans experiences worry or anxiety that interferes with day-to-day activities or getting to sleep. These problems are more common than depression, Alzheimer's disease, or other dementias in older adults. Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is characterized by hard to control worry about health, family, finances, or minor matters, along with other symptoms like feeling restless, tense, irritable, or trouble sleeping or concentrating. This study examines whether adding a type of psychotherapy called cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) to the antidepressant medication escitalopram (Lexapro) can help older adults with GAD get better and stay well. CBT involves learning relaxation techniques and other skills to manage anxiety; Escitalopram is FDA-approved for treating GAD. People with Parkinson's disease (PD) may be eligible for this study along with their caregivers and other people who do not have PD. The study has three phases, lasting up to 13 months for a total of 60 participants.

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and advised by



Parkinson Pipeline Project



2. A Study of Folic Acid and L-Methylfolate in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research, Generic Centers for Clinical Research (GCRC)

Contact: Gulru Sharifova

Ph: (516) 562-1012

E: gsharifo@nshs.edu

Location: Manhasset, NY

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed

This study is being conducted to assess the impact of folate and L-methylfolate on the progression of PD. The investigators are specifically looking for the effect of these nutritional supplements in people with PD who have an antibody that effects their body's utilization of folate. An antibody is a protein produced by the body's immune system to recognize foreign substances. Folate is an important vitamin that takes part in many critical cell functions so an antibody that prevented it from entering the brain properly could cause or worsen certain neurological disorders like Parkinson's. People with PD who are interested in participating will have a blood test to see if they have folate antibodies, and those who do will be eligible to further participate in the study. The investigators will measure the effects of folate and L-methylfolate on PD by measuring the change in the participant's PD symptoms over three months of treatment. The investigators will also be looking at the blood of some individuals who do not have PD.

3. The Therapeutic Effects of Exercise on Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Contact: Mandy Penko/Liz Jansen

Ph: (216) 636-9717/(216) 445-3866

E: penkoa@ccf.org/jansena@ccf.org

Location: Cleveland, OH

Symptoms: Movement

The purpose of the project is to gain a better understanding of how exercise training affects motor function and brain function in people diagnosed with PD. The investigators want to study if the exercise will improve hand function and brain activity. In order to measure this, the investigators will ask the participants to have five biomechanical and clinical assessments and three functional MRI over the course of the study. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of three groups: Voluntary Exercise, Assisted Exercise or No Exercise. If a participant is assigned to an exercise group, they will be asked to complete a

series of exercise training sessions three times a week, one hour in length, for eight weeks. This study will enroll a total of 60 people with PD.

4. Study of the Application of Magnetic Fields for the Treatment of Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: pico-tesla Magnetic Therapies, LLC

Contact: Dara Vino, PA/Dawn Miracle, MS

Ph: (303) 357-5455/(303) 783-4974

E: daravino@hotmail.com/
dmiracle@thecni.org

Location: Englewood, CO

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to see if a device called the Resonator™ can help to improve aspects of health and quality of life that are relevant to people with PD. The Resonator is a non-invasive, non-significant risk device that puts out extremely low-level electro-magnetic fields, and is intended to be an adjuvant therapy (not replacing medication). Treatment would be for one and a half hours, three times a week for eight weeks, a total of 24 treatments. In this trial, 72 participants will complete questionnaires for sleepiness, fatigue, non-motor symptoms and depression as well as objective testing and rating of motor symptoms.

5. Behavioral Therapy to Treat Urinary Incontinence in Parkinson's Disease (BETTUR PD)

Sponsor: The John A. Hartford Foundation, Atlanta VA Medical Center

Contact: Zobair Nagamia, MD

Ph: (404) 321-6111 ext. 5308

E: zobair.nagamia@va.gov

Location: Atlanta, GA

Symptoms: Non-Movement

Lower urinary tract symptoms are a frequent cause of diminished quality of life in elderly persons and occur in up to 40 percent of persons with PD. While the exact mechanisms have not been determined, detrusor hyperactivity (hyperactivity of the bladder muscle) leading to symptoms of overactive bladder and urge incontinence is common. Behavioral and exercise-based therapies have relatively no side effects and have been shown to be an effective treatment for urge symptoms of overactive bladder in the aged population. In this study, participants will be enrolled in an eight-week treatment trial of behavioral therapies. Participants will also

be taught pelvic floor muscle exercises as well as urge suppression strategies to overcome the urge to void. Twenty total participants will be enrolled.

6. Safety, Tolerability and Efficacy Study of Dynacirc CR® in Parkinson's Disease (STEADY PD)

Sponsor: Parkinson Study Group (PSG)

Contact: Nita Gardiner, RN, CCRC/Cheryl Deeley, MS, RNC

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cheryl.deeley@ctcc.rochester.edu

W: <http://www.parkinson-study-group.org>

Location: CA, FL, GA, HI, IA, IL, MA, MN, MO, NY, OH, ON, PA, TN

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to determine general safety, tolerability and to obtain pilot data on potentially effective doses of isradipine CR for slowing the progression of PD. Isradipine CR is a medication that is approved for the treatment of high blood pressure by the Food and Drug Administration Agency (FDA), but not for the treatment of PD. This Phase 2 study is partially funded by the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research and Northwestern University Dixon Foundation and is enrolling 100 total participants.

7. Imaging Study Using Florpiramine F 18 in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Avid Radiopharmaceuticals

Contact: Andrew Siderowf, MD

Ph: (215) 829-7374

Location: Philadelphia, PA

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed

The primary aim of this study is to compare regional amyloid burden (the amount of amyloid in the brain) in people with PD as well as people without PD acting as controls. Amyloid is a protein that gets deposited in the brain of people with Alzheimer's disease and may be the cause of cognitive problems in people with other disorders. Investigators hypothesize that there will be significant differences in overall amyloid burden in people with PD compared to people without PD of similar age. This cross-sectional clinical study will be performed with florpiramine F 18 (18F-AV-45 Injection) followed by brain PET imaging in people with PD with a range in severity of cognitive impairment. 18F-AV-45 is an experimental radiology

tracer that detects amyloid. People with PD will have PET imaging with 18F-AV-45 to look for amyloid deposits in the brain. This study is enrolling 25 people with PD or certain parkinsonian syndromes.

8. Safety of Urate Elevation in Parkinson's Disease (SURE-PD)

Sponsor: Michael Schwarzschild, MD, PhD; This study is being funded by a grant from the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research.

Contact: Parkinson Study Group

Ph: (888) 887-3774

Location: CA, CT, LA, MA, NC, OR, RI

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to determine the safety and tolerability of inosine (a nutritional supplement) and its ability to raise urate (also known as uric acid) levels in blood and cerebral spinal fluid in individuals with early PD. This will determine whether it is appropriate to proceed with a larger study of inosine's ability to modify the rate of disability progression in PD. Ninety untreated participants diagnosed with PD will be enrolled at 11 sites across the U.S. and randomized to one of three treatment groups. Tolerability, validity (urate elevation), dosage and symptomatic efficacy will be assessed after half the participants have completed 12 weeks of treatment and again after all the participants have completed 12 weeks.

9. Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of IPX066 in People With Parkinson's Disease (APEX-PD)

Sponsor: IMPAX Pharmaceuticals

Contact: Jeff Mulchahey, PhD

Ph: (510) 476-2036

E: jmulchahey@impaxlabs.com

W: <http://www.apex-pd.com>

Location: AL, AZ, CA, CT, FL, IL, KS, MI, MN, NC, NY, TX, WI and Canada

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

This study will test the efficacy and safety of three doses of a new experimental treatment drug called IPX066. Approximately 350 participants will be randomized (randomly selected) to orally take one of three doses of IPX066 or a placebo. This study's duration is approximately 30 weeks for each participant.

10. Cognitive Behavior Therapy for the Treatment of Depression in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Massachusetts General Hospital

Contact: Amy Farabaugh, PhD

Ph: (617) 726-1629

E: afarabaugh@partners.org

Location: Boston, MA

Symptoms: Non-Movement

The purpose of the study is to examine the effects of a form of talk therapy called cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) in the treatment of major depression in individuals with PD. CBT is a specific type of treatment that has been shown to be as helpful in treating depression as medications for depression. CBT offers concrete strategies and skills for coping with depression, PD and other life problems. Previous research leads the investigators to believe that this type of therapy may help people with PD cope with their depression. This study is enrolling a total of 80 participants with PD and major depressive disorder in the Boston area.

11. Strength Training and Medication Effects on Gait and Balance Disturbances in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: University of Utah

Contact: Lee Dibble/Sheldon Smith

Ph: (801) 581-4637/(801) 581-6696

E: lee.dibble@hsc.utah.edu/

sheldon.smith@hsc.utah.edu

Location: Salt Lake City, UT

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

Gait (walking) disturbances are often a prominent symptom of PD, including specifically hypokinesia, or abnormally diminished muscular function or mobility. The investigators of this study will conduct a controlled trial to rigorously examine the effects of high force resistance training on muscle structure, muscle force output, and hypokinesia in people with moderate PD and in the process, characterize the potentially differential effects of resistance training effects and dopamine replacement. Fifty people with PD will be enrolled for a battery of tests including muscle structure, muscle force production, and measures of hypokinesia, and will be assessed on and off dopamine replacement medication both prior to and after a 12-week resistance training intervention.

12. Magnetic Brain Stimulation to Treat Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Strokes (NINDS)

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (800) 411-1222

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: Movement

This study will look at the effects of transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) on symptoms of PD. TMS is a method of brain stimulation that may be able to change the activity of the nerve cells of the brain. This study will examine the effects of a specific pattern of stimulation called intermittent theta-burst TMS (iTBS), which uses repeated magnetic pulses delivered in short bursts. People with mild to moderately severe PD who are between 40 and 80 years of age and whose main problems are slow movement and stiffness may be eligible for this study.

13. Effects of Aerobic Exercise in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Department of Veteran Affairs (DVA), University of Iowa

Contact: Ergun Y. Uc, MD

Ph: (319) 356-8754

E: ergun-uc@uiowa.edu

Location: Iowa City, IA

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

Many people with PD, even in the early stages, suffer from cognitive dysfunction, which can impair activities of daily living such as driving. Modest increases in cardiovascular fitness with aerobic exercise improve executive functions and visuospatial abilities (abilities to perceive spatial relationships between objects) in the normal elderly. This Phase 1/2 clinical trial is aimed at determining the safest and most tolerable aerobic exercise intervention with best neurobiological activity so that this intervention can be tested for efficacy in a subsequent definitive clinical trial (a Phase 3) trial. One hundred independently living, fully ambulatory, people with PD who are not on an aerobic exercise program will be enrolled in this study.

14. Study of the Effect of Robot-Assisted Gait Training on Freezing of Gait in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: DVA

Contact: Milena Gianfrancesco

Ph: (401) 273-7100, ext. 5919

E: milena.gianfrancesco@va.gov

Location: Providence, RI

Symptoms: Movement

Freezing of gait (FOG) is a common yet poorly understood motor symptom in persons with PD. Previous studies have shown that bilateral uncoordinated gait (walking) and gait asymmetry are related to FOG, and that intensive treadmill training in people with PD can improve gait. The primary aim of this study is to collect pilot data on the effect of robot-assisted gait training in reducing episodes of freezing in PD. Approximately 20 people with PD that experience freezing of gait will be enrolled in this study. Neurological evaluations, testing of gait parameters, and quality of life assessments will be conducted.

15. Safety and Efficacy Study of Levodopa-Carbidopa Intestinal Gel in Levodopa-Responsive Participants with Advanced Parkinson's and Severe Motor Fluctuations

Sponsor: Solvay Pharmaceuticals B.V.

Contact: Staci Rokette

Ph: (770) 579-7430

E: staci.rokette@solvay.com

Location: AL, CA, CO, FL, GA, IL, KY, MA, NC, NE, NY, OH, VT, WA

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

The primary objective of this study will be to provide further evidence of the long-term safety and tolerability of levodopa-carbidopa intestinal gel over six to 12 months in people with advanced PD and severe motor-fluctuations who have not had optimal response to oral levodopa-carbidopa treatment. Additional supportive evidence for efficacy will be assessed in the treatment of severe motor fluctuations, dyskinesia and mobility. This Phase 3 study will be enrolling an international total of 250 participants.

16. Studies of Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of Levodopa-Carbidopa Intestinal Gel in Levodopa-Responsive Parkinson's Participants

Sponsor: Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Contact: Staci Rokette

Ph: (770) 579-7430

E: staci.rokette@solvay.com

Location: AL, FL, GA, IL, MA, NE, NY, OH, PA, WA

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

The primary objective of these two related studies will be to demonstrate the superiority of levodopa-carbidopa intestinal gel over treatment with oral levodopa/carbidopa during 12 weeks in people with advanced PD and severe motor fluctuations. The study duration is four months and will be enrolling a total of 54 people.

17. Effects of Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ) in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: PSG

Ph: (888) 887-3774

Location: AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, NC, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, WA, WI and Alberta, Ontario, Saskatoon and Quebec in Canada

Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

The objective of this study, called 'QE3,' is to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of high dosages of Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ) in slowing clinical decline in people who have early PD. CoQ is a naturally occurring substance in the body and is also a nutritional supplement. This study will be enrolling 600 participants nationwide who have been diagnosed with PD within five years prior to their first study visit, and are able to go off their current medications.

18. Study of Tai Chi Exercise and Balance in People With Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS, Oregon Research Institute

Contact: Fuzhong Li, PhD

Ph: (541) 484-2123, ext. 2137

E: fuzhongli@ori.org

Location: Eugene, OR

Symptoms: Movement

This study will examine how Tai Chi exercise affects balance, gait, muscle strength and general physical performance in people with PD. The trial is comprised

of three experimental arms: Tai Chi, conventional strength training, and a low-impact exercise control. Sixty participants will receive a 60-minute exercise program, two times per week, for 26 consecutive weeks. Eligible participants must be between the ages of 40 and 75 and exhibit either tremor, rigidity or bradykinesia (slowness of movement).

19. Chinese Exercise, Qi Gong, for Parkinson Fall Prevention

Sponsor: National Parkinson Foundation

Contact: Sheree Loftus Fader, PhD

Ph: (212) 844-8482

E: sloftus@chnpnet.org

Location: New York, NY

Symptoms: Movement

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the therapeutic effects of Qi Gong (Chinese exercise) on balance and fall prevention for individuals with PD. Study measures include balance testing, fall risk assessment, and questions to evaluate the participant's ability to follow instructions. Study assessment will be completed in a location of the participant's convenience. All exercise sessions will be one hour per week, for 12 weeks, and will be conducted at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City by a Qi Gong master. Fifty participants ages 55 and older will be enrolled in this study.

20. REM Behavior Disorder and Parkinsonism

Sponsor: Takeda Pharmaceuticals North America

Contact: Angelica Marconi

Ph: (312) 503-1999

E: a-marconi@northwestern.edu

Location: Chicago, IL

Symptoms: Non-Movement

Sleep dysfunction impacts up to 90 percent of people with PD. People with PD experience a variety of sleep disorders including REM behavior disorder (RBD) in which they report acting out their dreams. RBD has negative consequences on the affected person's and his or her bed partner's quality of life mainly due to its impact on sleep quality and daytime alertness. Ramelteon (Rozerem®), an FDA-approved drug for insomnia, could potentially be effective for the treatment of RBD. This pilot project will investigate the safety and efficacy of ramelteon for the treatment of RBD in 20 participants with parkinsonism and RBD.

21. Study on the Effects of Vitamin D Deficiency in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Emory University
Contact: Elaine Sperin, LPN
Ph: (404) 728-4786
E: esperin@emory.edu
Location: Atlanta, GA
Symptoms: Movement & Non-Movement

Laboratory studies have suggested vitamin D could play a role in the development of PD. In addition, low vitamin D levels have been associated with slower walking speeds, worse memory and thinking, and depression. About 150 persons who have PD, definite response to dopaminergic therapy, and low vitamin D levels will participate in this study. Participants will be randomly assigned to either a high dose vitamin D supplement or the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) for older persons. This study will help determine whether vitamin D improves overall functioning in people with PD.

22. Parkinson's Recovery of Brain with Exercise (P.R.O.B.E.) Study

Sponsor: American Physical Therapy Association, Charles Magistro Fund
Contact: Jeanine O. Yip, DPT, NCS
Ph: (213) 399-1508
E: jeaniney@usc.edu
W: <http://pt.usc.edu/phillips-fisher>
Location: Los Angeles, CA
Symptoms: Movement

The purpose of this study is to advance findings from preliminary data to elucidate underlying mechanisms of exercise which may mediate brain repair (neuroplasticity) in people with PD. Specifically they will test the hypothesis that high intensity exercise in persons with early PD leads to neuroplasticity, or the brain's natural ability to form new connections in order to compensate for injury or changes in one's environment. Twenty-four participants with early stage PD (diagnosed within the last three years), and gait abnormalities since their diagnoses, will be randomly assigned to one of two intense exercise groups or a control group. Both exercise groups will train with a doctor of physical therapy for one hour three times per week for six weeks.

23. Study of Droxidopa in People Who Show Symptoms of Neurogenic Orthostatic Hypotension

Sponsor: Chelsea Therapeutics
Contact: Michelle Anthony
Ph: (512) 225-0241
E: michelle.anthony@chiltern.com
Location: AZ, CA, FL, IL, IN, KS, KY, MA, MD, MI, MN, NJ, NY, OH, OK, TN, TX and Ontario and Quebec in Canada
Symptoms: Movement

Blood pressure normally decreases in healthy individuals upon standing. The mechanisms that regulate blood pressure upon standing are dysfunctional in people with orthostatic hypotension (OH), a condition that may lead to inadequate blood flow to the brain with accompanying symptoms of dizziness or lightheadedness, among others. The autonomic nervous system has a central role in the regulation of blood pressure. Primary Autonomic Failure is manifested in a variety of syndromes, and OH is a typical symptom of this. Primary Autonomic Failure may be the primary diagnosis, and classifications include PD. OH may be a severely disabling condition which can seriously interfere with the quality of life those afflicted by it. This study will measure the efficacy of droxidopa in 118 participants with PD-related neurogenic OH.

24. SAM-e for the Treatment of Depression in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: National Institute of Health (NIH)
Contact: Mubasher Naseer
Ph: (212) 263-4838
E: naseem01@med.nyu.edu
Location: New York, NY
Symptoms: Non-Movement

Depression is a common problem among people with PD, with a prevalence of 30 to 60 percent according to some estimates, but its cause is currently unknown. The medications targeting symptoms specific to PD may not work for the same symptoms caused by depression, such as sleep abnormalities, fatigue, apathy and the loss of facial expression. S-adenosyl-methionine (SAM), is available as a health food supplement here in the US, has been used as an antidepressant in Europe for many years. It is a quick acting antidepressant that seems to work as well as other antidepressants, and has few side effects. One hundred participants, with a diagnosis of PD and who meet the criteria for depression, will be needed for a total of three months for this study.

25. Exercise and Gait Related Disability in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: This study is being funded by a grant from the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research.
Contact: Terra Hill
Ph: (443) 827-0677
E: thill@som.umaryland.edu
Location: Baltimore, MD
Symptoms: Movement

This is a study to investigate the benefits of exercise for fitness, walking and balance in 100 people with PD, age 45 or older. Please contact the study coordinator for more information on the study protocol.

26. NET-PD LS-1 Creatine in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS
Contact: Ann Stoutenburg
Ph: (585) 273-2529
E: ann.stoutenburg@ctcc.rochester.edu
W: <http://www.parkinsontrial.ninds.nih.gov>
Location: AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, Alberta, Canada
Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Neuroprotection Study)

This study will determine if creatine – an investigational drug – is able to slow the progression of PD. Creatine, a widely used dietary supplement, is thought to improve exercise performance. Although basic forms of the supplement are generally available on retail shelves, the creatine used in this study is a clinical form, called PD-02. In this study, 1,720 participants will be randomly assigned to receive either creatine or a placebo (inactive substance). Participation lasts a minimum of five years and includes at least nine follow-up clinic visits and three telephone calls.

27. Treatment of Depression and Other Non-Motor Symptoms in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NIMH
Contact: Amy Farabaugh, PhD
Ph: (617) 726-1629
E: afarabaugh@partners.org
Location: Boston, MA
Symptoms: Non-Movement

Depression is hard to treat in the context of PD, in part because medications for depression may possibly interact with Parkinson's medications. A psychosocial in-

tervention, such as cognitive behavior therapy, has the potential to effectively address symptoms of depression, and has the potential to address PD symptoms that may or may not be related to depression, such as anxiety, sleep issues, and cognitive or motor challenges. This study will provide 80 participants with therapy, and concrete strategies and skills for coping with depression and other non-motor symptoms of PD, such as anxiety and loss of concentration.

28. Study of Ritalin for the Treatment of Walking Difficulty in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: University of Cincinnati
Contact: Noël Burton, MA, PC
Ph: (513) 558-7019
E: noel.burton@uc.edu
Location: Cincinnati, OH
Symptoms: Movement

The purpose of this research study is to examine whether methylphenidate (MPD) can result in improvement of gait (walking) in a population of people with PD whose main disability is freezing of gait. MPD, commonly known as Ritalin®, is an FDA approved drug for the treatment of attention hyperactivity disorder (a condition unrelated to PD) which can excite or stimulate certain systems of the body that control motor function. This study is enrolling 20 participants who have been diagnosed with PD for at least five years.

29. Effects of Coenzyme Q10 in Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP)

Sponsor: Lahey Clinic
Contact: Stephanie Scala
Ph: (781) 744-2950
E: stephanie.a.scala@lahey.org
Location: MA
Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Neuroprotection Study)

The clinical syndrome of PSP responds poorly to all available forms of therapy used in PD. Currently, no effective treatment exists. Coenzyme Q10 in high doses has been shown to be a beneficial therapy in PD and might possibly be a beneficial therapy for PSP. Sixty participants will be enrolled in this study, which will compare the efficacy, safety and tolerability of Coenzyme Q10 versus placebo in participants with atypical parkinsonian syndrome, or PSP.

30. Balance and Exercise Training for People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Baystate Medical Center
Contact: Gail Stern, MPT, NCS
Ph: (413) 537-6260
E: gstern2@comcast.net
Location: Springfield, MA
Symptoms: Movement

The purpose of this study is to test the efficacy of computerized functional balance training and traditional exercise programs for a specialized population of individuals with PD. Exercise has been shown to benefit persons with PD, but many questions remain unanswered regarding the type and intensity of exercise programs. Volunteers will receive pre-training, ten training sessions and two post-training sessions. Training will consist of balance and functional activities. Participants will be randomly assigned to either the computerized or traditional training group. All sessions will be conducted by senior physical therapists.

31. Coping With Depression in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS
Contact: Roseanne D. Dobkin, PhD
Ph: (732) 235-4051
E: dobkinro@umdnj.edu
Location: Piscataway, NJ
Symptoms: Non-Movement

Cognitive-behavioral therapy teaches people with PD to become more aware of their thoughts and feelings and to change thinking patterns and behaviors that may be related to symptoms of depression. The purpose of this study is to determine if cognitive-behavioral therapy – with a caregiver-focused social support intervention – is effective in treating depression in persons with PD. This study will enroll 160 persons – 80 with PD and 80 caregivers. Forty participants with PD will be randomly chosen to receive the study treatment in addition to standard medical care. Duration of the study for participants is 15 weeks.

32. Laser Light Cues for Gait Freezing in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Beth Israel Medical Center
Contact: Chen Lim
Ph: (617) 667-9890
E: celim@bidmc.harvard.edu
Location: Boston, MA
Symptoms: Movement

People who are affected with PD may sometimes experience freezing of gait, a problem that affects the ability to walk. This study aims to provide information about the laser cane and laser walker, devices that have been used by people who experience freezing of gait. Participants must be able to walk and to use a cane or walker for at least 50 percent of the time when walking.

33. Masked Faces in Parkinson's Disease: Mechanism and Treatment

Sponsor: NINDS
Contact: Ania Mikos, MS
Ph: (352) 392-3450
E: amikos@php.ufl.edu
Location: Gainesville, FL
Symptoms: Non-Movement

One of the main symptoms of PD is diminished facial expressivity or “masked face,” which refers to the expressionless appearance of individuals with the disorder. The goal of this trial is to study the effectiveness of a high intensity, respiratory muscle strength training (MST) for facial inexpressivity in people with PD. Participants for this study will blow into the MST device, which is a mouthpiece. Participation will last for approximately five months.

34. Treatment Study of Eszopiclone, a New Drug, for Insomnia in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Contact: Allison Dicke
Ph: (732) 235-5886
E: dickeaf@umdnj.edu
Location: Piscataway, NJ
Symptoms: Non-Movement

Up to 82 percent of community-dwelling individuals with PD complain of sleep disturbances, typically sleep fragmentation. Despite the high prevalence of sleep problems and their impact on the life of these individuals, there has been, until recently,

little research focus on the problem. The goal of this study is to investigate if eszopiclone, a new drug, will be superior for the treatment of insomnia in people with Parkinson's. Seventy participants at four sites will be equally assigned to receive or not receive eszopiclone.

35. Study of Antidepressants for Parkinson's Disease (SAD-PD)

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Please see www.PDtrials.org.

Location: CA, FL, GA, KY, MD, MN, MO, NC, NY, OH, OR, PA, PR, TN, VA

Symptoms: Non-Movement

Nearly 50 percent of individuals with PD suffer from depression, a condition that can reduce quality of life. The purpose of this study is to find out if two antidepressant medications, paroxetine and venlafaxine, can help control depression in PD. The study will also determine if these medications affect the motor symptoms of PD such as shaking (tremor), stiffness, and balance. Participants must be ages 30 years and older and experiencing symptoms of depression.

36. Voice, Speech and Swallow Research Study for People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: National Institute for Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)

Contact: Heather Gustafson, MA, CCC-SLP

Ph: (303) 893-6025

E: pdresearch@dcpa.org

Location: Denver, CO

Symptoms: Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to determine the effects of two different kinds of speech treatment on certain behaviors in individuals with PD. These behaviors include speech, voice, swallowing, related communication behaviors and body movement. After five initial assessments are completed, participants will be randomly assigned to one of two speech treatment groups or a non-treatment PD control group.

37. Drug to Slow Parkinson's Disease Progression

Sponsor: GenoMed, Inc.

Contact: David Moskowitz, MD

Ph: (314) 983-9938

E: dwmoskowitz@genomed.com

Location: Any

Symptoms: Movement

This study tests a new drug treatment that may slow the progression of PD. The participant's personal doctor will prescribe the drug. If after taking the drug for two to three months participants are doing well, they may continue taking it indefinitely.

38. Evaluation and Treatment of Nervous System Disorders that May Require Surgery

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (516) 562-1012

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: Movement

This study will evaluate and treat participants with nervous system disorders, such as PD, who may benefit from surgery. Participants will undergo tests, receive expert care and have surgery to treat their symptoms if needed. To be eligible, you must have a nervous system disorder such as PD. All ages are eligible to participate.

39. Investigating the Safety of Magnetic Brain Stimulation in the Treatment of Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (800) 411-1222

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: Movement

This study will use a device called the magnetic stimulator to investigate the safe limit of a method of brain stimulation called super rapid transcranial magnetic stimulation (srTMS). The study will evaluate the intensity of stimulation and the number of magnetic pulses that may lead to excessive stimulation. To be eligible, participants must have PD, be taking levodopa and have problems walking, including freezing.

Observational

40. Using Heavy Water to Study Cell Dynamics in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: University of California, San Francisco

Contact: Marc Hellerstein, MD, PhD/Drina Boban, MPH

Ph: (510) 655-6525 ext. 103/(415) 215-0202

E: march@nature.berkeley.edu/
divab3@berkeley.edu

Location: CA

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed

This pilot study will assess the feasibility of using heavy water as a safe 'tracer' for biomarker studies of diseases of the brain and spinal cord, that, together, are also called the central nervous system (CNS). Heavy water, also called deuterated water or D2O, is the same as normal drinking water except the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by deuterium, a naturally occurring isotope of hydrogen. In particular, this study will use heavy water to define the rate of immune cell proliferation (growth) in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) compared to blood, and will also examine selected molecules generated by nerve cells of the CNS to understand their rate of secretion and turnover in healthy control participants and participants with a neurodegenerative disease such as PD. This study will involve the administration of heavy water orally for seven days, 12 days or six weeks. If this method can be used to establish the rates of immune cell turnover and the production rates of neuronal molecules using CSF, it will provide unique data that is important to understand chronic neurodegenerative conditions, like PD, and to measure responses to targeted therapies.

41. Unveiling the Natural History of Quality of Life and Mobility Decline in Persons with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Lee Dibble, Primary Investigator; This study is being funded by the Davis Phinney Foundation and the Parkinson's Disease Foundation (PDF).

Contact: Heather Boies

Ph: (801) 581-7970

Location: AL, MA, MO, UT

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

Little is known about how PD impacts the quality of life and day to day function of people living with this disease. Investiga-

tors of this study are interested in learning more about the changes in quality of life and mobility that occur in people with PD over the course of the disease. People with PD will be asked to answer questions about their quality of life and daily function in addition to participating in tests which examine walking and balance. The investigators of this study are interested in participants' views on exercises and their exercise habits. Two hundred participants will be asked to answer questions about the types of activities and exercise they are engaging in, their attitudes and beliefs about exercise and the barriers that may limit participation in exercise, and will undergo this evaluation process once every six months over a two-year period so that investigators can examine the changes that occur in quality of life, mobility and exercise habits over the course of the disease.

42. Mapping Mood in Parkinson's Disease (MOOD D)

Sponsor: Washington University School of Medicine

Contact: Samantha Blankenship, MSW

Ph: (314) 362-6514

E: blankenships@npg.wustl.edu

Location: MO, OH

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

The goal of this study is to determine the vulnerability of mood-related neurocircuitry in PD using deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus (STN DBS). Depression and anxiety are highly prevalent (25 to 40 percent) in individuals with PD and are the main cause of decreased quality of life. Treatment with STN DBS has significant motor benefits for many people with PD. However, STN DBS can have unintended consequences on mood. The investigators of this study will use STN DBS to address questions about the neural circuitry underlying acute and chronic mood dysfunction in PD. This study is enrolling a total of 103 participants.

43. Effects of Clear Speech vs. Speaking Slowly in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: CUNY (City University of New York) Graduate Center

Contact: Rebekah Buccheri

Ph: (917) 562-3721

E: rebekahbuccherislp@gmail.com

Location: New York, NY

Symptoms: Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to examine whether instructions given to persons with PD with mild to moderate speech problems to speak slowly or to speak clearly result in vowel productions that are more like people unaffected by Parkinson's. Acoustical analysis of vowel productions of people with PD and people without PD will be compared from recordings of a paragraph read at each speaker's habitual rate, slow rate, and instructions to "speak clearly." It is the purpose of this study to examine if clear speech instructions lead to more intelligible vowels for individuals with PD. Forty participants will be enrolled and the time required will be under an hour per participant.

44. Examining the Sleep/Wake Cycle of People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: This study is being funded by PDF and the American Academy of Neurology Foundation.

Contact: Angelica Marconi

Ph: (312) 503-1999

E: a-marconi@northwestern.edu

W: <http://www.parkinsons.northwestern.edu/research.html>

Location: Chicago, IL

Symptoms: Non-Movement

PD is very frequently associated with poor overnight sleep and daytime sleepiness. One of the known causes of poor sleep and daytime sleepiness is the impairment of the "circadian clock" (internal biological clock of a person). This study is being done in order to look at the functioning of the biological clock in people with PD, and will examine sleep patterns and daytime sleepiness, as well as melatonin and cortisol blood levels and clock gene function during a 24-hour period. Thirty participants will be enrolled; 15 people with PD with daytime sleepiness will be matched for age, disease stage, and dopaminergic medications with 15 PD participants without excessive daytime sleepiness. Participation in this study will last for about two weeks, and participants

are admitted to the hospital for three consecutive nights, during which they will have two overnight sleep studies and a 24-hour blood sampling for melatonin, cortisol and clock genes.

45. A Study of People with Possible Risk Factors for Developing Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: David S. Goldstein

Ph: (301) 496-2103

E: goldsteind@ninds.nih.gov

W: <https://pdrisk.ninds.nih.gov>

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

This study will test whether individuals with risk factors for PD have abnormal values for biomarkers (objective features that can be used to measure the progress of a disease) that indicate loss of particular nerve cells in the brain and heart, and whether at-risk individuals with positive biomarkers develop PD within up to 7.5 years of follow-up. The participants are individuals who may be at risk for developing PD, because of (a) genetic risk; (b) decreased ability to distinguish among odors; (c) symptomatic rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder (RBD); or (d) orthostatic hypotension (drop of blood pressure upon standing up, such as lightheadness or loss of consciousness). A total of up to 100 confirmed at-risk participants will undergo testing by brain and cardiac scanning.

46. A Cross-Sectional Study of Patterns in Early Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: The University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston

Contact: Mya C. Schiess, MD/Vicki J. Ephron, RN

Ph: (713) 500-7121 / (713) 500-7073

E: mya.c.schiess@uth.tmc.edu /

vicki.j.ephron@uth.tmc.edu

Location: Houston, TX

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed

In this study, all 100 participants, both those acting as controls and those with early PD diagnosis, will have a medical and neuro history and physical, neuropsychological testing, a sleep study, olfactory (sense of smell) testing, and blood draw and LP (lumbar puncture) for serum and CSF (cerebrospinal fluid) testing, though

the LP may be declined. All of these procedures are often done in the diagnosis of PD. The purpose of this study is to see if cytokine (a certain protein released by cells) levels and alpha-synuclein (a certain protein found in neural tissue) levels in blood and CSF could be used as biological markers for PD onset and progression. A secondary purpose of this study is to characterize and define patterns in the clinical features of sleep, olfactory function and motor function in the early stages of PD.

47. Development of a Computerized Test to Assess Cognitive Status in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Institute for Neurodegenerative Disorders
Contact: Barbara Fussell, RN
Ph: (203) 401-4300
Location: New Haven, CT
Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

The goal of this study is to validate the ANAM-PD computerized cognitive test as a tool to detect cognitive changes in people with PD. Study investigators will evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of ANAM-PD in detecting cognitive changes in 50 people with a diagnosis of PD, and in 25 healthy participants as a control group. The ANAM-PD battery will be validated against standardized neuropsychological testing. The reliability of the ANAM-PD battery will be evaluated through a test-retest procedure in a secondary phase of 50 participants (25 with PD and 25 without PD). This strategy will establish this method as a standard test to efficiently measure cognitive changes in PD. This study could help predict sub-sets of people with PD who may be 'at risk' for developing dementia, and help researchers learn more about cognitive decline in PD. All participants must reside in Connecticut.

48. Study of Specific Brain Activity in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NINDS
Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office
Ph: (800) 411-1222
E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov
Location: Bethesda, MD
Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

It is known that the brain releases signals as rewards for certain behavior. Some medications for PD can cause some people with the disorder to engage in compulsive behavior, possibly because the medications affect this reward system. By using transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), researchers can study brain activity when an individual receives a reward. The objectives of this study are two-fold: to learn how the brains of people with PD behave when rewarded, and to learn whether two common PD medications (l-dopa and pramipexole) change this behavior. This study will compare reward signals in the brains of healthy volunteers with reward signals in the brains of people with PD.

49. Brain Fitness and Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: University of South Florida (USF)
Contact: USF Cognitive Aging Lab
Ph: (813) 974-6703
E: coglabpd@yahoo.com
Location: FL
Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

The purpose of this study is to explore how cognitive abilities, such as mental quickness, memory, attention, and everyday activities, are affected by PD. We will be using the results of this study to develop and test cognitive training programs (which are non-invasive and nonpharmacological). The ultimate goal of our research is to help people with PD maintain their functioning and independence. One hundred participants over the age of 45 will be needed for just two lab visits which will involve non-invasive cognitive testing.

50. Neuroimaging Studies of Depression in Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NIMH, NINDS, University of Kentucky
Contact: Chris Miara
Ph: (859) 257-9223 x2
E: mcmiar00@uky.edu
Location: Lexington, KY
Symptoms: Non-Movement

In this study, the researchers will compare depressed versus non-depressed participants with PD to demographically-matched healthy people using neuropsychological assessment and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). To investigate possible effects of anti-Parkinsonian medication on mood, cognitive function, and neural response, participants with PD will be tested both off and on Parkinsonian medications. One hundred twenty right-handed participants, including those with and without PD, will be enrolled in this study.

51. Study of Chronic Autonomic Nervous System Failure

Sponsor: NINDS
Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office
Ph: (800) 411-1222
E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov
Location: Bethesda, MD
Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

This study will conduct tests in people with primary chronic autonomic failure (CAF) to learn more about these disorders, which include pure autonomic failure (malfunction of the autonomic nervous system), multiple system atrophy, PD with autonomic failure, and autoimmune autonomic neuropathy. Healthy volunteers and people with primary CAF who are 18 years of age or older may be eligible for this study.

52. Study of Specific Genetic Factors in People with Parkinson's Disease and Their Relatives

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (800) 411-1222

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

Parkinson's has been thought by some to develop from environmental factors. More recently, genetic factors have been implicated. This study will examine the phenotypic presentation of 200 people with PD and a known defect in a gene (LRRK-2). This defect is found in only some people with PD. The study will include family members whose genetic status is unknown to help researchers develop a pre-clinical description of PD progression.

53. Risk Factors for Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP)

Sponsor: National Institute on Aging

Contact: Christopher Cunningham, PhD/
Casey Shepherd, MPH

Ph: (866) 777-0448

E: info@pspstudy.com

Location: AL, CA, FL, GA, KY, MD, OH, TX

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) is a neurologic disorder of unknown origin that gradually destroys cells in specific areas of the brain, leading to serious and permanent problems with the control of gait and balance. This study will determine: 1) if there is an association between PSP and specific genes of interest; 2) if there is an association between PSP and occupational and/or environmental chemical exposures similar to known parkinsonian toxicants; and 3) if hypertension or traumatic brain injury prior to symptom-onset is associated with PSP. Understanding the cause of PSP may also help explain the causes of other related diseases such as Alzheimer's or PD. Fifteen hundred participants are needed for this study.

54. Parkinson Associated Risk Study (PARS): Evaluating Potential Screening Tools for Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: Department of Defense

Contact: Susan Mendick, MPH

Ph: (203) 401-4300

E: smendick@indd.org

Location: AZ, CA, CT, FL, GA, IL, MA, NC, NY, OR, PA, TX

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

The Parkinson Associated Risk Study (PARS) is the largest long-term study in the United States of relatives of people with PD. This study is designed to test the strategy of combining two biomarkers of parkinsonism, olfaction (sense of smell) and brain imaging in first-degree relatives of people with PD, as a tool to establish an 'at risk' PD cohort without motor symptoms of PD. It will evaluate a maximum of 7,500 relatives for three to five years, and follow a group of 300 individuals over a two-year period, to determine whether specific tests are able to predict who may be at increased risk for developing PD. The goal of the PARS study is to better understand who is at risk for PD so that it can ultimately be prevented before it starts.

55. The GenePD Study

Sponsor: Boston University Medical Center

Contact: Tiffany Massood

Ph: (617) 638-5179

E: tmassood@bu.edu

W: <http://www.bu.edu/genepd>

Location: Any

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

The GenePD Study is aimed at trying to identify genes that may affect risk of developing PD. This study is looking specifically for families with more than one affected member with PD. This includes brothers and sisters or parents and children diagnosed with PD or any family with multiple members with PD.

56. Investigation of Risk Factors for Early-Onset Parkinson's Disease (CORE-PD)

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Helen Mejia-Santana, MS

Ph: (877) 305-2438

E: research@corepdstudy.org

Location: CA, CT, IL, MD, MN, NC, NY, PA, RI, TN, WI

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

The purpose of this study is to investigate genetic and environmental risk factors that increase the likelihood of developing PD at or before age 50. Participation in the study involves a blood draw, answering questionnaires on family and medical history, and a neurological examination. In addition, participants may be contacted in the future and asked to participate in a more detailed interview. Scientists hope this study will increase the current knowledge of PD and that the identification of factors that cause PD will lead to better diagnosis and treatment.

57. Tests for Failure of Automatic Body Functions

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (800) 411-1222

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

This study will help doctors to understand people who experience a failure of their automatic body functions, such as blood pressure and pulse rate. People ages 18 or older who have PD and trouble with automatic functions may be eligible to participate.

58. How Do the Brain Chemical Dopamine and the Medication that Replaces Lost Dopamine Affect Movement?

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (800) 411-1222

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

This trial has two purposes: 1) to understand the changes in the brain as dopamine is reduced and as a person gets older and in people with PD, and 2) to investigate how medicines used to treat PD improve movement performance. Right-handed people ages 21 and older who have PD and respond well to Parkinson's medications may be eligible to participate.

59. Study of the Brains of People with Inherited Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: National Human Genome Research Institute

Contact: Ellen Sidransky/Joie Davis

Ph: (301) 496-0373/(301) 435-6691

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

This study uses advanced imaging (Magnetic Resonance Imaging [MRI] and Positron Emission Tomography [PET] scan) to learn what is unique about the brains of people who have inherited PD. People with PD who are 18 or older may be eligible to participate.

60. Diagnosis and History Study of Patients with Different Brain Conditions

Sponsor: NINDS

Contact: Patient Recruitment and Public Liaison Office

Ph: (800) 411-1222

E: prpl@mail.cc.nih.gov

Location: Bethesda, MD

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

The purpose of this trial is to diagnose and follow-up with people who have disorders of movement control such as PD. No experimental treatments will be used. Participants must have an identifiable neurological disorder such as PD, or a family history of neurological disorders.

61. A Study to Examine the Genetic Factors of Parkinson's Disease (PROGENI)

Sponsor: Indiana University, PSG

Contact: Cheryl Halter

Ph: (888) 830-6299

E: chalter@iupui.edu

W: <http://www.progeni.iu.edu>

Location: AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IA, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, NE, NY, OH, OR, PA, PR, RI, TN, TX, WI

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed (Genetic Study)

The purpose of this trial is to study genetic and other risk factors that may be important in the development of PD. The Parkinson's Research: The Organized Genetics Initiative, also known as PROGENI, is a multi-center study involving 900 pairs of brothers and sisters throughout North America who are affected, or possibly affected, with PD.

62. Examination of Motor and Cognitive Planning in People with Parkinson's Disease

Sponsor: NIH, NIDCD

Contact: Kristie Spencer

Ph: (206) 543-7980

E: kas@u.washington.edu

Location: Seattle, WA

Symptoms: No Symptoms Addressed

This study will examine how the brain gets ready to give a response. Two areas in particular that have been shown to be especially difficult for some people with PD are 1) quickly switching between movements or thoughts or 2) holding on to the "planning" of a movement or thought over time. To understand these processes, the investigator will use reaction time tasks (e.g., reaction time to say a word or press a button). Seventy participants will complete tests of language, memory and other higher level cognitive functions. The study involves three sessions that are conducted on the University of Washington campus.

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New PDtrials resource is now available!

Participating in Parkinson's Clinical Research: Questions to Ask

This new publication provides people with Parkinson's and others interested in clinical study participation with an extensive list of questions to ask to help ensure that they are educated and informed throughout the clinical research process.



To order this resource, please go to www.PDtrials.org or contact us at info@PDtrials.org or (800) 801-9484.

PDtrials is a clinical research education and awareness initiative dedicated to providing information to help people with Parkinson's learn more and make more informed decisions about participating in clinical research. For more information, please visit www.PDtrials.org or call (800) 801-9484.

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