

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](http://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](http://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](mailto: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](http://www.PDtrials.org) are shaded in orange.

### Interventional

#### 1. A Study to Assess the Effect of Droxidopa in the Treatment of Neurogenic Orthostatic Hypotension in People with Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Chelsea Therapeutics

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*Location:* AL, AZ, CA, CT, FL, GA, IL, KS, LA, MI, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NV, NY, OH, PA, TX, UT, VA

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

This study is evaluating the effects of an investigational drug, Droxidopa, in participants with neurogenic orthostatic hypotension, a condition associated with Parkinson's disease (PD) that causes a person's blood pressure to fall when they stand up. Droxidopa is being studied to determine its effect on blood pressure changes upon standing up.

#### 2. A Study to Compare IPX066 and Carbidopa/Levodopa/Entacapone (CLE) in Advanced Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Impax Laboratories, Inc.

*Contact:* Jeff Mulchahey, Ph.D.

*Ph:* (510) 476-2036

*E:* [jmulchahey@impaxlabs.com](mailto:jmulchahey@impaxlabs.com)

*Location:* FL, MI

*Symptoms:* Movement

This study compares the efficacy of IPX066, an investigational drug for the treatment of motor symptoms, and carbidopa/levodopa/entacapone (CLE) in advanced PD. IPX066 is a new formulation of carbidopa and levodopa and is designed to rapidly achieve therapeutic effect (i.e. motor turn "on") and to maintain that effect for several hours.

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and advised by



Parkinson Pipeline Project



### 3. Study of the Safety and Clinical Utility of IPX066 in Subjects With Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Impax Laboratories, Inc.  
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*Location:* AL, AK, AZ, CA, FL, MI, NJ, NY, OH, ON, QC, TX, WI  
*Symptoms:* Movement

The investigational drug IPX066 is intended for chronic treatment of motor symptoms for all stages of PD. This study is designed to enroll subjects who have successfully completed one of the following studies of IPX066:

- IPX066-B08-05 (A Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of IPX066 in Subjects with Parkinson's Disease);
- IPX066-B08-11 (A Study to Compare Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of IPX066 to Standard Carbidopa – Levodopa);
- IPX066-B09-02 (A Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of IPX066 in Advanced Parkinson's Disease).

### 4. Safety and Efficacy of CERE-120 in People with Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Ceregene, Inc.  
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*Location:* AL, CA, GA, IL, NC, NY, PA, TX  
*Symptoms:* Movement

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety and potential benefits of CERE-120 in the treatment of PD. CERE-120 is an experimental drug that is designed to help damaged nerve cells in the brain function better. CERE-120 employs a virus to transfer the gene that makes neurturin, a protein that may make nerve cells in the brain healthier and protect them from dying. CERE-120 is administered during a neurosurgical procedure.

### 5. Study of XP21279 and Sinemet® in People with Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Xenoport, Inc.  
*Contact:* Study Manager  
*Ph:* (408) 616-7129  
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*Location:* Santa Clara, CA  
*Symptoms:* Movement & Non-Movement

This study will assess the efficacy and safety of XP21279/carbidopa in comparison to Sinemet®. Approximately half the time during the study, about 36 participants will receive an investigational drug, XP21279, in order to evaluate whether it might provide better control of “off” time than Sinemet®.

### 6. A Study Assessing Change in Sense of Smell After Rasagiline Use in Parkinson's Patients (PD-SOAR)

*Sponsor:* Teva Neuroscience, Inc.  
*Contact:* Liza Reys  
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*Location:* Sunnyvale, CA  
*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

Rasagiline was approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2006 to treat motor symptoms associated with PD. The purpose of this study is to see if there is change in sense of smell after starting rasagiline.

### 7. Dance Exercise as Novel Complementary Therapy for Parkinson's Disease (DANCE-PD)

*Sponsor:* Goldberg Foundation  
*Contact:* Althea Silver, M.P.H., B.S.N., R.N./ Lauren Kraics  
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*Location:* Boston, MA  
*Symptoms:* Movement

The purpose of this study is to see if enriched forms of exercise programs such as dance are more effective in improving balance and quality of life in patients with idiopathic PD than regular exercise programs that are currently provided by physical therapists.

### 8. Safinamide as an Add-on to Levodopa in Advanced Parkinson's Disease (SETTLE)

*Sponsor:* EMD Serono  
*Contact:* Central Information Line  
*Ph:* (866) 472-3487  
*Location:* AL, CA, CT, FL, GA, KS, MD, MI, NC, NY, RI, TX  
*Symptoms:* Movement

Dopamine deficiency is the origin of most of the symptoms of PD, such as rigidity, tremor and akinesia. This study will evaluate the efficacy and safety of safinamide, an investigational monoamine oxidase B inhibitor (which reduces dopamine degradation), compared to placebo as an add-on therapy to a stable dose of levodopa in participants with advanced PD.

### 9. Study of Safinamide in Early Parkinson's Disease as an Add-on to Dopamine Agonist (MOTION)

*Sponsor:* EMD Serono  
*Contact:* Central Information Line  
*Ph:* (866) 472-3487  
*Location:* AL, CA, CT, FL, GA, KS, MD, NC, NY, OH, RI, TX  
*Symptoms:* Movement

This study will evaluate the efficacy and safety of safinamide, an investigational monoamine oxidase B inhibitor (which reduces dopamine degradation), compared to placebo as an add-on therapy to a stable dose of a single dopamine agonist (which mimics the role of dopamine in the brain) in participants with early PD for which the cause is unknown (idiopathic PD).

### 10. Light Therapy for Daytime Sleepiness in Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* National Parkinson Foundation (NPF)  
*Contact:* Angelica Marconi  
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*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

PD is very frequently associated with poor overnight sleep and daytime sleepiness. This study is examining the effects that exposure to a bright light has on daytime sleepiness and nighttime sleep in people with PD.

## 11. Use of Noninvasive Brain Stimulation in Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Robert P. and Judith N. Goldberg Foundation (RJG)

*Contact:* Laura Sherman, B.A./  
Kayleen Weaver

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*Location:* Boston, MA

*Symptoms:* Movement & Non-Movement

The purpose of this research is to determine whether repetitive sessions of sending a weak electrical current through the scalp to the brain through a non-invasive process called transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) can enhance the cognitive, affective and motor functioning of those with PD.

## 12. The Effects of the Rivastigmine Patch on Parkinson's Disease When Associated with Memory and/or Thinking Problems

*Sponsor:* Novartis

*Contact:* Reva Wilhelm

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*Location:* San Francisco, CA

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

This study will investigate the effects of the rivastigmine patch on attention and behavior in people with PD who have memory or thinking difficulties. Rivastigmine is an FDA-approved medication used for the treatment of memory and thinking problems due to PD.

## 13. Study of the Effects of a Computer-Style Rehabilitation Program on Movement Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* The Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and the University of California, Davis (UCD)

*Contact:* Becky Stein

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*Location:* Davis, CA

*Symptoms:* Movement

People with PD often have difficulties with motor planning, such as initiating or starting movements. To investigate effective methods of addressing such symptoms, this study will test a computer game-style rehabilitation program for people with PD.

## 14. Study of Rasagiline Mesylate in People with Multiple System Atrophy of the Parkinsonian Subtype (MSA-P)

*Contact:* Yoni Weiss, M.D., M.B.A./  
Karen Berry

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*Location:* CA, DC, MA, MI, MN, MO, NY,  
OH, PA, TN, TX and Ontario and Quebec  
in Canada

*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed  
(Neuroprotection Study)

Multiple system atrophy (MSA) is a neurodegenerative disease marked by a combination of symptoms affecting movement, blood pressure and other body functions, hence the label "multiple system" atrophy. The cause of MSA is unknown. The purpose of this study is to test the clinical effect of rasagiline on people with MSA of the parkinsonian subtype (meaning the initial symptoms are similar to PD).

## 15. Study of Naltrexone for Impulse Control Disorders in Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Penn Medicine, funded by the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research (MJFF).

*Contact:* Kimberly Papay, B.A./  
Daniel Weintraub, M.D.

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*Location:* Philadelphia, PA

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

Impulse control disorders (ICDs), including compulsive gambling, sexual behavior, buying and eating, are increasingly recognized as a significant clinical problem in PD. Dopamine agonist treatment is thought to be the primary risk factor for the development of ICDs in PD. Naltrexone, a long-acting opioid receptor antagonist, helps in the treatment of dependence on alcohol and opioids, which regulate dopamine pathways in areas of the brain linked with impulse control disorders. Opioid antagonists block opioid receptors in these regions. The study will assess if naltrexone improves ICD symptoms in PD and is well tolerated.

## 16. A Study of Rating Scales for Dyskinesia in Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Rush University Medical Center, funded by MJFF

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*Location:* FL, IL, NC, OR

*Symptoms:* Movement

Dyskinesias, or involuntary jerking movements, are troublesome problems for many people with PD. Because dyskinesias cause various degrees of difficulty for people with PD and are often perceived by people with PD and caregivers differently than by doctors, the rating of dyskinesias remains a scientific challenge. This study will examine a wide gamut of available rating scales to determine which one(s) detect change during dyskinesia treatment. Establishing excellent measurement tools of dyskinesias will allow future treatments to be evaluated in a maximally effective manner. This study will evaluate the responsiveness of a variety of available dyskinesia rating scales to treatment with amantadine or placebo in people with PD who have dyskinesias.

## 17. Singing in Groups for Parkinson's Disease (SING-PD)

*Sponsor:* NPF Center of Excellence at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, funded by MJFF

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*Location:* Boston, MA

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

The main purpose of this study is to find out if singing in groups helps the voice and speech problems related to PD more than speech therapy without singing. The investigators are using standard measures of symptoms before and after therapy to look for improvement. The study will involve weekly treatment sessions where participants will receive training in vocal exercises from a speech-language pathologist with expertise in PD, as well as instructions for structured home practice.

## 18. Study of Rasagiline as Add-on to Dopamine Agonists in the Treatment of Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* Teva Neuroscience, Inc.

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*Symptoms:* Movement & Non-Movement

Dopamine agonists are increasingly used as first-line therapy for those who are newly diagnosed with PD. As the disease progresses, dopamine agonists alone do not fully control the symptoms of PD and additional dopaminergic therapy is needed. Participants who need additional PD symptom control despite dopamine agonist treatment will be dispensed rasagiline or matching placebo for the following objectives: 1) to assess the efficacy of rasagiline as add-on treatment to dopamine agonist therapy in people with early PD not optimally treated on dopamine agonists; 2) to investigate whether rasagiline influences the adverse effects of the dopamine agonists; and 3) to characterize the efficacy of rasagiline on reducing disability, including non-motor symptoms.

## 19. The Effects of Vitamin D3 and Bone Loss in People with Parkinson's

*Sponsor:* Conemaugh Health System and the Department of Defense (DOD)

*Contact:* Lisa Pasierb, Ph.D./

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*Location:* Johnstown, PA

*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

Epidemiological studies have suggested an association between PD and vitamin D inadequacy. The purpose of this study is to see if vitamin D3, taken in a capsule for one year, will affect vitamin D blood level, bone mass and PD symptoms.

## 20. 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

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*Location:* San Diego, CA

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

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.

## 21. The Therapeutic Effects of Exercise on Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* National Institutes of Health (NIH)

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*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 MRIs over the course of the study.

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

*Sponsor:* Pico-Tesla Magnetic Therapies, LLC

*Contact:* Dara Vino, P.A./

Dawn Miracle, M.S.

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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).

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

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

*Contact:* Zobair Nagamia, M.D.

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*Location:* Atlanta, GA

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

Lower urinary tract symptoms are a frequent cause of diminished quality of life in elderly people and occur in up to 40 percent of people 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.

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

*Sponsor:* Parkinson Study Group (PSG), funded by MJFF and the Northwestern University Dixon Foundation  
*Contact:* Nita Gardiner, R.N., C.C.R.C./ Cheryl Deeley, M.S., R.N.C.  
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*W:* <http://www.parkinson-study-group.org>  
*Location:* CA, CT, FL, GA, HI, IA, IL, MA, MI, MN, MO, NY, OH, PA, TN and Ontario in Canada  
*Symptoms:* Movement & Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to determine the general safety and 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 FDA, but not for the treatment of PD.

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

*Sponsor:* Avid Radiopharmaceuticals  
*Contact:* Andrew Siderowf, M.D.  
*Ph:* (215) 829-7374  
*Location:* Philadelphia, PA  
*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

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.

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

*Sponsor:* PSG, funded by MJFF  
*Contact:* Study Manager  
*Ph:* (888) 887-3774  
*Location:* CA, CT, FL, IL, LA, MA, MI, MN, NC, OH, OR, RI, TX  
*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.

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

*Sponsor:* Massachusetts General Hospital  
*Contact:* Amy Farabaugh, Ph.D.  
*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 might help people with PD cope with their depression.

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

*Sponsor:* University of Utah  
*Contact:* Lee Dibble/Sheldon Smith  
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*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 trial to 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.

## 29. Magnetic Brain Stimulation to Treat Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* NINDS  
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*Ph:* (800) 411-1222  
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*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.

### 30. Effects of Aerobic Exercise in Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* DVA and the University of Iowa  
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*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 the best neurobiological activity so that this intervention can be tested for efficacy in a subsequent definitive Phase 3 clinical trial.

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

*Sponsor:* Abbott Healthcare Products B.V.  
*Contact:* Staci Rokette  
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*Location:* CA, DC, FL, GA, IL, LA, MD, MO, NC, NE, NY, OH, WA, WI  
*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.

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

*Sponsor:* Abbott Products, Inc.  
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*Location:* CA, DC, FL, GA, IL, LA, MD, MO, NC, NE, NY, OH, WA, WI  
*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.

### 33. 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.

### 34. Study of Tai Chi Exercise and Balance in People with Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* NINDS, Oregon Research Institute  
*Contact:* Fuzhong Li, Ph.D.  
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*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.

### 35. Chinese Exercise, Qi Gong, for Parkinson Fall Prevention

*Sponsor:* NPF  
*Contact:* Sheree Loftus Fader, Ph.D.  
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*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.

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

*Sponsor:* Emory University  
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*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. This study will help determine whether vitamin D improves overall functioning in people with PD.

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

*Sponsor:* NIH  
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*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

Depression is a common problem among people with PD, but its cause is currently unknown. The medications targeting symptoms specific to PD may not work for the symptoms caused by depression, such as sleep abnormalities, fatigue, apathy and the loss of facial expression. S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), available as a health food supplement in the United States, 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.

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

*Sponsor:* NIMH  
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*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 might interact with PD medications. A psychosocial intervention, 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 therapy and concrete strategies and skills for coping with depression and other non-motor symptoms of PD, such as anxiety and loss of concentration.

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

*Sponsor:* Lahey Clinic  
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*Location:* AL, MA  
*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Neuroprotection Study)

The clinical syndrome of Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (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.

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

*Sponsor:* Baystate Medical Center  
*Contact:* Gail Stern, M.P.T., N.C.S.  
*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 people with PD, but many questions remain unanswered regarding the type and intensity of exercise programs.

### 41. Coping with Depression in Parkinson's Disease

*Sponsor:* NINDS  
*Contact:* Roseanne D. Dobkin, Ph.D.  
*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 might 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 people with PD.

### 42. 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, M.A., C.C.C.-S.L.P.  
*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 kinds of speech treatment on certain behaviors in individuals with PD. These behaviors include speech, voice, swallowing, related communication behaviors and body movement.

### 43. 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 might benefit from surgery. Participants will undergo tests, receive expert care and have surgery to treat their symptoms if needed.

### 44. Examining the Sleep/Wake Cycle of People with PD

*Sponsor:* The Parkinson's Disease Foundation (PDF) and the American Academy of Neurology Foundation  
*Contact:* Angelica Marconi  
*Ph:* (312) 503-1999  
*E:* a-marconi@northwestern.edu  
*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.

**45. The Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative (PPMI)**

*Sponsor:* MJFF  
*Contact:* Shirley Lasch  
*Ph:* (203) 401-4300  
*E:* slasch@indd.org  
*Location:* AZ, CT, IL, TX

The investigators of this study hope to identify clinical, imaging and biologic markers of PD progression for use in clinical trials of therapies that address the disease itself, not just symptoms. A primary outcome is the rate of change in clinical, imaging and biomic outcomes in early PD patients at study intervals from three months to 36 months, and comparing this rate of change in PD patient subsets and between people with PD and people without PD.

**46. Study of the Brain Regions that Contribute to Movement Initiation and Inhibition Deficits in Parkinson's Disease**

*Sponsor:* University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) and UC Davis  
*Contact:* Elizabeth A. Disbrow/Kim Russo  
*Ph:* (530) 752-4484/ (530) 754-5022  
*E:* liz.disbrow@radiology.ucsf.edu/ karusso@ucdavis.edu  
*Location:* San Francisco, CA and Davis, CA  
*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

People with PD often have difficulty with motor planning, such as initiating or starting movements. The goal of this study is to use brain imaging to examine deficits in thinking and planning that occur with PD, separate from the deficits in movement. Brain function will be measured using functional MRI and magnetoencephalography (MEG).

**47. The Effect of Parkinson's Disease on Performing Multiple Tasks with Two or More Limbs**

*Sponsor:* Teachers College, Columbia University  
*Contact:* Tara McIsaac, P.T., Ph.D.  
*Ph:* (212) 678-3329  
*E:* mcisaac@tc.edu  
*Location:* New York, NY  
*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

Performing two or more tasks with two or more limbs at once (dual-tasking) often reduces the quality of one or both tasks, particularly for people with PD. The purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which PD influences the control the arm and the foot when performing tasks with both limbs simultaneously.

**48. Colonoscopic Screening for Autonomic Pathology in Parkinson's Disease**

*Sponsor:* University of Utah  
*Contact:* David Shprecher, D.O.  
*Ph:* (801) 585-5590  
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*Location:* Salt Lake City, UT  
*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the abnormal protein build-up seen in the brains of people with PD and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB) is also present in the nerves that line the intestine. This information would guide future research designed to diagnose people at the earliest stage of these diseases. Such information could help with research on new therapies designed to slow progression of (or even prevent) PD and DLB.

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

*Sponsor:* UCSF  
*Contact:* Marc Hellerstein, M.D., Ph.D./ Drina Boban, M.P.H.  
*Ph:* (510) 655-6525 ext. 103/ (415) 215-0202  
*E:* march@nature.berkeley.edu/ divab3@berkeley.edu  
*Location:* Emeryville, CA and San Francisco, CA  
*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

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.

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

*Sponsor:* Lee Dibble, Primary Investigator, funded by the Davis Phinney Foundation and PDF

*Contact:* Heather Boies

*Ph:* (801) 581-7970

*Location:* AL, MA, MO, UT

*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

Investigators 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 that examine walking and balance. The investigators of this study are interested in participants' views on exercises and their exercise habits.

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

*Sponsor:* Washington University School of Medicine

*Contact:* Samantha Blankenship, M.S.W.

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*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.

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

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

*Contact:* Rebekah Buccheri

*Ph:* (917) 562-3721

*E:* rebekahbuccherisl@gmail.com

*Location:* New York, NY

*Symptoms:* Non-Movement

The purpose of this study is to examine whether instructions given to people 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 PD. 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.

## 53. 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 seven and a half years of follow-up. The participants are individuals who may be at risk for developing PD, because of 1) genetic risk; 2) decreased ability to distinguish among odors; 3) symptomatic rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder (RBD); or 4) orthostatic hypotension (drop of blood pressure upon standing up, such as lightheadness or loss of consciousness).

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

*Sponsor:* The University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston

*Contact:* Mya C. Schiess, M.D./

Vicki J. Ephron, R.N.

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

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*Location:* Houston, TX

*Symptoms:* No Symptoms Addressed (Study of Disease)

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.

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

*Sponsor:* Institute for Neurodegenerative Disorders

*Contact:* Barbara Fussell, R.N.

*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. The ANAM-PD battery will be validated against standardized neuropsychological testing. This study could help predict subsets of people with PD who may be "at risk" for developing dementia, and help researchers learn more about cognitive decline in PD.

## 56. 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. The investigators will be using the results of this study to develop and test cognitive training programs (which are non-invasive and non-pharmacological). The ultimate goal of this research is to help people with PD maintain their functioning and independence.

## 57. 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 participants versus non-depressed participants with PD to demographically-matched people without PD 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.

## 58. 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.

## 59. 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)

PD 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.

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

*Sponsor:* DOD  
*Contact:* Susan Mendick, M.P.H.  
*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.

## 61. Risk Factors for Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP)

*Sponsor:* National Institute on Aging  
*Contact:* Christopher Cunningham, Ph.D./Casey Shepherd, M.P.H.  
*Ph:* (866) 777-0448  
*E:* info@pspstudy.com  
*Location:* AL, CA, CO, GA, KY, MD, OH, TX, WA  
*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.

## 62. The GenePD Study

*Sponsor:* Boston University Medical Center

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*Ph:* (617) 638-5179

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*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 might affect a person's 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.

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

*Sponsor:* NINDS

*Contact:* Helen Mejia-Santana, M.S.

*Ph:* (877) 305-2438

*E:* [research@corepdstudy.org](mailto:research@corepdstudy.org)

*Location:* CA, CT, IL, MD, MN, 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. 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.

## 64. 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](mailto: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.

## 65. 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.

## 66. 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](mailto: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.

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## Participating in Parkinson's Clinical Research: Questions to Ask

This 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](http://www.PDtrials.org) or contact us at [info@PDtrials.org](mailto:info@PDtrials.org) or (800) 801-9484.

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