Neuropsychological Testing Is More Useful Than Genetic Testing In The Baseline PD Evaluation

Roy Alcalay, MD, MS

Alfred and Minnie Bressler Associate Professor of Neurology

Division of Movement Disorders

Columbia University Medical Center

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Case Study 1

- 65yo physician presents to consultation because of asymmetric left hand rest tremor
- In further questioning he reports forgetfulness and word finding difficulty.
- His office manager hinted he may benefit from early retirement, but he thought his tremor is too mild

In this specific case, neuropsychological testing is clearly key

Case Study 2

- 42yo lawyer presents to consultation because of asymmetric left hand rest tremor
- Cognitive functioning reportedly intact. MoCA score 30/30.
- She is not bothered by the tremor, but would like to enroll in the most appropriate cutting edge studies for her

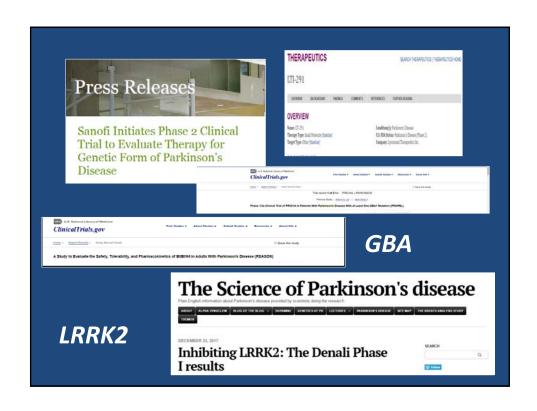
In this specific case, she would extremely benefit from genetic testing

Genetic Testing in PD

- Rarely offered to patients in the USA
- In a survey of PD clinicians, 41% had not referred any PD patients for genetic testing in the last year and >80% reported referring fewer than 11 patients (Alcalay, 2019)
- Most common reasons for not referring:
 - Lack of insurance coverage/cost
 - Lack of perceived utility
 - Level of comfort in clinicians' own ability to genetically counsel PD patients on GBA and LRRK2 (score 52 out 100)

Reasons for Testing in PD

- Genetic data may determine clinical trials eligibility
- Patients' interest: 23andMe >10k PD participants (Blauwendraat, 2019)
- Genetic data can help infer on prognosis (e.g., *GBA*, faster progression; Cilia, 2016)
- In early-onset PD, diagnostic testing and family planning

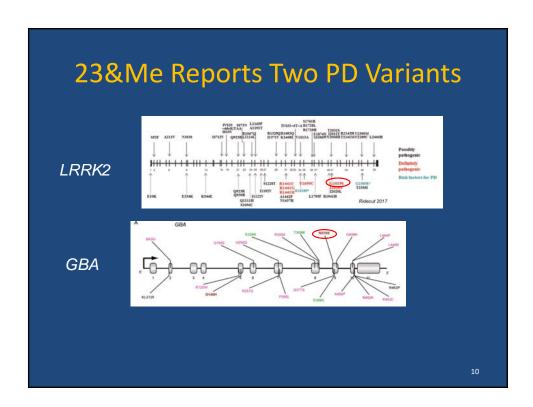




PD GENEration

- Funded by the Parkinson's Foundation
- **Primary goal**: to make genetic testing accessible for people with PD and test:
- 1. Feasibility of delivery to large number of participants
- 2. The effect (impact and satisfaction) from receiving the results
- 3. Compare delivery of the genetic testing results delivered by clinician vs genetic counselor

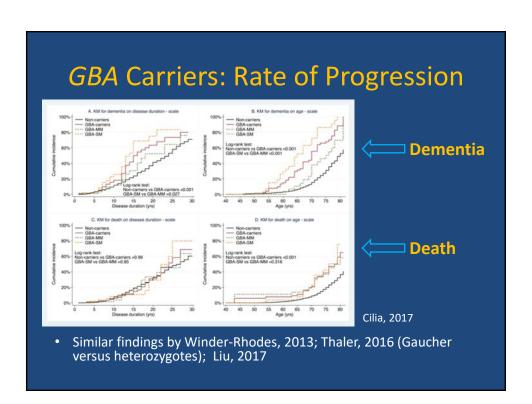




Case Study 3

- 75yo retired teacher presents to consultation because of asymmetric left hand rest tremor
- Mild cognitive complaints. Do not interfere with work.
- He is very curious to know why he developed
 PD. He is considering in participating in
 23andMe to find out if he carriers any genetic
 mutations

In this specific case, genetic counseling and testing may be superior to direct to consumer testing.



Case Study 4

- 68yo retired architect presents to consultation because of asymmetric left hand rest tremor
- Mild cognitive complaints. Do not interfere with activities of daily living.
- Of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry. Would like to know what is her prognosis for disease progression and cognitive dysfunction

In this specific case, genetic testing for *LRRK2* and *GBA* may help predict long term outcomes

Case Study 5

- 38yo IT developer present with left hand tremor. His brother has PD and successful DBS at age 32.
- He and his spouse are going through fertility treatments and would like to know the risk for an offspring
- He tests positive for PRKN. His wife is a noncarrier

In this specific case, genetic testing for may help with family planning

Cases in which Genetic Testing May Be Superior to Neuropsychological Testing

- In those interested in novel clinical trials
- In those who want to know why they developed PD
- Genetic data can help infer on prognosis
- In early-onset PD, diagnostic testing and family planning



Should we offer genetic testing in Parkinson's Disease?