

Clinical trials for dystonia



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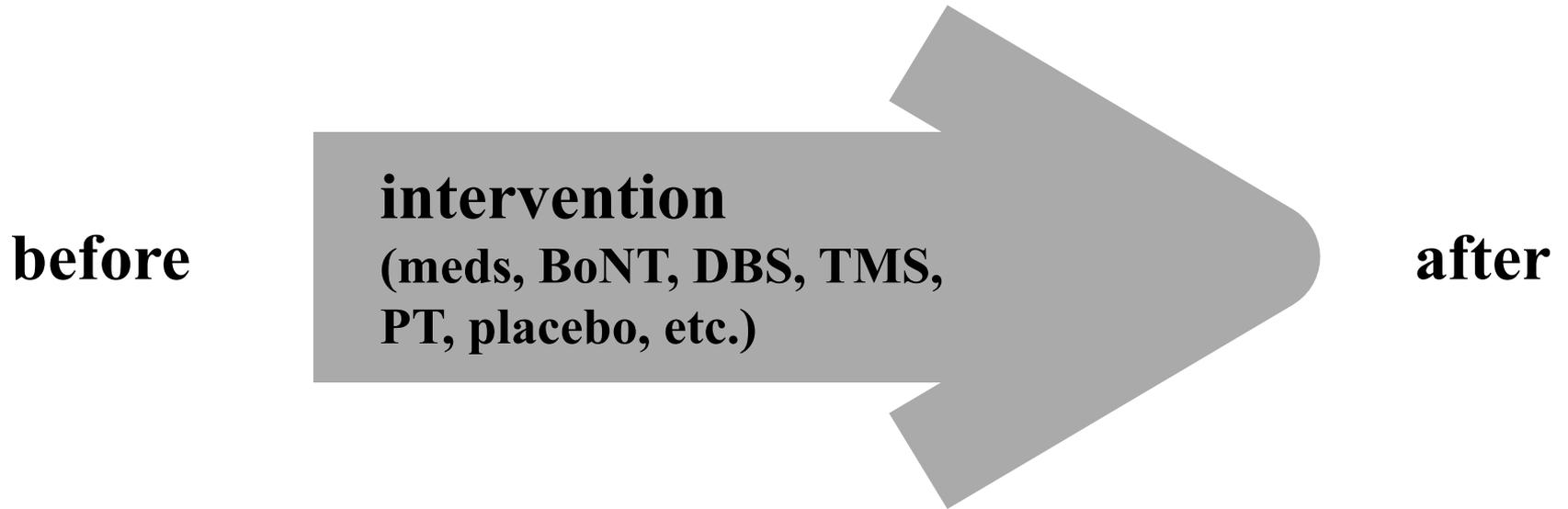
What is important to patients

1. Optimal treatment options
 - A. BoNT: some not responsive
 - B. Oral meds: undesirable side effects
 - C. Surgery: some hesitant
2. Insurance issues
3. Finding the right specialist

Our focus: measuring motor severity ... why do we care?

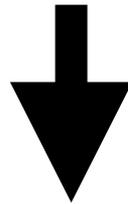
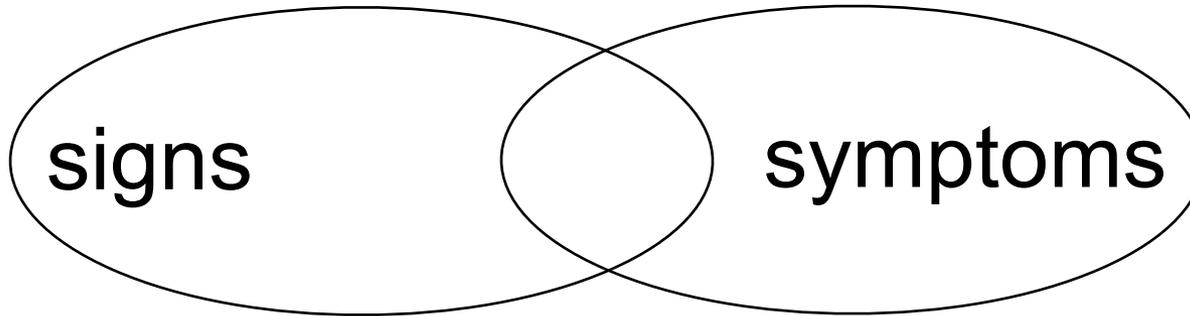
- All in the service of improved treatment...
- Long term: Human research on mechanisms
 - (do the -omics, imaging, neurophys, etc. correlate with motor severity?)
- Short term: Trial outcomes

Pivotal to trial outcomes: measuring SEVERITY



1. Compare before and after
(e.g. TWSTRS(before) - TWSTRS(after))
2. After intervention, assay “change”
(e.g. PGI-C)

Measuring severity of WHAT?



- **Function**
- **Disability**
- **QoL**

(i.e. *concept(s) of interest (COI)*)

Measuring severity: HOW/WHO?

FDA categories of *clinical outcome assessments* (COAs) based on **WHO** is doing the measuring:

- ClinRO: **clinician** reported outcome
 - (i.e. clinical rating scales)
- ObsRO: **observer** reported outcome
 - (someone other than health professional or patient)
- PRO: **patient** reported outcome
 - (a.k.a. patient centered outcomes, PCOs)

Rating scales are subjective

- ClinRO: **clinician** reported outcome
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all based on
human
judgment

- Human judgment is intrinsically **subjective**
 - Affected by training, experience, etc.
 - Not necessarily wrong, just highly **variable**

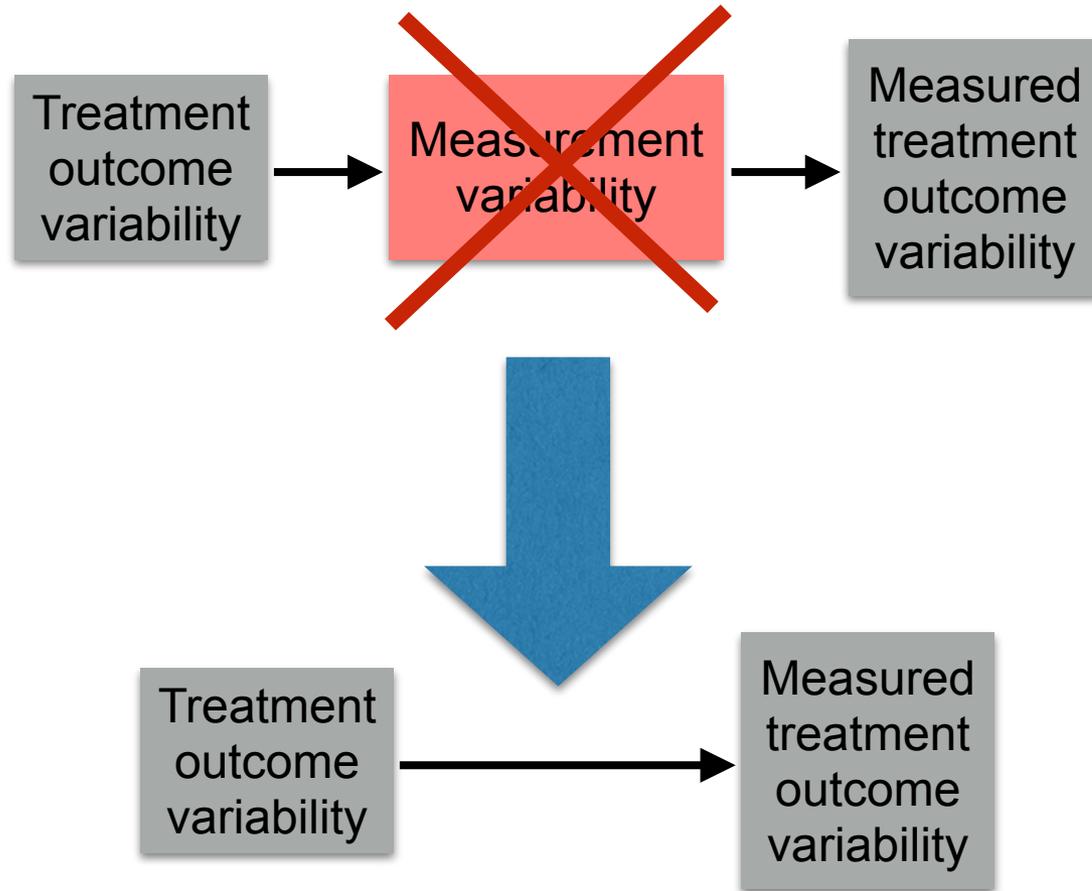
The variability of subjective measures has consequences

- It gets conflated with treatment outcome variability:



- Variability reduces intra- and inter-rater reliability
 - Within individual trials
 - Intra-rater: before / after treatment
 - Inter-rater: multi-site trials
 - Across different trials
 - Meta analyses
- Variability decreases statistical power, thereby requiring higher Ns (and trial costs), longer delays, higher risk

What if we could circumvent the variability of subjective measures?



OBJECTIVE measures: definitions

How do we define “objective”? each measurement does **not** depend on human judgement

Terminology can be problematic:

- “technology-based objective measures” (TOMs, Espay 2016 Mov Disord; to distinguish from subjective methods labeled as “objective”?)
- “digital methods”
 - e.g. “digital health technology” (FDA)
 - *but* digital implementations of subjective measures, e.g. “electronic CRSs”; apps being developed for PROs, etc.)
 - how about a ruler?

Objective measures for dystonia

- kinematics
 - optical,
 - reflective, and/or
 - electromagnetic markers
- IMUs (inertial measurement units)
 - accelerometers
 - gyroscopes
- EMG
- Video
 - 3d/depth
 - 2d

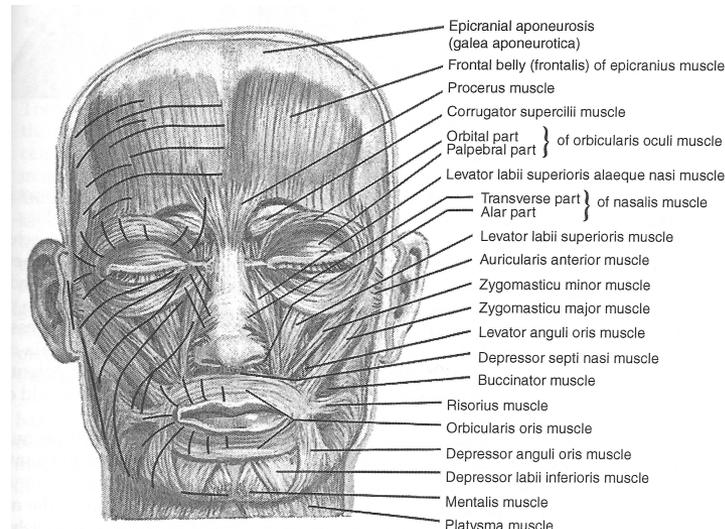
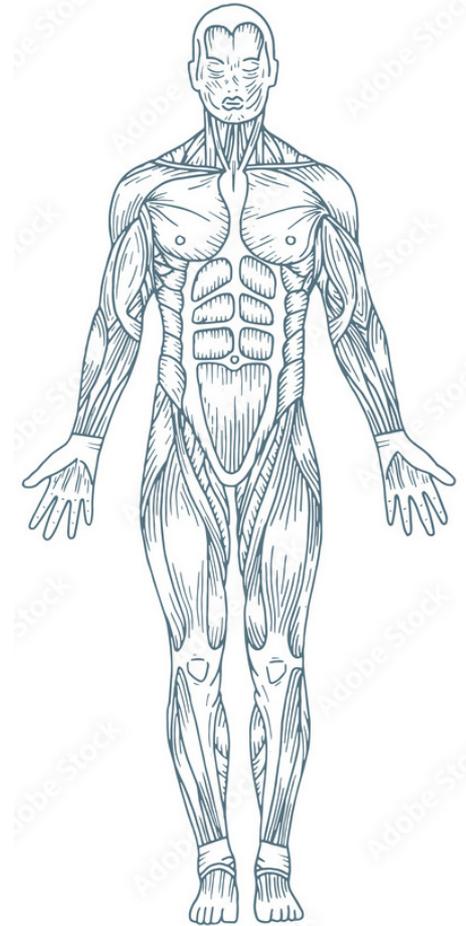
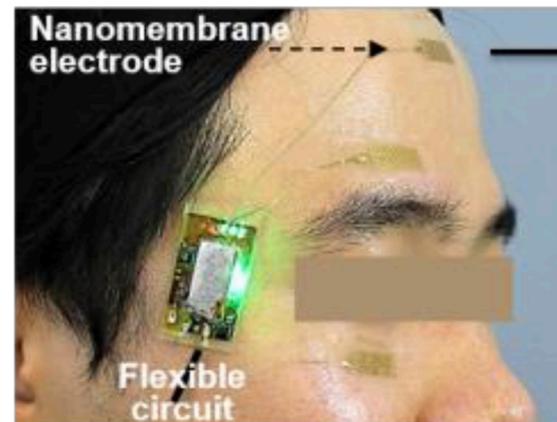


FIGURE 24.1 Superficial facial muscles, anterior view.

“Wearables” are becoming less obtrusive

Soft Nanomembrane Sensors and Flexible Hybrid Bioelectronics for Wireless Quantification of Blepharospasm

Musa Mahmood, Shinjae Kwon, Gamze Kilic Berkmen, Yun-Soung Kim, Laura Scorr, H. A. Jinnah and Woon-Hong Yeo, *Senior Member, IEEE*



FULL PAPER

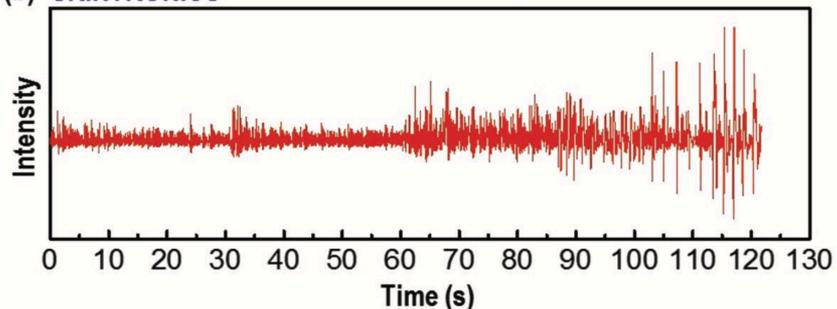
Flexible Electronics

ADVANCED MATERIALS TECHNOLOGIES
www.advmattechnol.de

Soft Material-Enabled, Active Wireless, Thin-Film Bioelectronics for Quantitative Diagnostics of Cervical Dystonia

Young-Tae Kwon, Yongkuk Lee, Gamze Kilic Berkmen, Hyo-Ryoung Lim, Laura Scorr, Hyder A. Jinnah, and Woon-Hong Yeo*

(b) SKINTRONICS



**So let's look at clinical trials
... and see what measures they have
used**

Our approach to objective measures: video

Advantages of Video (vs. IMUs, EMG, etc.)

- Clinical utility
 - Pervasive in movement disorders
 - Minimal additional resource requirements
 - equipment
 - expertise
 - time
- Less physically obtrusive
(vs. markers, EMG electrodes, etc.)
 - minimizes observer effect!
- Enables telehealth, remote access, more frequent assays during ADLs



WIRED

AA



AI DOOMSDAY

Runaway AI Is an Extinction Risk, Experts Warn

A new statement from industry leaders cautions that artificial intelligence poses a threat to humanity on par with nuclear war or a pandemic.

WILL KNIGHT

05.30.23 09:05 AM

Analyzing videos with computer vision (instead of human vision)

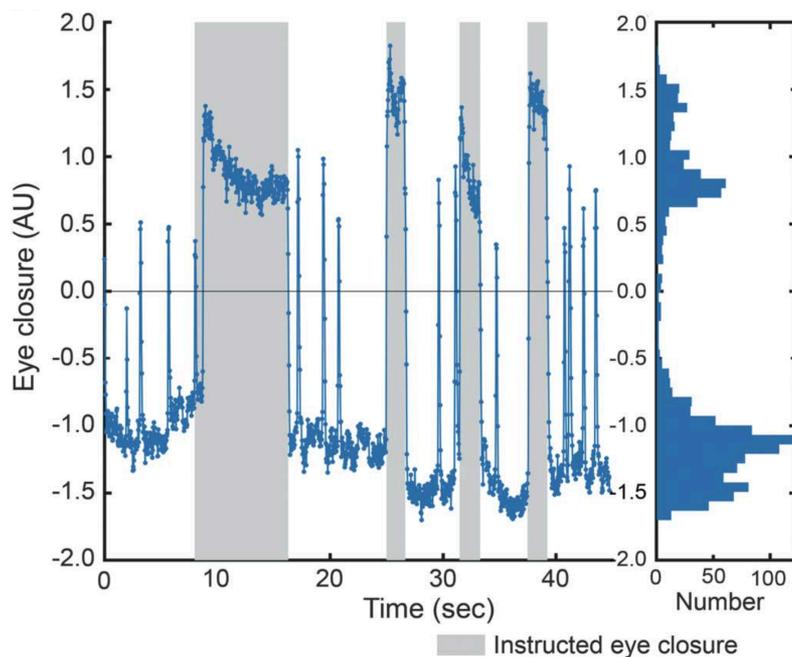
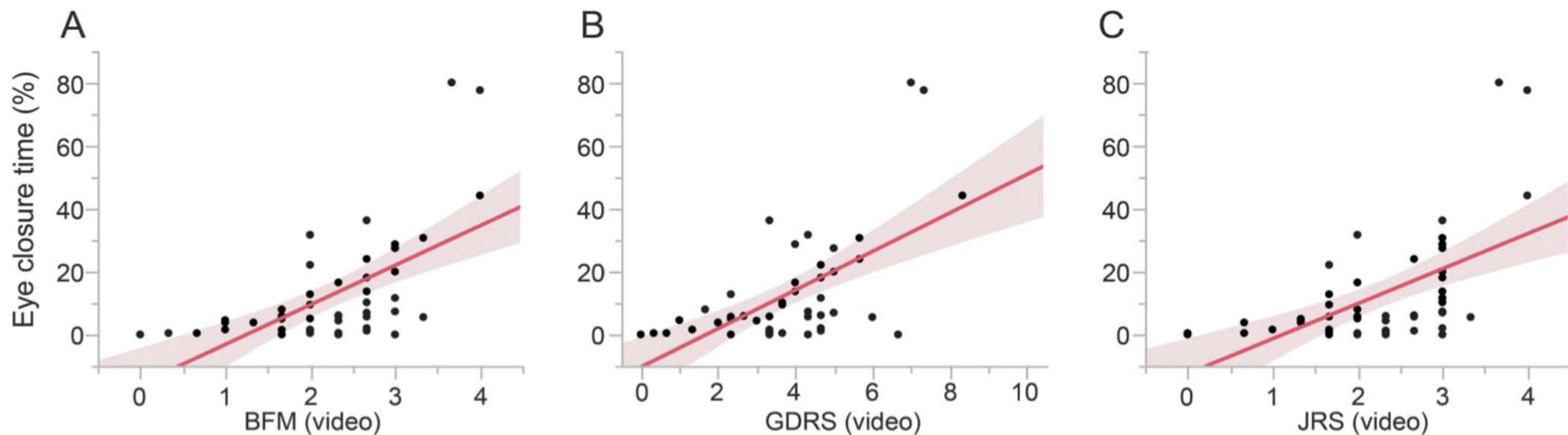
Overall Approach:

- Develop software...
 - ... the Computational Motor Objective Rater (**CMOR**)
 - ... that leverages advances in AI (e.g. computer vision and machine learning/deep learning)
- Test CMOR's convergent validity with clinical ratings severity

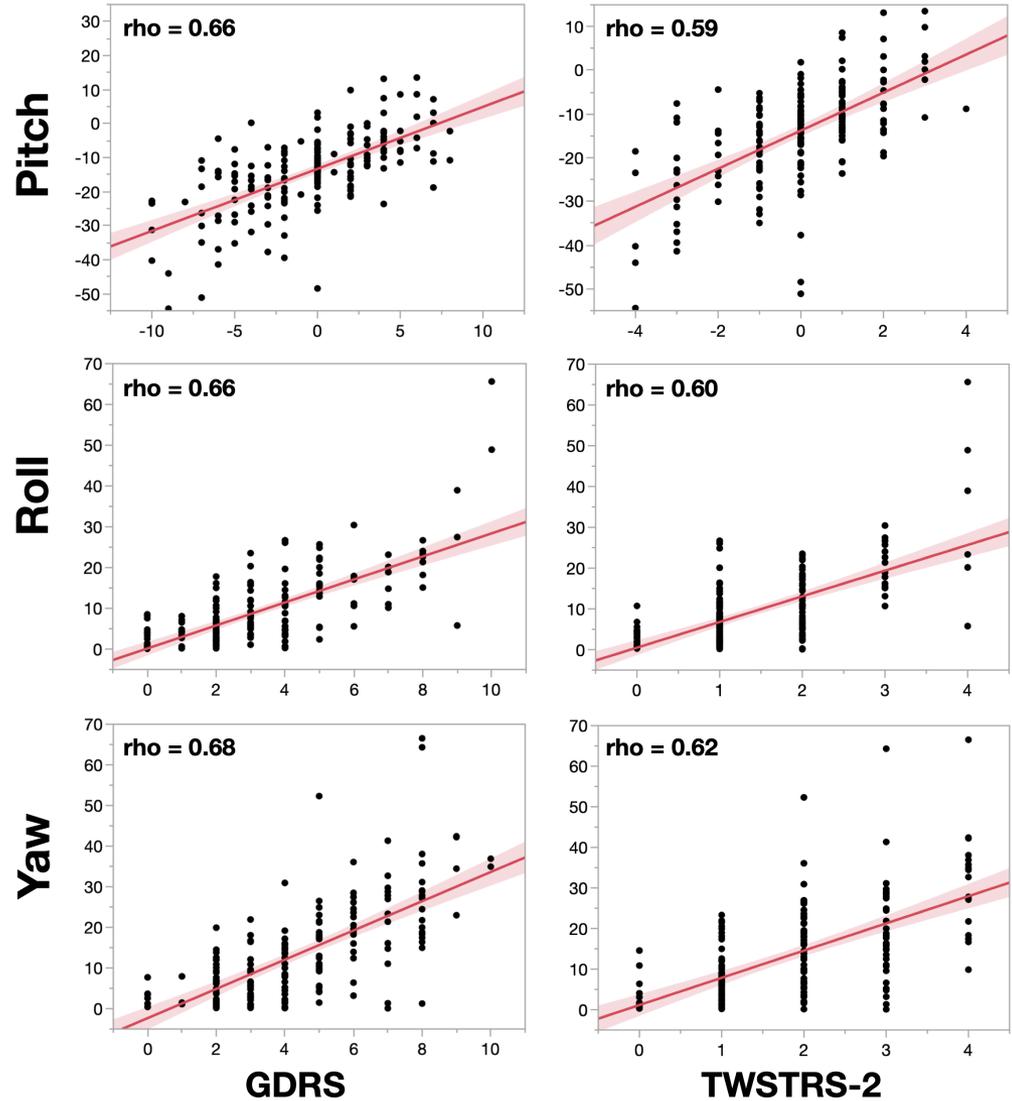
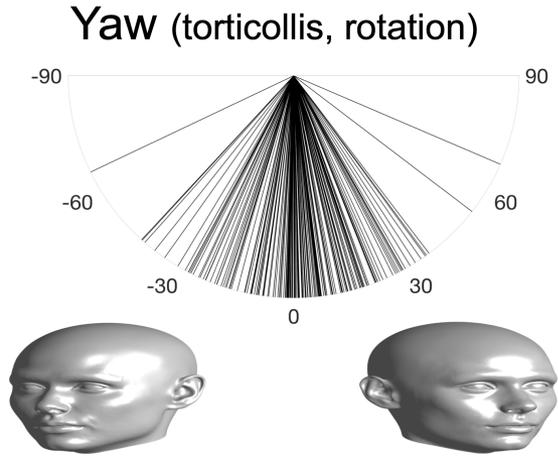
Scope:

- BSP and CD: videos from clinical exam
- LD: videos from laryngoscopic exam

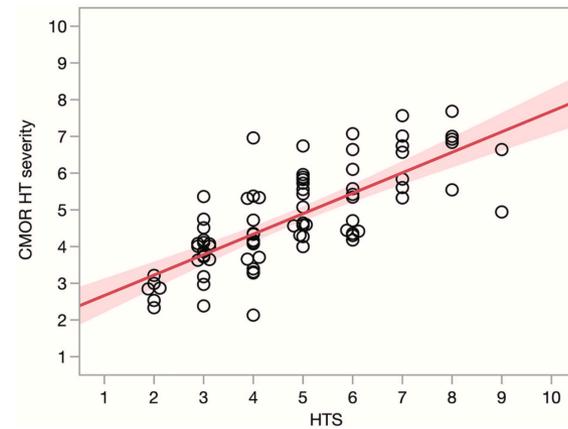
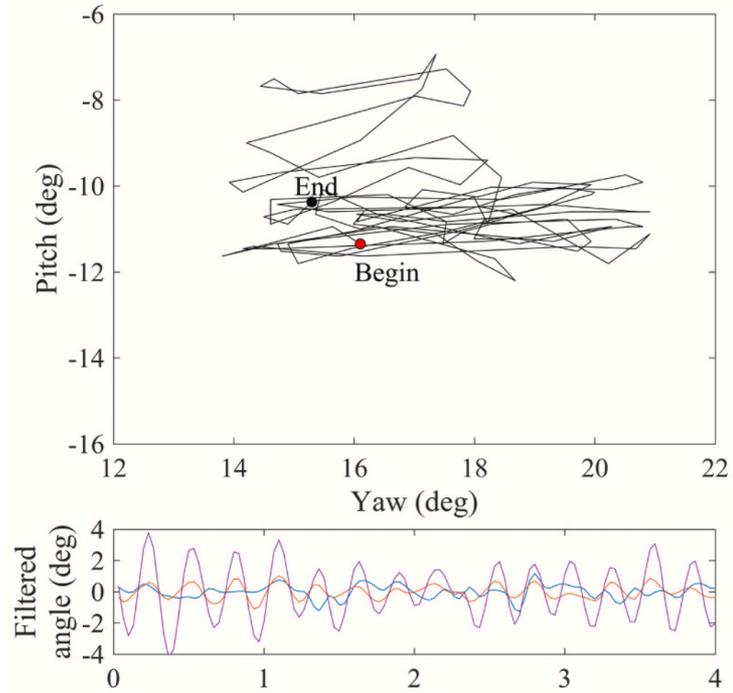
CMOR for eye closure in BSP



CMOR for CD: head deviation

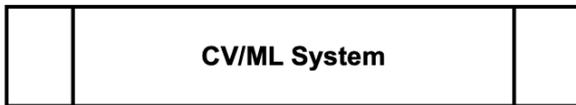


CMOR for CD: head tremor

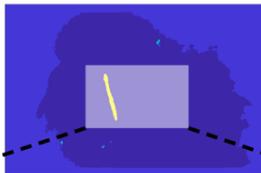


CMOR for glottal dynamics in LD

RGB Frame



Scored Mask



(units in pixels)

Area = 1326

Minor axis length = 12

Shape = minor / major = 0.08

Major axis length = 149

Can we predict ADSD voice quality by extracting glottal geometry from laryngoscopic video recordings?

How do dynamic features in the geometry of the glottis relate to voice quality in ADSD ?

Peterson et al. 2022 J Speech Lang Hear Res

Objective measures in a BSP trial

- Addex Pharmaceuticals
 - Allosteric modulators (AMs) for several CNS indications
 - dipraglurant: mGlu5 negative allosteric modulator (NAM)
 - PD LIDs
 - exploratory Phase 2 PCT in BSP
 - with the current IR formulation
 - assessments include clinical ratings, PROs, and objective measures:
 - CMOR and Skintronics
- *ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05027997*
- <https://www.addextherapeutics.com/en/pipeline/researches/dipraglurant-dystonia/>

Measuring severity: the patient perspective

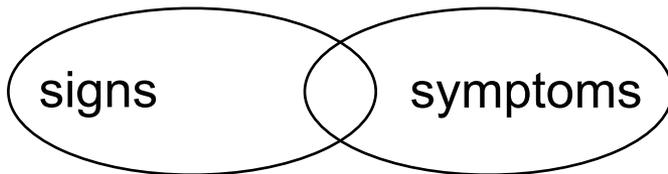
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Combine PRO's *and* Video-based objective measures

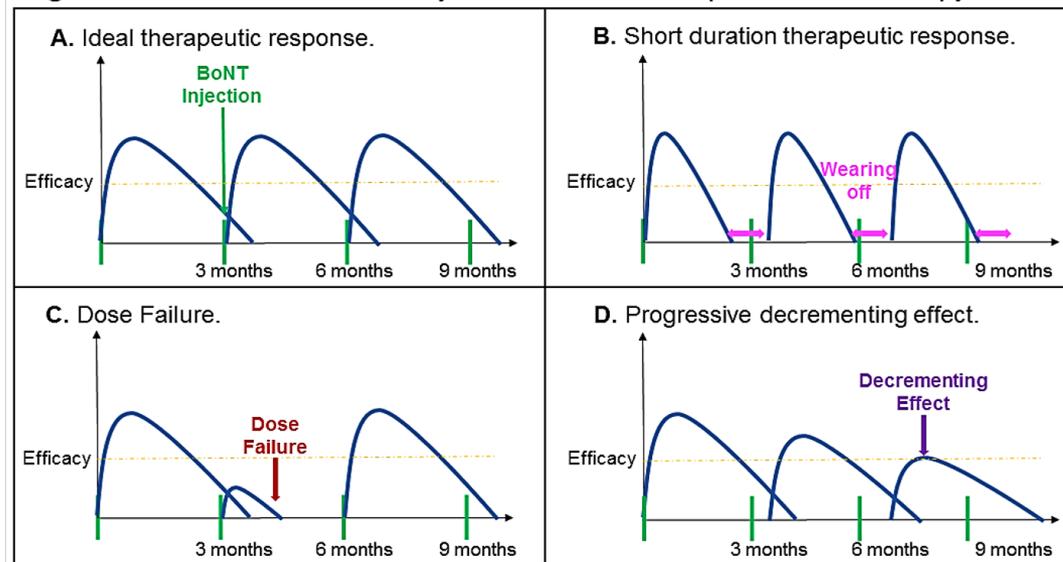
- BOTH enable measurement outside the clinic
 - Greater frequency
 - At home, in daily life settings
 - Patient-centered

- Synergies



In *context of use* involving BoNT cycles, we need more frequent measures

Figure 2. Fluctuations in severity over time and complications of therapy.



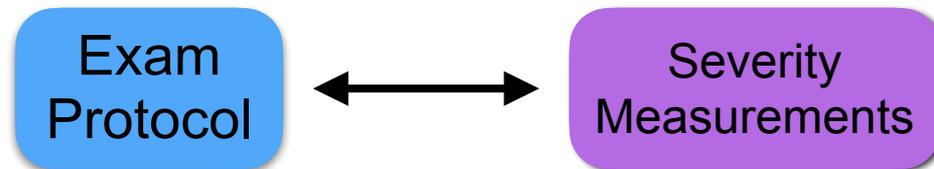
Pirio Richardson and Jinnah 2019 Expert Opinion Drug Discovery

All assessments depend on the “tasks”

we need to be careful about **WHAT** is happening **during** the measurements (part of the COU ?)

especially for the dystonias; the moment-to-moment motor features depend on:

- sensory input
- attention
- task



one FDA clinical outcome assessments (COA) category:

- PerfO: performance outcome
 - based on "standardized task(s) according to a set of instructions"

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Collaborators and Sponsors

DMRF

Dystonia Coalition

NIH NCATS
(U54-NS11602)



Benign Essential
Blepharospasm
Research Foundation

Dysphonia International

DoD CDMRP



Buz Jinnah, Emory

Joel Perlmutter and Jo Wright,
WUSTL

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NINDS

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Antonella Macerollo
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Marni Bartlett, Apple

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CNL, Salk

Jake Whitehill,
Worcester Polytechnic

Cindy Comella, Glenn Stebbins
Rush University Medical Center

Brian Berman, VCU



Thank you

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