

Impact of Supporting People with Advanced Parkinson's Disease on Carer's Quality of Life and Burden

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to assess the burden and the quality of life (QoL) perceived by caregivers assisting advanced Parkinson's disease (PD) patients.

Patients and Methods: Consecutive advanced PD patients treated with levodopa/carbidopa intestinal gel (LCIG) or continuous subcutaneous apomorphine infusion (CSAI) or care as usual (CU) and their care partners were recruited during routine visits according to a cross-sectional design. Caregiver's distress was assessed by Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI) and a QoL survey to evaluate and understand the burden experienced by care partners during family and working activities.

Results: A total of 126 patients (53 LCIG, 19 CSAI and 54 CU) and their care partners were enrolled. The ZBI score boxplot showed that LCIG and CU populations have a similar distribution (ZBI inter-quartile range [IQR] values respectively 18–42 for LCIG and 19–43 for CU group), while the CSAI group has a wider score range (IQR 16–52). Caregivers assisting patients in treatment with LCIG have more time to perform family or household duties ($p=0.0022$), or to engage in leisure activities ($p=0.0073$) compared to CU, while no difference was found when compared to CSAI group. Approximately 50% of the care partners showed mood changes in the last 6 months and LCIG and CSAI had less impact on caregiver's mood compared to CU. Patients treated with LCIG were more independent in taking a bath or shower without assistance and were more able to move and walk without assistance.

Conclusion: Care partners of advanced PD patients treated with device-aided therapies have more time for their own life and a better perception of their QoL with a tendency to an improvement of mood compared with those of patients treated with CU.

Keywords: advanced Parkinson's disease, levodopa/carbidopa, intestinal infusion, caregiver burden, quality of life; QoL

Introduction

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressively disabling motor and non-motor symptoms (NMS), progressive loss of patient's autonomy, deterioration of functional and psychosocial patient's condition, and worsening of Quality of Life (QoL).^{1,2}

The progressive course of the disease causes needs of assistance for daily activities and has a negative impact not only on patients but also on their caregivers.³ Recent studies suggest that the progressive disability, patient's mood, speech difficulties, and cognitive deterioration are the main factors contributing to caregiver burden and poorer caregiver's QoL.^{4–9} Most PD patients

are cared for in their own homes and spouses are the main informal caregivers.^{10,11}

During the disease progression, the caregiver of a PD patient assumes many responsibilities, including medication administration, care coordination, prompting for self-care, surveillance of falls, provisions of emotional support.³ Having a caregiver in a good health has been associated with better outcomes in morbidity, mortality, and patient's QoL.¹² Conversely, the caregiver's burden and its mainly associated symptoms (fatigue, sleep disorders, hypertension), correlate with the illness of the respective PD patients.^{13,14}

The advanced stage of PD is also characterized by a worsening in QoL and caregiver burden.¹⁵ At this stage, the therapeutic options include device-aided interventions, such as deep brain stimulation (DBS), continuous subcutaneous apomorphine infusion (CSAI), and levodopa/carbidopa continuous intestinal infusion gel (LCIG) or oral therapy.

Few evidence have linked caregiver burden to the treatment of advanced PD patients and these studies are mainly referred to STN-DBS or LCIG.^{3,16–18} Despite the effectiveness of STN-DBS in the treatment of motor symptoms and its benefit for patient-rated QoL have been widely demonstrated, its impact on caregiver burden is less clear.¹⁹ Recent evidence reported that over 50% of the caregivers rated their well-being as negative after 1 year of STN-DBS surgery, despite the positive patient-rated outcomes.¹⁶ In addition, a recent longitudinal study has reported that caregivers who showed high levels of burden at baseline, as well as caregivers who referred high impulsivity and poor empathy in their partner with PD, generally maintained the same profile during the longitudinal follow-up.¹⁹ According to other Authors the possible conclusion is that STN-DBS does not change caregiver burden.^{19,20} This evidence was in line with the conclusions of another recent trial showing that treatment with DBS was not associated with a lower caregiver burden compared to treatment with other antiparkinsonian therapies.²¹

Moreover, few data on the effect of apomorphine on caregiver burden are available.¹⁸ In our previous report of the results from the PREDICT study, whose aim was to describe the burden of carers of advanced PD patients either treated with CSAI, LCIG, or continuing with their CU, we showed that caregiver burden tended to be lower when patients were treated with LCIG than with CU.¹⁸

In this further analysis of the same study, our aim was to understand if reduced burden could have an impact on

caregiver's QoL and their ability to perform their daily activities. We therefore describe more in detail an evaluation of caregiver burden due to the daily assistance to the patient and his/her QoL perception as assessed by a custom-made questionnaire during the study.

Patients and Methods

Study Design

The PREDICT observational study was conducted at 13 Movement Disorder (MD) Centers in Italy, according to a cross-sectional design, in a series of consecutive advanced PD patients and their caregivers recruited during routine follow-up visits planned at the single centers.

Patient and Caregiver Selection

Advanced PD patients already in treatment with optimized CSAI, LCIG, or CU since at least 6 months up to 3 years were enrolled in this study. The inclusion criteria to verify the advanced stage included the presence of at least 3 hours OFF period per day or >25% of daily time spent in OFF as assessed by United Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS)-IV item 39. Further inclusion criteria were the presence of a family adult carer who had provided regular daily assistance (≥ 3 hours per day) to the patient for at least 6 months.

The history or presence of any severe condition that might interfere with caregiver burden assessments, previous treatment with LCIG, CSAI, or DBS, mild to severe cognitive dysfunction/dementia (i.e., Mini-Mental State Examination score <24 or per clinical judgment), and Hoehn & Yahr (H&Y) stage 5 in OFF condition in the previous 12 months were considered as exclusion criteria.

The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of each local health authority ([Supplementary Table 1](#)) and each patient had to be able to understand and provide their informed consent as well as their care partners provided informed consent. Patients with mild to severe cognitive dysfunction/dementia, were excluded in order not to interfere with the capacity consent. The study was conducted according to the International Conference on Harmonization Good Clinical Practices.

Assessments

The demographic and clinical characteristics (including UPDRS-IV Item 39 and H&Y assessment) of the populations were described in the previous paper, as well as the mean Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI) score and related factors.¹⁸ The ZBI assesses the impact of the disease on

caregiver's emotional, physical, social, and financial well-being²² using a 22-item questionnaire with a 5-point scale, from 0 = never to 4 = nearly always.¹¹ The ZBI total score is categorized as follows: 0 to 20 (little or no burden), 21 to 40 (mild to moderate burden), 41 to 60 (moderate to severe burden), and 61 to 88 (severe burden). Scores were further aggregated into 2 categories: ZBI total score from 0 to 40 (little to moderate burden) and from 41 to 88 (moderate to severe burden).

Patients treated with LCIG or CSAI and their caregivers were asked to self-assess their current QoL compared with the previous CU according to a score rated from 0 (very negative) to 10 (very positive); patients' QoL was assessed using the 8-item Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ-8).²³

Both ZBI and PDQ-8 were provided in their Italian validated version according to copyright holders' instructions. Caregivers were asked to complete a dedicated custom-made questionnaire whose aim was to estimate the degree of involvement of familial assistance, working capacity, and working habits changes. This questionnaire has been developed as a simplified version of the Scale of Quality of Life of Care-Givers (SQLC, Glozman et al),²⁴ adapted to create a short version for an easy assessment of the QoL of care partners. The complete QoL questionnaire is reported in the result section; it consisted of 7 questions on the caregivers' ability to perform daily activities related to personal or family needs and on their opinion about the real need of help and assistance of the relative patients in daily activities. Caregivers were asked to give their opinion on their perception since the patient was optimized with the current therapy, answering to each question with one of the following scores: 0 = yes, more than before; 1 = yes, as before; 2 = yes, but with some difficulties compared to before; 4 = no. Furthermore, caregivers were also asked whether in the last 6 months they complained of one or more of the following: mood changes (worsening or improvement), depressive state, body weight reduction, sleep disturbances or insomnia, anxiety.

Physicians provided paper questionnaires to caregivers in an envelope and invited them to complete them in the outpatient room.

Statistical Analysis

A sample size of 120 caregivers/subjects (according to a 1:2 ratio, CU:CSAI/LCIG) was calculated to estimate a statistically significant difference in the mean ZBI score equal or superior to 13 points, as previously described.¹⁸

The per-protocol population (PP) was defined as all enrolled subjects without a main protocol violation. All statistical tables, figures, and analyses were produced using SAS[®] for Windows release 9.4 (64-bit) or later (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Patient and caregiver profile data were analyzed only in the PP population by means of descriptive statistics. The categorical variables were assessed by Chi square or Fisher exact test, as appropriate, whilst the continuous variables by *t*-test. Whenever necessary, normality was assessed by means of the Shapiro-Wilk test and with graphical methods. In case of non-normality, a nonparametric test/model was adopted. A two-sided $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. In the case of comparisons between LCIG treatment versus CSAI and CU treatment, the significance level was set at 0.025.

According to copyright holder instructions ZBI total score was calculated only for questionnaires with ≥ 18 responses out of 22 questions. In case of ≤ 4 missing questions, the average scores from valid responses were rounded to the nearest integer and used to complete any missing fields.

ZBI single questions data have been also aggregated as "never+rarely" vs. "Sometimes+Quite frequently+nearly always" in the comparison of LCIG vs. CSAI and CU responses.

Results

The enrollment of patients and their caregivers was performed between September 2014 and September 2015. Out of 131 patients enrolled, 5 were excluded from the analysis due to protocol violations, so the PP sample was represented by 126 patients (53, 19, and 54 patients in the LCIG, CSAI, and CU groups) and their related carers.

The demographic characteristics of patients and caregivers, and the main PD clinical characteristics, are shown in Table 1.

Most of carers were female (56% in LCIG, 79% in CSAI, and 80% in CU group), mainly represented by spouse (62% in LCIG, 68% in CSAI, and 56% in CU group) assisting their partner for more than 12 months in most of the cases (86% LCIG, 100% CSAI, and 94% CU group).

The oral or transdermal medications taken in each group were mainly represented by oral levodopa in 50 out of 53 patients (94%) and in all the 19 CSAI patients (100%) followed by dopamine agonists. The LEDD of each medication was higher in CSAI compared to LCIG group. A similar distribution was seen in CU group (Table 2).

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics of the Patients and Caregivers and PD Clinical Characteristics

	LCIG (n=53)	CSAI (n=19)	CU (n=54)	P value *, **
Patients Demographics				
Age (years); mean ± SD (range)	70.26 ± 7.1 (53–84)	66.0 ± 6.6 (54–77)	69.57 ± 9.1 (42–88)	
Male; n (%)	25 (47%)	10 (53%)	29 (54%)	
PD Characteristics				
Hoehn & Yahr in OFF, N (%)				*0.037 ** <0.001
–1	6 (11%)	1 (5%)	0	
–1.5	37 (70%)	8 (42%)	9 (17%)	
–2	9 (17%)	8 (42%)	36 (67%)	
–2.5	1 (2%)	2 (11%)	8 (15%)	
–3	0	0	1 (2%)	
–4				
PD duration (years), mean ± SD, (range)	16.38 ± 5.8 (7–33)	13.58 ± 4.1 (8–21)	12.83 ± 5.1 (4–35)	*0.085 **0.0003
Duration of motor fluctuations (years), mean ± SD, (range)	8.36 ± 4.8 (1–26)	5.47 ± 3.5 (2–14)	5.22 ± 4.1 (1–25)	*0.0099 ** <0.0001
Caregivers Characteristics				
Age (years); mean ± SD (range)	59.19 ± 13.2 (36–84)	60.26 ± 12.9 (29–78)	55.89 ± 12.6 (29–85)	
Female; n (%)	30 (56%)	15 (79%)	43 (80%)	
Daily duration of supporting assistance				
	N=53	N=19	N=52	
Day and night (24 hours)	26 (49%)	12 (63%)	29 (56%)	*0.1783 **0.2013
During daytime	8 (15%)	4 (21%)	9 (17%)	*0.2762 **0.6155
From 3 to 6 hours per day	19 (36%)	3 (16%)	14 (27%)	*0.3075 **0.0003
Caregiver burden				
ZBI score (mean ± SD)	29.6 ± 14.42	35.8 ± 20.15	31.4 ± 16.0	*0.328 **0.535

Notes: *LCIG vs. CSAI; **LCIG vs. CU; Two-Sample T-test and Wilcoxon Two Sample Test for PD characteristic analysis; Chi Square Test or Fisher Test for daily time spent for the assistance; *LCIG vs. CSAI; **LCIG vs. CU; Bold indicates statistical significance.

Abbreviations: LCIG, levodopa/carbidopa intestinal gel; CSAI, subcutaneous apomorphine infusion; CU, care as usual; SD, standard deviation; N/A, not available; ZBI, Zarit Burden Interview.

The clinical characteristics of patients in each group were extensively described by Tessitore et al.¹⁸ In LCIG group the absence of daily OFF periods or less than 25% of the daily time spent in OFF, as assessed by UPDRS-IV

item 39, was detected in 81% of the cases. In the CSAI and CU groups these percentages were significantly lower (respectively 47% and 17%; p=0.037 LCIG vs. CSAI and p<0.001 LCIG vs. CU).

Table 2 Use of Antiparkinsonian Medications and Corresponding LEDD Before the Implementation of LCIG, CSAI or in Patients Continuing CU

	LCIG (N=50)		CSAI (N=19)		CU (N=54)	
	N (%)	LEDD (mg) (Mean ± SD) (Range)	N (%)	LEDD (mg) (Mean ± SD) (Range)	N (%)	LEDD (mg) (Mean ± SD) (Range)
Oral levodopa	50 (94%)	972.5 ± 417.9 (250–2350)	19 (100%)	1185 ± 686.3 (500–2500)	54 (100%)	732.6 ± 230.1 (200–1200)
Dopamine agonists	33 (62%)	274.6 ± 123.9 (100–560)	12 (63%)	437.2 ± 596.5 (105–2000)	36 (67%)	211.6 ± 81.0 (100–360)
COMT inhibitors	23 (43%)	322.6 ± 230.8 (100–1200)	13 (68%)	442.7 ± 403.1 (75–1400)	20 (37%)	548.7 ± 414.0 (132–1400)
MAO inhibitors	17 (32%)	100.0 ± 0.0 (100–100)	3 (16%)	100 ± 0 (100–100)	19 (35%)	237.5 ± 388.9 (100–1200)
Others*	12 (23%)	204.3 ± 108.3 (100–360)	1 (5%)	200 (200–200)	15 (28%)	293.2 ± 443.9 (100–1625)

Note: *Others= amantadine, apomorphine pen (in LCIG), levodopa/carbidopa/entacapone association

Caregiver Burden and Questionnaire Assessment

The mean ZBI score shows a tendency to be lower in LCIG group compared to CSAI or CU group, even if no statistically significant difference was found among groups (Table 1). The boxplot of the ZBI Score showed that LCIG and CU populations have a very similar distribution (LCIG median value 27; IQR 18–42; CU median value 28.5; IQR 19–43; Figure 1). The CSAI ZBI boxplot distribution is slightly wider but not statistically different (CSAI median value 34; IQR 16–52). The aggregated results on ZBI scores “never/rarely” vs. “sometimes/quite frequently/nearly always” did not show a significant difference between groups for each question, except for the question number 6, regarding the negative influence of the assistance on the relationship with other relatives or friends; in this case, a difference was found between LCIG and CSAI ($p=0.0269$) (Table 3). The following variables were correlated with the ZBI score: “caregiver’s change in capability to perform family duties and leisure activities,” “caregiver’s change in work,” “need of professional assistance,” “patient’s judgment on QoL,” and “caregiver’s judgment on QoL.”¹⁸ The analysis of the distribution of these significant associations is described in Figure 2A and B. The UPDRS-IV item 39 and the H&Y stage did not show any association with the ZBI score (Figure 2C).

Data from the questionnaires to caregivers showed that carers assisting patients in treatment with LCIG have more

time to perform family or household duties ($p=0.0022$), or to engage leisure activities ($p=0.0073$) compared to those assisting patients in treatment with CU, while no difference was found compared to CSAI group (Table 3). Furthermore, caregivers of patients treated with LCIG perceived that their assisted relatives were more independent in taking a bath or shower without assistance compared to what perceived by caregivers of CSAI and CU patients ($p=0.00198$ vs. CSAI and $p=0.0586$ vs. CU) and more able to move and walk without assistance ($p=0.0002$) compared to CU population (Table 4).

A tendency to an improvement in patient’s autonomy for staying alone at home was observed in the CSAI group (35%) compared to LCIG (19%) and CU groups (5%) even if the difference was not significant. Moreover, caregivers assisting CU patients found more difficulties in helping other relatives (21% of the cases) compared to care partners of LCIG (8%) or CSAI patients (0%) (Table 4).

Quality of Life Perception and Relation to Burden

In Figure 2B we show the association between the judgment on QoL expressed by both the patients and their caregivers with the corresponding ZBI score in each treatment group. A lower ZBI score was detected in patients and carers having a better QoL perception.

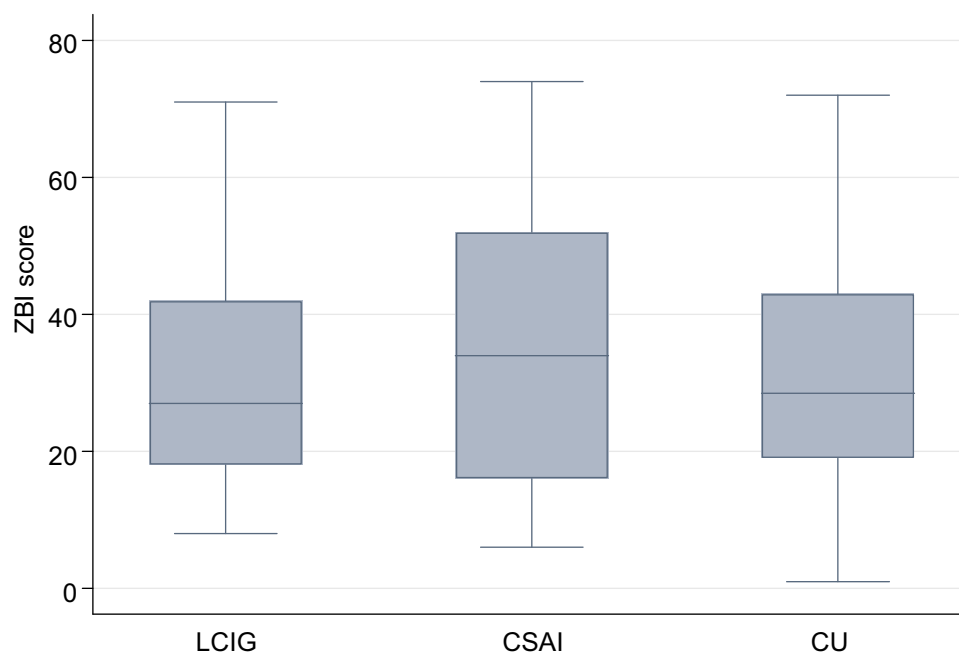


Figure 1 Frequency of symptoms reported by caregivers (A) and kind of mood change (B) in each group.

Table 3 Aggregated Results for ZBI Scores in the Three Groups of Treatment. The Total Percentage in Each Group Were Computed Excluding the Missing Data (Not Reported in This Table)

Question	Categorized Answers	LCIG; N (%)	CSAI; N (%)	CU; N (%)	Comparison Between Treatment Groups		
					P value		
1. Do you feel that your relative asks for more help than he/she needs?	Never+Rarely Sometime +Quite frequently +nearly always	23 (43.40) 30 (56.60)	4 (21.05) 15 (78.95)	27 (50) 27 (50)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Fisher Test Chi-Square Test	0.1033 0.4936
2. Do you feel that because of the time you spend with your relative that you do not have enough time for yourself?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	21 (40.38) 31 (59.62)	7 (36.84) 12 (63.16)	23 (42.59) 31 (57.41)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.7869 0.8176
3. Do you feel stressed between caring for your relative and trying to meet other responsibilities for your family or work?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	24 (45.28) 29 (54.72)	5 (26.32) 14 (73.68)	16 (29.63) 38 (70.37)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.1481 0.0943
4. Do you feel embarrassed over your relative's behavior?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	44 (83.02) 9 (16.98)	14 (73.68) 5 (26.32)	43 (79.63) 11 (20.37)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.3777 0.6530
5. Do you feel angry when you are around your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	39 (73.58) 14 (26.42)	15 (78.95) 4 (21.05)	36 (67.92) 17 (32.08)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Fisher Test Chi-Square Test	0.7639 0.5218
6. Do you feel that your relative currently affects your relationship with other family members or friends in a negative way?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	44 (83.02) 9 (16.98)	11 (57.89) 8 (42.11)	39 (72.22) 15 (27.78)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.0269 0.1807
7. Are you afraid what the future holds for your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	14 (26.42) 39 (73.58)	3 (15.79) 16 (84.21)	10 (18.52) 44 (81.48)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Fisher Test Chi-Square Test	0.5307 0.3275
8. Do you feel your relative is dependent upon you?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	8 (15.38) 44 (84.62)	4 (22.22) 14 (77.78)	9 (16.67) 45 (83.33)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Fisher Test Chi-Square Test	0.4903 0.8573
9. Do you feel strained when you are around your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	38 (71.70) 15 (28.30)	10 (52.63) 9 (47.37)	32 (59.26) 22 (40.74)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.1304 0.1762
10. Do you feel your health has suffered because of your involvement with your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	31 (58.49) 22 (41.51)	12 (63.16) 7 (36.84)	24 (44.44) 30 (55.56)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.7219 0.1461
11. Do you feel that you do not have as much privacy as you would like because of your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	25 (47.17) 28 (52.83)	4 (22.22) 14 (77.78)	24 (44.44) 30 (55.56)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Fisher Test Chi-Square Test	0.0954 0.7773

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

Question	Categorized Answers	LCIG; N (%)	CSAI; N (%)	CU; N (%)	Comparison Between Treatment Groups		
					P value		
12. Do you feel that your social life has suffered because you are caring for your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	34 (64.15) 19 (35.85)	10 (52.63) 9 (47.37)	36 (66.67) 18 (33.33)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.3769 0.7844
13. Do you feel uncomfortable about having friends over because of your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	48 (90.57) 5 (9.43)	15 (78.95) 4 (21.05)	45 (83.33) 9 (16.67)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Fisher Test Chi-Square Test	0.2311 0.2673
14. Do you feel that your relative seems to expect you to take care of him/her as if you were the only one he/she could depend on?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	15 (28.30) 38 (71.70)	8 (44.44) 10 (55.56)	20 (37.04) 34 (62.96)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.2061 0.3356
15. Do you feel that you do not have enough money to care for your relative in addition to the rest of your expenses?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	33 (62.26) 20 (37.74)	9 (47.37) 10 (52.63)	24 (45.28) 29 (54.72)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.2585 0.0795
16. Do you feel that you will be unable to take care of your relative much longer?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	31 (58.49) 22 (41.51)	12 (66.67) 6 (33.33)	36 (66.67) 18 (33.33)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.5397 0.3821
17. Do you feel you have lost control of your life since your relative's illness?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	38 (71.70) 15 (28.30)	10 (52.63) 9 (47.37)	31 (57.41) 23 (42.59)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.1304 0.1225
18. Do you wish you could leave the care of your relative to someone else?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	36 (67.92) 17 (32.08)	9 (50.00) 9 (50.00)	36 (66.67) 18 (33.33)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.1726 0.8897
19. Do you feel uncertain about what to do about your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	35 (66.04) 18 (33.96)	8 (50.00) 8 (50.00)	33 (61.11) 21 (38.89)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.2460 0.5965
20. Do you feel you should be doing more for your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	23 (43.40) 30 (56.60)	9 (43.37) 10 (52.63)	29 (54.72) 31 (57.41)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.7650 0.2437
21. Do you feel you could do a better job in caring for your relative?	Never+Rarely Sometime+Quite frequently+nearly always	27 (50.94) 26 (49.06)	10 (52.63) 9 (47.37)	31 (57.41) 23 (42.59)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.8995 0.5022
22. Overall, how burdened do you feel in caring for your relative?	Not at all+ A little Rather+A lot +extremely	32 (62.75) 19 (37.25)	9 (47.37) 10 (52.63)	30 (55.56) 24 (44.44)	LCIG versus CSAI LCIG versus CU	Chi-Square Test Chi-Square Test	0.2455 0.4540

Notes: Reproduced with permission from Zarit SH and Zarit JM; 1983.³⁴ (www.mapi-trust.org, <https://eprovide.mapi-trust.org/>). This is not the official format of the ZBI, only a table to stratify the results. Bold value indicates statistical significance.

The mean value of the self-assessment and the single values in each treatment group expressed both by patients and their carers on their current QoL compared with the previous CU is represented in [Figure 3](#).

In our previously published data, we showed that patient's QoL was significantly better in the LCIG and CSAI groups compared with the CU group according to PDQ-8 scores.¹⁸ In this further analysis, it has been observed a moderate association between the mean daily OFF duration and the mean PDQ-8 score (Spearman correlation coefficient = 0.4), higher for the CU group (0.41) and lower for CSAI and LCIG (respectively, 0.34 and 0.21).

The assessment of the caregivers' condition in the previous 6 months revealed that approximately 50% in each group had a mood variation. Mood improved in 38% and 30% of the LCIG and CSAI carers, while this improvement was observed only in 9% of the CU caregivers without statistically significant differences between groups ([Figure 4A](#) and [B](#)). One third of caregivers in each group and more than 40% in LCIG and CSAI groups showed respectively sleep disturbances and anxiety ([Figure 4A](#)).

Discussion

This analysis on the PREDICT study data is focused on the caregivers QoL and the qualitative assessment of their burden due to the daily assistance of advanced PD patients.

The study has shown that caregivers assisting patients with LCIG showed a lower burden compared to the other groups with a similar variability range as for example carers assisting CU patients. Data from the analysis of the single items of the ZBI questionnaire reported that caregivers are mainly affected by the thought that the patient can have a negative influence on their relationships with other family members or friends.

The mean ZBI score shown in our previous paper was in line with the ZBI range reported in PD caregivers in previous studies.^{11,25} Some previously published data reported a lower mean ZBI score of 21.87 ± 16.59 ,²⁶ 14.4 ± 12.7 ,¹⁰ and 15.2 ± 9.0 ,²⁷ but the majority of PD patients were in H&Y stage 1 or 2. In this new data presentation, although not statistically significant, we showed a trend towards a wider ZBI score range for CU compared to LCIG and CSAI suggesting a possible more stable distress condition of these latter caregivers. It has been recently reported that disease duration,

disease stage, activities of daily living and motor symptoms were the most commonly explored variables but not in all studies these were found to be predictors of caregiver burden.^{2,8,28} Recently, it has been shown that the intensity of caregiving (informal hours and years of caregiving) were correlated with caregiver burden,²⁹ while in another study caregiving duration was weakly associated with burden and depression.³⁰ In our study, patient's QoL, caregiver's change in ability to perform family duties and leisure activities, caregiver's change in work, the need of professional assistance, and patient and caregiver judgment on QoL represented the main influencing factors on carers burden. Differently, H&Y staging, PD duration, duration of motor fluctuations, the presence of PD associated symptoms, or the duration of caregiver assistance showed no significant association with the caregiver's burden.

Even though a longer disease duration of the LCIG patients (16.3 years) compared with CSAI and CU caregivers (13.6 and 12.8 years, respectively) and a longer duration of motor fluctuations (8.3 vs. 5.4 and 5.2 years) were reported in the previously published paper on PREDICT, the level of burden in LCIG caregivers was lower and of milder severity compared to CSAI and CU caregivers.¹⁸ Moreover, in our research, a high percentage of caregivers in each group assisted their relative both during the day and the night (from 49% to 63%) and almost all of them for more than 12 months. This percentage is consistent with the percentage of day and night assistance of 40% recently reported by Grun et al.²⁷ In fact, it is interesting to note that in the paper published by Martinez-Martin et al, even if a lower percentage of caregivers gave their assistance during day and night (22.5%), a similar level of burden was found (mean ZBI score 26.5 ± 18.7).³ The 24 hours spent by most of caregivers in our study, could have influenced their quality of sleep. In fact, one third of the caregivers in each group (from 30% to 36%) declared that they complained of sleep disturbances and this data is consistent with that published by Grun et al where 41% of caregivers showed a night sleep disrupted for nocturnal care with a ZBI score of 25.8 ± 17.1 .²⁷

In our study we showed that approximately 50% of the caregivers declared a mood change in the last 6 months and the mood was worsened in the majority of the CU caregivers, while it seems that LCIG and CSAI could have less impact on the mood changes. This is an important issue considering that it has been recently reported that the mood of the caregiver is directly linked

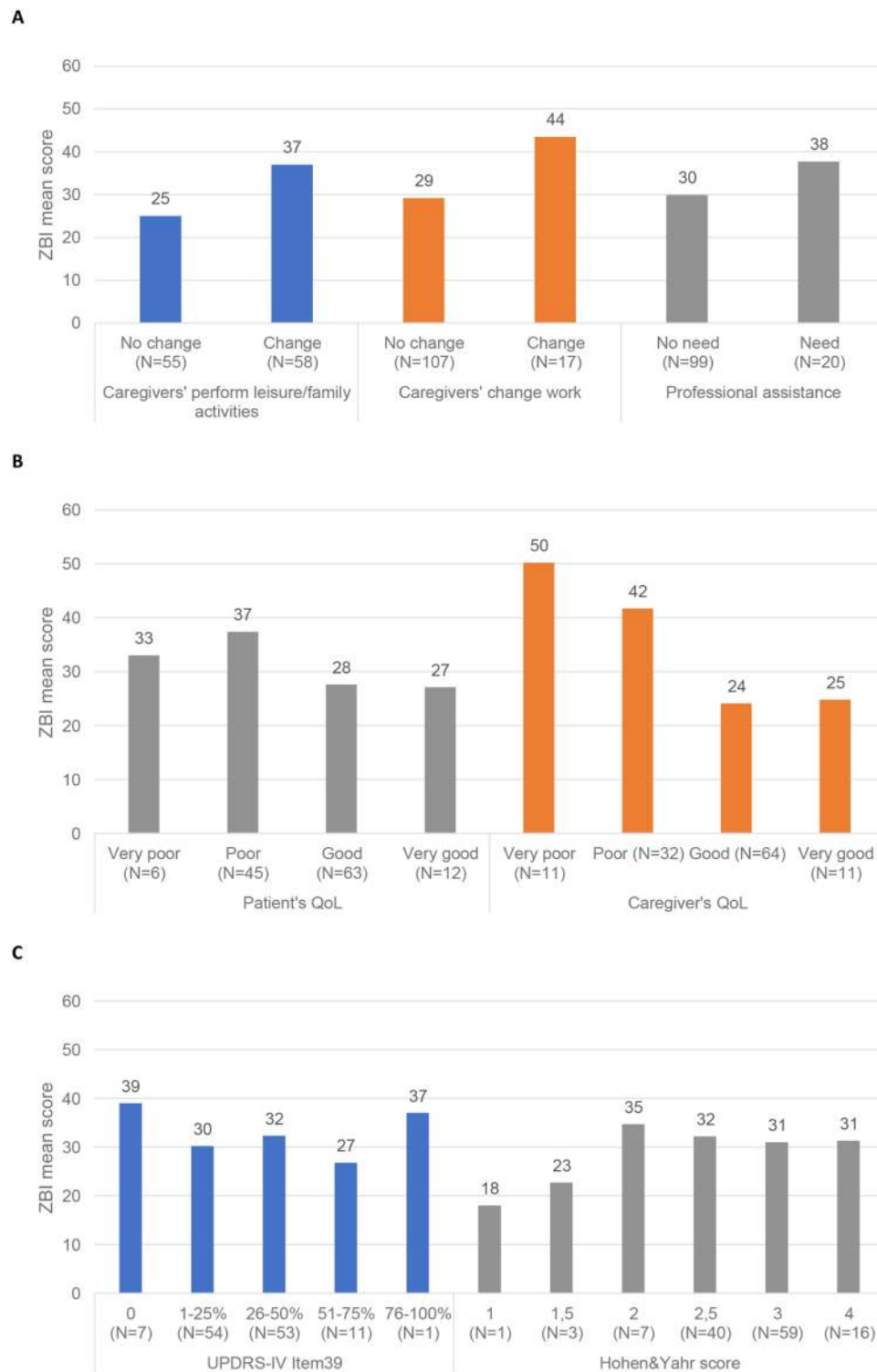


Figure 2 ZBI scores distributions according to caregivers' daily activities and working change, need for professional assistance (**A**), patient and caregiver quality of life judgment (**B**), and according to UPDRS-IV item 39 and H&Y stage (**C**).

Notes: Level of significance assessed by ANOVA; (**A**) $p < 0.001$ for caregiver's leisure activities, $p = 0.001$ for caregiver's changing work and $p = 0.019$ for need of professional assistance; (**B**) $p = 0.010$ for patient's QoL and $p < 0.001$ for caregiver's QoL; (**C**) $p = \text{NS}$ for UPDRS-IV item 39 and H&Y score.

to his/her burden.²⁷ We have also shown that the frequency of caregiver depression was similarly distributed among groups and with a lower frequency compared to

some previously published papers where a percentage between 40% and 50% of caregivers reported depression.^{5,27,31} The level of caregiver anxiety in our

Table 4 Questionnaire Administered to Caregiver in Each Group

Since the Patient Has Been Optimized with the Actual Therapy:		LCIG (N=53)	CSAI (N=19)	CU (N=54)	Comparison Between Treatment Groups
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	P value
The assistance you provide has given you sufficient time to perform your family or household duties (i.e., shopping, laundry, house cleaning, cooking)?	Yes, more than before	17 (32.08)	5 (26.32)	2 (4.76)	0.5077* 0.0022**
	Yes, the same as before	22 (41.51)	6 (31.58)	18 (42.86)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	12 (22.64)	6 (31.58)	19 (45.24)	
	No	2 (3.77)	2 (10.53)	3 (7.14)	
The assistance you provide allows you to help parents and other relatives?	Yes, more than before	5 (9.62)	3 (16.67)	1 (2.33)	0.6160* 0.0818**
	Yes, the same as before	26 (50.00)	8 (44.44)	15 (34.88)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	4 (7.69)	0 (0)	9 (20.93)	
	No	17 (32.69)	7 (38.89)	18 (41.86)	
Do you manage, in view of the assistance you provide, to engage in leisure activities?	Yes, more than before	10 (19.23)	7 (36.84)	1 (2.38)	0.2197* 0.0073**
	Yes, the same as before	18 (34.62)	3 (15.79)	8 (19.05)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	10 (19.23)	2 (10.53)	13 (30.95)	
	No	14 (26.92)	7 (36.84)	20 (47.62)	
Can your relative stay home alone while family members are out?	Yes, more than before	10 (18.87)	6 (35.29)	2 (4.65)	0.1394* 0.1220**
	Yes, the same as before	15 (28.30)	6 (35.29)	18 (41.86)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	7 (13.21)	3 (17.65)	8 (18.60)	
	No	21 (39.62)	2 (11.76)	15 (34.88)	
Does your relative need assistance in using public transport or driving a car?	Yes, more than before	16 (30.77)	6 (33.33)	15 (34.88)	0.8578* 0.2028**
	Yes, the same as before	21 (40.38)	9 (50.00)	9 (20.93)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	7 (13.46)	1 (5.56)	10 (23.26)	
	No	8 (15.38)	2 (11.11)	9 (20.93)	
Does your relative take a bath/shower without assistance?	Yes, more than before	9 (16.98)	8 (42.11)	2 (4.76)	0.0198* 0.0586**
	Yes, the same as before	13 (24.53)	5 (26.32)	17 (40.48)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	4 (7.55)	3 (15.79)	7 (16.67)	
	No	27 (50.94)	3 (15.79)	16 (38.10)	
Is your relative able to move and walk without assistance?	Yes, more than before	20 (37.74)	8 (42.11)	1 (2.38)	0.6532* 0.0002**
	Yes, the same as before	13 (24.53)	2 (10.53)	16 (38.10)	
	Yes, with more difficulties than before	8 (15.09)	4 (21.05)	13 (30.95)	
	No	12 (22.64)	5 (26.32)	12 (28.57)	

Notes: *LCIG vs. CSAI (Fisher test); **LCIG vs. CU (Fisher test); Bold indicates statistical significance.

research was consistent with Grun et al, who reported that anxiety was present in 42% of the caregivers²⁷ and slightly higher than the 26% of a more recent observation.¹⁰ Even if in our study these observations do not derive from validated questionnaires they are novel real-life descriptive data of carer mental and physical well-being, and they seem to support the influence of physical and mental status on caregiver’s QoL.

This evidence is particularly important, because both depression and anxiety in the caregivers are strong predictors of caregiver’s burden^{3,31} and depression has a significant negative effect both on caregiver burden and on health-related QoL.² It has recently been reported that after 6 months of LCIG treatment there was a significant improvement of anxiety, depression, level of care burden and QoL, especially in the domains related to social life,

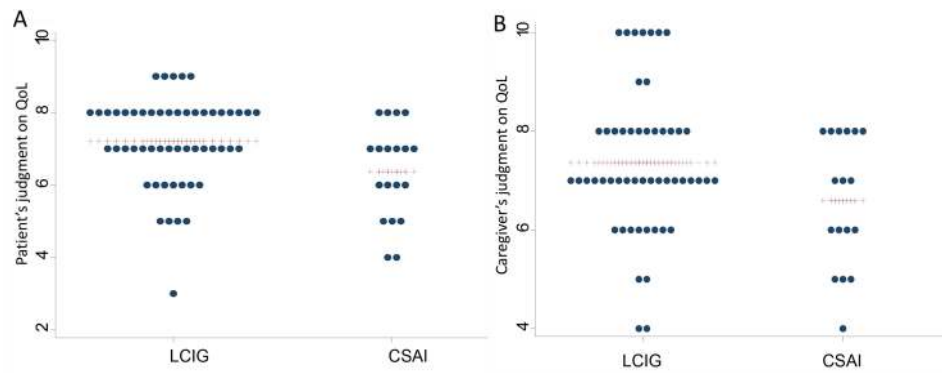


Figure 3 Perception of Quality of Life expressed by patients (A) and caregivers (B).
Note: The blue dots represent each patient score while the red crosses represent the mean value.

vitality and mental health compared to baseline, even if no significant relationship was found between these factors and the burden.¹⁷ In another study, a parallel trend between caregivers' QoL, depression, burden, sleep and patients' QoL, depression and sleep has been observed.²⁸ We found it noteworthy in our study, that although more than 50% of the patients had sleep disturbances and approximately one third of the patients had a feeling of

depressed mood, the intensity of the caregiver's burden was mild or moderate.

It has also been observed that notwithstanding a slightly higher frequency of depressive state and sleep disorders in LCIG caregivers compared to CSAI caregivers, the former tended to have a higher improvement of mood (38% vs. 30%) and reported a higher QoL perception (7.37 vs. 6.59) compared to the latter.

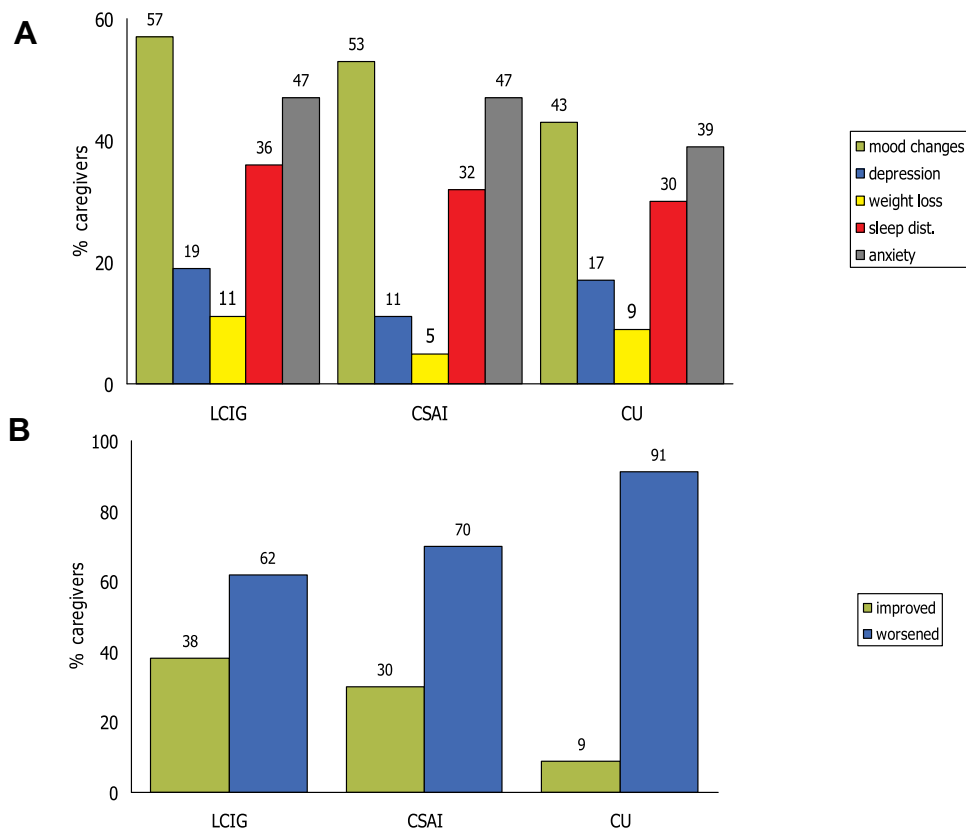


Figure 4 Box-plot of ZBI scores in each population.

In this study, patient QoL was significantly better in the LCIG and CSAI groups compared with the CU group according to PDQ-8 scores. Moreover, as reported in the previously published data on PREDICT, both LCIG and CSAI patients had QoL that was good or very good whereas 65% of CU patients had poor or very poor QoL. It is interesting to observe that there was a moderate correlation between the daily OFF duration and the PDQ-8 score, suggesting a possible worsening of QoL with the increasing daily OFF hours. Further data will be necessary to understand the impact of PD symptoms on patient's QoL.

In our study, the questionnaire to caregivers gave the possibility to detect some difference in the level of social adaptation among the three groups of care partners. In fact, the most satisfactory level for LCIG or CSAI caregivers was expressed for the time availability for family duties or for leisure activities, while the CU caregivers expressed a negative opinion. The CU caregivers' opinion is in line with the conclusion reported by Gluzman et al where a correlation between the caregivers' dissatisfaction with their own QoL and the level of their input into helping the patient with everyday living was found using the SQLC.²⁴

Limitations and Strengths

Our study further increases the knowledge on caregiver burden in advanced PD. As reported in previous trials,^{6,11} patient QoL is one of the main influencing factors of carers' burden and the ZBI questionnaire should be considered a valid instrument to assess the burden of PD in a unidimensional construct, even if burden has been recently considered multifactorial with personal strain and role strain as common factors indicating a complexity of its use especially in PD with dementia.³² In our study we have excluded patients with dementia and this could represent a limitation in the burden detection of this population considering that it has been reported that the presence of dementia in PD patients significantly increases caregiver burden and decreases QoL.³³

The main limitation of this study is its cross-sectional design, which has not allowed consideration on the evolution of the burden of care and a comparison with baseline condition before treatment initiation. Moreover, the differences in sample size compared to CSAI group has not allowed a robust comparison with LCIG group. Furthermore, we did not consider in this study the burden of caregivers assisting patients treated with DBS. The self-assessment rating on caregivers' current QoL used in our

study is not a validated scale and this represents another limitation, as well as the fact that in most of the cases, the caregivers gave their assistance to patients since more than 12 months, which could have hidden the potential benefit perception in QoL coming from the questionnaires. In any case, the combination of the assessment of the ZBI score and a very simple questionnaire that allow to understand the daily QoL of the care partners could represent an interesting way to evaluate the burden due to long-term assistance to PD patients.

Conclusion

In summary, our study on caregiver burden offers important insights into the role of care partners. In addition to daily family activities and/or working duties, caregivers have numbers of obligations, which tend to progressively increase burden and subsequently reduce their QoL.

In this further analysis we showed that despite the impact of the daily assistance to the patient, the reduction of caregiver burden was accompanied by an improvement in their QoL perception and in their ability to perform other family duties or to have more time for themselves.

Caregiver burden should be considered in the management of people affected by advanced PD in order to improve the lives of both carers and patients and to reduce possible caregivers' comorbidities and loss of socioeconomic resources.

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