

Longitudinal analysis of impulse control disorders in Parkinson disease

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Abstract

Objective

To investigate the longitudinal dose-effect relationship between dopamine replacement therapy and impulse control disorders (ICDs) in Parkinson disease (PD).

Methods

We used data from a multicenter longitudinal cohort of consecutive patients with PD with ≤ 5 years' disease duration at baseline followed up annually up to 5 years. ICDs were evaluated during face-to-face semistructured interviews with movement disorder specialists. Generalized estimating equations and Poisson models with robust variance were used to study the association between several time-dependent definitions of dopamine agonist (DA) use, taking dose and duration of treatment into account, and ICDs at each visit. Other antiparkinsonian drugs were also examined.

Results

Among 411 patients (40.6% women, mean age 62.3 years, average follow-up 3.3 years, SD 1.7 years), 356 (86.6%) took a DA at least once since disease onset. In 306 patients without ICDs at baseline, the 5-year cumulative incidence of ICDs was 46.1% (95% confidence interval [CI] 37.4–55.7, DA ever users 51.5% [95% CI 41.8–62.1], DA never users 12.4% [95% CI 4.8–30.0]). ICD prevalence increased from 19.7% at baseline to 32.8% after 5 years. ICDs were associated with ever DA use (prevalence ratio 4.23, 95% CI 1.78–10.09). Lifetime average daily dose and duration of treatment were independently associated with ICDs with significant dose-effect relationships. Similar analyses for levodopa were not in favor of a strong association. ICDs progressively resolved after DA discontinuation.

Conclusion

In this longitudinal study of patients with PD characterized by a high prevalence of DA treatment, the 5-year cumulative incidence of ICDs was $\approx 46\%$. ICDs were strongly associated with DA use with a dose-effect relationship; both increasing duration and dose were associated with ICDs. ICDs progressively resolved after DA discontinuation.

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Coinvestigators are listed at links.lww.com/WNL/A577.

Glossary

CI = confidence interval; DA = dopamine agonist; DBS = deep brain stimulation; DIGPD = Drug Interaction With Genes in Parkinson's Disease; ER = extended-release; FU = follow-up; GEE = generalized estimating equation; ICARUS = Impulse Control Disorders and the Association of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms, Cognition and Quality of Life in Parkinson Disease; ICD = impulse control disorder; LD = levodopa; MDS-UPDRS = Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale; PD = Parkinson disease; PR = prevalence ratio; QIC = quasi-information criterion.

Impulse control disorders (ICDs) are behavioral disorders characterized by the failure to resist an impulse and unsuccessful attempts to control specific behaviors.¹ ICDs are common in Parkinson disease (PD),²⁻⁴ including pathologic gambling and compulsive shopping, eating, and sexual behaviors, but additional related behaviors have been described, e.g., hobbyism and hypercreativity.^{1,5-7} ICDs may lead to serious financial, legal, or psychosocial consequences.

Dopamine agonists (DAs) represent their main risk factor.^{4-6,8-11} While the frequency of ICDs is similar to that in the general population of patients with untreated de novo PD, their frequency increases after DA initiation.³ It is unclear, however, whether a dose-effect relationship exists. While some studies found an association between DA dose and ICDs,^{2,9,12,13} others did not.^{4,14}

The main limitation of previous reports is their retrospective or cross-sectional design. There are few longitudinal studies of ICDs of relatively small sample size and short follow-up (FU).^{3,9,15-18} Larger longitudinal studies are needed to estimate the risk of ICDs and to examine dose-effect relations for DAs. As part of a multicenter longitudinal cohort of patients with PD followed up annually up to 5 years, we estimated the cumulative incidence of ICDs and studied their association with dopamine replacement therapy.

Methods

Patients

The Drug Interaction With Genes in Parkinson's Disease (DIGPD) study is an ongoing longitudinal cohort study of patients with PD consecutively recruited from May 2009 to July 2013 in 4 French university hospitals and 4 general hospitals. Eligible patients were patients with PD (UK Parkinson's Disease Society Brain Bank criteria) with ≤ 5 years' disease duration at recruitment. After the baseline visit, annual clinical evaluations were performed over 5 years by movement disorders specialists who checked whether patients fulfilled UK Parkinson's Disease Society Brain Bank criteria at each visit and filled out standardized questionnaires.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

The study was sponsored by Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris, approved by French regulatory authorities and an ethics committee, and conducted according to good clinical practices.

All patients gave written informed consent (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT01564992).

ICDs and related behaviors

At each visit, symptoms of dopaminergic dysregulation in different activities (eating, buying, hobbies, gambling, sex, creativity) were evaluated by movement disorders specialists during face-to-face semistructured interviews for the diagnosis of compulsive gambling,¹⁹ buying,²⁰ eating,¹⁹ sexual behavior,⁶ hobbyism,⁵ and creativity.⁷ ICDs are defined by a diagnosis of compulsive gambling, buying, eating, or sexual behavior; in sensitivity analyses, we included hobbyism and hypercreativity. We did not include compulsive use of dopamine drugs and punting because they may have different neural substrates and risk factors from typical ICDs.²¹

We assessed Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS) part I; item 1.6 evaluates dopaminergic dysregulation (data available from Dryad, Methods, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.qv4kq75). In sensitivity analyses, we examined the association of DAs with a 3-level definition of ICDs that takes severity into account (none, slight, mild or greater). MDS-UPDRS was assessed before interviews for the diagnosis of ICDs, and both were evaluated before treatment interviews.

We did not use other PD-specific tools (Questionnaire for Impulsive-Compulsive Disorders in Parkinson's Disease-Rating Scale,²² Ardouin Scale²³) that were not available or validated when this project started.

Covariates

Baseline characteristics included age, sex, education, marital status, and weight/height. Patients were interviewed about smoking, alcohol intake, and coffee drinking. At each visit, cognitive function was assessed with the Mini-Mental State Examination. Disease severity was assessed with MDS-UPDRS (parts I-IV) and Hoehn and Yahr scales.

At baseline, the full history of antiparkinsonian drug use since disease onset was obtained from medical records and prescriptions, including start/end dates of all drugs and the doses prescribed. At subsequent visits, the history of all prescriptions since the previous visit was obtained. DA and levodopa (LD) doses are expressed in LD equivalent dose.²⁴

Statistical analysis

Individuals whose diagnosis changed over FU and those with missing covariates were excluded. Because we included patients

with short disease duration at baseline, none had deep brain stimulation (DBS); 3 patients had DBS over the FU and were censored at the time of DBS.

Patients' baseline characteristics were described overall and according to DA use in the previous 12 months and baseline ICDs. We used discrete-time survival analysis to estimate the cumulative incidence of ICDs at each visit in patients without ICDs at baseline, overall and according to ever DA use.

We used generalized estimating equation (GEE) models to study the association between DA and the prevalence of ICDs at each visit. GEE models take into account the within-individual correlation in exposures and outcome due to repeated measures. We chose this approach to use all available data because ICDs are not permanent and can resolve and reappear. ICDs represent a common outcome, and logistic models yield odds ratios that overestimate prevalence ratios (PRs). We therefore used Poisson regression with robust variance that provides valid estimates of the PR and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).^{25,26} PRs represent the ratio of the prevalence of ICDs in exposed and nonexposed patients at each visit.

Variables characterizing DA use were included in the models as time-dependent variables updated at each visit. Different models were considered on the basis of different definitions of DA use:

1. DA use in the past 12 months: we compared the prevalence of ICDs in users and nonusers, categorized users according to whether their average daily dose was below or above the median, and included average daily DA dose as a continuous variable.
2. Ever DA use (i.e., since DAs were started until the corresponding visit): we considered the same models as above. Dose-effect analyses are based on average daily dose since DAs were started.
3. Cumulative duration of DA use (3-level or continuous variable).
4. Cumulative DA dose (3-level or continuous variable).
5. The final model includes both average daily DA dose (since DAs were started) and cumulative duration as continuous variables.

Analyses were performed overall and restricted to DA users.

For continuous variables, we examined whether there was departure from linearity by including restricted cubic splines and testing whether they improved model fit.

For each model, we computed the quasi-information criterion (QIC).²⁷ Its minimum value identifies the model that offers an optimal tradeoff between goodness of fit and parsimony; a difference of ≥ 4 between 2 models is deemed relevant.²⁸

Models were adjusted for sex, baseline age and disease duration, education, marital status, and ever LD use (time-dependent

variable). Time since recruitment into the study was modeled as a linear term (a quadratic term was not significant). Significant 2-way interactions between covariates and time were retained in the models.

We used the same approach to examine associations between other antiparkinsonian drugs and ICDs (adjusted for DAs).

To examine the effect of DA discontinuation, we identified patients with ICDs who stopped taking DAs. We built Kaplan-Meier curves for which $t = 0$ was the date of DA discontinuation; patients were censored at the date of the first visit without ICDs (event of interest) or the last visit if they remained with ICDs.

Sensitivity analyses

We examined whether specific DAs were associated with ICDs and whether there was a difference between standard and extended-release (ER) presentations of DA.

For ICDs defined according to MDS-UPDRS part I-1.6, we used multinomial GEE models to compare patients with slight (item 1.6 = 1) and mild or more severe (item 1.6 ≥ 2) ICDs to those without (item 1.6 = 0). We used logistic models because Poisson models are not implemented. We also used a logistic GEE model to examine the association between the 2 different definitions of ICDs at each wave and to compute the area under the curve.

For our main analyses, variables measuring cumulative DA exposure were updated at each visit and fixed at their value at DA discontinuation; patients were therefore considered exposed after discontinuation (data available from Dryad, figure 1, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.qv4kq75). In sensitivity analyses, we used an alternative definition according to which patients were considered to be no longer exposed after DA discontinuation (data available from Dryad, figure 1).

Analyses were performed with SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC), Stata14.2 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX), and R3.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). *p* Values are 2 sided, and values of $p \leq 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Data availability

Anonymized data will be shared on request from any qualified investigator.

Results

Of 426 patients, we excluded 11 who developed atypical parkinsonism (4 had ICDs) and 4 with missing covariates and retained 411 for the analyses (40.6% women; mean age 62.3 years, SD 9.8 years): 63.8% of the patients attended ≥ 4 assessments, 28.7% attended 2 or 3 assessments, and 7.5% attended the baseline assessment only. The average FU was 3.3 years (SD 1.7 years). Table 1 gives their baseline characteristics. Nearly all

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients overall and according to presence of ICDs and DA use

Characteristics	Overall	ICDs at baseline			DA use at baseline or in the previous 12 months		
		No	Yes	<i>p</i> Value ^a	No	Yes	<i>p</i> Value ^b
No. (%)	411	330 (80.3)	81 (19.7)	—	109 (26.5)	302 (73.5)	—
Mean (SD) age, y	62.3 (9.8)	63.3 (9.8)	58.5 (8.9)	<0.001	67.1 (9.9)	60.6 (9.3)	<0.001
Age at PD onset, y	59.7 (9.9)	60.8 (9.8)	55.4 (8.9)	0.13	64.8 (9.8)	57.9 (9.3)	0.01
Mean (SD) PD duration, y	2.6 (1.5)	2.5 (1.5)	3.1 (1.4)	<0.001	2.3 (1.6)	2.7 (1.5)	0.01
Male sex, n (%)	244 (59.4)	193 (58.5)	51 (63.0)	0.60	52 (47.7)	192 (63.6)	0.004
White, n (%)	356 (86.6)	292 (88.5)	64 (79.0)	0.04	95 (87.2)	261 (86.4)	0.79
Education, n (%)							
No education to secondary school	68 (16.5)	56 (17.0)	12 (14.8)		15 (13.8)	53 (17.5)	
High school	155 (37.7)	121 (36.7)	34 (42.0)		40 (36.7)	115 (38.1)	
University degree	188 (45.7)	153 (46.4)	35 (43.2)	0.92	54 (49.5)	134 (44.4)	0.20
Marital status, n (%)							
Married	297 (72.3)	244 (73.9)	53 (65.4)		70 (64.2)	227 (75.2)	
Single	43 (10.5)	31 (9.4)	12 (14.8)		15 (13.8)	28 (9.3)	
Divorced, separated, widowed	71 (17.3)	55 (16.7)	16 (19.8)	0.15	24 (22.0)	47 (15.6)	0.27
BMI, kg/m²							
Normal (<25.0)	164 (41.4)	139 (44.0)	25 (31.3)		48 (45.7)	116 (39.9)	
Overweight (25.0–29.9)	174 (43.9)	140 (44.3)	34 (42.5)		40 (38.1)	134 (46.0)	
Obese (≥30.0)	58 (14.6)	37 (11.7)	21 (26.3)	0.001	17 (16.2)	41 (14.1)	0.90
Alcohol, n (%)							
Never	69 (17.0)	55 (16.9)	14 (17.5)		24 (22.4)	45 (15.1)	
Occasional	169 (41.7)	136 (41.8)	33 (41.3)		40 (37.4)	129 (43.3)	
Regular	167 (41.2)	134 (41.2)	33 (41.3)	0.67	43 (40.2)	124 (41.6)	0.28
Smoking, n (%)							
Never smoker	207 (51.2)	170 (52.5)	37 (46.3)		56 (52.3)	151 (50.8)	
Ex-smoker	154 (38.1)	125 (38.6)	29 (36.3)		39 (36.4)	115 (38.7)	
Current smoker	43 (10.6)	29 (9.0)	14 (17.5)	0.35	12 (11.2)	31 (10.4)	0.61
Coffee, n (%)							
Never	53 (13.1)	50 (15.3)	3 (3.8)		20 (18.5)	33 (11.1)	
Occasional	31 (7.6)	24 (7.4)	7 (8.8)		5 (4.6)	26 (8.7)	
Regular	322 (79.3)	252 (77.3)	70 (87.5)	0.003	83 (76.9)	239 (80.2)	0.26
Hoehn and Yahr stage, n (%)							
1	113 (27.5)	90 (27.3)	23 (28.4)		21 (19.3)	92 (30.5)	
1.5	36 (8.8)	26 (7.9)	10 (12.3)		9 (8.3)	27 (8.9)	
2	210 (51.1)	172 (52.1)	38 (46.9)		63 (57.8)	147 (48.7)	
>2	52 (12.6)	42 (12.7)	10 (12.4)	0.85	16 (14.6)	36 (11.9)	0.15
Mean (SD) MDS-UPDRS score							
Part I	8.0 (4.8)	7.5 (4.6)	10.1 (4.8)	<0.001	7.6 (5.0)	8.1 (4.7)	0.42

Continued

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients overall and according to presence of ICDs and DA use (continued)

Characteristics	Overall	ICDs at baseline			DA use at baseline or in the previous 12 months		
		No	Yes	<i>p</i> Value ^a	No	Yes	<i>p</i> Value ^b
Part II	7.6 (4.6)	7.3 (4.7)	8.7 (4.1)	0.21	7.0 (4.7)	7.8 (4.6)	0.56
Part III	20.2 (10.3)	20.5 (10.5)	18.8 (9.4)	0.06	20.7 (10.1)	20.0 (10.4)	0.42
Part IV	0.6 (1.7)	0.4 (1.3)	1.2 (2.6)	0.01	0.5 (1.5)	0.6 (1.7)	0.85
Mean (SD) MMSE score	28.2 (1.9)	28.1 (1.9)	28.4 (1.7)	0.20	28.0 (2.1)	28.2 (1.8)	0.18
LD use, n (%) ^c	264 (64.2)	207 (62.7)	57 (70.4)	0.11	83 (76.1)	181 (59.9)	0.02
Mean (SD) LED levodopa, mg ^d	241.7 (192.8)	235.7 (181.1)	263.4 (230.7)	0.55	269.8 (180.5)	229.0 (197.3)	<0.001
Dopamine agonist use, n (%) ^c	302 (73.5)	227 (68.8)	75 (92.6)	0.002	—	—	—
Mean (SD) LED agonists, mg ^d	161.4 (107.7)	145.0 (99.1)	211.1 (118.0)	<0.001	—	—	—
COMT inhibitors use, n (%) ^c	46 (11.2)	36 (10.9)	10 (12.3)	0.99	16 (14.7)	30 (9.9)	0.03
Selegiline, rasagiline use, n (%) ^c	166 (40.4)	137 (41.5)	29 (35.8)	0.21	39 (35.8)	127 (42.1)	0.79
Anticholinergics use, n (%) ^c	16 (3.9)	15 (4.5)	1 (1.2)	0.10	5 (4.6)	11 (3.6)	0.39
Amantadine use, n (%) ^c	8 (1.9)	5 (1.5)	3 (3.7)	0.62	2 (1.8)	6 (2.0)	0.47

Abbreviations: BMI = body mass index; COMT = catechol-O-methyltransferase; DA = dopamine agonist; LD = levodopa; LED = levodopa equivalent dose; MDS-UPDRS = Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale; MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination; PD = Parkinson disease. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise.

^a Adjusted for age and PD duration.

^b Adjusted for age, PD duration, and sex.

^c At baseline or in the previous 12 months.

^d In drug users.

patients (93.7%) took either LD or DA in the previous 12 months; 20.2% and 29.4% took LD and DA alone, respectively, while 44.0% took both. Compared to patients who had not used a DA in the previous 12 months, those who had (73.5%) were younger, were more often male, and had longer disease duration. After adjustment for age, sex, and disease duration, there were no major differences between the 2 groups for other characteristics.

At baseline, 81 (19.7%) patients had ICDs: pathologic gambling (3.9%), compulsive shopping (4.6%), compulsive/binge eating (10.5%), and compulsive sexual behaviors (8.5%). Multiple ICDs were present in 6.3%. Compared to patients without, those with ICDs were younger and had longer disease duration. After adjustment for age and disease duration, they were more likely to be obese, single, and regular coffee drinkers and to have higher scores for MDS-UPDRS parts I through IV and lower scores for MDS-UPDRS part III. They used DAs more frequently and at higher doses, while frequency of use and dose of LD were similar in the 2 groups.

Nearly half of the patients (42.6%) had ICDs at ≥ 1 visit. ICD prevalence increased from 19.7% at baseline to 32.8% after 5 years. After the first visit with ICDs, 90 (51.4%) patients remained with ICDs until the end of the FU (average 1.8 years, SD 1.7 years), while 85 (48.6%) did not have ICDs at ≥ 1 subsequent visits. Of these, 58 remained without ICDs

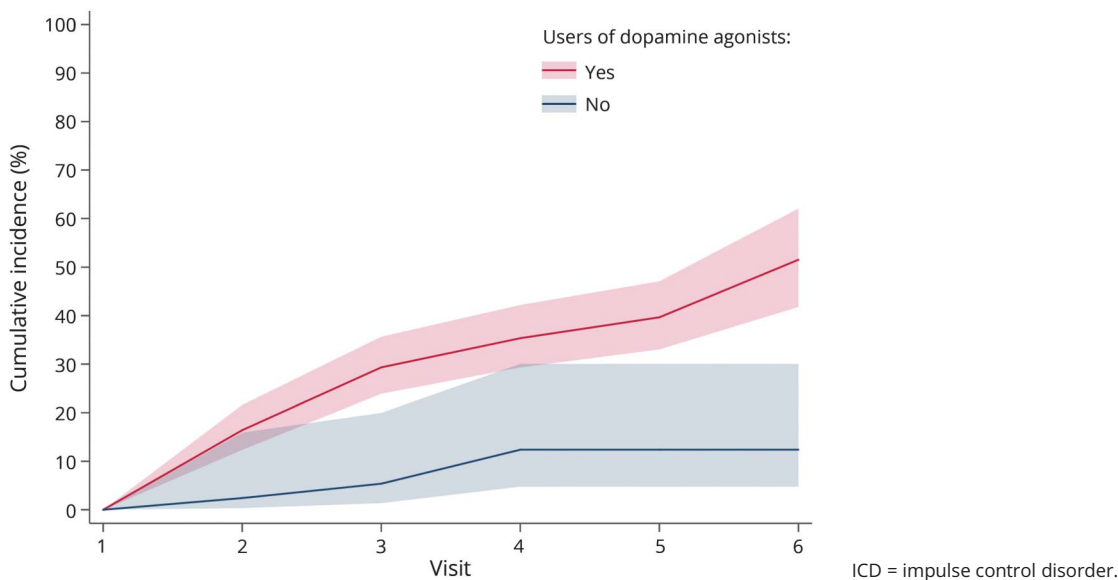
until the end of the FU (average 3.0 years, SD 1.4 years), while 27 reported ICDs again (average 4.0 years, SD 1.1 years).

Of 306 (46 never DA users, 260 ever DA users) patients without ICDs at baseline with at least 1 additional visit, 94 (4 never DA users, 90 ever DA users) developed ICDs, corresponding to a 5-year cumulative incidence of 46.1% (95% CI 37.4–55.7; never users 12.4%, 95% CI 4.8–30.0; ever users 51.5%, 95% CI 41.8–62.1; figure 1). The average annual incidence was of 103.3 per 1,000 person-years (nonusers 26.4 per 1,000, users 118.6 per 1,000).

Among all patients, 356 (86.6%) took DAs at least once since disease onset. While 256 (71.9%) remained on DAs over an average FU of 3.0 years (SD 1.7 years), 100 (28.1%) discontinued DAs: 74 stayed without DAs until the end of FU (average 2.2 years, SD 2.1 years), and 26 started DAs again (average 2.6 years, SD 1.8 years).

ICD prevalence increased over the FU in incident patients (PR per 1 year 1.10, 95% CI 0.96–1.25). The trend of increasing ICD frequency was less pronounced in patients with longer disease duration because there was an interaction between baseline disease duration and time (PR_{disease duration \times time} 0.95, 95% CI 0.92–0.98). Men developed ICDs more frequently than women over time (PR_{male sex \times time} 1.13, 95% CI 1.02–1.26). Younger patients had a higher prevalence

Figure 1 Cumulative incidence (95% confidence interval) of ICDs at each visit according to ever use of dopamine agonists



of ICDs at all visits (PR per 1 year of age 0.97, 95% CI 0.96–0.98).

Analyses of the relation between DA and ICDs are summarized in table 2. DA use in the past 12 months was associated with a 2.23-fold higher ICD prevalence ($p < 0.001$). ICD prevalence increased with average daily dose in the past 12 months, but splines showed a departure from linearity ($p < 0.001$), with a plateau above ≈ 150 mg/d LD equivalents; a similar pattern was seen in ever users (figure 2). A stronger association was seen for ever DA use (PR 4.23). ICD prevalence increased with average daily DA dose, but splines showed a departure from linearity ($p < 0.001$). There was no departure from linearity in ever users, in whom ICD prevalence increased by 16% (95% CI 4%–29%) per 1-SD increase of dose. Similar patterns were observed for cumulative duration and dose. While splines suggested a departure from linearity overall, analyses restricted to ever users suggested linear dose-effect relations, with 39% (95% CI 14%–71%) and 32% (95% CI 17%–49%) higher prevalence per 1-SD increase in cumulative duration and dose, respectively. The final model including cumulative duration and average daily dose showed linear associations with the 2 variables, stronger for duration than dose, both overall and in ever users. There was no interaction between dose and duration (overall $p = 0.29$, users $p = 0.20$). Overall, this model had a fit (QIC 1,902) similar to those based on splines for ever DA use (QIC 1,902) and cumulative dose (QIC 1,903). In ever users, it provided the best fit (QIC 1,902).

LD was not strongly associated with ICDs in analyses adjusted for DA (data available from Dryad, table 1, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.qv4kq75), although in the model including both average daily dose and cumulative duration, increasing dose (but

not duration) displayed a borderline association (PR 1.10, 95% CI 1.01–1.20, $p = 0.03$) that was not present in analyses restricted to ever users. There was no interaction between DA and LD. There was no association between other anti-parkinsonian drugs and ICDs (data available from Dryad, table 2).

Thirty patients with ICDs who stopped taking DAs were followed up afterward. ICDs resolved progressively, with 50% patients without ICDs 1 year after DA discontinuation (figure 3).

Sensitivity analyses

Analyses according to the main types of DA are shown in table 3. The associations of pramipexole (PR 4.67, 95% CI 2.02–10.79) and ropinirole (PR 4.86, 95% CI 2.03–11.63) with ICDs were of a similar magnitude (p for difference = 0.82). Patients who had used both had the same prevalence of ICDs (PR = 3.57, 95% CI = 1.37–9.26) as patients who had used either of them (pramipexole and ropinirole vs pramipexole alone $p = 0.32$, pramipexole and ropinirole vs ropinirole alone $p = 0.28$). Patients who had ever used other DA (apomorphine, bromocriptine, rotigotine, piribedil) alone had an increased risk of ICDs (PR 2.74, 95% CI 1.07–7.04), but it was less pronounced than for patients who had used only pramipexole ($p = 0.01$) or ropinirole ($p = 0.02$). In addition, patients who had ever used other DAs as well as pramipexole and/or ropinirole had a prevalence of ICDs similar to that of patients who had used only pramipexole ($p = 0.85$) or ropinirole ($p = 0.97$) but higher than that of those who had used only other DAs ($p = 0.01$). Patients who ever used other DA but never used pramipexole and ropinirole received a lower average daily dose than all the other groups ($p < 10^{-3}$).

Table 2 Association of dopamine agonist use with ICDs

Characteristics of DA use	In all patients						In DA users					
	PR (95% CI) ^a	p Value ^a	QIC	Splines			PR (95% CI) ^a	p Value ^a	QIC	Splines		
				P ^{linear} Value ^b	P ^{spline} Value ^c	QIC ^c				P ^{linear} Value ^b	P ^{spline} Value ^c	QIC ^c
DA use in the past 12 mo												
No	1.00											
Yes	2.23 (1.55–3.21)	<10 ⁻³	1911									
No	1.00											
Less than median average daily LED (165 mg) ^d	2.00 (1.34–2.98)	0.001										
Median or greater average daily LED	2.78 (1.88–4.10)	<10 ⁻³	1908									
Per SD of average daily LED (104 mg)	1.26 (1.16–1.37)	<10 ⁻³	1918	<10 ⁻³	<10 ⁻³	1907	1.16 (1.06–1.27)	0.002	1927	0.02	0.001	1910
Ever DA use												
No	1.00											
Yes	4.23 (1.78–10.09)	0.001	1910									
No	1.00											
Less than median average daily LED (176 mg) ^e	4.03 (1.62–9.97)	0.003										
Median or greater average daily LED	4.84 (2.00–11.73)	<10 ⁻³	1906									
Per SD of average daily LED (86 mg)	1.29 (1.18–1.42)	<10 ⁻³	1916	0.006	<10 ⁻³	1902	1.16 (1.04–1.29)	0.008	1922	0.39	—	—
Cumulative duration												
No use	1.00											
Less than median (3.2 y)	4.19 (1.67–10.53)	0.002										
Median or greater	4.98 (2.05–12.10)	<10 ⁻³	1909									
Per SD (2.1 y)	1.59 (1.32–1.91)	<10 ⁻³	1909	0.02	<10 ⁻³	1906	1.39 (1.14–1.71)	0.001	1911	0.83	—	—
Cumulative dose (LED)												
No use	1.00											
Less than median (193.8 g)	4.16 (1.67–10.33)	0.002										
Median or greater	4.88 (2.03–11.77)	<10 ⁻³	1907									
Per SD (217.5 g)	1.38 (1.23–1.55)	<10 ⁻³	1915	0.001	<10 ⁻³	1903	1.32 (1.17–1.49)	<10 ⁻³	1918	0.50	—	—

Continued

Table 2 Association of dopamine agonist use with ICDs (continued)

Characteristics of DA use	In all patients				In DA users						
	PR (95% CI) ^a	p Value ^a	QIC	Splines p _{linear} ^b Value ^b	p _{spline} ^c Value ^c	QIC	p Value ^a	QIC	Splines p _{linear} ^b Value ^b	p _{spline} ^c Value ^c	QIC
Average lifetime daily DA dose + cumulative duration of DA											
Per SD of average daily LED	1.20 (1.09–1.33)	<10 ⁻³	1902	0.08	—	1.12 (0.99–1.25)	0.06	1902	0.55	—	—
Per SD of cumulative duration	1.46 (1.19–1.79)	<10 ⁻³	1902	0.41	—	1.35 (1.09–1.67)	0.005	1902	0.99	—	—

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; DA = dopamine agonist; ICD = impulse control disorder; LED = levodopa equivalent dose; PR = prevalence ratio; QIC = quasi-information criterion. Models are adjusted for age and disease duration at baseline (years), sex, education, marital status, ever levodopa use (time-dependent), time since baseline (years), time × sex, and time × disease duration.
^a PRs, 95% CIs, and p values were computed with Poisson generalized estimating equation models with robust variance.
^b Test of linearity: values of p_{linear} ≤ 0.05 indicate a departure from a linear relationship between the exposure and ICDs; in that case, splines provide a better fit than a linear continuous term and are associated with lower QIC. Nonsignificant p_{linear} values indicate that splines do not improve the model fit.
^c Test of association between splines and ICDs and corresponding QIC. These values are not reported if p_{linear} > 0.05.
^d Average daily LED of DA over the past 12 months.
^e Average lifetime daily LED of DA.

We compared ER and standard presentations of DA and observed no difference in their association with ICDs. At baseline, 302 patients used Das, 45% a standard presentation and 67% an ER presentation. At baseline or over the FU, 356 patients had used DA at least once, 49% a standard presentation and 88% an ER presentation. The sum of the percentages is >100% because some patients used both standard and ER presentations. In a mutually adjusted model, there was no difference in the association of standard or ER presentations of DAs with ICDs (*p* > 0.50 for all models).

There was a strong association between ICDs and MDS-UPDRS part I-1.6 (area under the curve 0.89). With the use of this 3-level definition, DA use, average daily dose, and cumulative duration and dose were all associated with ICDs independently of severity in all models. Odds ratios tended to be higher for more severe ICDs, but there was no significant difference between the 2 groups (table 4).

We used alternative definitions of DA use (data available from dryad, figure 1, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.qv4kq75) and reached similar conclusions, except that effect sizes were generally smaller (data available from Dryad, table 3).

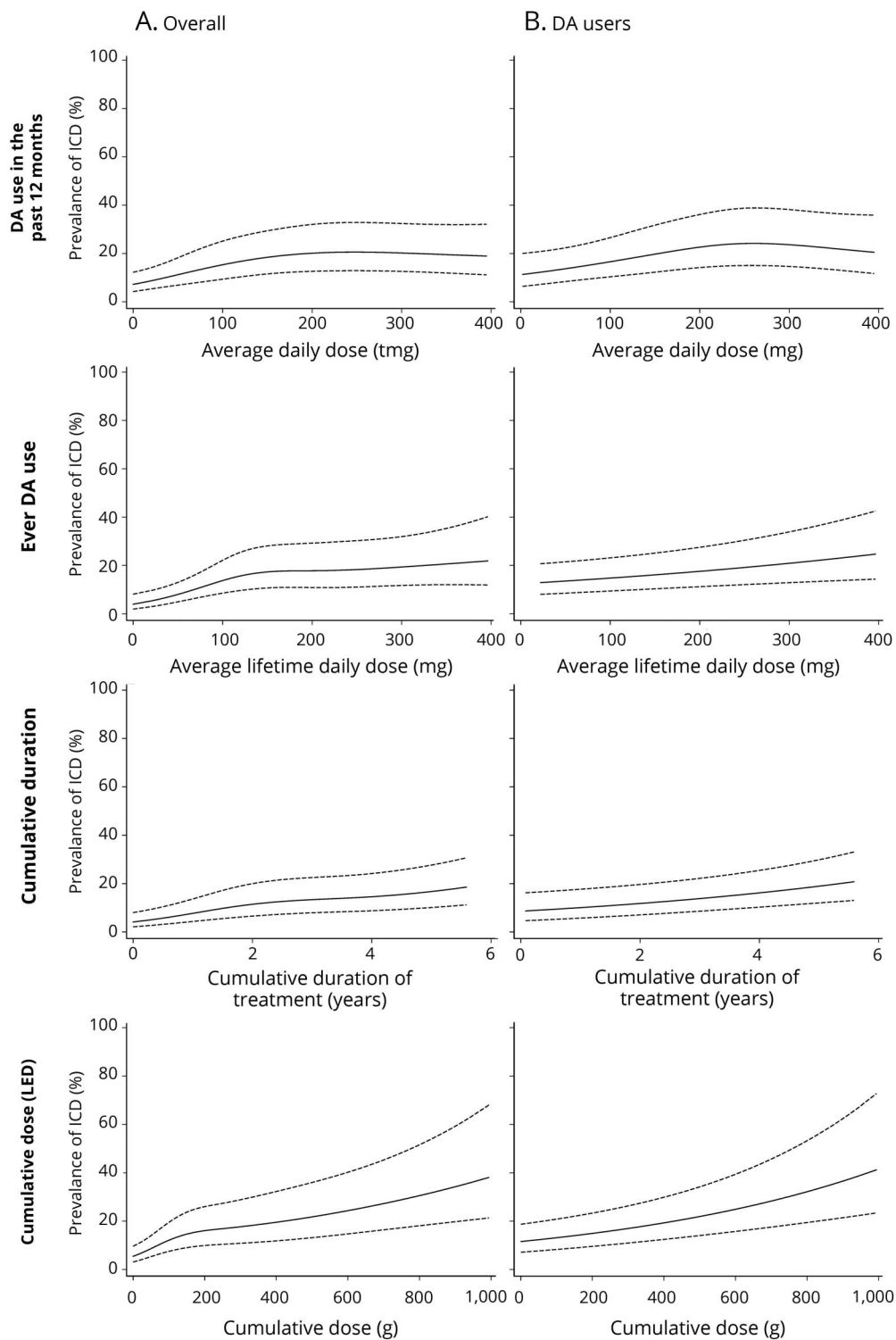
We used an alternative definition of ICDs that also included 2 related behaviors, hobbyism and hypercreativity. At baseline, the frequency of hobbyism was 4.4% and the frequency of hypercreativity was 7.3%. The frequency of ICDs including these behaviors at baseline was 22.9% (compared to 19.7% for our main definition); it increased to 37.3% after 5 years (compared to 32.8% for our main definition). The association between DAs and this definition of ICDs was very similar compared to our main definition (data available from Dryad, table 4, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.qv4kq75).

The number of patients with drug-seeking behaviors (n = 6 patients) or punting (n = 18 patients) at baseline or during the FU was small and did not allow us to conduct specific analyses. If we considered patients with these behaviors as having ICDs, our findings were virtually unchanged. The reason is that 15 of the 18 patients with punting and 3 of the 6 patients with drug-seeking behaviors also had ICDs.

Discussion

In this longitudinal study of patients with PD with a high prevalence of DA use, ICD prevalence increased from 19.7% at baseline to 32.8% after 5 years. The 5-year cumulative incidence of ICDs was ≈45%. DA use was strongly associated with ICDs, with a dose-effect relationship for both increasing duration and dose. There was no strong association between use of LD or other antiparkinsonian drugs and ICDs. After discontinuation of DAs, ICDs progressively resolved.

Figure 2 Dose-effect relationship between different measures of DA use and prevalence of ICDs (A) overall and (B) in DA users



Graphs show the prevalence of impulse control disorder (ICDs) after 3 years of follow-up in women with average age (62 years) and disease duration (2.6 years) at baseline who were married, had a low level education level, and never used levodopa. DA = dopamine agonist; LED = levodopa equivalent dose.

ICD prevalence increased over time, in agreement with previous longitudinal studies.^{3,9,17} The 5-year cumulative incidence was 46.1% overall (ever DA users 51.5%), with an

annual incidence of 103.3 per 1,000 overall (DA users 118.6 of 1,000). These findings are consistent with a study that reported a 5-year cumulative incidence of 47% and an annual

Table 4 Association of DA use with ICDs according to MDS-UPDRS part I item 1.6

Characteristics of DA use	MDS-UPDRS part I item 1.6 = 1		MDS-UPDRS part I item 1.6 ≥2		
	OR (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i> Value ^a	OR (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i> Value ^a	<i>p</i> Value ^b
DA use in the past 12 mo					
Yes vs no	2.53 (1.62–3.95)	<10 ⁻³	3.28 (1.58–6.83)	0.001	0.48
Per SD of average daily LED (104 mg)	1.49 (1.28–1.73)	<10 ⁻³	1.36 (1.11–1.68)	0.003	0.40
Per SD of average daily LED in users	1.35 (1.14–1.60)	<10 ⁻³	1.15 (0.89–1.49)	0.29	0.21
Ever DA use					
Yes vs no	3.55 (1.86–6.76)	<10 ⁻³	3.52 (1.13–11.01)	0.03	0.99
Per SD of average daily LED (86 mg)	1.45 (1.24–1.69)	0.007	1.52 (1.22–1.89)	<10 ⁻³	0.66
Per SD of average daily LED in users	1.29 (1.08–1.55)	0.006	1.36 (1.05–1.78)	0.02	0.67
Cumulative duration of DA use					
Per SD (2.1 y)	1.51 (1.19–1.91)	<10 ⁻³	1.76 (1.19–2.59)	0.004	0.45
Per SD in users	1.45 (1.08–1.94)	0.01	1.72 (1.05–2.82)	0.03	0.51
Cumulative dose of DA (LED)					
Per SD (217.5 g)	1.53 (1.21–1.93)	<10 ⁻³	1.82 (1.29–2.56)	<10 ⁻³	0.23
Per SD in users	1.51 (1.17–1.93)	0.001	1.81 (1.25–2.64)	0.002	0.26
Average lifetime daily DA dose + cumulative duration of DA					
Per SD of average daily LED	1.34 (1.12–1.60)	0.001	1.38 (1.08–1.77)	0.01	0.79
Per SD of cumulative duration	1.31 (1.00–1.73)	0.05	1.52 (0.98–2.35)	0.06	0.53
Per SD of average daily LED in users	1.22 (1.01–1.48)	0.04	1.28 (0.97–1.68)	0.08	0.73
Per SD of cumulative duration in users	1.36 (1.01–1.85)	0.04	1.61 (0.97–2.69)	0.07	0.53

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; DA = dopamine agonist; ICD = impulse control disorder; LED = levodopa equivalent dose; MDS-UPDRS = Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale; OR = odds ratio.

Models are adjusted for age and disease duration at baseline (years), sex, education, marital status, ever LD use (time dependent), time since baseline (years), time × sex, and time × disease duration.

^a ORs, 95% CIs, and *p* values were computed with multinomial logistic generalized estimating equation models; patients without ICDs (MDS-UPDRS part I item 1.6 = 0) represent the reference group.

^b *p* Value for difference between the 2 groups.

Patient characteristics associated with ICDs were consistent with those previously reported, including younger age, being single, and coffee drinking.^{4,9} We also found that ICDs increased over time in a more pronounced way in men compared to women. ICDs were associated with obesity, likely due to compulsive eating.

Our findings confirm a strong association of DA with ICDs; they were 2.23 times more frequent in patients who used DAs in the previous 12 months compared to those who did not and 4.23 times more frequent in ever users compared to never users. There were no differences between ER and standard presentations or according to main DA. Although we cannot exclude that patients taking DAs share characteristics that make them more likely to develop ICDs, we adjusted for most potential confounders.

One important contribution of this study is the examination of dose-effect relations. Both dose and duration of treatment

played independent roles and contributed to the association of cumulative DA dose with ICDs. This association was present in analyses restricted to DA users and consistent with a linear relation in this group. These analyses are less likely to be confounded by characteristics that may be associated with DA prescription. Previous studies reported associations of ICDs with DA dose,^{12,29,30} while other did not.^{4,14} These discrepancies may be due to the cross-sectional nature of previous reports that did not take into account the full history of DA use. One smaller longitudinal study found an association with peak DA dose. Cumulative DA dose was higher in patients with ICDs than in those without, but this difference was not statistically significant, possibly because of insufficient statistical power.⁹

The longitudinal design allowed us to investigate the effect of DA discontinuation. ICDs resolved after 1 year in ≈50% of the patients who stopped DAs and continued to improve with longer FU.^{9,15}

Some previous studies reported an association between LD and ICDs; however, an important limitation is that they assessed DA and LD use at the time of the ICD interview⁴ or in the 4 weeks before.¹⁸ This approach may lead to reverse causation in that we show that ICDs slowly disappear after DAs are stopped. A patient who develops ICDs may stop DAs, start LD, and remain with ICDs 6 months later. In a cross-sectional study, this patient will be classified as not exposed to DA and exposed to LD, although LD was started after ICDs appeared. This emphasizes the importance of longitudinal data to assess the history of drug use before ICDs, and our longitudinal analysis overcomes this limitation. We did not find a strong association between LD and ICDs, in agreement with a previous longitudinal study,⁹ although there was some evidence that higher LD dose was associated with a small increased risk of ICDs. It is possible that our study had insufficient power to detect a small effect size for LD or that the doses used were too low, and longer FU will allow us to examine this issue. We did not find any association between other antiparkinsonian drugs and ICDs.

One limitation of our study is the relatively young age of the patients, resulting from their identification in referral centers. Because younger age is associated with ICDs and DAs are more frequently used in younger patients, this may contribute to overestimate their frequency.

The diagnosis of ICDs was based on gold standard criteria for behavioral disorder assessment in the general population. There was a strong association between diagnosis of ICDs and the corresponding MDS-UPDRS item; analyses based on this item yielded consistent findings. The main strength of our study is the longitudinal annual assessment of a relatively large cohort of patients with PD that allowed us to take into account the full history of DA use and the time-dependent occurrence of ICDs and to examine dose-effect relations.

Given the high cumulative incidence of ICDs in patients with PD, these adverse effects should be carefully monitored in patients ever treated with DA. There is a need to develop tools for screening these disorders and identifying patients at high risk.³¹ Further studies are needed to understand the mechanisms involved in the relation between DAs and ICDs, in particular the role of apathy, anxiety, and depression.

Author contributions

Jean-Christophe Corvol: study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, study supervision, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Fanny Artaud: analysis and interpretation of data, statistical analysis, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Florence Cormier-Dequaire: acquisition of data, interpretation of data, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Olivier Rascol, Franck Durif, Pascal Derkinderen, Ana-Raquel Marques, Frédéric Bourdain, Jean-Philippe Brandel, Fernando Pico, and Lucette Lacomblez: interpretation of data, critical

revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Cecilia Bonnet, Christine Brefel-Courbon, and Fabienne Ory-Magne: acquisition of data, interpretation of data, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. David Grabli and Stephan Klebe: interpretation of data, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Graziella Mangone and Hana You: acquisition of data, interpretation of data, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Valérie Mesnage and Pei-Chen Lee: interpretation of data, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Alexis Brice and Marie Vidailhet: study concept and design, interpretation of data, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. Alexis Elbaz, study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, statistical analysis, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content.

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