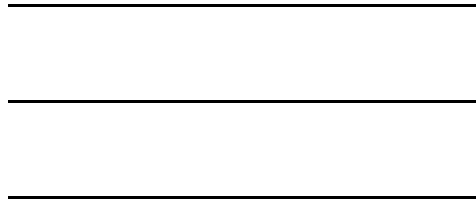


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2002 11 25



2002 11 25

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	-----	iv
	-----	v
	-----	1
I.	-----	4
II.	-----	9
1.	-----	9
2.	-----	11
가.	-----	11
.	-----	12
.	-----	14

(1) 가 (unwarned

simple reaction time test, uSRT)

(warned simple reaction

time test, wSRT) -----	14
(2)	
(uncued choice reaction time test, uCRT) -	15
3. -----	15
III. -----	17
1.	
	----- 17
가.	----- 17
.	----- 17
2.	
	----- 21
가.	----- 21
.	----- 21
.	

	-----	24
.		
	-----	27
3.	가	
	-----	28
IV.	-----	29
V.	-----	36
	-----	37
	-----	46

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Table 1. Preoperative demographic and clinical characteristics in patients with Parkinson's disease - 10

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Table 3. Effect of STN-DBS and levodopa treatment on initiation time (IT) and movement time (MT) between patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) and controls - 22

가

, ,

,

가

가

6

drug-off/DBS-off, drug-off/DBS-on, drug-on/  
DBS-off, drug-on/DBS-on

가

가

가

가

가

가

---

· , , ,

가

< >

I.

(Parkinson's disease) (substantia nigra pars  
compacta) (neuro-melanin)

, , ,

.

(movement  
execution)

(movement initiation)

(motor preprogramming)

가

(reaction time test)

(movement

initiation time)

(movement execution time)

가

(simple reaction time, SRT)

(choice reaction time, CRT)

1-10

가

2,4-

5

7, 11-18

가

가

가

가

(warned simple reaction time test, wSRT)

가

7

가

2,4-5

가 가 .

가

,

가

.

가

가

7, 19

3,17

가

.

(globus pallidus pars interna)

(substantia nigra pars reticulata)

-

(dopaminergic nigrostriatal pathway)

가

(ventrolateral thalamus)

(primary motor cortex)

(supplementary motor

area)

20-21

(stereotactic surgery)

,

1985 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP)  
(subthalamic nucleus, STN)

<sup>22-23</sup>

- (thalamo-cortical pathway)

<sup>24</sup>

가

(subthalamic nucleus-deep brain stimulation, STN-DBS)

가

<sup>25</sup>

6

<sup>26</sup>



가

,

.

가

.

## II.

1.

(STN-DBS) 6 ( 3 ,  
3 ) 6 . 59±11  
9.2±2.9 (Table 1). ( 3 ,  
3 ) 61±13 (p>0.05).

wearing-off 가

가

가

가

state (MMSE) 24

1~2

Patient	Sex	Age (yrs)	Disease duration (yrs)	Levodopa "off"		Levodopa "on"	
				H & Y stage (I-V)	UPDRS part III (0-108)	H & Y Stage (I-V)	UPDRS part III (0-108)
1	F	64	9	4	57	2.5	36
2	F	71	7	4	64	2.5	25
3	M	59	11	5	67	3	37
4	M	39	7	4	57	2	30
5	M	69	14	5	64	3	42
6	F	53	7	4	56	2.5	33
Mean±SD		59±11	9.2±2.9	4.3±0.5	60.8±4.7	2.6±0.4*	33.8±5.9*
						(40.4±4.9)	(44.2±9.5)

Table 1. Preoperative demographic and clinical characteristics in patients with Parkinson's disease

\*: p < 0.05 compared with levodopa "off" condition

( ): % of improvement

1~2 .  
 Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) Part  
 III<sup>27</sup> 가 . 가  
 12 "off" 가 .  
 1

가

“on” UPDRS part III .

가 7~10

(DBS-3389, Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN, USA)

. (pulse generator) Itrel II (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN, USA) Medtronic 7432 console programmer

(Minneapolis, MN, USA) . 10~14

. 3-6

가

. 60  $\mu$ sec, 130 Hz

2.9 V (1.5~4.3 V) .

<sup>28</sup> 1063.0 mg ( = 515.93 mg)

671.2 mg ( = 312.3

mg) 34.9 % . (p<0.05 by Wilcoxon signed rank test).

2.

가.

.  
(unwarned simple reaction time test,

uSRT),

(warned simple reaction time test, wSRT), 가

(uncued choice reaction time test, uCRT) 3가

. 2.5 cm 6

. 2 ,

“home key” . 4

“response key” home key 2 , 2 가

. Home key 5 cm home key

response key, response key response key

10 cm . Response key

. Home key response key 1 cm

(warning signal), (imperative signal, or “go” signal)

(target) 가 (Figure 1).

. 가

. 12 (drug-off).

2 (DBS-off).

drug-off / DBS-off 가

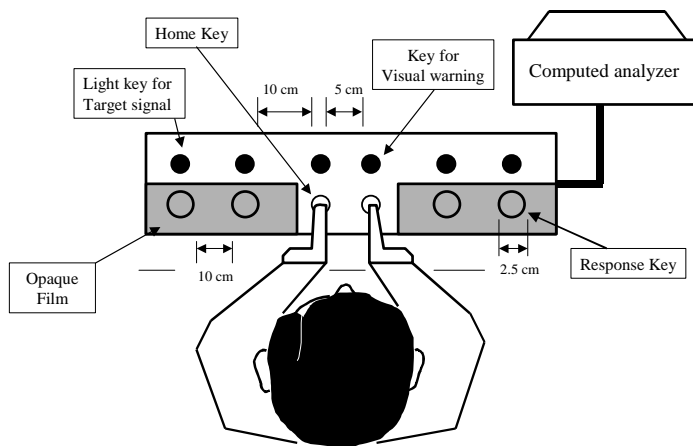


Figure 1. Equipment for reaction time test

가 UPDRS part III MMSE, Beck's depression inventory (BDI) . uSRT, wSRT, uCRT . , drug-off / DBS-on UPDRS part III, MMSE, BDI uSRT, wSRT, uCRT 가 . 2 가 (drug-on /

DBS-off) UPDRS part III MMSE, BDI

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

가 (drug-on / DBS-on)

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

. uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

55.2 ( = 25.6

) . uSRT, wSRT,

uCRT 2

(1) 가 (unwarned simple reaction time test, uSRT) (warned simple reaction time test, wSRT)

가 home key

. uSRT 2~6 home key

10 cm response key 가 (“go”

signal), 가 home key

response key . home key

가 home key

가 response key

가 가 150 msec

2000 msec

가 , 20

. wSRT uSRT 가

800 msec home key

(2) (uncued choice reaction

time test, uCRT)

uCRT uSRT 4

home key 가

1 cm response key . uCRT

(directional choice),

2 response key

가 (direction choice)

(target distance)가

150 msec

2000 msec 가 4

key 10 .

3.

drug-off / DBS-off

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT



가

(drug-on / DBS-off) 가 (drug-off / DBS-on)

가

SPSS 10.0 (SPSS corp, Maryland, USA) non-parametric paired t-test  
(Wilcoxon signed rank test) . drug-on / DBS-off  
drug-on / DBS-on

가 Wilcoxon signed rank test .

uCRT uSRT

. drug-off / DBS-off, drug-on /  
DBS-off, drug-off / DBS-on

(multivariate analysis of variance with  
repetitive measure)

uSRT wSRT .

가 drug-off / DBS-off, drug-on /  
DBS-off, drug-off / DBS-on

. drug-off /  
DBS-off, drug-off / DBS-on, drug-on / DBS-off, drug-on / DBS-on

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT ,

가 drug-off / DBS-off, drug-off / DBS-on, drug-on /  
DBS-off, drug-on / DBS-on uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

, 가 non-parametric independent  
t-test (Mann-Whitney U test) .

### III.

1.

(Table 2)

가.

	drug-off / DBS-off	UPDRS part III	60.3
	$\pm 15.9$ ( $\pm$ )	drug-on / DBS-off	$28.0 \pm 9.9$
52%가	( $p=0.03$ ).	UPDRS part III	upper limb
akinesia score (ULAS), upper limb tremor score (ULTS), upper limb			
rigidity score (ULRS)			$15.2 \pm 3.9$
$9.3 \pm 2.7$ (43%, $p=0.03$ ), $5.5 \pm 2.9$	$2.2 \pm 2.1$ (64%, $p=0.03$ ), $3.8 \pm 1.8$		
$1.7 \pm 1.4$ (58%, $p=0.03$ )	. (Figure 2)		

	drug-off / DBS-off	가	UPDRS part III
$60.3 \pm 15.9$	$38.8 \pm 11.8$ (33%, $p=0.03$ ), ULAS	$15.2 \pm 3.9$	$10.5 \pm 1.9$
	(36%, $p=0.03$ ), ULTS	$5.5 \pm 2.9$	$2.5 \pm 2.5$ (66%, $p=0.03$ ), ULRS
$3.8 \pm 1.8$	$2.0 \pm 1.3$ (47%, $p=0.047$ )	. drug-on / DBS-off	
	가	UPDRS part III	$28.0 \pm 9.9$
(7%, $p=0.047$ ), ULAS	$9.3 \pm 2.7$	$8.2 \pm 2.1$ (11%, $p=0.047$ )	$24.2 \pm 3.9$
ULTS	ULRS		( $p > 0.05$ ) (Figure 3).

Levodopa	DBS	UPDRS part III (0-108)	Upper limb akinesia score (0-24)	Upper limb tremor score (0-16)	Upper limb rigidity score (0-8)
OFF	OFF	60.3 ± 15.9	15.2 ± 3.9	5.5 ± 2.9	3.8 ± 1.8
OFF	ON	38.8 ± 11.8* (32.7 ± 22.7)	10.5 ± 1.9* (35.9 ± 14.0)	2.5 ± 2.5* (65.9 ± 29.6)	2.0 ± 1.3* (46.8 ± 33.2)
ON	OFF	28.0 ± 9.9* (52.7 ± 19.0)	9.3 ± 2.7* (43.1 ± 25.8)	2.2 ± 2.1* (64.5 ± 32.7)	1.7 ± 1.4* (58.3 ± 23.0)
ON	ON	24.2 ± 3.9* (59.2 ± 12.2)	8.2 ± 2.1* (54.3 ± 19.9)	1.8 ± 1.9* (76.0 ± 23.6)	1.3 ± 0.8* (63.8 ± 19.5)

Table 2. Effect of bilateral STN-DBS and levodopa treatment on clinical rating score in patients with Parkinson's disease

\*: p < 0.05

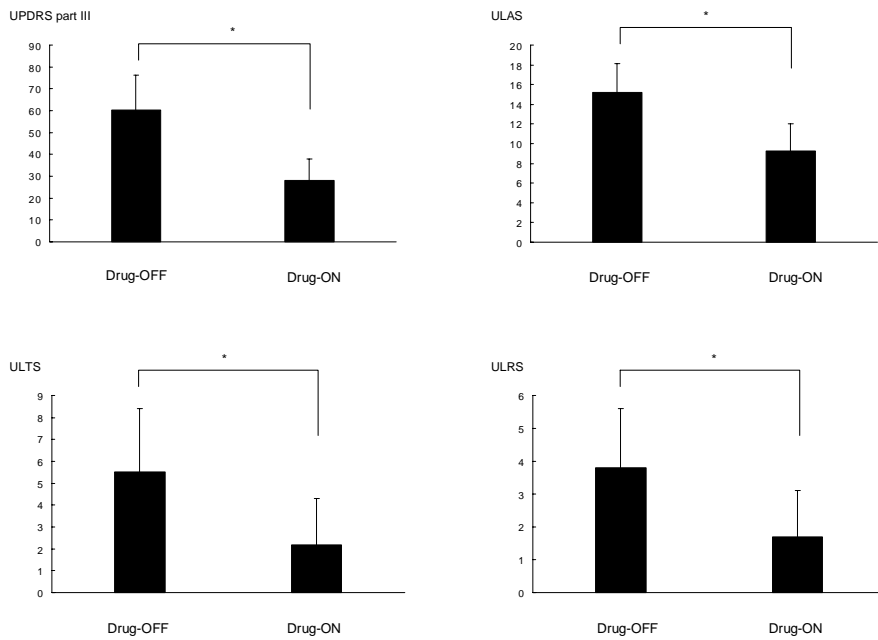


Figure2. Effect of levodopa treatment on clinical rating score

\*:  $p < 0.05$

ULAS: upper limb akinesia score, ULTS: upper limb tremor score, ULRS: upper limb rigidity score

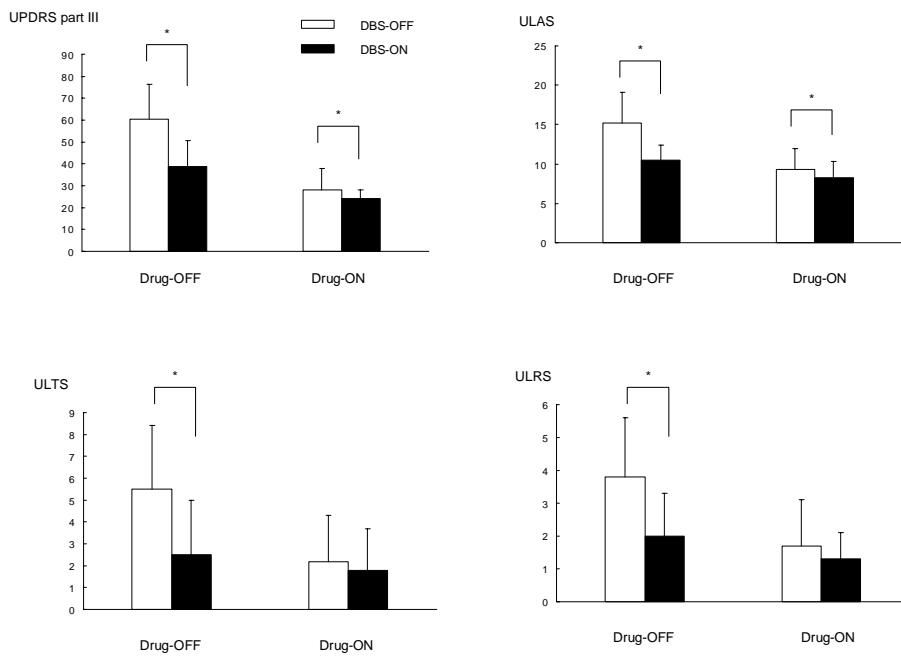


Figure 3. The effect of STN-DBS on clinical rating score

\*:  $p < 0.05$

ULAS: upper limb akinesia score, ULTS: upper limb tremor score, ULRS: upper limb rigidity score

2. (Table 3)

가.

drug-off / DBS-off uSRT, wSRT, uCRT  
( $p < 0.05$ ).

drug-on / DBS-off uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

drug-off / DBS-off 11.4% ( $619.3 \pm 150.8$  msec  
536.7 $\pm$ 164.6 msec ,  $p=0.046$ ), 11.6% ( $581.8 \pm 181.6$  msec  
514.8 $\pm$ 162.6 msec ,  $p=0.028$ ), 10.9% ( $666.2 \pm 127.4$  msec  
590.8 $\pm$ 99.6 msec ,  $p=0.028$ )가  
( $p < 0.05$ ).

drug-off / DBS-off uSRT,  
wSRT, uCRT ( $p < 0.05$ ).

drug-on / DBS-off uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

drug-off / DBS-off 21.9% ( $645.5 \pm 147.4$  msec  
505.3 $\pm$ 85.4 msec ,  $p=0.028$ ), 18.2% ( $615.5 \pm 143.1$  msec  
498.0 $\pm$ 88.1 msec ,  $p=0.028$ ), 16.2% ( $791.2 \pm 98.9$  msec  
668.7 $\pm$ 139.6 msec ,  $p=0.028$ )가 . Drug-on / DBS-off  
wSRT, uSRT, uCRT  
가 ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Figure 4).

drug-off / DBS-off uSRT, wSRT, uCRT  
가 (drug-off / DBS-on)

		wSRT (IT)		uSRT (IT)		uCRT (IT)	
DOPA	DBS	PD	Control	PD	Control	PD	Control
OFF	OFF	582±182	343± 68	619±151	384±81	666±127	441±50
OFF	ON	540±180 <sup>*</sup> (7.7±3.1)	346±74 (-0.6±6.6)	572±56 <sup>*</sup> (8.1±5.5)	378±82 (1.7±3.1)	616±104 <sup>*</sup> (7.2±3.7)	420±40 (4.2±9.9)
ON	OFF	515±163 <sup>*</sup> (11.6±5.4)	341±48 (-0.3±9.1)	537± 65 <sup>*</sup> (11.4±15.6)	374±93 (3.4±4.4)	591±100 <sup>*</sup> (10.9±6.8)	425±69 (4.1±6.2)
ON	ON	504±158 <sup>*</sup> (13.6±4.5)	339± 55 (0.5±7.9)	516± 75 <sup>*</sup> (18.5±15.4)	383±80 (0.1±5.3)	547±56 <sup>*</sup> (17.3±9.9)	436±63 (1.3±6.5)

		wSRT (MT)		uSRT (MT)		uCRT (MT)	
DOPA	DBS	PD	Control	PD	Control	PD	Control
OFF	OFF	616±143	402±73	646±147	428±72	791±99	558±57
OFF	ON	528±130 <sup>*</sup> (14.2±5.7)	407±64 (-2.2±11)	530±119 <sup>*</sup> (17.5±7.0)	422±65 (1.1±4.3)	716±118 <sup>*</sup> (9.8±5.7)	547±78 (1.6±16.2)
ON	OFF	498± 88 <sup>*</sup> (18.2±6.2)	414±69 (-3.7±9.4)	505±85 <sup>*</sup> (21.9±6.1)	419±65 (-1.9±24.2)	669±140 <sup>*</sup> (16.2±8.4)	548±55 (1.6±8.4)
ON	ON	472± 93 <sup>*</sup> (21.0±9.9)	395±84 (-1.5±10)	487±84 <sup>*</sup> (23.6±6.7)	417±67 (2.4±4.1)	642±135 <sup>*</sup> (19.6±8.6)	552±60 (1.2±2.4)

Table 3. Effect of STN-DBS and levodopa treatment on initiation time (IT) and movement time (MT) between patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) and controls

\*:  $p < 0.05$  comparing drug-off / DBS-off condition

( ): percentage of improvement comparing drug-off / DBS-off condition

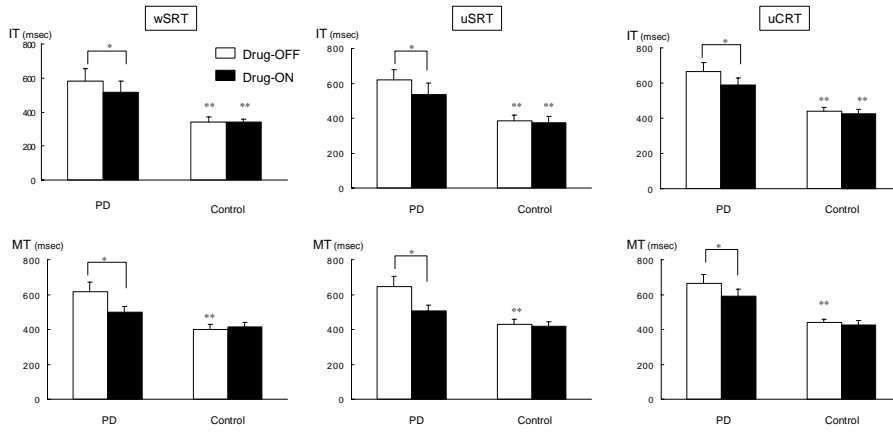


Figure 4. Effect of levodopa treatment on initiation time (IT) and movement time (MT)

\*:  $p < 0.05$

PD: Parkinson's disease



619.3±150.8 msec      571.5±155.8 msec      (8.1%, p=0.028), 581.8±  
 181.6 msec      539.8±179.6 msec      (7.7%, p=0.028), 666.2±127.4 msec  
 616.2±103.7 msec      (7.2%, p=0.028)      .      drug-off  
 / DBS-off      uSRT, wSRT, uCRT  
 가      (drug-off / DBS-on) 645.5±147.4 msec  
 529.8±119.1 msec      (17.5%, p=0.028), 615.5±143.1 msec      528.0  
 ±130.5 msec      (14.2%, p=0.028), 791.2±98.9 msec      716.3 ± 118.4  
 msec      (9.8%, p=0.028)      .

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

(p < 0.05) (Figure 5).

drug-on / DBS-on

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

drug-on / DBS-off

(p>0.05).

drug-on / DBS-on

uSRT, wSRT, uCRT

drug-on

/ DBS-off

505.3±85.4 msec

486.5±83.7 msec

(2.3%, p=0.028), 498.0±88.1 msec      472.2±93.0 msec      (3.1%, p=0.026),

668.7±139.6 msec      642.0±134.9 msec      (3.3%, p=0.028)

(Figure 6).

drug-off / DBS-off

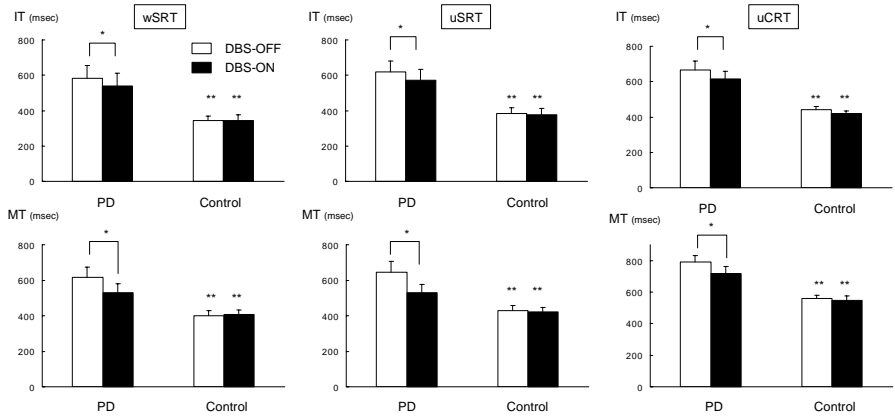


Figure 5. Effect of STN-DBS on initiation time (IT) and movement time (MT) during drug “off” condition

\*:  $p < 0.05$

PD: Parkinson’s disease

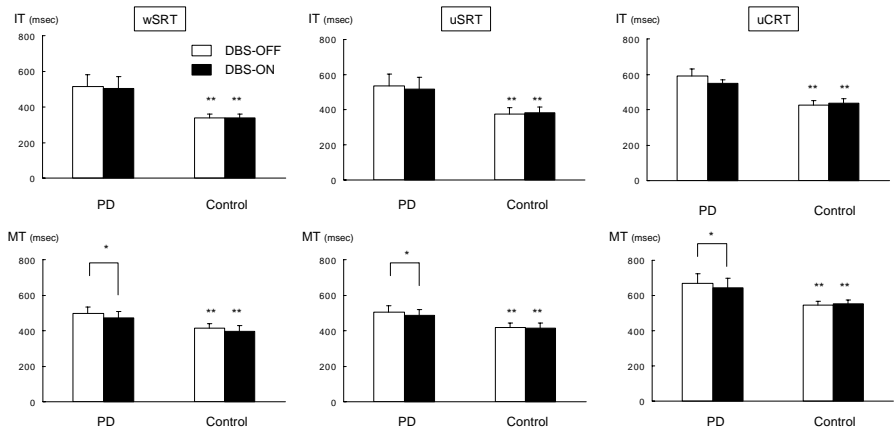


Figure 6. Effect of STN-DBS on initiation time (IT) and movement time (MT) during drug “on” condition

\*:  $p < 0.05$

PD: Parkinson’s disease

uSRT가 uCRT 51 msec . (TASK [uSRT and uCRT],  
 p=0.018) uSRT uCRT  
 . (GROUP [patient and control] x TASK [uSRT and uCRT], p=  
 0.798) drug-off / DBS-off uSRT uCRT  
 (drug-on / DBS-off) (drug-off  
 / DBS-on) . (DOPA [off and on] x TASK [uSRT  
 and uCRT], p=0.922), (DBS [off and on] x TASK [uSRT and uCRT],  
 p=0.458).

drug-off / DBS-off uSRT  
 (wSRT) 39 msec  
 . (Task [wSRT and uSRT], p=0.033, GROUP  
 [patient and control] x TASK [wSRT and uSRT], p=0.910) drug-off /  
 DBS-off uSRT wSRT  
 (drug-on / DBS-off) (DOPA [off and on] x TASK [wSRT and  
 uSRT], p=0.467) (drug-off / DBS-on) (DBS [off and  
 on] x TASK [wSRT and uSRT], p=0.837) .

drug-off / DBS-off uSRT uCRT  
 (drug-on / DBS-off) (drug-off / DBS-on)  
 (25th percentile), (50th percentile),

(75th percentile) (Percentile [25th, 50th, 75th] x DOPA [off and on],  $p > 0.05$ ; Percentile [25th, 50th, 75th] x DBS [off and on],  $p > 0.05$ ).

(Percentile [25th, 50th, 75th] x DOPA [off and on],  $p > 0.05$ ; Percentile [25%, 50%, 75%] x DBS [off and on],  $p > 0.05$ ).

3. 가

drug-off / DBS-off MMSE DBI drug-on / DBS-off,  
 drug-off / DBS -on, drug-on / DBS-on MMSE BDI  
 가 ( $p > 0.05$ ).

IV.

가

26

(agonist

muscle)

29-32

가

30, 33

34-35

가

,

가

가

26

36

17

가

가

가

가

drug “on”

가

가

가

(wSRT)

,

가 ,

가

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가

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.

가

가

.

가

.

가

,

가

.

(striatum)

-



(direct pathway) -

- - /

(indirect pathway)

- .

(depolarization block)

(neuronal network jamming)

/ -

. 37-38 .

D2 가

39,40 D1

가

. 41 .

D2

(positron emission

tomography; PET)

가 , (cingulate cortex)

(dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; DLPFC) 가

가 가 42

apomorphine

PET

가

가

.<sup>43</sup>

가

가

apomorphine

D1, D2

/

firing

/

tonic activity

firing pattern

,

/

firing pattern (

synchronization

pause)

phasic activity

firing

/

가

.<sup>39</sup>

가

/

가

가

/

.<sup>44</sup>

(pedunculopontine

nucleus)

45, 46

(parafasicular nucleus)

가

가

/

가

가

glutamate<sup>47</sup>,

dopamine

가

가

<sup>48</sup>

(neurotransmitter)

가

가

가

가

가

drug “on”

가

가

가

V.

6

1.

2.

3.

가

가

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## **Abstract**

# **Effect of subthalamic nucleus-deep brain stimulation and levodopa treatment on movement initiation time and movement execution time in advanced idiopathic Parkinson's disease**

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Idiopathic Parkinson's disease (IPD) is a neurodegenerative disorder is characterized by tremor, bradykinesia, rigidity, loss of postural reflex due to progressive loss of neuro-melanin cell in substantia nigra pars compacta (SNpc). Although the pathophysiological mechanism of bradykinesia in IPD is unclear, it is widely accepted that function of movement execution is impaired in IPD by reaction time test in previous studies. However, it is unclear whether motor initiation and pre-programming for control of volitional limb movement in IPD patients is impaired. Additionally, the effect of levodopa treatment on movement parameters by reaction time test is still controversial. Bilateral subthalamic nucleus-deep brain stimulation (STN-DBS) ameliorates

motor complication including bradykinesia effectively via inhibition of overactive STN, which is the main pathophysiological factor on motor dysfunction in IPD. Here we investigate the effect of STN-DBS and levodopa treatment on bradykinesia in IPD by assessment of movement parameter in reaction time test.

Six patients with advanced IPD who performed bilateral STN-DBS surgery and six healthy controls were included in this study. Patients performed reaction time test from 3 to 6 months after bilateral STN-DBS surgery to fix the setting of STN-DBS parameter and dosage of oral levodopa. Patients performed unwarned simple reaction time test (uSRT), warned simple reaction time test (wSRT), and uncued choice reaction time test (uCRT) in different four treatment conditions (drug-off / DBS-off, drug-off / DBS-on, drug-on / DBS-on, drug-on / DBS-on). Controls performed the reaction time test at four different hypothetical treatment condition. Median initiation time (IT) and movement time (MT) was calculated by digitalized equipment for reaction time test. The time for motor preprogramming was calculated by the difference of IT between uSRT and uCRT. UPDRS part III was used to assess clinical motor function of IPD.

There was significant improvement of UPDRS part III, IT and MT in uSRT, wSRT, and uCRT test in patient group after STN-DBS and levodopa treatment. Although there was maximal improvement of IT after



combined treatment of STN-DBS and levodopa in patient group, significant prolongation of IT was noted in patient group compared with controls. There was no effect of STN-DBS and levodopa treatment on motor preprogramming, and ability to use visual warning information in patient group. Although there was marked reduction of UPDRS part III, IT and MT after STN-DBS during drug “off” condition, there was minimal improvement of UPDRS part III, MT after STN-DBS, and no improvement of IT after STN-DBS during drug “on” condition.

In conclusion, the main effect of bilateral STN-DBS and levodopa seems to be attributed to the facilitation of rapid contraction of agonist muscle for ballistic arm movement via common neuronal pathway.

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Key words: Parkinson’s disease, reaction time, subthalamic nucleus, deep brain stimulation