

Surgical Management of Parkinson's Disease

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببناك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables.....	i
List of Figures.....	ii
List of Abbreviations.....	vii
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work.....	4
Review of Literature	
▪ History of Parkinson's Disease.....	5
▪ Anatomy and Synaptic Connectivity.....	9
▪ Pathogenesis of PD.....	26
▪ Clinical Picture.....	38
▪ Medical Treatment of Parkinson's Disease.....	46
▪ Surgical Management of Parkinson's.....	65
Patients and Methods.....	107
Results.....	142
Discussion.....	155
Conclusion.....	169
References.....	170
Arabic Sumamry	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Thalamic nuclei, their afferent and efferent connections, and their major functions	12
Table (2):	Showing the mean duration of surgery and postoperative hospitalization of ablative and DBS surgeries	143
Table (3):	Showing average daily levodopa-equivalent dose in patients receiving DBS of the STN or pallidotomy.	153
Table (4):	Summary of complication rates in patients underwent surgery.	154

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Showing Spiegel and the Stereotaxic apparatus of Spiegel and Wycis which was used during the first stereotactic procedures.....	6
Figure (2):	Showing Lars Leksell with his arc Stereotactic System.	8
Figure (3):	Diagrams of the thalamus. Oblique lateral and medial views.	10
Figure (4):	Location of the globus pallidus internus (GPi) and its relation to the surrounding structures as shown on the axial section of Schalten-brand and Wahren atlas.....	13
Figure (5):	Basal ganglia.....	14
Figure (6):	Segregated basal ganglia–thalamocortical and basal ganglia–thalamostriatal functional loops.....	16
Figure (7):	The Pedunculopontine Nucleus and its connections.	20
Figure (8):	Direct and indirect pathway model of the basal ganglia.....	24
Figure (9):	Cortico-BG-thalamic fiber tracts and their subdivision into direct, indirect and hyperdirect BG pathways.....	25
Figure (10):	Showing pallor of substantia nigra with parkinson’s disease.	28
Figure (11):	Showing Normal SN-zona compacta (a), but in (b) there’s Loss of sustantia nigra neurons in PD.	29
Figure (12):	Showing Lewy body in a SN neuron. The melanin granules are red-brown.	29
Figure (13):	Showing the thalamic reaction after 2 years of Gamma irradiation.....	71

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (14):	Typical active contact location for deep brain stimulation of the globus pallidus interna with respect to axial plane anatomy drawn from the Schaltenbrand and Wahren, atlas of the human brain.....	74
Figure (15):	Line diagram showing the different patterns of neural activity encountered in a MER track of the striatum, GPe, GPi and surrounding structures.....	81
Figure (16):	Pretargeting of STN: Planning on the Ventriculogram (lateral and frontal views) based on AC-PC line.	89
Figure (17):	Intraoperative microrecording: Microrecording discharge patterns in the ST and in the SNr (SN).....	92
Figure (18):	Postoperative axial T1-weighted magnetic resonance image of a patient with Parkinson's disease demonstrating a DBS electrode in the region of the left pedunculo pontine nucleus.....	103
Figure (19):	Showing the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale that is used for evaluation of the motor function of the patients with Parkinson's disease.....	111
Figure (20):	Showing leksell stereotactic frame was applied to the head of the patient parallel to the intercommissural line.....	116
Figure (21):	Showing patient with Parkinson's disease during surgery had MRI with the leksell stereotactic frame.....	117

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (22):	Showing axial,cronal and sagital MRI T1 Wi while VIM target coordinates and entry point were determined with the assistance of the StealthStation surgical navigation system of Medtronic.....	118
Figure (23):	Showing redifrequency electode was introduced to the desired target through a burr hole.	120
Figure (24):	Showing FISCHER Neuro N50 Electrosurgical Unit during Macro- stimulation using low frequency stimulation.....	121
Figure (25):	Showing axial C.T. brain for a patient immediadte postoperative who underwent RT thalamotomy.....	123
Figure (26):	Showing axial T2Wi MRI brain was done postoperative to a patient underwent RT thalamotomy.	123
Figure (27):	Showing axial, cronal and sagital MRI T1 Wi while GPI target coordinates and entry point were determined with the assistance of the StealthStation surgical navigation system of Medtronic.....	125
Figure (28):	Showing a patient was placed supine on the operating table and the frame attached to the table using an adaptor.	126
Figure (29):	Showing Impedance recording during introducing of the radiofrequency electrode.	127
Figure (30):	Showing axial C.T. brain was done postoperative of the patient underwent RT pallidotomy.	129

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (31):	Showing postoperative T1wi MRI for patient underwent RT pallidotomy.....	130
Figure (32):	A preoperative MRI scan was performed.	131
Figure (33):	Showing the Leksell type G frame after being fixed to the patient head parallel to the line between the nose wing and the tragus with no tilt.	132
Figure (34):	Showing positioning of the patient with head fixed to the table by adaptor and the head is elevated.	134
Figure (35):	Showing the sterile area during DBS procedure.....	135
Figure (36):	Showing A Medtronic Stim-Loc anchoring device (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN).....	136
Figure (37):	Showing intraoperative MER recording.	137
Figure (38):	The fluoroscopy image during surgery showing that electrode on target.	138
Figure (39):	Showing implantation of the internal pulse generator.	139
Figure (40):	Showing recording of the electrode impedance using N'vision, Medtronic.....	139
Figure (41):	Showing postoperative CT after was fused with preoperative planning to confirm the electrodes sites.	140
Figure (42):	Bar graph depicting the change in contralateral and ipsilateral dyskinesia after Pallidotomy. The scores were obtained preoperatively (preop) and at 1, 6 and 18 months postoperatively.....	144
Figure (43):	Bar graph depicting the change in contralateral and ipsilateral dyskinesia after Thalamotomy. The scores were obtained preoperatively (preop) and at 1, 6 and 18 months postoperatively.....	145

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (44):	Bar graph depicting the change in dyskinesia after bilateral DBS. The scores were obtained preoperatively (preop) and at 1, 6 and 18 months postoperatively.	145
Figure (45):	Bar graph depicting the change in tremors after pallidotomy, thalamotomy and bilateral DBS. The scores were obtained preoperatively (preop) and at 1, 6 and 18 months postoperatively.....	146
Figure (46):	Bar graph showing a: the mean UPDRS off motor scores after pallidotomy obtained preoperatively and at follow-up examinations	147
Figure (47):	Bar graph showing a: the mean UPDRS off ADL scores after pallidotomy obtained preoperatively and at follow-up examinations	148
Figure (48):	Bar graph showing the mean UPDRS off motor scores after thalamotomy obtained preoperatively and at follow-up examinations.....	148
Figure (49):	Bar graph showing ADL scores after thalamotomy obtained preoperatively and at follow-up examinations	149
Figure (50):	Bar graph showing the mean UPDRS off motor scores after STN DBS is on and off and the patient off medication obtained preoperatively and at follow-up examinations.....	150
Figure (51):	Bar graph showing ADL scores after STN DBS is on and medication is off obtained preoperatively and at follow-up examinations	151

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>AC</i>	<i>Anterior commissure</i>
<i>ADL</i>	<i>Activities of daily living</i>
<i>BG</i>	<i>Basal ganglia</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>Celsius</i>
<i>CB</i>	<i>The calcium binding protein calbindin D28k</i>
<i>CBT</i>	<i>Corticobulbar tract</i>
<i>CM</i>	<i>Centromedian</i>
<i>CNS</i>	<i>Central nervous system</i>
<i>CST</i>	<i>Cortisospinal tract</i>
<i>DA</i>	<i>Dopamine</i>
<i>DBS</i>	<i>Deep brain stimulation</i>
<i>GABA</i>	<i>γ-aminobutyric acid</i>
<i>GAD</i>	<i>Glutamate decarboxylase</i>
<i>GBA</i>	<i>Glucocerebrosidase</i>
<i>GDNF</i>	<i>Glial cell line–derived neurotrophic factor</i>
<i>GPe</i>	<i>Globus pallidus external</i>
<i>GPi</i>	<i>Globus pallidus internus</i>
<i>HCB</i>	<i>Hemichorea</i>
<i>HFS</i>	<i>High-frequency stimulation</i>
<i>ICP</i>	<i>Intercommissural point</i>
<i>IPG</i>	<i>Implantable pulse generator</i>
<i>LB</i>	<i>Lewy body</i>
<i>L-DOPA</i>	<i>Levodopa</i>
<i>mA</i>	<i>Milliampere</i>
<i>MCS</i>	<i>Motor cortex stimulation</i>
<i>MD</i>	<i>Mediodorsal nucleus</i>
<i>MER</i>	<i>Microelectrode recording</i>
<i>mm</i>	<i>Millimeter</i>
<i>MPTP</i>	<i>1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine</i>

List of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Abb.	Full term
<i>MRI</i>	<i>Magnetic resonance imaging</i>
<i>MSA</i>	<i>Multiple system atrophy</i>
<i>MSNs</i>	<i>Medium spiny neurons</i>
<i>OT</i>	<i>Optic tract</i>
<i>PC</i>	<i>Posterior commissure</i>
<i>PD</i>	<i>Parkinson disease</i>
<i>PF</i>	<i>Parafascicular</i>
<i>PFdl</i>	<i>Dorsolateral extension of the PF</i>
<i>PPN</i>	<i>Pedunculopontine nucleus</i>
<i>PPNc</i>	<i>Pedunculopontine nucleus pars compacta</i>
<i>PPNd</i>	<i>PPN pars diffusa</i>
<i>PSP</i>	<i>Progressive supranuclear palsy</i>
<i>QOL</i>	<i>Quality of life</i>
<i>RRF</i>	<i>Retrorubral field</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>Second</i>
<i>SMA</i>	<i>Supplementary motor area</i>
<i>SNc</i>	<i>Substantia nigra pars compacta</i>
<i>SNC-v</i>	<i>Ventral tier SNc</i>
<i>SNr</i>	<i>Substantia nigra pars reticulata</i>
<i>SNr</i>	<i>Substantia nigra pars reticulate</i>
<i>SP</i>	<i>Substance P</i>
<i>STN</i>	<i>Subthalamic nucleus</i>
<i>TMS</i>	<i>Transcranial magnetic stimulation</i>
<i>UPDRS</i>	<i>Unified Parkinson's disease rating scale</i>
<i>VA</i>	<i>Ventral anterior nucleus</i>
<i>VIM</i>	<i>The ventral intermediate nucleus of the thalamus</i>
<i>VL</i>	<i>Ventral lateral nucleus</i>
<i>VLd</i>	<i>Dorsal VL</i>

List of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Abb.	Full term
<i>VLp</i>	<i>Posterior VL</i>
<i>VM</i>	<i>Ventromedial nucleus</i>
<i>VOP</i>	<i>Ventralis oralis nucleus</i>
<i>VPL</i>	<i>Ventral posterolateral nucleus</i>
<i>VPM</i>	<i>Ventral posteromedial nucleus</i>
<i>VTa</i>	<i>Ventral tegmental area</i>
α - <i>Syn</i>	α -synuclein

Abstract

Background: Parkinson's disease is the second most common neurological disorder. Surgical therapy for Parkinson's disease has a long history beginning in the 1930s. recently, with better understanding of the pathophysiological basis underlying the development of PD in addition to the advances in imaging technology and electrophysiological techniques used for localization of brain structures have improved the ability to accurately identify and targeting deep brain nucleus as a management to Parkinson's disease.

Objectives: Evaluation of outcome of treatment of Parkinson disease using different surgical modalities (ablation or stimulation procedures) and different targets mainly (VIM, GPI, or STN).

Methods: Twenty five patients underwent surgeries to control the symptoms of Parkinson's Disease. Unilateral pallidotomy was done in eleven patients, unilateral thalamotomy was done in ten patients and bilateral DBS was done in four patients. The patients were evaluated preoperatively and 1 month, 6 and 18 months post-operatively both clinically and using the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS).

Results: twenty one ablative procedures, thalamotomy and pallidotomy were done without using microelectrode recording for patients with advanced Parkinson's disease. After pallidotomy, the severity of contralateral dyskinesias decreased by 80% and was maintained at 18 months, after thalamotomy, the improvement of contralateral dyskinesia was 13% with total abolition of the tremors and was maintained at 18 months. After bilateral STN DBS the mean dyskinesia score improved from 2.9 at baseline to .9 the mean dyskinesia score improved from 2.9 at baseline to .9 and the daily medication doses was declined significantly after surgery.

Conclusion: DBS is effective and safe surgical procedure as management of Parkinson's disease, but The Ablative procedures, namely thalamotomy and pallidotomy for the Parkinson's disease can achieve useful functional improvement and relatively safe, thus ablative procedures depending on macrostimulation should still be a very good surgical option for the patients with Parkinson's disease in the low income countries even in the era of stimulation and MER.

Keywords: Management of Parkinsonism, Ablative Surgery, Deep Brain Stimulation, Thalamotomy, Pallidotomy.

Introduction

Parkinson's disease is one of the most common neurological conditions and occurs with more or less equal frequency in all countries around the world. It has a much higher incidence in older people. However, 'young-onset' (between 20 and 40 years of age) and 'juvenile-onset' (less than 20 years of age) can occur, though much less frequently (*Charles et al., 2002*).

Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder of the central nervous system and it can cause a broad spectrum of symptoms. However, three symptoms are clearly fundamental to Parkinson's disease and often develop as the early signs:

- Hypokinesia and bradykinesia
- Rigidity
- Tremor.

The other signs and symptoms are postural instability, dysphagia, speech problems, depression, hallucination, dementia, decrease sense of smell, bladder problems e.g. nocturia, constipation, sleep problems and sexual problems (*Charles et al., 2002*).

Surgical therapy for Parkinson's disease has a long history beginning in the 1930s with procedures such as resection of primary motor cortex, extirpation of the caudate, and open resection of the pallidum and ansa lenticularis. These