Pain and motor complications in Parkinson’s disease

M Tinazzi, C Del Vesco, E Fincati, S Ottaviani, N Smania, G Moretto, A Fiaschi, D Martino, G Defazio


Aims: To study the association of pain with motor complications in 117 patients with Parkinson’s disease.

Methods: Patients were asked to refer any pain they experienced at the time of study and lasting since at least 2 months. Basic parkinsonian signs and motor complications (including motor fluctuations and dyskinesia) were assessed and Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) motor score part III (during on) and part IV were calculated. Information on age, sex, duration of disease, use of dopamine agonists and levodopa, years of levodopa treatment and current levodopa dosage, medical conditions possibly associated with pain, and depression were collected. Single and multiple explanatory variable logistic regression models were used to check the association of pain with the investigated variables.

Results: Pain was described by 47 patients (40%) and could be classified into dystonic (n.19) and non dystonic pain (n.16); in 12 patients both types coexisted. Multiple explanatory variable logistic regression models indicated a significant association of pain with motor complications (adjusted OR, 5.7; 95% CI, 2 to 16.5; p = 0.001). No association was found between pain, dystonic or non dystonic, and the other investigated variables including medical conditions known to be associated to pain in the general population. There was a significant correlation (r = 0.31, p < 0.05) between severity of pain (measured on a Visual Analogue Scale) and severity of motor complications (UPDRS part IV).

Conclusions: Pain may be a representative feature of Parkinson’s disease frequently associated with motor complications. The association is independent of a number of potentially relevant demographic and clinical variables.

Several patients with Parkinson’s disease complain of painful sensations that can be described in different categories. These include dystonic spasm-associated pain and non-dystonic pain such as musculoskeletal or rheumatic pain, neuritic or radicular pain, primary or central pain, and akathisic discomfort. The suggested involvement of basal ganglia in the modulation of somatosensory function is thought to account for pain in Parkinson’s disease. Nevertheless, the response of pain to levodopa is uncertain: whereas some studies reported that treatment for Parkinson’s disease was sometimes effective in relieving pain in patients with Parkinson’s disease, other studies failed to find any correlation between motor symptoms, drugs against Parkinson’s disease and pain. In some cases, dopaminergic drugs even aggravated pain.

Those designing strategies to prevent or cure pain in patients with Parkinson’s disease should consider the possible pathogenetic mechanisms and potential risk factors. The few studies considering these issues described a higher frequency of fluctuations in motor function and end or peak of dose dyskinesia among patients with Parkinson’s disease experiencing pain, and suggested a relationship between some pain categories and motor complications.

In this study, we evaluated the association of pain with motor complications, taking into account possible confounding by demographic and clinical variables related to Parkinson’s disease and medical conditions associated with painful symptoms.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients were selected from July to December 2004 among consecutive outpatients attending the Department of Neurology, University of Verona, Verona, Italy. Idiopathic Parkinson’s disease was diagnosed according to published criteria. Patients with cognitive impairment (Mini Mental State Examination score <24) were excluded. A neurologist trained in movement disorders assessed basic parkinsonian signs (rest tremor, rigidity and bradykinesia) and motor complications (including motor fluctuations and dyskinesia). Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) motor scores part III (during the on state) and part IV were calculated. Information on age, sex, duration of disease, use of dopamine agonists and levodopa, years of levodopa treatment and current levodopa dosage were collected.

All patients were informed about the nature of the study and gave their consent for participation. The ethics committee of the University of Verona Hospital approved the study.

Patients were asked to refer to and describe any pain they had experienced at the time of study and that had lasted for at least 2 months. According to previous reports, the pain that was reported was classified in the following categories: musculoskeletal (aching, cramping, arthralgic, joint), radicular-neuropathic (pain in the territory of a root or nerve), dystonic (pain associated with dystonic movements and postures), central primary (burning, tingling, formication, bizarre quality) and akathisic discomfort. Headache and other facial pain were not considered for analysis. Localisation of any pain and severity on a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) were recorded. Medical conditions associated with or predisposing to painful symptoms (including diabetes, osteoporosis, rheumatic disease, degenerative joint disease, arthritis and disk herniation) were checked by examination and clinical records of patients. Finally, the Beck Depression Inventory was administered to assess depression, a variable with a potentially confounding effect on pain.

Single and multiple explanatory variable logistic regression models with pain (1, present; 0, absent) as the outcome predictor were calculated. Information on age, sex, duration of disease, use of dopamine agonists and levodopa, years of levodopa treatment and current levodopa dosage were collected. All patients were informed about the nature of the study and gave their consent for participation. The ethics committee of the University of Verona Hospital approved the study.

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Abbreviations: UPDRS, Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale
variable were used to check the association with levodopa-related motor complications and the possible confounding effect of relevant demographic and clinical variables. Age, duration of disease, UPDRS motor score, duration of levodopa treatment and current levodopa dosage were analysed as continuous variables; male sex, akinetic rigid dominant phenotype, use of dopamine agonists, depression and medical conditions possibly associated with painful symptoms were analysed as single indicator variables (1, present; 0, absent). Odds ratios (ORs), two-sided 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and p values were calculated with the STATA8 package, p < 0.05 was considered to be significant. Study power was calculated with the Schlesselman equation for unmatched studies with an unequal case-control ratio.

RESULTS
A total of 117 patients with Parkinson’s disease met the eligibility criteria during the study period, all of whom participated in the study. There were 67 women and 50 men with a mean age of 69.4 (SD 8.1) years with mean duration of disease of 6.5 (SD 5.3) years. Parkinsonian signs were bilateral in 59 patients and unilateral in 58. The akinetic rigid dominant phenotype was observed in 46 patients and the tremor dominant phenotype in 71. All patients were under pharmacological treatment: levodopa alone in 77 patients, dopamine agonists alone in 34, and levodopa and dopamine agonists in 6. The group mean UPDRS score part III during dopamine agonists in 6. The group mean UPDRS score part III during levodopa treatment and levodopa dosage (table 2). Our study had an estimated >80% chance of detecting three times modification in the risk of pain with $\chi^2 = 0.05$ (two sided) for other medical conditions and depression.

The logistic regression model that included all the investigated variables yielded a significant association of pain with motor complications (adjusted OR 5.7; 95% CI 2 to 16.5; $p = 0.001$) but not with duration of Parkinson’s disease (adjusted OR 1.1; 95% CI 0.9 to 1.4; $p = 0.3$), UPDRS part III (adjusted OR 1.1; 95% CI 0.97 to 1.13; $p = 0.3$), duration of levodopa treatment (adjusted OR 0.9; 95% CI 0.7 to 1.1; $p = 0.4$) and levodopa dosage (adjusted OR 1.0; 95% CI 0.99 to 1.001; $p = 0.4$). The multiple logistic regression model confirmed the lack of association of other diseases (including diabetes, n = 5; osteoporosis, n = 4; rheumatic disease, n = 2; degenerative joint disease, n = 13; arthritis, n = 7; and disk herniation, n = 1) and depression (11 patients, 5 with and 6 without pain, were under drug treatment for depression) with pain (not shown). When data were stratified by type of motor complications, we obtained a significant association for both motor fluctuations (adjusted OR 8.6; 95% CI 2.1 to 35.9; $p = 0.003$) and dyskinesia (adjusted OR 5.1; 95% CI 1.6 to 15.7; $p = 0.005$).

Severity of pain, measured on a VAS, and severity of motor complications, as assessed by UPDRS part IV (Spearman’s correlation coefficient 0.31, $p < 0.05$), were significantly correlated.

A separate analysis of dystonic and non-dystonic pain yielded results similar to those obtained on considering all pain types. When adjusting for non-dystonic pain (as a proportion of patients with dystonic pain reported non-dystonic pain), dystonic pain was significantly associated with motor complications (OR 4.7; 95% CI 1.9 to 11.9;
studies. Our analysis also indicated that the association between patients with Parkinson’s disease, as highlighted by previous findings, is in agreement with the rarity of pain in drug-naive patients taking drugs against Parkinson’s disease, and none of them sometimes overlap. When pain was assessed, all patients were symptomatically classified in clinically distinct subtypes that represent a significant feature of Parkinson’s disease and that pain is a frequent or prolonged muscle hyperactivity associated with dystonia and motor fluctuations. Although we found a noticeable correlation between the severity of pain and that of motor complications, the observation that a proportion of patients with unilateral Parkinson’s disease reported pain even, or exclusively, on the unaffected side indicates that pain cannot be considered merely a consequence of motor complications. Alternatively, pain and motor complications may share pathophysiological mechanisms. The lack of association between pain and risk factors for motor complications, implicating a disturbance of dopaminergic transmission such as duration of levodopa treatment and levodopa dose, raises the possibility that factors beyond dopaminergic transmission contribute to the pain phenomena in patients with Parkinson’s disease. Supporting this view, it was recently observed that the heat pain threshold is considerably lowered in patients with Parkinson’s disease with or without pain, regardless of whether they are in an off or on state. Non-dopaminergic basal ganglia neurotransmitter systems (such as γ-aminobutyric acid, glutamate and enkephalins), possibly implicated in the pathogenesis of motor complications, may also contribute to pain.

Table 2: Comparison of patients with Parkinson’s disease with and without pain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients with pain (n = 47)</th>
<th>Patients without pain (n = 70)</th>
<th>Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex (men/women)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/28</td>
<td>31/39</td>
<td>0.85 (0.4 to 1.8)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>69.7 (8.7)</td>
<td>69.2 (7.6)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.96 to 1.06)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease duration (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.2 (6.6)</td>
<td>5.3 (3.8)</td>
<td>1.1 (1.03 to 1.2)</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akathisia and tremor dominant phenotype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UPDRS II tremor score</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5 (2.6)</td>
<td>2.4 (2.4)</td>
<td>1.05 (0.93 to 1.2)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDRS III rigidity score</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3 (3.3)</td>
<td>4.4 (4.4)</td>
<td>1.1 (1.00 to 1.16)</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDRS III bradykinesia score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.8 (5.4)</td>
<td>9.9 (5)</td>
<td>1.04 (0.96 to 1.1)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor complications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.5 (2.8 to 14.8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor fluctuations*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.3 (2.4 to 15.9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyskinesia*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.7 (2.3 to 17.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dopamine agonists</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.9 (0.4 to 2.2)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Levodopa treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.9 (6.8)</td>
<td>3.6 (4.4)</td>
<td>1.1 (1.00 to 1.16)</td>
<td>0.045</td>
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<tr>
<td>Levodopa dosage (mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>657 (320)</td>
<td>617 (357)</td>
<td>1.001 (1.0004 to 1.042)</td>
<td>0.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.4 (0.66 to 2.93)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1 (0.5 to 2.5)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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</table>

UPDRS, Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale. Values are mean (SD) unless otherwise stated.

*Patients with pain (n = 13) and without pain (n = 4) had both motor fluctuations and dyskinesia.

DISCUSSION
The data presented here confirmed that pain represents a significant feature of Parkinson’s disease and that pain symptoms can be classified in clinically distinct subtypes that sometimes overlap. When pain was assessed, all patients were taking drugs against Parkinson’s disease, and none of them reported pain before the onset of treatment. Although the retrospective assessment may have biased the observation, this finding is in agreement with the rarity of pain in drug-naive patients with Parkinson’s disease, as highlighted by previous studies. Our analysis also indicated that the association between pain and motor complications (including both motor fluctuations and dyskinesia) was independent of several demographic and clinical variables related to Parkinson’s disease, medical diseases potentially associated with painful states and depression. The apparent relationship between pain and duration of disease, duration of levodopa treatment and levodopa dosage resulted from confounding. The lack of association between pain and medical conditions associated with pain in the general population indirectly supports pain as a representative feature of Parkinson’s disease. As a service-based study, we failed to find any marked association between pain and severity of Parkinson’s disease as measured by UPDRS part III. Pain possibly is, at least partly, the consequence of the frequent or prolonged muscle hyperactivity associated with dystonia and motor fluctuations. Although we found a noticeable correlation between the severity of pain and that of motor complications, the observation that a proportion of patients with unilateral Parkinson’s disease reported pain even, or exclusively, on the unaffected side indicates that pain cannot be considered merely a consequence of motor complications. Alternatively, pain and motor complications may share pathophysiological mechanisms. The lack of association between pain and risk factors for motor complications, implicating a disturbance of dopaminergic transmission such as duration of levodopa treatment and levodopa dose, raises the possibility that factors beyond dopaminergic transmission contribute to the pain phenomena in patients with Parkinson’s disease. Supporting this view, it was recently observed that the heat pain threshold is considerably lowered in patients with Parkinson’s disease with or without pain, regardless of whether they are in an off or on state. Non-dopaminergic basal ganglia neurotransmitter systems (such as γ-aminobutyric acid, glutamate and enkephalins), possibly implicated in the pathogenesis of motor complications, may also contribute to pain.

Despite pain in Parkinson’s disease being classified into distinct syndromes, dystonic and non-dystonic pain overlapped in a proportion of patients and both were associated with motor complications. These findings and the recent observation that patients having Parkinson’s disease with and without pain may have low heat pain threshold suggest that patients with Parkinson’s disease may be predisposed to developing pain.

If so, locoregional factors may determine, at least partly, the heterogeneity of the state of pain. These may be dystonic muscle spasms and postural abnormalities secondary to rigidity and bradykinesia. In our sample, in fact, dystonic pain always referred to dystonic body parts and for most patients their musculoskeletal pain referred to body parts in which rigidity or bradykinesia is usually more marked (the lumbar region and the shoulder) and which produces trunk postural abnormalities (camptocormia). Although this was not a population-based study, we corrected for a bias in case selection by recruiting all consecutive patients with Parkinson’s disease who met the eligibility criteria during the study period. Our case population had clinical and demographic features similar to other clinical and population-based series, and was probably representative of Parkinson’s disease. As a service-based
study, our survey probably overestimated the frequency of pain. The overall frequency of patients with pain and the distribution of pain subtypes were, however, comparable to those in previous series. 1578 Another possible concern could arise from the clinical heterogeneity of complaints of pain and variety of motor complications. We assessed dyskinesia with UPDRS part IV, which does not discriminate between monophasic and diphasic dyskinesia. This point deserves further ad hoc investigation. Moreover, we could not analyse in detail the relationship between pain subtypes and different motor complications owing to lack of statistical power. A larger sample size and a multicentre approach would be required to consider this issue. Nevertheless, we checked the most frequent pain types (namely, dystonic and musculoskeletal pain) for their relationship with motor complications by using logistic regression models to avoid confounding by relevant demographic and clinical variables.

Despite the foregoing limitations, our findings counsel for pain as an important feature of Parkinson’s disease in association with motor complications. The results of this study may have implications for understanding pain mechanisms in Parkinson’s disease, with the ultimate aim of designing strategies to prevent or cure pain in patients with Parkinson’s disease.

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Competing interests: None declared.

MT and CDV have contributed equally to this work.

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J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2006 77: 822-825 originally published online March 20, 2006
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2005.079053

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