Attempted and completed suicides after subthalamic nucleus stimulation for Parkinson’s disease

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ABSTRACT
A higher than expected frequency of suicide has been reported among patients undergoing subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation (STN DBS) for advanced Parkinson’s disease (PD). We conducted a retrospective survey of 200 patients with PD who underwent STN DBS. Two patients (1%) committed suicide and four (2%) attempted suicide, despite clear motor improvements. Suicidal patients did not differ from non-suicidal patients with respect to age, disease duration or preoperative depressive and cognitive status. Suicidal behaviour was associated with postoperative depression and/or altered impulse regulation. Suicidal behaviour is a potential hazard of STN DBS, calling for careful preoperative assessment and close postoperative psychiatric and behavioural follow-up.

Despite a high frequency of depression, the incidence of suicide among patients with Parkinson’s disease (PD) is similar to 1 or 10 times lower than that recorded in the general population. Recently, concerns have been raised about a higher than expected frequency of suicide among patients undergoing subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation (STN DBS) for advanced PD. We therefore examined the prevalence and characteristics of completed and attempted suicides in a large cohort of patients who underwent STN DBS in our centre.

METHODS
We reviewed the files of all 200 patients with PD (127 men and 73 women; mean age 61.8 (8.6) years; disease duration 14.8 (4.8) years) who underwent bilateral STN DBS in our centre between 1997 and 2006. During the study period, 24 patients died. There were two suicides, two deaths in undetermined circumstances and one death by defenestration 3 days after surgery. This latter patient was in a postoperative confusional state and the stimulator had not yet been switched on; we considered that death was more likely accidental than intentional and did not include this case among the suicides. Six patients were monitored in other centres, for geographic reasons, and 12 patients were lost to follow-up (possibly following unreported death). At the end of the study period, all of the remaining 158 patients were followed-up in our centre by the same neurologist (J-MG). STN DBS was performed under local or general anaesthesia. STN coordinates were calculated from preoperative MRI and intraoperative ventriculographic data and were confirmed by intraoperative recording of neuronal activity with semi-microelectrodes and turn amplitude analysis. Scores on the Mattis Dementia Rating Scale (MDRS, maximum score 144) and the Montgomery–Asberg Depression Scale (MADRS, maximum score 60) were compared with a t test between suicidal patients and the last 75 consecutive non-suicidal patients who had undergone the same preoperative assessment of depression. All patients who attempted suicide were interviewed by a psychologist (TS).

RESULTS
Two patients (1%) committed suicide and four patients (2%) attempted suicide, a mean 12.0 (7.2) months after surgery, despite fair to excellent motor improvement. Attempted and completed suicides occurred between 2002 and 2006. Details of the six suicidal patients are given in table 1. No suicides occurred among waiting list patients. Compared with the 75 non-suicidal patients, the suicidal patients did not differ significantly with respect to age (61.6 (7.8) vs 60.7 (7.5) years), disease duration (13.0 (4.3) vs 11.7 (4.5) years), MDRS score (133.7 (6.9) vs 135.0 (4.5)) or MADRS score (9.5 (5.7) vs 11.4 (3.9)). No link was found between suicide and recent changes in stimulator settings. Three of the four patients who attempted suicide did not really endanger their life, and all tended to minimise their actions. These three patients took a drug overdose while under considerable mental pressure, and none had a history of compulsive medication or overdose. Two illustrative cases are described.

Patient No 1 (completed suicide)
STN DBS yielded a major motor improvement and allowed a reduction in dopaminergic treatment. The patient was found to have a dysthymic state about 3 months after surgery and was prescribed citalopram. At this time he said he had taken an overdose of Sinemet following an episode of erectile dysfunction, although this could not be confirmed. In the following weeks his mood clearly improved, he had several projects and he resumed his cycling hobby. A few days before the suicide his psychiatrist had scheduled a reduction in his antidepressant treatment during the following weeks. On the evening of his death, the patient and his wife had friends to dinner; the only noteworthy incident was that the patient complained of difficulty in eating his seafood. At the end of the meal, he took his evening drugs, and his wife had friends to dinner; the only noteworthy incident was that the patient complained of difficulty in eating his seafood. At the end of the meal, he took his evening drugs, and his wife had friends to dinner; the only noteworthy incident was that the patient complained of difficulty in eating his seafood. At the end of the meal, he took his evening drugs, and his wife had friends to dinner; the only noteworthy incident was that the patient complained of difficulty in eating his seafood.
direction of a nearby beach. His spouse alerted the police but his body was discovered 1 h later on the beach; he had died from drowning.

**Case No 5 (attempted suicide)**

Prior to surgery this patient had episodes of hypersexuality (including undisclosed paedophile behaviour), pathological gambling and a tendency to L-dopa addiction. These impulse control disorders improved after a reduction in dopaminergic treatment. A few months after surgery the patient developed a depressive state. He also had several abrupt reactions, such as running home from our ward while the stimulation parameters were being set. He attempted suicide 15 months after surgery, although depression is frequent in PD, the rate of suicide is low; associated with depression, as in our patient Nos 2 and 5, and probably a major factor in the suicidal behaviour of some of our patients, as illustrated by case No 1. The possible impact of STN DBS on impulse control is not clearly established. In some cases, dopaminergic drug addiction can be improved by STN DBS,18 but severe but reversible depression has been noted on activating the stimulator, when the stimulating plot was located not within the STN but in the substantia nigra or the zona incerta.19 STN DBS has also been followed by onset of mania or hypomania in the months following surgery.13

Postoperative depression does not appear to explain the observed rate of suicide, however. Firstly, as already mentioned, although depression is frequent in PD, the rate of suicide is low; secondly, some suicides after STN-DBS are not clearly associated with depression, as in our patient Nos 2 and 5, and in other series (patient No 4 in Burkhard and colleagues3). Other potential risk factors include altered impulse regulation and/or an inability to control emotions. Increased impulsiveness was probably a major factor in the suicidal behaviour of some of our patients, as illustrated by case No 1. The possible impact of STN DBS on impulse control is not clearly established. In some cases, impulse control disorders such as pathological gambling17 and dopaminergic drug addiction18 can be improved by STN DBS,19 possibly through the reduction in dopaminergic treatment. Lhomme and colleagues19 found that, in patients with PD off medication, STN DBS did not globally induce impulsiveness in the Rogers decision making test or on the Barratt self-rating...
scale, although it did induce premature responses in the interference part of the Stroop test, suggesting defective executive inhibition. However, Frank et al recently showed that STN DBS selectively interferes with the normal ability to slow down when faced with decision conflict. In contrast, impulse control disorders such as pathological gambling and hypersexuality may occur de novo following surgery. Impulsive aggressive behaviours have also been reported following STN DBS, as well as aggressive behaviour induced by intraoperative stimulation of the posterior hypothalamic area. Our patients did not display such aggressive behaviours but, in keeping with previous observations, some of them had stronger emotional reactivity (case Nos 1, 3 and 4). A possible effect of STN DBS on impulsivity suggests that these patients need careful postoperative setting of the electrical parameters, along with close psychiatric follow-up.

Finally, it should be emphasised that suicides have also been reported following pallidal or thalamic DBS in patients with PD and other conditions, such as dystonia. This further suggests that an induced disturbance of the basal ganglia circuitry, presumably in the limbic component, may induce mood disorders and/or suicidal ideas.

The main limitation of our study is its retrospective nature. We cannot rule out the possibility that some suicide attempts were not spontaneously disclosed by the patients or their caregivers, especially during the early years of the study period, before attention was drawn to the risk of postoperative behavioural changes. It is also possible that some patients who were lost to follow-up attempted suicide. However, the effect of such biases would be to underestimate the real prevalence of suicide in this setting, and would thus reinforce the main conclusions of our study.

In conclusion, suicidal behaviour is a serious potential hazard of STN DBS. Although postoperative depression is clearly a risk factor, other factors such as increased impulsiveness may play a part. This risk calls for careful preoperative assessment and for close postoperative psychiatric and behavioural follow-up.

Acknowledgements: We thank David Young for his help in editing the manuscript.

Competing interests: None.

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*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2008 79: 952-954 originally published online April 10, 2008
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2007.130583

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