Clinical Studies for PPA

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What is a clinical study?

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Prevention

Diagnosis

Treatment



Conducted by a research team



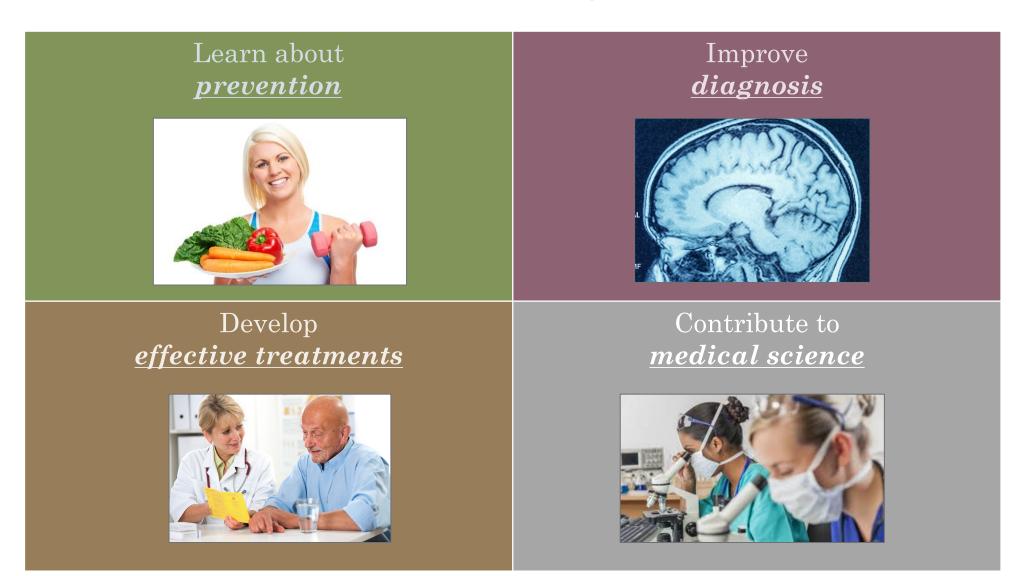


Requires specific plans to be followed



May include one visit, or multiple visits

Reasons for conducting a clinical study



Two main types of clinical studies:

- 1. Observational Studies
- 2. Interventional Studies / Clinical Trials

Observational studies



Volunteers receive routine medical care

With permission, researchers use the volunteer's health information for the study

Volunteers are <u>not assigned</u> to specific study conditions

Example:
Does diet affect
brain health?



Interventional Studies / Clinical Trials

Volunteers are assigned to specific conditions

Experimental Condition: Teletherapy



Condition A: In-Person Therapy



VS.

Condition B: No Therapy



VS.



- Is this helpful?
- Is this harmful?
- Is it no different from the other conditions?

PURPOSE: Determine the safety and efficacy of the experimental treatment

How do I find opportunities to participate in clinical studies?

https://clinicaltrials.gov/



 $Find\ a\ study\ {\scriptstyle \text{(all\ fields\ optional)}}$

O Recruiting and not yet recruiting studies

Status 1

ClinicalTrials.gov is a database of privately and publicly funded clinical studies conducted around the world.

Step I. Go to clinicaltrials.gov

IMPORTANT: Listing a study does not mean it

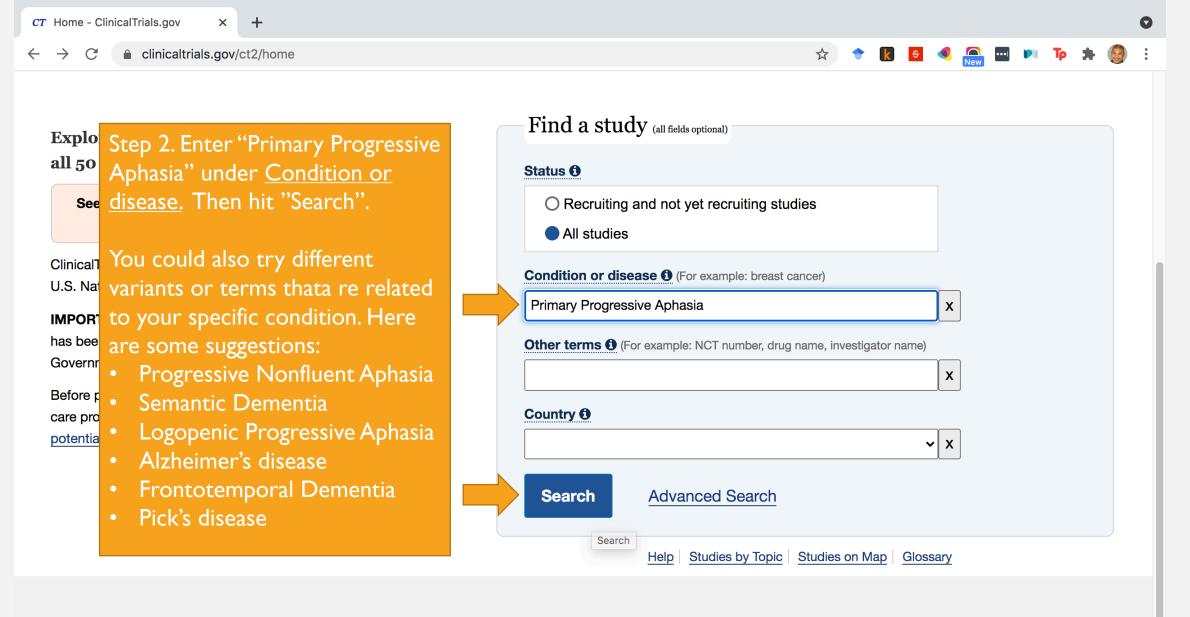
has been evaluated by the U.S. Federal Government. Read our <u>disclaimer</u> for details.

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Condition or disease (For example: breast cancer)

X

Other terms (For example: NCT number, drug name, investigator name)



Patients and Families

Search for actively recruiting studies that you may be able to participate in or learn about new interventions/treatments that are being considered.

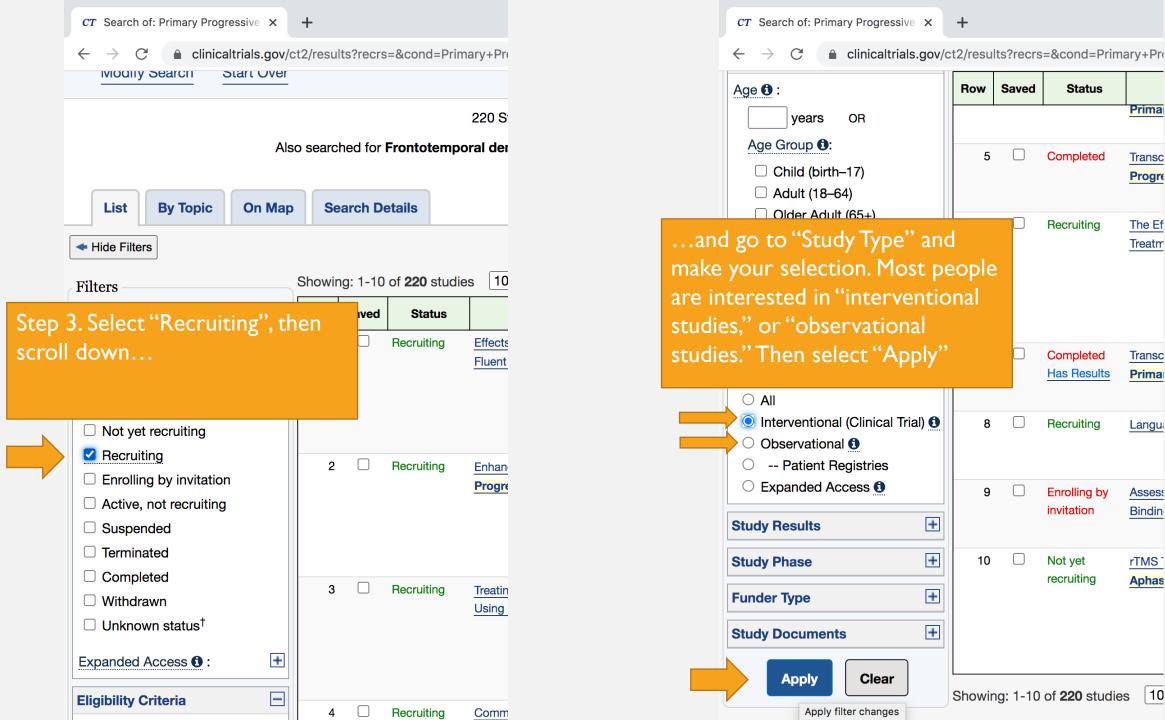
Researchers

Search the database to stay up to date on developments in your field, find collaborators, and identify unmet needs.

Study Record Managers

Learn about registering studies and about submitting their results after study completion.

Learn more



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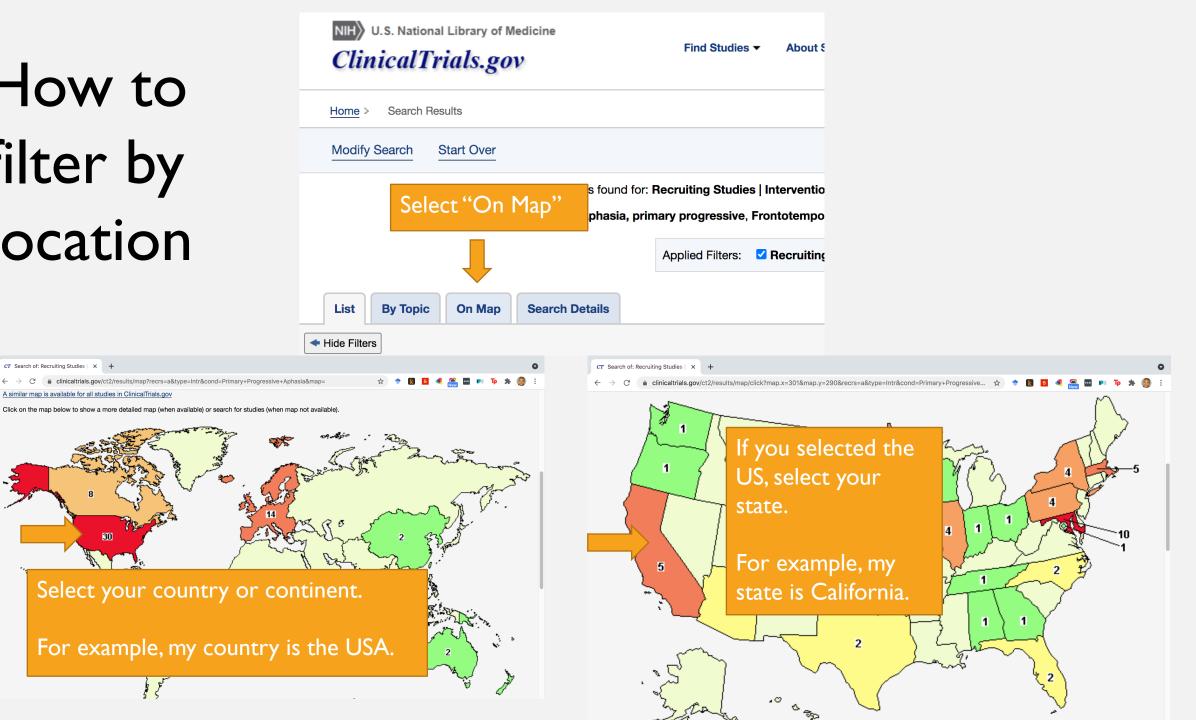
Aphas

In-Person vs. Virtual Participation

- Some studies require in-person visits
 - If you are interested in these studies, you can narrow down your search by location (see next few slides)

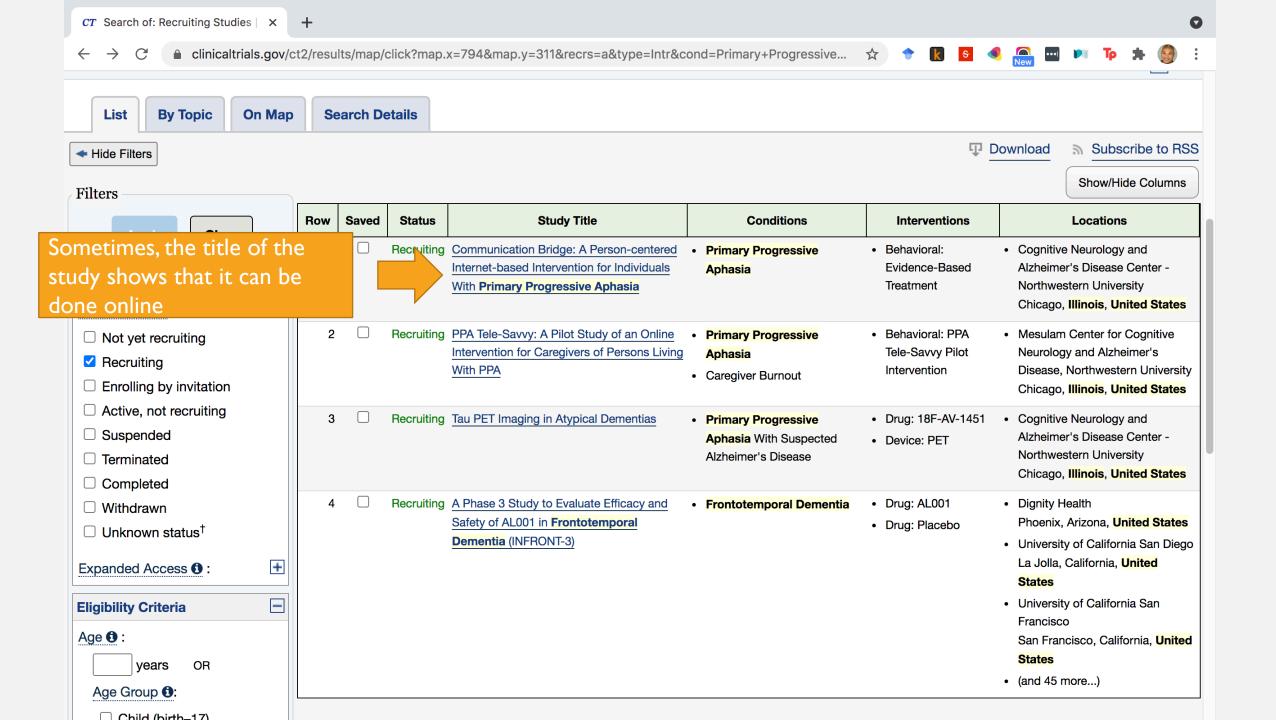
How to filter by location

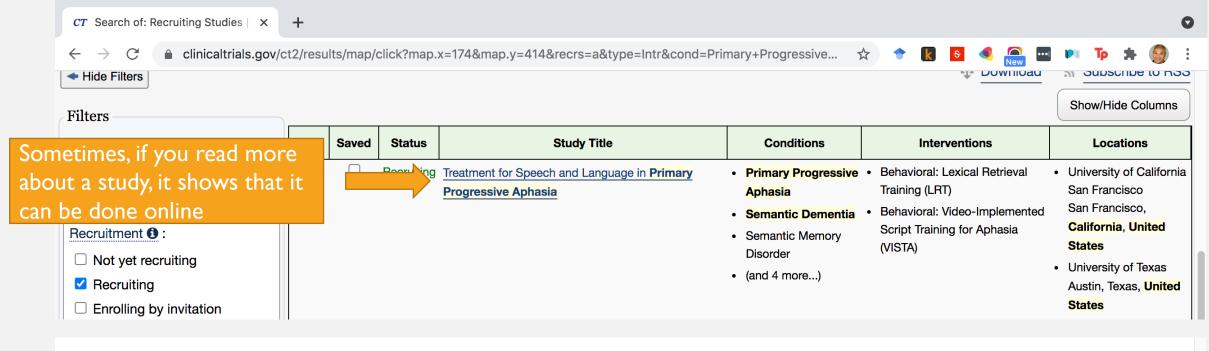
CT Search of: Recruiting Studies | X +



In-Person vs. Virtual Participation

- Some studies require in-person visits
 - If you are interested in these studies, you can narrow down your search by location
- Other studies can be completed online
 - If you are interested in these studies, you should check the study information
 - If it's a lot to read through, contact someone from the study (see the next few slides)





Arm 1 Intervention/treatment 1 Experimental: Lexical Retrieval Treatment Behavioral: Lexical Retrieval Training (LRT) In person or via teletherapy: Participants work on producing spoken and written names of personally relevant target items using a self-cueing hierarchy. Treatment focuses on the use of strategies that capitalize on spared cognitive-linguistic abilities to support word retrieval. The participant completes two (one hour each) sessions per week with a clinician plus daily home practice exercises.

Contacts

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Contact: Karinne Berstis, MS 512-471-3420 aphasialab@austin.utexas.edu

If the study doesn't say it can be done online, or if you have questions, you should contact the people listed on the study.

Observational Studies for PPA in the USA

(as of July 14, 2021, there were about 17)

Title	Locations
Language in Primary Progressive Aphasia	Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
Florbetaben PET Imaging in PPA	Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
Investigating Complex Neurodegenerative Disorders Related to ALS and FTD	National Institutes of Health Clinical Center, Bethesda, MD
The Neurobiology of Two Distinct Types of Progressive Apraxia of Speech	Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
Human CNS Tau Kinetics in Tauopathies	Washington University in St. Louis School of Medicine, MO
ARTFL LEFFTDS Longitudinal Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (ALLFTD)	Multiple Locations
4-Repeat Tauopathy Neuroimaging Initiative - Cycle 2	Multiple Locations
Phenotype, Genotype and Biomarkers 2	Multiple Locations
Clinico-Pathologic-Genetic-Imaging Study of Neurodegenerative and Related Disorders	Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
Early-onset Alzheimer's Disease Phenotypes: Neuropsychology and Neural Networks	UCLA
UPenn Observational Research Repository on Neurodegenerative Disease	University of Pennsylvania
Longitudinal Study of Neurodegenerative Disorders	The Program for the Study of Neurodevelopment in Rare Disorders, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC
Feasibility of Passive Data Collection in Dementia Subjects With Agitation	Tucson Neuroscience Research, LLC, AZ
Rare Disease Patient Registry & Natural History Study - Coordination of Rare Diseases at Sanford	Sanford Health, Sioux Falls, SD
Longitudinal Cognitive Assessment by BoCA	Andrey Vyshedskiy, Miami, FL
Genetic Study of Familial and Sporadic ALS/Motor Neuron Disease, Miyoshi Myopathy and Other Neuromuscular Disorders	University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA
DC Longitudinal Study on Aging and Specimen Bank	Georgetown University, Washington, DC

Clinical Trials for PPA in the USA

(as of July 14, 2021, there were about 27)

Title	Locations
Effects of tDCS on Apraxia of Speech in Non-Fluent Primary Progressive Aphasia	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD
Enhancing Language Function in Primary Progressive Aphasia	University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ
Treating Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA) Using High-definition tDCS	University of Pennsylvania
Communication Bridge: A Person-centered Internet-based Intervention for Individuals With Primary	Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
Progressive Aphasia	1.02vii. 0.000iii Ciii. 010vigo, 12
Rehabilitating and Decelerating Language Loss in Primary Progressive Aphasia With tDCS Plus	Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD
Language Therapy	•
TMS for the Treatment of Primary Progressive Aphasia	Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA
Treating Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA) Using tDCS	University of Pennsylvania
Determining the Influence of Atrophy on Efficacy of tDCS in Treating Primary Progressive Aphasia	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD
tDCS Intervention in Primary Progressive Aphasia	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD
rTMS as a Treatment for PPA	Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA
Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial of PR006 in Patients With Frontotemporal Dementia With Progranulin	Bioclinica Orlando, FL
Mutations (FTD-GRN)	
Gamma-Induction in FrontoTemporal Dementia Trial	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA
PPA Tele-Savvy: A Pilot Study of an Online Intervention for Caregivers of Persons Living With PPA	Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
A Phase 3 Study to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of AL001 in Frontotemporal Dementia (INFRONT-3)	•
A Phase 2 Study to Evaluate Safety of Long-term AL001 Dosing in Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD)	Multiple Locations
Patients (INFRONT-2)	
Intranasal Insulin in Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD)	HealthPartners Neuroscience Center, Saint Paul, MN
Low-Dose Lithium for the Treatment of Behavioral Symptoms in Frontotemporal Dementia	Columbia University Medical Center, NY
Treatment for Speech and Language in Primary Progressive Aphasia	UCSF, UT Austin
Tau PET Imaging in Atypical Dementias	Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
Rehabilitation and Prophylaxis of Anomia in Primary Progressive Aphasia	Georgetown University Medical Center, DC; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
Circuitry Assessment and Reinforcement Training Effects on Recovery	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD
Network Modulation in Alzheimer's Disease	Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA
Safety and Therapeutic Potential of the FDA-approved Drug Metformin for C9orf72 ALS/FTD	UF Health at the University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
Longitudinal Multi-Modality Imaging in Progressive Apraxia of Speech	Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
Rural Dementia Caregiver Project	UCSF
PET Imaging of Neuroinflammation in Neurodegenerative Diseases Via a Novel TSPO Radioligand	National Institutes of Health Clinical Center, Bethesda, MD
Longitudinal Imaging of Microglial Activation in Different Clinical Variants of Alzheimer's Disease	Columbia University Irving Medical Center, NY

Example questions to ask

- What is being studied?
- What will I have to do?
- What tests and procedures are involved?
- How often will I have to visit the hospital or clinic?
- Will hospitalization be required?
- How long will the study last?
- Who will pay for my participation?
- Will I be reimbursed for other expenses?
- What type of long-term follow-up care is part of this trial?
- Will results of the study be provided to me?
- Who will oversee my medical care while I am participating in the trial?
- What are my options if I am injured during the study?

Example questions to ask for clinical trials

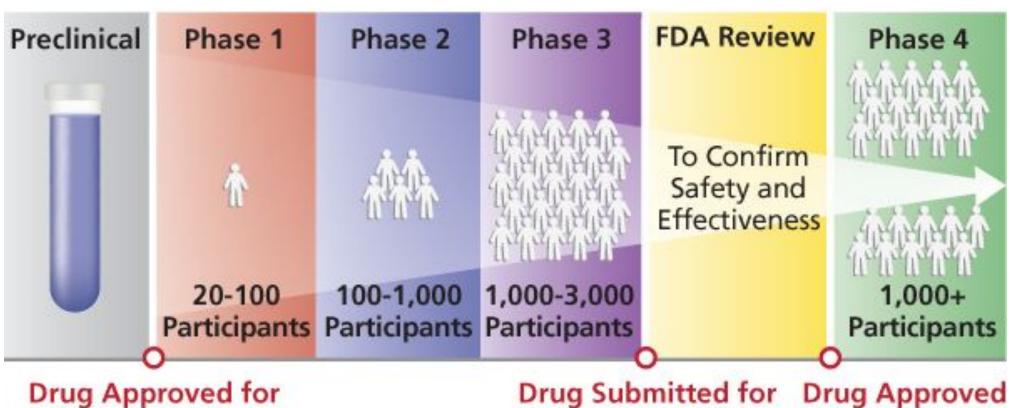
- Why do researchers believe the intervention being tested might be effective? Why might it not be effective? Has it been tested before?
- What are the possible interventions that I might receive during the trial?
- How will it be determined which interventions I receive (for example, by chance)?
- Who will know which intervention I receive during the trial? Will I know? Will members of the research team know?
- How do the possible risks, side effects, and benefits of this trial compare with those of my current treatment?
- If I benefit from the intervention, will I be allowed to continue receiving it after the trial ends?

Any questions?

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How experimental drugs are approved

Clinical Trials



Drug Approved for Testing in Humans Drug Submitted for Drug Approved FDA Approval

Aducanumab

(trade name Aduhelm)

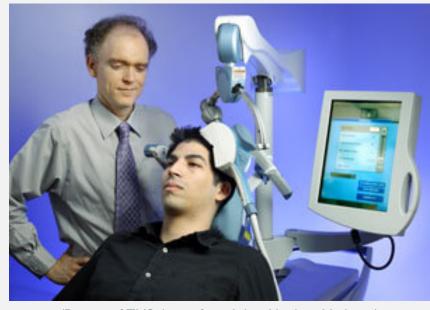
- On June 7, 2021, the FDA approved aducanumab for use in Alzheimer's disease
- This drug was developed to remove amyloid from the brain
- However, the evidence that ADUHELM offers clinical improvement or that it slows clinical worsening is not totally convincing
- ADUHELM is not a cure for Alzheimer's disease
- There is no claim that it reverses existing disease or that it stops progression.
- ADUHELM requires monthly intravenous infusions, can have side effects that require monitoring by periodic brain scans, and it is likely to be very expensive.

Weblinks about Aducanumab

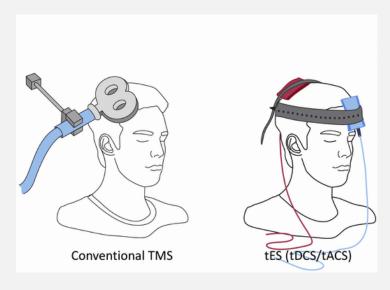
- FDA News Release: FDA Grants Accelerated Approval for Alzheimer's Drug
- FDA Label for Aduhelm
- FDA's Decision to Approve New Treatment for Alzheimer's Disease
- Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine: FDA Approval of Aducanumab
- UCSF Memory and Aging Center: Aducanumab
- New York Times: F.D.A. Approves Alzheimer's Drug Despite Fierce Debate Over Whether It Works
- Alzforum: Aducanumab Approval Sparks Backlash

NON-INVASIVE BRAIN STIMULATION

- Electrical current to excite activity in targeted brain regions
 - Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)
 - Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS)
- Has primarily been used in conjunction with word-finding and spelling treatments (e.g., Kyrana Tsapkini and colleagues at Johns Hopkins University)
- May augment gains made in therapy
- Not widely available for clinical use



(Picture of TMS device from Johns Hopkins Medicine)



(Ekhtiari et al., 2019, Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews)