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Table. Characteristics of the PD Population Recruited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Affected, No. (%)</th>
<th>(n=125)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>89 (71)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Eastern Quebec</td>
<td>125 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Canadian</td>
<td>125 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile PD (age &lt;40 y)</td>
<td>11 (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family history (first-degree relative)</td>
<td>13 (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive family history overall</td>
<td>28 (22)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of onset, y (range)</td>
<td>55.5 (30-79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average duration of symptoms, y</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Hoehn &amp; Yahr stage at assessment</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: PD, Parkinson disease.

TARDBP mutations in patients with sporadic and familial ALS, further confirming the causative nature of TDP-43 in ALS.3-5 In the present study we sequenced TARDBP in patients with PD to test whether mutations of this gene could also be observed in these patients and consequently be implicated in PD pathogenesis.

Methods. French Canadian patients with PD (n=125) were recruited through 2 designated movement disorder clinics in Quebec City (Quebec, Canada). Every index case was seen by a neurologist (N.D. or E.P.) specialized in movement disorders and met the Ward and Gibb criteria for PD. Additionally, they had to be dopa-responsive. A detailed standardized clinical assessment form was completed for each subject. All cases signed a consent form approved by local ethics committees prior to being enrolled in the study. Controls (n=360) consist of a group without disease and of similar age and the same ethnicity as the cases.

Cases were all negative for Parkin gene mutations as well as exons 31 and 41 of the LRRK2 gene, which contains a significant proportion of LRRK2 mutations.

On receipt of informed consent, blood samples were obtained from patients and DNA was prepared using standard methods. For each individual, the entire coding sequence (5 exons) of TARDBP (RefSeq NM_007375) was sequenced at the Genome Quebec Innovation Center using a 3730XL DNA analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California). Mutation surveyor (v.3.10) was used for mutation detection analyses (SoftGenetics, State College, Pennsylvania).

Results. A summary of the clinical data are presented in the Table. The sequence analysis of all five TARDBP coding exons did not reveal the presence of previously reported or novel mutations, including the C terminus where 14 of 15 of the previously reported mutations of TARDBP in ALS were found.3-5 A variant that encoded for a silent mutation (A66A) of TDP-43 was observed in a single patient with PD. However, this variant was previously reported by us in healthy controls; thus it is likely to be a benign polymorphism.3

Comment. In this study, we evaluated the role of TARDBP in PD pathogenesis by undertaking a sequence analysis of a cohort comprising 125 patients with PD and 360 healthy French Canadian controls. We did not observe...
any evidence that TARDBP is associated with PD. Although the size of the cohort is not sufficient to completely exclude TARDBP as an etiologic cause of PD in French Canadian patients, our data nonetheless indicate that mutations in TARDBP are unlikely to be a common cause of PD in this population. Preliminary studies such as ours in patients with PD and that of a Belgian cohort in patients with frontotemporal dementia have failed to identify TARDBP mutations. These studies suggest that mutations in TARDBP are more strongly associated with ALS than with dementia or movement disorders.

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COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

Central Pain and Parkinson Disease

According to Defazio et al, 4.5% of patients with Parkinson disease (PD) have central pain (CP) as compared with 1.6% of control subjects. The association was reportedly significant.

Whereas the International Association for the Study of Pain defines CP as pain initiated or caused by a primary lesion or dysfunction of the central nervous system, this definition is known to be too extensive. A better definition is spontaneous, constant, and/or evoked pain, dysesthesia, or pruritus initiated by a central nervous system lesion impinging on or interfering with the spinothalamic-paretial (STP) pathway. As such, PD is not associated with CP as the function of the STP pathway is normal from receptor to cortex. Rather, CP-like pain should be renamed CP-allied condition (CPAC) to mark this difference. The generator of CP is an unbalanced thalamoparetial oscillatory axis, whereas PD CPAC is most likely due to disrupted inhibition of the somatosensory system from the striopallidal system (see the full discussion by Canavero and Bonicalzi).

What is remarkable is that Defazio and colleagues diagnosed CP in 1.6% of “healthy” controls (healthy likely implying the absence of PD only) drawn from the study patients’ relatives. While we now accept that CP is much more frequent than previously thought (ie, in roughly 7 million individuals worldwide), 1.6% in a general population seems excessive. They diagnosed CP if pain was burning, tingling, formicating, or bizarre while labeling true CP (after a thorough exclusion of peripheral neuropathic pain) as treatment for CPAC is radically different from that for true CP.

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