Algorithm for the treatment of chorea in Huntington's disease

Antipsychotic (APD)

First choice if co-morbid:

- · psychosis
- active depression
- aggressive behaviors
- non-compliance

Step 1. Start with low dose

olanzapine (2.5-10 mg)
risperidone (0.5-2 mg)
haloperidol (0.5-2 mg)
quetiapine (25-200 mg)
tiapride* (50-200 mg)
aripiprazole (2-15 mg)
sulpiride* (100-600 mg)
*tiapride, sulpiride available in Europe

Advise twice daily dosing to minimize side effects and at least a 2-week interval prior dose increase

Step 2. Dose optimization

Go slow and gentle: goal is to decrease, not eliminate, chorea

Reassess response and side effects at each dose increment

Side effects are dose related; higher incidence when added to TBZ, SSRI, AED

Side effects:

- sedation
- Parkinsonism
- apathy
- cognitive impairment
- akathisia (motor and psychic restlessness)
- metabolic syndrome
- swallowing impairment
- tardive dyskinesia
- neuroleptic syndrome (can occur with rapid dose escalation or lowering)

Frequency of specific side effects varies by drug (see text).

Step 3. Combination therapy

Add BZD if anxiety-related

Add TBZ with attention to increased side effects

Abbreviations

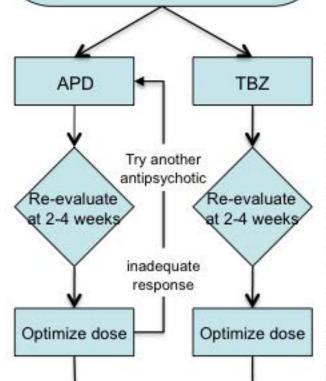
AED mood stabilizing antiepileptic drug
APD antipsychotic

APD antipsychotic BZD benzodiazepine

SSRI serotonin reuptake inhibitor

TBZ tetrabenazine

Treatment indications: stigma factors, physical injury, loss of balance, interference with work activities, or sleep



adequate

response

Continue

inadequate

response

Degree of

response?

Tetrabenazine (TBZ)

Avoid if co-morbid:

- · psychosis
- · active depression
- · aggressive behaviors
- non-compliance

Step 1. Start with 12.5 mg/day

Elimination half life varies greatly among individuals from 2-8 hours, and will ultimately require 2-4 doses per day. Because chorea abates with sleep, bedtime dosing is usually not helpful unless chorea interferes with sleep.

If used with SSRI avoid fluoxetine, paroxetine which can prolong half-life (see text)

Goal is to decrease chorea severity, not to eliminate it.

Step 2. Dose optimization

Go slow, by 12.5mg/day increments.

Though the manufacturer suggests 1week dosing intervals, most experts use
2 or more weeks before increasing
dose. Reassess for response and side
effects at each dose increment.

Therapeutic dosage variable (12.5-75 mg/day). Referral to specialist advised for higher dosing.

Side effects are dose related, with higher incidence of side effects when used with SSRI, AED, or APD:

sedation

Degree of

response?

- · depression
- · suicidal behaviors
- Parkinsonism
- · apathy
- · swallowing impairment
- · akathisia
- · neuroleptic syndrome

Stop the drug for suicidal behavior.

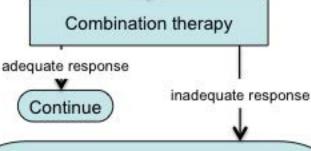
Decrease dosage for control of other side effects.

Add or increase SSRI for TBZassociated depression.

Step 3. Combination therapy

Add BZD if anxiety-related

Add APD with attention to increased side effects



Referral to specialist is advised prior to any other intervention