

Early Diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease

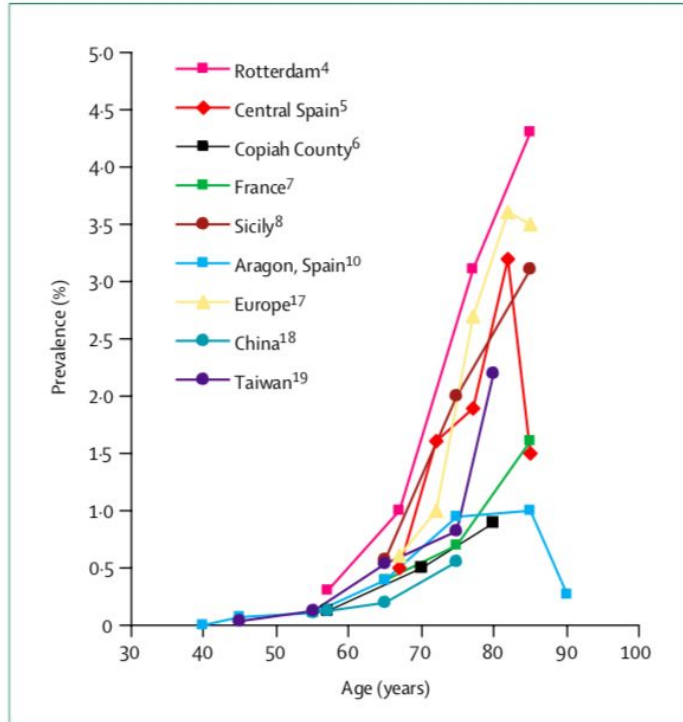
Team ParkDiag
Alexander Telepov
Oussama Alyounes
Svetalana Belukhina
Vyacheslav Kovalev

2.12.2022

Parkinson Disease

ICD-10 Version:2019: G20

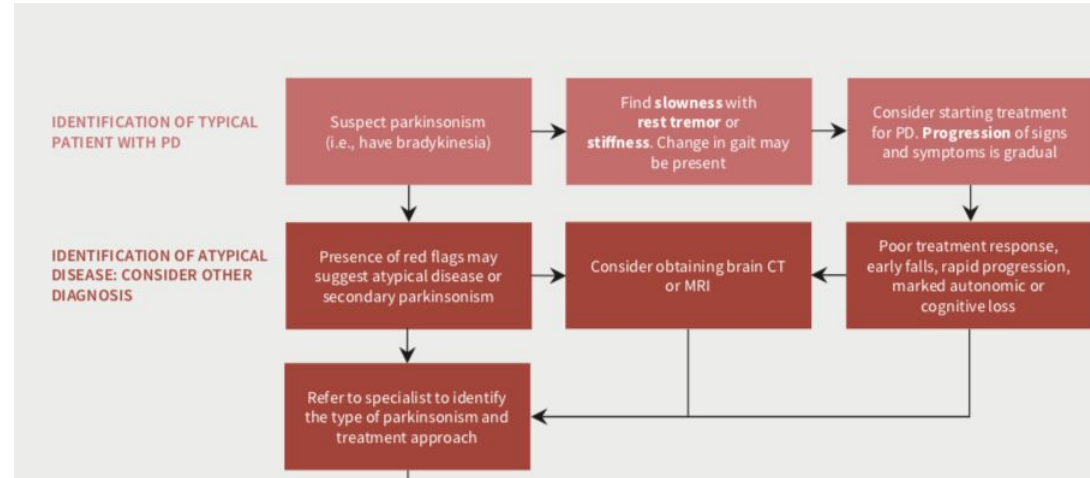
Incidence & Prevalence



Early diagnostics

Parkinson disease should be suspected in people presenting with tremor, stiffness, slowness, balance problems or gait disorders

Current therapy is more effective on the **early** stages of Parkinson



[1] Grimes D, Fitzpatrick M, Gordon J, Miyasaki J, Fon EA, Schlossmacher M, Suchowersky O, Rajput A, Lafontaine AL, Mestre T, Appel-Cresswell S, Kalia SK, Schoffer K, Zurowski M, Postuma RB, Udow S, Fox S, Barbeau P, Hutton B. Canadian guideline for Parkinson disease. CMAJ. 2019 Sep 9;191(36):E989-E1004. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.181504. PMID: 31501181; PMCID: PMC6733687.

[2] de Lau LM, Breteler MM. Epidemiology of Parkinson's disease. Lancet Neurol. 2006 Jun;5(6):525-35. doi: 10.1016/S1474-4422(06)70471-9. PMID: 16713924.

Mechanism Of Action (MOA)

- 78% of **early** untreated PD subjects indicate vocal impairment.
- We are depending on 5 features in the voice to diagnose PD in early stages.

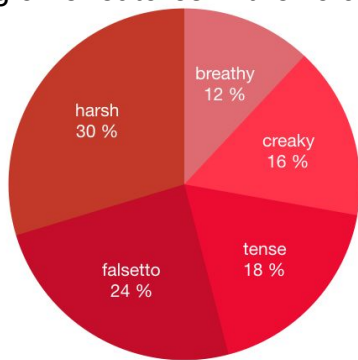


Fig.1 Composition voice quality in Parkinson's speech

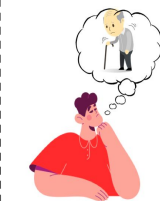
Table.1 Relative characteristics of symptomatic biomarkers

| | Sensitivity | Specificity |
|--|--|--|
| Rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder | Low (~50% of PD patients occur RBD in 2 years) | High (76% risk of PD at 10 years) |
| Olfactory dysfunction | High (>80% of early PD) | Low |
| Voice | High (65-98.35% according to ~30 papers) | High (67-91.06% according to ~30 papers) |

Old Method

Go to a doctor
wasting money
& time with
accuracy of
74%

Existing
devices
depend on
body
movement.



Good
accuracy but
for late stage
PD diagnosis
only.

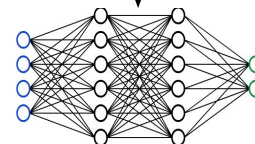
Our Product

Use smartphone to diagnose
PD with accuracy 93.84% in
early stages.



Features
Extraction

Elimination of
irrelevant features



NN with
Accuracy
93.84%

Possibility
of PD



[1] J. Ruzs, R. Cmejla, H. Ruzickova, E. Ruzicka, Quantitative acoustic measurements for characterization of speech and voice disorders in early untreated Parkinson's disease, J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 129 (1) (2011) 350–367.

[2] Cernak, Milos, et al. "Characterisation of voice quality of Parkinson's disease using differential phonological posterior features." Computer Speech & Language 46 (2017): 196-208.

[3] Ngo QC, Motin MA, Pah ND, Drotár P, Kempster P, Kumar D. Computerized analysis of speech and voice for Parkinson's disease: A systematic review. Comput Methods Programs Biomed. 2022 Nov;226:107133. doi: 10.1016/j.cmpb.2022.107133. Epub 2022 Sep 16. PMID: 36183641..

Experiment Design

Measure the 5 voice features in voice through our application for people diagnosed with PD

Experiment Results

POC

New method works correctly

Usual treatment of PD (Levodopa)

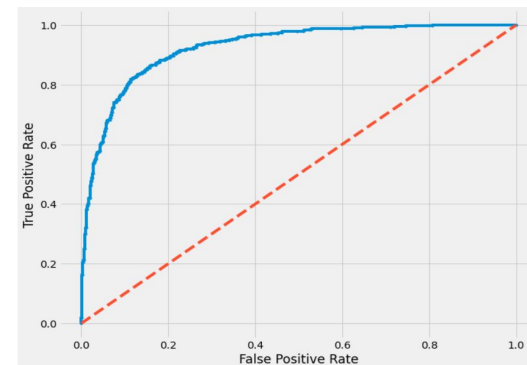
| | PD | Healthy |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total | 113 | 200 |
| Male/Fem | 54% - 46% | 66% - 34% |
| Before/After 60 yo | 32% - 68% | 57% - 43% |
| Early - mid - late PD stage | 16% - 24% - 60% | ... |
| Stage | 1 st -type error | 2 nd -type error |
| Early | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Mid | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Late | 0.01 | 0.01 |

Actual state

| | | |
|--------|-----------------|------|
| Health | 128 | 4 |
| Sick | 1 | 60 |
| | Health | Sick |
| | Predicted state | |

Actual state



| | | |
|--------|-----------------|------|
| Health | 163 | 5 |
| Sick | 1 | 51 |
| | Health | Sick |
| | Predicted state | |



- Detecting PD in voice works on both genders accuracy above 93%.

1. A software capable of extracting the five voice features “Harsh, falsetto, tense, crikey, breath” from the voice sample differentiating the modal and non-modal phonations using phonological posteriors adapted by a deep learning method.
2. The software according to claim 1 capable of using said features to determine an early diagnosis of Parkinson's disease using Euclidean distance method calculating similarity of non-modal and disordered statistics, and the inverse of the distances to obtain the composition of non-modal phonation in Parkinson's disease.
3. The software according to claim 1 for diagnosing Parkinson's disease for female older than 60 years old with more than 99% accuracy.

Regulatory Guidance

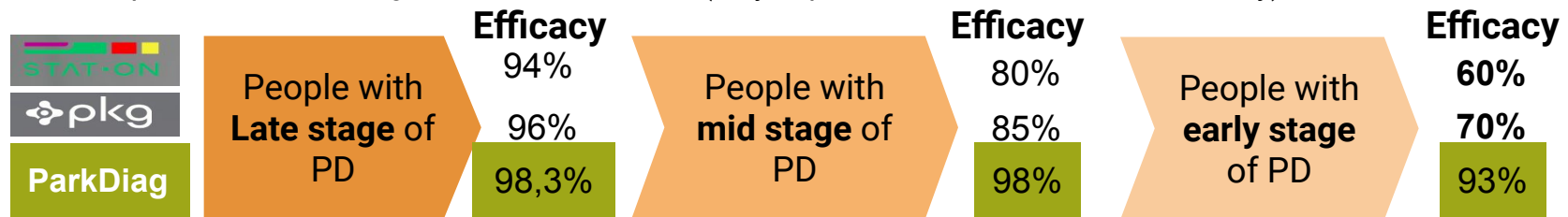
| | Policy for Device Software Functions and Mobile Medical Applications, FDA | Council Directive 93/42/EEC, Medical Device Class IIa, EUR-Lex | Personalized Medical Devices, IMDRF | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Existing Devices |  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| MANUF | <p>Reporting a Medical Device Reporting (MDR) to FDA:</p> <p>-30 day reports of deaths, serious injuries and malfunctions.</p> <p>-5-day reports for an event designated by FDA or an event that requires remedial action to prevent an unreasonable risk of substantial harm to the public health.</p> | <p>The manufacturer must authorize the notified body to carry out all the necessary inspections and supply it with all relevant information, in particular:</p> <p>-the documentation on the quality system,</p> <p>-the data stipulated in the part of the quality system relating to design, such as the results of analyses, calculation tests, etc.,</p> <p>-inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports of the personnel concerned, etc.</p> | <p>The manufacturer of a custom-made medical device should first ensure that all elements of the custom-made medical device definition are met, obtaining the documented request and specific design characteristics from an authorized healthcare professional.</p> <p>These authorized healthcare professional should also be knowledgeable about the available safety and performance information in respect of the requested device.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| QC | <p>Sec. 820.5 Quality system, Subpart B - Quality System Requirements:</p> <table><tr><td>1. Quality policy</td><td>5. Organization</td></tr><tr><td>2. Responsibility and authority</td><td>6. Resources</td></tr><tr><td>3. Management representative</td><td>7. Management review</td></tr><tr><td>4. Quality system procedures</td><td>8. Quality planning</td></tr></table> <p>Each manufacturer shall establish quality system procedures and instructions.</p> | 1. Quality policy | 5. Organization | 2. Responsibility and authority | 6. Resources | 3. Management representative | 7. Management review | 4. Quality system procedures | 8. Quality planning | <p>Every product is examined individually and the appropriate tests defined in the relevant standard(s).</p> <p>a limit quality corresponding to a probability of acceptance of 5%, with a non-conformity percentage of between 3 and 7%.</p> | <p>It is recommended that the Quality management system (QMS) be subject to third-party oversight (e.g., an auditing organization or regulatory agency).</p> |
| 1. Quality policy | 5. Organization | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Responsibility and authority | 6. Resources | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Management representative | 7. Management review | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Quality system procedures | 8. Quality planning | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source | <p>FDA</p> <p>[2]https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/policy-device-software-functions-and-mobile-medical-applications</p> | <p>European Union</p> <p>[4]https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31993L0042</p> | <p>IMDRF</p> <p>[5]https://www.imdrf.org/sites/default/files/docs/imdrf/final/technical/imdrf-tech-200318-pmd-rp-n58.pdf</p> | | | | | | | | |

Pre-Clinical Safety & Efficacy

- According to 510k our MDSW is in low risk class.
- We are conducting two type of pre-clinical trial in parallel:
 1. Development of our product (**ParkDiag** software).

| | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Indication | Device should be safe to use: model should miss sick patients rarely. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I indication • Device should be efficient: on average if should be cheaper then doctor visit | Phase II indication at bigger scale |
| Design | Experiment would check statistical hypotheses about relations of doctor and model prediction outcomes probabilities, mentioned in indication fields. Patients would be selected randomly from females under 60 y.o who applied to neurologist under any neurological disease until there will be at least 10 sick persons. Rest candidates will be filtered to get 100 candidates in total. Groundtruth diagnosis would be estimated with consilium of professional neurologists in fied. | | |
| Endpoints | Method probability of false negative less than average docktor false negative probability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I endpoints • Method weighted (on cost) probability of false positive less than average docktor false positive probability | Phase II endpoints with bigger significance |
| # of patients | 100 | 115 | 322 |

2. Comparison with existing devices in the market (they depend on the movement of the body).



[1] <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/overview-device-regulation/classify-your-medical-device>

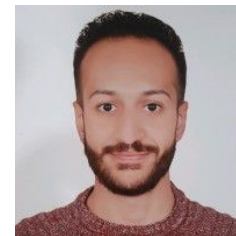
[2] Accuracy of clinical diagnosis of Parkinson disease A systematic review and meta-analysis Giovanni Rizzo, Massimiliano Copetti, Simona Arcuti, Davide Martino, Andrea Fontana, Giancarlo Logroscino Neurology Feb 2016

Team Role



Belukhina Svetlana

Life Science MOA+POC



Oussama Alyounes

SES, QC and patent



Kovalev Vyacheslav

Manuf + QC



Telepov Alexander

DS, Preclin+Reg+Clin