

OFF Episodes in Parkinson's Disease

As PD Progresses, OFF Episodes May Emerge and Can Become More Frequent

As disease progresses and with long-term levodopa treatment, people with PD may develop motor complications: motor fluctuations and/or dyskinesia^{1,2}

Motor fluctuations consist of periods of ON and OFF episodes³



ON

Occurs when levodopa is providing its typical benefit and symptoms are controlled³



OFF Episodes

Are characterized by the reappearance and/or worsening of motor symptoms and/or nonmotor symptoms⁴

Frequency of OFF Episodes

Motor fluctuations, including OFF episodes, occur in:



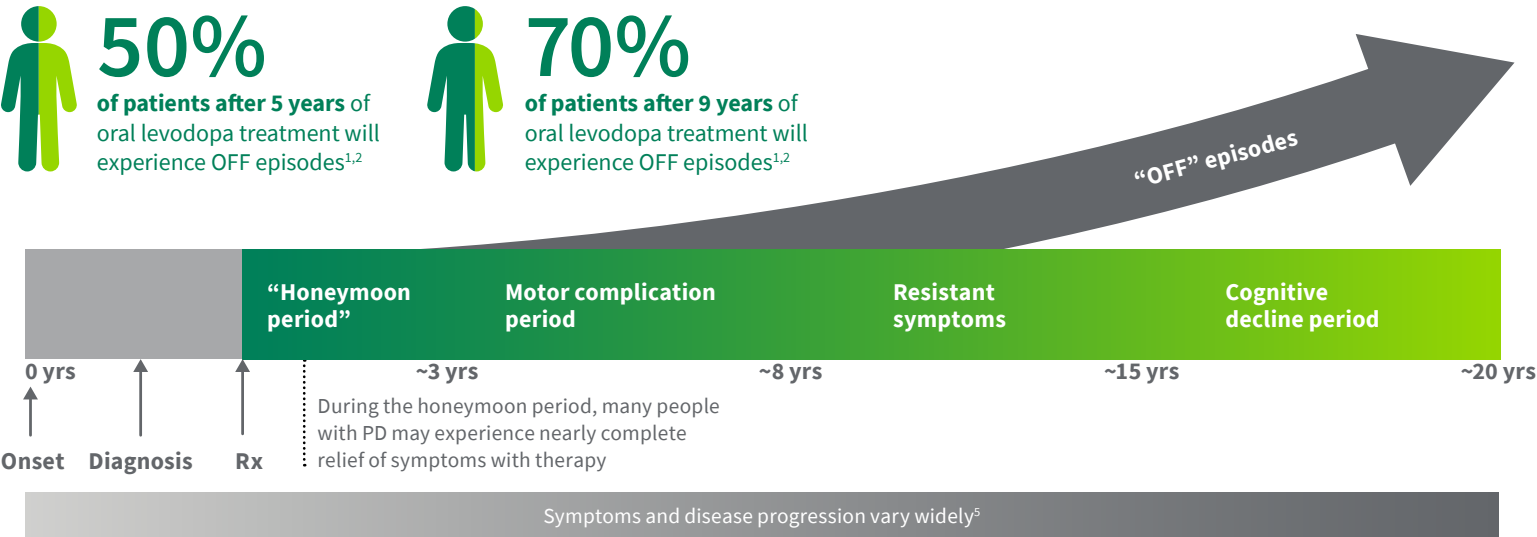
50%

of patients after 5 years of oral levodopa treatment will experience OFF episodes^{1,2}



70%

of patients after 9 years of oral levodopa treatment will experience OFF episodes^{1,2}



Contributors to Daily OFF Time⁶



Time to ON⁴ (Delayed ON, no ON)

May occur throughout the day and is the result of a levodopa dose having a **delayed effect** (delayed ON) or **no effect** (no ON)



Wearing OFF⁴

Occurs when a previous levodopa dose is **no longer working**



Unpredictable OFF^{4,7}

A random and abrupt transition from ON to OFF that may happen **unrelated to the timing** of levodopa doses

Despite advancements in therapy and optimization of current treatment strategies, OFF episodes continue to occur in patients with PD⁸⁻¹⁰

Epidemiology

1 Million Member Plan Epidemiology Model Analysis for OFF Episodes*

Commercial		Medicare Part D
1,000,000	Total lives in plan	1,000,000
x 62%	Proportion of age-applicable lives ¹¹	x 100%
620,000	Plan lives within age of onset for PD	1,000,000
x .1%	Proportion diagnosed with PD ^{3,12}	x 1.2%
620	PD lives	12,000
x 75%	Proportion of patients with PD treated with levodopa ¹¹	x 75%
465	Patients likely to experience OFF episodes	9,000
x 50%	Proportion of patients with PD treated with levodopa and likely to experience OFF episodes ⁴	x 50%
233	Estimated total OFF episodes lives at plan	4,500

*Sunovion model analysis

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