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Gabapentin Therapy for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Lack of Improvement in Neuronal Integrity Shown by MR Spectroscopy

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Proton MR spectroscopy has revealed impaired neuronal integrity in the motor cortex of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). We hypothesized that the *N*-acetylaspartate (NAA)–creatine (Cr) ratios in the motor cortex and adjacent brain could reflect the therapeutic effectiveness of gabapentin (GBP) treatment in ALS.

METHODS: Eight patients with ALS underwent MR spectroscopy before and 26.5 days $\pm$ 8.8 after starting GBP. In 10 patients with ALS who were not treated with GBP, paired spectra were obtained 21.4 days $\pm$ 7.2 apart. Fourteen healthy subjects underwent a single MR spectroscopic examination. The NAA/Cr ratio was measured in the precentral gyrus, the postcentral gyrus, the superior parietal lobule, the supplementary motor area, and the premotor cortex.

RESULTS: The NAA/Cr ratio was decreased in the precentral and postcentral gyri of patients with ALS compared with healthy controls. In those with ALS, the change in the NAA/Cr ratio was not different between treated patients and untreated patients in any of the regions studied.

CONCLUSION: No improvement in neuronal integrity was detected in motor and nonmotor cerebral regions after GBP treatment. This result agrees with that of prior investigations showing the equivocal clinical effectiveness of GBP for ALS and supports the validity of the NAA/Cr ratio as a surrogate of therapeutic effectiveness.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a neurodegenerative disorder of unknown cause. Several lines of evidence implicate excessive glutamate-mediated excitotoxicity as being an important pathogenetic mechanism (1). Gabapentin (GBP) is a structural analog of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid. Although the mechanism of action of this drug is unclear, it is known to modulate gamma-aminobutyric acid and glutamate neurotransmitter systems by reducing the synthesis of glutamate and hastening its degradation (2).

The antiglutamatergic properties of GBP were demonstrated by its ability to protect against glutamate-mediated excitotoxicity in rat organotypic spinal cord cultures (3). Hyperexcitability of the cortex in patients with ALS (4) can be reversed with GBP treatment (5). A potential protective effect in ALS was demonstrated by its ability to prolong survival in a transgenic mouse model of familial ALS (6). Results of preliminary human studies suggested the benefits of GBP in patients with ALS, including the reduction of fasciculations (7) and muscular cramps (8). Investigators in a placebo-controlled trial (9) and an open-label study (10) reported a trend toward slowing the progression of limb weakness, although this was not statistically significant. A follow-up phase III trial revealed that GBP did not have any clinical effectiveness (11). Before this definitive trial was completed, many physicians, including ourselves, used GBP for the symptomatic management of ALS, in the hopes of achieving a disease-modifying benefit. During this period, we used proton MR spectroscopy to evaluate the effect of GBP on perirolandic cortical neuronal integrity in patients with ALS.

MR spectroscopy allows for the *in vivo* assessment of brain metabolites. The largest peak in MR spectra of brain comes from *N*-acetylaspartate (NAA), a compound localized exclusively to neurons in the adult brain (12, 13). Another major peak representing total creatine (Cr) content arises from creatine and phosphocreatine, two tightly coupled compounds that are localized in

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TABLE 1: Subject characteristics

Characteristic	ALS-S Group*	ALS-U Group	ALS-T Group	HC Group
Number	14	10	8	14
Male-to-female ratio	9:5	7:3	5:3	8:6
Age, y*	64.0 $\pm$ 11.8	63.9 $\pm$ 12.7	68.4 $\pm$ 9.8	58.0 $\pm$ 15.9
Disease duration, mo*	25.8 $\pm$ 16.6	26.4 $\pm$ 19.6	28.4 $\pm$ 14.7	Not applicable
Baseline NAA/Cr ratio*				
PrCG	2.29 $\pm$ 0.21 [†]	2.29 $\pm$ 0.21 [‡]	2.23 $\pm$ 0.19 [†]	2.52 $\pm$ 0.19
PoCG	2.30 $\pm$ 0.25	2.33 $\pm$ 0.26	2.24 $\pm$ 0.21 [‡]	2.42 $\pm$ 0.17
Par	2.38 $\pm$ 0.27	2.30 $\pm$ 0.26	2.44 $\pm$ 0.24	2.45 $\pm$ 0.23
SMA	2.26 $\pm$ 0.27	2.26 $\pm$ 0.29	2.24 $\pm$ 0.21	2.37 $\pm$ 0.20
PMC	2.50 $\pm$ 0.20	2.54 $\pm$ 0.20	2.51 $\pm$ 0.16	2.59 $\pm$ 0.24

Note.—ALS-S indicates all subjects with ALS; ALS-T, treated subjects with ALS subjects; ALS-U, untreated subjects with ALS; HC, healthy control subjects; Par, superior parietal lobule; PoCG, postcentral gyrus; PMC, premotor cortex; PrCG, precentral gyrus; and SMA, supplementary motor area.

* Values are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD.

[†] $P < .01$ compared with the value in the HC group.

[‡] $P < .05$ compared with the value in the HC group.

both neurons and glia and distributed relatively homogeneously throughout the brain. Changes in NAA/Cr ratio have been used as a marker of neuronal integrity in ALS, in which it has been found to be decreased in the primary motor cortex (14–19) and surrounding perirolandic region (14). These findings imply neuronal loss or dysfunction of their upper motor neurons.

We have previously shown an increase in NAA/Cr in the precentral gyrus of patients with ALS after treatment with the antiepileptic drug riluzole (20); this presumably reflects improved corticoneuronal integrity due to a reversal of glutamate excitotoxicity. The present study was undertaken to look for similar changes in the NAA/Cr ratio in association with GBP therapy in ALS. If GBP has a beneficial effect on injured cortical neurons in ALS, we hypothesized that this effect is reflected by an increase in NAA/Cr ratio. In addition, we expected drug-related changes to be region specific; that is, they would occur in those areas of the brain where ALS is found. Thus, our previous approach was expanded upon by evaluating multiple regions in the perirolandic region.

Methods

Subjects

We examined 14 patients (Table 1) with clinically definite or probable ALS as defined by the El Escorial criteria (21). Ten of these patients underwent two MR spectroscopic examinations separated by 21.4 days $\pm$ 7.2 (mean $\pm$ SD); they were designated the untreated group. After undergoing the second examination, four of these patients started GBP at an escalating dose over 3 days to a target dose of 800 mg TID, and they subsequently underwent follow-up imaging during treatment. Four other patients underwent only a baseline examination; they started GBP in a similar fashion, and then underwent a follow-up examination. As a result, eight patients were included in the treated group, with treatment duration of 26.5 days $\pm$ 8.8 between their paired examinations. Fourteen healthy control subjects underwent MR spectroscopy. All subjects gave their informed consent.

MR Spectroscopy

MR studies were performed by using a 1.5-T Gyroscan system (Philips Medical Systems, Eindhoven, the Netherlands).

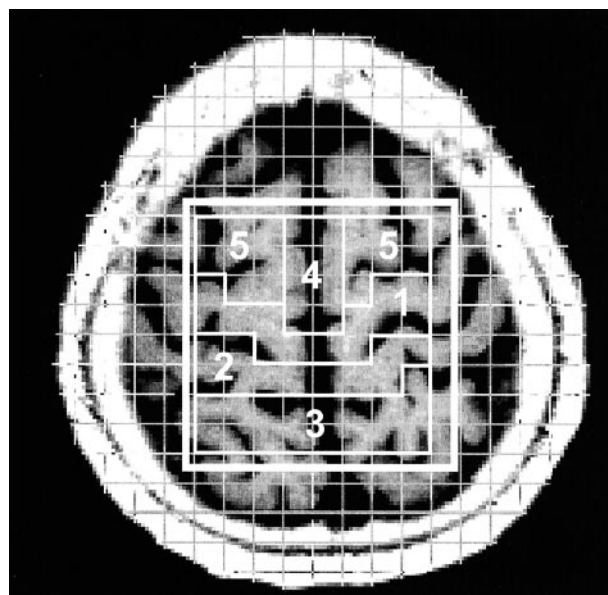


FIG 1. Axial T1-weighted MR image with a superimposed phase-encoding grid and volumes of interest. Voxels selected for the five cortical-subcortical regions are outlined: 1 indicates the precentral gyrus; 2, the postcentral gyrus; 3, the superior parietal lobule; 4, the supplementary motor area; and 5, the premotor cortex.

Sagittal and axial T1-weighted locator images were used to plan a volume of interest placed high in the cranium and centered on the central sulcus. The volume of interest was 20-mm thick in the craniocaudal axis and approximately 75 mm in the anteroposterior and left-right dimensions, depending on the subject's skull size and shape. MR spectroscopy was performed by using point-resolved spectroscopy (TR/TE, 1750/272; 250 $\times$ 250-mm field of view; 32 $\times$ 32 phase-encoding steps) with water suppression by means of selective excitation. Data post-processing was performed on a SunSparc workstation (Sun Microsystems, Santa Clara, CA). Software developed in house was used to calculate Cr and NAA intensities by integration of the area under each peak. The mean NAA/Cr ratio for the precentral gyrus was determined by averaging the NAA/Cr ratios for all voxels that included at least 50% of the precentral gyrus in both left and right hemispheres. Voxels were excluded if the choline and Cr peaks were not resolved at the half-peak height. In a similar fashion, the mean NAA/Cr ratio was determined for the postcentral gyrus, superior parietal lobule,

TABLE 2: Results

$\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}^*$	ALS-U Group [†]	ALS-T Group [†]	Net Change [‡]
PrCG	-0.033 ± 0.14	0.020 ± 0.11	0.053 ± 0.06
PoCG	-0.094 ± 0.18	-0.043 ± 0.18	0.051 ± 0.09
Par	0.016 ± 0.27	-0.230 ± 0.34	$-0.246 \pm 0.15^§$
SMA	0.077 ± 0.23	-0.073 ± 0.13	$-0.150 \pm 0.09^§$
PMC	-0.047 ± 0.21	-0.120 ± 0.22	-0.077 ± 0.10

* $\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}$ = NAA/Cr on the second image—NAA/Cr on the first image.

[†] Data are the mean $\pm$ SD.

[‡] Net change = $\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}_{(\text{ALS-T})} - \Delta\text{NAA/Cr}_{(\text{ALS-U})}$. Data are the mean $\pm$ SE.

[§] $P < 0.1$.

supplementary motor area, and premotor cortex (Fig). Of these, all except the superior parietal lobule make significant contributions to the corticospinal tract (22), whereas ALS is most evident in the precentral gyrus and postcentral gyrus (23). The change in the NAA/Cr ratio ($\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}$ ratio) over time was calculated between paired images from each subject by subtracting the mean NAA/Cr ratio for a region on the first image from that of the region on the second image. The volume of interest was repositioned in the identical location as the first image by following anatomic landmarks on the planning images from the first examination.

Statistics

The Mann-Whitney test was used to compare the means between groups, and the Wilcoxon signed rank test was used to compare the means within groups. The level of significance was set to $P = .05$.

Results

NAA/Cr ratios were lower in all five regions of the 14 subjects with ALS compared with those of 14 healthy control subjects (Table 1). The difference was most marked in the precentral gyrus for all subjects with ALS ($P = .007$), as well as for the baseline images of the subgroup treated with GBP ($P = .01$) and the untreated subgroup ($P = .006$). The NAA/Cr ratio in the postcentral gyrus was lower in the treated ALS subgroup ($P = .04$), with an overall trend for all patients with ALS ($P = .1$). The NAA/Cr ratio was not correlated with age or sex. The treated and untreated groups were not different with respect to age, disease duration, or baseline NAA/Cr across the five regions.

The forced vital capacity (available in 13 of the 14 patients with ALS) was $89.9\% \pm 26.3$. The score on the ALS functional rating scale (available in 11 of the 14 patients with ALS) was 29.0 ± 5.6 .

The NAA/Cr ratio did not change significantly in any of the regions of the treated or untreated patients between paired images. A significant net difference in $\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}$ was not found between the treated group and the untreated group, although trends existed for a decrease in the superior parietal lobule and supplementary motor area (Table 2). We observed a trend toward a correlation between $\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}$ in the superior parietal lobule and the duration of treatment ($r = 0.68$, $P = .07$). No other correlations were found

between $\Delta\text{NAA/Cr}$ in any region for age, sex, disease duration, or treatment duration.

Discussion

In this study, we used MR spectroscopy to examine the effects of GBP treatment on the motor and non-motor cortices in ALS. The usefulness of MR spectroscopy in evaluating upper motor neuron integrity in ALS has been previously demonstrated (14–17, 19). Here, we confirm the previous findings of a decreased NAA/Cr, which reflects impaired neuronal integrity in the motor cortex of patients with ALS. Like Pioro et al (14), we found the greatest diminution of the NAA/Cr ratio in the precentral gyrus, followed by the postcentral gyrus, with normal levels in the supplementary motor area, premotor cortex, and superior parietal lobule. This finding concurs with the pathology of ALS, which is most evident in these two regions and more severe in the precentral gyrus than in the postcentral gyrus (23). By MR spectroscopic measures, our group of patients had impaired corticoneuronal integrity and, thus, the possibility for an increase in NAA/Cr ratio. An increase would not be anticipated if corticoneuronal integrity ratios were normal.

MR spectroscopy has been used to assess the therapeutic response in various clinical disorders (24–28). We previously showed that MR spectroscopy can detect an increase in NAA/Cr ratio in response to riluzole treatment in the precentral gyrus of patients with ALS; this finding suggests improvement of upper motor neuron integrity (20). NAA/Cr increased in 11 patients at 24 days $\pm$ 8 after the initiation of riluzole therapy, from 2.14 ± 0.26 to 2.27 ± 0.24 (mean $\pm$ SD, $P = .044$). In 12 patients not receiving medication, NAA/Cr ratio decreased from 2.17 ± 0.20 to 2.08 ± 0.20 (mean $\pm$ SD, $P = .099$) between paired images separated by 21 days $\pm$ 6. Thus, the change in the NAA/Cr ratio for the treated group with respect to the untreated group was an increase of 0.22 ± 0.095 (mean $\pm$ SE, $P = .008$). It is postulated that riluzole, a drug that prolongs tracheostomy-free survival (29), reduces glutamate-mediated excitotoxicity in a population of sublethally injured neurons, resulting in increased NAA production. With a similar duration (1 month) of oral Cr supplementation, MR spectroscopy demonstrated a decline in the NAA/Cr ratio in healthy control subjects but no change in the NAA/Cr ratio in patients with ALS. This result was interpreted as a relative increase in NAA in the subjects with ALS on the basis of improved mitochondrial respiration (30). Bowen et al (31) evaluated the spectroscopic indices with riluzole and GBP treatment in a small number of patients with ALS and did not find an increase in NAA. In distinction to our protocol, a stimulated-echo acquisition mode sequence was used with a short TE of 20 ms and with quantitation of metabolites sampled from a single 8-mL voxel. Our multivoxel approach allows for sampling of more parenchyma, improving the signal-to-noise ratio, and the long TE used in our studies facilitates the quan-

titiation by eliminating the underlying signal intensity from other resonances with short T2s. Their patients were already taking riluzole or GBP and had discontinued treatment 2 weeks before the first imaging session. The proportion of patients taking each drug and if combination therapy was used are unknown. This washout period could have been insufficient washout. The follow-up image was obtained at variable time points: at 2 weeks for five patients and at 4, 10, and 18 weeks each for three others. Thus, notable differences in methods could account for the discrepancy in their results and ours. Notably, current methods for the absolute quantitation of spectroscopic resonance intensities are subject to a propagation of errors because of the assumptions necessary; thus, they are likely to be able to detect drug-related effects than methods in which ratios (eg, NAA/Cr) are reported. The quantitation of NAA with respect to Cr in the same voxel corrects for multiple potential sources of error in the quantitation of NAA levels in vivo and requires only the assumption that brain Cr levels do not substantially change between the two imaging sessions.

GBP, like riluzole, is believed to have anti-glutamatergic properties (2, 3). We proposed that, in ALS, a population of sublethally injured neurons exists secondary to glutamate-mediated excitotoxicity and that the function of these neurons can be improved with GBP treatment, with a restoration of NAA production toward normal. An approach similar to that applied in our riluzole study was used in a treated group compared with an untreated group, since progressive neuronal degeneration would be expected to blunt any increase in NAA due to a drug response. In both protocols, the treatment duration and period between imaging sessions in the untreated group were approximately 3 weeks. A similar number of patients were examined, although each group in this study included fewer subjects. In addition to the region examined in the first study, we examined not only the precentral gyrus but also other relevant perirolandic regions that are conveniently accessible with this volume-of-interest placement. The pathologic changes of ALS are most profound in the precentral gyrus and postcentral gyrus (23), and four of the five regions substantially contribute to the corticospinal tract (precentral gyrus, postcentral gyrus, supplementary motor area, premotor cortex) (22). The superior parietal lobule functions as a control. Preliminary results of this study have been previously presented (32).

The Δ NAA/Cr in the treated and untreated subjects was not significant, nor was the difference in Δ NAA/Cr between these groups significantly different. This observation is in keeping with the lack of effectiveness of GBP in the treatment of ALS (11). Trends were observed for decreased Δ NAA/Cr in superior parietal lobule and supplementary motor area. This finding is possibly a statistical artifact, as the SD of Δ NAA/Cr between the treated patients and untreated patients were more discrepant in these regions than in the other regions. Conversely, it may represent a real effect on impaired upper motor neu-

rons that arise from the supplementary motor area; however, this would be surprising in the absence of a response from the other regions sampled that give rise to the upper motor neurons (precentral gyrus, postcentral gyrus, premotor cortex), and the response here is seemingly a negative one. In addition to the mentioned trend in the superior parietal lobule, treatment duration and Δ NAA/Cr were correlated in this region. One may speculate that these observations are related to the utility of GBP in the treatment of pain. Exactly how GBP acts to decrease or modify pain is not known (33); however, evidence from positron emission tomography and functional MR imaging demonstrates that the parietal lobe (among other brain regions) is involved in pain processing (34). Further MR spectroscopic studies are needed to substantiate these findings.

A change could possibly have been detected after a different interval of drug treatment, or the sample size in this study may have been too small to reveal an effect. However, this protocol was adequate to reveal improvements in the NAA/Cr ratio with another anti-glutamatergic drug (riluzole) when the sample size was not substantially larger. Furthermore, the treatment duration was similar to that used in the previously mentioned studies (20, 30). Patients selected for more severe neuronal impairment on the basis of a lower NAA/Cr ratio may have shown a more prominent response, as the baseline NAA/Cr ratio in the riluzole study was lower than that of the patients in this study. Finally, an effect on the NAA/Cr ratio could have been missed if both NAA and Cr quantities changed in the same direction. Although one report states that Cr is decreased in ALS (35), other groups have found no change (36, 37), and it is unlikely that Cr would change over 3 weeks and unlikely that GBP would affect the metabolism of Cr and phosphocreatine.

MR spectroscopy has many potential roles in the evaluation of ALS. It may help in ascertaining upper motor neuron involvement when it is not obvious during clinical examination. MR spectroscopy could also be used to follow disease progression. The most exciting and useful role that MR spectroscopy could play is in providing a surrogate marker of therapeutic effectiveness. In this respect, it could be used to screen novel potential treatments and applied to evaluate drug responses in individual patients. Thus, it is useful to know that an MR spectroscopy response is seen with a drug such as riluzole, which has been shown to be effective in ALS, and that no response is observed with an ineffective drug like GBP.

Conclusion

Using MR spectroscopy, we found no significant effect of GBP treatment in the motor cortex of patients with ALS. This observation is concordant with the clinical ineffectiveness of GBP. More MR spectroscopy-based drug studies are needed to further develop the potential of spectroscopic markers as surrogates of therapeutic effectiveness in ALS.

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