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Parkinson's disease (PD) is often associated with neuropsychiatric disorders, including impulse control disorders (ICD). ICD is characterized by a failure to resist to an impulse to perform a pleasurable activity that is ultimately harmful to the person or to others due to its excessive nature. The most common ICD in PD are pathological gambling, hypersexuality, compulsive eating and buying. Converging evidence suggest that ICD are linked to alteration of the brain reward system, notably the mesocorticolimbic dopamine pathway. In PD, the loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra leads to dopamine depletion in the striatum. As dopamine agonists have high affinity for the post-synaptic D2/D3 receptors, their administration in mild PD tonically stimulates D2/D3 receptors in areas where they are relatively intact (i.e. the NAc). This may lead to an "overdose" of dopamine and to deficits in tasks depending on ventral striatum activation, i.e. tasks requiring the ability to modify behavior by outcomes. Our research program tries to determine whether, in a gambling task, the functional correlates of outcomes differ in PD patients with and without ICD.