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### Title

Proposal for a Biologic Staging System of Parkinson's Disease

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3b61k4bm>

### Journal

Journal of Parkinson's Disease, 13(3)

### ISSN

1877-7171

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### Publication Date

2023

### DOI

10.3233/jpd-225111

Peer reviewed

## Review

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# Proposal for a Biologic Staging System of Parkinson's Disease

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Accepted 24 March 2023

Pre-press 10 April 2023

Published 9 May 2023

**Abstract.** The Parkinson's disease (PD) research field has seen the advent of several promising biomarkers and a deeper understanding of the clinical features of the disease from the earliest stages of pathology to manifest disease. Despite progress, a biologically based PD staging system does not exist. Such staging would be a useful framework within which to model the disease, develop and validate biomarkers, guide therapeutic development, and inform clinical trials design. We propose that the presence of aggregated neuronal  $\alpha$ -synuclein, dopaminergic neuron dysfunction/degeneration, and clinical signs and symptoms identifies a group of individuals that have Lewy body pathology, which in early stages manifests with what is now referred to as prodromal non-motor features and later stages with the manifestations of PD and related Lewy body diseases as defined by clinical diagnostic criteria. Based on the state of the field, we herein propose a definition and staging of PD based on biology. We present the biologic basis for such a staging system and review key assumptions and evidence that support the proposed approach. We identify gaps in knowledge and delineate crucial research priorities that will inform the ultimate integrated biologic staging system for PD.

**Keywords:** Parkinson's disease, disease staging, biomarkers, alpha-synuclein

## INTRODUCTION

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the Parkinson's disease (PD) research field has borne witness to a shift in the conceptual framework for neurodegeneration, which is now seen as a continuum, from asymptomatic individuals who are at-risk, including carriers of relevant

genetic variants, to those with mild prodromal features, all the way to established disease. With this shift has come a redefinition of the clinical diagnosis of PD [1–3], proposition of research criteria for prodromal PD [4, 5] and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB) [6], and in both, an increasing reliance on biomarkers to detect and more objectively quantify disease stage, especially when clinical features are absent or subtle. With increasing accuracy of biomarkers has come the ability to identify groups of individuals at risk for PD and DLB or who are prodromal [7–9]—that

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is, those who have mild signs or symptoms within the continuum of Lewy body disorders (LBD) due to underlying neuronal  $\alpha$ -synuclein (asyn) pathology. In turn, the possibility of preventing the disease in at-risk individuals is in reach [10–12].

We herein conceptualize a framework for a novel biologic staging system of PD. We review key assumptions as well as ambiguities and limitations in the state of the field. Based on current state of the field we delineate the foundational principles for biological staging of PD and identify gaps in knowledge, to guide the priorities for research that are needed to establish a biologic staging system of PD. This proposal applies to the clinicopathological diagnostic entities that are characterized by Lewy pathology in neuronal cell bodies and neurites and as such includes PD and DLB. We use the term PD to cover all relevant clinical syndromes. The entity of multiple system atrophy (MSA) is not included as MSA is an  $\alpha$ -synucleinopathy defined by predominantly glial cytoplasmic inclusions and has a different biology with a different pattern of proteinopathy.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR A BIOLOGIC STAGING SYSTEM OF PD

Five core concepts underly the proposal for a biologic staging system of PD:

- Neuronal asyn aggregates are indicative of a pathologic process that defines the type of neurodegenerative parkinsonian disorder to which this staging system is applicable.
- asyn pathology involves specific anatomic regions across the neuraxis.
- Pathologic asyn aggregation generally precedes dopaminergic neuron loss (Fig. 1).
- Dopaminergic neuron dysfunction/degeneration in the midbrain is ultimately universally present in PD.
- Presence of neuronal pathologic asyn aggregation, dopaminergic neuron dysfunction, and clinical signs/symptoms identifies a group of individuals that have PD pathology, which in early stages manifests with subtle non-motor and/or motor features and in later stages with a motor, cognitive, and/or other non-motor syndrome.

## Proposal for a biologic staging system of PD

We propose that a biologic staging system of PD defines PD based on the presence of neuronal pathologic asyn (S) and dopaminergic neuron dysfunction/degeneration (D). Defining the disease biologically is a departure from prior staging systems of PD that rely on clinical features. With a biologic staging system, the clinical features do not define the disease; instead, the disease is defined by the presence of pathologic asyn and dopaminergic dysfunction/degeneration. Clinical features would then be used to delineate a specific syndrome driven by the unifying biology.

asyn is the core constituent of Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites, the pathological hallmarks of PD and DLB. Although the physiological role of monomeric asyn is not fully understood, several lines of evidence indicate a role for misfolded/aggregated asyn in PD pathophysiology [13]. In light of this, accurate and sensitive measures of asyn aggregates have been pursued for decades, and an assay with high accuracy for clinical diagnosis of PD has emerged: CSF asyn seed amplification assay (SAA) [14–16]. CSF asyn SAA has >90% sensitivity and almost 100% specificity for detecting PD and DLB [14–17], is present in prodromal cases with abnormal dopaminergic imaging [16, 18], and predicts conversion to a clinically diagnosed neurodegenerative parkinsonian syndrome in individuals at risk [18]. Based on the current state of the field, the S dimension is categorical with two strata (S- or S+).

Midbrain dopaminergic neuron degeneration is another core feature of clinically-manifest PD and DLB. Detected by various imaging modalities [19], it is present in all individuals with PD [2] and most individuals with DLB [20]. Dopaminergic dysfunction/degeneration begins years before onset of clinically-manifest disease (i.e., parkinsonism), but heralds its onset [8, 21, 22]. Based on the current state of the field, the D dimension is categorical with two strata (D- or D+). Individuals might be S+/D- and later advance to S+/D+ status or may never progress to presence of dopaminergic dysfunction which would correlate to the presence of “incidental Lewy body pathology” postmortem [23–27].

Akin to the integrated staging system developed for Huntington's disease (HD) [28], we propose that people with highly penetrant, dominantly inherited monogenic causative variants, even in absence of asyn pathology or dopaminergic dysfunction, should be assigned a stage in PD biological classification.

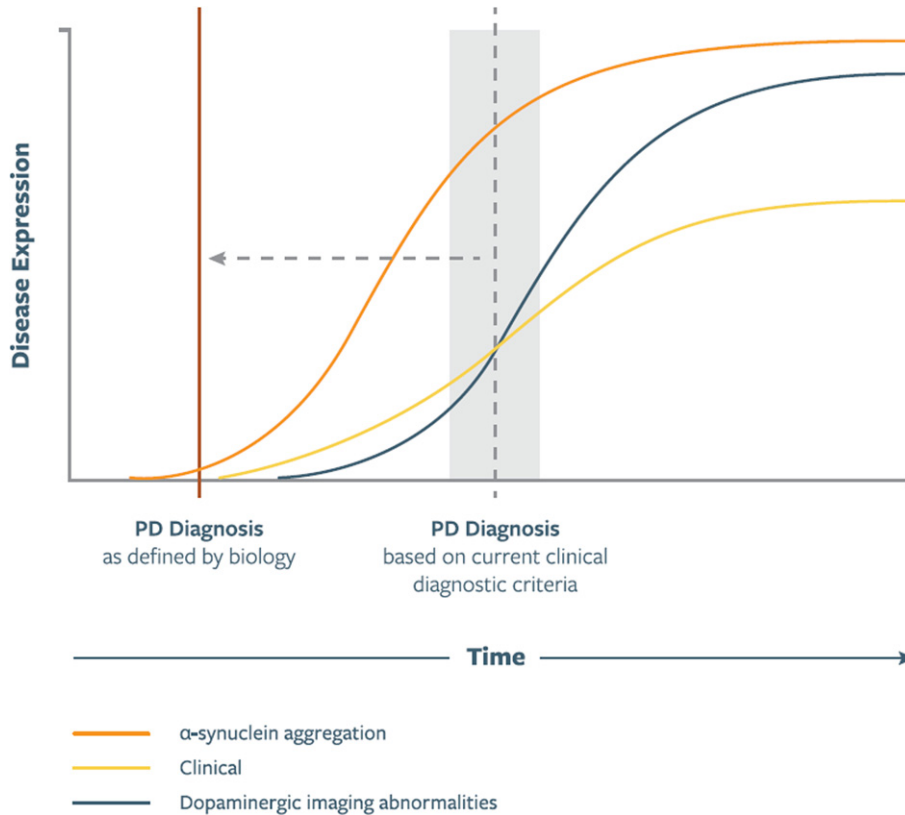


Fig. 1. Illustration of putative relationship between asyn aggregation, dopaminergic dysfunction, and clinical manifestations as represented in a biologic staging system for PD. Curve shapes, slopes, and their temporal relationship are qualitative and hypothetical. Time of PD Diagnosis signifies diagnosis based on current clinical diagnostic criteria, which in the proposed staging system will be redefined to the time of onset of the biological changes. In future versions of the staging system these curves will be shaped by data emerging from longitudinal studies.

As of today, these may include, for example, individuals carrying variants with confirmed pathogenicity in genes that cause autosomal dominant PD (*SNCA*, *VPS35*), or autosomal recessive PD (*PRKN*, *PINK-1*, and *PARK7*) [29]. The genetic research community will need to continuously reassess what variants qualify for inclusion into the staging.

Early stage PD will be based on identification of biomarkers alone. These individuals with biological anchors of S+ D+ will have no detectable clinical features. What is below the threshold of detection will evolve as more sensitive quantitative measures emerge. Thus, this stage will constantly be redefined. Future sensitive neurophysiological or biochemical biomarkers [30–32] may inform additional stages and lead to reclassification of some individuals. Stages that distinguish between increasing degrees of motor abnormalities will be required to provide the space within which to develop sensitive quantitative measures including digital biomarkers [33].

The S and D biomarkers allow categorical definition of negative or positive based on the current state of the field (as detailed further below). These biomarkers, once positive, will therefore remain “static” along the continuum of clinical progression. As such, clinical manifestations and their functional consequences will be used to define progression along the clinical continuum of what is currently diagnosed as PD or DLB. A progression of non-motor and motor features is seen in most (though not all) individuals with neuronal pathologic asyn and evidence of dopaminergic dysfunction/degeneration. The signs and symptoms generally align with pathology at specific anatomic structures along the neuraxis. PD is associated with a wide spectrum of non-motor manifestations that can be present from the earlier stages of the PD biological process, such as hyposmia, mild neuropsychiatric symptoms, dysautonomia or REM sleep behavior (RBD) disorder. While many of these symptoms are non-specific, their presence in the set-

ting of biomarkers of PD will increase specificity. Later stages of the disease are marked by motor and neuropsychiatric progression and complications of therapy and the disease. While specific quantitative clinical anchors will ultimately be developed, current staging may be qualitatively conceptualized and anchored to the degree of disease-related functional impairment along the continuum of slight, mild, moderate, and severe. We advocate anchoring clinical progression to the degree of patient-perceived functional impairment, as that is a reflection of disability rather than clinical signs and symptoms. Functional impairment will need to be assessed across the spectrum of motor and non-motor disability, specifically inclusive of the cognitive domain.

Table 1 illustrates examples of how a biologic staging system would be applied; the system does not include a pathologic dimension but the hypothesized most caudal level of pathology predicted is specified for context.

#### *Comparison of PD, AD, and HD frameworks for disease classification*

It is useful to compare PD staging with the classification schema of Alzheimer's disease (AD) [34, 35]. PD is clinically and pathophysiologically more heterogeneous, with greater extent of involvement of central and peripheral nervous systems (PNS). Nevertheless, there exist conceptual similarities that can inform PD staging [36]. In the setting of well-established biomarkers of AD, the amyloid, tau, neurodegeneration or A/T/N classification staging system has been put forth based on proteinopathy-based imaging, CSF biomarkers, and structural imaging; clinical features are examined for consistency with the biomarkers [34, 35]. A key gap in the PD field is lack of a progression biomarker, a conceptual analogue of tau in AD staging [37]. Until such a biomarker is available this will constrain PD staging systems. Nevertheless, in PD, with the advent of proteinopathy-based PD biomarkers such as asyn SAA, it is possible to conceptualize the first version of a staging that is analogous to that in AD.

A biologic staging system for PD is also informed by the staging system put forth for HD [28]. It defines the disease as starting in the non-manifesting stage, includes caudate and putamen volumes as biomarkers of pathogenesis, and assigns stages according to motor and cognitive clinical abnormalities and their functional consequences.

## **ELABORATION ON KEY CONCEPTS THAT UNDERLY A BIOLOGIC STAGING SYSTEM OF PD**

### *Categorizing PD within the continuum of neurodegeneration*

It may be argued that defining discrete stages is counter to evidence that the disease process and its manifestations are a continuum. We posit that at this critical juncture, identifying finite points along the continuum of PD neurodegeneration is still necessary. Several gaps exist in the understanding of etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, prognostication, and treatment of PD pathology. Defining relative boundaries using existing knowledge provides a research framework within which to develop and refine this knowledge in cellular and animal models, observational studies in humans, and clinical trials. The current level of evidence allows for definition of stages based on clinical abnormalities and their functional consequences but, as elaborated on further below, the biomarker domains are binary at this time. Once knowledge gaps are filled with quantitative PD biomarkers, so too will additional strata be defined within the biomarker domains, which will be critical toward a model applicable across the entire disease spectrum.

Disease staging is a "classification system that produces clusters of patients who require similar treatments and have similar expected outcomes. Staging can serve as the basis for clustering clinically homogeneous patients" [38] and clinically can be used to help define treatments and assess their efficacy. Many disease staging systems are currently in use in clinical care [38]. While the ultimate goal is definition of a staging system that can translate to meaningful clinical benefit to individuals with PD and those at risk, initial iterations will primarily be a research tool, informing the research which in turn will inform staging systems of the future.

A biologic staging system, by defining discrete stages, will have applications in disease modeling, biomarker development, prediction and quantification of risk and disease progression, therapeutic targeting, and trial design. Such a staging system will allow for definition of inclusion criteria in future clinical trials based on underlying biology. Clinical trials testing agents that target pathologic asyn may incorporate biomarkers of pathologic asyn for sample selection—for example, by only enrolling individuals who are S+. Once measures of pathologic asyn emerge that reflect disease severity, they

Table 1  
Illustrative Application of a Biologic Staging System for PD

Description of Individual to Which Staging System Applied	Biologic Stage	Comment
Asymptomatic carriers of SNCA pathogenic variant but with no biomarker evidence of pathology, including normal dopaminergic imaging	S-D-	The earliest stage will consist of individuals who are identified based on specific risk factors (highly penetrant risk variants).  New peripheral or central biomarkers, genotype, and other environmental/behavioral risk factors could eventually inform modified staging in such individuals
Clinically asymptomatic carriers of pathogenic variants with abnormal asyn SAA but normal dopaminergic imaging	S + D-	Pathologically these individuals may represent incidental Lewy body disease. There are reports of advanced stage pathology in these entirely asymptomatic individuals. New peripheral or central biomarkers could eventually inform modified staging in such individuals
Clinically symptomatic individuals with prodromal non-motor features (RBD, hyposmia), abnormal CSF asyn SAA, normal dopaminergic imaging, and normal motor measures	S + D-	asyn SAA can detect prodromal stages of asyn pathology before nigral degeneration has occurred. The clinical features and biomarkers would localize pathology to Braak stage 2, caudal to the midbrain. Progression to D+ is hypothesized and longitudinal studies examining the relationship between pathologic asyn biomarkers and onset of dopaminergic imaging will test this hypothesis. Peripheral asyn pathology in some individuals may be present and validation of peripheral biomarkers may inform modified staging in such individuals.
Asymptomatic individuals without detectable clinical or subclinical non-motor or motor manifestations, with abnormal CSF asyn SAA and abnormal dopaminergic imaging	S + D+	This group will constantly be redefined as sensitive methods (such as quantitative digital assessments) emerge that can detect features that are subclinical but still may be of functional relevance. The biomarkers would localize pathology to the midbrain (Braak stage 3) at the most caudal level.
Clinically symptomatic individuals with prodromal non-motor features (RBD, hyposmia), abnormal CSF asyn SAA, abnormal dopaminergic imaging, but normal motor measures	S + D+	The clinical features and biomarkers would localize pathology to the midbrain (Braak stage 3) at the most caudal level.
Clinically symptomatic prodromal non-motor features and abnormal motor measures, but not qualifying for the clinical diagnosis of PD	S + D+	Sensitive quantitative measures of motor function may inform criteria that better define stages in individuals who are manifesting motor features
Early untreated PD with abnormal asyn SAA	S+ D+	The staging system has a ceiling effect but biomarkers of disease progression in manifest PD may refine stages in more advanced disease.
Parkinsonism with normal asyn SAA but abnormal DAT	S-D+	Examples include individuals with clinical features typical of PD and with pathogenic variants in LRRK2. There may be other biomarkers substituting for asyn or in addition to S in this group.
Advanced PD, motor fluctuations, cognitive deficits/dementia	S + D+	Biomarkers of disease progression in manifest PD may refine stages in more advanced disease.

asyn,  $\alpha$ -synuclein; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; D, dopaminergic neuron dysfunction/degeneration; DAT, dopamine transporter; PD, Parkinson's disease; RBD, REM sleep behavior disorder; S, neuronal pathologic asyn; SAA, seed amplification assay.

may also be employed as outcome measures in such trials.

#### *Neuronal $\alpha$ -synuclein pathologic aggregates define PD biologically*

The proposed staging system puts asyn at the front and center as a PD biomarker because it

is a key feature of the hallmark Lewy pathology of PD. Converging lines of evidence implicate asyn in PD pathophysiology.  $\alpha$ syn aggregation is likely the downstream effect of different molecular pathways, whether synaptic, lysosomal, or mitochondrial dysfunction, abnormal vesicular trafficking, neuroinflammation, or others [39]. Future molecular therapies for PD will have diverse targets,

perhaps depending on disease stage. Some targets will be upstream from asyn, but with downstream effects on Lewy pathology. In such a model, asyn is incontrovertibly present, as a marker at a minimum, and integral to the pathophysiology as a possibility. With the latter statement we acknowledge gaps in knowledge related to the contribution of asyn to PD pathophysiology [39]. Accounting for this, the biologic staging system for PD does not require asyn to be pathogenic; it only requires aggregated asyn to be present in order for an individual to receive a designation of abnormal in the S domain.

*Pathologic asyn aggregation likely precedes dopaminergic neuron loss*

Several lines of evidence support the assertion that pathologic asyn aggregation precedes dopaminergic neuron loss [13] (Fig. 1). For example, the occurrence of Lewy bodies in older adults clinically free of parkinsonism and with intact nigral dopaminergic neuron populations [27], and onset of prodromal features specific to  $\alpha$ -synucleinopathies (e.g., RBD) preceding dopaminergic abnormalities on neuroimaging [40]. Animal studies also suggest an early role for asyn pathology in the neurodegenerative process [41].

While evidence indicates accumulation of pathologic asyn is toxic to dopaminergic neurons, we acknowledge that this remains controversial. A relationship between extent of asyn pathology and dopaminergic neuronal cell loss based on cell counts is not consistently demonstrated [42]. The staging system thus does not require asyn to be causative of dopaminergic neuronal loss, but only specifies the temporal relationship between these two events.

*The staging system is agnostic to the localization and spread of synuclein*

Extensive data indicate involvement of specific anatomic regions with asyn pathology. An emerging hypothesis is that prion-like mechanisms underlie spread of asyn pathology from one region to another [43]. There is a large body of evidence generated since the Braak hypothesis was put forth indicating a caudo-rostral spread of PD pathology [44], with initiation of pathology beginning as caudally in the neuraxis as the enteric nervous system, with spread rostrally to the CNS perhaps through the

vagus nerve [43–45]. Recently, this pattern of spread has been referred to as “Body-First” or “Bottom-Up” progression of asyn pathology [46]. While the majority of neuropathologically examined cases of PD demonstrate a caudo-rostral gradient of pathology [39], especially cases that follow the typical and most common presentation of idiopathic PD, a substantial minority do not [47–50]. A second pattern of spread posits a “Brain-First” or “Top-down” progression [46]. This idea was put forth based, in part, on the observation that in some patients RBD may manifest only after onset of parkinsonism or dementia. Cases of amygdala-predominant Lewy body distribution in individuals with AD have also been observed [51]. These have been postulated to represent a distinct synucleinopathy [52].

While presence of pathologic asyn in the periphery is incontrovertible, an open question is whether the peripheral pathology begins first, follows, or occurs concurrently to, CNS involvement [27]. Human autopsy studies indicate that peripheral asyn pathology in the absence of CNS asyn pathology is extremely rare, at least among those with clinically-established disease [39, 53, 54]. But it is possible that both anterograde and retrograde spread occur [27]. One theory [55] even postulates parallel degeneration in the CNS and PNS but different region-specific functional thresholds lead to different patterns of progression of non-motor and motor prodromal symptoms [46].

Postmortem studies and *in vivo* studies on individuals across the spectrum of at-risk and prodromal, with and without abnormal biomarkers, are required to determine whether there is a PNS-only phase that would inform a PD staging system, or more broadly, how the pattern of spread of asyn could inform a PD staging system. Furthermore, mechanisms of abnormal asyn accumulation need further investigation, and whether asyn pathology results from prion-like spread remains an open question [56]. Instead, the topographical distribution of pathology may reflect involvement of selectively vulnerable neuronal populations.

In not requiring individuals to pass through each stage, the staging system does not mandate any specific sequence of spread of pathology. asyn imaging agents are critically needed to investigate asyn spread *in vivo*. The proposed staging system remains agnostic to any mechanisms of spread, and the clinical dimension is anchored to presumed anatomical regions of asyn pathology.

### *Dopaminergic neuron dysfunction and degeneration is required for this staging system*

The proposed staging system requires presence of dopaminergic degeneration. At the current state of the field, we do not have definitive *in vivo* measures of degeneration but there are solid data that presence of presynaptic dopaminergic dysfunction as assessed by imaging correlates with the postmortem evidence of degeneration [57, 58]. Consistently, there is ample evidence indicating that individuals with manifest parkinsonism (without dementia) but with scans without evidence of dopaminergic deficiency do not have a neurodegenerative disorder [59].

Several modalities exist to measure dopaminergic dysfunction and degeneration [19]. The most widely used is dopamine transporter (DAT) SPECT, but others include ultrasonography, VMAT2 PET, nigral free water diffusivity, and neuromelanin-sensitive MRI. Which imaging measure of dopaminergic dysfunction is most sensitive and specific in prodromal stages needs to be defined.

### *Additional biomarkers will emerge and will inform biologic PD staging*

Several additional promising biomarkers that represent molecular, imaging, or physiological changes underpinning PD and digital measures sensitive to subtle signs and symptoms are emerging that may be incorporated in future iterations (Fig. 2).

CSF asyn SAA is currently the most robust and reproducible method for detecting pathologic asyn [14–16], but asyn SAA is evolving and may be measurable in other tissue and fluid [14]. A robust asyn SAA in easily-accessible peripheral specimens such as skin will be an important step toward wide-spread application of a biologic staging system.

We propose a biologic staging system for PD that is anchored in the two biomarkers that most consistently reflect disease pathology and are already widely tested, reliable and have face validity. Based on the current level of evidence, these biomarkers are defined in binary categories (positive or negative), and thus remain static (once positive). While DAT binding demonstrates some variance, generally once it declines below what is expected for age and sex, it can be expected to remain below that threshold. Longitudinal progression of DAT binding can be quantitated and relates to disease severity and progression [8, 19, 21, 60–62]. However, correlations between DAT binding and clinical manifestations are

modest at best [63], and DAT binding demonstrates a floor effect. Thus, there remain gaps in knowledge which do not yet allow for strata within the D dimension. Similarly, once CSF asyn SAA becomes positive, it remains positive [15, 16]. However, data indicate that kinetics of aggregation measures generated with the CSF asyn SAA do not reflect disease severity [15, 16] also necessitating a binary designation for the time being. As quantitative biomarkers of asyn, or other biomarkers that track with progression emerge, additional S strata will be added. Promising forthcoming measures include post-translationally modified forms of asyn [64, 65] and asyn derived from neuronal extracellular vesicles [66, 67].

Dopaminergic neuron dysfunction/degeneration is the core lesion of motor parkinsonism, but abnormalities in other neurotransmitter systems (noradrenergic, serotonergic, cholinergic) are implicated in PD and may be more relevant in the prodrome [68–70] and advanced disease. Future iterations of the staging system may also incorporate central and peripheral imaging of these and other neurotransmitter systems.

In the future, unbiased biomarker-based [71] or multimodal [46] data-driven approaches agnostic to candidate biomarkers or clinical features may identify or refine disease stages, but a purely unbiased data-driven approach is premature.

### *The proposed staging system applies to PD and DLB*

Encompassed within the proposed biologic definition of PD are several clinical syndromes which are pathologically and biologically similar, and differ only in their severity and course/progression of symptoms. These include motor predominant disease—PD as previously defined by clinical diagnostic criteria as well as dementias marked by Lewy body pathology—PD dementia and DLB. Other clinical syndromes that fall under the biologic definition of PD include RBD, and other profiles that may be defined by a composite of other signs and symptoms, including hyposmia, dysautonomia, or other neuropsychiatric manifestations—individuals who are defined as “prodromal” based on the Movement Disorders Society diagnostic criteria for prodromal PD [4, 5]. In addition, the staging system includes individuals who have biologically-defined disease and pathogenic variants that are highly penetrant for PD but are not yet manifesting any clinical syndrome.



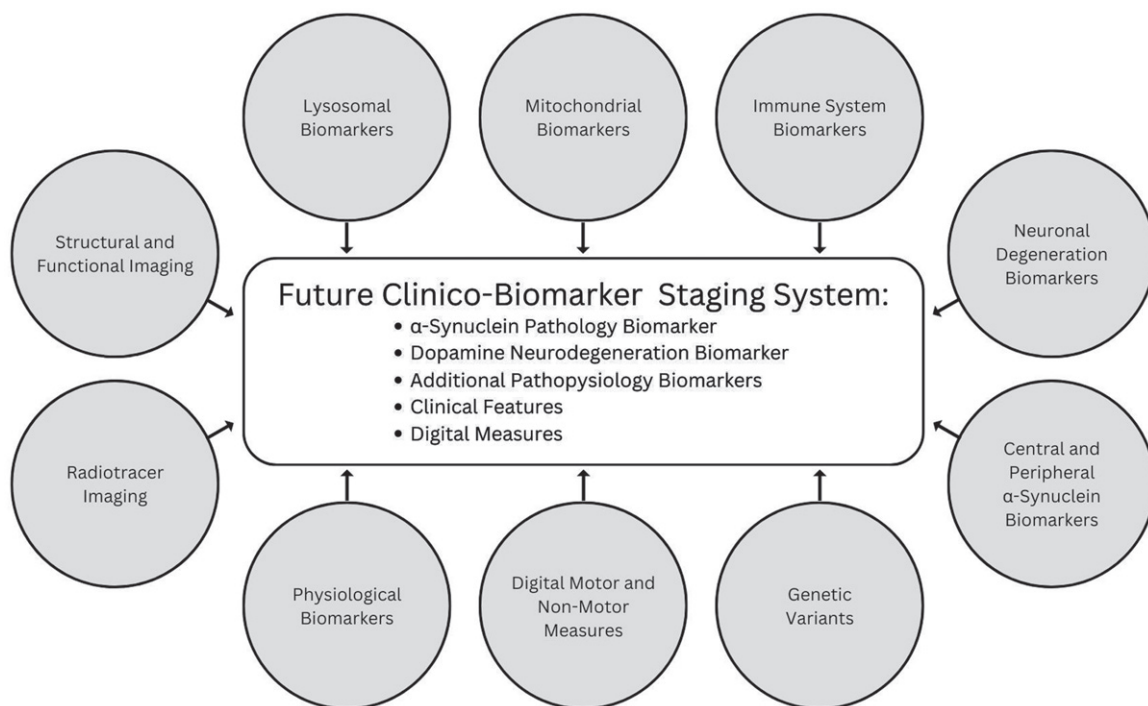


Fig. 2. Promising categories of biomarkers that may inform future versions of a biologic staging system for PD.

*The proposed staging system does not incorporate multiple system atrophy*

While pathologic asyn and abnormal dopaminergic imaging are present in MSA, pathophysiologically it differs from PD and DLB due to predominantly non-neuronal glial cellular structures involved, distribution of pathology, and strains of asyn implicated [72]. Importantly, aggregation kinetics of the CSF SAA for asyn is different in PD/DLB compared to MSA, and distinguishes between these disorders [14, 73, 74].

*Subjects with parkinsonism without asyn pathology likely have a yet unknown pathology and are not defined within this staging system*

Studies have identified a group of patients who manifest features of typical PD, including levodopa-responsiveness and abnormal dopaminergic imaging, but lack evidence of asyn pathology with CSF SAA or on postmortem neuropathology [15, 16, 75]. These individuals would be classified as S-D+. The prototypical example are some individuals with parkinsonism associated with LRRK2 G2019S or parkin mutation [15, 16, 75]. At least two hypotheses exist regarding this observation. First is that these

individuals truly do not have  $\alpha$ -synucleinopathy. In these cases, genetic variants may lead to neuronal degeneration through other pathways, such as TDP-43- or tau-mediated neurodegeneration. Further investigation of pathological findings in individuals with clinical features of PD but without evidence of pathologic asyn is critically needed; future staging systems may incorporate additional proteinopathy-based biomarkers separate from asyn. The second possibility is that the strain of asyn aggregates in LRRK2-mediated PD pathophysiology is not being detected (false negative assay). This is a key gap in knowledge that will be filled as assays for different forms of pathologic asyn are developed, which may inform future strata of the S domain [64].

*A biologic PD staging system accelerates therapeutic development*

If the continuum of PD pathology is considered on a population level, how such a staging system can be applied to prevention strategies can be envisioned [76]. Primary prevention would target individuals who are at-risk, such as asymptomatic carriers of pathogenic PD risk variants, but who do not

demonstrate biomarker evidence of abnormal asyn, to prevent onset of pathology. It is likely that in the short-term, most prevention strategies will be secondary prevention, for example, among those who are S + D-, prevention of onset of dopaminergic degeneration. In those who have more advanced pathology, secondary prevention would entail halting clinical manifestations at non-motor features, before motor features emerge. Biomarkers that can measure risk for and progression between each stage are perhaps the largest existing knowledge gap and are critically needed.

### **FUTURE DIRECTIONS: DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED CLINICO-BIOLOGIC STAGING SYSTEM**

We have focused on discussion of the biological anchors for PD definition and early stages of progression. However, based on the current state of the field, and until quantitative biomarkers of disease severity exist that allow for a purely biomarker-based staging system, a staging system for the continuum of PD will also need to define stages based on clinical signs and symptoms and their functional consequences. Data from prospective observational cohort studies are needed to inform how to define functional anchors for these stages; until such data are available, these have to be mapped to the broad categories of slight, mild, moderate, and severe functional impairment. This approach is consistent with the AD and HD staging paradigms and places emphasis on the degree of functional impairment rather than clinical signs. There are ample data from observational and interventional studies in PD to test performance of various currently available functional scales. Ultimately, the field will need to develop novel participant reported outcomes that will be sensitive to capture functional impairment in the earliest stages of disease continuum. Current knowledge of clinical and pathologic progression allows for conceptualization of general groups of individuals that may fall into the stages. While pathologic spread of asyn caudo-rostrally provides an intuitive model on which to localize clinical features, it is acknowledged that there is marked variability and multi-dimensionality (motor and non-motor) in signs and symptoms that are detectable in the PD prodrome [46] and that even people with newly diagnosed PD based on the current criteria might lack functional impairment.

### **CONCLUSION**

We have proposed conceptualization of a biologic staging system for PD and reviewed core concepts that form the basis of this proposal. Several ongoing observational cohort studies are providing key insights that will inform the staging system, including the definition of later stages based on clinical manifestations and their functional consequences [77–79]. Critical to the success of these efforts will be standardization of terminology, assessments and outcome measures, and data sharing. Future versions of the staging system may incorporate different measures of central and peripheral asyn, or additional biomarkers to reflect underlying pathophysiology and co-pathology. Advances in dopaminergic imaging and digital measures will likely redefine the dopaminergic and clinical dimensions of the staging system respectively. Short-term, a biologic staging system for PD will be useful to drive research priorities to fill in gaps in knowledge and in the clinical trial setting. It is expected that iterations of a biologic staging system for PD will continue to evolve and will translate to meaningful benefits to individuals with PD and those at-risk for it.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors thank David Kumbroch and Scott Meola for their contributions of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors report no financial disclosures or conflicts of interest concerning the research related to the manuscript.

Tanya Simuni is an Editorial Board Member of this journal but was not involved in the peer-review process nor had access to any information regarding its peer-review.

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