Levodopa effects on hand and speech movements in patients with Parkinson’s disease: a FMRI study.
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Abstract

Levodopa (L-dopa) effects on the cardinal and axial symptoms of Parkinson’s disease (PD) differ greatly, leading to therapeutic challenges for managing the disabilities in this patient’s population. In this context, we studied the cerebral networks associated with the production of a unilateral hand movement, speech production, and a task combining both tasks in 12 individuals with PD, both off and on levodopa (L-dopa). Unilateral hand movements in the off medication state elicited brain activations in motor regions (primary motor cortex, supplementary motor area, premotor cortex, cerebellum), as well as additional areas (anterior cingulate, putamen, associative parietal areas); following L-dopa administration, the brain activation profile was globally reduced, highlighting activations in the parietal and posterior cingulate cortices. For the speech production task, brain activation patterns were similar with and without medication, including the orofacial primary motor cortex (M1), the primary somatosensory cortex and the cerebellar hemispheres bilaterally, as well as the left-premotor, anterior cingulate and supramarginal cortices. For the combined task off L-dopa, the cerebral activation profile was restricted to the right cerebellum (hand movement), reflecting the difficulty in performing two movements simultaneously in PD. Under L-dopa, the brain activation profile of the combined task involved a larger pattern, including additional fronto-parietal activations, without reaching the sum of the areas activated during the simple hand and speech tasks separately. Our results question both the role of the basal ganglia system in speech production and the modulation of task-dependent cerebral networks by dopaminergic treatment.

Introduction

Studies on individuals with Parkinson’s disease (PD) have notably involved the investigation of the effects of dopaminergic medication on cerebral blood flow at rest [1]. Some studies reported no modifications of brain activation while others rather found a global increase [2,3] or decrease [4,5] in cerebral activity when comparing on medication vs. off medication state. Both subthalamic nucleus (STN) stimulation and levodopa (L-dopa) have proven to reduce hypermetabolism in the lenticular nucleus and increase metabolism in the associative prefrontal cortex [6]. Interestingly, the response to L-dopa at rest depends on the duration of exposure to the medication: individuals with PD chronically treated by L-dopa have decreased regional cerebral blood flow in the ventrolateral prefrontal and sensorimotor cortices, but drug-naive patients display no levodopa-induced modification of cerebral activation [7]. The significance of these changes in response to L-dopa remains uncertain but could reflect a modification of the thalamocortical projections by long-term L-dopa treatment, at least at rest. Using self-generated arm movements in untreated individuals with PD, early functional neuroimaging studies reported reduced regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) within the main cortical output areas of the basal ganglia, including the supplementary motor area (SMA), dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) [8–11]. These results were further extended in more recent studies that also revealed that the activation of some structures depends on the nature and complexity of the task. Thus, although the anterior SMA (pre-SMA) often appears under-activated during hand movements, over-activations within the caudal SMA, premotor (PM), M1, inferior parietal and anterior cingulate cortices, as well as cerebellar hemispheres have also been reported, suggesting that these areas could be recruited to overcome the dysfunction of the cortex-basal-ganglia-cortex motor circuit [12–15]. In addition, the reduced activations reported within the SMA [9] and the lateral PM cortex [16] appeared to be partly restored following dopaminergic administration. Regarding M1 activation, the evidence on the effect of medication is contradictory. While some authors reported the restoration of activation after apomorphine administration [9], others showed a reduction of the precentral gyrus activation [17]. These contradictory findings could result from the specific constraints of the task being performed, while...
inhibition of endogenous dopamine release by the exogenous contribution of the medication may further complicate the matter [19]. Finally, the putamen and thalamus have been shown to be most responsive to levodopa, as compared with less responsive motor cortical areas [19]. Thus, these findings stressed the need to better understand the influence of dopaminergic treatments on the cortical and subcortical circuits [17–19] underlying movement production.

Motor network activations during PD speech production have been studied using both positron emission tomography (PET) [20–25] and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) [24–27]. These neuroimaging studies have documented that Parkinsonian speech seemed to be related to an altered recruitment of the main brain motor regions underlying speech production (orofacial motor cortex, cerebellum) and an increased involvement of the premotor and prefrontal cortices (DLPFC, SMA, superior premotor cortex). Additional cerebral activation, such as the recruitment of temporal regions, have also been observed off medication [24,27], suggesting that a specific reorganization underlies the altered activation pattern associated with PD speech. In most PET experiments examining speech production in individuals with PD off or on treatment, basal ganglia activation barely reached statistical significance. A reduced SMA activation [21,22,25] and a significantly greater activation in the right primary orofacial sensorimotor cortex, as compared to controls subjects, have also been reported following L-dopa intake. These changes were interpreted as a compensatory phenomenon to preserve speech in PD [25]. They also revealed increased connectivity between the periaqueductal grey matter and basal ganglia, posterior superior temporal gyrus, supramarginal and fusiform gyri and inferior parietal lobule on the right side [26]. These modifications could reflect either a specific compensatory phenomenon or a specific modification of the activation pattern underlying brain dysfunctions of PD speech. In either case, this pattern of modifications does not parallel the one associated with hand motor tasks. Dysarthria usually worsens with disease progression, which suggests that it is also linked to the progression of the pathological processes to non-dopaminergic brain circuits [28–31]. Specifically, one would expect neuronal losses of primary orofacial sensorimotor cortex, as compared to controls patients’ global motor disability was performed before each fMRI administration of a suprathreshold dose of L-dopa (120% of the usual morning dose; see Table 2). Unblinded evaluation of the patients’ global motor disability was performed before each fMRI session using the motor section of the Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS, part III) [48]. Only patients with mild to moderate mostly akineto-rigid symptoms (with no or little tremor off and no or little dyskinesia on) were included to ensure that they could perform the tasks. The patients had moderate speech impairment and were able to produce intelligible speech allowing for the performance of the speech production task. The off and on medication UPDRS scores were statistically compared (paired Student t test, p<0.05; STATISTICA 7.1, Statsoft, Tulsa, USA) to appreciate the impact of the treatment.

2. Ethics Statement

The study [project n° 06-CHUG-6] was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki [49], approved by the local Ethics Committee Review Board (Comité de Protection des Personnes [CPP] pour la recherche biomédicale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Grenoble [CHUG], France). The patients were included after providing written informed consent.

3. Experimental Paradigms

The experimental protocol included 3 motor tasks [24]:

- **Hand movement (HM)** - a freely chosen sequence of movements performed with the right hand, moving a non-magnetic (MRI- compatible joystick (Current Designs, Philadelphia, USA) in 4
possible directions (forward, backward, right and left), starting from and returning to the neutral position;

- **Speech production (SP)** - a freely chosen speech sequence, using 4 possible words (“Up”, “Down”, “Right” and “Left”);

- **Combined task ([HM]+SP)** - a freely chosen sequence of joystick movements performed with the right hand together with the speech description of the associated directions (“Up”, for the forward direction; “Down”, for the backward direction; “Right”; and “Left”).

They represented a particular version of externally-paced tasks, since an additional dimension was introduced by the choice among the 4 possibilities. Prior to the fMRI trials, patients had ample opportunity to practice the tasks, during which they were instructed to respond to each visual stimulus, i.e. the word “action” presented every two seconds for 500 milliseconds (ms). Patients were asked to avoid pre-established sequences of movement directions. They were allowed to use the same direction and/or produce the same word several times in a row. The joystick used for the HM and (HM+SP) tasks was connected to a control case enabling the synchronization of the visual stimulus with image acquisition. The setting also ensured that the tasks had been performed according to the instructions.

### 4. Functional MRI Procedure

To ensure patients’ comfort, a block-design was chosen, each motor task corresponding to an fMRI run of about 7 minutes’ duration. Each run alternated 10 blocks of rest and 10 blocks of action (HM, SP or tasks HM+SP), each block including 10 trials, for a total of 100 trials. The order of the fMRI runs was counterbalanced between conditions and patients. fMRI data were obtained on a 3 Tesla (T) MRI scanner (Bruker Medspec S300 - IFR 1, Biomedical NMR and Neurosciences, Grenoble, France), equipped with an emitting/receiving head coil. For each fMRI run, 160 volumes covering the whole brain with 40 adjacent axial 3.2 mm thick slices were acquired using a BOLD-contrast multislice T2*-weighted single-shot echo-planar imaging (EPI) sequence (echo time (TE) = 30 ms, repetition time (TR) = 2500 ms, flip angle = 77°, field of view (FOV) = 216x216 mm², matrix size 72x72, voxel size = 3x3x3.2 mm³). T1-weighted 3D magnetization prepared rapid acquisition gradient echo (MP-RAGE) anatomical images of the whole brain were also acquired (TR = 2500 ms, TE = 3.89 ms, TI = 900 ms, flip angle = 8°, FOV = 256x224x176 mm³, voxel size = 1.33x1.75x1.375 mm³).

### 5. Behavioral Data Analysis

Direction and response times (RT) for the HM and (HM+SP) tasks were recorded during image acquisition and processed off line. RTs shorter than 150 ms or longer than 1500 ms were discarded. Mean RT and performance rate were computed for each patient. The influence of task (single vs. double) and medication (off vs. on) was analyzed using non-parametric Wilcoxon tests with a corrected p-value<0.025 for multiple comparisons.

### 6. fMRI Data Analysis

fMRI data analysis was performed using SPM5 software (Wellcome Department for Cognitive Neuroscience, London, UK) [49]. First-level analyses were carried out for each patient, yielding parametric statistical maps generated for each motor task both off and on medication. Patient 4 was not able to perform the SP task off medication and patient 7 the HM task on medication. The first-level contrasts were introduced within second-level analyses, using a two-factor ANOVA model with the motor tasks (HM, SP and HM+SP) and treatment conditions (off or on medication) as repeated measures. Only cerebral areas whose statistical thresholds corresponded to probabilities $p_{FWE-cor}$, reference $<0.05$ at the voxel level and activation foci for which the number of voxels was equal or superior to $k = 10$ were retained ($Z$-scores $> 5.20$). When this statistical processing did not make it possible to detect any activation, a non-corrected statistical threshold of $p_{uncorrected} < 0.001$ was applied at the voxel level ($Z$-scores $> 3.10$). The activation coordinates were transformed into the anatomical space using a statistical parametric mapping (SPM) algorithm.
### Table 2. Clinical data of the patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Hoen &amp; Yahr scale (score/5)</th>
<th>Total UPDRS motor score, items 18-31, score/108</th>
<th>Speech, item 18, score/4</th>
<th>Tremor, items 20-21, score/28</th>
<th>Rigidity, item 22, score/20</th>
<th>Axial signs, items 18, 22 (neck), 27-30, score/40</th>
<th>Akinesia, items 23-26, score/32</th>
<th>L-dopa equivalent dose (mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean ± SD  

| All off and on medication motor scores were obtained using the motor section of the UPDRS [48]. The UPDRS is a five-point scale, meaning that the scoring range for each item spans from “0” (= normal) to “4” (= maximal impairment). For example, speech can be assessed with item 18 using the following scores: “0” = normal; “1” = slight loss of expression, diction and/or volume; “2” = monotone, slurred but understandable (moderately impaired); “3” = marked impairment, difficult to understand; “4” = unintelligible. SD = Standard deviation. 

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a standard stereotactic space [50]. Between-medication state and between-task comparisons allowed for further detailed analysis. Uncorrected p-values<0.001 (Z-scores>3.10) were considered significant for these contrasts.

Results

1. Clinical and Behavioral Data
   
   Group analysis confirmed that the total motor scores of the UPDRS and the Hoen and Yahr scale (Table 2) decreased significantly following the administration of L-dopa (75.2% of improvement for the UPDRS, p<0.001; 41.9% of improvement for the Hoen and Yahr, p<0.001). The improvement for rigidity, axial signs and akinesia sub-scores was 66.7%, 71.1% and 75.9% respectively (p<0.001). The improvement in speech production as assessed using item 18 of the UPDRS III was also significant, although more limited (38.5%, p<0.001).

   The patients correctly performed the tasks under the two experimental conditions, although the number of movements was greater on medication than off (HM on: 62±18; on: 78±15; HM+SP on: 64±18; on: 78±12). The effect of medication on the number of trials was significant both for the HM task (z=2.85; p<0.005) and for the combined task (z=2.90; p<0.005). There was no effect of task on the number of movements. Regarding response time, there was no effect of either task or medication, although response times were slightly shorter under medication than off (HM off: 659±173 ms; on: 556±101 ms; HM+SP off: 626±145 ms; on: 561±116 ms). Neither task nor medication affected the distribution of the movements' direction.

2. fMRI within-group Comparisons and between Medication State Comparisons

2.1. Hand movement. At a comparable statistical level (Table 3), the brain activation profile off L-dopa strongly involved the right cerebellum and left motor/premotor regions; recruitment of the anterior cingulate cortex and the superior and inferior parietal lobules were also noted, as well as that of the putamen (Fig. 1a). Administration of L-dopa led to a focalization of activations, revealing weak activations in the right posterior cingulate gyrus and the left inferior parietal lobule (Fig. 1b). Cerebral activations in the off vs. on L-dopa comparison involved significant right-lateralized regions in the anterior insula and the putamen; for the on vs. off L-dopa comparison, no suprathreshold clusters were found for the HM task (Table 4).

2.2. Speech production. No significant brain activations survived the pFWE-corrected<0.05 statistical level. Values at puncorrected<0.001 (Table 5) revealed similar activations for the off and on L-dopa conditions, including the bilateral orofacial M1 and cerebellar hemispheres, as well as the left premotor, primary somatosensory, supramarginal and anterior cingulate cortices, all left-sided. The combined task yielded a right cerebellar activation, both without and under L-dopa. On L-dopa, there were additional left-sided activations in the medial premotor cortex, post-central gyrus and inferior parietal lobule.

3. fMRI between-task Comparisons

   Off L-dopa, no (HM+SP) vs. HM task activations were detected; on L-dopa, there was a right-sided M1 activation (Table 8). Off L-dopa, the (HM+SP) vs. SP contrast was associated with left activations within the cerebellum, premotor cortex, superior temporal gyrus, as well as superior and inferior parietal lobules. On L-dopa, analyses revealed no suprathreshold clusters (Table 9).

Discussion

Off medication, unilateral hand movements yielded brain activations in the right cerebellum, left motor/premotor regions, anterior cingulate cortex, superior and inferior parietal lobules, as well as in the putamen. Under L-dopa, the brain activation profile was globally reduced, restricted to activations in the right posterior cingulate gyrus and the left inferior parietal lobule. For the speech production task, brain activation patterns were similar with and without medication, including the bilateral orofacial M1 and cerebellar hemispheres, as well as the premotor, primary somatosensory, supramarginal and anterior cingulate cortices, all left-sided. The combined task yielded a right cerebellar activation, both without and under L-dopa. On L-dopa, there were additional left-sided activations in the medial premotor cortex, post-central gyrus and inferior parietal lobule.

1. Hand Movements in PD

   Behavioral measurements showed an improvement in the ability to respond to commands and initiate the hand movement following L-dopa intake, as evidenced by the increased number of movements. The shortening in response time did not reach significance, which is not surprising as, unlike other studies that reported an effect of medication on reaction time [51,52], we did not use a reaction time protocol. The reduced performance of hand movements when off L-dopa could be related to the overactivation of the cortico-cerebello-cortical circuit and the loss of brain activation selectivity resulting from the effort to overcome the dopaminergic-denervation-dependent akinesia [12,14]. Several neuroimaging studies supported the hypothesis that an increased activation of the cortico-cerebello-cortical circuitry may compensate for the cortico-striato-cortical motor loop dysfunction [12–15,53,54]. Despite the stronger recruitment of the cerebellum in the off medication brain profile and the reductions in brain activation following L-dopa intake, the between-medication state comparison did not reveal any cerebellar over-activation in the present study. Other authors also failed to observe this cerebellar over-activation in individuals with PD, off medication [55–57], including one using the same experimental paradigms [24]. Such discrepancies may depend on whether the brain activation profile of PD patients' off medication is compared with the on medication state or with controls subjects, highlighting the fact that medication does not restore a normalized pattern.

   The strong fronto-parietal involvement off L-dopa included the inferior and superior parietal gyri (BA 40 and 7), with predominance in the left hemisphere. In contrast to earlier findings [24], there was no associated visual activation, although the pacing stimuli were presented visually. Under medication, the brain activation profile, including the parietal network, was globally reduced, although a left-sided activation persisted within the inferior parietal lobule. It has been shown that improved movement performance is associated with a reduction of brain compensatory activations following L-dopa or subthalamic nucleus stimulation, that is, after restoration of the more efficient cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical pathway [16,18,58,59]. Our results suggest that although dopaminergic administration can improve
Figure 1. Patterns of brain activation during the hand movement task in PD patients (a – off L-dopa; b – on L-dopa). Activation thresholds correspond to corrected (FWE) p-values < 0.05. Without medication, brain activations were found in the right cerebellum, left motor/premotor regions, anterior cingulate cortex, superior and inferior parietal lobules, and putamen; following L-dopa intake, the brain activation profile was globally reduced, restricted to weak activations in the right posterior cingulate gyrus and the left inferior parietal lobule.

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Table 3. Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses during the hand movement (HM): Main effects (P_{FWE-corrected}<0.05, k≥10) of L-dopa medication states.

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<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
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<th>L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>L-dopa</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Precentral gyrus</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>−27</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>521</td>
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<tr>
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<td>−18</td>
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<td>151*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>R</td>
<td>23</td>
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</table>

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels); *, †, ‡: parts of the same cluster.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.t003
motor performances in PD patients, it does so through a reorganized dopaminergic system: the cerebellar and parietal implications of medication were reduced following L-dopa administration. Nevertheless, the only regions surviving the between medication condition comparisons were found in the right anterior insula and putamen.

2. Preservation of Speech in PD

In both off and on medication conditions, we found premotor/motor brain activations in the frontal cortex and cerebellum similar those previously reported [20–27]; activations within the left anterior cingulate cortex and supramarginal gyrus were also observed. These regions could be part of a fronto-parietal compensatory mechanism enabling the preservation of speech in PD [24,27]. Indeed, the speech production task was likely driven by activations within the frontal and parietal cortex, which are known to be involved in speech production [28–30].

Table 4. Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses during the hand movement (HM): Between medication state comparisons (p_{uncorrected}<0.001, k\geq10).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
<th>L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insula (anterior)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>No suprathreshold clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putamen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.t004

Figure 2. Patterns of brain activation during the speech production task in PD patients (a – off L-dopa; b – on L-dopa). Activation thresholds correspond to uncorrected p-values<0.001. Brain activation patterns were similar with or without medication, including the bilateral orofacial M1 and cerebellar hemispheres, as well as the left-sided premotor, primary somatosensory, supramarginal and anterior cingulate cortices.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.g002
by the cognitive decision of the direction rather than internal vocalization, as no associative auditory activation was found. As observed for the HM single task, an overall reduction in brain activations was observed, being much more important in the cerebellum and the premotor, anterior cingulate and supramarginal cortices, than in the motor regions. Orofacial activity seemed to respond somewhat like hand activity, albeit to a lesser extent. Others have reported a right orofacial sensorimotor cortex compensatory activation in PD patients on medication when compared to control subjects [25]. Lateralisation of basal ganglia dysfunction in PD has also to be taken into account, since evidence of “a crucial role of the right basal ganglia in the maintenance of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precentral gyrus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>–46</td>
<td>–15</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>–12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial frontal gyrus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>–6</td>
<td>–6</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>–12</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>36*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcentral gyrus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>–35</td>
<td>–21</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>–18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>36*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior cingulate gyrus</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>–6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>–6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supramarginal gyrus</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>–47</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>–11</td>
<td>–64</td>
<td>–19</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum (dentate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–11</td>
<td>–64</td>
<td>–19</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses during speech production (SP): Main effects (\(P_{uncorrected} \leq 0.001, k \geq 10\)) of L-dopa medication states.

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels); /\(^*\)/\(^*\): parts of the same cluster.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.t005

Figure 3. Patterns of brain activation during the [hand movement + speech production] task in PD patients (a – off L-dopa; b – on L-dopa). Activation thresholds correspond to corrected (FWE) \(p\)-values < 0.05. Without L-dopa, the combined task yielded a right cerebellar activation. Under L-dopa, comparable cerebellar activations were seen, along with additional left-sided activations in the medial premotor cortex, post-central gyrus and inferior parietal lobule.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.g003
isochronous speech rhythms” has been recently reported when comparing performances of two homogenous groups of PD patients, presenting with right and left-sided predominant symptoms [60].

A key connection between the basal ganglia and the cerebellar motor circuits seems to be altered in PD and a reduction of brain activation within both circuitries may participate in the development of dysarthria. Our data suggest that compensatory strategies could involve, amongst others, temporal regions which are known to play a role in SP mechanisms, the insula, and frontal areas including the lateral premotor cortex and the anterior cingulate gyrus (ACG). All these regions could be part of a surrogate network able to provide the functionality needed to support SP, even if SP is dysarthric. Among these regions, the ACG is one of the main basal ganglia circuit outputs (the limbic one). On the other hand, the cerebellum is tightly connected with frontal regions, including Broca’s area and the lateral premotor cortex. The additional network activated in our patients could therefore be recruited as compensatory circuitry of dysarthric speech to L-dopa. Even if some studies pointed out beneficial effects of L-dopa on PD speech [64,65], several studies that have explored speech parameters in PD have demonstrated the lack of significant change between the two medication condition [66]. According to the classical cortico-subcortical circuit models first defined in the early nineties [67–69], and further developed since [70,71], the circuits operate in a segregated and parallel fashion. The concept of closed and open circuits allows for cross-communication between circuits [72]. Apart from the motor circuit, which connects the primary motor/lateral premotor cortices and the SMA via the putamen, parallel non-motor loops originate from various regions of the basal ganglia and terminate in the DLPFC (prefrontal loop), orbito-frontal cortex (lateral orbito-frontal loop) or even anterior cingulate cortex (limbic loop). It is therefore possible that the alteration of the motor loop be compensated for, albeit imperfectly, by the recruitment of a non-motor circuit. The motor deficit of PD speech could depend on such a compensatory pathway: perceptual evaluation through the UPDRS speech item demonstrated that the patients presented worse scores under medication, but as already reported, improvement was lesser for speech production [73,74]. Our results regarding the speech production task in PD are thus consistent with the idea that the recruitment of non-dopamine dependent cerebral compensatory mechanisms allows for acceptable speech performance.

3. Combining Movements in PD

Studies using dual-task paradigms combining simultaneous but independent verbal and manual tasks are scarce [75–77], including in PD patients [35–38]. Yet, such concurrent tasks are common in daily activities and their performance is often impaired

**Table 6.** Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses during the combined [HM+SP] task: Main effects ($p_{FWE\text{-corrected}<0.05, \ k\geq10}$) of L-dopa medication states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medial frontal gyrus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcentral gyrus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcentral gyrus</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior parietal lobule</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum (dentine)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-56</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>94*</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum (hemisphere)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-27</td>
<td>-62</td>
<td>-27</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum (hemisphere)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-64</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>94*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels); *: parts of the same cluster.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.t006

**Table 7.** Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses during the combined [HM+SP] task: Between medication condition comparisons ($p_{uncorrected}<0.001, \ k\geq10$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
<th>off vs. on L-dopa</th>
<th>on vs. off L-dopa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporal sub-gyrual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x, y, z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.t007
in PD [78]. The combined task was specifically formulated to avoid any cognitive conict; this was an advantage for assessing the neural correlates of simultaneous task performance, without cognitive overload, which is usually a confounding factor in dual-task paradigms. The combined task paradigm was not a classical dual task one, as it did not involve strictly independent tasks, that is, it did not induce cognitive conict in response selection between the HM and SP tasks. For both HM and SP, the motor processes yielded the selection and planning of the same response (left, right, up, down) among four possibilities (i.e. the four movement directions). Only the motor execution (hand and orofacial movements) differed in terms of the muscles involved in production. Thus, PD patients did not face any conflict, but rather facilitation, in response selection during the task. PD individuals have been shown to demonstrate trouble when performing complex dual tasks and exhibit greater activations in the cerebellum, premotor area, precuneus, parietal and prefrontal cortices [46] than control subjects. In a previous study, in control subjects, but not in PD patients off medication, our combined task yielded the sum of the brain activations obtained during hand movement and speech production performed separately [24]. This was interpreted as the patients’ functional prioritization of the HM, SP being therefore associated with sub-threshold cerebral activations. It could also have reected the inability of PD patients to intrinsically engage in the motor coordination necessary to perform a combined task. Indeed, due to the additive nature of the two tasks, the combined task represented an easier task to generate.

In the present study, our data are in agreement with those observed previously in patients off medication. Moreover, the summation of the two networks was also absent when the patients were on medication. This is congruent with the fact that SP activations never reached the corrected statistical threshold, even during the performance of the single task. These results suggest that the loss of capacity-sharing in combined movements did not improve with L-dopa, contrary to our a priori hypothesis. In fact, weak activations, restricted to the single right cerebellum, were revealed off L-dopa; this lateralization suggested that it was related to the hand movement part of the combined task. Following L-dopa administration, left-sided regions were activated in a pre-motor fronto-parietal network. Activations of these regions were also seen during the single hand movements, and interpreted as possible compensatory pathways. These regions, possibly involved in compensatory pathways, were highlighted by the between-task comparisons (Tables 8 and 9). Thus, unlike what was seen for the single tasks performed separately, this activation pattern suggests that PD patients may rely on this network for simultaneous motor performance [14,79,80]. Palmer et al. [44] showed that during bimanual movements in PD, L-dopa partially normalized the effective connectivity and temporal patterns of activity. As already stressed by Brown [81], the authors related the patients’ inability to perform two movements simultaneously to the impaired capacity of binding the widespread cortical and sub-cortical areas underlying dual-task performance. They suggested that L-dopa restored effective communication between these areas, and/or reduced “the excessive beta-band synchronization that permeates widespread areas in the cortex and basal ganglia” (pages 701–702). Our results do not support the idea that L-dopa can restore coordinated cortical/sub-cortical recruitments in dual-tasks, although limb motor function appeared to be more dopamine-driven (HM) than speech.

### Table 8. Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses highlighted by between-task comparisons under off and on L-dopa conditions: Combined (HM+SP) task vs. Hand movement (HM) task ($p_{uncorrected}$<0.001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
<th>BA L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precentral gyrus</td>
<td>4 R</td>
<td>No suprathreshold clusters</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>−15</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels).

### Table 9. Cerebral sites of maximal hemodynamic responses highlighted by between-task comparisons under off and on L-dopa conditions: Combined (HM+SP) task vs. Speech production (SP) task ($p_{uncorrected}$<0.001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cerebral area</th>
<th>BA L/R</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Z-score</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paracentral lobule</td>
<td>31 L</td>
<td>−3</td>
<td>−18</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>No suprathreshold clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior temporal gyrus</td>
<td>41 L</td>
<td>−40</td>
<td>−32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior parietal lobule</td>
<td>7 L</td>
<td>−27</td>
<td>−56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>177*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior parietal lobule</td>
<td>40 L</td>
<td>−43</td>
<td>−35</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>177*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcentral gyrus</td>
<td>40 R</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>−24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum (dentate)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>−50</td>
<td>−24</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cerebral activation locations refer to maximal hemodynamic response sites. L/R: left/right; BA: Brodmann’s area; x, y, z: mediolateral, rostrocaudal and dorsoventral Talairach coordinates; k: cluster size (number of voxels);

*parts of the same cluster.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0046541.t009
4. Methodological Issues

Individuals with PD patients underwent the fMRI experiment without anti-Parkinsonian medication. Since the off medication state was evaluated in the morning of the experiment, and in order to minimize any differential effects across conditions, we counterbalanced the order of the experimental conditions across subjects. The patients who participated in this study represented a homogenous group of PD patients and may not reflect the range or variability of the disease. They were all relatively young patients, most of them in accordance with the required inclusion criteria for deep brain stimulation. Under the off medication condition, the patients did not have any tremor. They were predominantly akinetic-rigid, and one could wonder what would have been our findings with tremor predominant patients with PD. It is hard to anticipate whether the same findings would be obtained in such a sub-group of patients; to our knowledge, no distinction has been suggested so far regarding speech pathophysiology of akinetic-rigid vs. tremor PD patients. All patients were producing intelligible speech (cf. Table 2; mean UPDRS item 18 speech score = 1.3 ± 0.5; the worst score being 4) and unfortunately, we were not able to record speech production either inside or outside the fMRI scanner: we acknowledge that another clinical measure for speech production should have provided a differentiated picture of the patients’ potential deficit in this domain. Altogether, these methodological aspects have to be taken into account when interpreting the results, possibly restricting generalization.

Conclusions

Our results question both the role of the basal ganglia system in speech production and the modulation of task-dependent cerebral networks by dopaminergic treatment. Whereas the hand movement brain network is sensitive to dopaminergic medication, the brain activation patterns of speech production appear to undergo little changes following medication. Even if different compensatory circuits are activated in PD to try and overcome difficulties in performing hand and speech movements, notably temporal regions for speech production, recruitment of the associative parietal cortex seems to be an alternative in tasks sharing programming modalities. While conflicting dual task might result in preferential execution of one of the two tasks performed simultaneously, the combined task we used in this study did not lead to positive synergistic effect under the on medication state. Further experiments enabling the concomitant recording of speech and hand movement, both conflicting and synergistic, are required to confirm such finding.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the fMRI engineering team for their helpful support during completion of this study, as well as all the patients who participated in this study.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: PP CL SP. Performed the experiments: AM AK IT SP. Analyzed the data: AM SP AK BD. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AK CL BD. Wrote the paper: AM AK BD ST PP SP.

References


