The **Clinical Trial Transportation Program** (CTTP) is proud to report that with their placement of 12 volunteers in a study conducted at Columbia University Medical Center relating to the effects of carbadopa-levadopa and cognition, that the program has surpassed 100 volunteers recruited to Studies since its inception. The CTTP has supported studies at such prominent Institutions as Weill Cornell, Boston University, and Massachusetts General, in addition to Columbia.

"The CTTP program has been critically important to the successful and timely completion of our work, " shared Investigator Dr. Madeleine Sharpe.

The CTTP program is most effective in studies allowing group or participation, reports Steve DeWitte, program developer and coordinator. "We also refer individuals in our database to Investigators that fit a study's needs. We are very fortunate to have a number of dedicated individuals willing to help gathering data that can be used in the development of disease modifying treatments."

DeWitte also shared that the program is near announcing a national program rollout outside of its current New England/ New York outreach. Thanks to the dedication of volunteer leadership at the Connecticut Advocates for Parkinson's and a growing list of advocate affiliates (MADPA, MJFF, PM and Patient Advocate leaders), the CTTP will have a new dedicated website that will be an interactive tool for Trial centers and Study volunteers to support Trial enrollment and Program Coordination.

The CTTP currently identified the following featured studies that they are engaged in supporting;

Consolidation of learning and memory in Parkinson's disease

Study Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to understand how the low dopamine state of patients with Parkinson's disease can impact their ability to consolidate learning and memory over the long-term. The goal of the proposed project is to determine if the low dopamine state of Parkinson's prevents patients from effectively learning and from remembering what was learned. Identifying such long-term effects of the low dopamine state could have major implications for how we treat patients, especially as new therapies are emerging that provide continuous dopamine replacement and therefore avoid the dopamine deplete state that most patients currently experience.

Efficacy and Safety Study of CVT-301 In Parkinson's Disease Patients With OFF Episodes (004)

Study Investigating the Efficacy and Safety of CVT 301 (Levodopa Inhalation Powder) in Parkinson's Disease Patients With Motor Response Fluctuations (OFF Phenomena)

Study Purpose:

This Study will review the usefulness and safety of an investigational drug, inhaled CVT 301, and compared with placebo in Parkinson's Disease (PD) patients suffering motor response fluctuations

(OFF episodes) at home and in the clinic. In this trial, the investigational medication under evaluation is a dry powder form of levodopa. It is inhaled through an inhaler device, which doctors believe may allow for faster absorption by the body than oral levodopa. In theory, inhaled dry powder levodopa can get to the brain faster than current (oral) forms, so that OFF episodes may be treated more quickly.

Systemic Synuclien Sampling Study (S4)

An Observational Study to Identify the Best Biofluid(s) and Tissue(s) for Measuring Alpha-Synuclein Outside the Brain as a Potential Biomarker of Parkinson's Disease

Study Purpose:

The Systemic Synuclein Sampling Study (S4) is an observational clinical study to develop biomarkers to measure progression of Parkinson's disease (PD). A biomarker is a substance or characteristic in our bodies that is associated with the presence of disease or that changes over time in a way that can be linked to the progression of disease. Biomarkers are valuable tools to help confirm a diagnosis, track disease progression and testing the effectiveness of new therapies. Currently there is no validated biomarker for PD, making this an important study to move forward the development of biomarkers.

Study Site of choice: Institute of Neurological Disease Disorder ~ New Haven, CT

D1 Receptor for Symptomatic Relief

This is a new drug and is a potent D1 receptor partial agonist being evaluated for symptomatic relief of PD symptoms. This study that takes place over a 7-week period and will require some overnight stays in our Unit.

Study site of Choice: Pfizer CRU ~ New Haven, CT

There are other studies CTTP provides for referrals to related to various symptom-relieving Studies.

Anyone seeking information about these studies or who seek assistance with recruitment should contact Steve DeWitte at 203-415-1676.