

Pseudobulbar Affect in PLS: Clinical Associations, Social Impact and Quality of Life Implications

Eoin Finegan¹, Jana Kleinerova¹, Orla Hardiman¹, Siobhan Hutchinson²,
Angela Garcia-Gallardo², Ee Ling Tan¹, Peter Bede^{1,2}

Institutional affiliations

¹ Computational Neuroimaging Group (CNG), School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

² Department of Neurology, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Running title: Pseudobulbar Affect in PLS

Corresponding author: Prof Peter Bede **Address:** Room 5.43, Computational Neuroimaging Group (CNG), School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Pearse Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. **E-mail:** bedep@tcd.ie **Tel:** +353 (01) 410 3000

Potential conflicts of interest: None declared

Keywords: Pseudobulbar Affect, pathological laughing and crying, involuntary emotional expression disorder, Primary Lateral Sclerosis, Motor Neuron Disease, Neuropsychology

Abstract: 336 words

Manuscript: 3173 words

Figures: 1

Tables: 3

Statements and Declarations

Acknowledgements

We are most grateful for the participation of each patient and healthy control. We also thank all patients who expressed interest in this research study but were unable to participate due to medical or logistical reasons. We also express our gratitude to the caregivers and families of each patient for facilitating attending our research centre. Without their generosity this study would have not been possible.

Competing Interests

The authors have no financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Funding information

This study was supported by the Spastic Paraplegia Foundation, Inc. (SPF). Professor Bede is also sponsored by the Health Research Board (HRB EIA-2017-019 & JPND-Cofund-2-2019-1), the EU Joint Programme – Neurodegenerative Disease Research (JPND), and Science Foundation Ireland (SFI SP20/SP/8953).

Authorship contribution

The manuscript was drafted by EF, PB. Study conceptualisation: EF, PB. Clinical assessments: EF, JK, OH, SH, AGG, ELT, PB. Review of manuscript for intellectual content: EF, JK, OH, SH, AGG, ELT, PB.

Ethics approval

This study was approved by the Ethics (Medical Research) Committee—Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland (IRB).

Abstract

Background Pseudobulbar affect is well-recognised clinical phenomenon affecting a neuroinflammatory, neoplastic, neurovascular and neurodegenerative conditions. It is often under-recognised in the community, frequently mistaken for psychiatric manifestations, appropriate pharmacological treatment is often delayed, may result in a sense of embarrassment and lead to social isolation. Despite its major quality of life implications and the considerable challenges associated with its effective management it is notoriously understudied.

Methods As the incidence of PBA is much lower in non-motor neuron disease patient cohorts, and the social and QoL impact of PBA is not sufficiently recognised a purpose designed study was conducted in a PLS cohort to assess the clinical correlates and social impact of PBA.

Results PBA was very strongly associated with pseudo-bulbar motor dysfunction. Dysphagia (OR 14, $P = .005$) and the presence of abnormal jaw jerk (OR 19.8, $P < 0.001$) greatly increased odds of PBA. There was no significant difference in the cognitive or behavioural profiles between those with PBA and those without it. Poorly controlled laughing (85%) was more prevalent than crying (69%) among PLS patients with PBA. No individual experienced PBA symptoms prior to the motor manifestations of PLS. Most patients were unaware that PBA was common in their neurological condition. The mean PBA Impact score was 5 (range 1-17) and correlated with CNS-LS laughing subscores ($r = .693$, $p = .006$).

Discussion The severity of pseudobulbar affect correlates with motor manifestations of pseudobulbar palsy, a link supporting emerging imaging studies regarding bilateral corticobulbar tract degeneration as an important aetiological factor. The social and quality of life ramifications of pseudobulbar affect can be readily demonstrated by purpose designed questionnaires.

Conclusions Despite sporadic reports, the clinical, social, caregiver burden and quality of life implications of pseudobulbar affect remain poorly characterised. The comprehensive evaluation of the clinical correlates of PBA helps to elucidate the underlying pathophysiology. Ultimately, the comprehensive assessment of both the aetiology and social impact of PBA helps to raise awareness of this entity, reduce misdiagnoses, enhance the early recognition of this phenomenon and encourage proactive pharmacological intervention.

Background

The syndrome of pseudobulbar (or supra-nuclear) palsy, primarily characterised by spastic dysarthria and dysphagia, was described by Lepine in 1877 and was quickly recognised to occur in association with pathologies involving the bilateral cortico-bulbar tracts. The jaw-jerk reflex, an important clinical sign of pseudo-bulbar palsy was described soon afterwards by Lewis in 1882.¹ The co-occurrence of pseudobulbar palsy and exaggerated emotional expression was described by Oppenheim and Siemering in 1886 who proposed disinhibition of brainstem centres as the probable mechanism-introducing the term, pseudobulbar affect (PBA).²

However, the association of PBA to bilateral corticobulbar pathology (pseudobulbar palsy) has been gradually de-emphasised as studies linked this phenomenon to widespread cortical, subcortical or cerebellar pathology and more recently to network disorders.³⁻¹¹ Innumerable, anatomically agnostic terms have been also used, focussing on phenomenology such as *pathological laughing and crying*, *involuntary emotional expression disorder*, *emotional lability*, *emotional incontinence* etc.¹² While this approach has advantages, there has been a surprising paucity of studies evaluating the clinical associations of PBA to test the traditional hypothesis and provide pathophysiological insights^{13,14}. While the co-occurrence of PBA and pseudobulbar motor features continues to be recognised, the strength of this association has rarely been systematically studied.^{15,16} Oppenheim, himself later alluded to the dilemma to what extent these symptoms should be attributed to “pure pseudo-bulbar paralysis” given the widespread cerebral pathology in studied cases.¹⁷ Motor neuron diseases allow for systematic analysis of the clinical associations of PBA and explore the pathological underpinnings of PBA^{5-7,9,13,18,19}. As the archetypical bilateral UMN disorder, primary lateral sclerosis (PLS) may hold several advantages to study these associations, particularly when considering patients with and without pseudobulbar affect²⁰. Disease burden patterns in PLS^{21,22} are less anatomically heterogeneous than in other diseases associated with PBA, such as stroke²³, multiple sclerosis (MS)^{24,25}, traumatic brain injury (TBI)²⁶, movement disorders (PD, MSA)^{27,28}, dementia syndromes²⁹⁻³² or indeed amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)^{18,19,33,34}. In ALS, concurrent lower motor neuron degeneration may mask the presence or severity of UMN signs and therefore confound the interpretation.³⁵ In addition, the recognition of cognitive and behavioural deficits in PLS allows evaluation of non-motor, as well as motor associations of PBA, which may provide insights into the pathophysiology.²²

The commonly used patient screening tools for PBA have been demonstrated to possess high accuracy in diagnosis of PBA, with expert clinical diagnosis as the gold standard.³⁶ However, they do not adequately assess several important aspects of patient experience living with PBA symptoms. The clinical, social, caregiver burden and quality of life implications of PBA are poorly characterised in various patient cohorts due the paucity of prospective studies, despite the recognition of the considerable impact on social interactions, life-style, and misdiagnoses associated with PBA.^{19,27,28,31} Few studies have assessed patient awareness of PBA as a symptom of their neurological condition. Clinical trials in PBA have generally relied on PBA screening tools together with non-specific quality-of-life instruments as outcome measures.³⁷⁻³⁸ There is an unmet need to better understand the PBA features associated with greater symptom burden. Accordingly, the main objective of this study is to evaluate the motor and neuro-psychological associations of PBA in a cohort of patients with primary lateral sclerosis (PLS). In addition, our study aims to evaluate patient experiences of PBA and factors associated with greatest quality-of-life impact.

Methods

Patients were recruited prospectively from a motor neuron disease clinic and diagnosed according to the PLS consensus diagnostic criteria.³⁹ The study was approved by the Ethics (Medical Research) Committee of Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. Participants were stratified for PBA using the Center for Neurological Disease Liability Scale (CNS-LS), following systematic assessments of motor and neuropsychological function.^{36,39} Modifications to standardised scores were made where necessary, to exclude items that would be clearly confounding in the comparison of groups with and without PBA.

Clinical and demographic details including age, sex, symptom duration, and current anti-depressant use were systematically recorded. Functional status for bulbar and limb regions were evaluated using the ALSFRS-r.⁴⁰ Given the absence of lower motor neuron signs in PLS, patients with a bulbar sub-score <12 were classified as having pseudobulbar functional impairment. ALSFRS-r bulbar sub-score items were used to classify patients according to the presence or absence of dysphagia, dysarthria and sialorrhoea. Assessment of upper motor neuron signs was performed following the Penn Upper Motor Neuron (UMN) burden score examination which outlines a standardised physical assessment of UMN signs in both bulbar and limb regions.⁴¹ Composite scores were calculated for bulbar region to include positive Jaw-jerk, pout and palmo-mental reflex (UMN-bulbar; max score of 3) but excluding PBA. The gag reflex was not assessed. As part of the UMN burden score, the Babinski (plantar) reflexes was also assessed. Thirty-one of the 39 participating patients underwent genetic screening for ALS- and HSP-associated genetic variants as well as being screened for GGGGCC hexanucleotide repeat expansions in *C9orf72*. Methods for genetic screening have been described in our neuroimaging studies^{22,42,43}.

Mood and anxiety were assessed with the HADS questionnaire, modified to exclude items D8 ("slowed down") and A11 ("on the move"), as has been implemented in previous ALS and PLS studies due to obvious confounding effect of motor disability.^{44,45} Cognitive screening was performed using ECAS.⁴⁶ Patients were classified based on presence or absence of overall, as well as domain specific impairments based on published data.⁴⁷ Behavioural change was evaluated using the Frontal Systems Behavior scale (FrSBe), completed by the patients themselves and a family member/caregiver. Again, items clearly impacted by motor impairments or referring directly to emotional lability as an indicator of disinhibition, were excluded to reduce confounding error.

Patients classified with PBA were asked to complete a symptom experience form (**Table 1**) and a PBA impact questionnaire focusing on the psycho-social impact of the symptom (**Table 2**) to evaluate the association between PBA symptom burden and its impact. Finally correlation analyses between clinical variables and CNS-LS score and sub-scores were performed.

Results

A total of thirty-nine patients with PLS (61% male) participated in the study of whom twenty-nine (74%) had pseudobulbar motor symptoms (dysarthria, dysphagia, sialorrhoea) at the time of assessment. Of these, dysarthria was the commonest manifestation (69%). All participants had limb symptoms and spasticity on formal neurological examination. A positive, brisk jaw-jerk was present in 29% the group. Fifteen patients were classified as PBA-positive (38%). **Table 3** summarises the demographic (A) and clinical characteristics (B) of PBA-positive and PBA-negative groups. Patients who underwent genetic testing (n = 31) all tested negative for ALS- and HSP-associated genetic variants as well as GGGGCC hexanucleotide repeat expansions in *C9orf72*.

PBA was very strongly associated with pseudo-bulbar dysfunction. PBA was present in fifteen (52%) of patients with pseudo-bulbar dysfunction, but in no individual with normal bulbar function. Of the bulbar domains, the presence of dysphagia was associated with greatest odds of PBA (OR 14, P = .005). The presence of abnormal jaw jerk greatly increased odds of PBA (OR 19.8, P <0.001). A Positive palmomental reflex and pout responses were common in both groups and were not significantly associated with PBA. Similarly, there was no difference in prevalence of bilateral Babinski sign.

There was no significant difference in cognitive impairment between the groups. There was no statistically significant difference in behaviour scores between study groups, including on assessment disinhibition. Similarly, PBA was not associated with higher scores on depression or anxiety scales.

Fourteen patients (57 % male) with PBA (CNS-LS mean 20, range 13-35) completed the symptom experience form and the PBA impact questionnaires. The results are presented in **Figure 1A**, and samples of patient accounts are highlighted in **Figure 1B**. Poorly controlled laughing was endorsed by 11/13 (85%) while crying was reported by 9/13 (69%). 6/14 (43%) reported frequency of several episodes daily. No individual reported that their PBA symptoms arose prior to the motor manifestations of the condition. All but one individual reported that episodes were an exaggerated reaction to a relevant emotional trigger and there was no case of episodes occurring without any trigger at all. One individual described an associated heightened emotional state when episodes occurred. Most (8/14) were not aware that PBA was common in their neurological condition. One individual felt it might be an indicator of a psychiatric condition. Just 3/14 (21%) patients were aware of any of the commonly used terms for the symptom; all of these using the term “lability” (or a derivation).

The mean PBA Impact score was 5/17 (range 1-17). Figure 1A illustrates the distribution of scores with higher score indicating greater impact. The PBA-IS was moderate-to-strongly correlated with CNS-LS crying ($r=.693$, $p = .006$), but not with laughing sub-scores ($r = .390$, $p = .168$).

Discussion

Our study demonstrates that the severity of pseudobulbar affect is closely linked to the motor manifestations of pseudobulbar palsy. Contrary to previous studies⁴⁸ we found is no difference in the cognitive and behavioural profiles of those with PBA and those without it. These observations would implicate corticobulbar connectivity alterations as a primary driver of pseudobulbar affect, which is consistent with recent imaging papers evaluating the substrate of pseudobulbar affect^{6,7,9,13,42}. Beyond the academic merits of clinical associations and putative pathomechanisms, this study demonstrates the “real-life” practical social and QoL impact of PBA. While the adverse implications of PBA are recognised by neurologists and there are anecdotal reports and case reports in the literature, there is limited awareness of this phenomenon amongst general physicians and other medical specialists. Rising awareness of PBA phenomenology (including yawning) among GPs, medical, psychiatric and nursing staff, is a meaningful pursuit and which may lead to the reduction of misdiagnosis, timely treatment and ultimately to improved quality of life of patient and their loved ones.

The consideration of PBA in relevant patient cohort has practical relevance, as patients may not exhibit typical features of PBA during short consultations. Neurologists should therefore specifically ask both the patient and their caregivers if they experience any of the cardinal features of PBA including excessive yawning. While unprovoked laughter or crying, or laughing or crying on minimal emotional stimuli are recognised features of PBA, excessive yawning is an overlooked facet of the PBA spectrum^{49,50}. In some situations, especially during the diagnostic work-up of incipient, early-phase neurodegenerative conditions, the detection of PBA may be diagnostic, or at least indicate cerebral or upper motor neuron involvement. In male patients for example, clinically presenting with tongue wasting and LMN-type bulbar dysfunction, SBMA or Kennedy’s disease may be a consideration^{51,52}. However, if features of PBA are reported or detected, ALS is a more likely diagnosis. The early accurate diagnosis of PLS is notoriously challenging as the core clinical features of PLS overlap with upper-motor neuron predominant ALS as well as HSP.^{39,53-56} Patients presenting with lower limb predominant spasticity with co-existing spinal canal stenosis may pose a diagnostic dilemma as to what extent are the spinal changes contributing to the symptoms confounding a potential neurodegenerative process such as PLS. These patients are typically monitored over time, unless there is evidence of PBA or a positive jaw jerk which would sway neurologist in favour of PLS. The early recognition of PBA has important clinical advantages. It helps to dissuade from misdiagnoses, reassure patients that it is a sequela of their primary disorder and not an additional psychiatric or psychological condition, and emphasise that a multitude of pharmacological intervention options exist with varying efficacy. There is often a sense of embarrassment amongst patients with severe PBA which may lead to social isolation, adding to the considerable psychological burden of a progressive neurological condition. Depending on the underlying condition, existing medications and the medical comorbidities (cardiac history, arrhythmias) pharmacological management options encompass citalopram,⁵⁷ mirtazapine⁵⁸, fluoxetine,⁵⁹ sertraline⁶⁰, amitriptyline⁶¹ nortriptyline³⁸, and duloxetine⁶², memantine⁶³ and more recently dextromethorphan/quinidine⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶. Accordingly, there are ample medications to consider and carefully titrate to control or decrease the symptoms associated with PBA.

Although, cognitive and behavioural changes are increasingly recognised in motor neuron diseases⁶⁷, PBA in this study, was not significantly associated with the presence of low mood, behavioural or cognitive impairment. This argues against PBA as a feature of a mood disorder or disinhibited behaviour. These findings are consistent with subjective accounts of patients' experience of PBA as being generally mood congruent but disproportionate or exaggerated in their physical manifestation. We also note that none of the participating patients tested positive for *C9orf72*. GGGGCC hexanucleotide repeat expansion carrier status is often associated with marked frontotemporal and subcortical involvement and a range of neuropsychological manifestations^{34,68-70}, but extensive extra-motor involvement is not unique to *C9orf72* hexanucleotide repeat expansion carriers⁷¹.

In contrast, PBA was strongly associated with the presence of pseudobulbar symptoms and signs; most significantly with the presence of dysphagia, dysarthria and jaw-jerk hyper-reflexia. Remarkably, no individual without pseudobulbar symptoms was classified as having PBA. The presence of a hyper-active jaw-jerk reflex was associated with an almost 20-fold increase in the odds of being classified as having PBA. Previous authors have suggested that the presence of pathological increased brainstem reflexes may support the recognition of PBA although this is the first study to show an association with a pathologically increased jaw-jerk reflex.⁷² A previous, retrospective study found a strong association between PBA and increased gag-reflex, which we did not test.³⁵ Interestingly that study also reported that dysarthria was present in all cases of PBA in that cohort.

Although other features of pseudobulbar palsy were present in all PLC patients in this study, this does not conclusively indicate PBA cannot occur in the absence of established pseudobulbar palsy. Neither does it imply that PBA may not be a presenting feature of pseudobulbar palsy in PBA, although, to our knowledge, this has not been described. However, lack of awareness of PBA, as was common in this cohort, may delay its presentation to medical attention prior to the onset of additional pseudobulbar symptoms such as dysarthria or dysphagia. Similarly, longitudinal studies are required to explore this chronological relationship between PBA and typical pseudobulbar motor features. Studies in ALS have reported high prevalence of PBA in bulbar-onset patients.^{16,73}

These findings, taken together are supportive of Oppenheim's classic hypothesis of disinhibited brainstem motor centres as underlying PBA and re-emphasise the central role of pseudobulbar motor dysfunction in this frequently distressing symptom. Surprisingly, although frequently challenged, the classical hypothesis has rarely been systematically tested in clinical studies. Revised models of PBA have drawn substantially from individual case reports of PBA in unexpected anatomical locations. Such reports, while instructive are likely influenced by reporting and publication bias of cases diverging from traditional model of cortico-bulbar dysfunction in PBA.⁷⁴ Case reports often infer clinico-anatomical correlation but do not include patients with anatomically similar lesions in whom PBA is not present, is yet to manifest or be recognised. Imaging studies have often relied on radiologically on overt lesions without knowledge of microstructural integrity of the cortico-bulbar tracts.⁴ Although it is likely that the traditional model of brainstem motor disinhibition is itself inadequate to account for the spectrum of PBA presentations, larger case-control studies are required in cerebellar and other pathologies to better understand the role and relative contribution of mechanisms beyond cortico-bulbar pathology.

The results of this study do not directly address the hypothesised role of the cerebellum in modulating the expression of PBA.²⁰ Disruption of cortico-ponto-cerebellar pathways has been linked

to PBA in previous imaging studies.^{35 13} Additionally, studies have consistently demonstrated that cerebellar degeneration is a feature of PLS^{75,76}, although it is not established whether this is a primary pathological process or diaschisis related to the cerebral and spinal degenerative process.⁷⁷ However, it is clear from clinical studies in PLS that the pathological signature and clinical motor phenotype is dominated by upper motor neuron (cortico-bulbar and cortico-spinal) dysfunction and cerebellar dysfunction appears to be of secondary importance in the motor manifestations of PLS.^{22,78} Indeed, the diagnostic criteria do not require clinical cerebellar signs.³⁹ To our knowledge, no cohort study has demonstrated an association between clinical signs of cerebellar dysfunction and PBA in PLS. A comparison of clinical cerebellar dysfunction in affected and non-affected groups may be an instructive opportunity for future research.

The results of the symptom experience survey are broadly in agreement with previous studies.^{79,80} PBA should be regarded as a disorder of emotional expression, not of emotional content. In general, PBA symptoms were clearly triggered by subjectively funny or upsetting/sad stimuli but were disproportionate in expression and were prolonged in duration. This is consistent with a model of PBA as a motor rather than non-motor phenomenon.

The impact of PBA was significantly correlated with the burden of symptomatic crying and not with that of laughing. This finding is perhaps not surprising and likely reflects the negative social reaction to public crying in comparison to that of laughing. The widely used CNS-LS attaches a greater weight to laughing episodes (20 points) than to crying (15 points). This discordance raises questions about the suitability of relying on total CNS-LS score as an outcome measure to evaluate the requirement for and response to treatment in routine clinical and therapeutic trial settings.

This study is not without limitations. No dedicated and domain-specific quality of life questionnaires were administered or semi-structured interviews conducted. The cross-sectional nature of this study precludes the longitudinal evaluation of the severity of PBA over time and the assessment whether symptoms plateau over time as sometimes observed clinically. Misdiagnosis of PBA was not specifically assessed in this study despite anecdotal evidence that PBA is commonly mistaken for psychiatric conditions. Yawning was also not specifically assessed despite the recognition that excessive yawning is a feature of PBA. Ideally, a non-MND neurological disease-control group such as PD, MSA, MS, vascular dementia or a post stroke group should have been included to contrast the prevalence and clinical characteristics of PBA in another neurological cohort. Antidepressant use was higher in the PBA group, albeit not significantly. This difference may reflect the use of anti-depressants to treat this symptom, and which has potential to impact scores in assessment of mood, anxiety and PBA itself. Anti-depressants were not stopped for this observational study and the impact of this treatment on reported symptoms in the study is unknown. A study in newly identified treatment naive patients with PLC would be informative. No patient was taking dextromethorphan/quinidine. Thirdly, finally, the PLC-IQ, though based on patient interviews has not yet been validated and cannot be taken to represent the full experience of patients with PBA. We also acknowledge the potential drawbacks of using the ALSFRS-r in this cohort. The ALSFRS-r is widely used in PLS studies⁸¹⁻⁸³, but the recently developed and validated PLS functional rating scale (PLSFRS) is likely to be a superior instrument to capture the full spectrum of motor disability associated with PLS and monitor progressive changes⁸⁴⁻⁸⁷.

Notwithstanding these limitations our data highlights that PBA is closely associated with pseudobulbar palsy and that it has a significant social and QoL impact. Our preliminary data demonstrates the practical ramifications of PBA, which in light of the multitude of treatment options available would justify routine screening for PBA and encourage early pharmacological intervention. Given the considerable clinical impact of PBA, large prospective studies should be conducted with the inclusion of multiple disease cohorts (PLS, MSA, MS, TBI etc.) to comprehensively assess both the aetiology and impact of this entity in various neurological conditions.

Conclusions

This study supports the central role of pseudobulbar dysfunction in PLC. Furthermore, the continued use of the term PBA may serve as a reminder to clinicians, prompting urgent evaluation of wider pseudobulbar dysfunction and early interventions for dysarthria and dysphagia. This study provides support for classification of PBA in PLS as a pseudobulbar motor symptom strongly associated with other pseudobulbar features; particularly dysphagia, spastic dysarthria and brisk jaw-jerk. In contrast, PBA was not associated with non-motor features such as cognitive or behavioural impairment. PLC/PBA could be conceptualised as clonus of emotion expression in which initially appropriate motor response is perpetuated through disinhibition of brainstem motor nuclei. Oppenheim's hypothesis that PLC was due to "interruption of the tracts which have an inhibitory effect upon bulbar centres" was in his own words "neglected by all the later writers, and has been put into the background". In reference to the Jaw-jerk, Bickerstaff bemoaned that "this most helpful reflex is often ignored".⁸⁸ This study seems to provide support for both hypotheses.

Statements and Declarations

Acknowledgements

We are most grateful for the participation of each patient and healthy control. We also thank all patients who expressed interest in this research study but were unable to participate due to medical or logistical reasons. We also express our gratitude to the caregivers and families of each patient for facilitating attending our research centre. Without their generosity this study would have not been possible.

Competing Interests

The authors have no financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Funding information

This study was supported by the Spastic Paraplegia Foundation, Inc. (SPF). Professor Bede is also sponsored by the Health Research Board (HRB EIA-2017-019 & JPND-Cofund-2-2019-1), the EU Joint Programme – Neurodegenerative Disease Research (JPND), and Science Foundation Ireland (SFI SP20/SP/8953).

Authorship contribution

The manuscript was drafted by EF, PB. Study conceptualisation: EF, PB. Clinical assessments: EF, JK, OH, SH, AGG, ELT, PB. Review of manuscript for intellectual content: EF, JK, OH, SH, AGG, ELT, PB.

Ethics approval

This study was approved by the Ethics (Medical Research) Committee—Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland (IRB).

References

1. Pearce J. The jaw jerk: An instance of misattribution. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*. 2010;82:351-352.
2. Oppenheim H SE. Mitteilungen uber Pseudobulbar-paralyse und akute Bulbarparalyse. *Berl Kli Woch*. 1886.
3. Parvizi J, Anderson SW, Martin CO, Damasio H, Damasio AR. Pathological laughter and crying: a link to the cerebellum. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2001;124(Pt 9):1708-1719.
4. Klingbeil J, Wawrzyniak M, Stockert A, et al. Pathological laughter and crying: insights from lesion network-symptom-mapping. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2021;144(10):3264-3276.
5. Bede P, Finegan E. Revisiting the pathoanatomy of pseudobulbar affect: mechanisms beyond corticobulbar dysfunction. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2018;19(1-2):4-6.
6. Floeter MK, Katipally R, Kim MP, et al. Impaired corticopontocerebellar tracts underlie pseudobulbar affect in motor neuron disorders. *Neurology*. 2014;83(7):620-627.
7. Trojsi F, Di Nardo F, D'Alvano G, et al. Resting state fMRI analysis of pseudobulbar affect in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS): motor dysfunction of emotional expression. *Brain imaging and behavior*. 2023;17(1):77-89.
8. Chipika RH, Mulkerrin G, Pradat PF, et al. Cerebellar pathology in motor neuron disease: neuroplasticity and neurodegeneration. *Neural Regen Res*. 2022;17(11):2335-2341.
9. Christidi F, Karavasilis E, Ferentinos P, et al. Investigating the neuroanatomical substrate of pathological laughing and crying in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis with multimodal neuroimaging techniques. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2018;19(1-2):12-20.
10. Tahedl M, Tan EL, Kleinerova J, et al. Progressive Cerebrocerebellar Uncoupling in Sporadic and Genetic Forms of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. *Neurology*. 2024;103(2):e209623.
11. Argyropoulos GD, Christidi F, Karavasilis E, et al. Cerebro-cerebellar white matter connectivity in bipolar disorder and associated polarity subphenotypes. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2021;104:110034.
12. Cummings JL, Arciniegas DB, Brooks BR, et al. Defining and Diagnosing Involuntary Emotional Expression Disorder. *CNS Spectrums*. 2006;11(S6):1-11.
13. Tahedl M, Tan EL, Siah WF, et al. Radiological correlates of pseudobulbar affect: Corticobulbar and cerebellar components in primary lateral sclerosis. *J Neurol Sci*. 2023;451:120726.
14. Tahedl M, Tan EL, Chipika RH, et al. Brainstem-cortex disconnection in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: bulbar impairment, genotype associations, asymptomatic changes and biomarker opportunities. *Journal of neurology*. 2023;270(7):3511-3526.
15. Floeter MK, Katipally R, Kim M, et al. Impaired cortico-ponto-cerebellar networks underlie pseudobulbar affect in motor neuron disorders. *Neurology*. 2014;82(10).
16. Wei QQ, Ou R, Lin J, et al. Prevalence and Factors Related to Pathological Laughter and Crying in Patients With Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. *Front Neurol*. 2021;12:655674.
17. Oppenheim H. *Text-book of nervous diseases for physicians and students*. Vol 2: O. Schulze & Company; New York, GE Stechert & Company; 1911.
18. Gondim FAA, Pinto W, Chieia MAT, et al. Definitions, phenomenology, diagnosis, and management of the disorders of laughter and crying in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS): Consensus from ALS and Motor Neuron Disease Scientific Department of the Brazilian Academy of Neurology. *Arq Neuropsiquiatr*. 2023;81(8):764-775.
19. Barć K, Szacka K, Nieporęcki K, et al. Emotional Lability at Disease Onset Is an Independent Prognostic Factor of Faster Disease Progression in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. *Aging and disease*. 2020;11(5):1021-1028.
20. Finegan E, Chipika RH, Li Hi Shing S, Hardiman O, Bede P. Pathological Crying and Laughing in Motor Neuron Disease: Pathobiology, Screening, Intervention. *Frontiers in neurology*. 2019;10:260.
21. Floeter MK, Mills R. Progression in primary lateral sclerosis: a prospective analysis. *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis*. 2009;10(5-6):339-346.
22. Finegan E, Chipika RH, Li Hi Shing S, et al. The clinical and radiological profile of primary lateral sclerosis: a population-based study. *Journal of neurology*. 2019;266(11):2718-2733.
23. Wang G, Teng F, Chen Y, et al. Clinical Features and Related Factors of Poststroke Pathological Laughing and Crying: A Case-Control Study. *Journal of stroke and cerebrovascular diseases : the official journal of National Stroke Association*. 2016;25(3):556-564.
24. Hanna J, Feinstein A, Morrow SA. The association of pathological laughing and crying and cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis. *J Neurol Sci*. 2016;361:200-203.

25. Smith RA, Berg JE, Pope LE, Callahan JD, Wynn D, Thisted RA. Validation of the CNS emotional lability scale for pseudobulbar affect (pathological laughing and crying) in multiple sclerosis patients. *Mult Scler*. 2004;10(6):679-685.
26. Zeilig G, Drubach DA, Katz-Zeilig M, Karatinos J. Pathological laughter and crying in patients with closed traumatic brain injury. *Brain injury*. 1996;10(8):591-597.
27. O'Connor MK, Frank B, DeCaro R, et al. Suspected Pseudobulbar Affect in Neurodegenerative Disease. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2024;39(10):e70002.
28. Falconer R, Whitney D, Walters H, Rogers S. Prevalence of Pseudobulbar Affect (PBA) in Parkinson's Disease: An Underrecognized Patient Burden. *Cureus*. 2021;13(11):e19960.
29. Brooks BR, Crumacker D, Fellus J, Kantor D, Kaye RE. PRISM: a novel research tool to assess the prevalence of pseudobulbar affect symptoms across neurological conditions. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(8):e72232.
30. McKenna MC, Chipika RH, Li Hi Shing S, et al. Infratentorial pathology in frontotemporal dementia: cerebellar grey and white matter alterations in FTD phenotypes. *Journal of neurology*. 2021;268(12):4687-4697.
31. Crumacker DW. Enhancing Approaches to the Identification and Management of Pseudobulbar Affect. *The Journal of clinical psychiatry*. 2016;77(9):e1155.
32. McKenna MC, Li Hi Shing S, Murad A, et al. Focal thalamus pathology in frontotemporal dementia: Phenotype-associated thalamic profiles. *J Neurol Sci*. 2022;436:120221.
33. Chipika RH, Finegan E, Li Hi Shing S, et al. "Switchboard" malfunction in motor neuron diseases: Selective pathology of thalamic nuclei in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and primary lateral sclerosis. *NeuroImage Clinical*. 2020;27:102300.
34. Chipika RH, Christidi F, Finegan E, et al. Amygdala pathology in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and primary lateral sclerosis. *J Neurol Sci*. 2020;417:117039.
35. Floeter MK, Katipally R, Kim M, et al. Impaired corticopontocerebellar tracts underlie pseudobulbar affect in motor neuron disorders. *Journal of Neurochemistry*. 2016;138:361.
36. Moore SR, Gresham LS, Bromberg MB, Kasarkis EJ, Smith RA. A self report measure of affective lability. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*. 1997;63(1):89-93.
37. Brooks BR, Thisted RA, Appel SH, et al. Treatment of pseudobulbar affect in ALS with dextromethorphan/quinidine: a randomized trial. *Neurology*. 2004;63(8):1364-1370.
38. Robinson RG, Parikh RM, Lipsey JR, Starkstein SE, Price TR. Pathological laughing and crying following stroke: validation of a measurement scale and a double-blind treatment study. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1993;150(2):286-293.
39. Turner MR, Barohn RJ, Corcia P, et al. Primary lateral sclerosis: consensus diagnostic criteria. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*. 2020;91(4):373-377.
40. Cedarbaum JM, Stambler N, Malta E, et al. The ALSFRS-R: a revised ALS functional rating scale that incorporates assessments of respiratory function. BDNF ALS Study Group (Phase III). *J Neurol Sci*. 1999;169(1-2):13-21.
41. Quinn C, Edmundson C, Dahodwala N, Elman L. Reliable and efficient scale to assess upper motor neuron disease burden in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Muscle Nerve*. 2020;61(4):508-511.
42. Tahedi M, Tan EL, Shing SLH, et al. Not a benign motor neuron disease: longitudinal imaging captures relentless motor connectome disintegration in primary lateral sclerosis. *Eur J Neurol*. 2023;30(5):1232-1245.
43. Finegan E, Li Hi Shing S, Chipika RH, et al. Widespread subcortical grey matter degeneration in primary lateral sclerosis: a multimodal imaging study with genetic profiling. *NeuroImage Clinical*. 2019;24:102089.
44. Zigmond AS, Snaith RP. The hospital anxiety and depression scale. *Acta psychiatrica Scandinavica*. 1983;67(6):361-370.
45. Gibbons CJ, Mills RJ, Thornton EW, et al. Rasch analysis of the hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) for use in motor neurone disease. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 2011;9:82.
46. Abrahams S, Newton J, Niven E, Foley J, Bak TH. Screening for cognition and behaviour changes in ALS. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2014;15(1-2):9-14.
47. Pinto-Grau M, Burke T, Lonergan K, et al. Screening for cognitive dysfunction in ALS: validation of the Edinburgh Cognitive and Behavioural ALS Screen (ECAS) using age and education adjusted normative data. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2017;18(1-2):99-106.
48. Abrahams S, Goldstein LH, Al-Chalabi A, et al. Relation between cognitive dysfunction and pseudobulbar palsy in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*. 1997;62(5):464-472.
49. Walusinski O. Pathological Yawning, Laughing and Crying. *Frontiers of neurology and neuroscience*. 2018;41:40-49.
50. Wicks P. Excessive yawning is common in the bulbar-onset form of ALS. *Acta psychiatrica Scandinavica*. 2007;116(1):76; author reply 76-77.
51. Pradat PF, Bernard E, Corcia P, et al. The French national protocol for Kennedy's disease (SBMA): consensus diagnostic and management recommendations. *Orphanet journal of rare diseases*. 2020;15(1):90.

52. Querin G, Bede P, Marchand-Pauvert V, Pradat PF. Biomarkers of Spinal and Bulbar Muscle Atrophy (SBMA): A Comprehensive Review. *Frontiers in neurology*. 2018;9:844.
53. Finegan E, Li Hi Shing S, Siah WF, et al. Evolving diagnostic criteria in primary lateral sclerosis: The clinical and radiological basis of "probable PLS". *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*. 2020;417:117052.
54. Finegan E, Siah WF, Shing SLH, et al. Imaging and clinical data indicate considerable disease burden in 'probable' PLS: patients with UMN symptoms for 2-4 years. *Data in brief*. 2020:106247.
55. Bede P, Pradat PF, Lope J, Vourc'h P, Blasco H, Corcia P. Primary Lateral Sclerosis: Clinical, radiological and molecular features. *Revue neurologique*. 2022;178(3):196-205.
56. Mulkerrin G, França MC, Jr., Lope J, Tan EL, Bede P. Neuroimaging in hereditary spastic paraplegias: from qualitative cues to precision biomarkers. *Expert review of molecular diagnostics*. 2022;22(7):745-760.
57. Andersen G, Vestergaard K, Riis JO. Citalopram for post-stroke pathological crying. *Lancet*. 1993;342(8875):837-839.
58. Kim SW, Shin IS, Kim JM, Lim SY, Yang SJ, Yoon JS. Mirtazapine treatment for pathological laughing and crying after stroke. *Clin Neuropharmacol*. 2005;28(5):249-251.
59. Choi-Kwon S, Han SW, Kwon SU, Kang DW, Choi JM, Kim JS. Fluoxetine treatment in poststroke depression, emotional incontinence, and anger proneness: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Stroke*. 2006;37(1):156-161.
60. Burns A, Russell E, Stratton-Powell H, Tyrell P, O'Neill P, Baldwin R. Sertraline in stroke-associated lability of mood. *International journal of geriatric psychiatry*. 1999;14(8):681-685.
61. Szczudlik A, Slowik A, Tomik B. [The effect of amitriptyline on the pathological crying and other pseudobulbar signs]. *Neurologia i Neurochirurgia Polska*. 1995;29(5):663-674.
62. Ferentinos P, Paparrigopoulos T, Rentzos M, Zouvelou V, Evdokimidis I. Duloxetine for pathological laughing and crying in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2009;19:S409.
63. Prokšelj T, Jerin A, Kogoj A. Memantine may affect pseudobulbar affect in patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Acta Neuropsychiatrica*. 2013;25(6):361-366.
64. Brooks BR, Thisted RA, Appel SH, et al. Treatment of pseudobulbar affect in ALS with dextromethorphan/quinidine: A randomized trial. *Neurology*. 2004;63(8):1364-1370.
65. Pioro EP, Brooks BR, Cummings J, et al. Dextromethorphan plus ultra low-dose quinidine reduces pseudobulbar affect. *Annals of Neurology*. 2010;68(5):693-702.
66. Brooks B, Cummings J, Pioro E, Schiffer R, Wynn D, Hepner A. Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic modeling of dextromethorphan/quinidine for a study in pseudobulbar affect. *Annals Of Neurology*. 2008;64:S38-S38.
67. McKenna MC, Corcia P, Couratier P, Siah WF, Pradat PF, Bede P. Frontotemporal Pathology in Motor Neuron Disease Phenotypes: Insights From Neuroimaging. *Frontiers in neurology*. 2021;12:723450.
68. Li Hi Shing S, McKenna MC, Siah WF, Chipika RH, Hardiman O, Bede P. The imaging signature of C9orf72 hexanucleotide repeat expansions: implications for clinical trials and therapy development. *Brain imaging and behavior*. 2021.
69. Christidi F, Karavasilis E, Velonakis G, et al. The Clinical and Radiological Spectrum of Hippocampal Pathology in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. *Frontiers in neurology*. 2018;9:523.
70. Tahedi M, Tan EL, Chipika RH, et al. The involvement of language-associated networks, tracts, and cortical regions in frontotemporal dementia and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: Structural and functional alterations. *Brain and behavior*. 2023:e3250.
71. Westeneng HJ, Walhout R, Straathof M, et al. Widespread structural brain involvement in ALS is not limited to the C9orf72 repeat expansion. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*. 2016;87(12):1354-1360.
72. Miller A, Pratt H, Schiffer RB. Pseudobulbar affect: the spectrum of clinical presentations, etiologies and treatments. *Expert review of neurotherapeutics*. 2011;11(7):1077-1088.
73. Tu S, Huang M, Caga J, Mahoney CJ, Kiernan MC. Brainstem Correlates of Pathological Laughter and Crying Frequency in ALS. *Front Neurol*. 2021;12:704059.
74. Robinson RG. Pathological laughing and crying. In: Robinson RG, ed. *The Clinical Neuropsychiatry of Stroke: Cognitive, Behavioral and Emotional Disorders following Vascular Brain Injury*. 2 ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2006:429-446.
75. Finegan E, Siah WF, Li Hi Shing S, Chipika RH, Hardiman O, Bede P. Cerebellar degeneration in primary lateral sclerosis: an under-recognized facet of PLS. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2022:1-12.
76. Kleinerova J, Tahedi M, Tan EL, et al. Supra- and infra-tentorial degeneration patterns in primary lateral sclerosis: a multimodal longitudinal neuroradiology study. *Journal of neurology*. 2024.

77. Finegan E, Siah WF, Li Hi Shing S, Chipika RH, Hardiman O, Bede P. Cerebellar degeneration in primary lateral sclerosis: an under-recognized facet of PLS. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2022;23(7-8):542-553.
78. Mackenzie IRA. Neuropathology of primary lateral sclerosis. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2020;21(sup1):47-51.
79. Colamonic J, Formella A, Bradley W. Pseudobulbar affect: burden of illness in the USA. *Advances in therapy*. 2012;29(9):775-798.
80. Palmieri A, Abrahams S, Sorarù G, et al. Emotional Lability in MND: Relationship to cognition and psychopathology and impact on caregivers. *Journal of the neurological sciences*. 2009;278(1-2):16-20.
81. Bede P, Chipika RH, Finegan E, et al. Brainstem pathology in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and primary lateral sclerosis: A longitudinal neuroimaging study. *NeuroImage Clinical*. 2019;24:102054.
82. Finegan E, Hi Shing SL, Chipika RH, et al. Thalamic, hippocampal and basal ganglia pathology in primary lateral sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: Evidence from quantitative imaging data. *Data in brief*. 2020;29:105115.
83. Finegan E, Chipika RH, Shing SLH, Hardiman O, Bede P. Primary lateral sclerosis: a distinct entity or part of the ALS spectrum? *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2019;20(3-4):133-145.
84. Gilmore M, Elman L, Babu S, Andres P, Floeter MK. Measuring disease progression in primary lateral sclerosis. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2020;21(sup1):59-66.
85. Mitsumoto H, Chiuzan C, Gilmore M, et al. Primary lateral sclerosis (PLS) functional rating scale: PLS-specific clinimetric scale. *Muscle Nerve*. 2020;61(2):163-172.
86. Yanagihashi M, Hirayama T, Shibukawa M, et al. Reliability and consistency of the Japanese version of the Primary Lateral Sclerosis Functional Rating Scale. *BMC Neurol*. 2024;24(1):282.
87. Mitsumoto H, Jang G, Lee I, et al. Primary lateral sclerosis natural history study - planning, designing, and early enrollment. *Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis & frontotemporal degeneration*. 2023;24(5-6):394-404.
88. Bickerstaff E. Neurological examination in clinical practice. *Oxford: Blackwell*. 1963.

Tables and figures

Table 1: Symptom Experience Form

1. Have you experienced any unexpected, unwanted or uncontrolled emotional expression such as:
 - ☐ episodes of crying
 - ☐ episodes of laughter
 - ☐ excessive / uncontrollable yawning
 - ☐ any other expressions of emotion (please specify) _____
2. If yes, how often do these episodes happen?
 - ☐ Several times a day
 - ☐ Several times a week
 - ☐ About once a week
 - ☐ Less than once a week
3. Were these unusual episodes of emotional expression:
 - ☐ a true reflection and in proportion to your mood
 - ☐ an exaggerated expression of your mood
 - ☐ completely unrelated to your mood
4. Did these episodes first develop before the motor symptoms of your neurological condition? (Motor symptoms include difficulties with speech, swallowing, walking, dressing etc)
 - ☐ Yes, they began about _____ months/years before
 - ☐ No, they began.....around the same time/_____ months/years after
5. Did you know that these symptoms can occur in your neurological condition?
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Yes
6. Were you or your relatives/friends concerned that these symptoms are manifestations of a psychiatric illness?
 - ☐ Yes: myself/ my _____
 - ☐ No
7. Were you or your relatives/friends concerned that these symptoms are manifestations of dementia?
 - ☐ Yes: myself/my _____
 - ☐ No
8. Have you actively sought advice, medications or therapies to alleviate these episodes?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No: Because: _____
9. Did your doctor use a specific term to describe these symptoms or explain this condition to you?
 - ☐ Yes: namely: _____
 - ☐ No
10. Did the Doctor suggest any medication to help with the symptoms?
 - ☐ Yes (please specify) _____
 - ☐ No
11. Did the medications or therapies help your symptoms?
 - ☐ Yes, a little bit
 - ☐ Yes, considerably
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ No and alternative medication was tried, namely: _____
12. Give an example of how this symptom affects you.....

Table 2. Pseudobulbar Impact Assessment Tool

1. Do these episodes make you feel uneasy about being in public settings such as using public transport, going out to restaurants, bars, the cinema, etc.?
 - ☐ Occasionally **– 1 point**
 - ☐ Often **– 2 points**
 - ☐ Never
2. Do these episodes make you feel uneasy about attending social gatherings such as the parties, weddings, funerals etc?
 - ☐ Occasionally **– 1 point**
 - ☐ Often **– 2 points**
 - ☐ Never
3. Have these episodes caused you to avoid or feel uncomfortable about communicating with people in person, via phone call or video call?
 - ☐ Occasionally **– 1 point**
 - ☐ Often **– 2 points**
 - ☐ Never
4. Have these episodes impacted you at the workplace?
 - ☐ These episodes have little to no negative impact on me
 - ☐ These episodes have a moderate to significant negative impact on me **– 1 point**
 - ☐ No longer working- partly or completely because of these episodes **– 2 points**
 - ☐ No longer working- for other reasons
5. Are you less likely to watch certain sad/funny videos/television because these emotional episodes?
 - ☐ Yes **– 1 point**
 - ☐ No
6. Are you less likely to read books, news articles and magazines because of these symptoms?
 - ☐ Yes **– 1 point**
 - ☐ No
7. Do you feel that family, friends, colleagues and strangers:
 - ☐ Do not notice
 - ☐ Are concerned and understanding **– 1 point**
 - ☐ Are confused and do not really understand **–2 points**
8. Do these episodes lead to feelings of embarrassment, social distress or isolation?
 - ☐ Occasionally **– 1 point**
 - ☐ Often **– 2 points**
 - ☐ Never
9. Overall, have you had to make any modifications to your lifestyle to minimise the negative impact of these episodes on your day-to-day life?
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Minimal adjustments **- 1 point**
 - ☐ Considerable adjustments **- 2 points**

Table 3: The demographic and clinical profiles of study participants

	PBA + n = 15	PBA – n = 24	p-value
A: Demographic characteristics			
Age (years)	58.1	64.4	.053
PLS duration (months)	123.4	101.2	.346
Sex (male)	53%	67%	.405
Anti-depressant use (%)	33%	13%	.117
CNS-LS total	20.7	8.2	<.001
B: Clinical Evaluation			
Motor Function			
ALSFRS-total	31	38	< .001
ALSFRS limbs	12.5	16.2	< .001
ALSFRS-bulbar	8	10.4	< .001
Neuropsychological screening			
HADS-Total*	7.5	4.9	.109
HADS- Dep*	2.2	1.6	.100
HADS-Anxiety*	5.3	2.9	.166
ECAS-impaired (Overall)	7%	22%	.224
Executive	7%	4%	.739
Language	27%	13%	.302
Memory	0%	13%	.162
Visuospatial	0%	4%	.437
FrSBe (Behaviour)**			
Disinhibition (relative)	19.7	17.1	.175
Disinhibition (self)	19.5	17.2	.133
Apathy (relative)	21.9	20.4	.302
Apathy (self)	24.5	20	.063
Executive (self)	31.6	30.5	.386
Executive (relative)	33.3	31.1	.362

*HADS excluded items: D8 (“slowed down”) and A11 (“on the move”, a

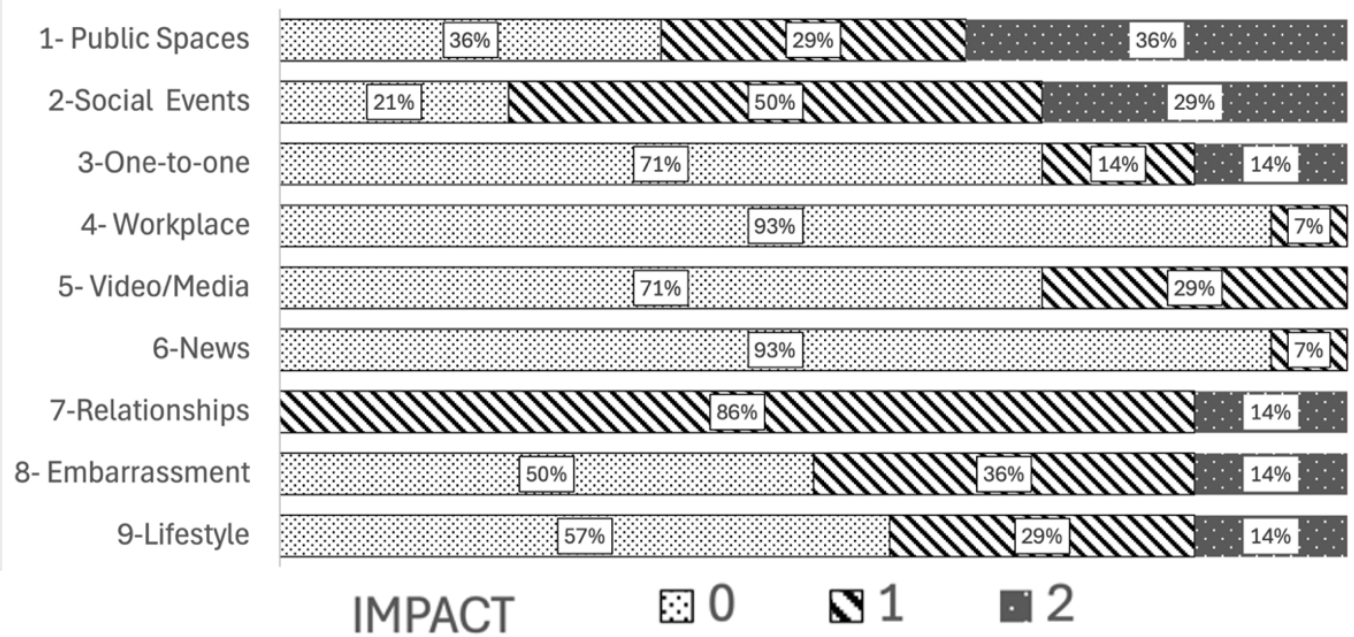
**FrSBe excluded items: Q1: speak only when spoken to. Q2: Emotional outburst without good reason. Q6: Laugh/Cry easily, Q8 Difficulty starting activity, Q12: Can’t sit still/hyperactive, Q17: Cannot do two things at once, multi-task Q29: slow moving, lacking energy, inactive

Table 4. The clinical characteristics of the study groups

	PBA+	PBA -	OR	p
Pseudo-bulbar palsy (dysfunction)	100%	58%	Infinite	.004
Dysphagia	93%	54%	14.0	.005
Dysarthria	93%	50%	11.8	.010
Sialorrhoea	80%	25%	12.0	<.001
UMN- Signs	79%	67%	1.8	.435
Jaw-Jerk	64%	8%	19.8	<.001
Pout	64%	46%	2.1	.272
Palmomental	50%	54%	0.8	.804
Babinski sign (Bilateral)	80%	75%	1.3	.718

Figure 1.

A



B

"When my daughter's teacher told me that she was doing well at school, I cried with joy in front of everyone and it took a long time regain my composure"

"I can no longer attend funerals or weddings as I find myself crying more than anyone else there- I create a scene. It's very embarrassing"

"I have no poker face anymore. Everyone can see how I'm really feeling"