



마 효 일

한림대학교 성심병원 신경과

Electrophysiological Correlates of Paroxysmal Movement Disorders

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Paroxysmal movement disorders comprise both paroxysmal dyskinesia, characterized by attacks of dystonic and/or choreic movements, and episodic ataxia, defined by attacks of cerebellar ataxia. They may be primary (familial or sporadic) or secondary to an underlying cause. They can be classified according to their phenomenology (kinesigenic, non-kinesigenic or exercise-induced) or their genetic cause (Proline-rich transmembrane protein 2 (PRRT2), Myofibrillogenesis regulator 1(MR-1) and Glucose transporter 1 (GLUT-1) genes). Numerous causes for secondary paroxysmal movement disorder have been reported. However, psychogenic or functional paroxysmal dyskinesias have received limited attention. We reviewed paroxysmal movement disorders including psychogenic causes in terms of electrophysiological methodology.

Key Words: Paroxysmal disorders, Electrophysiology, Psychogenic movement disorders

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