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Drug induced movement disorders

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Drug induced movement disorders reveal a variety spectrum of acute and chronic phenotype, which includes parkinsonism, dystonia, tremor, myoclonus, and life threatening neuroleptic malignant syndrome. However, drug induced movement disorders are often underrated and improperly managed. Usually, drug induced movement disorders are classified based on the period from offending drug ingestion to occurrence of symptoms, as acute or tardive. Most acute symptoms are relieved after stopping offending drug. Therefore, identification of drug induced movement disorders is important on the point of clinical practice. Most common drug evoking movement disorders are dopamine receptor blocking drug including antipsychotics and antiemetics. In this video section, we aim to check a phenomenology of various drug induced movement disorders and delineate what kinds of characteristics exist according to each types of phenomenology.

Key Words: Drug induced parkinsonism; Acute dystonia; Tardive dyskinesia