

2002

Recent Progress in Parkinson's Disease

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| New Dopamine Agonists & COMT Inhibitors | 7 |
| Thalamotomy, Pallidotomy & Deep Brain Stimulation | 12 |

Video Presentation

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| Dystonia (Diagnosis and Classification) | 22 |
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| Chorea (Differential Diagnosis) | 29 |
| Tics (Common Presentation & Differential Diagnosis) | 35 |
| Atypical Parkinsonism (Differential Diagnosis) | 40 |

: 2002 5 19 () 09:00~17:00

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2002

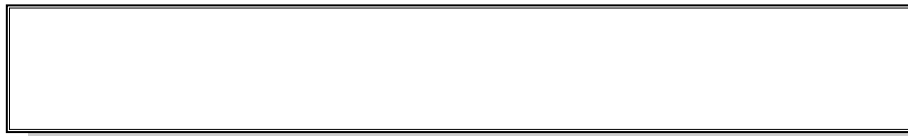
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9:00~ 9:30

9:30~ 9:40

9:40~12:00

Recent Progress in Parkinson 's Disease : ()

9:40~10:10

Genetics ()

10:10~10:40

Dopamine Transporter Imaging ()

10:40~10:50

Coffee Break

10:50~11:20

New Dopamine Agonists & COMT Inhibitors ()

11:20~11:50

Thalamotomy, Pallidotomy & Deep Brain Stimulation ()

11:50~12:00

Q & A

12:00~13:30

13:30~16:40

Video Presentation : ()

13:30~14:00

Tremor (Differential Diagnosis) (가)

14:00~14:30

Dystonia (Diagnosis and Classification) ()

14:30~15:00

Myoclonus (Etiology and Phenomenology) ()

15:00~15:10

Coffee Break

15:10~15:40

Chorea (Differential Diagnosis) ()

15:40~16:10

Tics (Common Presentation & Differential Diagnosis) ()

16:10~16:40

Atypical Parkinsonism (Differential Diagnosis) ()

16:10~16:40

Q & A

candidate 가 twin 가 .¹ PET 가 10~15 가
 가 가 가 100%
 (single gene) twin Ward MZ 8%, DZ 5%
 2

Twin Studies
 Twin Tanner twin
 가 가 193 twins
 .³(National Academy of Sciences/ National
 Research Council World War Veteran Twins
 Registry) MZ 71 DZ 90
 (overall 0.129, MZ 0.155, DZ
 0.111; relative risk 1.39) 50
 monozygotic 50 4
 twin(MZ) (concordance rate) 50 14
 dizygotic twin(DZ) 0.167
 MZ DZ 가
 twin Piccini 18 MZ 16 DZ
 cotwins MZ 7
 4
 16 DZ cotwins

. Twin .⁴
 가 가
 MZ 26
 가
 PET
 가

Candidate Gene Studies

linkage direct DNA sequencing
 allelic association

가
 linkage glutathione peroxidase,
 tyrosine hydroxylase, amyloid precursor protein
 candidate
 gene 가 . Allelic
 D2, D3, D4
 (polymorphism)

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| Candidate gene | Result/comment |
|---|--|
| Dopamine D2 receptor (DRD2) | Possible association with Parkinson's disease |
| Monoamine oxidase (MAO)-A | No association found |
| MAO-B | An increased frequency of a polymorphism was demonstrated in first study, but was not confirmed |
| CYP2D6 | An increased frequency of a mutant allele, but no increase in the number of poor metabolizers was reported. A second study noted an increased frequency of poor metabolizers, but not an excess of the mutant allele |
| CYP2E1 | No association found |
| Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, reduced form (NADPH) menadione reductase | No association found |
| Glutathione transferases M1 and T1 | No association found |
| NAT2 | An excess of slow metabolizer phenotype was described; this has been supported in one study (in early onset disease) but refuted in another. |
| Mitochondrial polymorphisms | A number of polymorphisms in this molecule have been reported in Parkinson's disease patients. These remain either unconfirmed or refuted |
| Dihydrolipoamide succinyltransferase, a specific subunit of human α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex | Using an intragenic marker of this subunit, a significantly higher frequency of one allele was found in Parkinson's disease patients. This awaits confirmation |
| Dopamine transporter | 11-copy allele may confer susceptibility to PD for some Korean patients |
| -Synuclein and APO-4 | An association between this combination of polymorphisms has recently been described. This awaits confirmation |

Table 1. Candidate genes in the aetiology of Parkinson's disease

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|---|--|
| Dopamine D2 receptor (DRD2) | Possible association with Parkinson's disease |
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-synuclein 가 4p 93
 가가 isoleucine methionine
 (missense mutation) 2
 9 (unpublished) 가 가 .¹⁴ UCH-L1
 -synuclein 가 UCH-L1 ubiquitin-proteasome system(UPS)
 -synuclein Lewy

2. Park 2 (Parkin gene) 4. Function of -synuclein and parkin genes
 (autosomal recessive juvenile parkinsonism, 1) -Synuclein
 ARJP) 가 zebra finch가
 40 가 (plasticity)
 (dyskinesia) knock-out mice 가 .¹⁵ -
 Synuclein (fibrils) 가
 (locus ceruleus) -Synuclein 가
 Lewy 가 . ARJP 가 -Synuclein
 6q25.2-27 Parkin 가
¹⁰ 12 exon 1,395 가 , 가
 open reading frame . Exon 4
 exon 3-7 가
 가 transgenic
 mice -synuclein
¹⁶ -Synuclein 가
 가 -synu
 clein (aggregation)
 proteasome 가
 reactive oxygen species
 oxidative damage 가
¹⁷

3. Park 5 (Ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase-L1, UCH-L1) ubiq
 UCH-L1 2% uitin (ubiquitination)
 (polymeric) ubiquitin ubiquitin-activating enzyme(E1)
 (monomer) ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme(E2) ubiq
 parkin E3

Table2. Genes responsible for dopa-responsive parkinsonism

| Gene | Locus | Inheritance | Phenotype | Lewy bodies |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| -Synuclein | 4q21-q23 | AD | Slightly early onset | + |
| Parkin | 6q25.2-q27 | AR | Juvenile onset | ? |
| UCH-L1 | 4p14-15.1 | AD | Typical PD | ? |
| PARK3 | 2p13 | AD | Typical PD | + |
| PARK4 | 4p15 | AD | PD/essential tremor | + |
| PARK6 | 1p35-P36 | AR | Early onset | ? |
| PARK7 | 1p35-p36 | AR | Early onset | ? |

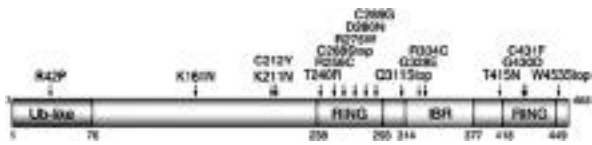


Figure 1. parkin gene

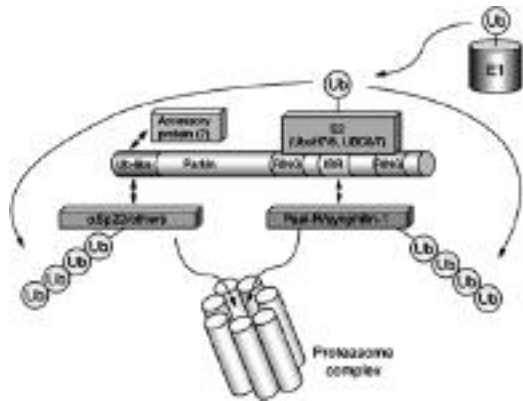


Figure 2. parkin and ubiquitin-proteasome system

ubiquitin
RING finger
in-between RING finger (IBR)
(Fig. 1) Parkin
-Sp22
parkin
parkin
Parkin
uitinated substrate가
-synuclein, parkin
UPS

18 Parkin
가
가
-synuclein
ubiquitin
18(Fig. 2)
parkin 가
가 ARJP
가
Parkin 가
UPS
non-ubiq
가
가

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WIN
 35,428 -CIT
 (10 , 150)
 [dopamine transporter;
 (reuptake site)] , [¹²³I] -CIT
 SPECT
 -CIT
 SPECT/PET
 가 IPT, -CIT fluoropropyl fluoroethyl
 가 (reinforcing
 property)
 (Table 1).
 [¹⁸F]GBR 13119 [¹¹C]nomifensin
 cocaine , [N-[¹¹C]methyl]-(-)-
 가 (nigrostriatal
 pathway), (dopa
 decarboxylase), (tyrosine
 hydroxylase),
 6-L-[¹⁸F]fluor

Table 1.

| SPECT | PET | ro-DOPA ([¹⁸ F]FDOPA) PET | [¹⁸ F]FDOPA |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| [¹²³ I](-CIT1 (RTI-55) | [N-[¹¹ C]methyl]-(-)-cocaine | | [¹⁸ F]FDOPA |
| [¹²³ I](-CIT-FP2 | [¹¹ C]nomifensin | PET | |
| [¹²³ I](-CIT-FE3 | [¹⁸ F]GBR 13119 | | 가 |
| [¹²³ I]IPT4 | [¹¹ C]WIN 35,428 (CFT5) | | |
| | [¹⁸ F](-CIT-FP | | [¹⁸ F]FDOPA |
| ¹² (-carbomethoxy-3-(4-iodophenyl)tropane | | 가 / 가 | |
| ³ fluoropropyl analog of (-CIT | | 가 | |
| ³ fluoroethyl analog of (-CIT | | 가 | |
| ⁴ 8-[(E)-3-iodopropen-1-yl]-2(-carbomethoxy-3-(4-chlorophenyl)nortropane | | 가 | |
| ⁵ 2(-carbomethoxy-3-(4-fluorophenyl)tropane | | 가 , | |
| | | SPECT/PET | |

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가
(caudate nucleus) (putamen)
(multiple system atrophy),
gressive supranuclear palsy) (pro-
가
SPECT/PET
가
가

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1996;30:19-34.
2. [I-123]IPT SPECT
:

1996;30:35-46.
3. [123I]
-CIT SPECT
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COMT

가 ropinirole - -adrenergic receptors,
 GABA, 5-HT₁, 5-HT₂
 pramipexole 1- 2-adrenergic receptors
 (dopamine agonist)

가 .
 가
 (Table 1).¹⁻⁴
 1)
 2)
 3) 가
 4) free radical
 oxidative stress

ergot bromocriptine, per-
 golide, lisuride, cabergoline ergot
 pramipexole, ropinirole, apomorphine
 bromocriptine(Parlodel),
 pergolide(Celance), lisuride(Dopergine), ropini-
 role(ReQuip), pramipexole(Mirapex)
 가 . D2
 가 ,
 가 가
 (Table 2).

bromocriptine pergolide
 Ergot
 (erythromelalgia),
 (pulmonary, retroperitoneal fibrosis)
 , ergot , sleep
 attack

Table 3

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of dopamine agonists

Advantages

- Antiparkinsonian effects when used as monotherapy or as an adjunct to levodopa
- Reduced risk for developing levodopa-related motor complications
- Do not generate oxidative metabolites
- Potential neuroprotective effects

Disadvantages

- Neuropsychiatric side effects (especially hallucinations and psychosis)
- Agonist-specific side effects (erythromelalgia, ankle edema)
- Sedative side effects
- Do not completely prevent development of levodopa-related motor complications
- Do not treat all features of PD, such as freezing, postural instability, autonomic dysfunction, dementia
- Do not stop disease progression

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1) (suboptimal clinical response) 가 12-14

2) End-of-dose deterioration (wearing-off phenomenon) 가

3) (weak response at end of day) 3 가

4) (peak-dose dyskinesia) 30 ~ 40%

5) (diphasic dyskinesia) 가

6) off (off dystonia) free

dyskinesia peak-dose dyskinesia diphasic dyskinesia radical oxidative stress가

off dystonia가 (early morning dystonia) 가

-CIT SPECT (dopamine transporter) 가

pramipexole 가 (22 ; pramipexole 7.1%, levodopa 13.5%/ 46 ; 16.0%, levodopa 25.5%).¹⁵ fluorodopa PET

가 2 ropinirole fluorodopa uptake가 13% 20%

ropinirole 30% .¹⁶

bromocriptine (motor complication) 가

,^{9,10} lisuride

. Cabergoline cabergoline (22%, 34%).¹¹

ropinirole, pramipexole, pergolide 가

Table 2. Relative affinity of currently used dopamine agonists for brain dopamine receptors

| Drug | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 |
|---------------|----|-----|------|----|----|
| Bromocriptine | - | ++ | ++ | + | + |
| Lisuride | + | ++ | ? | ? | ? |
| Pergolide | + | +++ | +++ | ? | + |
| Cabergoline | 0 | +++ | ? | ? | ? |
| Ropinirole | 0 | +++ | ++++ | + | 0 |
| Pramipexole | 0 | +++ | ++++ | ++ | ? |

- = antagonist, 0 = no activity, + = agonist, + to ++++ = increasing potency

Table 3. Dopamine agonists: pharmacokinetics and dose ranges

| Drug | Initial dose (mg) | Usual dose range | T1/2 (hours) | Clearance |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Bromocriptine | 1.25 bid-tid | 7.5-30 mg/day | 6 | Hepatic |
| Pergolide | 0.05 qd | 0.75-6 mg/day | 12-27 | Hepatic |
| Pramipexole | 0.125 tid | 1.5-4.5 mg/day | 8-12 | Renal |
| Ropinirole | 0.25 tid | 9-24 mg/day | 4-6 | Hepatic |
| Cabergoline | 0.25 qd | 0.5-5 mg/day | 65+ | Hepatic |
| Lisuride | 0.2 qd | 1-2 mg/day | 2 | Hepatic |

bromocriptine 7.5-30 mg/day, pergolide 0.75-6 mg/day, lisuride 1-2 mg/day, cabergoline 0.5-5 mg/day, pramipexole 1.5-4.5 mg/day, ropinirole 9-24 mg/day (Table 3).

bromocriptine 가

가

pergolide, pramipexole, ropinirole

가
 17 ' pergolide :
 pramipexole : ropinirole : bromocriptine = 1 : 1
 : 4 : 10 ' 가
 amantadine,
 가
 가
 Pramipexole ropinirole , per-
 golide sleep attack
 Sleep attack
 18-21
 COMT
 L-dopa decarboxylase cate-
 chol-O-methyltransferase (COMT)
 (Fig. 1). COMT
 가 tolcapone
 entacapone . COMT
 (Cmax)
 (Tmax) 가 가

COMT
 가 Tolcapone
 entacapone COMT
 89~90%, 50~75%
 the curve (AUC) 75% 가
 22
 COMT "Wearing-off
 tolcapone entacapone
 "on" time "off"
 time motor score가
 23-25 COMT
 가 entacapone
 entacapone , motor score "on"
 time "off" time 가
 가 "on" "off" time
 26 Entacapone "on" time
 1.3 가 1
 1.4 가 23,24
 가
 Tolcapone
 (100 or 200 mg tid)

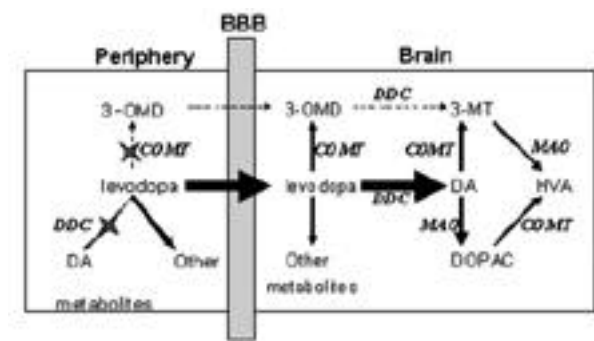


Figure 1. Schematic of levodopa levodopa metabolism. 3-MT = 3-methoxytyramine; 3-OMD = 3-O-methylidopa; COMT = catechol-O-methyltransferase; DDC = dopa decarboxylase; DOPAC = 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid; HVA = homovanillic acid; MAO = monoamine oxidase. Peripherally administered levodopa is metabolized by both DDC and COMT. DDC and COMT inhibition can be used in conjunction with levodopa to reduce peripheral metabolism and increase brain availability.

가 가
 가 5 10%
 가 Entacapone
 200 mg COMT
 가
 1~2 COMT
 15~30%
 COMT

Table 4. Advantages and disadvantages of COMT inhibitors

| Advantages |
|--|
| No titration; easy to administer |
| Decreased " off " time, increased " on " time, and enhanced motor responses in patients with levodopa motor fluctuations |
| Improved motor and ADL scores in stable levodopa responders |
| May reduce risk for motor complications if used from onset of levodopa therapy |
| Disadvantages |
| Dopaminergic side effects, especially dyskinesia |
| Discoloration of urine |
| Tolcapone associated with explosive diarrhea in 5-10% of cases |
| Tolcapone associated with liver toxicity |

가

Table 4 COMT

가

가

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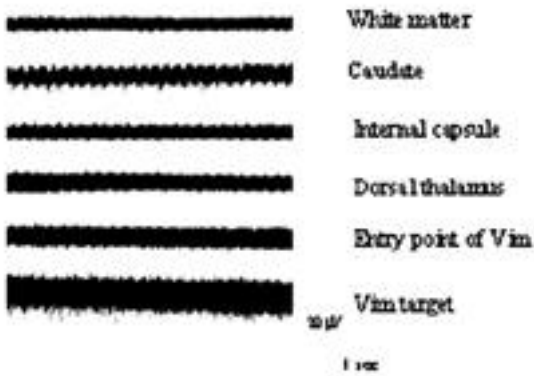


Figure 1. Vim Recording for Thalamotomy

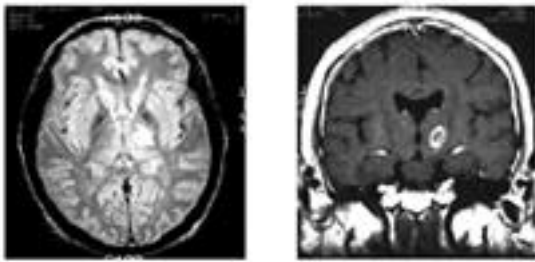


Figure 2. MR Imaging after Thalamotomy

가
levodopa 가
가

1)
Localization of appropriate target

(1) image-guided stereotactic localization
Fig. 3
Schaltenbrand and Bailey human brain atlas,
lateral 20mm plane, GPi inferior border
optic tract superior border. Leksell,
Laitinen anterior com-
missure (AC) posterior commissure (PC)
2~3 mm, 2~6 mm, 3
21~22 mm 가
, 3 가
, MR GPi
가
, AC-PC axial AC-PC
external accessory lamina (GPi-GPe) 3

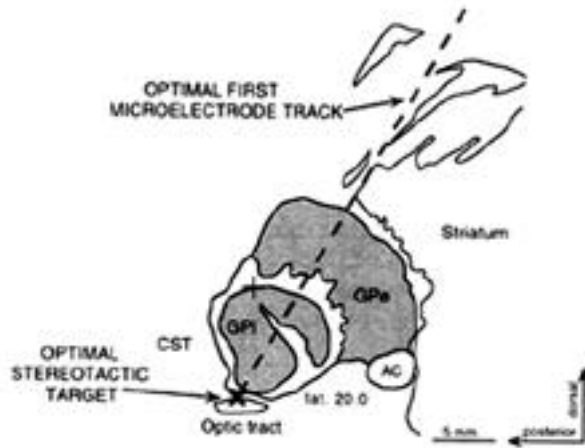


Figure 3. Location of desired stereotactic target on a tracing from the Schaltenbrand and Bailey human brain atlas. The point is on the lateral 20-mm parasagittal plane of the atlas, at the superior border of the optic tract. The dotted line shows the microelectrode trajectory approaching this point in the parasagittal plane at a 60° angle from the anterior-posterior commissural line.

mm X, Y, AC-PC
coronal optic tract
microelectrode map-
ping

(2)
(Microelectrode recording and stimulation)
(semimicroelectrode)
single cell activity가 multiunit activity
“neural
noise” amplitude
white matter bundle
noise

가
GPi
GPe
sensorimotor striatal
spontaneous discharge rate 가
1 Hz
GPe spontaneous discharge
rates (40~60 Hz) “burst” or
“pausing” pattern GPi
(tonic) spontaneous discharge rates
(60~80 Hz) pattern GPi
white matter laminae

30~40 Hz discharge border cell
 , nucleus basalis
 . Optic tract light-evoked axonal discharge
 , GPI
 audio monitor high-frequency noise가
 synchronous
 light-evoked axonal discharge optic tract
 deep muscle pressure가
 GPi sensorimotor subdivision
 , microstimulation GPi optic tract
 GPi corticospinal tract
 akinesia가
 (3) (Macrostimulation)
 lesion probe

corticospinal tract, optic tract

(corticospinal tract; 1.0 mA
 , optic tract; 0.5 mA). corticospinal
 tract 가 lesion electrode
 , optic tract 가

Lesion making

GPe motor GPi
 GPi sensorimotor portion
 가 3-4

(Fig. 4).

2)

가 “off”
 (bradykinesia)

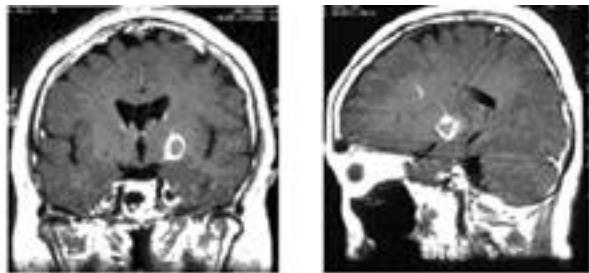


Figure 4. MR Imaging after Pallidotomy

, motor fluctuation , L-dopa-induced
 dyskinesia
 axial symptom (gait, posture, falling, freez-
 ing) . Iacono 85%
 , Laitinen
 가 90%, 80% ,
 ,
 ,
 가
 “on ” . “on ”
 .
 가 가 optic tract
 2-15%
 , cor-
 ticospinal tract ,
 (hypotonus)

(Deep Brain Stimulation)

,
 (subthalamic nucle-
 us) 가
 spontaneous and evoked neuronal firing pattern
 stimulation

Subthalamic nucleus (STN)
 STN MR localization
 STN AC-PC 1/3 0~6mm
 , 10~15 mm
 , STN red nucleus
 1~2 mm , SNr 2~3 mm ,
 , internal capsule ,
 mamillary body (Fig. 5). STN

frozen situation
 akinesia motor performance rates가
 가
 가
 passive rigidity
 STN
 neuronal firing rate가 가
 STN large, asymmetrical
 spikes with a high-frequency firing rate (35.2 ±

8.8 Hz)가 biphasic spikes
with lower rate (11.1±2.3 Hz)가 . STN

neuronal discharge passive move-
ment . STN
SN가 larger, symmetrical spikes
with a lower, irregular firing rate가
passive movement
(Fig. 6).



Figure 5. Custom made software (K-Neuroplan version 1.0) to localize the anatomical target and to plot on the appropriate Schaltenbratt and Wahren sagittal brain atlas. The location in the trajectory of each recorded cell was noted and the neurons plotted on the appropriate brain map.

1)
Recording and Stimulation
AC-PC
spontaneous, evoked single-unit
neuronal activities . stimulation
가
stimulating or recording
sagittal chronic DBS electrode

Chronic electrode insertion and internalization of
stimulator
4 tetrapolar
electrode fluoroscope electrode tip
electrode
test stimulator

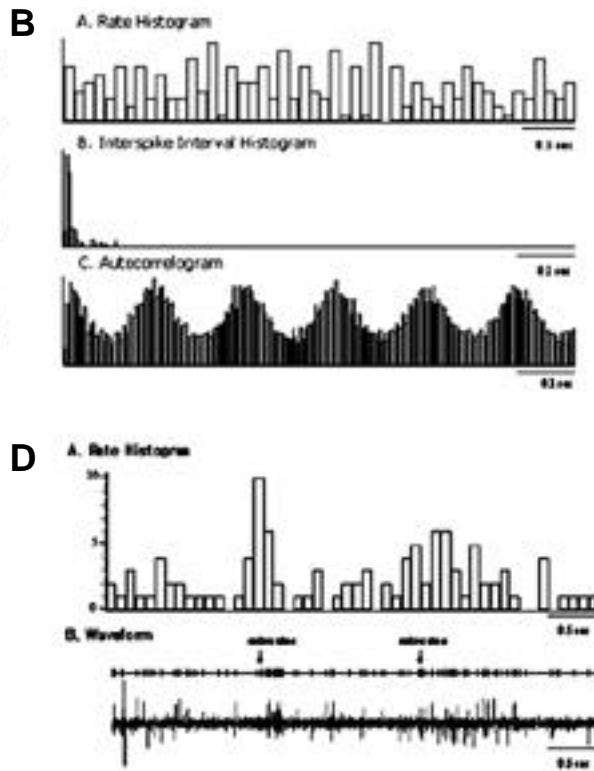
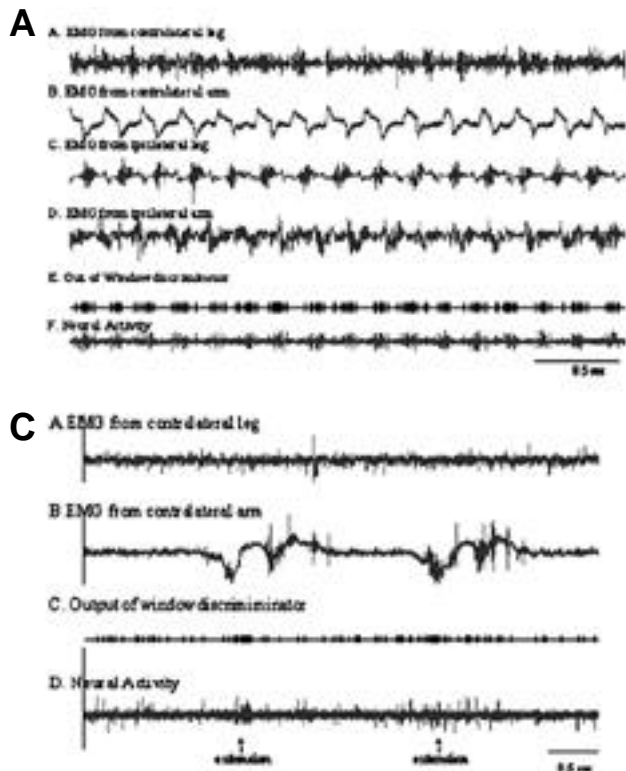


Figure 6. Microelectrode recording of subthalamic nucleus for Idiopathic Parkinson's disease. **A.** Bursting discharges recorded in subthalamic nucleus which correspond with the frequency of patient's tremor, **B.** Example of autocorrelogram of a tremor corresponding cell in subthalamic nucleus, **C.** Bursting discharges of subthalamic nucleus which was activated by the contralateral elbow extension, **D.** Example of movement-related activity (bottom) and the autocorrelogram of a bursting cell.

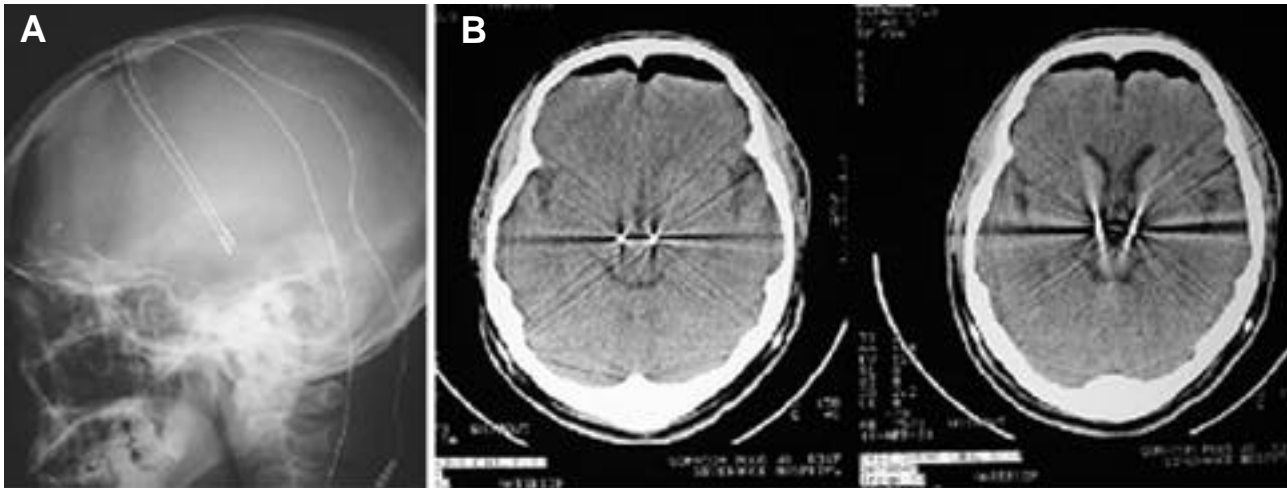


Figure 7. Chronic bilateral subthalamic DBS for idiopathic Parkinson's disease. Skull lateral view (A) and brain CT scan (B) demonstrate the bilateral electrode in the subthalamus of the brain.

programmable stimulus generator
 electrode
 Chronic electrode
 stage stimulator internalization
 (Fig. 7).
 Postoperative management
 가 stimula
 tor , ,
 가 stimulator "on" "off"
 2)
 STN stimulation hemiballism
 stimulator, extension, connector
 paresthesia, dystonia가 ablativ
 surgery
 30
 (,)

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가

Tremor antagonist
 , oscillatory
 가 . Tremor ,
 ,
 rest tremor action tremor 가
 . Action tremor voluntary
 postural, kinetic, task posi-
 tion-specific isometric tremor .
 Tremor가 , ,
 ,
 4~10 Hz tremor 2~3 Hz
 . "slow" tremor 1~3 Hz "myorhythmia"
 "fast tremor"
 11~20 Hz
 .
 Physiological tremor
 mechanical-reflex oscillator
 oscillation .
 10(8~12) Hz
 , ,
 가
 "enhanced physiologic tremor" .

d. toxins : Hg, Pb, As, Bi, Br, alcohol-withdrawal
 Rest re-emergent tremor oscillator
 . Re-emer-
 gent tremor reset
 rest tremor rest tremor 가
 3~6 Hz .
 Postural tremor physiologic
 tremor mass loading .
 inferior
 olive nucleus가
 PET fMRI olive nucleus
 cerebellum
 tandem gait
 가 postural instability가
 가
 .
 Kinetic tremor cerebellar outflow
 pathway 5~11 Hz
 high brainstem 5~7 Hz, lower
 brainstem 8~11 Hz .
 midbrain (red nucleus) tremor
 2~3 Hz .
 Rest tremor
 ?
 ? rest tremor 가
 ? . Cerebellar outflow
 tremor(midbrain tremor) rest tremor
 nigrostriatal pathway
 trauma,
 stroke, multiple sclerosis, Wilson's disease
 .
 Myorhythmia 1~3 Hz
 .
 Palatal myoclonus
 .
 flexion-extension .
 Spasmus-nutans (1)nystagmus, (2)

Table 1. Enhanced physiologic tremor

- a. stress-induced :emotion, exercise, fatigue, anxiety, fever
- b. endocrine :hypoglycemia, thyrotoxicosis, Pheochromocytoma, adrenocorticosteroids
- c. drugs: beta agonist(theophylline, terbutaline, epinephrine, etc)
 dopaminergic drugs(levodopa, dopamine agonists)
 stimulants(amphetamines)
 psychiatric drugs(lithium, neuroleptics, tricyclics)
 methylxanthines(coffee, tea), valproic acid
 cyclosporin, interferon

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 E-mail : ks1007@cmc.ac.kr

Table 2. Behavioral classification of tremor

| Type of tremor | Definition | Example of circumstances |
|------------------|---|--|
| Rest tremor | Occurs in a body part that is supported in such a way that skeletal muscle activation is neither necessary nor intended | The patient is recumbent on a bed or seated on a couch, with the body part supported. Tremor is often enhanced by the performance of cognitive tasks or motor tasks with other body parts, and it is often suppressed, at least temporarily, by voluntary muscle contraction |
| Postural tremor | Occurs in an attempt to hold a body part motionless against the force of gravity | Extending the upper limbs horizontally; pointing at objects; sitting erect without support for the upper body; protruding the tongue |
| Kinetic tremor | Occurs during a voluntary movement | Nose-finger-nose testing; heel-knee-shin testing; reaching; writing; drawing; pouring water into a cup; drinking from a cup; eating with utensils; speaking |
| Isometric tremor | Occurs during a muscle contraction against a rigid stationary object | Pushing against a wall; flexing the wrist against a table; making a fist |
| Action tremor | Occurs during any voluntary contraction of skeletal muscle | May be any combination of postural, kinetic, and isometric tremor |

Table 3. Classification and Differential Diagnosis of Tremor

| |
|---|
| 1. Rest tremors |
| a. Parkinson's disease |
| b. Other parkinsonian syndromes |
| c. Midbrain (Rubral) tremor |
| d. Wilson's disease |
| e. Acquired hepatocerebral degeneration |
| f. Essential tremor |
| 2. Postural and action (terminal) tremors |
| a. Physiological tremor |
| b. Exaggerated physiological tremor |
| (1) Stress, fatigue, anxiety, emotion |
| (2) Endocrine : hypoglycemia, thyrotoxicosis, adrenocorticosteroids |
| (3) Drugs and toxin : beta agonist, dopamine agonist, amphetamine, lithium tricyclic antidepressant, neuroleptics, theophylline, caffeine valproic acid, alcohol withdrawal, mercury, lead, arsenic |
| c. Essential tremor (familial or sporadic) subtypes |
| d. Primary writing tremor |
| e. With other CNS disorders |
| (1) Parkinson's disease |
| (2) Other akinetic-rigid syndromes |
| (3) Idiopathic dystonia, including focal dystonias |
| f. With peripheral neuropathy |
| (1) Charcot-Marie-Tooth(Roussy-Levy syndrome) |
| (2) Variety of other peripheral neuropathies |
| g. Cerebellar tremor |
| 3. Kinetic (intention) tremor |
| Disease of cerebellar "outflow" (dentate nucleus and superior cerebellar peduncle) :MS, trauma, tumor, vascular, Wilson's disease, acquired hepatocerebral degeneration, drugs, toxins, others |
| 4. Miscellaneous rhythmical movement disorders |
| a. Psychogenic tremor |
| b. Orthostatic tremor |
| c. Rhythmical movements in dystonia (dystonic tremor) |
| d. Rhythmical myoclonus (segmental myoclonus) |
| e. Oscillatory myoclonus |
| f. Asterixis |
| g. Clonus |
| h. Epilepsia partialia continua |
| i. Hereditary chin quivering |
| j. Spasmus nutans |
| k. Head bobbing with third ventricular cysts |
| l. Nystagmus |

Table 4. (가)

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Definite | | | |
| Bilateral arm tremor with >2+ amplitude rating in at least one arm and >1+ in the other arm | | | |
| or | | | |
| 1. Predominant cranial-cervical tremor with (2+amplitude rating and (1+ rating in at least one arm. The head tremor is rhythmic, without directional preponderance, and without asymmetry of cervical muscles. | | | |
| 2. Exclude obvious secondary causes of tremor: physiologic, drug-induced, CMT, PD, etc. (Co-existent dystonia is allowed, but co-existent PD is not) | | | |
| Probable: | | | |
| 1. 1+ arm tremor bilaterally. | | | |
| or | | | |
| 2. Isolated cranial-cervical tremor with (2+amplitude rating. | | | |
| or | | | |
| 3. Convincing history of ET. | | | |
| 4. Exclude obvious secondary causes of tremor: physiologic, drug-induced, CMT, etc. (Co-existent dystonia is allowed; co-existent PD is allowed if there is a convincing history of pre-existing ET). | | | |
| Possible: | | | |
| 1. Isolated 1 + cranial-cervical tremor. | | | |
| 2. Task/position specific hand/arm tremor. | | | |
| 3. Unilateral arm tremor. | | | |
| 4. Orthostatic tremor. | | | |
| Explanation of tremor rating: | | | |
| 0 = none perceived. | | | |
| 1 = slight (barely noticeable). | | | |
| 2 = moderate, noticeable, probably not disabling (<2 cm excursions). | | | |
| 3 = marked, probably partially disabling (2-4 cm excursions). | | | |
| 4 = severe, coarse, disabling (more than 4 cm excursions). | | | |
| head position, (3) nodding | 가 | multi-directional head | Kinetic tremors |
| 4 ~ 12 | 가 | 1 - 2 | Kinetic tremor |
| self-limiting | . | . | tremor |
| Postural tremors | | | cerebellum |
| enhanced physiologic tremor | 가 | pos- | intention |
| tremor | 가 | Postural | oscillation |
| tremor | | | 4-5Hz |
| | | | 가 |
| | | | visually guided tracking |
| | | | action tremor |
| (1)mass loading | 가 | load- | Neuropathic tremors |
| ing | 8Hz | | CIDP dys- |
| 10Hz | 가 | (2) | gammaglobulinemic polyneuropathy |
| limb | | | distal postural tremor가 |
| | | | HMSN |
| postural tremor | | | |
| enhanced physiologic tremor | | | |
| | | re-emergent clas- | Tremors caused by trauma or stroke |
| sical tremor | | | postural |
| Orthostatic tremor | (14-16Hz) | | kinetic |
| | | | tremor가 |
| | | | Dentatothalamic |
| | | | dentate nucleus |
| | | | thalamus |
| | | (cramp) | neuropathic |
| | | | tremor |

Table 5. diagnostic classification schema

| Diagnostic classification | Inclusion criteria | Exclusion criteria |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Classic essential tremor | Bilateral postural or kinetic tremor of the hands and forearms or Isolated head tremor without evidence of dystonia | Other abnormal neurologic signs or history of recent neurologic trauma preceding the onset of tremor. Presence of known causes of enhanced physiologic tremor(e.g., drugs, anxiety, depression, hyperthyroidism). History of presence of psychogenic tremor. Sudden onset or stepwise progression. Primary orthostatic tremor. Isolated position-specific or task-specific tremors. Including occupational tremors and primary writing tremor. Isolated tremor in the voice, tongue, chin, or legs |
| Indeterminate tremor Syndrome | Bilateral postural or kinetic tremor of the hands and forearms or isolated head tremor, and Equivocal neurologic signs or concomitant neurologic signs of doubtful significance (e.g., a mildly unsteady gait, mild dementia in an elderly patient, and mild extrapyramidal signs such as hypomimia, reduced arm swing, and mild bradykinesia) | Recent neurologic trauma preceding the onset of tremor. Presence of known causes of enhanced physiologic tremor (e.g., drugs, anxiety, depression, hyperthyroidism). History or presence of psychogenic tremor. Sudden onset or stepwise progression. Primary orthostatic tremor. Isolated position-specific or task-specific tremors, including occupational tremors and primary writing tremor. Isolated tremor in the voice, tongue, chin, or legs |
| Possible essential Tremor (type I) | Patients who once met all criteria for classic essential tremor but now have clinical evidence of a second neurologic condition, such as Parkinson's disease, dystonia, myoclonus, peripheral neuropathy, or restless legs syndrome, that developed after the onset of monosymptomatic tremor | |
| Possible essential Tremor (type II) | Monosymptomatic and isolated tremors of uncertain relationship to essential tremor: Isolated position-specific or task-specific tremors, including occupational tremors and primary writing tremor. Isolated tremor in the voice, tongue, chin, or legs | Other abnormal neurologic signs (e.g., dystonia) or history of recent neurologic trauma preceding the onset of tremor. Presence of known causes of enhanced physiologic tremor (e.g., drugs, anxiety, depression, hyperthyroidism). History or presence of psychogenic tremor. Sudden onset or stepwise progression. Primary orthostatic tremor.s |

Psychogenic tremor 11) 가
 Psychogenic tremor neurogenic tremor 12)
 . Psychogenic tremor

REFERENCES

- 1) 가 static
 - 2) 가
 - 3) 가
 - 4) 가
 - 5) 가
 - 6) 가
 - 7) 가
 - 8) (attention) 가
 - 9) 가
 - 10) placebo
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Table 6. Types of tremor that can be confused with essential tremor

| Etiology | Tremor type and distribution | Features that are uncharacteristic of essential tremor |
|---|--|---|
| Thyrotosis and hyperadrenergic conditions | Enhanced physiologic tremor | The frequency of tremor and associated motor unit entrainment may decrease by more than 1 Hz when large inertial loads are applied to the limb |
| Focal, generalized, and task-specific dystonias | Action tremor in the affected body part and in other body parts, with little or no apparent dystonia | Dystonia |
| Parkinson's disease | Mixture of rest and action tremors; occasionally, action tremor alone | Bradykinesia, rigidity, shuffling gait, Hypophonia, hypomimia, pill-rolling rest tremor in the hands, rest tremor in the lower limbs |
| Orthostatic tremor | Postural tremor in the torso and lower limbs while standing, may also occur in the upper limbs. Suppressed by walking | High-frequency 14-to 18-Hz entrainment of motor unit activity that is synchronous among ipsilateral and contralateral muscles |
| Cerebellar uncinate flow Tract lesions (deep cerebellar nuclei conjunctivum) and brachium | Intention tremor in the upper or lower limbs. Little postural tremor except when limb position is guided by a visual target (e.g., pouring) | Other signs of cerebellar ataxia, except when the lesion is in the vicinity of the ventrolateral thalamus |
| Neuropathic tremor | Postural and kinetic tremor in the involved extremities, but not always in proportion to the severity of the neuropathy | Other signs of peripheral neuropathy. Visible involvement of the lower limbs and lack of involvement of the head and voice |
| Toxic or drug-induced Tremor | Usually a mixture of postural and kinetic tremor, but rest tremor and intention tremor may occur, depending upon the offending drug and severity of intoxication | Irregular rhythm with asterixis and myoclonus. Diffuse and fairly uniform bodily distribution in many patients |
| Cortical tremor | Irregular high-frequency (>7 Hz) postural and kinetic tremor associated with action myoclonus | Action myoclonus, giant somatosensory cortical-evoked potentials, and enhanced long-loop somatosensory reflexes (C-reflex) |
| Rubral or midbrain tremor (a.k.a. Holmes' tremor) | A mixture of rest, postural, and intention tremor, usually caused by lesions in the vicinity of the red nucleus, causing an interruption of nigrostriatal and brachium conjunctivum pathways | Always associated with other signs of brainstem or cerebellar damage, most commonly produced by stroke or trauma. May be unilateral. Frequency is 2 to 5 Hz |

Table 7. *

| VARIABLE | | N | (%) |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| GENDER | 179M / 171F | 350 | |
| AGE AT EVALUATION(YR) | 58.4 (16.4) | 350 | |
| DURATION OF SYMPTOM (YR) | 18.7 (17.5) | 326 | |
| FAMILY HISTORY | | 350 | |
| 1st degree relative(s) | | 219 | (62.5%) |
| Other relatives | | 25 | (7.1%) |
| ASSOCIATED DISORDERS | | 350 | |
| Dystonia | | 165 | (47.1%) |
| Cervical dystonia | | 94 | (26.8%) |
| Writer's cramp | | 48 | (13.7%) |
| Blepharospasm | | 26 | (7.4%) |
| Laryngeal dystonia | | 14 | (4.0%) |
| Others | | 21 | (6.0%) |
| Parkinsonism | | 72 | (20.2%) |
| Myoclonus | | 8 | (2.2%) |
| IMPROVEMENT WITH DRUGS | | | |
| Alcohol | | 96/144 | (66.7%) |
| Propranolol (N=147)+ | | 22/32 | (68.0%) |
| Primidone (N=126)+ | | 13/18 | (72.1%) |

* Lou and Jankovic; Neurology 1991;41:234-238

+Only data in patients with adequate follow-up

():

I. Overview of dystonia

Definition

Dystonia is sustained muscle contractions, frequently causing twisting and repetitive movements, or abnormal postures [Fahn, 1988]

Phenomenology

Dystonic movements are almost always aggravated during voluntary movement. The appearance of dystonic movements with voluntary movement is referred to as “**action dystonia**”. Primary dystonia commonly begins with a specific action dystonia, that is, the abnormal movements appear with a special action (task-specific). As the dystonic condition progresses, less specific voluntary motor actions of the involved limb can bring out the dystonic movements. With the further evolution, actions in other parts of the body can induce dystonic movements of the involved limb, so-called “**overflow**”.

Much less common than action dystonia or overflow dystonia is the reverse phenomenon, for dystonia at rest to be improved by talking or other voluntary active movements, so-called “**paradoxical dystonia**”. The focal dystonia most commonly decreased by voluntary motor activity is blepharospasm.

One of the characteristic and almost unique features of dystonic movements is that they can be diminished by tactile or proprioceptive “**sensory tricks**” (geste antagoniste).

Pain is uncommon in dystonia except in cervical dystonia; 75% of patients with cervical dystonia have pain. There are basically two types of **tremors** seen in dystonic patients: 1) accompanying postural/action tremor that resembles Essential tremor or Enhanced physiologic tremor, 2) a tremor that is a rhythmical expression of rapid dystonic movements, which is less regular than essential tremor. **Tics** is another type of involuntary movement that appears to occur more commonly in patients with dystonia than in the general population.

Classification of dystonia

By age at onset

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| A. Childhood-onset: | 0-12 years |
| B. Adolescent-onset: | 13-20 years |
| C. Adult-onset: | > 20 years |

By distribution

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| A. Focal | 50% |
| B. Segmental | 34% |
| C. Multifocal | |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|
| D. Generalized | 16% | in Columbia Medical center |
| E. Hemidystonia | | |

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- A. Primary (idiopathic) dystonia Oppenheim 's dystonia (DYT1)
 Child/adult onset, cranial/limb (DYT6)
 Adult-onset familial torticollis (DYT7)
 Adult-onset, cervical/cranial
 Sporadic, adult-onset
- B. Dystonia-Plus syndromes Dopa-responsive dystonia (DRD: DYT5)
 Dopamine agonist-responsive dystonia
 Rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism (RDP)
 Myoclonus-Dystonia
- C. Secondary dystonia
 Perinatal injury, encephalitis, Head trauma, Primary antiphospholipid syndrome, Hypoxia, vascular, MS, posterior fossa tumor, syringomyelia, peripheral injury, drug-induced (L-DOPA, D2 blocker, ergotism, AED), Toxin (Mn, CO, CS₂, cyanide), metabolic(hypoparathyroidism), psychogenic
- D. Heredodegenerative disease
 Lubag (DYT3), juvenile parkinsonism, HD, SCA3, DRPLA, Wilson 's disease, aminoacid disorders, lipid disorders, neuroacanthocytosis, mitochondrial disease, atypical parkinsonism (IPD, PSP, MSA, CBGD)

Genetic classification of Dystonia

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------|----|---------------------------------|
| DYT1 | 9q34 | TorsinA | AD | Oppenheim |
| DYT2 | ? | | AR | |
| DYT3 | Xq13.1 | | XR | Lubag |
| DYT4 | | | | whispering dysphonia |
| DYT5 | 14q22.1 | GTPCHI | AD | DRD |
| DYT6 | 8q21-22 | | AD | mixed type |
| DYT7 | 18p | | AD | f-torticollis |
| DYT8 | 2q33-35 | | AD | PNKD |
| DYT9 | 1p21 | | AD | par. dyskinesia with spasticity |
| DYT10 | 16p11.2-q12.1 | | AD | PKD |
| DYT11 | 7q21-23 | | AD | myoclonus-dyst |
| DYT12 | 19q | | AD | RODP |

Pathophysiology and biochemistry of Dystonia

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EMG | Co-contraction of agonists and antagonists, with overflow of activity in inappropriate muscles |
| Overactivity | Premotor, supplementary motor Medial/prefrontal cortex Receptive field of sensorimotor cortex Lentiform nucleus |
| Underactivity | Primary motor cortex Thalamus |

Evaluation of childhood dystonia

Medical History

- Birth injury
- Hypoxic injury
- Head/neck trauma
- Encephalitis
- Prior exposure to neuroleptics
- Family history for dystonia, tremor, or degenerative disorders

Blood Studies

- Ceruloplasmin/copper

Complete blood count with ESR

ANA

Protein electrophoresis

Arterial blood gas

Metabolic Screening

Lactate/Pyruvate, urine for Organic acid, Oligosaccharides, Amino acid, PBS

Other Studies

MRI

EEG

Muscle biopsy

Psychometric testing

II. Medical Treatment of Dystonia

| Pharmacologic Agent | Efficacy and Comment | Side Effects |
|--|---|--|
| Anticholinergic/Antihistaminic Trihexyphenidyl Benztropine Procyclidine Diphenhydramine Ethopropazine | * Effective in approximately 40% of patients * Benefit limited by side effects * Requires slow upward titration * Good for pain | * Dry mouth (may lead to dental caries) * Blurred vision * Exacerbation of acute angle glaucoma * Urinary retention * Memory problems * Sedation * Confusion * Hallucinations * Heat intolerance |
| Baclofen | * Effective in approximately 20% of patients * High doses tolerated in children * Benefits limited by side effects; intrathecal baclofen minimally successful * Withdrawal effects on sudden discontinuation | * Nausea * Sedation * Dysphoria * Muscle weakness (in those with associated spasticity) |
| Clonazepam | * Effective in approximately 15% of patients * Possibility for addiction * Withdrawal effects of sudden discontinuation | * Sedation * Depression * Confusion * Dependence |
| Dopamine agonists Carbidopa/Levodopa | * Dramatic response in the dopa responsive form of dystonia * Effective in 10-15% of patients * More rapid upward titration possible | * Nausea (especially at initiation of therapy) * May worsen dystonia * Rapid discontinuation possible |
| Muscle relaxants Tizanidine Cyclobenzaprine | * Limited benefit in some patients * Side effects frequent* | * Sedation * Dysphoria |
| Antiepileptic medications Carbamazepine Gabapentin | * Benefit in < 10% of patients | * Ataxia * Sedation |
| Dopamine-depleting agents Tetrabenazine | * Not available in the USA; available in Europe/Canada * Requires a very slow upward titration (4 weeks between dose increases) | * Depression * Dysphoria * Parkinsonism |
| Dopamine antagonists Clozapine Other antipsychotics | * Effective in up to 25% of patients * Clozapine requires weekly blood counts and may cause life-threatening agranulocytosis | * The possibility of tardive dyskinesia and the other adverse effects from this class of medications severely limits usefulness. * Not recommended for dystonia |

III. Surgical treatment of Dystonia

| Procedure | Indications | Comments |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Peripheral denervation | * Cervical dystonia unresponsive to medical therapy or botulinum toxin | * Experienced surgeon essential * Only effective in some patients * May require multiple procedures * Requires considerable postoperative rehabilitation * Neck weakness may be permanent in some |
| Pallidotomy | * Only recently reported in dystonia * Interval between surgery and outcome * Regarded as experimental and only performed in certain medical centers | * Experienced surgeon essential * Destruction of brain tissue |
| Deep-brain stimulation | * Anticipate similar outcome as with pallidotomy, but not yet reported * Requires frequent adjustments of stimulator | * No destruction of brain tissue * Expensive * Untested |
| Thalamotomy | * Initially reported as effective in the 1960s * Usually requires bilateral procedures for generalized or axial dystonia | * Hemiparesis * Dysarthria * Other neurologic sequelae |
| Myectomy | * May be beneficial for blepharospasm * Minimally effective for cervical dystonia * Not indicated in other forms of dystonia | * Weakness * Disfigurement |
| Rhizotomy | * Largely abandoned for the treatment of cervical dystonia because of lack of improvement | |

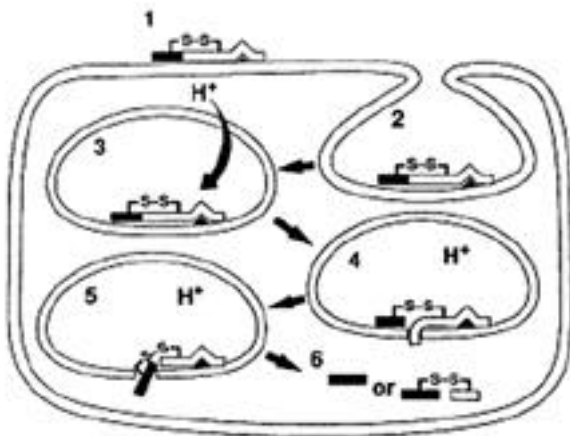


Figure 1. The sequential events of botulinum toxin

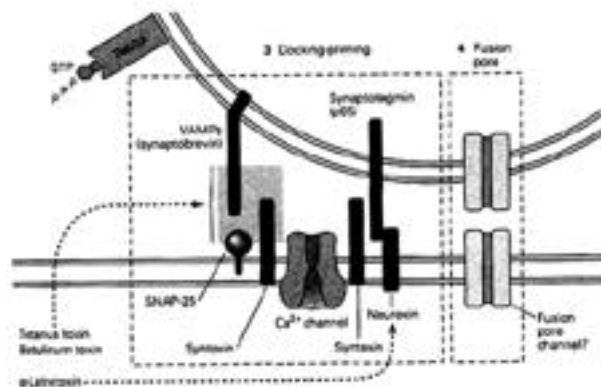


Figure 2. Diagram of synaptic vesicle proteins and their postulated receptors and functions

Table 1. Botulinum toxin serotypes and substrates

| NEUROTOXIN | SUBSTRATE | LOCALIZATION |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| BTX - A, E | SNAP-25 | Presynaptic plasma membrane |
| BTX - B, G | VAMP/synaptobrevin | Synaptic vesicle membrane |
| BTX - C | SNAP-25, Syntaxin | Presynaptic plasma membrane |
| BTX - D, F | VAMP/synaptobrevin Cellubrevin | Synaptic vesicle membrane |

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF BOTULINUM TOXIN

A. Dystonia

- Blepharospasm (lid " apraxia ")
- Oromandibular-facial-lingual dystonia
- Cervical dystonia (torticollis)
- Laryngeal dystonia (spasmodic dysphonia), stridor
- Limb dystonia
- Task-specific dystonia (e.g. writer 's or other occupational cramps)
- Other focal/segmental dystonias (primary, secondary)

B. Other Involuntary Movements

- Hemifacial spasm
- Limb, head, voice, chin tremor
- Palatal myoclonus
- Tics and coprolalia
- Nystagmus and oscillopsia
- Myokymia

C. Inappropriate Contractions

- Spasticity (stroke, cerebral palsy, head injury, multiple sclerosis)
- Painful rigidity
- Strabismus
- Bruxism and temporo-mandibular joint syndrome
- Stuttering
- Muscle contraction headaches
- Lumbosacral strain and back spasms
- Radiculopathy with secondary muscle spasm
- Myofascial pain syndromes
- Achalasia (lower esophageal sphincter spasm)
- Spasm of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx (cricopharyngeal muscle)
- Spasm of the sphincter of Oddi
- Spastic bladder, detrusor-sphincter dyssnergia
- Anismus
- Vaginismus

D. Other Applications

- Protective ptosis
- Sialorrhea
- Hyperhidrosis
- Gustatory sweating
- Anal fissure
- Constipation
- Obesity (distal stomach)
- Cosmetic (wrinkles, brow furrows, frown lines, " crow 's feet ", platysma lines, facial asymmetry)
- Tennis elbow and other sports injuries
- Debarking dogs
- Migraine, tension headache

Myoclonus() ,
 (positive myoclonus),
 (negative myoclonus
 asterixis).
 (tics), (chorea), (dys-
 tonia)
 (myoclonic dystonia)
 가

II. Pathophysiology

- A. Cortical
 - 1) focal
 - 2) multifocal
 - 3) generalized
 - 4) epilepsia partialis continua
- B. Thalamic
- C. Brainstem
 - 1) reticular
 - 2) startle
 - 3) palatal
- D. Spinal
 - 1) segmental
 - 2) propriospinal
- E. Peripheral

III. Causes

- A. Physiological myoclonus (normal subjects)
 - 1) sleep jerks (hypnic jerks)
 - 2) anxiety-induced
 - 3) exercise-induced
 - 4) hiccup
 - 5) benign infantile myoclonus with feeding
- B. Essential myoclonus (no known cause and no other gross neurological deficit)
 - 1) hereditary
 - 2) sporadic
- C. Epileptic myoclonus (seizures dominate and no encephalopathy, at least initially)
 - 1) Fragments of epilepsy
 - isolated epileptic myoclonic jerks
 - photosensitive myoclonus
 - myoclonic absences in petit mal
 - epilepsia partialis continua
 - 2) Childhood myoclonic epilepsies
 - infantile spasms
 - myoclonic atstatic epilepsy (Lennox-Gastaut)
 - cryptogenic myoclonus epilepsy (Aicardi)
 - juvenile myoclonic epilepsy of Janz
 - 3) Benign familial myoclonic epilepsy (Rabot)
 - 4) Progressive myoclonic epilepsy (Unverricht-Lundborg)
- D. Symptomatic myoclonus (progressive or static encephalopathy dominates)
 - 1) Storage disease
 - Lafora body disease
 - Lipidoses, e.g., GM1 and GM2 gangliosidosis, Krabbe's
 - Ceroid-lipofuscinosis (Batten)
 - Sialidosis (cherry-red spot)

Table 1. Classification of myoclonus

I. Clinical features

- A. Distribution
 - 1) focal
 - 2) segmental
 - 3) multifocal : many different parts of the body affected, not necessarily at the same time
 - 4) generalized : whole body or most of it affected in a single jerk
- B. Timing
 - 1) spontaneous
 - 2) action : on maintaining a posture, or on movement
 - 3) reflex : visual, auditory, somaesthetic (touch, pin-prick, muscle stretch)

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- 2) Spinocerebellar degeneration
 - Unverricht-Lundborg disease
 - Ataxia telangiectasia
 - Adult-onset cerebellar ataxias
 - ADCA type 1
 - Sporadic OPCA
 - Coeliac disease
- 3) Basal ganglia degenerations
 - Wilson 's disease
 - Torsion dystonia
 - Hallervorden-Spatz disease
 - Progressive supranuclear palsy
 - Multiple system atrophy
 - Huntington 's disease
 - Corticobasal degeneration
 - Dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy
 - Parkinson 's disease
- 4) Dementias
 - Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
 - Alzheimer 's disease
- 5) Viral encephalopathies
 - Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
 - Encephalitis lethargica
 - Arbovirus encephalitis
 - Herpes simplex encephalitis
 - Post-infectious encephalitis
 - Opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome
 - Whipple 's disease
- 6) Metabolic
 - Hepatic failure
 - Renal failure
 - Dialysis syndrome
 - Hyponatremia
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Infantile myoclonic encephalopathy
 - Nonketotic hyperglycemia
 - Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy
 - Multiple carboxylase deficiency
 - Biotin deficiency
- 7) Toxic encephalopathies
 - Toxins : bismuth, heavy metals, glue sniffing
 - Methyl bromide, DDT
 - Drugs : antidepressants, anesthetics, anticonvulsants, withdrawal of benzodiazepines and propranolol, lithium, MAO inhibitors, levodopa, gabapentin
- 8) Physical encephalopathies
 - Posthypoxic (Lance-Adams)
 - Post-traumatic
 - Heat stroke
 - Electric shock
 - Decompression injury
- 9) Focal CNS damage
 - Post-stroke
 - Post-thalamotomy
 - Tumor
 - Trauma
 - Dentato-olivary lesions

Table 2. Appropriate dosages of agents for the treatment of myoclonus

| Drug | Dosage |
|---------------------|--|
| Baclofen | 15-100 mg/day |
| Benzotropine | 4-9 mg/day |
| Carbamazepine | up to 2000 mg/day |
| Clonazepam | up to 15 mg/day |
| Diazepam | 5-30 mg/day |
| 5-Hydroxytryptophan | up to 3 g/day (in combination with peripheral aromatic amino acid decarboxylase inhibitor) |
| Phenobarbital | 50-100 mg/day |
| Phenytoin | 250-325 mg/day |
| Piracetam | 2.4-16.8 g/day |
| Primidone | 500-750 mg/day |
| Tetrabenazine | 50-200 mg/day |
| Trihexyphenidyl | up to 35 mg/day |
| Valproic acid | 1200-2000 mg/day |

(From Brown P. Myoclonus: a practical guide to drug therapy. CNS drugs 1995;3:22-29)

Table 3. Drug treatment for specific types of myoclonus

| Type of myoclonus | Drugs of first choice | Other agents |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Cortical myoclonus | Valproic acid | Primidone |
| | Clonazepam | Phenobarbital Piracetam 5-HTP |
| Brainstem reticular myoclonus | Valproic acid Clonazepam | 5-HTP |
| Hyperekplexia | Clonazepam | Carbamazepine Phenytoin |
| Palatal myoclonus | Phenytoin | 5-HTP |
| | Carbamazepine | Sumatriptan |
| | Clonazepam | |
| | Diazepam | |
| | Trihexyphenidyl | |
| Propriospinal myoclonus | Baclofen Clonazepam | |
| Segmental spinal myoclonus | Clonazepam | Diazepam Carbamazepine Tetrabenazine |

/

(chorea) “ (dance) (irregular) (flowing) (nonstereotyped) (choreoathetosis) (bathism) Thomas Sydenham St Vitus Dance 1872 George Huntington¹ D₂ pathway (subthalamic nucleus) glutamate GABA⁴ premotor cortex GABA/enkephalin indirect D₂ pathway⁷

odopa peak dose 가 .⁵ lev- (Table 1). 가 MRI (Table 2).⁶ 가 가 가

Table 1. Common causes of Chorea

| |
|---|
| Hereditary |
| Huntington 's disease |
| Neuroacanthocytosis |
| Dentatorubropallidolusian atrophy (DRPLA) |
| Benign hereditary chorea |
| Paroxysmal chorea |
| Wilson 's disease |
| Post-Infectious/Infectious/Immunologic |
| Sydenham 's chorea |
| Systemic lupus erythematosus |
| Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| Endocrinologic |
| Hyperthyroidism |
| Chorea gravidarum |
| Drug-induced Chorea |
| Levodopa |
| Stimulants |
| Anticonvulsants |
| Antidepressants |
| Neuroleptics |
| Oral contraceptives |
| Vascular |
| Stroke |
| Polycythemia vera |
| Other |
| Neoplastic |
| Paraneoplastic |

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Table 2. Diagnostic evaluation for Chorea

| | |
|--|--|
| Laboratory Testing | |
| CBC with manual differential | |
| Electrolytes | |
| Liver function studies | |
| Sedimentation rate | |
| Anti-nuclear antibody studies | |
| Thyroid function studies | |
| Ceruloplasmin | |
| Quantitative copper (24-hr urine collection) | |
| Anti-streptolysin O titers | |
| Paraneoplastic antibody assessment | |
| Imaging | |
| MRI of brain/enhanced | |
| Other | |
| Slit lamp examination | |

1) 가 가
(pseudochoreoathetosis) 가
(proprioception)

가
2) 가 가
가 가

3) 가
dose independent
washout
(Table 3,4).⁸

(hereditary causes of chorea)
1. (Huntington's disease)
3
30 40
20
(juvenile Huntington's disease)
(tardive dyskinesia)
(neuroacanthocytosis)

4) 30 ~ 40
가 (aki-

5) netic-rigid)
(20%) (seizure)
⁹ ¹⁰

Table 3. Drug-Induced Chorea, including Tardive Dyskinesia and Orofacial Dyskinesia

| Drugs Responsible | |
|--|--------|
| APDS | ++ |
| Metoclopramide | ++ |
| Levodopa | ++ |
| Direct DA agonists | ++ |
| Indirect DA Agonists and other Catecholaminergic Drugs | ++ |
| Anticholinergics | + |
| Antihistaminics | + |
| Oral Contraceptives | + |
| Phenytoin | (T)+ |
| Carbamazepine | (T)+/- |
| Ethosuximide | +/- |
| Phenobarbital | (T)+/- |
| Lithium | (T)+/- |
| Benzodiazepines | +/- |
| MAO inhibitors | +/- |
| Tricyclic antidepressants | +/- |
| Methyldopa | +/- |
| Methadone | +/- |
| Digoxin | +/- |
| Alcohol withdrawal | +/- |
| Toluene (glue) sniffing | +/- |
| Flunarizine and cinnarizine | +/- |

++ = Well documented; common or not infrequent
+ = Relatively well documented; uncommon
+/- = Not well documented or only small number of cases in literature
T = Usually other evidence of drug toxicity present (including serum drug levels)
APDs = antipsychotic drugs(see Table 4)

Table 4. Antipsychotic Drugs and Other Neuroleptic Agents

| General Class | Examples |
|--|---|
| Phenothiazines | |
| Aliphatic | Chlorpromazine Promazine Triflupromazine |
| Piperazine | Prochlorperazine Fluphenazine Trifluoperazine |
| Piperidine | Thioridazine Mesoridazine |
| Butyrophenones | Haloperidol |
| Diphenylbutylpiperidines | Pimozide |
| Thioxanthenes | Chlorprothixene Thiothixine |
| Substituted benzamides | Metoclopramide Sulpiride Oxyperomide |
| Dibenzoxazepines | Loxapine |
| Dibenzodiazepines | Clozapine |
| Indolic derivatives | Molindone |
| * | |
| Rauwolfia alkaloids | Reserpine |
| Benzoquinolizines | Tetrabenazine |
| Indole derivative (with phenylpiperazine side chain) | Oxpertine |
| Tyrosine hydroxylase inhibitor | -Methylparatyrosine (AMPT) |

* The major action of drugs above the line is to block receptors for dopamine. Drugs below the line act primarily as dopamine depleting agents (presynaptic dopamine antagonists).

(distraction)

15 20

(30 ~ 50%) 가 .¹¹

5 10 가

Venezuela Maracibo

¹² 4

(4P_{16,3}) Huntingtin cytosine-adenosine-guanine(CAG) 가

19 (9 ~ 34)

40 가

¹³ 가

가 가 .¹⁴ 28

가 가 가

anticipation

MRI CT

(candate nucleus) (putamen)

가

coenzyme Q₁₀, NMDA

Remacemide hydrochloride

1995 2

¹⁵

2

¹⁶

2. (neuroacanthocytosis)

amyotrophy 가

creatine phosphokinese 가 가

(dystonia), tic,

akinetic-rigidity

9

가 가 9 (9q₂₁)

¹⁷

(scanning)

small and medium sized neuron

(hindbrain)

3. Dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy(DRPLA)

(myoclonus), (ataxia),

가 CAG 49

53 ¹⁸ 12

Atrophin-1 Huntingtin

가

MRI

(tegmentum)

(dentate nucleus), (red nucleus),

(gliosis)

juvenile

DRPLA CAG

4. (benign hereditary chorea)

(nonhereditary causes of chorea)

5. 가 , , .¹⁹
1. / (infectious/postinfectious)
Sydenham's chorea(rheumatic chorea, St Vitus Dance) group A -hemolytic streptococcal 20 ~ 30%

5. (paroxysmal chorea)
paroxysmal kine- 10 (5 ~ 15) 5 15
sigenic choreoathetosis(PKC) paroxysmal dys- 20%
tonic choreoathetosis(PDC)

Sydenham 's chorea 가
(chorea gravidarum)
(estrogen) 가
가 6

(dystonia)
PKC 가 가 2
PDC
(exercise)

(ESR, antistreptolysin Ab, antistreptococcal Ab titer) , MRI
T₂

PKC
PKC PDC
,
. ²⁰

5. (Wilson's disease)

peni-
cillin
Sydenham's
chorea 가 가

가
가 . 13
ceruloplasmin가 ATPase 가
가 . 40 10

가
2.
(systemic lupus erythematosus : SLE)
SLE 1% 2% .²¹ 가
25% SLE
가 .²²

MRI
. T₂ , , ,

(cornea limbus) Keyser-Fleisher
ring 10 2
가

. Antiphospholipid (APLA), anticardi-
olipin Antiphospholipid

copper chelating D-penicillamine
trientine zinc
가 , , ,

가 . SLE, chorea gravidarum

3.
(Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome ; AIDS)
AIDS가 가
retro progressive
multifocal leukoencephalopathy

²³

가 가

가 , ,

MRI

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Table 1.

| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| I. | A. | |
| | B. | (habit spasm) |
| II. | A. | () |
| | | 1. |
| | | 2. |
| | | 3. |
| | B. | (inherited) |
| | | 1. |
| | | 2. |
| | | 3. (torsion dystonia) |
| | | 4. - 가 (Neuroanthocytosis) |
| | C. | |
| | | 1. ; , Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Sydenham |
| | | 2. ; (methylphenidate, amphetamine, cocaine), levodopa, , (; tardive tic) |
| | | 3. ; |
| | | 4. ; (static encephalopathy) |
| | | 5. ; , , , , - , |
| | D. | |
| | | 1. |
| | | 2. (excessive startle) |
| | | 3. |
| | | 4. Jumping Frenchmen, Latah, myriachit |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|------|------------------------|
| | : | 1 | , | 1. |
| | , | 가 | 가 | . |
| | (Tourette's disorder): | 1 | | 2. |
| | 1 | | | , 1 |
| | (tic disorder not otherwise | | | 3. |
| | specified): | 4 | , 18 | 가 |
| | | | | 4. 21 |
| | | | | 5. |
| | (Tourette's syndrome) ? | | | 6. |
| | (Tourette's syndrome) | | | , |
| | , | () | , | 1 (probable TS type 1) |
| | | | | 3 4 |
| | | | | . 가 2 1 |
| | | | | ; |
| | | | | (possible) |
| | | | | 가 |
| | | | | 1994 DSM-IV |
| | | | | . ⁶ 가 |
| | | | | 가 |
| | (Tourette | | | |
| | syndrome study group) | (definite) | | |
| | | | | . |
| | | | | . |

Table 2.

(clonic)

(dystonic)

(tonic)

, (cramp)

(phenomenology)

Hyperekplexia

(urge)-->

(relief)

가 가

(akathisia)

가

가

가

(periodic movement)

painful legs/moving toe

가

가

(hyperekplexia)

Table 2

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sonism) (atypical parkin- (ataxic) 가 .
 가 가 PSP multiple system atrophy cerebellar
 type .
 가 . (dirty tie
 sign) 가
 PSP
 가 .
 가 . oculocephalic maneuver
 (supranuclear)
 oculocephalic maneuver
 . PSP
 가
 (convergence) 가 (pursuit)
 (saccade)
 optokinetic
 PSP
 Progressive supranuclear palsy
 (, PSP) PSP가
 가
 (postural instability) Multiple system atrophy (, MSA)
 . MSA MSA
 . MSA 가
 Shy-Drager
 (MSA-A), striatonigral
 degeneration(SND, MSA-P)
 olivopontocerebellar atrophy(OPCA, MSA-C)
 MSA
 Shy-Drager
 SND OPCA
 MSA
 Shy-Drager
 . Litvan 8가
 6가 MSA

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| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) 가 | astereognosis | (apraxia) alien |
| 2) hand | | |
| 3) 4) | | |
| 5) 6) | | |
| 7) 8) | | |
| MSA-P MSA-C | Dementia with Lewy bodies (| , DLB) |
| (putamen) | | |
| T2 MSA-P | 가 | |
| MSA-C | 30% | |
| Corticobasal ganglionic degeneration (CBGD) | 가 | |
| | 가 | |
| | 12 | 가 |
| | | |
| | | 가 |
| | | |
| | | 가 |
| | | |
| (dystonia) | (myoclonus) CBGD | (dopamine transporter) SPECT |
| 50 | | (uptake) SPECT |
| | 99mTc HMPAO | |
| | CBGD | |
| | agraphesthesia | 가 |

Table 1. Consensus criteria for the clinical diagnosis of dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB)

| |
|--|
| The central feature is progressive cognitive decline. |
| Two of the following core features are essential for a diagnosis of probable DLB, and one is essential for possible DLB |
| Fluctuating cognition with pronounced variations in attention and alertness |
| Recurrent visual hallucinations that are typically well formed and detailed |
| Spontaneous motor features of parkinsonism |
| Features supportive of the diagnosis are |
| Repeated falls |
| Syncope |
| Transient loss of consciousness |
| Neuroleptic sensitivity |
| Systematized delusions |
| Hallucinations in other modalities |
| A diagnosis of DLB is less likely in presence of |
| Stroke disease, evident as focal neurologic signs or on brain imaging |
| Evidence on physical examination and investigation of any physical illness or other brain disorder sufficient to account for the clinical picture. |

Dopa-responsive dystonia (DRD) (start hesitation) (magnetic gait) visual clue

DRD juvenile parkinsonism(JP) 가

3. Hemiparkinsonism-hemiatrophy

가 가 20 40 JP (motor fluctuation) (dyskinesia) JP

4. Manganese-induced parkinsonism

[18F]6-fluoro-L-dopa PET SPECT 가 (pallidum) 가 DRD JP Secondary parkinsonism (cock walk)

1. Vascular parkinsonism

SPECT [18F]6-fluoro-L-dopa PET

가 (small stepped gait), freezing hesitancy

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body parkinsonism "lower 가 가 pseudobulbar (corticospinal) 가

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가 T2 2. Normal pressure hydrocephalus 가 (wide base)