

# Teaching Video *NeuroImages*: Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia



Alexandra Borchert, MD  
Gabriel Möddel, MD  
Matthias Schilling, MD

Address correspondence and  
reprint requests to Dr. Matthias  
Schilling, Dept. of Neurology,  
Universitätsklinikum Münster,  
Albert-Schweitzer-Str. 33,  
D-48129 Münster, Germany  
schillim@uni-muenster.de

Supplemental data at  
[www.neurology.org](http://www.neurology.org)

A man presented multifocal brachiofacial or generalized dystonic movements and dyskinesias (video on the *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> Web site at [www.neurology.org](http://www.neurology.org)). Episodes started with a variable aura, triggered by emotional stress or movement initiation. Clinical examination and diagnostics including brain MRI and EEG were normal. Attacks stopped after therapy with carbamazepine, 200 mg daily, was started.

Paroxysmal dyskinesia is a rare, mostly autosomal dominant disorder characterized by kinesigenic triggers, attacks <1 minute, preserved consciousness, absence of structural diseases or epileptiform activity,

and effect of phenytoin or carbamazepine.<sup>1,2</sup> Although the term kinesigenic dyskinesia is used, other triggers are possible. The movements often include dystonic postures, with or without dyskinesias.

## REFERENCES

1. Houser MK, Soland VL, Bhatia KP, et al. Paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis: a report of 26 patients. *J Neurol* 1996;246:120–126.
2. Bruno MK, Hallett M, Gwinn-Hardy K, et al. Clinical evaluation of idiopathic paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia: new diagnostic criteria. *Neurology* 2004;63:2280–2287.

# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

## Teaching Video *NeuroImages*: Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia

Alexandra Borchert, Gabriel Möddel and Matthias Schilling

*Neurology* 2009;72:e118

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3181a92b66

**This information is current as of June 8, 2009**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Updated Information &amp; Services</b> | including high resolution figures, can be found at:<br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/72/23/e118.full">http://n.neurology.org/content/72/23/e118.full</a>  |
| <b>Supplementary Material</b>             | Supplementary material can be found at:<br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2009/06/07/72.23.e118.DC1">http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2009/06/07/72.23.e118.DC1</a>  |
| <b>References</b>                         | This article cites 2 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:<br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/72/23/e118.full#ref-list-1">http://n.neurology.org/content/72/23/e118.full#ref-list-1</a>  |
| <b>Subspecialty Collections</b>           | This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):<br><b>All Clinical Neurology</b><br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_clinical_neurology">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_clinical_neurology</a><br><b>All Movement Disorders</b><br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_movement_disorders">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_movement_disorders</a><br><b>Dystonia</b><br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/dystonia">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/dystonia</a><br><b>Nonepileptic seizures</b><br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/nonepileptic_seizures">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/nonepileptic_seizures</a> |
| <b>Permissions &amp; Licensing</b>        | Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:<br><a href="http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions">http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions</a>   |
| <b>Reprints</b>                           | Information about ordering reprints can be found online:<br><a href="http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise">http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise</a>   |

*Neurology*® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright . All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

