GLOSSARY OF TERMS NOT ExplAINED IN THE TEXT

(TAKEN FROM STEADMAN’S MEDICAL DICTIONARY)

Abetalipoproteinemia  A disorder characterized by an absence of plasma lipoproteins causing neuromuscular abnormality.

Acute Akathisia  Abnormal posturing of the head and neck in relation to the body (Retrocollis, Torticollis); Spasms of the jaw muscles (trismus, gaping, grimacing), impaired swallowing (dysphagia), speaking or breathing (laryngeal/pharyngeal spasm, dysphonia); thickened or slurred speech due to hypertonic tongue (dysarthria, macroglossia); tongue protrusion; eyes deviated up, down or sideward (oculargyric crisis); or abnormal positioning of the distal limbs or tongue (opisthotonos).

Aicardi’s syndrome  Multiple genetic CNS anomalies and infantile spasms in female babies.

Akathisia  A sense of restlessness and a feeling of a need to move. It includes a variety of movements like picking at clothing, shifting weight, rocking, repetitive rubbing, crossing and uncrossing legs, use of hands to stroke head and face.

Akinesia  Extra pyramidal symptoms involving slow motor activity, and expressionless face, and emotionless speech.

Alper’s disease  A progressive polio dystrophy in infants. A Progressive degeneration of the gray matter of the nervous system.

Alzheimer’s disease  Disease of the cerebral cortex that caused an atypical form of senile dementia discovered in 1906 by German psychiatrists Alois Alzheimer.

Antagonist  In neuroscience, a chemical substance that decreases or blocks the effect of a neurotransmitter.

Antibodies  The highly specific molecules called immuno-globulins produced by B cells to combine with, and neutralize antigens.

Antigens  All foreign material that enters the body, including bacteria and parasites.

Apraxia  A disorder of the initiation of movement.

Argininosuccinic aciduria  A heritable disorder characterized by excessive urinary excretion of Argininosuccinic acid.
Arnold-Chiari  A deformity or malformation of bundle, canal, ganglion, nerve tract or foramen.

Aspergers disorder  A pervasive development disorder characterized by impairments in social relationships and restricted, or unusual behaviors but is without language delays as seen in autism.

Ataxia telangiectasia  The inability to perform coordinated muscle movement.

Athetoid  Movements are spontaneous that are slow, writhing, twisting generally involving distal muscles.

Autoimmune disease  A condition in which the body’s immune system attacks healthy tissue rather than antigen.

Ballistic movements  Motor movements of high amplitude that involve the proximal muscles.

Binswangers syndrome  An organically caused dementia found in chronic hypertensives.

Biotinidase deficiency  A condition characterized by low amounts of the enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of biotin.

Blepharospasm  An involuntary movement involving intermittent forceful closure of the eyelids.

Canavan  A progressive degenerative damage of spongy tissue.

Catalepsy  Motor movement disturbance seen in people with some psychosis and mood disorders in which body postures are waxy and can be “sculpted” to remain fixed for long periods of time.

Caudate nucleus  A brain structure, part of the basal ganglia that controls motor behaviour and is implicated in OCD.

Cerebral palsy  A defect of motor power and coordination related to brain damage, characterized by gaze disorder, rigidity, gait and akinesia.

Chorea  Movements are irregular, unpredictable, brief and jerky and randomly move from one part of the body to another. Movements can be brisk and abrupt (Sydenham’s Chorea) or slow and flowing (Huntington’s Chorea).

Dyskinesia  Abnormal involuntary movements that are seen in many diseases but are most prevalent in HD, PD and TD.

Dystonia  An involuntary movement disorder characterized by continued muscular contractions and can result in twisted contorted postures involving body or limbs. Movement may be slow and appear exaggerated.
**Endogenous opiates**  Substances occurring naturally throughout the body that function like neurotransmitters to shut down pain sensation, even in the presence of marked tissue damage.

**Extensor**  A muscle that, upon contraction, increases the angle of a joint.

**Extra pyramidal**  Neural pathways that are situated outside have, and are independent of pyramidal tracks. They are involved for fine control of voluntary movements.

**Flexor**  A muscle that decreases the angle of a joint when it contracts.

**Genotype**  Specific genetic makeup of the individual.

**Glutaric acedeminia**  An accumulation of glutaric or pantenedioic acid.

**Hallevorden- Spatz syndrome**  A pathologic process in which the nerve fiber connecting the motor system is demylenated.

**Hartnup's syndrome**  A congenital metabolic disorder manifested by Pellagra symptom and cerebral ataxia.

**Hiatus hernia**  An aperture or fissure in any over-stretched muscle fiber.

**Huntington's Chorea**  A Genetic disorder marked by involuntary limb movements and progressing to dementia, first described by George Huntington

**Kernicterus**  A nuclear jaundice causing grave degenerative lesions.

**Lafora body disease**  A common type of epilepsy where the seizures are quick jerks of arms shoulders and legs, also known as myoclonic epilepsy.

**Lipidosis**  An inborn or acquired disorder of lipid metabolism.

**Lipofuscinosis**  An abnormal storage of any one of a group of fatty pigments.

**Maple syrup urine disease**  An autosomal recessive inherited disease caused by deficient oxidative decarboxylation resulting in gross brain damage.

**Menke's syndrome**  A kinky hair disease.

**Neuroblastoma**  A malignant neoplasm characterized by immature slightly differentiated nerve cells of the embryonic type.

**Painful Legs and Moving Toes (PLMT)**  A deep pulling or searing pain in the lower limbs and foot with continuous writhing or wriggling of toes.

**Parkinson's disease**  A tremor of the resting muscles and other symptoms caused by inadequate dopamine in the basal nuclei of the cerebrum also called paralysis agitans. It is a syndrome consisting of a variable
combination of tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia and are characteristic disturbance of gait and posture.

**Porphyria**  A disorder of porphyrin metabolism manifested as anemia, photosensitivity and liver dysfunction.

**Progressive supra nuclear palsy**  Patients have difficulty moving their eyes vertically initially, then all eye movements become limited.

**Psychogenic movement**  Movement disorders due to somatoform disorder, factitious disorder, and Malingering, different from organic disorders.

**Pyridoxin deficiency**  A Y factor, yeast deficiency causing irritation, convulsions and neuritis.

**Restless Leg Syndrome (RLS)**  A subjective need to move and is accompanied by a variety of sensory disturbances in the legs including pins and needles, creeping or crawling, aching, itching, heaviness, stabbing, tension, burning or coldness.

**Spasmodic Torticollis**  A syndrome that unusually affects adults and involves an involuntary turning of the neck to one side.

**Tay-Sachs disease**  A rapid progressive disease resulting in death. It is a type of spingolipidosis caused by a deficiency of hexosaminidase, an enzyme responsible for the metabolism of nerve tissue chemical.

**Tics**  Abrupt, transient, stereotypic or coordinated movements, which vary in intensity and are repeated at irregular intervals. Both motor and vocal tics may be subdivided as simple or complex and are often associated with hyperactivity, ADHD or OCD.

**Tone**  The resistance of muscle to passive stretch.

**Tourette's disorder**  A developmental disorder featuring multiple dysfunctional motor and vocal tics.

**Tremor**  A rhythmical oscillation of a body part and is produced by contractions of reciprocally innervated antagonistic muscles. The periodicity of tremor is relatively fixed, but clinically the rate may appear irregular. Tremor is often characterized by the position, posture or movement that brings it out.

**Tuberous sclerosis**  A multisystem disease producing seizures, mental retardation and skin nodules.

**Whipple's disease**  A rare intestinal lipodystrophic disease.

**Wilson's disease**  A nervous system and liver dysfunction due to impairment in copper metabolism. Symptoms involve tremors in coordination, falling slurred speech, stiffness and seizures.