# **INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENT EVALUATION** 3-15-2013

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#### **OVERVIEW**

# o Definitions

- types of muscles
- Assessment of Involuntary Movements
  - commonly used scales
- Medications/medical conditions that increase risk of involuntary movements
  - timing; history; interventions
- Some treatment strategies
- Importance of communication, raising questions, looking for etiologies
- Ground rule: Ask questions, now!

# **DEFINITIONS...**

# • Muscle in humans

- Skeletal
  - Fast twitch
  - Slow twitch
- Smooth
  - Rhythmic contractions
- Cardiac
  - Features of both

# • Movements

- Voluntary
  - Intentional
  - Practice improves performance
  - Central Nervous System provides the cues

# **SKELETAL MUSCLE**

#### • CNS (PNS) control; Striate (transverse streaks); each acts independently of neighboring muscle fiber.



#### Structure of a Skeletal Muscle



# **SMOOTH MUSCLE**

• ANS control; spindleshape with one central nucleus; contracts smoothly & rhythmically





#### DEFINITIONS

# Involuntary Movements

- Smooth muscle: normal internal organ fx
- Skeletal muscle: abnormal; can it be treated?
- New onset: offending agent; risk of progression
- Degeneration: unmask control of movement
- May/may not have awareness of movement
- Habits; Mannerisms
  - Repeated fixed patterns of movement
  - Often out of context of utility
- Senile dyskinesias
  - Involuntary movements associated with aging



## o Systematic Examination

- Scan whole body; w/ & w/o activation
- Compare sides; speed; range; functionality
- Note bracing, communication elisions
- Tardive Dyskinesia
  - Choreo-athetotic movements
  - Neuroleptic-induced; other medications

# • Tremor

• Equal and opposite contractions; note speed, amplitude, exercise or effort

# VIDEO: OLB

#### • <u>The Treatment of Tardive Dyskinesia with</u> <u>... MORE Drugs! - YouTube</u>

- o Akasthisia
  - Internal restlessness; motor driven
  - May cause serious weight loss, dehydration
- o Dystonia
  - Sustained (painful) muscle contraction
  - Impairs function
  - Worse with stress

# **VIDEO: JAW DYSTONIA**

#### o <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9roso9B</u> <u>1F0</u>

#### Repeated measures

- AIMS (scale: 0 4)
  - Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale
    - Facial & Oral movements
      - Muscles of facial expression, Lips and peri-oral area, Jaw, Tongue
    - Extremities: upper & lower
    - Trunk movements: neck, shoulders, hips
    - Global adjustment
      - severity
      - incapacity
      - patient awareness
    - Dental
      - dental problems
      - dentures

- DISCUS
  - Dyskinesia Identification System: Condensed User Scales.
    - Current medications
    - Type of examination
    - Face
    - Eyes
    - Oral
    - Lingual
    - Head/neck/trunk
    - Upper Limb
    - Lower Limb
    - Scale: 0 4

- SIMAS
  - Sonoma Involuntary Movement Assessment Scale
    - Observe
    - Interaction
    - Dyskinesia
    - Tremor
    - Gate
    - Range (severity)
    - Frequency

# DOCUMENTATION

# • Readily accessible

- legible
- location useful for clinical management
- o Repeat intervals
  - initiation of medications
  - major changes in dose (including discontinuation)
  - annual every two years
- Reliability
  - systematic application; same ratings
- o Understood
  - education about meaning

# Antipsychotics

- Typical
  - Thorazine (low potency)
  - Haldol ( high potency)
  - Prolixin (high potency)
- Atypical
  - Clozapine
  - Zyprexa
  - Geodon
  - Risperdal
  - Quetiapine
  - Abilify
  - Invega

# o Antiemetics

- Chlorpromazine
- Prochlorperazine
- Promethazine
- Metaclopramide (gastroparesis)
- Better to use antihistamines
  - Meclizine
  - Diphenhydramine
- or 5HT3 receptor antagonists
  - Dolasetron
  - Ondansetron

# o Mood Stabilizers

#### • Lithium

- tremor
- confusion, delirium...
- Anticonvulsants
  - tremor
  - sedation
  - impulsivity and delirium in toxic range

# • Abilify

- is an antipsychotic
- dyskinesia, akasthisia

#### o Medical Risk Factors

- Multiple medical conditions
  - Multiple medications/ drug-drug interactions
  - GI motility drugs
  - Masking side effect profiles of medications
- Brain injuries
  - Disinhibition of movement control
- Renal & hepatic problems
  - Metabolic toxicity
- Cardiovascular events
  - Small hemorrhages
  - Secondary degeneration

# **TREATMENT STRATEGIES**

- Minimize exposure
  - Iowest possible dose, shortest time
  - no ingestion (!)
- Anticholinergic: Cogentin (benztropine)
- Antihistaminergic: Benadryl (diphenhydramine)
- Amantadine
- Benzodiazepines: Ativan (lorazepam)
- Masking
  - increase dose of antipsychotic
- More experimental
  - Deep Brain Stimulation
  - Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation?

#### Develop systematic method for documenting repeated examination

- Effective
- Clear
- Simple
- Readable
- Do not delay notating observations
- Same format across users
- May be established tool; may be devised (de novo) to document a new behavior that is unclear whether it is a mannerism...

# • Communicate results of concerns within team and consultants

- Make no assumptions
- Bring reports back for review
- Note changes in medications, other interventions, and dates of treatment
- Note changes in behavior as related to changes in medications, medical condition, external stressors, activities

- o Address patient discomfort
- Support function
  - Reduce risk of falls
  - Maintain independence
  - Promote integration in public society
  - Diminish pain
  - Foster good health

# • Ask questions when something doesn't seem right

- Everyone has responsibility and accountability to promote the welfare of person with I/DD who is involved in providing supports
- Involuntary movements wax and wane; therefore are not always apparent when the expert is in the room
- Medically trained people are not solo observers of involuntary movements

# **CONCLUSION – PATIENT PERSPECTIVE**

# • GIMME:

- the lowest amount of medication
- the benefit of the doubt
- an appropriate evaluation
- a chance!

# WHEN DOING ASSESSMENTS, DO NOT RUSH; REFLECT...



#### REFERENCES

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