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Teaching Video Neuro*Images*: An adult patient with rhythmic movement disorder

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Figure EEG recording during episode of rhythmic movement disorder



EEG shows rhythmic movement artefact during an episode of rhythmic movement disorder. No interictal or ictal epileptiform abnormalities were seen during a 24-hour recording.

A 39-year-old healthy man presented with stereotyped episodes in sleep since childhood characterized by rhythmic, side-to-side head and body rolling without recollection, injury, or other symptoms. The episodes occurred almost daily, were of variable duration and intensity (3 seconds-3 minutes), and were distressing for his bed partner. There was no daytime sleepiness, and neurologic and physical examination were unremarkable. A 24-hour video-EEG captured events in non-REM and REM sleep (figure; videos 1 and 2 on the Neurology® Web site at Neurology.org), consistent with rhythmic movement disorder, a parasomnia that can also present as head banging or body rocking. Clonazepam¹ 1 mg nocte was tried for 1 month without effect.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Dr. Loureiro wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Dr. Velis drafted and revised subsequent manuscripts. Dr. Beun provided information about final diagnosis and treatment and revised the final manuscript. Dr. Gaitatzis made the initial diagnosis and drafted and revised subsequent manuscripts.

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DISCLOSURE

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DEEEDENCE

 Jankovic SM, Sokic DV, Vojvodic NM, Ristic AJ, Kostic VS. Multiple rhythmic movement disorders in a teenage boy with excellent response to clonazepam. Mov Disord 2008;23:767–768.

Supplemental data at Neurology.org

Download teaching slides: Neurology.org

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Supplementary Material Supplementary material can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2015/03/21/WNL.000000000001

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