Challenges in Managing Dystonia

Karlo J. Lizarraga, MD, MS, FAAN, FANA

Associate Professor of Neurology, Neuroscience, and Neurosurgery Director (founder), Motor Physiology and Neuromodulation Program University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, USA





Challenging Case #1

- 52-year-old right-handed woman
- Onset: L hand tremor ~2012
- Parkinson's disease complicated by motor fluctuations
- Severe dystonia of both feet in the OFF state
- Bothersome dyskinesia in the ON state

	~040	~060	~080	~100	~120	~140	~160	~180	2100
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carbidopa/levodopa IR 25/10	1 tab	1 tab	1 tab	1 tab	0.75-	0.75-	0.75-	0.75-	
0 mg					1 tab	1 tab	1 tab	1 tab	
Carbidopa/levodopa CR 25/1									2
00 mg									tabs
Pramipexole ER	0.375								0.37
	mg								5 mg
Selegiline	5 mg								5 mg

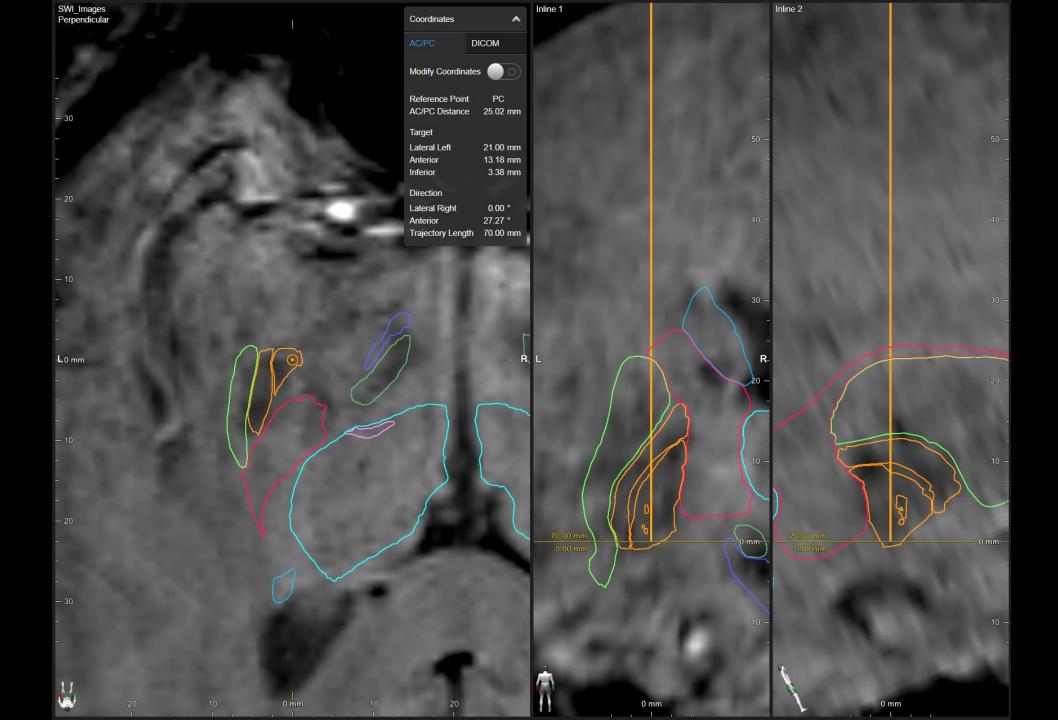
Current Parkinson's disease medications:

OFF/ON evaluation

- OFF MDS-UPDRS III = 30
- L>R dystonic posturing of the feet with gait impairment
- L>R tremor
- ON MDS-UPDRS III = 5
- Generalized dyskinesia
- OFF \rightarrow ON = 83.3% DBS candidate?

Pre-operative assessments

- Neuropsychological testing OK
- MRI brain OK
- Neurosurgery OK
- Target?



Intra-operative neurophysiology

- Microelectrode recordings: single neuron potentials, LFPs
- Microstimulation
- Macrostimulation
- DBS lead: Stimulation testing, LFP measurement

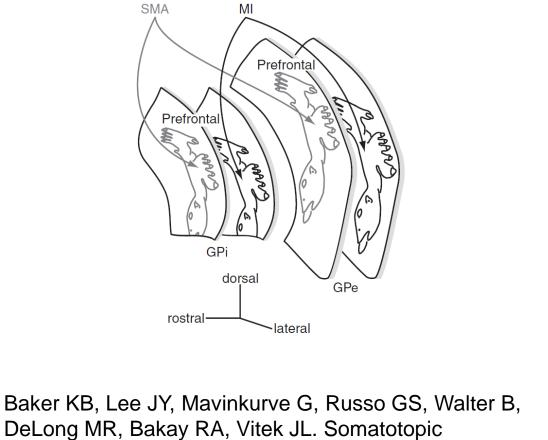
Table 1. Common neuronal firing patterns and stimulation-induced effects encountered during deep brain stimulation
surgery for movement disorders.

Structure	Neuronal firing pattern	Stimulation-induced effects
SNr	High frequency (regular), moderate density, background and amplitude	Mood changes, worsening of Parkinsonism
GPe (more evident in PD than in dystonia)	Moderate background. Brief interruptions of moderate frequency, continuous activity (pausing cells). Brief bursts of high frequency activity (bursting cells)	Dyskinesia
GPi	High density, amplitude and frequency, low to moderate background. Bursting cells that may correlate with tremor. Sensorimotor activity	Dyskinesia (dorsal GPi), improvement of Parkinsonism (in PD)
Medial lemniscus	Absent or markedly reduced (white matter)	Contralateral paresthesia
Internal capsule	Absent or markedly reduced (white matter)	Contralateral muscle pulling, twitching, posturing, gaze deviation, dysarthria
Red nucleus	Similar to STN	Nausea, sweating, warm/cold sensation, dizziness, etc.
Oculomotor nucleus	NA (Not part of trajectory or target)	Ipsilateral esotropia or esophoria (with or without diplopia)
Optic tract	Absent or markedly reduced (white matter). May be evoked by light stimulus	Contralateral phosphenes

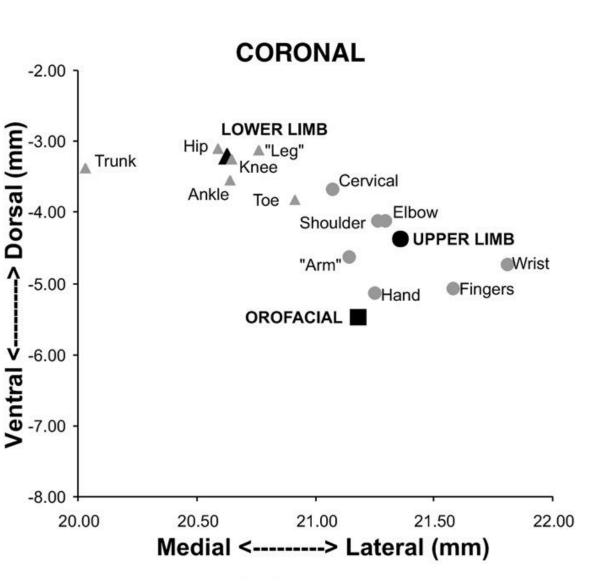
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12 s





Baker KB, Lee JY, Mavinkurve G, Russo GS, Walter DeLong MR, Bakay RA, Vitek JL. Somatotopic organization in the internal segment of the globus pallidus in Parkinson's disease. Exp Neurol. 2010 Apr;222(2):219-25. doi: 10.1016/j.expneurol.2009. 12.030. PMID: 20059997



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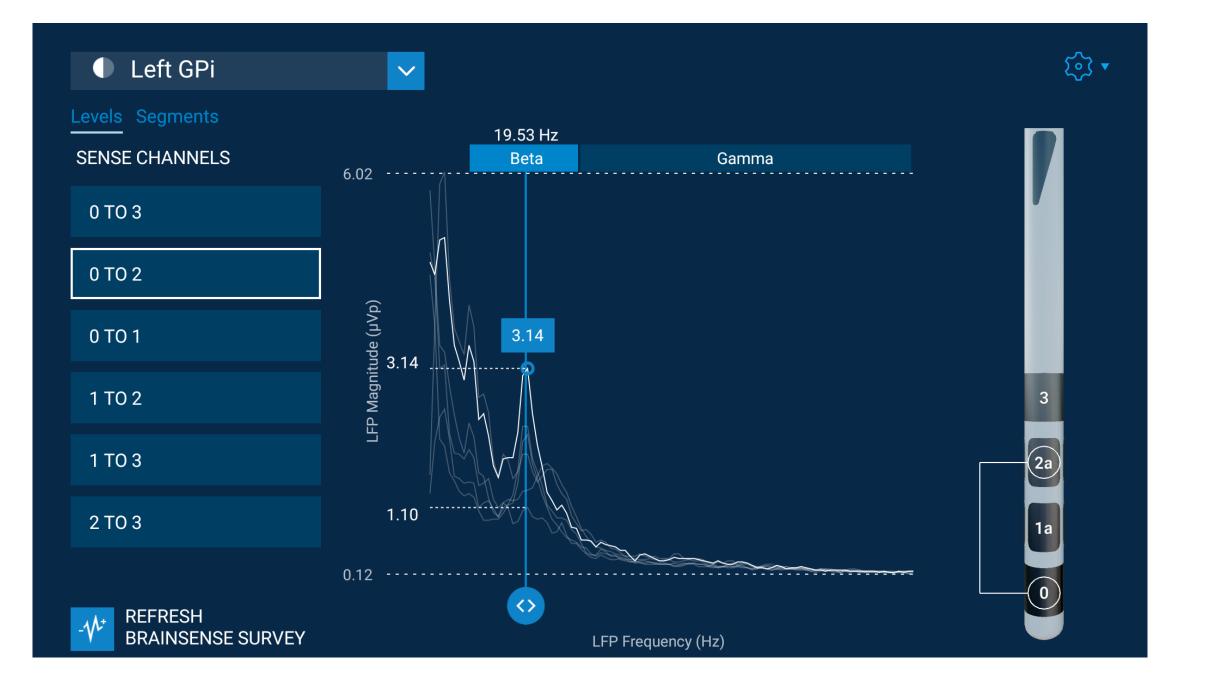
Movement disorder	Local field pote	Local field potentials (frequency peak)				
	Increased synchronization	Reduced synchronization				
Essential tremor	■ Theta/alpha (4–13 Hz) ■ Beta† (13–35 Hz)					
Levodopa-associated dyskinesia	■ Theta/alpha (4–13 Hz) ■ Gamma [†] (60–90 Hz) (coherent between STN and motor cortex)	∎ Beta [†] (13–35 Hz)				
Dystonia (tonic)	■ Delta (0–4 Hz) ■ Low beta (13–20 Hz) (shorter bursts) ■ Gamma (60–90 Hz)					
Dystonia (phasic)	■ Theta/alpha (4–13 Hz) ■ Low beta (13–20 Hz) (shorter bursts) ■ Gamma (60–90 Hz)					
Tics	■ Theta/alpha (4–13 Hz)					

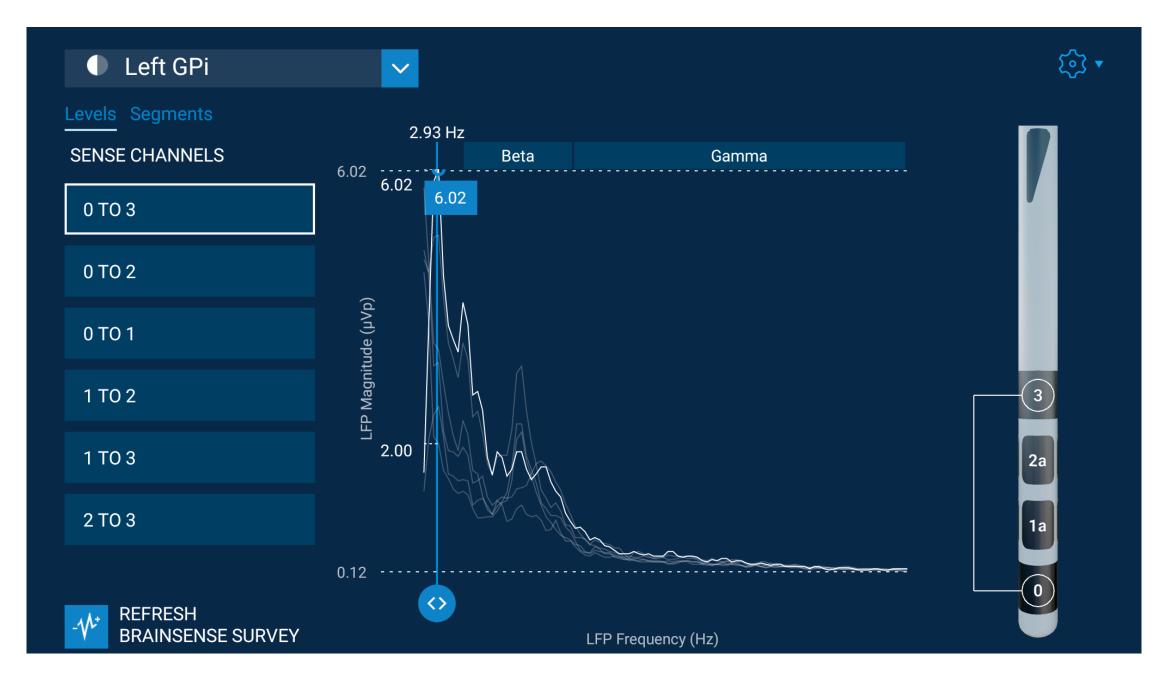
[†]Also associated with initiation and facilitation of normal voluntary movements.

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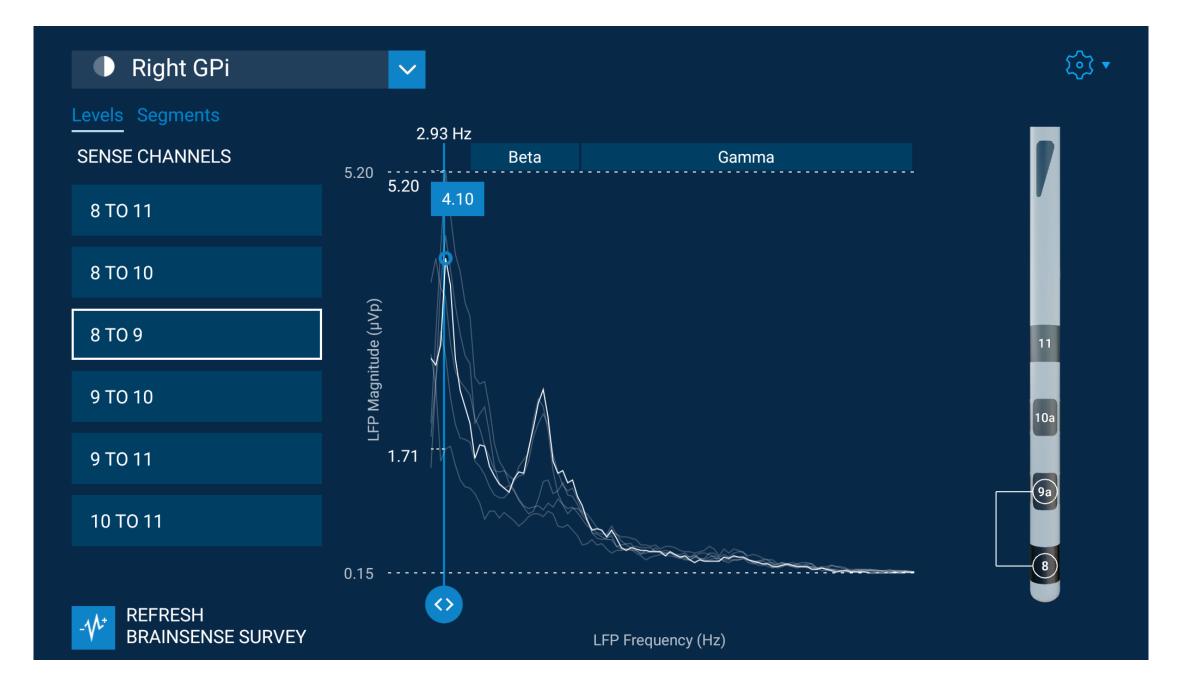
L GPi





R GPi

OFF





Pan American Movement Disorders Clinical Neurophysiology Course

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Thank you



