Tremor diagnosis and Treatment

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Assessing a Tremor

• Can sometimes be a combination of disorders
• Other disorders can sometimes look similar to tremors
  – Chorea
    • Generally less rhythmic and more fluid
  – Tics
    • Can be repetitive, but usually brief and stereotyped
  – Myoclonus
    • Generally does not oscillate

Outline

• Tremor Assessment
• Types of Tremor
  – Physiologic,
  – Essential,
  – Parkinson’s,
  – Medication induced,
  – Psychogenic,
  – Dystonic,
  – Cerebellar,
  – Metabolic
• Cases

Chorea

• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9WB_PXjTBo

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Tics

• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6DQk7LV-XM&feature=related
Myoclonus

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7z2FXVtxgal](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7z2FXVtxgal)

Assessing a Tremor

- Step 1 – Determine the location of the tremor
- Step 2 – Determine when the tremor is most active
  - Rest
  - Action
  - Certain actions
  - Certain positions
- Step 3 – Determine the rate of the tremor
- Step 4 – Ask about tremor onset & progression
  - Present for many years but worse recently
  - Sudden onset
  - Came on over a few months
- Step 5 – Aggravating and Alleviating factors
  - Alcohol
  - Medications
  - Stress
- Step 6 – Associated features
  - Slowness
  - Rigidity
  - Ataxia
  - Neuropathy
- Step 7 – Ask about family history
  - Other people with tremors
  - Ataxia
  - Metabolic problems

Assessing a Tremor

- It is a RHYTHMIC oscillation of a body part
Observational Description

- Where (upper/lower limbs, head, chin, voice...)
- When (rest, action, posture)
- Unilateral/bilateral/symmetric
- Frequency (very fast, medium, slow, variable)
- Amplitude (large, medium, small)

Cup Pour

- No tremor
- Tremor with holding cup, but pours well
- Spills some when pouring
- Spills before even attempting to pour

Further Examination

- Cognitive task to bring out tremor
- Draw Spirals
- Pour/drink from a cup
- Handwriting sample

Handwriting

TODAY IS TUESDAY

Spiral

Common Tremor Disorders

- Physiological Tremor
- Essential Tremor
- Parkinson’s Disease
- Drug-induced Tremor
- Psychogenic Tremor
- Dystonic Tremor
- Cerebellar Tremor
- Metabolic Tremor
Physiologic Tremor

- Prevalence – 100%
- All of us will have some tremor at some point in our lives
- This is often subtle and fast
- Usually present in the upper limbs
- Often brought out by caffeine and stress (i.e. giving lectures)

Essential Tremor

- When
  - Worst with action, but may be present at rest or with posture
- Rate
  - Fairly rapid (8-10Hz)
- Onset/Progression
  - Average age of onset is about 45yo
  - ET is more common and generally worsens with age
  - Generally present for many, many years before seeking medical attention

Physiologic Tremor

- Often times no treatment is necessary
- If very prominent called – enhanced physiologic tremor
- Might need to consider if a medication is exacerbating physiologic tremor
- Might focus on underlying anxiety that is exacerbating tremor

Essential Tremor

- Aggravating/Alleviating factors
  - Generally greatly diminished with small amounts of alcohol
  - Caffeine (especially on an empty stomach) can exacerbate
  - Medications that cause tremor can exacerbate an essential tremor

Essential Tremor

- Prevalence
  - 0.9% in all comers
  - 4.6% in persons over 65yo
- Location
  - Upper limbs >94-95%
  - Head 33-34%
  - Lower limbs 12-30%
  - Voice 12-16%
  - Tongue 7%
  - Face, trunk <5%
- Associated features
  - Should not really be any, may be some ataxia in longer standing, severe cases
- Family history
  - Can show an autosomal dominance inheritance, but there is reduced penetrance
  - Also can occur sporadically
Essential Tremor - Treatment

- Non-Pharmacological
  - Decrease ETOH intake
  - Decrease caffeine intake
  - Assistive devices
    - Weighted, shaped utensils
    - Weighted covered cups/straws
    - Special pens
    - Signature stamps
    - Adjustment of computers
      (accessories/accessibility/accessibility wizard)

Essential Tremor - Treatment

- Propranolol – beta-blocker
  - 30-320 mg per day, can use long acting preparations
  - One study found an average of approximately a 50% reduction in amplitude
  - Most common side effects: lightheadedness, fatigue, impotence, bradycardia
  - Caution in patients with heart failure, diabetes, pulmonary disorders
  - Metoprolol has moderate CNS penetration, atenolol very little

Essential Tremor - Treatment

- Primidone (Mysoline) - antiepileptic
  - 62.5– (500mg) 1,000mg
  - Common side effects: sedation, drowsiness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, ataxia, malaise, dizziness, confusion, vertigo
  - Again about 50% reduction in amplitude
  **Can use primidone and propranolol in combination

Essential Tremor - Treatment

- There is also some data on botox for ET
- Less often used than other therapies

Essential Tremor - Surgical Therapy

- Thalamotomy or
- Deep Brain Stimulation
Thalamotomy

- Involves creating a lesion in the ventral intermediate nucleus (VIM) of thalamus
- Open label trials (n=181) showed:
  - 80-90% reduction in limb tremor with most complete or almost complete reduction in tremor
  - In general affects are much more dramatic then medications
  - Bilateral lesioning generally not done b/c of side effects
  - Advantage over DBS that no hardware, no programming

Parkinsonian(PD) Tremor

- Most often starts UNILATERALLY in an upper limb
- Unilateral leg tremor is less common, but almost always PD
- Head and neck tremor is uncommon, but chin tremor can be seen

Deep Brain Stimulation

- Involves implantation in the ventral intermediate nucleus (VIM) of thalamus
- 60-90% improvement in tremor on average
- Fewer side effects than thalamotomy
- May have benefit for bilateral implantation for voice and head tremor

Parkinsonian(PD) Tremor

- Tremor is most prominent at REST
- Tends to be about 3-4 Hz, so much slower than ET
- Often has a “pill rolling” quality
- PD most often presents in older age (1% of persons over age 65)
  - **1/3 to 1/4 of PD will not present with tremor

Video in OR DBS for ET

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wk3wz4gQZ3Q](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wk3wz4gQZ3Q)

Parkinsonian(PD) Tremor

- Generally only present for a few months when seeking medical care, but can be longer at times.
- Often starts unilateral in a single limb then spreads into other unilateral limb and contralateral limb
- Stress makes worse (as will all tremors)
- *** Just because someone has PD doesn’t mean they can’t have ET too
**Parkinsonian (PD) Tremor**

- Associated features are really the key with PD
- Four cardinal features of PD
  1. Bradykinesias (slowness)
  2. Rigidity (stiffness)
  3. Rest Tremor
  4. Postural instability (later feature)
- Sometimes these can be difficult to distinguish (i.e., made hand tremor can make finger tapping look slow)
- Sometimes these are very subtle

**Parkinsonian (PD) Tremor**

- Family history is not very common
- For young onset (<40yo) this is a little more common

**PD Treatment**

- If suspected probably best to refer to a neurologist or other specialist before starting treatment
- Medication options
  - Sinement (carbidopa/levodopa)
  - Dopamine Agonists (ropinirole, pramipexole)
  - MAO inhibitors (selegiline, rasagiline)
  - Amantidine
  - Anticholinergic (trihexyphenidyl/Artane)

**Carbidopa / Levodopa (Sinemet)**

- Levodopa
  - Treats symptoms the best
  - Combination with dopa-decarboxylase inhibitor (carbidopa)
  - Starting dosage is 25/100 three times a day

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Patient Instruction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>DARK BLUE</td>
<td>10/100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGHT BLUE</td>
<td>25/250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carbidopa / Levodopa**

- Levodopa
  - Most patients end up on levodopa
  - Ideally give about 30 minutes before meals
  - Side Effects:
    - Fatigue
    - Confusion
    - Hallucinations
    - Leg edema
    - Dyskinesia

**Carbidopa / Levodopa**

- Controlled Release
  - Irregular absorption
  - Unpredictable effects
  - Recommended mostly in evening to improve rigidity interfering with normal sleep
  - Can improve early AM symptoms

**Carbidopa/Levodopa**

- Motor fluctuations
  - Effects wear off
  - Slowness and tremor worsens
  - Unpredictable ON/OFF
  - 25-50% develop within 5 yrs
  - 90% of young onset pts within 5 yrs

**Dopamine Agonists**

- Often first medication used in younger patients (< 60)
- Rarely used in persons over 70 yo because of concern for worsening confusion

**Changes in Levodopa Response Associated With Progression of PD**

- Used in younger people because
  - Delay onset of dyskinesias
- Used less often in older people because
  - Cause more confusion and give less benefit than levodopa

**Dopamine Agonists**

- 2 available:
  - Ropinirole (Requip)
  - Pramipexole (Mirapex)
- Doses are not equivalent
- Usually given three times a day
- There are also once a day (XL) formulations

**Dopamine Agonists**

- Side effects include:
  - Fatigue
  - Nausea
  - Confusion
  - Postural hypotension
  - Leg edema
  - Hallucinations
  - Obsessive behaviors
    - Gambling, cleaning, increased sex drive, eating
Mao-Inhibitors

- Rasagline (Azilect) &
- Selegiline (Eldepryl)
- These may slow progression of disease
- They have only modest symptomatic benefit
- Dietary restrictions are often over exaggerated

Anticholinergics

- Trihexyphenidyl (Artane)
  - Best treatment for tremor
  - **Significant confusion** and urinary retention
    - Do not give to those with cognitive complaints or > 65 yrs old

Surgical Treatments

- Lesional surgeries
  - Thalamotomy (could be appropriate for tremor)
  - Pallidotomy
- **Deep brain stimulation**
  - Gpi
  - STN
  - VIM

Amantidine

- Only medication that decreases dyskinesias
- But also does improve other symptoms
- Side effects
  - Urinary hesitancy
  - Leg edema
  - Livedo
  - Insomnia
  - Confusion

Medications to Avoid in PD

- Neuroleptics: Haldol, Thorazine, Abilify...
- Anti-nausea: Promethazine, prochlorperazine, metoclopramide

Deep Brain Stimulation

- Extracranial effects
  - 1. **Cognitive and motor function abnormalities**
  - 2. **Emotional and behavioral abnormalities**
  - 3. **Developmental abnormalities**
  - 4. **Psychiatric and behavioral abnormalities**
  - 5. **Sleep disturbances**
  - 6. **Dysfunction of the brainstem and/or subthalamic nucleus**
  - 7. **Disorder of consciousness**
  - 8. **Disorders of the peripheral nervous system**
  - 9. **Disorder of the autonomic nervous system**

- Intracranial complications
  - 1. **Cerebral edema**
  - 2. **Ventriculostomy**
  - 3. **Clot formation**

- Complications of surgery
  - 1. **Infection**
  - 2. **Hemorrhage**
  - 3. **Nerve injury**

- Presurgical evaluation
  - 1. **Psychological evaluation**
  - 2. **Neurological examination**
  - 3. **Radiological studies**
  - 4. **Electroencephalogram**
  - 5. **Magnetic resonance imaging**

Drug Induced Tremor

- Most often involved upper limbs
- Most often postural, but can be more of a parkinsonian tremor depending on medication
- Often times it is fine and very fast
- Onset tends to coincide with exacerbating medication being started or increased
- Depending on drug there may be associated features

Medication Induced Tremor

Action/Postural /Intention Tremor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antiarrhythmics</td>
<td>Amiodarone, mexiletine, procainamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressants</td>
<td>Amitriptyline, SSRI's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mood Stabilizers</td>
<td>Lithium, valproic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiepileptics</td>
<td>Valproic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchodilators (β agonists)</td>
<td>Albuterol, salmeterol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapeutics</td>
<td>Tamoxifen, cytarabine, ifosfamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs of abuse</td>
<td>Cocaine, ethanol, ecstasy, nicotine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormones</td>
<td>Thyroxine, calcitonin, medroxyprogesterone, epinephrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressants</td>
<td>Tacrolimus, ciclosporin, interferon-alfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methotrexate</td>
<td>Methotrexate, caffeine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroleptics and dopamine depletors</td>
<td>Haloperidol, risperidone, reserpine, tetrabenazine, metoclopramide, cimetine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rest Tremor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics, antimycotics</td>
<td>Co-trimoxazole, amphotericine B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressants</td>
<td>SSRIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mood Stabilizers</td>
<td>Lithium, valproic acid</td>
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<td>Chemotherapeutics</td>
<td>Thalidomine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drugs of abuse</td>
<td>Cocaine, ethanol, ecstasy, MPTP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hormones</td>
<td>medroxyprogesterone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neuroleptics</td>
<td>Haloperidol, thioridazine, risperidol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dopamine depletors</td>
<td>reserpine, tetrabenazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal drugs</td>
<td>Metoclopramide, prochlorperazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Hydrazine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medication Induced Tremor - ?’s to ask

- Was the tremor pre-existing?
  - Enhanced physiologic tremor is the most common drug induced tremor (often unnoticed prior)
- Have other medical causes of tremor been ruled out?
- Is there a temporal relationship to the start or increase of the drug?
- Is the tremor worsening over time?
  - Generally drug induced tremors are not progressive
### Medication Induced Tremor - Treatment
- Is the tremor bothersome?
- Can the medication be switched to an alternative or be decreased?
- Can another drug mask the symptoms?
- Can other adaptive equipment be used?

### Psychogenic Tremor
- Can be any location
- Can be most active in variable situations
- Rate can be variable
- Often comes on suddenly, sometimes goes away suddenly
- Often exacerbated by stress, psychological issues
- Associated features will vary based on case

### Psychogenic Tremor – Special Testing
- See if tremor is distractible, i.e. ask to spell WORLD backwards
  - In PD generally tremor will get worse, psychogenic generally better
- Load the tremor by pushing down on it with your hand
  - Psychogenic often gets worse, organic often get better
- See is tremor frequently entrains to other activity such as finger tapping

### Psychogenic Tremor – Treatment
- Key is to try to treat the underlying psychological disorder
- Try to not expose patient to unnecessary medications or procedures

### Dystonic Tremor
- Most often seen in the neck, but not uncommon in an upper limb
- Generally most prominent with posture but this is variable
- Rate is variable and tremor if often irregular
- Onset is usually fairly subacute
- There is often a null point, a position where the tremor will go away

### Dystonic Tremor
- The key is really the associated dystonia
- Dystonia is an abnormal muscular contraction resulting in an abnormal posture or abnormal muscle movements
- Often have a sensory trick
Dystonic Tremor - Treatment

- Botulinum toxin is the treatment of choice for most people
- Some medications but not generally very helpful
  - Trihexyphenidyl
  - Tetrabenazine
- For generalized dystonias DBS can be extremely successful

Metabolic Tremor

- Hypothyroidism can produce a very high frequency, fine amplitude, postural tremor in the upper limbs
- Often will have proptosis, sweating, weight loss...
- Always good to rule out
- Also consider renal failure, hypoglycemia, liver disease

Dystonic Tremor - Treatment

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zW7aleG29kE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zW7aleG29kE)

Cerebellar Tremor

- Tremor gets worst with end point of a goal directed movement
- Usually low frequency, high amplitude, and irregular
- Depending on etiology could come on suddenly (stroke), over days (multiple sclerosis) or very gradually (spinocerebellar ataxia)
- Generally other cerebellar finding present – ataxia, nystagmus, dysarthria

Cases 1

- 65 yo RH man with about 6-8 months of worsening right handed tremor. Notices it most when he is resting watching suspenseful TV in the evening. He has also noticed that he has trouble keeping up with his wife on their morning walks and she keep telling him to speak up. He does not feel like the tremor effects his ability to eat or write, but has trouble getting his wallet out of his back pocket and notices his writing is smaller.
Diagnosis?

- Parkinson’s
  - Unilateral
  - Rest tremor
  - Present a few months
  - Progressing
  - Small handwriting
  - Slowed walking
  - Soft voice
  - Trouble with dexterity

Case 2

- 55yo RH man with severe COPD. Ever since a COPD exacerbation in May he has noticed tremors in both hands. It is not really too bothersome to him. On exam you see a fine, fast tremor most prominent with posture. You see albuterol on his medication list which he says he has been using more frequently since the hospitalization.

What to do

- Probably best to refer to a neurologist

Diagnosis?

- Medication induced tremor
- Acute onset in response to a medication
- Fine, fast with posture
- Albuterol (a beta agonist) commonly causes tremor

What do you do?

- If he is not bothered by it maybe nothing
- If able try to decrease the albuterol
- Consider OT consult if interferes with particular activities
- Could consider starting primidone if still bothered after the above (propranolol contraindicated in COPD)
Case 3

- 65yo RH man complaining of trouble dropping his food when he eats, especially peas and soup. He has had some bilateral hand tremor for about 20 years that caused him to stop model building 10 year ago. He remembers his Dad had a tremor in his 60's. When he goes out to eat he’ll have a glass of wine right away which seems to help. His voice is also a bit shaky – “like Katherine Hepburn.”

Diagnosis?

- Essential tremor
  - Bilateral hands and voice involved
  - Worst with action
  - Present for many years
  - Gradual worsening
  - Better with Etoh
  - Positive family history

What do you do?

- Consider medications if bothered enough by it (primidone, propranolol)
- Consider OT referral specifically for utensils to help with eating
- Counsel on caution with ETOH
- If severe and not response after trial of 2-3 medication consider referral to neurology for DBS evaluation

Match spirals and tremor

- Parkinson’s disease
- Essential Tremor
- Normal
Match handwriting and tremor

Parkinson's disease
Normal
Essential Tremor

Match handwriting and tremor

Parkinson's disease
Essential Tremor

THE END