

Table 3: Etiology of Hyperkinetic Movement Disorders

Dystonia	Idiopathic, genetic/primary, stroke, brain injury/tumor, Parkinson's disease, Wilson's disease, cerebral palsy, infections, toxin exposure, reactions to certain medications and drugs, carbon monoxide poisoning, psychogenic
Myoclonus	Normal physiologic phenomenon (hypnic jerks, hiccups), idiopathic, genetic, traumatic brain injury, anoxic brain injury (Lance Adam's Syndrome), stroke, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, encephalitis, delirium, dementia, infectious diseases (SARS-CoV-2)
Tremors	Enhanced physiologic action (stress, drugs, toxins), genetic (essential tremor), Parkinson's disease, alcohol abuse or withdrawal, hyperthyroidism, metabolic derangements, liver/kidney failure, stroke, brain injury or tumor, multiple sclerosis and other neurodegenerative conditions, in association with dystonia, psychogenic
Chorea	Huntington's disease, complication of rheumatic fever (Sydenham's chorea), pregnancy (chorea gravidarum), stroke, brain injury or tumor, hyperglycemia, hyperthyroidism, lupus, drugs (e.g. cocaine, levodopa, phenytoin), kernicterus (often associated with choreoathetosis)
Tics	Tourette's Syndrome, autism spectrum disorders, encephalopathy, drug side effect (dopamine receptor-blocking agents, antiepileptics, cocaine)