Author’s Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1071-9091(18)30007-X
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spen.2018.02.00510.1007/s40263-014-0200-410.10
x10.1002/mds.87011012810.1097/wnf.00000000000014010.1136/jnmp.45.t
510.1002/mds.8704011110.1192/bjp.128.5.49010.1002/mds.87011031810.
010.1001/archneur.1980.005006007501610.1097/mph.0b013e318190d4341
210.1111/head.1271210.7916/D88P5Z7110.1586/ern.10.5810.1016/j.japh.2c
a10.1136/bmj.4.5728.14510.1212/wnl.34.5.66910.1002/clc.496013050910.1
410.1517/14740338.2013.78706510.1136/bmj.292.6523.80910.1017/s00332

Reference: YSPEN708

To appear Seminars in Pediatric Neurology

in:

Cite this article as: Deepti Nagesh, Marcie Goeden and Keith A. Coffman,
Pediatric Iatrogenic Movement Disorders, Seminars in Pediatric Neurology,doi:10.1016/j.spen.2018.02.005

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Pediatric Iatrogenic Movement Disorders

Deepti Nagesh, MD, Marcie Goeden, MD, Keith A. Coffman, MD*
Division of Neurology, Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri

Dr. Nagesh is the Chief Resident of Child Neurology
Dr. Goeden is Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
Dr. Coffman is Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Director of the Movement Disorders Clinic, and Director of the Tourette Syndrome Center of Excellence

*Corresponding author: kacoffman@cmh.edu

Address reprint requests to: Keith A. Coffman, MD, Division of Neurology, Children’s Mercy Hospital, 2240 Kenwood Avenue, 1M02.35, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108

Disclosure and conflict of interest: The authors have no commercial, proprietary, or financial interest in any products or companies described in this article.

Abstract
The acute development of a movement disorder is often a dramatic and frightening experience for patients and families, often requiring urgent or emergent evaluation by a neurologist. In the evaluation of these patients, one relies on the history, physical and neurologic examination to determine the etiology of the condition.

We aim to demonstrate that a thorough medication history is an incredibly critical part of this evaluation as iatrogenic movement disorders can arise from exposure not only to psychoactive medications, but from medications prescribed for a variety of non-neurologic disorders.

This comprehensive review is organized by movement disorder semiology so that the reader can more readily develop a differential diagnosis when evaluating a patient with a movement disorder.

Introduction
With the more prevalent use of psychoactive medications in children and adolescents, there has been an increase in the rate of iatrogenic movement disorders over the past two decades. While medications and procedures that modulate dopamine in various brain regions are the most common culprits in children, medications that modulate virtually any neurotransmitter system can induce a movement disorder. According to National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data from 2007-08, just under 10% of all children on prescription medications were on at least two medications. The most common medications were bronchodilators used in children under...
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