

QUEST	IONS

What are the signs and symptoms of Tourette's Syndrome?

What are the co-occurring conditions of Tourette's Syndrome?

How can we manage and treat these patients with Tourette's Plus Syndrome?

How do you decide when to treat Tourette's?

OBJECTIVES

Epidemiology

Types

Definitions

Characteristics

Diagnosis

Prognosis

Screening

Management

Society and culture

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- Tics occur in 1 in 5 (20%) school-aged children at some time, but may not persist.
- Combination of tics and TS occur in more than 1 in 100 (1%) school-aged children in the United States.
- It is estimated that 50% are going undiagnosed.
- ❖Male : Female Ratio = 4:1
- ❖TS affects all races, ethnic groups and ages

TYPES

OF TICS

Motor tics are movements. Simple motor tics include but are not limited to: eye blinking, facial grimacing, jaw movements, head bobbing/jerking, shoulder shrugging, neck stretching, and arm jerking. Complex motor tics involve multiple muscle groups or combinations of movements and tend to be slower and more purposeful in appearance, (e.g., hopping, twirling, jumping).

Vocal (phonic) lics produce a sound. Simple vocal tics include but are not limited to sniffing, throat clearing, grunting, hooting, and shouting. Complex vocal tics are words or phrases that may or may not be recognizable but that consistently occur out of context. In 10-15% of cases, the words may be inappropriate (i.e., swear words, ethnic sluts, or other socially unacceptable words or phrases). This type of vocal tic, called coprollain, is often portrayed or mocked in the media as a common symptom of TS.

WHAT ARE TICS?

- Transient Tic Disorder

◆Motor or Vocal tic < 6 months	
Chronic Tic Disorder	
♦ Motor or vocal tic > 1yr	
Tourette's Syndrome	
Multiple Motor 2+ AND 1 vocal tic >	
1yr ·	

	NHAL
	IS
TOURE	TTE'S
SYNDR	OME?

Tourette syndrome (TS) is a hereditary neurodevelopmental disorder that affects children, adolescents and adults[1]. The condition is characterized by sudden, uncontrollable, involuntary movements and/or sounds called tics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURETTE'S SYNDROME (TS)

- *2+ motor tics AND at least 1 vocal (phonic) tic > 1 yr
- ❖Wax and wane in frequency
- Onset before the age of 18.
- Tics are not caused by the use of a substance or other medical condition.

- Genetics
- *Associated with SLITRK1, HDC gene
- Hereditary
- ◆47% of pts with TS have a +Family Medical History (FMH)
- *25% of patients have that +Family Medical History in both parents
- No diagnostic testing
- However, some test might be done to rule out other diseases or syndromes
 - Myoclonus, tremors, chorea, dystonia, akathisia, dyskinesias and ballism

UNIQUE DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR TOURETTE'S SYNDROME	 ❖ Urge ❖ Suppressibility ❖ Vocalizations ❖ Presence in the awake only state ❖ Videos are Always Helpful	
PROGNOSIS FOR TOURETTE'S SYNDROME	 Onset between the ages of 5 and 7 years, Initial tic = a motor tic starting in the head or neck region. Peak in frequency and severity between the ages of 8 and 12 years and can range from mild to severe. Improvements by late adolescence, with some becoming tic-free. A some people with TS continue to have persistent, severe tics into adulthood. 	
PROGNOSIS FOR TOURETTE'S SYNDROME	 Tics can range from mild to severe Self-injurious and debilitating Tics regularly cycle with a change in Type, Frequency Severity Due to internal and external factors: 	

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	FOR
COMORBIDI	TIES

People with TS often have other mental, behavioral, or developmental conditions that may be present prior to the onset of tics. While tics are the primary symptoms, these co-occurring conditions may cause more problems and can be more bothersome than the tics themselves.

Among people diagnosed with TS, it is estimated that 86% have been diagnosed with at least one of these additional conditions.

SCREENING FOR COMORBIDITIES

The most common co-occurring conditions are ADHD and OCD behaviors.

•Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): Problems with concentration, hyperactivity, and impulse control.

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder or Behaviors (OCD/OCB): Repetitive, unwanted intrusive thoughts and/or repetitive behaviors. These thoughts lead to compulsions, which are unwanted behaviors that the individual feels he/she must perform repeatedly or in a certain way.

SCREENING FOR COMORBIDITIES

 Behavioral or Conduct Issues: Impulsivity, aggression, rage, oppositional defiance or socially inappropriate behaviors.

•Anxiety: Excessive worries or fearfulness, including excessive shyness and separation anxiety.

 Learning Disability: Reading, writing, mathematics, and/or information processing difficulties that are not related to intelligence.

reated to intelligence.

Social Skills Deflicits and Social
Functioning: Trouble developing social skills;
maintaining social relationships with peers, family
members, and other individuals; and acting in an ageappropriate manner.

Sensory Processing Issues: Strong sensory preference and sensitivities related to sense of touch, sound, taste, smells, and movement that interfere throughout the day.

•Sleep Disorders: Trouble falling or staying asleep.

MANAGEMENT WATER / PRINT STANS	rapes TTF A	Time Behavioral Therapy Medication Management Surgical Intervention	- - - -		
WELCOME TO TOURETTE'S CLINIC	*Everett is a 14 yr of Syndrome since in ins voca illness x 2 weeks. It to the chirp.	old boy with Tourettes yr old presenting with Il tics with chirping after an He feels them a moment prior	-		
			-		

WELCOME TO TOURETTE'S CLINIC

❖What should we do next for Everett?

EVERETT'S MANAGEMENT	 ◆1st do no harm ◆Watchful waiting ◆Nothing is a treatment 	
WHEN DOES HABIT REVERSAL THERAPY WORK?	 ❖When there is an identified URGE? ❖Premonitory sensory urges prior to tic execution are common, and this phenomenon helps to distinguish tics from other hyperkinetic movement disorders. 	
WHAT IS BEHAVIORAL THERAPY?	Habit Reversal Therapy Teaches awareness Creates a competing voluntary response Comprehensive Behavioral Intervention for Tics (CBIT) HRT + Relaxation training Functional interventions Awareness of environmental triggers 8 sessions Affer completion, -50% has a reduction in tic severity and improvement in function which lasts upto 6 months.	

GOAL: Reduce the severity and frequency of tics

WELCOME TO TOURETTE'S CLINIC	❖Payton is a 13 yr old boy with Tourettes Syndrome since 7 yr old presenting with ADHD doing poorly in his academically and socially.	
WELCOME TO TOURETTE'S CLINIC	❖What should we do next for Payton?	
WHEN IS MEDICATION MANAGEMENT OFFERED?	*AFFECTING Quality of Life (QoL) or Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) *Bullying *Conduct marks at school or work *Causing pain *Causing distress *Dysfunction to the patient	

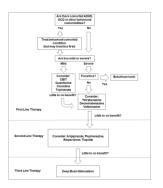
Off label uses Alpha agonists Guanfacine Clonidine ❖FDA approved uses 1st generation antipsychotics **MEDICATION** Haloperidol (Haldol) Pimozide (Orap) **MANAGEMENT** 2nd generation antipsychotics ❖Risperidone (Risperdol) Aripiprazole (Abilify) ❖Ziprasidone (Geodon) ❖Second-line therapy includes antipsychotic Aripiprazole, (Abilify) **MEDICATION** Risperidone (Risperdal) MANAGEMENT Ziprasidone (Geodon) Possible side effects of metabolic syndrome, tardive dyskinesia, etc WELCOME TO TOURETTE'S Giovanni is a 17 yr old boy with Tourettes Syndrome since 8 yr old presenting with focal facial tics preventing him reading and walking with OCD behavior. CLINIC

WELCOME TO TOURETTE'S CLINIC	❖What should we do next for Giovanni?	
MEDICATION MANAGEMENT	*Botulinum toxin injections can be used in patients with bothersome focal tics.	
MEDICATION MANAGEMENT	Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) for refractory complex tics	



Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) for refractory complex tics combined with OCD behaviors.







SOCIETY AND CULTURE WITH TOURETTES SYNDROME

Billie Eilish

Dan Akyroyd

SOCIETY AND CULTURE WITH TOURETTES SYNDROME+





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Questions????

THANK YOU!!!

Please feel free to reach me at THeard@Neurabilities.com for additional questions.

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