Supporting Table 7. Dystonia as part of paroxysmal dyskinesia

INHERITED

Autosomal dominant

Paroxysmal non-kinesigenic dyskinesia

- Myofibrillogenesis regulator 1 (MR1) mutations
- Proline rich transmembrane protein 2 (PRRT2) mutations
- Fahr's disease
- SCA27 (Fibroblast growth factor (FGF14) mutations)

Paroxysmal exercise induced dyskinesia

- GLUT1 deficiency
- GTP-cyclohydrolase 1

Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia / Infantile convulsions and choreoathetosis syndrome

- Proline rich transmembrane protein 2 (PRRT2) mutations

Autosomal dominant frontal lobe epilepsy (nicotonic ACh receptor mutations)

Autosomal recessive

Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency
Glutaric aciduria
3-Methylglutaconic aciduria
Methylmalonic aciduria
Propionic aciduria

ACQUIRED

Immune-mediated

Demyelination

Drug-induced

Neuroleptics
Propofol

Vascular

Critical large artery stenosis
Moyamoya disease

Metabolic

Hypocalcemia
Hypoparathyroidism
Hypoglycemia

Psychogenic

IDIOPATHIC

Sporadic

Familial