









disability (feeding, eating, hygiene)

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NON- MOTOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CRANIO-CERVICAL DYSTONIA

Y Naidu<sup>1</sup>, P Martinez-Martin<sup>2</sup>, A Rizos<sup>3</sup>, W Jost<sup>4</sup>, V Metta<sup>1</sup>, T Warner<sup>5</sup>, N Hulse<sup>3</sup>, K Ashkan<sup>3</sup> and K Ray Chaudhuri<sup>3</sup>, \*Neurology Department, University Hospital Lewisham, London, United Kinodom; \*Neurology Department, Are of Applied Epidemiology, ISC III, Madrid, Spain; \*Neurology Department, National Parkinson Foundation Centre of Excellence, Kino's College Hospital, London, United Kinodom; 4Neurology Department, Stiftung Deutsche Klinik für Diagnostlik GmbH, Wiesbaden, Germany and 5Neurology Department, Royal Free Hospital & National Hospitals for Neurology and Neurology and Neurology Department, Royal Free

# **Background:**

- . The occurrence of a range of non-motor symptoms (NMS) associated with the various types of adult onset cranio-cervical dystonia such as torticollis (CT) and dystonia are under-recognised and under-reported.
- Currently available scales for assessment of dystonia include: - Jankovic Rating Scale (Blepharospasm)
- Burke-Fahn-Marsden Dystonia RS: (motor)
  - Tsui scale for cervical dystonia:
     TWSTRS: pain/ADL

  - Writers cramp rating scale
  - Craniocervical dystonia questionnaire CDQ-24: (reading/TV, leisure, pain, social events, social isolation, anxiety, depression)
- There are no holistic scales addressing NMS in dystonia apart from those addressed in CDQ-24

### Objective:

- . To undertake a clinic based audit of NMS that may be associated with focal dystonia piloted first with cranio-cervical dystonia.
- · To develop and validate a specific and holistic patient reported NMS guestionnaire for torticollis patients based on audit data.

## Method:

- CT patients were recruited from dystonia clinics at Kings and satellite centres.
- NMS data was collected using a structured audit based questionnaire based on clinical experience and a sleep audit study (Metta et al. 2009).
- A range of NMS were recorded as declared by the patients using the framework of the PD NMS scale

Name:	Age:	Date:	
Centre ID:	Male Female		
NON-MOVEMENT PROBLEMS IN DYSTO	INIA		
The movement symptoms of Dystonia are vits treatment. It is important that the doctor	well known. However, other problems can sometin knows about these, particularly if they are troubles	nes occur as part of the o some for you.	ondition or
A range of problems is least below. Please experienced the problem in the past month past but not in the past month.	tick the box. Yes' if you have experienced it durin tick the "No" box. You should answer "No" even if	ng the past month. If yo you have had the probler	n in the
		Yes	No
Do you feel refreshed after an overnig	g/x sleep?		
<ol> <li>Do you doze off or fall asleep uninten (For example, during conversation, d</li> </ol>	tionally during daytime activities?	ading)	
<ol> <li>Do you have difficulties falling or stay</li> </ol>	ing askey?		
Does fatigue (tiredness) or lack of en	ergy limit your daylime activities?		
5. Do you feel nervous, worried or fright	lened for no apparent reason?		
6. Do you feel sad or depressed?			
7. Do you suffer from loss of confidence	due to stigms of visible head neck dystonis?		
8. Do you have flat moods without the n	normal 'highs' and 'lows'?		
9. Do you have difficulty while enting su	rh as chewing or supllowing?		
10. Do you dribble seliva during the day?			
11. Do you have any speech problems?			
12. Do you have problems having sex?			
13. Do you suffer from pain not explained	d by other known conditions?		
	**		

#### Results:

- · 100 CT cases audited and non motor items of flagged up was recorded.
- . The items are: 1) Sleep, 2) Pain, 3) Spasms during sleep, 4) low mood, 5) social isolation, 6) balance problems, 7) swallowing problems, 8) dribbling of saliva, 9) fatique, 10) sexual difficulties.
- Sleep dysfunction (insomnia), pain (dystonic local pain and radicular), fatigue and low mood were most prevalent in patient reported symptoms.
- Based on these items a proposed holistic dystonia NMS questionnaire has been developed.

Table 1 shows the results when the Dystonia NMS Questionnaire was piloted on 15 CD patients.

L	egend: 1="yes" 0="no"	%
Н	) Do you feel refreshed after an overnight sleep?	46.7
2	Do you doze off or fall asleep unintentionally during daytime activities? (For example, during conversation, during mealtimes, or while watching television or reading)	20.0
3	) Do you have difficulties falling or staying asleep?	53.3
4	) Does fatigue (tiredness) or lack of energy limit your daytime activities?	53.3
6	) Do you feel nervous, worried or frightened for no apparent reason?	53.3
6	Do you feel sad or depressed?	46.7
7	) Do you suffer from loss of confidence due to stigma of visible head/ neck dystonia?	55.7
E	Do you have flat moods without the normal "highs" and "lows"?	73.3
9	Do you have difficulty while eating such as chewing or swallowing?	26.7
ħ	Do you dribble saliva during the day?	13.3
ħ	1) Do you have any speech problems?	40.0
h	2) Do you have problems having sex?	13.3
ħ	3) Do you suffer from pain not explained by other known conditions?	55.7
į	Do you suffer from any walking difficulty?	33.3

#### Conclusions:

- 1. The proposed NMS questionnaire for CT will address NMS that are not addressed in currently available tools and CDQ-24.
- 2. The proposed Dystonia-NMSQuest will empower patients with CT to disclose NMS to clinicians.
- 3. This may help better recognition and characterisation of NMS such as pain, sleep disturbance, depression and fatigue in CT.
- 4. The dystonia NMSQuest will help development of a f=grade rating NMS scale which could be used in clinical trials and also to monitor effects of therapy with with botulinum toxin.