

Title: Movement Disorders and Stroke; Expect the Unexpected!

Cerebrovascular diseases caused movement disorders approximately 22% and the prevalence of movement disorders after stroke was up to 4%. Wide range of movement disorders including hypokinetic (e.g. parkinsonism) and hyperkinetic (e.g. chorea, ballism, tremor, myoclonus, and dystonia) were reported. Abnormal movements can be developed immediately after stroke or occurred later. These disorders can produce the negative impact to patients in terms of possible risk of self-injury and diminishing quality of life. In this lecture, the audiences will learn 1) the epidemiology of movement disorders in post-stroke patients, 2) key features of both hyperkinetic and hypokinetic movement disorders which can be occurred after stroke event, 3) appreciating the example of usual and relatively unusual abnormal movements occurring after stroke, and 4) possible treatment options for controlling the symptoms.