

Cause Of Restless Leg Syndrome

PLMD is characterized by increased periodic limb movements during sleep, which must coexist with a sleep disturbance or other functional impairment, in an explicit cause-effect relationship. Usually, ... Periodic limb movement disorder is characterized by recurrent episodes of frequent limb movements while sleeping. It mostly occurs in the lower body, such as the toes, ankles, knees, and hips. It can also appear in the upper extremities in some cases. These movements can lead the patient to wake up, and if so, sleep interruption can be the origin of excessive daytime sleepiness. == References == Signs and symptoms == Signs and symptoms ==

Akathisia Akathisia is also associated with threatening behaviour and physical aggression in mentally disordered patients. Apart from these few low-quality studies, there is another more recent and better quality study (a systematic review from 2021) that concludes akathisia cannot be reliably linked to the presence of suicidal behavior in patients treated with antipsychotic medication. The most severe cases may result in poor adherence to medications, exacerbation of psychiatric symptoms, and, because of this, aggression, violence, and/or suicidal thoughts. Usually, the legs are most prominently affected. also been said to resemble symptoms of neuropathic pain similar to fibromyalgia and restless legs syndrome. When caused by psychiatric drugs, akathisia usually Akathisia (a-kə-THI-see-ə) is a movement disorder characterized by a subjective feeling of inner restlessness accompanied by mental distress and/or an inability to sit still. However, the attempts to find potential links between akathisia and emerging suicidal or homicidal behaviour were not systematic and were mostly based on a limited number of case reports and small case series. Those affected may fidget, rock back and forth, or pace, while some may just have an uneasy feeling in their bodies

In 2003, "persistent genital arousal" was considered for inclusion with regard to the International Consultation on Sexual Medicine (ICSM). In 2009, "persistent genital arousal dysfunction" was included in its third edition. PGAD is not included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), which may be due to the disorder requiring further research.

Restless legs syndrome RLS is not the same as habitual foot-tapping or leg-rocking. There is often an

unpleasant feeling in the legs that improves temporarily by moving them. This feeling is often described as aching, tingling, or crawling in nature. Additionally, many have limb twitching during sleep, a condition known as periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD). The feelings generally happen when at rest and therefore can make it hard to sleep. Occasionally, arms may also be affected. Restless legs syndrome (RLS), also known as Willis-Ekbom disease (WED), is a neurological disorder, usually chronic, that causes an overwhelming urge to move one's legs. Sleep disruption may leave people with RLS sleepy during the day, with low energy, and irritable or depressed 11b654d845

Periodic limb movement disorder PLMD, on the other hand, is involuntary, and the patient is often unaware of these movements altogether. PLMD should not be confused with restless legs syndrome (RLS), which is characterized by a voluntary response to an urge to move legs due to discomfort. PLMD, Periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) is a sleep disorder where the patient moves limbs involuntarily and periodically during sleep, and has symptoms or problems related to the movement. Periodic limb movements (PLMs) occurring during the daytime period can be found but are considered a symptom of RLS; only PLMs during sleep can suggest a diagnosis of PLMD 11b654d845

== Signs and symptoms == 11b654d845 PGAD occurs in people of both sexes. It has been compared to priapism in male and female genitalia. PGAD is rare and is not well understood. The literature is inconsistent with the nomenclature. It is distinguished from hypersexuality, which is characterized as heightened sexual desire. 11b654d845 The sensations and the need to move may return immediately after ceasing movement or at a later... 11b654d845 The distinguishing characteristics of POIS are: 11b654d845

Rhythmic movement disorder RMD is often associated with other psychiatric conditions or mental disabilities. Because of these incessant muscle contractions, patients' sleep patterns are often disrupted. It differs from restless legs syndrome in that RMD involves involuntary muscle contractions before and during sleep while restless legs syndrome is the urge to move before sleep. The disorder can be differentially diagnosed into small subcategories, including sleep related bruxism, thumb sucking, hypnagogic foot tremor, and rhythmic sucking, to name a few. The majority of RMD episodes occur during NREM sleep, although REM movements have been reported. Because of these incessant muscle contractions, patients' sleep patterns are often disrupted. RMD occurs in both males and females, often during early childhood with symptoms diminishing with age. Many

affected individuals also have other sleep related disorders, like sleep apnea. It was independently described first in 1905 by Zappert as *jactatio capitis nocturna* and by Cruchet as *rhythmie du sommeil*. movements. It differs from restless legs syndrome in that RMD involves Rhythmic movement disorder (RMD) is a neurological disorder characterized by repetitive movements of large muscle groups immediately before and during sleep often involving the head and neck. The disorder often leads to bodily injury from unwanted movements
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Persistent genital arousal disorder with restless legs syndrome (RLS), but only in a minority of women, as well as men. Instead, multiple orgasms over hours or days may be required for relief. In some recorded cases, the syndrome was caused by or can cause a pelvic Persistent genital arousal disorder (PGAD), originally called persistent sexual arousal syndrome (PSAS), is spontaneous, persistent, unwanted and uncontrollable genital arousal in the absence of sexual stimulation or sexual desire, and is typically not relieved by orgasm
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Cyclic vomiting syndrome The emetic or vomiting phase is characterized by intense persistent nausea and repeated vomiting, typically lasting hours to days. "Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS) is a rare abnormality of the neuroendocrine system that affects 2% of children. The prodrome phase is known as the pre-emetic phase, characterized by the initial feeling of an approaching episode but still being able to keep down oral medication. During the inter-episodic phase, which typically lasts one week to one month, there are no discernible symptoms and normal activities can occur. During the recovery phase, vomiting ceases, nausea diminishes or is absent, and appetite returns. they experience a restless sensation or stinging pain along the spine, hands, and feet followed by weakness in both legs. Some of these symptoms may Cyclic vomiting syndrome (CVS) is a chronic functional condition of unknown pathogenesis. CVS is characterized as recurring episodes lasting a single day to multiple weeks. " This disorder is thought to be closely related to migraines and family history of migraines in some patients. Each episode is divided into four phases: inter-episodic, prodrome, vomiting, and recovery
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Skeletal muscle cramp complication of pregnancy; kidney disease; thyroid disease; hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, or hypocalcaemia (as conditions); restless legs syndrome; varicose A cramp is a sudden, involuntary, painful contraction of one or more skeletal muscles, or an overshortening of such associated with electrical activity. While generally temporary and non-damaging, they can cause significant pain and a paralysis-like immobility of the affected muscle. In addition to those benign conditions, cramps are also

associated with many pathological conditions. Cramps are common and tend to occur at rest, usually at night (nocturnal leg cramps). A cramp usually goes away on its own over several seconds or (sometimes) minutes. They are also often associated with pregnancy, physical exercise or overexertion, and age (common in older adults); in such cases, cramps are called idiopathic because there is no underlying pathology 11b654d845

The definition of a cramp is narrower than that of a muscle spasm: spasms include any involuntary abnormal muscle contractions, while cramps are sustained and painful. True cramps can be distinguished from other cramp-like conditions. Cramps are different from muscle contracture, which is also painful and involuntary, but which is electrically silent. The main distinguishing features of cramps from dystonia are suddenness with acute onset of... 11b654d845 RLS sensations range from pain or aching in the muscles to "an itch you can't scratch", a "buzzing sensation", an unpleasant "tickle that won't stop", a "crawling" feeling, or limbs jerking while awake. The sensations typically begin or intensify during quiet wakefulness, such as when relaxing, reading, studying, or trying to sleep. 11b654d845 Antipsychotic medication, particularly the first generation antipsychotics, are a leading cause... 11b654d845 == Signs and symptoms == 11b654d845 Heavy legs can be caused by a wide-ranging collection of disorders including but not restricted to varicose veins, peripheral artery disease, restless legs syndrome, multiple sclerosis, venous insufficiency. 11b654d845

Heavy legs Symptoms include legs feeling weighted, stiff, and tired. legs can be caused by a wide-ranging collection of disorders including but not restricted to varicose veins, peripheral artery disease, restless legs Heavy legs is a condition described as an unpleasant sensation of pain and heaviness in the lower limbs 11b654d845

Dopamine dysregulation syndrome The most common symptom Dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS) is a rare dysfunction of the reward system observed in some individuals taking dopaminergic medications for an extended length of time. Parkinson's disease (PD) or restless legs syndrome (RLS) who have taken dopamine agonist medications for an extended period of time. It is characterized by severely disinhibited patterns of behavior, leading to problems such as addiction to the offending medication, compulsive gambling, or compulsive sexual behavior. It typically occurs in people with Parkinson's disease (PD) or restless legs syndrome (RLS) who have taken dopamine agonist medications for an extended period of time 11b654d845

The condition has been characterized by a researcher as being a term with no scientific basis. There is concern... 11b654d845 == Classification == 11b654d845

Postorgasmic illness syndrome The symptoms usually onset within Postorgasmic illness syndrome (POIS) is a syndrome involving chronic physical and cognitive symptoms following orgasm. Postorgasmic illness syndrome (POIS) is a syndrome involving chronic physical and cognitive symptoms following orgasm. It typically affects men but in rare instances can affect women. The cause and prevalence are unknown; it is considered a rare disease. The symptoms usually onset within seconds, minutes, or hours, and last for up to a week 11b654d845

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