

Keywords: Dystonia; Basal ganglia; Parkinson's disease; Brain; Basal ganglia; Dystonia

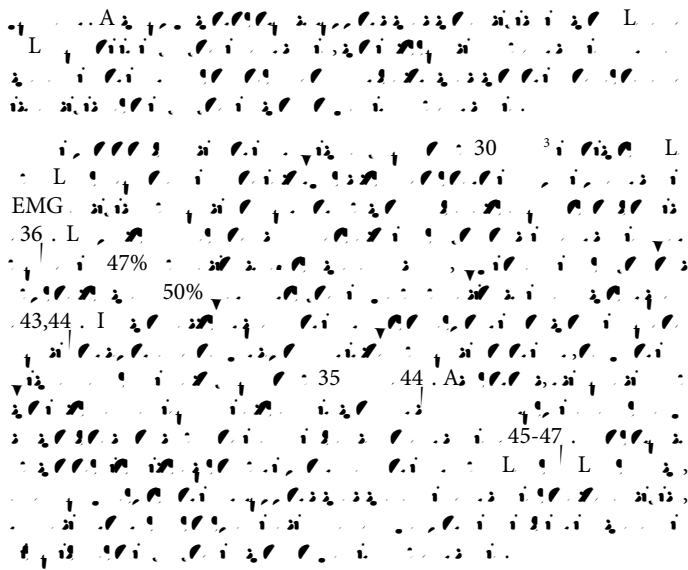
Dystonia is a movement disorder characterized by involuntary, sustained, and often painful muscle contractions that result in abnormal and sometimes repetitive movements or postures. The disorder can affect any part of the body, but it most commonly affects the hands, arms, legs, and neck. Dystonia is caused by dysfunction of the basal ganglia, a group of structures in the brain that are involved in movement control. The disorder can be primary (idiopathic) or secondary (symptomatic). Primary dystonia is often hereditary and can be caused by mutations in several genes, including TOR1A, THAP1, and HES6. Secondary dystonia can be caused by a variety of factors, including stroke, trauma, infection, and exposure to toxins. The symptoms of dystonia can vary widely, and the disorder can significantly impact a person's quality of life. Treatment options include physical therapy, occupational therapy, and medication. In some cases, surgery may be necessary to relieve symptoms.

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