

FACULTY OF NURSING

Tic Disorder

RIG DIZOBUGE



Tushar Noel
Nursing Tutor
R.C.N

DEFINITION

A repetitive movement that is difficult, if not

impossible to voluntarily control. Tics

can affect any group of muscles. The most

common are facial tics, such as eye-blinking,

nose-twitching etc.

TYPES OF TICS

This can be of following types:

- A. Simple:- using only a few muscles or simple words.
- Simple motor tics:- these are simple brief meaningless movements like eye blinking, facial grimacing, head jerks or shoulder shrugs. They usually last less than one second.

- Simple phonic tics:- these are meaningless sounds or noises like throat clearing, coughing, sniffing, barking or hissing.
- B. **Complex:-** using many muscles groups or full words and sentences.
- Complex motor tics- these tics involve slower, longer and more purposeful movements like sustained looks, facial gestures and biting etc.

❖ Complex phonic tics:- these tics include syllables, words, phrases and statements like 'shut-up' or 'yes, you have done it'. The child's speech may be abnormal with unusual rhythms, tones and accent.

ONSET

The age of onset of tic disorder is 2-15 years.

CAUSES

➤ Abnormalities in the brain like- Depression

and Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

> Neurotransmitters (chemicals in brain)

SYMPTOMS

Uncontrollably raise their eyebrows.
Shrug their shoulders.
Flare their nostrils.
Clench their fists.
Repeatedly clear your throat.
Click your tongue.
Make a certain noise such as a grunt.

TREATMENT

- Educating the patient and family about the course of disorder in a reassuring manner.
- Completion of necessary diagnostic test including self report by child and parents.
- Comprehensive assessment including the child's cognitive abilities, perception, motor skills, behavior and adaptive behavior.
- Habit reversal is most commonly used techniques (through exercise, relaxation, awareness training)

THANK YOU