

Increased corticomotor excitability ID'd in restless legs

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(HealthDay)—For patients with restless leg syndrome (RLS), the



primary motor cortex (M1) exhibits hyperexcitability, which is associated with disease severity, according to a study published recently in *Sleep Medicine*.

Rachel Marie E. Salas, M.D., from Johns Hopkins Medicine in Baltimore, and colleagues used transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) to examine corticomotor excitability in M1 of participants with moderate-to-severe RLS in relation to the clinical and sleep aspects of the disease. After two nights of polysomnography (PSG), 35 participants affected by primary RLS (off medications) and 31 age-matched controls underwent TMS.

The researchers identified decreased corticomotor excitability in $M1_{hand}$ and increased excitability in $M1_{leg}$, which was more pronounced in patients with more severe RLS. Decreased long-interval intracortical inhibition was seen in participants with RLS with a history of dopamine-agonist-induced symptom augmentation compared with non-augmented participants with RLS for $M1_{leg}$. There was no correlation for any of the TMS measures with PSG parameters.

"This study shows hyperexcitability in $M1_{leg}$, and this appears related to RLS disease severity and decreased excitability in $M1_{hand}$," the authors write. "The results provide new insight into the complex neurobiology of RLS, particularly in more advanced stages of the disease."

More information: <u>Abstract/Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u>

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