

Tourette Syndrome

Tourettes is a neurological autosomal dominant disorder that involves repetitive movements or unwanted sounds (**tics**) that kids cannot easily control.

Statistics

- Tics typically show up between ages 2 and 15, with the average being around 6 years of age.
- Symptoms may get worse between the ages of 8 and 12
- Males are more likely to be affected than females

Tics in Tourette Syndrome

- Tics can involve movement (motor tics) or sounds (vocal tics).
- Tics can vary in type, frequency, and severity and can worsen if one is stressed, sick, anxious, tired, or excited
- Tics can change over time and worsen in the early teenage years and then improve during the transition to adulthood
- Tics can be categorized into "simple tics" (eye blinking) and "complex tics" (repeating movements)

Motor Tics	Vocal Tics
 -Eye blinking -Head jerking -Shoulder shrugging -Eye darting -Touching or smelling objects -Repeated observed movements -Stepping in a certain pattern -Obscene gesturing -Bending or twisting -Nose twitching -Mouth movements 	-Grunting -Coughing -Throat clearing -Barking -Repeating phrases or words -Using vulgar, obscene, or swear words

Risk Factors for Children

*Roughly 1 in every 20 people with Tourettes have no genetic factor, so there are many other risk factors that can trigger Tourette syndrome. These include:

- Issues with brain chemicals, like neurotransmitters
- Problems during pregnancy
- Low birth weight
- Head injury
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Inflammation of the brain (encephalitis)

For more information: https://www.nm.org/conditions-and-care-areas/neurosciences/movement-disorders/tourette-syndrome/causes-and-risk-factors

Complications for Adolescents With Tourettes

- Problems in school and with successful learning
- Employment problems
- Possible inability to live independently
- Social isolation
- Stress within the family
- Victimization and being bullied

Possible Treatment Methods

Comprehensive	Deep Brain	Medications	Speech Therapies
Behavioral	Stimulation		
Intervention for Tics (CBIT)	(DBS)		

How Can I Help My Child?

- Have the child get involved in sports, exercise, or hobbies. These are good ways for kids to focus physical and mental energy.
- Help them engage in creative activities
- Find support and support groups
- Contact the child's doctor if any signs or symptoms are noticeable.

Resources:

- Pediatric Tourette Syndrome Conditions and Treatments | Children's National Hospital (childrensnational.org)
- https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/tourette.html
- Tourette syndrome Symptoms and causes Mayo Clinic
 Tics and Tourette syndrome 101 | Texas Children's (texaschildrens of the syndrome 101 | Texas Children's (texaschildrens of texaschildrens of t
- Tics and Tourette syndrome 101 | Texas Children's (texaschildrens.org)
 Support for Children Tourette Association of America
- Support for Children Tourette Association of An
 Tourettes Disorder | Johns Hopkins Medicine
- Tics and Tourette Syndrome | Boston Children's Hospital (childrenshospital.org)
- https://tourette.org/about-tourette/overview/treatment/

Extra Helpful Resources (Books)

- *The Whole Brain Child* by Daniel J. Siegel, M.D. and Tina Payne Bryson, Ph.D.
- *How to Talk so Little Kids Will Listen* by Joanna Faber and Julie King
- *How to Talk so Kids Will Listen and Listen so Kids Will Talk* by Adele Faber and Elaine Mazlish
- No-Drama Discipline; the Whole-Brain Way to Calm the Chaos and Nurture your Child's Developing Mind by Daniel J. Siegel, M.D. and Tina Payne Bryson, Ph.D.
- Breaking Free of Child Anxiety and OCD by Eli R. Lebowitz, Ph.D.
- Freeing your Child from Anxiety by Tamar E. Chansky, Ph.D.