

Table. Clinical features of dystonic patients.

Dystonia						Dystonia and Tremor					
Case	Sex	Age	Disease duration	TWSTRS	SARA scale	Case	Sex	Age	Disease duration	TWSTRS	SARA scale
1	F	65	20	14	0	1	M	68	15	15	0
2	F	68	13	16	0	2	F	60	14	23	0
3	M	48	14	16	0	3	F	65	15	9	0
4	F	36	6	9	0	4	M	55	15	14	0
5	F	58	10	14	0	5	F	70	15	16	1
6	M	64	12	29	1	6	F	74	22	22	2
7	F	76	14	18	1	7	F	42	16	20	0
8	F	54	6	15	0	8	M	52	12	18	0
9	F	66	31	41	0	9	F	54	26	22	1
10	F	64	11	30	1	10	M	68	8	40	0
11	F	64	11	20	0	11	F	58	16	14	0
12	M	49	16	15	0	12	F	69	20	21	0
						13	M	72	30	22	1
Av		59,3	13,7	19,7	0,2	Av		62,1	17,2	19,7	0,3
Sd		10,8	6,7	9,05	0,45	Sd		9,45	5,89	7,41	0,65

Av: average; Sd: standard deviation; F: female; M: male; TWSTRS: Toronto Western Spasmodic Torticollis Rating Scale; SARA: scale for the assessment and rating of ataxia

Figure 1. Blink recovery cycle in healthy subjects and patients with dystonia (with and without tremor).

Vertical bars indicate standard error.

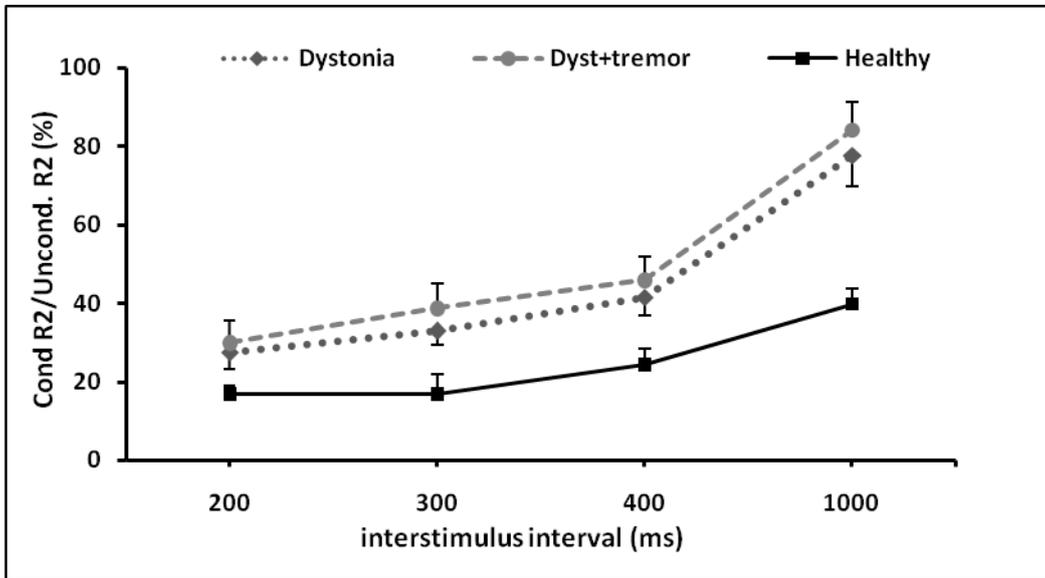


Figure 2: Eyeblink classical conditioning in healthy subjects and patients with dystonia (with and without tremor). Mean of conditioned responses (CRs) over the six acquisition blocks is shown on the right side of the Figure. Error bars represent standard error.

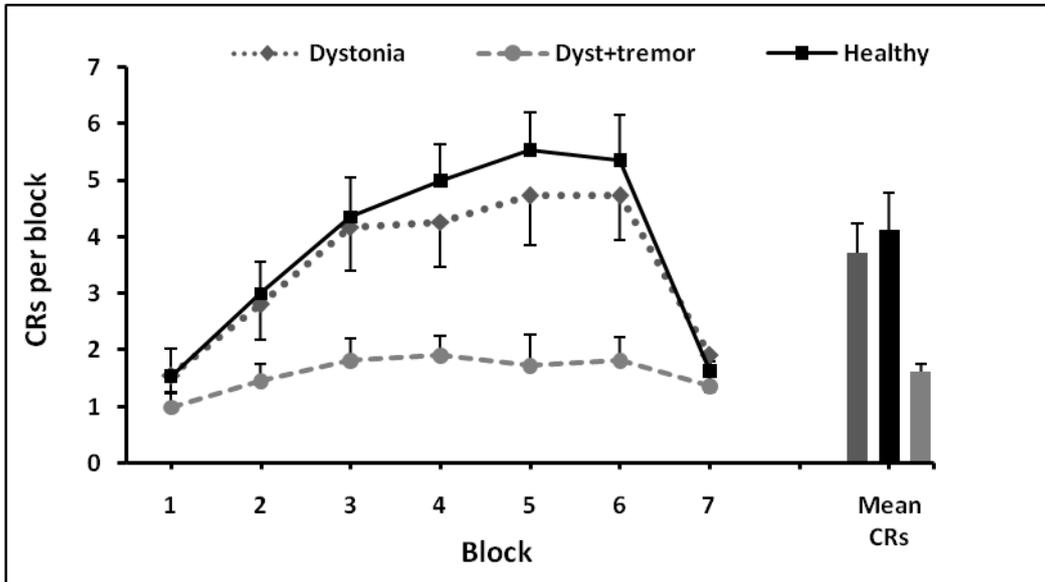


Fig. 2XXX: Eyeblink classical conditioning in healthy subjects and patients with dystonia (with and without tremor).

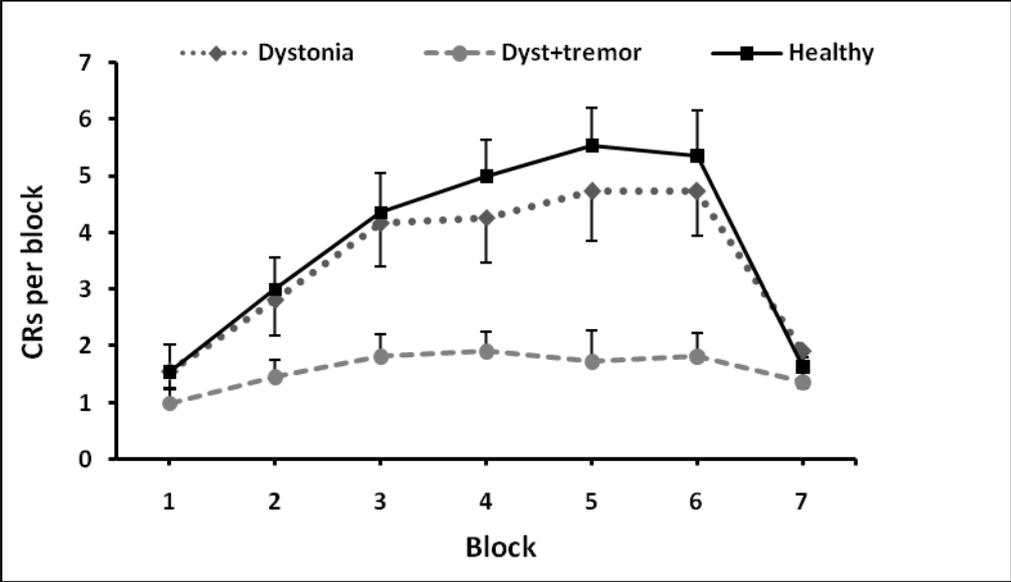


Fig.xxx: Sum of conditioned responses over the six acquisition blocks in healthy subjects and dystonic patients (with and without tremor).

