

Medicine beyond frontiers

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**The 12 Year Experience of Botulinum
Toxin Injection in 1900 Patient at Siriraj Hospital**

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Background : Botulinum toxin injection is a new treatment for various movement disorders. It was first approved by the American FDA in 1990 but in Thailand we have experienced with this treatment two years prior to the American approval on the basis of experimental study.

Method : During January 1989 to November 2000, there are 1,900 patients who have been treated with botulinum toxin injection at the Movement Disorder Clinic, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand. Data of all patients are retrieved for analysis of types of movement disorders as well as the outcome of treatment.

Findings : From the grand total of 1900 patients treated with botulinum toxin injection there are 1,007 patients (53.00 %) with hemifacial spasm, 150 patients (7.89 %) with occupational cramp, 148 patients (7.78 %) with spasmodic torticollis, 139 patients (7.32 %) with blepharospasm, 97 patients (5.11 %) with spasmodic dysphonia, 88 patients (4.63 %) for cosmetic purpose, 81 patients (4.26 %) with post-stroke spasticity, 45 patients (2.37 %) with segmental or hemidystonia, 43 patients (2.26 %) with severe back or neck pain, 31 patients (1.63 %) with Meige's syndrome, 14 patients (0.74 %) with tension-type headache, 7 patients (0.37 %) with tics, 6 patients (0.32 %) with orofacial dystonia, 4 patients (0.21 %) with Gilles de la Tourette, and 40 patients are classified as miscellaneous (i.e., rabbit syndrome, broxism, tremor, localised spasm of facial muscles, etc.) The outcome of treatment in various movement disorders are classified as satisfactory ranging from 65-88 percent.

Interpretation : Botulinum toxin injection is considered as an effective treatment for various movement disorders in Thailand. It is now widely accepted as a standard treatment worldwide.