

C.1.5 Tremor in adults

Component	Description
Review question	In adults and young people who present with tremor, what is the accuracy of accompanying signs and symptoms to support non-specialists in identifying neurological conditions?
Objectives	To identify signs and symptoms that if presenting with tremor would indicate a suspected neurological condition that requires referral for further specialist assessment

Component	Description
Population	Adults, young people, and children (>5 years old) who present to a non-specialist with tremor
Presence or absence of clinical predictor	<p>The committee Identified the following predictors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bradykinesia • facial expressiveness • gait-disorder • head tremor • medication • progressive time-course • REM sleep disturbance • symmetrical tremor • tone • voice changes • weight loss.
Outcomes	<p>Main outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitivity (%) and specificity (%) • Area under the ROC curve (AUROC) – measure of predictive accuracy • Positive and negative predictive values <p>Other outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusted odds ratios for the presence of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cerebellar tremors ○ drug-related tremors ○ dystonic tremor (task-specific tremor) ○ essential tremor ○ neuropathic tremor ○ parkinsonism ○ physiological tremor ○ primary orthostatic tremor ○ psychogenic tremors ○ thyroid disorder.
Study design	Prospective or retrospective cohort studies and case-control studies with multivariate analysis
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neonates (infants aged 28 days and under) • Infants (<5 years old) as this age group would get referred or have basic investigations done • Studies unadjusted for any of the identified predictors listed above • Studies with univariate analysis only
How the information will be searched	<p>The following neurological condition groups* will form the basis of the search strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ataxia • development disorders • inflammatory disorders • neuromuscular diseases • parkinsonism and other extrapyramidal disorders or tic disorder • rare and other neurological diseases • tumours of the nervous system. <p><i>*Condition groups taken from Defining Adult Neurological Conditions, National Neurology Intelligence Network, April 2016</i></p>

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Key confounders	Any of the predictors listed above
The review strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meta-analysis where appropriate will be conducted.• Evidence from indirect settings, which the committee evaluate to be generalizable to a non-specialist setting, will be included in the review.• The risk of bias of each study will be assessed using the QUADAS-2 checklist for diagnostic studies or the NGC checklist for prognostic studies.• The overall quality of the evidence will be assessed using an adapted version of GRADE.• The review may cross-refer to existing NICE guidance, which has identified early signs and symptoms for neurological conditions that present with tremor.