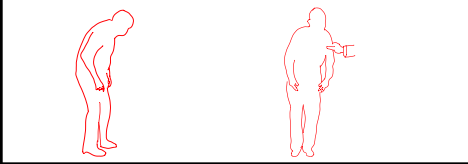
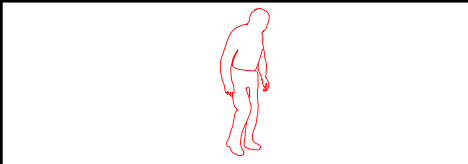
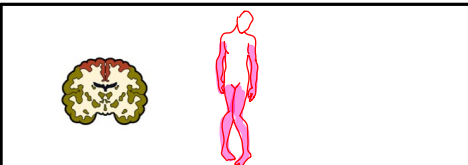
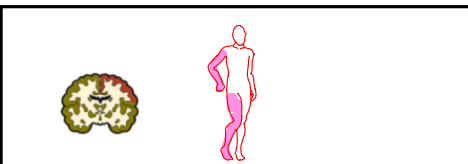
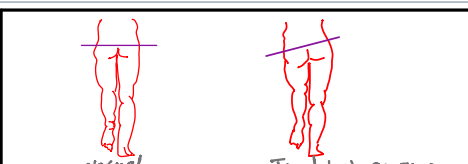


ABNORMAL GAITS

Abnormal gait	What you see	Cause / localization	
Parkinsonian gait	Stooped posture; short, shuffling steps; reduced/lost arm swing; difficulty initiating; freezing; postural instability. May become festinant (rapid, short-stepped, hurrying).	Parkinson disease and other Parkinsonian syndromes; basal ganglia dysfunction.	
Gait apraxia	Small shuffling steps; difficulty starting to walk / freezing. Walking may be much worse than performing cycling movements in bed.	Cerebrovascular disease; hydrocephalus.	
Spastic gait (including scissor gait)	Stiff gait, described as "walking through mud"; bilateral cases can become scissor-like because of spasticity.	Spinal cord lesions; bilateral upper motor neuron damage.	
Spastic hemiparesis / hemiplegic gait	One arm held close to the side with elbow, wrist and fingers flexed. Leg extended with plantar flexion. Foot is dragged and moves in a semicircle (circumduction).	Unilateral upper motor neuron lesion, e.g. stroke.	
Myopathic / waddling gait	Waddling gait due to proximal weakness; may have bilateral Trendelenburg signs.	Muscular dystrophies and acquired myopathies.	

Abnormal gait	What you see	Cause / localization	
Foot drop / steppage gait	Foot is dragged or lifted high and then slapped on the floor. Walking on heels is difficult or impossible. Typical of ankle dorsiflexion weakness.	Neuropathies; common peroneal nerve palsy; L5 radiculopathy. Figure 7.17 links steppage gait to LMN weakness.	
Central (cerebellar) ataxia	Wide-based, "drunken" gait; tandem gait is poor. Turns are difficult; gait is unsteady.	Cerebellar disease. Midline / vermis lesions may present mainly with truncal or gait ataxia.	
Sensory ataxia	Wide-based gait; patient may watch the ground. Instability becomes markedly worse with eye closure: positive Romberg sign.	Peripheral neuropathies; spinal cord disorders, especially loss of proprioception / posterior column function.	
Functional gait	Variable, often bizarre or inconsistent. Examples include knees flexed/buckling or dragging an apparently immobile leg behind.	Functional neurological disorders.	

يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّوْمُ بِرَحْمَتِكَ أَسْتَغِيْثُ، أَصْلِحْ لِيْ
شَأْنِيْ كُلَّهُ، وَلَا تَكِلْنِيْ إِلَى نَفْسِي طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ