

**Sensory feedback and arousal as modulators of action tremor**

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**Essential tremor (ET) amplitude is modulated by visual feedback during target driven movements. In a grip force task, tremor amplitude increased during large scale visual feedback compared to a condition with low scale visual feedback. It has not been examined whether visual feedback exclusively modulates target force tremor amplitude or if an increase of other afferent input like auditory sensation has a modulatory effect on tremor amplitude as well. Also, it is unknown whether the enhanced sensory feedback causes an increase of arousal in ET patients. We hypothesized that (1) amplitude of tremor is modulated by variation of auditory feedback in the absence of visual feedback in a force tremor paradigm; (2) increase of tremor amplitude coincides with pupillary size as a measure of arousal.**

**14 ET patients and 14 matched controls conducted a computer-based experiment in which they were asked to match a target force on a force sensor using their thumb and index finger. The force-induced movement was fed back to the participant visually, auditory or by a combination of both.**

**Results showed a comparable deviation from the target force (RMSE) during the experiment during all three sensory feedback modalities. The ANOVA revealed an effect of the scaling factor on the tremor severity (Power 4-12Hz) for the visual- and also for the auditory feedback condition. Pupillometry showed a significantly increased pupil diameter during the large scale auditory involved feedback conditions compared to the low scale feedback conditions. Our findings suggest that action tremor in ET is firstly modulated not only by visual feedback but also by auditory feedback in a comparable manner. Therefore, tremor modulation seems to be modality independent. Secondly, enhanced feedback causes an increase of arousal as measured here by the pupil size. Further work including neurophysiological measures is required to better understand the interaction between arousal and target-related tremor.**

# Introduction

﻿Tremor is defined as an involuntary, rhythmic, oscillatory movement of a body part (Bhatia, Bain et al. 2018).

Jean-Martin Charcot was the first who clearly differentiated the rest tremor of parkinsonism from the intention and action tremors of multiple sclerosis (Charcot 1879). Intention tremor is defined as an action tremor in which “a crescendo increase in tremor occurs as the affected body part approaches its visual target”(Bhatia, Bain et al. 2018). It is differentiated from postural tremors which occur during maintaining a position against gravity and simple kinetic tremors occurring during non-goal directed movements (Bhatia, Bain et al. 2018). ﻿

Intention tremor has often been used synonymously with cerebellar tremor, although cerebellar disorders might cause various phenotypes of tremor (Lenka and Louis 2019). Also, various etiologies can be underlying and in many cases -including the large group of essential tremors- the etiology remains obscure (Welton, Cardoso et al. 2021). As a common pathophysiological substrate of action tremor syndromes, an altered oscillating activity within a cerebello-thalamo-motor cortical network was demonstrated by neuroimaging and electrophysiological approaches (Helmich, Toni et al. 2013, Deuschl, Becktepe et al. 2022).

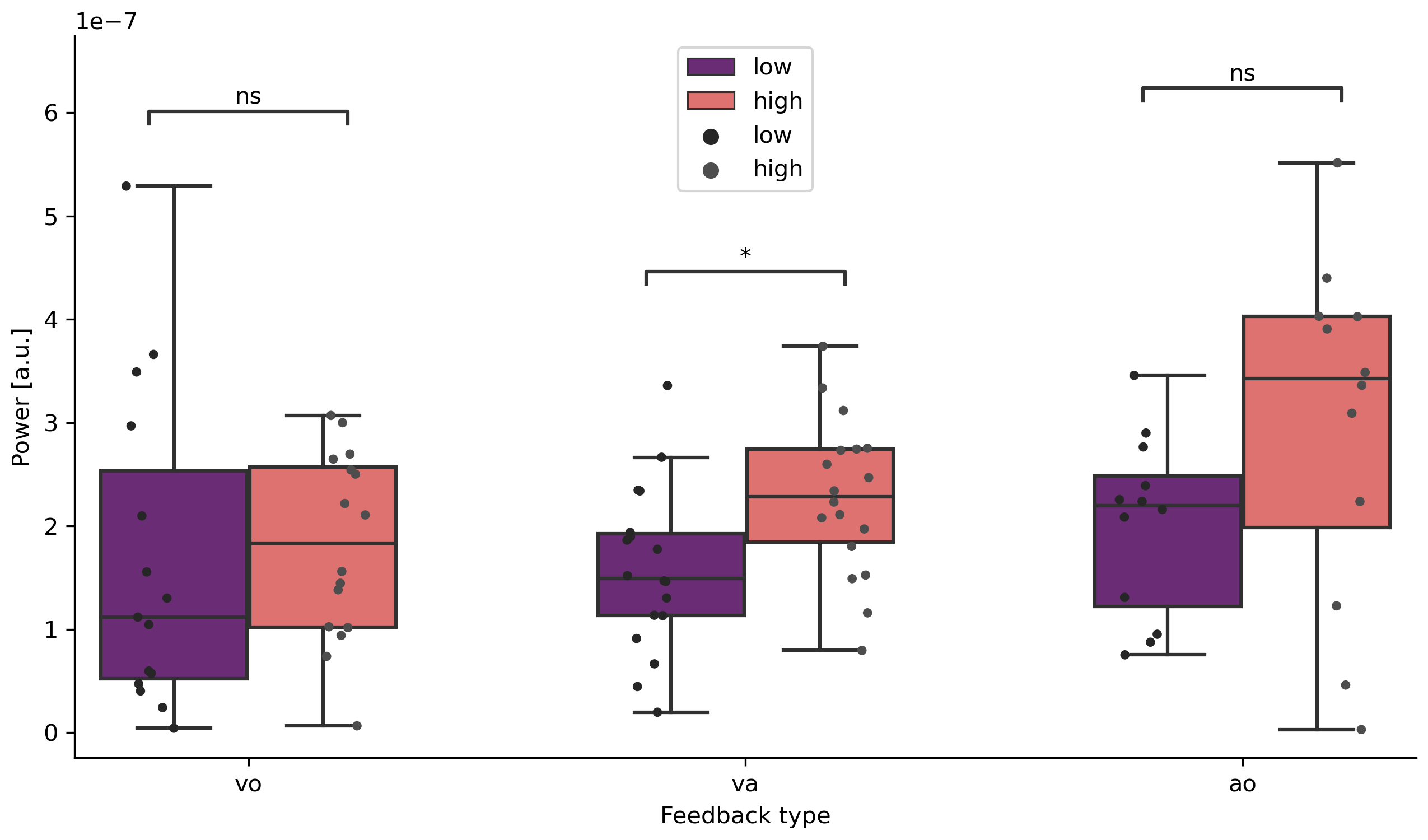
Interestingly, the amplitude of intention tremor decreases in the absence of visual feedback and contrary is amplified by an increase of visual information. This phenomenon was reported in several different underlying intention tremor etiologies, encompassing ET, dystonic tremor and intention tremor in multiple sclerosis (Keogh, Morrison et al. 2004, Feys, Helsen et al. 2006, Gironell, Ribosa-Nogue et al. 2012, DeSimone, Archer et al. 2019).

In a recent fMRI study, a target force paradigm with modulated visual feedback was applied and a “widespread visually-sensitive functional network” was found to contribute to tremor severity in this context (Archer, Coombes et al. 2017). This target force tremor paradigm might therefore serve as a simplified model for examining the pathophysiological basis of intention tremor. However, although per definition intention tremor increases by approaching a visual target, it has not been examined yet whether other afferent feedback like auditory sensation has a modulatory effect on tremor amplitude. We hypothesize that non-visual feedback would modulate the tremor amplitude. This would raise the question of a common underlying mechanism modulating tremor amplitude dependent on any sensory feedback. Also, a potential role of multisensory integration for tremor amplitude modulation has not been examined yet. Simultaneously incoming sensory feedback could lead to an amplification of the tremor modulating effect compared to the unisensory condition. To test this, we examined the modulation of tremulous activity by visual and auditory feedback exclusively and by the combination of both.

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Figure 1: Single trial tremor force. (a) Patients split per feedback type (visual only (vo), audio-visual (va), auditory (ao)) and feedback angle (low vs. high). (b) Controls split per feedback type (vo, va, ao) and feedback angle (low vs. high).

ao: auditory only; va: audio-visual; vo: visual only

The purpose of our study is to address two specific questions: Firstly, we aim to determine if auditory feedback modulates target force tremor in ET patients in a comparable manner to visual feedback and to combined multisensory feedback of both conditions. Secondly, we aim to assess whether pupil dilation, as a marker for arousal and noradrenergic activation, is increased during the high feedback conditions. We hypothesize that ET patients experience greater arousal and pupil dilation during the enhanced feedback conditions compared to healthy controls (HC), independently of the type of feedback.

# Results

## Clinical data

14 ET patients and 14 age- and gender matched healthy controls (HC) were included into the study (Table 1). While there was no significant group difference in age (t = 86.50, p = 0.147), the Becks-Depression-Inventory (BDI-II, t = 113.50, p = 0.003) and Schmahmann syndrome scale (t = 137.00, p = 0.013) revealed a statistically significant difference between the patients and control group. The TETRAS score was significantly correlated with age (r = 0.566, p = 0.035), not however with the BDI-II score (r = -0.145, p = 0.637). The Schmahmann syndrome scale total score was negatively correlated with age (r = 0.32, p ≤ 0.001). The TETRAS Score was significantly correlated with the Schmahmann syndrome scale score (r = .26, p = 0.005), this correlation however dropped to r = 0.08 (p = 0.448) when including age as a partial factor in the analysis.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | ET | |  | HC | |  | |  | |
| Median | | 25th/75th  percentile | Median | | 25th/75th  percentile | | p-value\* | |
| n | 14 |  | | 14 |  | |  | |
| Female [n] | 6 |  | | 7 |  | | n.s. | |
| Age [years] | 63.00 | [46.0/66.0] | | 65.50 | [61.0/74.0] | | n.s | |
| BDI Score [n] | 8.00 | [5.0/11.0] | | 0.50 | [0.0/1.8] | | 0.003 | |
| Schmahmann Modules [n] | 2.00 | [1/4] | | 4.50 | [0.5/1.5] | | 0.013 | |
| Tetras Score [n] | 41.00 | [31.6/47.4] | | - | - | | - | |
| Table 1: ET = Essential tremor patients, HC = healthy controls, - = not available, n.s. = not significant, \* = Mann-Whitney-U test. | | | | | | | | | |

## Tremor force

The differences in force tremor between the conditions of high and low feedback were assessed. High and low feedback refers to the gain of visual and/or auditory feedback-signal, for more details see “Experimental setup” below. The difference in force tremor between the conditions high and low feedback, as measured by the power spectral density (PSD) in the tremor-relevant frequency spectrum (4-12 Hz), significantly differed between patients and controls in each of the feedback conditions (visual only (vo) (t[53]=2.40, p=0.018), audio-visual (va) (t[53]= 2.07, p=0.041) and auditory only (ao) (t[53]=2.71, p=0.013, **Figure 1**).

Patients showed a significant increase of force tremor during each high feedback condition (visual: p=0.006; audio-visual: p=0.005; auditory: p=0.028). Controls showed a smaller, but significant difference between low vs. high feedback per condition only in the audio-visual condition (p=0.048), but not in the other two conditions (visual: p=0.09; auditory: p=0.165).

Mean Force (MF), Unfiltered force error (RMSE, group: F(1, 294) =2.857, p=0.092 or feedback type: F(2, 297) =1.671, p=0.190.) and Force Power 0-3 Hz did not differ between conditions or groups.

## Pupil Size

Patients showed a significant increase of pupil size during the high feedback in two conditions (audio-visual: p=0.039, auditory: p=0.046), but not in the visual feedback condition (visual: p=0.08, **Figure 2**). Controls showed no significant difference of pupil size between low vs. high feedback per condition (visual: p=0.328; audio-visual: p=0.167, auditory: p=0.78).

Pupil dilation differences between patients and controls showed significant differences in each feedback condition in feedback types, visual only (t[53]=2.00, p=0.028), audio-visual (t[53]=2.33, p=0.022) and auditory only (t[53]=1.33, p=0.047).

# Discussion

In this study we investigated sensory feedback-driven modulation of target force tremor amplitude in ET patients.

In summary, we found that target force tremor amplitude is modulated by visual and auditory sensory feedback scaling in a comparable measure. During the high visual, auditory and combined audio-visual feedback tasks, the tremor amplitudes were significantly increased. Augmented sensory feedback coincided with an increased pupil diameter in patients, but not in controls. Combined audio-visual feedback evoked the largest increase of tremor amplitude and pupil diameter in patients and, additionally, a significant increase of tremor force in controls.

While it is well accepted that visual feedback modulates action tremor amplitude in different underlying disease conditions, such as multiple sclerosis, ET and dystonic tremor (Sanes, LeWitt et al. 1988, Keogh, Morrison et al. 2004, Feys, Helsen et al. 2006, Gironell, Ribosa-Nogue et al. 2012), our study is, to our best knowledge, the first to show that the amplitude of target force tremor in ET is modulated by an auditory feedback in a comparable scale.

The increase of the tremor amplitude during the auditory-only condition cannot be explained by an increased error since the MF, RMSE and 0-3 Hz force power as markers for non-tremulous voluntary movements did not differ between the conditions or groups. Our findings therefore raise the question, whether a common underlying mechanism exists for sensory feedback induced tremor modulation in the context of different sensory qualities.

A recent functional MRI study found -apart from the well-known cerebello-thalamo-motor cortical tremor circuit- a widespread visually sensitive network including key regions in the visual cortex and parietal lobule associated with alterations of ET amplitude during visual feedback manipulation in a grip force task (Archer, Coombes et al. 2017). Interestingly, by the same group visual feedback-induced tremor exacerbation in patients with dystonic tremor was found as well, but in this group tremor amplitude modulation was not coupled to an associated dysfunction of visual cortex regions (DeSimone, Archer et al. 2019). Taken together with our finding that force tremor amplitude is modulated by auditory feedback as well, which underlines the role of a common underlying mechanism for sensory feedback-induced tremor modulation apart from the visual network.

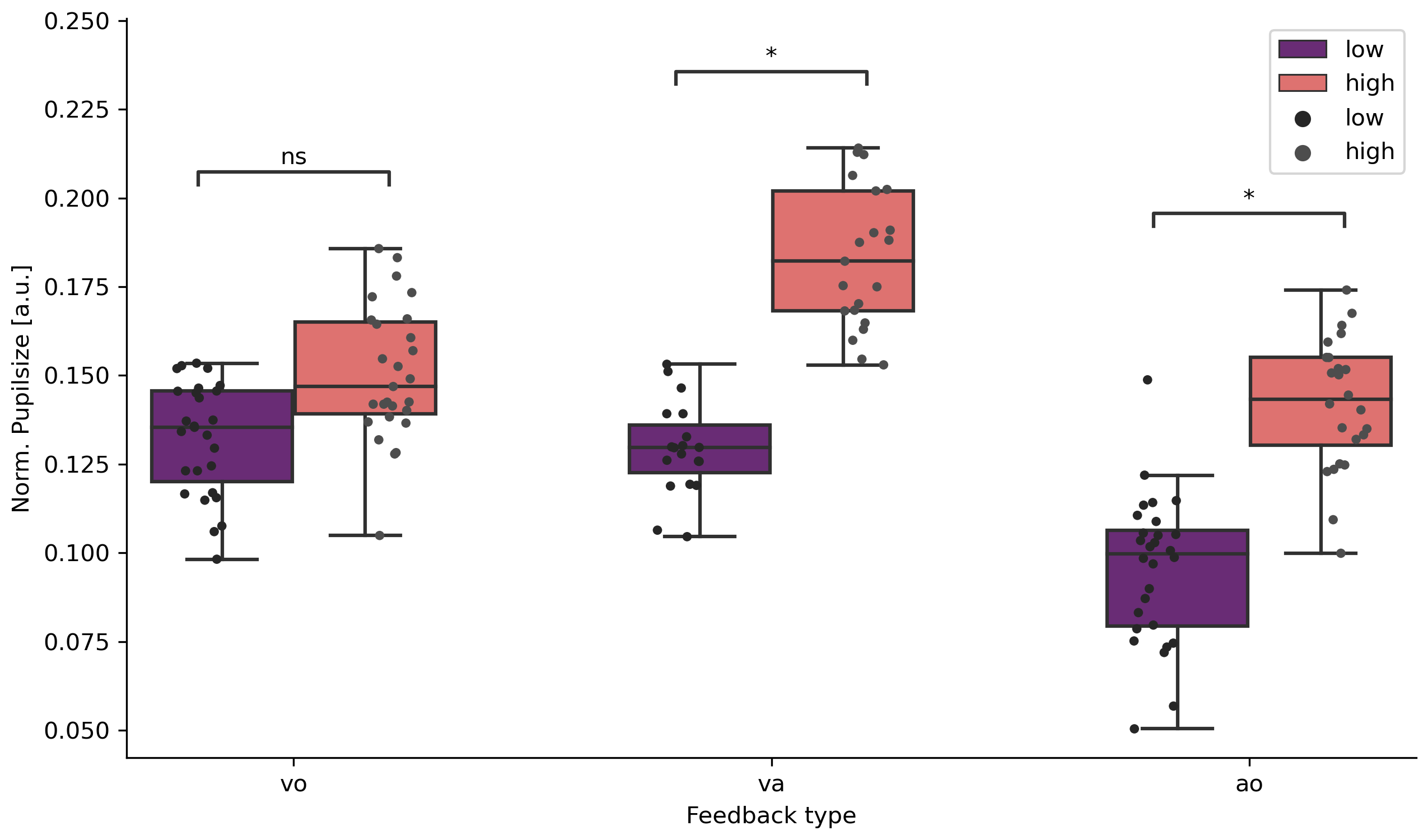
Our finding that combined audio-visual feedback evoked the largest increase of tremor amplitude in patients but also a significant increase of tremor in controls, underlines that the magnitude of sensory feedback per se exerts a tremorigenic effect.

We hypothesized, that an increased arousal itself could mediate the intensification of the tremor amplitude.

Recently, a modulatory role of cognitive effort, as applied through the conduction of a serial seven task and measured with a pupillary size, on the rest tremor network was shown in Parkinson´s disease (PD) (Dirkx, Zach et al. 2020). This effect was most likely exerted by direct bottom-up noradrenergic influences onto the thalamus and indirectly by top-down cognitive influences onto the cerebello-thalamo-cortical circuit. Since the thalamus is a key node not only within the PD resting tremor network but also the action tremor network in ET as well, an amplification of action tremor by ascending noradrenergic systems seems possible.

Enhanced feedback of any sensory quality during target driven physical tasks might increase the arousal/perceived effort level and thereby activate the ascending noradrenergic system, with the locus coeruleus (LC) as main effector. Recent neuroimaging studies have confirmed a close relationship between the LC and bilateral thalamus and the cerebellum, both key regions within the action tremor network (Liebe, Kaufmann et al. 2020). Therefore, cognitive arousal/perceived effort during motor tasks, induced by enhanced sensory feedback of any quality, might activate the LC-noradrenergic system and thereby mediate an amplification of action tremor amplitude via thalamic and cerebellar projections of the LC.

Therefore, in our experiment, pupil diameter was measured as a marker for cognitive arousal. We found an increase of pupil size during the enhanced auditory and audio-visual feedback trials. Only during the enhanced visual-only feedback there was no significant pupil dilation (although a non-significant trend), which is most likely explained by the changes in external illumination during the visual-only feedback, triggering a pupil constriction and hampering the pupil dilation. Since external illumination remained constant during the auditory feedback trials, pupil dilation occurred independently of external visual input. It is thus rather probable that the pupil dilation reflects an increased arousal during the large-scale feedback trials. Pupil size coincides with cognitive arousal and the task-evoked pupillary response is known to reflect the mental effort to perform the task (Beatty 1982), which was also shown in ET patients by our group (Becktepe, Govert et al. 2019). ﻿Apart from mental effort, pupil diameter also increases during physical effort, thereby reflecting not only the actual intensity of the physical activity but also the individual perception of the effort (Zenon, Sidibe et al. 2014). Therefore, we hypothesize that ET patients perceived a higher effort during the large-scale feedback tasks, as reflected by the larger pupil diameter. Thus, that the subjectively perceived effort itself could exert a modulatory role on target force tremor amplitude.



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Figure 2: Single trial pupil size differences. (a) Patients split per feedback type (visual only (vo), audio-visual (va), auditory (ao)) and feedback angle (low vs. high). (b) Controls split per feedback type (vo, va, ao) and feedback angle (low vs. high).

# Another explanation for sensory feedback-dependent tremor modulation could encompass the interaction between somatosensory cortex (S1) and the primary motor cortex (M1). M1 plays a crucial role as a feedback controller for motor control, performing dynamic updates of internal motor commands, which receive input from the somatosensory cortex (S1). However, when sensory feedback is manipulated, such as in our paradigm where visual feedback is altered and does not match the tactile feedback, it might lead to incorrect updating in M1 (Todorov and Jordan 2002, Shadmehr and Krakauer 2008).

This idea is supported by the fact that S1 and the cerebellum are closely interconnected and work together during movement control (Diedrichsen et al., 2005). Dysfunction of this interaction may contribute to the development of action tremor (Timmermann, Gross et al. 2004, Schnitzler, Munks et al. 2009, Hallett 2014, Raethjen and Muthuraman 2015). Therefore, understanding the complex interactions between M1, S1, and the cerebellum seems essential for understanding how action tremor emerges.

Our data of the pupillometry is intended as a primer of the LC activity (Aston-Jones & Cohen, 2005). Studies have shown that the LC projects to the thalamus and basal ganglia and acts as modulator of these regions. Both, the basal ganglia and the thalamus are involved in tremor generation. In our task, two mechanisms might contribute to the feedback modality independent higher tremor force in harder task conditions as observed in our ET patients,. First, a bottom-up process triggered by the LC activity in a higher arousal state may mute down inhibition on subcortical tremor-generating structures. This is partially supported by our pupil data. Second, the cerebellum and sensoricortical structures may integrate different sensory information (visual, auditory, and somatosensory) which are supposed to work as an efference copy for the feedback control of M1 (REF).

Limitations

Our study has several limitations. The main limitation is that, by our experiment setup, we cannot finally prove that the altered arousal (mirrored by pupil dilation) is directly caused by the enhanced feedback. The enhanced arousal could also be just a secondary effect of the increased difficulty to perform the task with increased tremor. However, in this case we would expect a correlation of the pupil dilation with the PSD in the tremor-relevant frequency spectrum (4-12 Hz), independent of the feedback condition or the TETRAS score. This was not observed. Therefore, the increase of arousal seems to be caused by the enhanced sensory feedback itself and is not a secondary effect of the tremor increase.

Another limitation is that hitting the target tone in the auditory feedback paradigm might be easier (and therefore cause less arousal) for participants who are familiar with making music or singing. This was not further tested in this study. We excluded a manifest hypacusis in all patients and controls by a hearing test.

# Conclusion

This study could show that the amplitude of force tremor in patients with Essential Tremor is modulated by different sensory feedback, including visual and auditory, in a comparable manner. The perception of higher effort during more difficult tasks, reflected by the larger pupil diameter, could be the reason for this tremor modulation. The pupil size mirrors the level of effort invested in a task and might activate the LC-noradrenergic system and thereby mediate an amplification of action tremor amplitude by thalamic and cerebellar projections of the LC. Future studies including imaging and high-resolution EEG might help to better understand the relation of feedback-dependent tremor modulation.

# Acknowledgements

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# Author contributions

J.W., J.K., and J.S.B. designed research; J.W., R.W., M.G., W.M. and J.S.B. performed research; J.W, R.W. and G.H. analyzed data; and J.W. and J.S.B. wrote the paper.

# Competing interest statement

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

# Materials and Methods

Participants

The study was approved by the ethical committee of the Medical Faculty of Kiel (AZ 447/21) and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Participants gave written informed consent before participation. 14 patients with essential tremor 14 healthy controls were included. All patients were diagnosed with essential Tremor by a specialist for neurology, healthy controls had no history of neurological or psychological disorders. All participants were right-handed and had no restrictions in vision or hearing.

Patients were asked to pause tremor related medication and medication possibly affecting the pupillary motion (i.e. cholinesterase inhibitors, betablockers, benzodiazepines, caffeine) for at least 24 h. The clinical examination encompassed a complete neurological examination, a tremor assessment (The Essential Tremor Rating Assessment Scale, TETRAS (Elble, Comella et al. 2012)), a cognitive assessment (The Cerebellar cognitive affective/Schmahmann syndrome scale (Hoche, Guell et al. 2017)) and the Beck´s depression inventory (Beck, Steer et al. 1987).

Diagram

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Figure 4: Experimental setup. (Left side) Datastreams (Force sensor, Pupil dialation and experimental triggers) are recorded via the Lab Streaming Layer. (Right side) Example epoch with timing of all elements.

Covariates between groups were compared using Mann-Whitney-U tests.

Experimental setup

In a computer-based task participants were asked to match a target force by using a force sensitive resistor (FSR). Feedback about the target position and the corresponding sensor was given either visually on a computer screen or auditory via headphones or with a combination of both. Force data were collected with a weight cell (Adafruit, ADA4541), which was connected to an amplifier (SparkFun, HX711) and digitized at 80Hz via an ArduinoUno. The Arduino was connected via a serial port to the stimulus presentation computer. The experiment presentation was done via PsychoPy (Peirce et al., 2019). Inside the presenting script the data of the serial port (FSR) was used to feedback information of the applied force to the participant in real time (jitter delay < 10ms) and simultaneously send to LSL (Kothe et al., 2020) for recording. Pupil data were recorded using a Pupil Core module (Pupil Labs, Berlin, Germany) with a sampling rate of 240 Hz. Calibration was done prior to the experimental task while data was send to LSL during the experiment via the Pupil LSL relay (Pupil Labs, 2021). All data streams (Experimental Marker, FSR and Pupil data) were recorded using the LabRecorder (Boulay, 2020). For details see Figure 4, left side.

Experimental procedure

The experiment session lasted ~60 minutes and took place in a controlled laboratory environment. After participants gave consent to participate, clinical data and demographics were recorded. After this, they started the experimental task sitting in front of a computer (distance from the eyes to the screen: 90 cm). The experiment consisted of a training block and three subsequent experimental blocks, between which the subject could take short breaks. Prior to training the individual maximum force (MF) was determined. For this, participants were asked to apply maximum pressure to the force sensor with the thumb and index finger three times for 1 second. The maximum of the respective averages of samples was used as MF.

The task for the participants was to match a target force (15% of the individual MF) as quickly as possible and hold it for a period of 30s. They got feedback on their performance during every trial in form of visual and/or auditory feedback. High and low feedback here refer to a previous study (Archer, Coombes et al. 2017) where different levels of feedback were introduced during a task to match a target force. Three different sensory feedback types were presented in the following order: 1. Visual only, 2. Audio-visual and 3. Auditory only. Visual only (vo) feedback consisted of a vertical bar which position varied depending on how close the target force was matched. The target bar and the force sensitive bar overlapped when the target force was matched. Auditory only (ao) feedback was provided by a reference tone (440Hz) as a target and a second tone which varied in pitch depending on the distance to the target force (between 120 and 880 Hz). If the target force was matched, participants heard two 440Hz tones. Audio-visual feedback was a combination of the vo and ao type. The performance between feedback types will be assessed using the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and the amount of voluntary movement (Power 0-3 Hz). Each experimental trial consisted of a written cue what type of feedback is being presented, a 30 s resting period and a 30 s task period (see Figure 4, right side).

In total every participant conducted 12 experimental trials, four of each feedback type. During each trial the feedback was altered using one of two factors applying different gain levels, resulting in different feedback conditions. The low gain (0.04°) and high gain (6.9°) resulting in a low or high feedback task to match the target force (Archer, Coombes et al. 2017).

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Here FP is the force produced by the subject, Ft is the target force, and G is the gain level used to manipulate the amplitude of feedback.

Data processing

The force data was first normalized to the participants MF by dividing every sample by the MF \* 0.15. Next, A fifth-order Butterworth band-pass filter was applied to the data with cutoff frequencies at 0.1 Hz and 12 Hz. The filter was implemented using the Second-Order Sections (SOS) format to ensure numerical stability. executed by the scipy package (1.8.1) in python (3.10). After filtering, data was cut into trials to estimate power-spectral densities, using the psd\_array\_welch function from the MNE package (1.3.1). For force tremor relevant power, a frequency window of 4-12 Hz was defined (the power spectral density (PSD) in the tremor relevant frequency spectrum (4-12 Hz). For voluntary movement a 0.1-3 Hz frequency window was defined. Unfiltered force error (RMSE) during a trial was calculated by the root of the squared difference per sample to the target force.

The Pupil data was first cleaned of artifacts. Blinks were detected using outliers in gaze acceleration and PupilLabs confidence values (Pupil v2.5) and set to NaN in the time series. NaN values were subsequently interpolated using a fast fourier transformation (fft) convolution using a Gaussian kernel ranging 120 samples (~0.5 s) from the astropy package (5.1). After cleaning the raw time series, data was cut into epochs. A subtractive baseline correction (-10 to -2s before trial onset) was applied per epoch and changes in pupil size were estimated 5 s after epoch start until 10s before the epoch ended. The mean of this time window was used for statistical analysis.

Preprocessing scripts of the FSR and pupil data can be found at GitHub (<https://github.com/JuliusWelzel/tremor_feedback_jw>).

Statistics

Clinical data were compared between groups using a Mann-Whitney-U test if normal distribution of data was not indicated via the Shapiro-Wilk test. Correlation analyses were conducted using a Pearson correlation if Levene’s test and Shapiro-Wilk test allowed it, otherwise Spearman rank correlation was used. For the FSR data the interindividual difference between the means of the easy and hard feedback condition was calculated per feedback type. T-tests between groups for every feedback condition were calculated. The same was done for the pupil size data. All statistical analyses were performed in Python (3.10) using the scipy package (1.8.1) or pingouin package (0.5.2).

Sample size justification

The paper uses a sequential design with maximal sample sizes to efficiently determine statistical power. With this approach, the study is conducted in stages with the aim of collecting the minimum number of participants required to achieve the desired level of statistical power from the study to replicate (Archer ea., 2018).

The study is designed to have power of 0.80 from the original paper, therefore the data tested after each participant until the desired power level is reached. The desired power is achieved before the planned maximal sample size is reached (max n = 25), hence the study was stopped early, as higher numbers would have impacted the other outcome parameters to an unknown extend.

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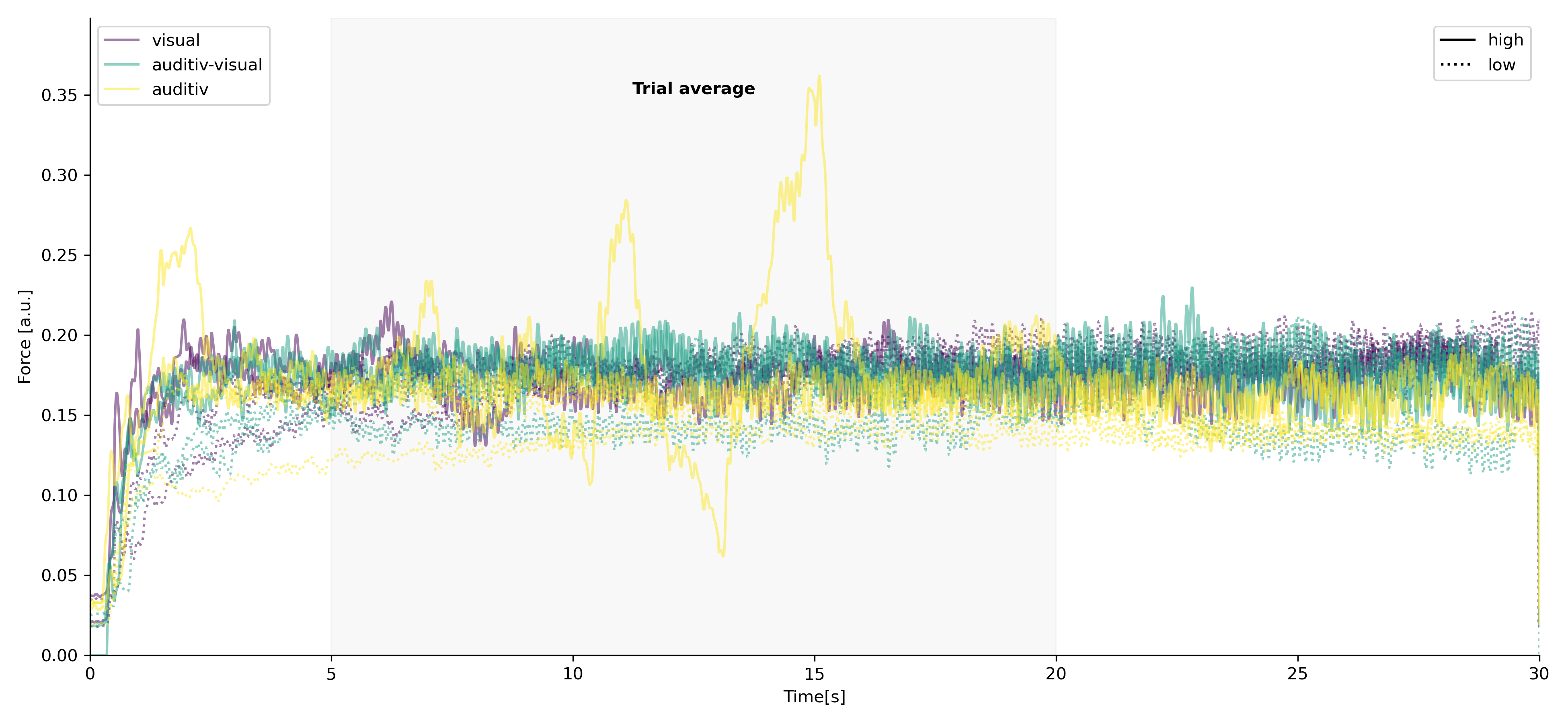
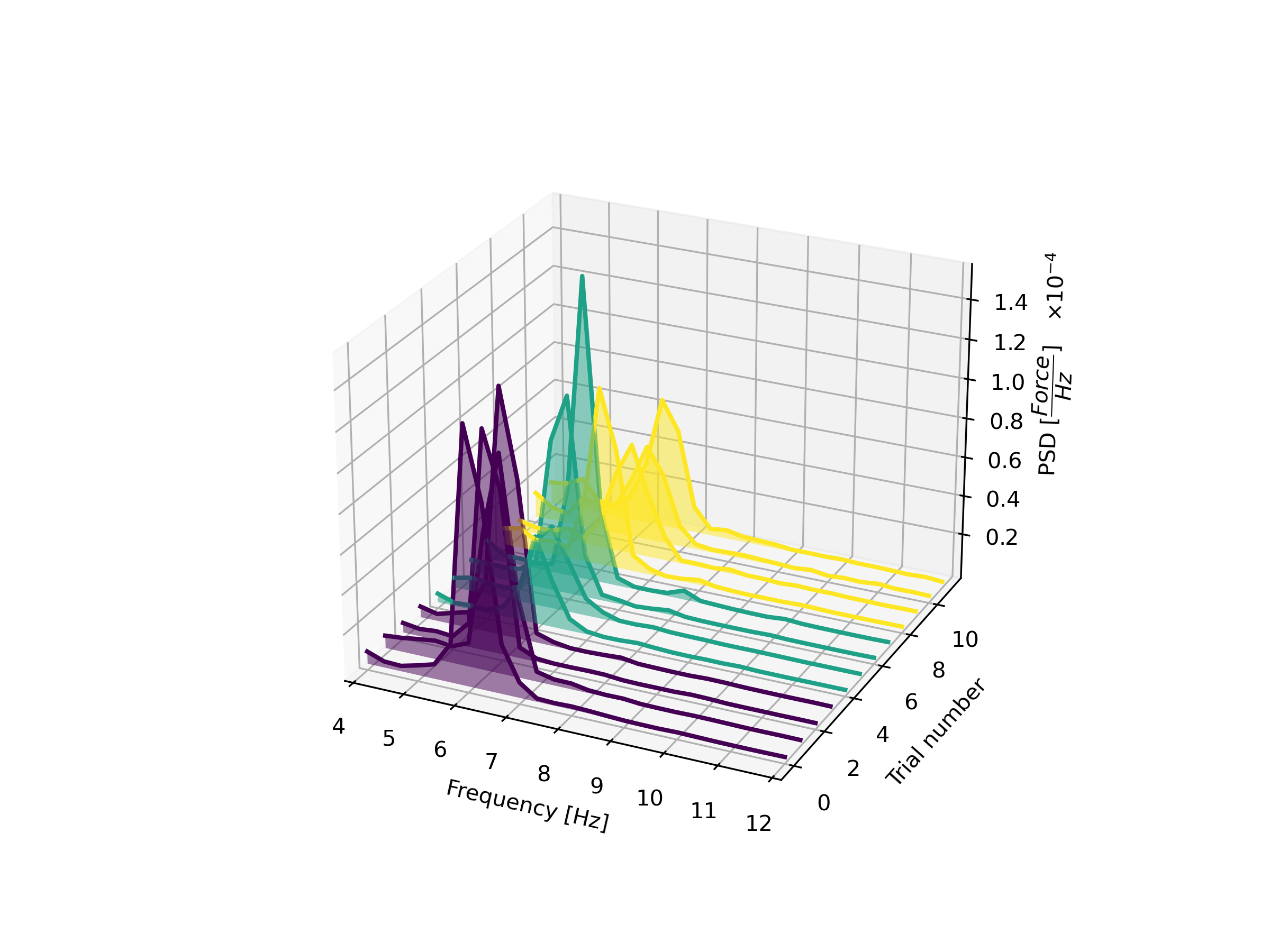


Figure 3: Times series data of a single participant. Above the time course of the pupillometry. Bottom left shows the single trial spectra of the force tremor per epoch. Bottom right displays the single trial raw force data. Both time courses are split per feedback type and feedback condition.

Overall, sequential designs with maximal sample sizes offer an approach to optimizing statistical power in replication studies where smaller changes to the protocol are made (Schönebrodt and Wagenmaker, 2018).

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