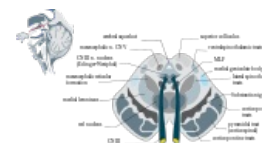


Hemiplegia alternans

Alternative hemiplegia is a type of central paralysis caused by damage to the brainstem . It is manifested by contralateral hemiplegia (caused by a disorder of the corticospinal pathway before crossing) and a homolateral disorder of one of the cranial nerves. Individual hemiplegias are divided according to the place of damage.

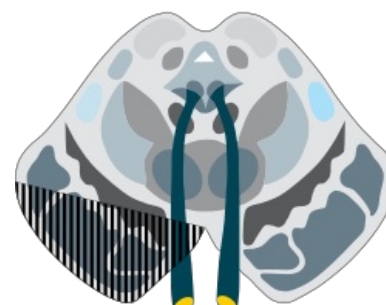
Hemiplegia alternans superior (Weber syndrome)

It is caused by a lesion of the **mesencephalus** . The oculomotor nerve (N. III.) Is damaged from the cranial nerves . Ipsilateral or homolateral paresis occurs. It is manifested by ptosis , divergent strabismus , mydriasis and photoreaction disorder. Disruption of the pyramidal pathway results in contralateral hemiplegia.



Hemiplegia alternans media (Millard-Gubler syndrome)

This type of fault damages the **Varol bridge** . It is manifested by homolateral peripheral paresis of the facial nerve (N. VII.) And also by contralateral hemiplegia.



Wever's syndrome

Hemiplegia alternans inferior (Déjerine syndrome)

It occurs during an lesion of **the elongated spinal cord** . It is manifested by paresis of the hypoglossus nerve (N. XII.) , Which is ipsilateral. Symptoms include impaired tongue movement, atrophy, and tongue fibrillation. There is also contralateral hemiplegia with impaired sensitivity.

Links

- ws:Hemiplegie alternans

Related articles

- Plegia
- Hemiplegia
- Tractus corticospinalis
- Tractus corticonuclearis

Source

- VOKURKA, Martin – HUGO, Jan, et al. *Velký lékařský slovník* [online] . 8. edition. Praha : Maxdorf, 2009. 1144 pp. Available from <<http://lekarske.slovniky.cz/>>. ISBN 978-80-7345-166-0.

References

- SEIDL, Zdeněk. *Neurologie pro studium i praxi*. 2. edition. Praha : Grada, 2015. ISBN 978-80-247-5247-1.