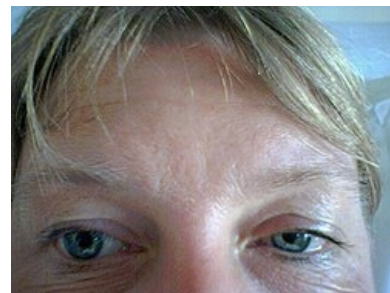


Horner syndrome

Horner's syndrome (also known as **Claude-Bernard-Horner syndrome**) is characterized by a triad of symptoms - miosis, ptosis of the eyelid, and apparent enophthalmos (called the Horner triad, Horner's triad). It occurs with **disruption of the sympathetic nervous system**, both at the central (damage to the *Budge's ciliospinal center*), **preganglionic (oppression of the cervical sympathetic)** and **postganglionic (oppression in the plexus caroticus)** levels.

Other symptoms reported are anhidrosis on the affected side^[1] and loss of ciliospinal reflex^[2].



Horner's triad on the left eye

Links

Related articles

- Nervus oculomotorius
- Ptosis
- Poruchy vybraných hlavových nervů/PGS | Oculomotor disorders/PGS/diagnostika
- Pancoast tumor

Used literature

- VOKURKA, Martin – HUGO, Jan. *Velký lékařský slovník* [online] . 8. edition. Praha : Maxdorf, 2009. Available from <<http://lekarske.slovniky.cz/lexikon-pojem/claude-bernarduv-horneruv-cbh-syndrom-4>>. ISBN 978-80-7345-166-0.

References

1. KUMAR, Vinay – ABBAS, Abul K – FAUSTO, Nelson. *Robbins & Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease*. 7. edition. Elsevier, 2004. ISBN 978-0-7216-0187-8.
2. KACHLÍK, David. *ANS* [lecture for subject Anatomy, specialization General medicine, 3rd faculty of medicine Charles University]. Prague. 5. 1. 2011. Available from <<http://old.lf3.cuni.cz/anatomie/Autonomniny.nervy.zip>>.