

Parietal lobe syndrome

Parietal lobe syndrome occurs when the *postcentral gyrus* is affected , when someesthetic functions are impaired ^[1]. Among the most common causes that lead to the development of the syndrome are ischemic vascular events, expansive processes and brain atrophy (Alzheimer's). ^[2]

Symptoms^[1]

- **Astereognosia** – inability to recognize objects by touch.
- **Topagnosia** – inability to localize sensitive stimuli.
- **Autotopagnosia** – inability to recognize parts of one's own body.
- **Agraphestehsia** – inability to identify numbers and letters that are written on the skin by gentle scratching.
- **Alexia, agraphia, conduction aphasia** in dominant hemisphere lesions.
- **Anosognosia, neglect syndrome** in a disorder of the non-dominant hemisphere.
 - In addition, it may arise:
 - **apraxia,**
 - **contralateral disturbance of vibration and position sensation** with a relatively small disturbance of pain and heat sensation
 - **contralateral hemianopsia** in a lesion of the deep parts of the white matter of the parietal lobe, ^[2]
 - **bilateral negative blink reflex,** ^[2]
 - **nystagmus** in the direction away from the lesion ^[2]

Links

Related Articles

- Prefrontal syndrome
- Frontal lobe syndrome
- Rolandic syndrome
- Temporal lobe syndrome
- Occipital lobe syndrome
- Functional cortical areas

Reference

1. AMBLER, Zdeněk. *Základy neurologie*. 6. edition. Galén, 2006. 351 pp. ISBN 80-7262-433-4.
2. NEVŠÍMALOVÁ, Soňa – RŮŽIČKA, Evžen – TICHÝ, Jiří. *Neurologie*. 1. edition. Galén, 2005. 367 pp. ISBN 80-7262-160-2.