Figure. T1-weighted brain MRI with gadolinium (coronal [A]) and gradient-echo (GRE) (axial [B]) images showing a subacute hematoma ($14 \times 14 \times 10$ mm) in the left hand region of the precentral sulcus. The high signal ring on T1 represents methemoglobin from the broken-down red blood cells; the low signal on the GRE represents deoxyhemoglobin within the red blood cells.

Hematoma causing cortical hand

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A 50-year-old man presented with isolated right hand weakness. He had a mild trauma to the right elbow 3 days before. Examination revealed loss of thumb and finger movements and impaired hand flexion and extension. No other motor deficits were observed. Sensation was intact. A

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nerve conduction study revealed no deficits. MRI of the brain revealed a subacute hematoma in the left primary motor cortex in the hand region of the precentral sulcus (figure). The distal arm paresis, a “cortical hand,” produced by a hematoma is clinically indistinguishable from that produced by an ischemic stroke.^{1,2}

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Neurology 2002;59;E12

DOI 10.1212/01.WNL.0000042805.76977.8B

This information is current as of December 24, 2002

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