A HUMAN CEREBRAL DISCONNECTION SYNDROME: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Neurology 1962;12:675-685

We propose in this paper to present a patient whose clinical picture appears to us to be most simply explainable by a partial deconnection of the two cerebral hemispheres. He appears to behave as if there were 2 nearly isolated half-brains, functioning almost independently. In the early years of this century several cases were described which showed some of the phenomena that are present in our patient. Sittig1 reviews these cases in his monograph on apraxia. The earlier workers generally described these cases as showing apraxia and apractic agraphia of the left side and leftsided astereognosis and attributed these findings to lesions of the corpus callosum.
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Neurology 2011;76;1329
DOI 10.1212/01.wnl.0000397064.67186.38

This information is current as of April 11, 2011

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