

DOMINANT HEMISPHERE

Dyslexia

[Dyslexia](#)

It is important to remember that the corpus callosum allows visual input to reach the parietal cortex language centers, integrating visual signals to produce language. When there is a PCA infarct in the left hemisphere (usually the dominant hemisphere), the patient will present with dyslexia.

Alexia without Agraphia

[A-graph-paper](#)

Another possible manifestation of a PCA stroke in the left hemisphere, in the area of the splenium of the corpus callosum, is alexia without agraphia (the patient can write but not read).

Aphasia

[A-fish with Aphasia](#)

When a large stroke occurs in the left hemisphere, which is usually the dominant hemisphere, in PCA territory, aphasia can happen.

Amnesia and Confusion

[Memory-eraser and Confucius](#)

When it comes to the hippocampus, a PCA stroke on one or both sides can cause memory loss and confusion.

Non-dominant hemisphere

Can't Recognize Faces (Prosopagnosia)

[Unrecognizable Faces](#)

When the corpus callosum in the right hemisphere (usually the non-dominant side) is affected by a PCA stroke, the patient will have prosopagnosia, which means they won't be able to recognize familiar faces.