Gerstmann Syndrome



PLAY PICMONIC

MCA Stroke
Middle Brain Attacked by Artery-archer in Stroke Crew
Gerstmann Syndrome usually results from a stroke in the middle cerebral artery (MCA), in the dominant hemisphere, which is usually the left.

Angular Gyrus
Anglerfish Gyroscope
Gerstmann Syndrome arises from a compromise of the angular gyrus in the dominant hemisphere (usually the left hemisphere).

Parietal Lobe
Pirate
The angular gyrus is a portion of the posteroinferior parietal lobe.

Dominant Hemisphere
Dominoes
When Gerstmann Syndrome ensues, the hemisphere affected is the dominant, which is usually the left one.

Integration of Visual, Acoustic, and Sensory Information
Eye and Acoustic-guitar Sensor
The region of the angular gyrus in the dominant hemisphere integrates visual, acoustic, and sensory information.

Components of Gerstmann Syndrome

Left-Right Disorientation
Left-Right Disorientation
Gerstmann Syndrome secondary to a stroke is described as a tetrad. The first component is left-right disorientation.

Finger Agnosia
Finger with Egg-nose
The second component of Gerstmann Syndrome is finger agnosia.

Agraphia
A-graph-paper
The third component of Gerstmann Syndrome is agraphia, or the inability to write.

Acalculia
A-calculator
The fourth component of Gerstmann Syndrome is acalculia, which is the inability to perform simple calculations.

Sign up for FREE at picmonic.com