

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.