

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

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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.

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Acalculia

A-calculator

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