Localization of the Brain Lesion

Chong-hao Zhao, MD, PhD

American Board of Psychiatry of Neurology
Subspecialty Board of Headache Medicine
American Board of Pain Medicine
American Board of Medical Acupuncture
California Permit for X-Ray Fluoroscopy Supervisor and Operator

Medical Director



California Headache & Pain Center 201 S. Buena Vista Street, # 238 Burbank, CA 91505 www.CHPCI.COM



Advanced Pain Center 1234 S. Garfield Avenue, # 205 Alhambra, CA 91801\ WWW.APC-LA.COM

Localization of the Brain Lesion

- Mental status: cortex confusion, lethargy/coma
- Speech:
 - Aphasia:
 - Broca's (motor) aphasia: preserved comprehension, non-fluent speech. Lesion to the dominant (left) hemisphere (inferior frontal gyrus)
 - Wernicke's aphasia (sensory): poor comprehension, fluent but often meaningless speech. Lesion to the supramarginal gyrus of the parietal lobe and upper part of temporal lobe.
 - Dysphonia: unable to produce normal volume of sound or speaks in a whisper. Lesion of vocal cord, laryngeal problem, myasthenia
 - Dysarthria: slurred speech, lesion in cerebellum, upper and lower motor neuron disease, parkinsonism





Lesion of Cranial Nerves

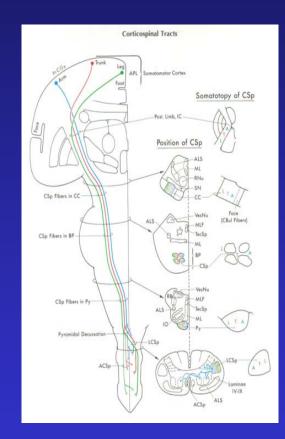
- CN 1: loss of smelling
- CN 2: loss of visual acuity
- CN 3,4,6: loss of extraocular eye movement
- CN 5: abnormal facial sensation, loss of corneal reflex and symmetrical jaw movement
- CN 7: ipsilateral facial weakness
- CN 8: hearing loss
- CN 9, 10: loss of palate elevation and gap reflex
- CN 11: loss of shoulder shrugging function
- CN 12: tongue deviation to the affected side





Lesion of Motor Pathway – The Descending Corticospinal Tract

- Lesion above the medulla pyramidal decussation:
 - E.g. motor cortex (frontal lobe),
 internal capsule, etc
 - Muscle weakness contralateral to the side of lesion
- Lesion below the decussation:
 - E.g. cervical cord
 - Muscle weakness ipsilateral to the side of lesion

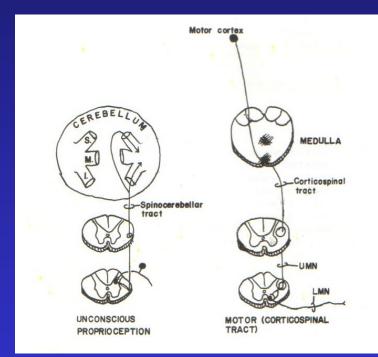






Lesion of the Coordination Pathway – The Spinocerebellar Tract

- Transmitted from the spinal cord to the same side of the cerebellum
- Ataxia to the <u>same</u> side of the lesion in the coordination test.



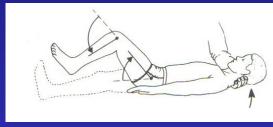


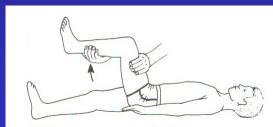


Chonghao Property

Brain Lesion Suggested by the Abnormal Signs

- Meningeal irritation:
 - Neck stiffness
 - Brudzinski sign: lift the head and look for hip and knee flexion.
 - Positive: hip and knee flexion
 - Kernig's sign: flex the leg at the hip with the knee flexed, and try to extend the knee.
 - Positive: resistance to knee straightening



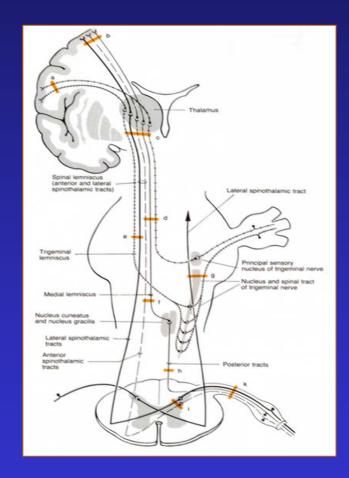






Lesion of the Pain Pathway – The Spinothalamic Tract

 Loss of pain and temperature on the <u>contralateral</u> side, beginning one level <u>below</u> to the lesion

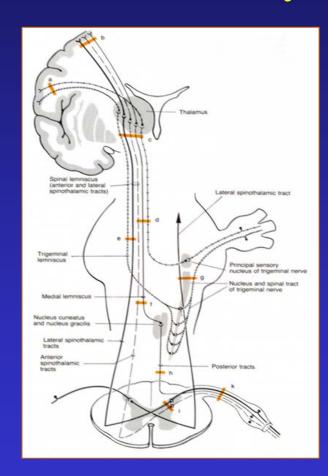






Lesion of Sensory Pathway – The Dorsal Column - Medial Lemniscus Pathway

- Dorsal column (in spinal cord) medial lemniscus (in brainstem) tract
 - Below the sensory decussation in the medulla (lesion of the dorsal column): loss of light touch, pressure, vibration, and proprioception/joint receptors to the same side, and below the level of the lesion
 - Above the decussation (lesion of the medial meniscus):
 sensory loss of the entire body contralateral to the lesion







Lesion Suggested by the Abnormal Gait

- Stroke or lesion to the frontal motor cortex: hemiplegic gait <u>contralateral</u> to the lesion
- Cerebellar ataxia: deviate to the <u>same</u> side of the lesion
- Loss of posterior column function: sensory ataxia, loss of joint positional sense in Romberg's test
- Basal ganglion dysfunction: shuffle gait in Parkinson's disease.





Suggested Readings:

- Memorix Neurology by Peter Berlit, 1996
- Neurological Examination Made Easy by Geraint Fuller, 1995
- Clinical Neurological Neuroanatomy Made Ridiculously Simple, by Stephen Goldberg, 1990



