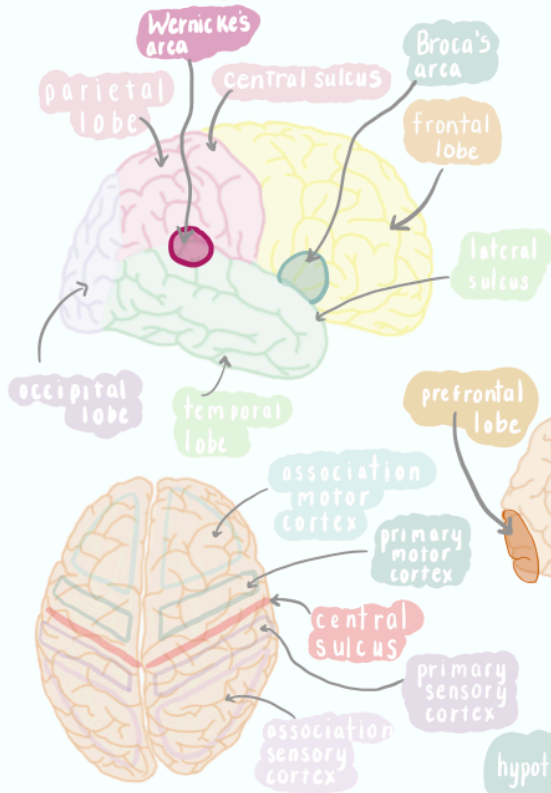


BRAIN TOPOGRAPHY



Region	Lesion
Primary motor cortex	Paralysis
Association motor cortex	Apraxia
Primary sensory cortex	Parasthesia
Association sensory cortex	Agnosia
Pre-motor area	Apraxia (ideomotor + ideational)
Parietal association area	
Association somatosensory cortex	Somatosensory agnosia
Unilateral parietal lobe	Contralateral neglect syndrome

Region	Lesion
Temporal association area	Agnosia (prosopagnosia)
Parietal visual pathway	Akinetopsia
Pathway between cingulate gyrus & pre-frontal cortex	Disinhibition
Broca's area	Expressive aphasia
Wernicke's area	Receptive aphasia
Basal ganglia	Parkinson's
Internal capsule	Stroke
Hippocampus	Anterograde amnesia

- Agnosia:** inability to integrate sensory information
- Apraxia:** inability to initiate movement
 - **Ideomotor:** inability to perform learned movements
 - **Ideational:** inability to complete multistep actions
- Somatosensory Agnosia:** cannot identify objects by touch
- Contralateral Neglect Syndrome:** inability to perceive objects, despite motor ability, visual acuity and somatic sensation

Prosopagnosia: cannot recognize faces
Akinetopsia: loss of perception of movement
Disinhibition: does not know what is appropriate
Expressive: cannot speak, can comprehend
Receptive: can speak, cannot comprehend
Anterograde Amnesia: patient has working memory but cannot make new memories

