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MEDULLARY SYNDROME AND WEBER SYNDROME

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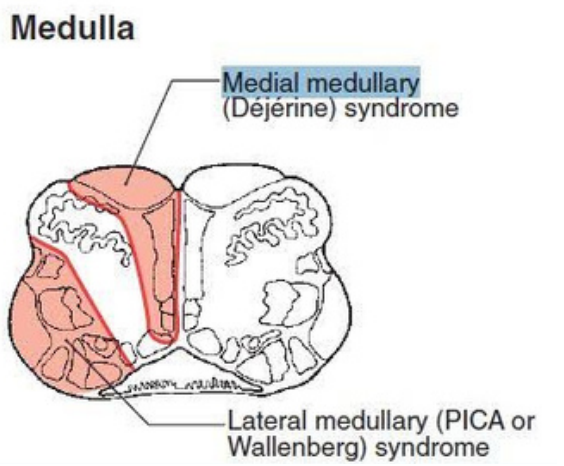
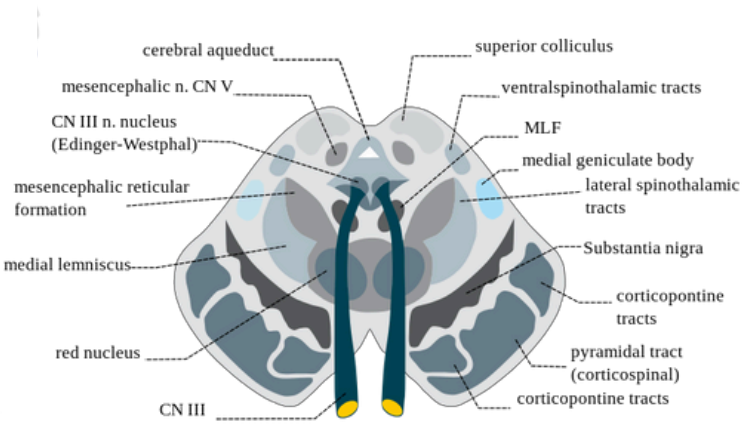
MEDULLARY SYNDROME AND WEBER SYNDROME

Understanding medullary syndromes and Weber syndrome is crucial for comprehending neurological conditions affecting the medulla oblongata and related structures.

IMAGE DESCRIPTION





- ***Lesion Locations: Graphic representation of lesion sites for medullary syndromes and Weber syndrome.***
- ***Neurological Pathways: Highlighted pathways affected, depicting sensory and motor deficits.***
- ***Vascular Supply Visualization: Illustration of arteries supplying the medulla and midbrain.***
- ***Contrast in Lesion Impact: Differentiated impact of lateral and medial medullary syndromes visually demonstrated.***
- ***Weber Syndrome Representation: Clear depiction of midbrain involvement, emphasizing oculomotor nerve and contralateral hemiparesis.***

MEDULLARY SYNDROMES

***Lateral Medullary Syndrome (Wallenberg Syndrome)*:**

- ***Occurs due to occlusion of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA).***
- ***Manifestations include ipsilateral facial pain and temperature loss, contralateral body pain and temperature loss, Horner's syndrome, and dysphagia.***

***Medial Medullary Syndrome (Dejerine Syndrome)*:**

- ***Typically caused by occlusion of the anterior spinal artery. Symptoms involve contralateral hemiparesis, contralateral loss of tactile and proprioceptive sensation, and hypoglossal nerve involvement.***

***Bilateral Medullary Syndromes*:**

- ***Involve lesions affecting both sides of the medulla. Symptoms may include respiratory failure, paralysis, and loss of consciousness.***

WEBER SYNDROME

***Etiology and Location*:**

- ***Typically caused by a vascular lesion, often involving the midbrain's cerebral peduncle. Commonly associated with occlusion of the posterior cerebral artery***

***Clinical Features*:**

- ***Ipsilateral oculomotor nerve palsy with ptosis (drooping eyelid) and dilation of the pupil.***
- ***Contralateral hemiparesis involving the face, arm, and leg.***

***Weber Syndrome vs. Alternating Hemiplegia*:**

- ***Distinguishing factor is the involvement of the oculomotor nerve in Weber syndrome.***
- ***Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and computed tomography (CT) scans aid in identifying the location and extent of lesions.***

MCQ

Question:

What distinguishes Weber syndrome from Alternating Hemiplegia?

a.) Ipsilateral ptosis and pupil dilation
b.) Contralateral hemiparesis
c.) Involvement of oculomotor nerve
d.) Bilateral medullary lesions

Ans - a.) Involvement of oculomotor nerve