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Left parietal lobe dysfunction

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Patients with injuries to the left (dominant) parietal lobe may demonstrate inability to locate parts of one's own body, which is called as autotopagnosia. In addition, patients with left parietal lobe lesion may show Gerstmann syndrome that is characterized by acalculia, agraphia, right-left disorientation and finger agnosia. Patients with damage to the left parietal association areas surrounding the intraparietal sulcus may also exhibit ideomotor apraxia that has been defined as an inability to correctly perform purposeful skilled movement with a limb upon verbal command and/or by imitation. It can be shown for both meaningful motor movements that do not imply objects and gestures that imply object use. Patients with ideomotor apraxia show errors in the temporal and spatial sequencing of movements, in their amplitude and configuration, and in limb position in space.

Key Words: Left parietal lobe dysfunction, Autotopagnosia, Gerstmann syndrome, Ideomotor apraxia

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