

Central palsy

The central or also spastic form of paralysis is characterized by the involvement of the central motor neuron. The lesion is therefore located in the CNS , either in the brain or in the spinal cord. The etiology can be varied, e.g.: strokes , tumors , CNS inflammation , trauma , subdural or epidural hematomas, etc. Depending on the severity and localization, we distinguish between plegia (complete paralysis) and paresis (only partial paralysis).

Characteristic features of central palsy

- **spasticity** — increased resting muscle tone; the patient appears stiff
- **hyperreflexia** — reflexes are more vivid, more pronounced, and their reflex zone is expanded
- **paresis or Plegial**
- **muscle hypotrophy** — often caused by inactivity
- **irritant phenomena** — manifestations of pyramidal tract involvement (Babinski , Juster ,...)

Links

Related articles

- Peripheral palsy
- Plegia
- Paresis
- Pyramidal phenomena
- Reflex

Source

- AMBLER, Z - BEDNAŘÍK, J - RŮŽIČKA, E. *Klinická neurologie - část obecná*. 1. edition. Triton, 2004. ISBN 80-7254-556-6.