

# 1849

1848-1850

**Brown Séquard syndrome**, also known as Brown-Séquard's hemiplegia and Brown-Séquard's paralysis, is a loss of sensation and motor function (paralysis and anesthesia) that is caused by the lateral hemisection (cutting) of the spinal cord. Other synonyms are hemiparaplegic syndrome, hemiplegia et hemiparaplegia spinalis, and spinal hemiparaplegia. It is named after physiologist Charles-Édouard Brown-Séquard, who first described the condition in 1849 <sup>1)</sup>.

In 1849, Robert Dunn (1799-1877), an English surgeon, reported the details of a case of **apoplexy** of the **cerebellum** in a 52-year-old man, pointing to the importance of post-mortem studies of patients followed meticulously during lifetime. Dunn discussed **inflammation** surrounding **hemorrhage** as a source of cerebral **degeneration**, linking for the first time **cerebellar stroke**, **neuroinflammation**, and **atherosclerosis** <sup>2)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Brown-Sequard CE. De la transmission des impressions sensibles par la moelle epiniere. C R Soc Biol. 1849; 1

<sup>2)</sup>

Manto M, Triarhou LC. From Cerebellar Apoplexy in 1849 to Cerebellar Stroke in the 2020s: Robert Dunn's Contribution. Cerebellum. 2021 Jun;20(3):340-345. doi: 10.1007/s12311-021-01240-z. Epub 2021 Mar 1. Erratum in: Cerebellum. 2021 May 5;; PMID: 33646479.

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=1849>

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:50**

