

1850

1849-1851

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 1850 ¹⁾

Georg Friedrich Louis Stromeyer coined the term **sinus pericranii** in 1850 ²⁾.

¹⁾

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

²⁾

Stromeyer, G.: Über Sinus pericranii. Dtsch Klin. 13, 160 (1950)

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