

The lesion in the [occipital cortex](#) is associated with various disorders of processing visual information. Large and bilateral lesions in the medial [calcarine cortex](#) or area 17 lead to [cortical blindness](#). The patient is blind though the eye and retina are intact. As this area receives maximum input from the fovea patterned vision is lost. The patient is able to discriminate levels of brightness and can make out light from dark. Peripheral vision mediated at the thalamic geniculate level would be present. Consequently, though the patient is unable to see they do not bump into large objects. This phenomenon is known as blindsight. Probably because of this the patient with cortical blindness denies the blindness. If confronted with their blindness they invent reasons and excuses for their disability. This is known as [Anton syndrome](#).

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