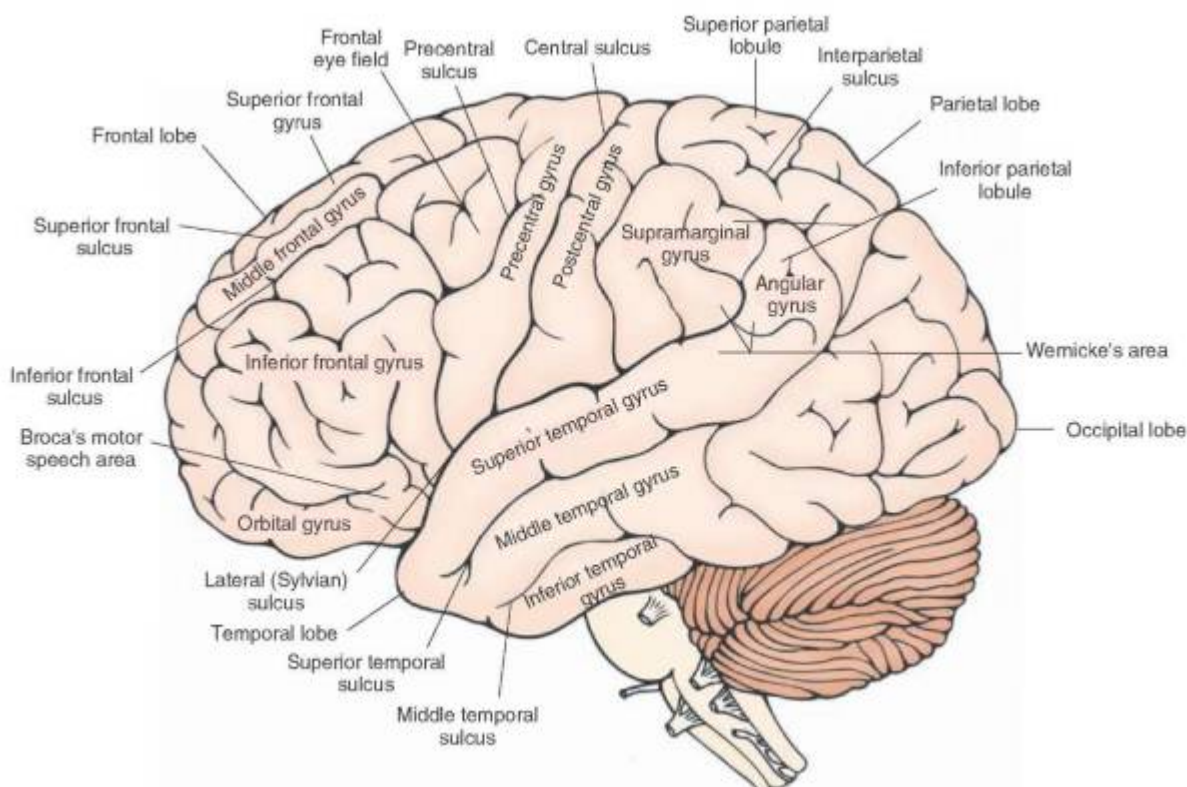


Central sulcus

- Activation site estimation using induced current simulation and motor evoked potential latency in transcranial magnetic stimulation
- On the typical development of the central sulcus in infancy: A longitudinal evaluation of its morphology and link to behaviour
- Neuromagnetic evidence of the foot primary somatosensory area in the frontal cortex
- Anatomico-functional approach to multimodal motor mapping in diffuse glioma surgery: hierarchical networks
- Prediction of motor outcome in preterm infants with punctate white matter lesions using term equivalent age MRI
- Trochleoplasty With Combined Soft Tissue Reconstruction for Patellar Instability
- Three new species of *Pleurothallis* (Orchidaceae) from Costa Rica and Panama, with a note on asexual reproduction by proliferation in *Pleurothallidinae*
- Intraoperative OCT Enables Prediction of 3-Month Postoperative Lens Separation Vault for the Implantable Collamer Lens

see [Central sulcus region](#).



The central sulcus is a fold in the [cerebral cortex](#) in the brains of vertebrates. Also called the central fissure, it was originally called the [fissure of Rolando](#) or the [Rolandic fissure](#), after [Luigi Rolando](#). It is sometimes confused with the [medial longitudinal fissure](#).

The central sulcus is a prominent landmark of the brain, separating the [parietal lobe](#) from the [frontal lobe](#) and the [primary motor cortex](#) from the [primary somatosensory cortex](#).

The central sulcus joins the [Sylvian fissure](#) in only 2 % of cases (i.e., in 98% of cases there is a [subcentral gyrus](#)).

During [neurosurgical procedures](#), it is sometimes difficult to understand the cortical anatomy of this region.

In 68/82 hemispheres, the central sulcus did not reach the posterior ramus of the lateral sulcus. A knob on the second curve of the precentral gyrus was reliably identified in only 64/82 hemispheres ¹⁾.

Location

[Central sulcus location](#).

Pathology

[Focal cortical dysplasias](#) (FCDs) are mainly located in the [frontal region](#), with a particular tropism for the [central sulcus](#).

References

¹⁾

Rodrigues T, Rodrigues M, Paz D, Costa MD, Santos B, Braga V, Paiva Neto Md, Centeno R, Cavaleiro S, Chaddad-Neto F. Is the omega sign a reliable landmark for the neurosurgical team? An anatomical study about the central sulcus region. Arq Neuropsiquiatr. 2015 Nov;73(11):934-8. doi: 10.1590/0004-282x20150160. PubMed PMID: 26517217.

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