

Limb **apraxia** is a neurological disorder characterized by the inability to perform purposeful or skilled movements with one's limbs, despite having the physical ability to do so. This condition is not due to muscle weakness, sensory loss, or a lack of understanding of the task, but rather a deficit in the planning and execution of voluntary movements.

There are two main types of limb apraxia:

Ideomotor Apraxia: Individuals with ideomotor apraxia have difficulty translating a verbal command into the appropriate motor actions. For example, if asked to wave goodbye, they might have trouble coordinating the sequence of movements required for the task.

Ideational Apraxia: Ideational apraxia involves a disruption in the conceptualization or sequencing of a series of actions needed to perform a complex task. This can result in difficulties in carrying out multistep activities, such as making a cup of tea or getting dressed.

Limb apraxia is often associated with damage to specific areas of the brain, particularly the left parietal lobe. Common causes of limb apraxia include strokes, traumatic brain injuries, tumors, or degenerative neurological conditions. The severity of limb apraxia can vary, and it may coexist with other cognitive impairments.

Assessment and treatment of limb apraxia typically involve rehabilitation strategies aimed at improving motor planning, coordination, and execution of purposeful movements. Physical and occupational therapy may be recommended to help individuals regain functional independence in their daily activities.

It's important for individuals with limb apraxia to work closely with healthcare professionals, including neurologists, occupational therapists, and rehabilitation specialists, to develop a personalized treatment plan that addresses their specific needs and challenges.

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