

Palsy

Term which refers to various types of [paralysis](#), often accompanied by [weakness](#) and the loss of feeling and uncontrolled body movements such as shaking. The word originates from the Anglo-Norman paralisie, parlesie et al., from the accusative form of Latin paralysis, from Ancient Greek παράλυσις (parálusis), from παραλύειν (paralúein, “to disable on one side”), from παρά (pará, “beside”) + λύειν (lúein, “loosen”). The word is longstanding in the English language, having appeared in the play *Grim the Collier of Croydon*, reported to have been written as early as 1599.

Though motor palsies of small muscle groups (i.e., a limited number of muscles controlled by a small area of the motor cortex) have been previously reported, these cases – particularly those with isolated shoulder palsy – are exceedingly rare ¹⁾.

see [Cerebral palsy](#)

see [Cranial nerve palsy](#)

¹⁾

Entezami P, Hopper JA. Isolated shoulder weakness as a result of a cortical infarction in the precentral gyrus. *J Community Hosp Intern Med Perspect*. 2015 Apr 1;5(2):26220. doi: 10.3402/jchimp.v5.26220. eCollection 2015. PubMed PMID: 25846348; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4387323.

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