

Paraparesis

Paraparesis ([paraplegia](#)) refers to partial (-paresis) or complete (-plegia) loss of voluntary motor function in the pelvic [limbs](#). Similar involvement of all four limbs is termed [tetraparesis](#) ([tetraplegia](#)). Paraparesis generally results from [spinal cord lesions](#) caudal to the second [thoracic spinal cord](#) segment, whereas tetraparesis occurs because of lesions cranial to this segment.

The limbs may be affected equally; however, asymmetric lesions cause greater clinical involvement on the ipsilateral side. Strictly unilateral lesions at C1-T2 result in clinical involvement on only the affected side of the body (hemiparesis, hemiplegia). Monoparesis (monoplegia) occurs subsequent to unilateral T2-S1 lesions ¹⁾

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Kornegay JN. Paraparesis (paraplegia), tetraparesis (tetraplegia), urinary/fecal incontinence. Spinal cord diseases. Probl Vet Med. 1991 Sep;3(3):363-77. Review. PubMed PMID: 1802259.

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