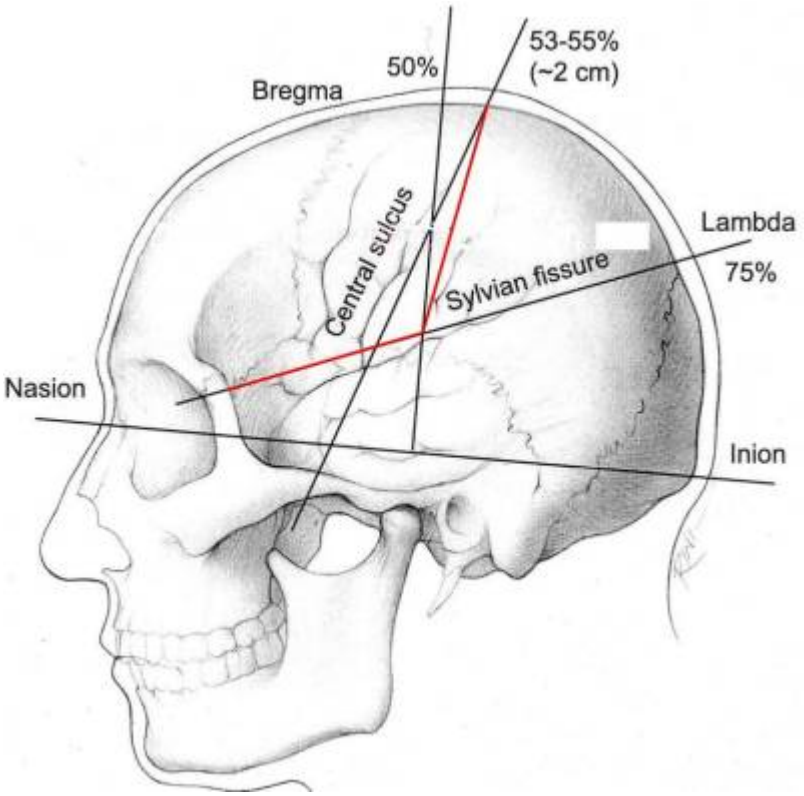
Taylor Haughton line

In 1900 Taylor and Haughton described a technique to define a line on the scalp directly above the central fissure [1)]



1. Draw a Nasion-Inion line (Nasion - Just below Glabella and Inion -External Occipital protruberance)

2. Divide the Nasion-Inion line in to 25%, 50% and 75%

3. Bregma is the point between the 25% and 50% points and Lambda is at 75% point

4. Sylvian fissure is drawn from the orbitotemporal angle (A point of depressin where eyebrow ends) to the 75% point on naso-inion line.

5. Draw a line perpendicular to the root of the zygoma starting at preauricular point

6. Central sulcus is drawn from 54% point on naso-inion line to the point where the sylvian line cuts the perpendicular line

The Taylor-Haughton line was used to identify the central fissure in computed tomography (CT) images. Radiopaque catheters are placed on the scalp on either side of the Taylor-Haughton line prior to CT imaging. The accuracy of the Taylor-Haughton line for identifying the central fissure was also investigated in cadaver brains. The Taylor-Haughton line provides a good approximation of the location of the rolandic fissure [2)]

1)
Taylor EH,Haughton WS.Some recent researchers on the topography of the convolutions andfissures of thebrain.Trans R Acad Med Ireland 1900;18:511-522
2)
Taylor AJ, Haughton VM, Syvertsen A, Ho KC. Taylor-Haughton line revisited. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 1980 Jan-Feb;1(1):55-6. PubMed PMID: 6779590.