

Agenesia del cuerpo calloso: un tema poco conocido [

2017

text (article)

Analítica

AbstractCorpus callosum is present only in placental mammals and is composed by approximately 200 - 800 million axons that connect left and right hemispheres. Dysgenesis of corpus callosum may be complete, known as agenesis of the corpus callosum, or partial, known as hypoplasia of the Corpus. Agenesis of the corpus callosum is a malformation that may occur in an isolated way or in association with other disorders of central nervous system. It is one of the most frequent malformations in cerebrum with an estimated prevalence of 1/4000 births. There is great clinical variability, since patients may be asymptomatic or present neurological manifestations such as mental retardation, visual problems and seizures. Prenatal diagnosis may be performed through ultrasound and magnetic resonance from week 20 of pregnancy. Postnatal diagnosis may be carried out by performing ultrasound, computerized tomography or magnetic resonance. Currently, there is no specific treatment for Agenesis of the corpus callosum. An early stimulation program has been proposed and, if possible, a psychomotor rehabilitation program that offers improvement of motor and learning disorders. Surgical choice is contemplated only for management of associated malformation ssusceptible of being corrected; symptomatic treatment must be carried out when there are convulsive syndromes

AbstractCorpus callosum is present only in placental mammals and is composed by approximately 200 - 800 million axons that connect left and right hemispheres. Dysgenesis of corpus callosum may be complete, known as agenesis of the corpus callosum, or partial, known as hypoplasia of the Corpus. Agenesis of the corpus callosum is a malformation that may occur in an isolated way or in association with other disorders of central nervous system. It is one of the most frequent malformations in cerebrum with an estimated prevalence of 1/4000 births. There is great clinical variability, since patients may be asymptomatic or present neurological manifestations such as mental retardation, visual problems and seizures. Prenatal diagnosis may be performed through ultrasound and magnetic resonance from week 20 of pregnancy. Postnatal diagnosis may be carried out by performing ultrasound, computerized tomography or magnetic resonance. Currently, there is no specific treatment for Agenesis of the corpus callosum. An early stimulation program has been proposed and, if possible, a psychomotor rehabilitation program that offers improvement of motor and learning disorders. Surgical choice is contemplated only for management of associated malformation ssusceptible of being corrected; symptomatic treatment must be carried out when there are convulsive syndromes

Título: Agenesia del cuerpo calloso: un tema poco conocido electronic resource]

Editorial: 2017

Tipo Audiovisual: Agenesia del Cuerpo Calloso Cuerpo Calloso Radiología Agenesis of Corpus Callosum Congenital abnormalities Nervous system malformation Prenatal diagnosis

Documento fuente: Revista CES Medicina, ISSN 0120-8705, Vol. 31, No. 2, 2017, pags. 172-179

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista CES Medicina, ISSN 0120-8705, Vol. 31, N°. 2, 2017, pags. 172-179

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es