

sphere of typical right-handed subjects has both ipsilateral and contralateral corticospinal projections, but the right hemisphere's corticospinal system of these subjects projects primarily to the opposite side.

Although it is possible that epilepsy influences brain organization, our results suggest that when typical right-handed people use their left hand to perform a skilled behavior, both hemispheres make a contribution to the control of this behavior. However, it remains unclear what contributions each hemisphere specifically makes to the performance of these movements. In addition, our atypical subject group is heterogeneous, containing people who do not prefer to use their right hand and people who have anomalous hemispheric language distribution (right hemisphere or both hemispheres). Because the total number of subjects in the atypical group was small, we could not fractionate this group into subgroups to learn the role of the right and left hemisphere in the control of precise and independent finger movements.

References

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NeuroImages

Local hyperhidrosis of the left forearm

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A 29-year-old woman presented at the neurology outpatient department complaining of profuse perspiration of the ulnar side of her left forearm (figure). The perspiration pattern of the palms, soles, and armpits was normal.

Neurologic examination was unremarkable, as were EMG, MRI of the cervical spinal cord, and a skin biopsy.

To our knowledge, only one case of local hyperhidrosis of the wrist has been described.¹ Recent work has shown the benefit of intracutaneous botulinum toxin A for the treatment of hyperhidrosis.²



Figure. Sweating of the ulnar side of the left wrist, not according to a dermatome distribution, which started at the age of 8, 1 year after a left sided olecranon fracture. Complaints were successfully treated with botulinum toxin A, resulting in cessation of sweating.

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