Isolation of Speech Area from Focal Brain Ischemia

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SUMMARY A patient with atrial fibrillation and internal carotid artery occlusion developed mixed transcortical aphasia. The CT scan showed two recent distinct infarcts in the dominant hemisphere, one in the precentral artery area (pial artery infarct) and one in the borderzone area between the posterior and middle cerebral arteries territories (watershed infarct). The perisylvian speech areas were spared, but probably disconnected from other areas by the infarcts. The syndrome of isolation of speech area may be caused by vascular conditions which are able to produce simultaneous pial artery and watershed infarcts, and is not necessarily related to more extensive processes of the brain.

Neurological examination

This 68-year-old right-handed man had been taking oral digoxin (0.25 mg/day 5 days in the week) for three years because of chronic non-valvular atrial fibrillation with moderate heart failure. He was admitted one morning after he suddenly lost consciousness for a few minutes, with simultaneous development of speech disturbances and right-sided brachio-facial weakness.

On admission, atrial fibrillation was present (ventricular rhythm 100/min), and blood pressure was 140/90 mm Hg.

Neurological examination

In neurological examination, no cervical bruit could be heard. Optic fundi, ocular mobility and pupils were normal. No hemianopia was present (assessed on unilateral visual stimulation), but the patient showed marked visual hemineglect on the right side: he did not pay attention to the activities of other patients, nurses and doctors in the part of the room situated on his right, and on double simultaneous visual stimulation his responses were limited to the left side. Optokinetic nystagmus was slowed in the horizontal and vertical directions. A right-sided inferior facial paresis with a slight tactile and algesic facial hypoesthesia (decreased corneal reflex) were present. The lower cranial nerves were normal. The patient showed a right-sided hemiparesis predominating in the upper limb, with slowing of fingers mobility. Tendon reflexes were hyperactive in the right arm and were bilaterally decreased in the legs. Abdominal reflexes were decreased on the right. The plantar reflex was indifferent on the right, in flexion on the left. Coordination tests appeared normal in the left limbs. Tactile and algesic sensation was decreased in the right side of the body. Deep sensation could not be tested initially because of the comprehension disturbances, but then appeared to be spared.

Neuropsychological examination

The patient was submitted to the following evaluation: spontaneous speech, verbal fluency (10 names of flowers and animals), object naming (Boston naming test), repetition (isolated/series of 3 phonemes and words, sentences of 3–12 words), verbal comprehension (token test), production of sentences with words (3–5 words), writing (spontaneous, dictation of sentences of 3–10 words), reading (words, text, epelation of words), praxies (bucco-linguo-facial on imitation, ideomotor, drawing a cube: spontaneously and copy), verbal and visual learning (15 words, 15 objects), visual gnosis (simple and complex pictures, Poppelreuter), Wisconsin card sorting test, execution of conflictual orders (Stroop). The patient was alert and tried to collaborate with the examiner, despite comprehension difficulties. Spontaneous speech and verbal fluency were markedly reduced (no name of animals produced within 1 minute). Spontaneously, the patient did not produce sentences of more than 3 words. Object naming was much impaired (1 correct answer/76, Boston naming test), with numerous semantic paraphasias. Neither dysarthria nor phonemic paraphasias were noted. The repetition of phonemes, words (isolated or in series of 3) and sentences (3–10 words) was fully preserved, and the patient showed a marked tendency to repeat every word or sentence pronounced by the examiner (echolalia). Verbal (oral + written) comprehension was severely disturbed (0 correct answer/36, token test), and even with simple orders (“close your eyes”, “lift the hand”, . . . ) the execution was replaced by echolalia. Reading of a text was disturbed only by the right-sided hemineglect. On dictation, writing with the left hand showed only moderate abnormalities (omission or perseveration of letters). Spontaneously, the patient wrote only his name. Bucco-lingual apraxia (on imitation) was present.

MIXED TRANSCORTICAL APHASIA (nonfluent spontaneous speech, echolalia, excellent repetition, and poor comprehension) is usually related to extensive lesions, which characteristically spare the perisylvian speech areas. In this situation, the term “isolation of speech area” has been proposed, because the perisylvian speech areas appear to be isolated — or disconnected — from the rest of the hemisphere. We have studied a patient with atrial fibrillation and internal carotid artery occlusion, who developed acutely mixed transcortical aphasia, and in whom the CT scan showed two recent infarcts in the dominant hemisphere, one anteriorly (in the precentral artery area) and one posteriorly (watershed infarct), with sparing of the perisylvian speech areas. It suggests that the syndrome of isolation of speech area can be produced by two infarcts, without continuous anatomical isolation of the perisylvian language areas.

Case Report

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When trying to reproduce movements carried out by
the examiner, the patient showed perseverations.
Drawing a cube (copy) was normal. Oral and written
calculation was impossible. Other neuropsychological
functions could not be examined, because of the com-
prehension defects.
The standard laboratory data were normal. The ECG
showed the known atrial fibrillation but did not show
evidence for a myocardial infarct. A CT scan performed
the day of admission showed no abnormality,
but 7 days later two areas of decreased density suggest-
ing infarction were observed in the left hemisphere,
one in the superior and posterior part of the frontal
lobe, and one at the parieto-temporo-occipital junction
(fig. 1.). Between these two hypodense areas, the per-
sylvian zone was not involved. After contrast enhance-
ment, the border of the lesions became slightly hyper-
dense. Continuous wave Doppler ultrasounds showed
absence of detection of the left internal carotid with
decreased flow in the ophthalmic artery, which in-
creased after compression of the superficial temporal
artery. Echocardiography showed sclerosis of the aor-
tic and mitral valves without stenosis, with moderate
left atrial dilatation. Holter examination showed atrial
fibrillation with phases of tachy-arythmia and ven-
tricular extrasystoles (type IVa of Lown).

Evolution
The patient was put on intravenous heparin therapy
(30,000 U/day), which was changed after one week for
oral acenocoumarol (Prothrombin time: 23–30%). The
right-sided hemiparesis nearly recovered within two
weeks, with disappearance of the hemineglect. Eco-
holalia disappeared and the comprehension disturbances
improved (24 correct answers/36, token test), but ob-
ject naming difficulties persisted, with semantic para-
phasias, and the verbal fluency remained considerably
impaired (1 name of animal produced within 1 min-
ute). The repetition remained unaltered. Verbal and
visual learning showed marked impairment (2–3/15
items), but the Stroop test and the Wisconsin card
sorting test were within normal range.

Discussion
Our patient with atrial fibrillation and left internal
carotid artery occlusion suffered a right-sided moder-
ate facio-brachial hemiparesis with slight superficial
hypoesthesia, and spatial hemineglect, associated with
severe language disturbances. Markedly reduced ver-
bal fluency and spontaneous speech with object nam-
ing impairment, semantic paraphasias, echolalia, and
severe disturbances of comprehension contrasted with
the absence of phonetic alterations, phonemic para-
phasias and agrammatism, with complete sparing of
repetition. These language disturbances correspond to
the classical mixed (motor + sensory) transcortical
aphasia, in which paucity of speech is associated with
severe comprehension deficits, but with remarkable
preservation of repetition.1,5

The CT scan pictures showed two infarcts in the left

![Figure 1. CT scan (after contrast medium enhancement) 7 days after admission. A) Hypodense area in the upper territory of the precentral branch of the middle cerebral artery (arrows). B) Hypodense area at the parieto-temporo-occipital junction, in the border-zone area between the middle and posterior cerebral arteries territories (arrows). Both infarcts have the same age. Note sparing of the perisylvian areas.](http://stroke.ahajournals.org/figs/16/3/442/fg1a.jpg)
cerebral hemisphere. The first involved the superior and posterior part of the frontal lobe, with extension towards the lateral ventricular horn, and typically corresponded to the upper area supplied by the precentral branch of the middle cerebral artery. This pial artery infarct is highly suggestive of embolic infarction. Interestingly enough, the location of this infarct perfectly corresponds to the most common lesion site involved in motor transcortical aphasia, which is in the white matter anterolateral to the left frontal horn and disrupts the connections between the supplementary motor area and the frontal perisylvian speech zone. In this situation, the frontal motor center of speech (Broca’s area) is disconnected from the “supramotor” center initiating the process of speech (supplementary motor area).

The second infarct was located at the junction between the temporal, parietal and occipital lobes, which is also the limit between the middle and posterior cerebral arteries superficial areas. This watershed infarct is typically due to hemodynamic hypoperfusion, although micro-embolization has been suggested in some cases, and may occur in this location as rarely as in less than 3% of internal carotid artery occlusions. The location of this infarct typically corresponds to one of the two cortico-subcortical lesion sites giving rise to sensory transcortical aphasia (poor comprehension with excellent repetition). The second site is more medial, inferior and posterior, and is located in the posterior cerebral artery area.

In our patient, it may be assumed from the CT pictures that the perisylvian speech areas (Heschl’s gyrus, Broca’s area, Wernicke’s area, arcuate fasciculus) were spared by both infarcts, which in fact disconnected them from the rest of the hemisphere, giving rise to the classical isolation of speech area syndrome. A few cases with “isolation aphasia” had anatomic studies, which showed isolation of perisylvian language areas related to extensive damage of other parts of the hemisphere.

To our knowledge, only one other case with two discrete lesions (one posterior, one anterior) has been reported. Global aphasia without hemiparesis has already been reported as the result of two pial artery infarcts in the dominant hemisphere, involving the anterior and the posterior part of the perisylvian speech area, respectively. In our case the frontal infarct was more anterior and the posterior infarct more posterior than in these cases of global aphasia, and spared the perisylvian speech areas. Global aphasia without hemiparesis has been considered as a sign of embolic ischemia, which could occur in heart disease and in ICA stenosis. In ICA occlusion, simultaneous occurrence of two distinct infarcts has not been mentioned in the published series with CT studies, and is probably very uncommon. It may be suggested that in our patient, association of atrial fibrillation with occlusion of internal carotid artery was responsible for acute hypoperfusion in the posterior vascular borderzone territory, producing watershed infarction. The anterior pial artery infarct was probably due to embolization in the precentral artery at the moment when the internal carotid artery became occluded.

Isolation of speech area from focal brain ischemia appears to be due to conditions which are able to produce pial artery and watershed infarcts simultaneously.

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