

Fig. S1

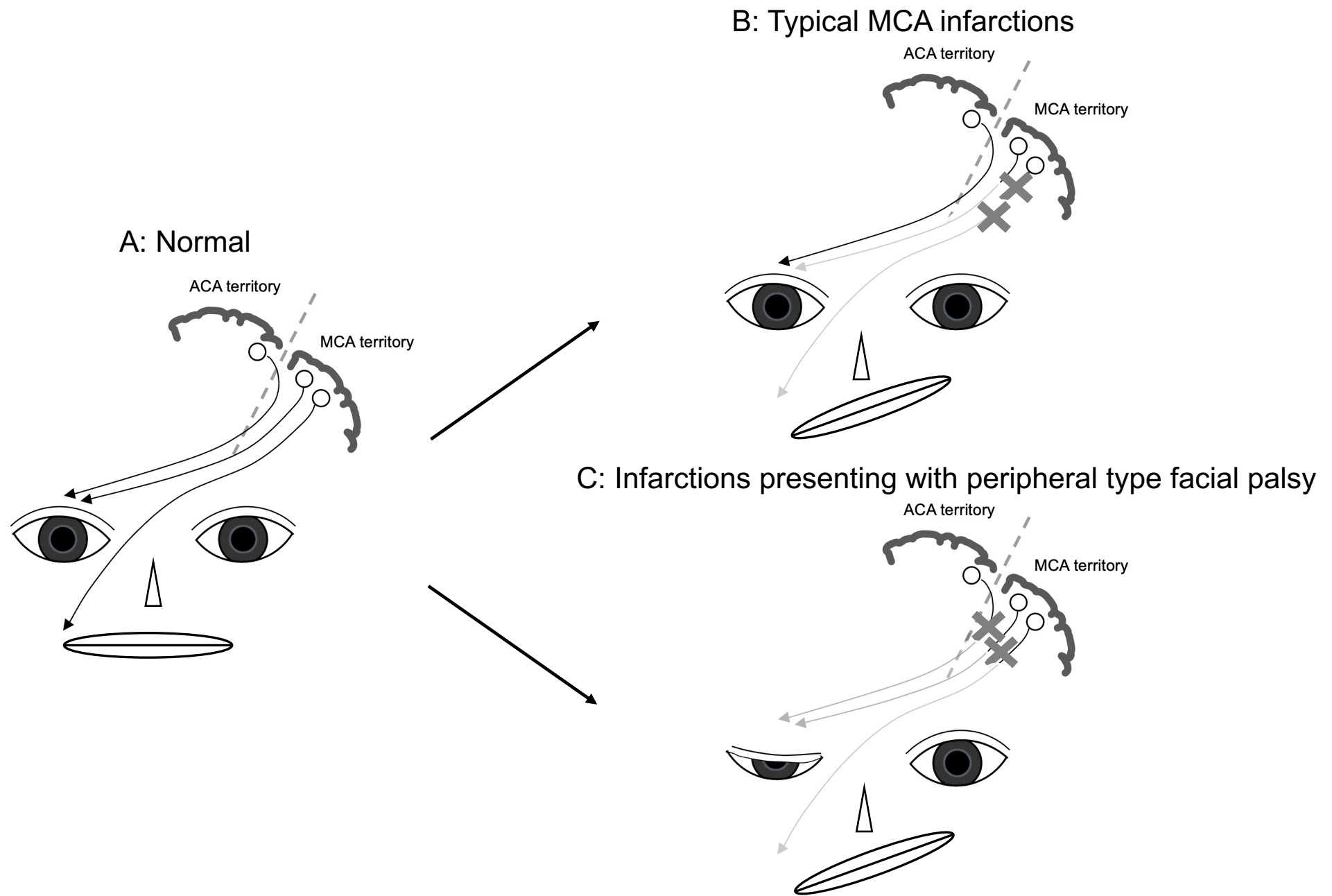


Fig. S1: An alternate hypothesis for peripheral type facial palsy due to hemispheric infarctions.

(A) Cattaneo et al. suggest that upper facial muscles are innervated by tracts from both the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and the middle cerebral artery (MCA) territories, whereas lower facial muscles are dominantly innervated by tracts from the MCA territory.

(B) Typical MCA infarctions (indicated by crosses) damage the tracts in the vascular territory, whereas upper facial movement is usually preserved due to sparing of the tracts from the ACA territory.

(C) A few cases, including the present patient, developed infarctions that involved the tracts from both the MCA and ACA territories, resulting in upper facial weakness presenting with peripheral type facial palsy.