The Human Brain
Ganglion: Singular (ganglia, plural): A mass of nerve tissue; a group of nerve cell bodies, especially nerve cells external to the brain or spinal cord; an encapsulated neural structure consisting of a collection of cell bodies or neurons.
• Left hemisphere
• Controls right hand
• Language – verbal and written
• Logic, reasoning
• Science, Math

• Right hemisphere
• Controls left hand
• Imagination/creativity
• Spatial images and perception
• Music, Art
• Insight
• Relationship comparisons (objects vs objects)
Mind over "mater"
1. Eye movements
2. Arm/hand forward extension
3. Hand supination; forearm extension
4. Mouth angle elevator/depressor
5. Lip/tongue movement
6. Coordinated arm/leg movements
7. Pre-central gyrus
8. Right leg/foot movement
9. Wrist/finger movement
10. Mouth angle retraction
11. Hearing
12. Vision
1. Prefrontal cortex – thought and emotion elaboration
2. Broca’s area – motor for speech; on left hemisphere only
3. Frontal eye field; voluntary scanning movements of eyes
4. Pre-motor cortex; writing
5. Pre-central gyrus; primary motor area for muscle contraction
6. Central sulcus
7. Post-central gyrus; primary somatosensory center
8. Smell; taste; integrates impulses for other areas so that a common thought can be formed; somatosensory association;
9. Wernicke’s area for speech, music or noise; translates words to thoughts; gustatory cortex for taste
9. Primary auditory area; pitch, rhythm association
10. Visual association area; recognition and evaluation
11. Primary visual cortex; shape, color and/or motion
1. Finger and wrist motion
2. Oral angle elevator and depressors
3. Swimming movements; coordinates arms and legs
4. Eye movement
5. Arm/hand for’d extension
6. Supinate hand; flex forearm
7. Pre-central gyrus
8. Central sulcus
9. Post-central gyrus
10. Vision
11. To move Rt leg and foot
Internal Brain Terminology

1) Gyrus rectus: participates in prefrontal associational integration
2) Septum pellucidum: probably has no special functional importance. Separates the R and L ventricles from each other
3) External capsule: function appears to be unknown
4) Extreme capsule: an efferent cortical bundle
5) Internal capsule: function still unclear – may have motor functions as some studies seem to be suggesting in post-CVA patients
Internal Brain Terminology

6) Putamen: seems to be involved in motor activities; cutting paper with scissors, throwing a baseball, hammering a nail or even writing are regulated by the putamen

7) Globus pallidus: presumably assists in the guidance of movements directly controlled by the frontal motor areas

8) Lenticular nucleus: putamen and globus pallidus combined

9) Ansa lenticularis: works with the globus pallidus

10) Caudate nucleus: an extension of the putamen; the caudate nucleus is important for cognitive control & planning of movement sequences and movements executed in parallel (synchronously -- "walking and chewing gum at the same time"). Running to a tree and climbing it to escape from a wild beast is another example of the caudate nucleus in action.
11) Amygdaloid nucleus: central structure of the limbic system; stimulation may result in smacking, salivation, licking and chewing movements. There may also be emptying of the bladder and rectum.

- Stimulation increases food intake, whereas stimulation of the basolateral region reduces feeding behavior. Stimulation of the basolateral region results in arousal and attention. Strong stimulation of the same group can produce powerful fear or rage. Destruction of this nucleus of violent criminals has reduced their aggressiveness. Seems to be important for learning to associate objects with reward or punishment.

- Is also a key structure for fear learning. Fear conditioning has been demonstrated to have many effects on hypothalamic and brain stem centers mediated by the central amygdaloid nucleus. Is among the brain areas with the highest density of receptors for sex hormones.

- Stimulation of the corticomedial region may cause ovulation in the female, but cutting the stria terminalis abolishes this effect. The range of emotions associated with this nucleus is really quite wide.

12) Terminalis striae and vena: may play a role in mediating male sexual behavior
13) Claustrum: seems to have visual sensory functions

14) Calcarine sulcus: location of primary visual cortex; aka calcarine groove

15) Lateral geniculate body: uncertain; may be involved in visual perception; optic tract terminates here; retinal nerve impulses received here

16) Insula: associated with visceral functions; = Island of Reil
17) Ganglion: a collection of cell bodies in the peripheral nervous system (PNS). (Early anatomists referred to the nuclei in the brain as "ganglia").

18) Anterior commissure: commissures are collections of axons in the CNS that interconnect symmetrical structures in both halves of the brain; the anterior interconnects the anterior temporal lobes and olfactory structures.

19) Velum interpositum: is the membranous roof of the 3rd ventricle of the brain; seems to be involved in filtering the blood/CSF; involves 2 layers of pia with blood vessels sandwiched between them.

20) Tapetum: forms part of the roof of the lateral ventricles.

21) Cerebral peduncles: function remains unelucidated.
22) Substantia nigra: seems to be primarily dopaminergic; degeneration of this tissue is observed in patients who /develop have Parkinson’s disease

23) Locus ceruleus: seems to be primarily noradrenergic

24) Hippocampus: hippocampus is currently regarded as an organ of learning rather than an organ of emotion; long term memory and spatial navigation; exercise seems to improve function and size
The Limbic System

- Emotional experience and expression, fear, anger, pleasure, sorrow
- Recognizes upsets that threaten a person’s life: physical OR psychological
- With unpleasant feelings, guides person into behavior that is aimed at improving/increasing survival
- Self-preservation, feeding, flight or fight (or freeze)
- Species’ preservation: mating, procreation, care of offspring
1. SON – AVP secreted; conserves water

2. Medial Pre-optic area – contracts bladder, lowers BP and HR

3. Posterior pre-optic and ant. Hypothalamic area – regulates body temperature; panting/sweating area, TRH inhibition

4. PVN – OT release; water conservation ±, satiety

5. Perifornical nucleus – hunger, elevates BP, rage
6. Dorso-medial nucleus – stimulates GI centers
7. Posterior hypothalamus – elevates BP; dilates pupils; shiver center; CRH release
8. Ventro-medial nucleus – satiety center
9. Mammillary body – feeding reflexes
10. NOT SHOWN: lateral hypothalamic area – thirst and hunger centers
Major Arteries Outside the Brain

- Anterior cerebral a.
- Anterior communicating a.
- Posterior communicating a.
- Middle cerebral a.
- Posterior cerebral a.
- Superior cerebellar a.
- Basilar a.
- Anterior inferior cerebellar a.
- Anterior spinal a.
- Vertebral a.
- Posterior inferior cerebellar a.
Vascular Supply to Brain

1. Ant. cerebral art.
2. Ant. comm. art.
3. Post. comm. art.
4. Basilar art.
5. Int. carotid art.
6. Mid. cerebral art.
7. Ext. carotid art.
8. Ant. spinal art.
10. L. common carotid art.
11. Vertebral art.
12. L. subclavian art.
13. Aortic arch
14. Descending aorta
15. Ascending aorta
Cerebrovascular Arrangement

- Ant. cerebral artery
- Ant. comm. artery
- Internal carotid
- Post. cerebral artery
- Sup. cerebellar artery
- Basilar artery
- Vert. artery
- Ant. spinal artery
Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA): Stroke

Death: EEG vs Cerebral Arteriogram
CSF: Ventricles and Flow

- Median aperture = Foramen of Magendie
- Lateral aperture = Foramen of Luschka
Interactions Within Level of Control

1 -- Knee Jerk Reflex
2 -- Sexual Intercourse
3 -- Nipple Stimulation
4 -- Cervical Stimulation
Motor Control Level -- 1

Highest level – cortical level. Vast information storage area; ~75% of entire nervous system neurons are in cerebral cortex. Stored memories of past experiences; interfaces with thalamus (corticothalamo tract); destruction of sensory cortex does not necessarily destroy touch, but DOES destroy stereognosis; prefrontal lobe destruction does not destroy one’s ability to think, but it does destroy the ability to think in abstract terms.
• Mid-level; medulla, pons, mid-brain, hypothalamus, thalamus, cerebellum, basal ganglia; functions without upper brain;
• Medulla/Pons: function with arterial BP, respirations, equilibrium, feeding reflex (salivating/licking);
• Cerebellum: equilibrium;
• Mid-Brain: mesencephalon; equilibrium, coordinated head, body, eye turns; feeding reflex;
• Lower basal ganglia: coordinated head, body, eye turns;
• Reticular activating system: sends broad signals to cortex: 1) directly and 2) via thalamus to activate cortex with wakefulness; with inactive RAS = SLEEP;
• Amygdala and hypothalamus give feeding reflex;
• Anger, excitement, sexual activity, pain reactions and pleasure reactions CAN occur without a cerebral cortex!
Motor Control -- 3

- Lowest level – spinal cord level with automatic reflexes, e.g., stretch, withdrawal;
- Cord functions after brain removal!!
  - 1) can stand via foot pad sensory signals $\rightarrow$ tightened extensors
  - 2) limb movements occur when in a sling, i.e., basic movements of locomotion in the cord
  - 3) can ID and localize an itch and scratch it
  - 4) cord reflexes allow bowel and bladder emptying
  - 5) segmental temperature reflexes: local cooling $\rightarrow$ vasoconstriction and heat conservation and vice versa
• Decorticate Rigidity/posture/response
  • Loss of cortical layer’s activity which results in posture where patient is rigidly still, arms flexed, fists clenched, legs extended, feet plantar flexed

• Decerebrate Rigidity/posture/response
  • Brain separated from spinal cord at level of brain stem, aka pithing
  • Sustained extensor contractions in limbs due to decerebration between superior colliculi and vestibular nuclei.
Cerebellum: A Fine Tuner

Transverse Section

1. Ascending fibers to thalamus and globus pallidus
2. Cerebral peduncles
3. Red Nucleus
4. Decussation
5. Dentate nucleus
6. Emboliform nucleus
7. Descending fibers
8. Globose nucleus
9. Globose nucleus
10. Same as #7
11. Fastigial nucleus
12. Descending fibers
Cerebellar Physiology – Fine Tuner – Lateral View

- red nucleus
- vestibular nucleus
- restiform body
- semi-circular canals (equilibrium)
- pain, hot, cold
- "innervation"
- pressure, posture, stretch, touch
- proprioception
- cortical pathways
- pineal
- superior colliculi
- inferior colliculi
- PSI
Stimulate R leg nerves → **ipsilateral cerebellar response**

Stimulate L leg nerves → **ipsilateral cerebellar response**

**Stimulate L cerebral cortex for R leg** → **contralateral cerebellar response**

Stimulate R cerebral cortex for L leg → **contralateral cerebellar response**