

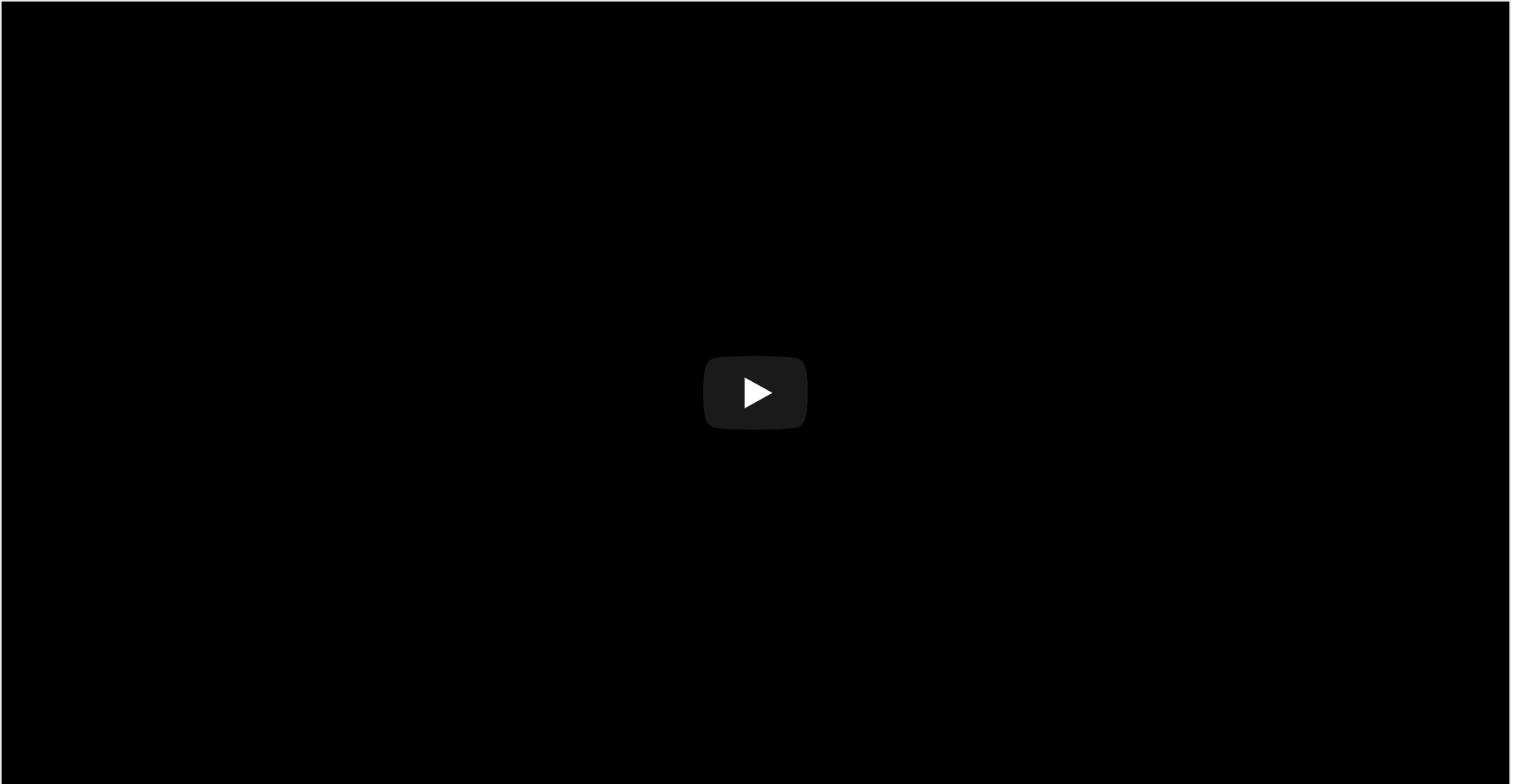
# PSYCH 260/BBH 203

Neuroanatomy II

Rick O. Gilmore

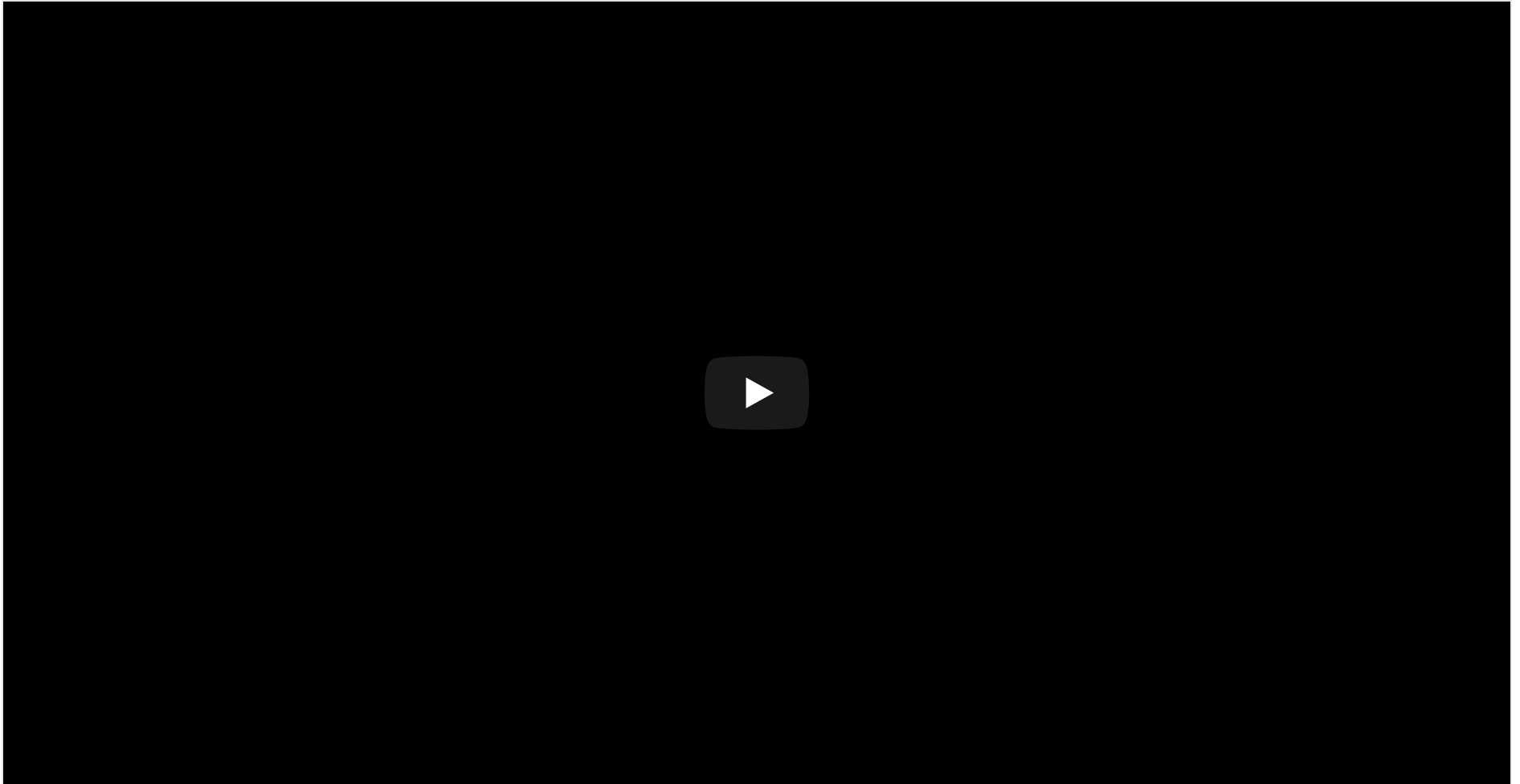
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# Prelude (7:06)



[\(Wellcome Collection, 2012\)](#)

# Prelude (1:22)



[\(ctdalilah, 2006\)](#)

# Today's topics

- Announcement
  - Quiz 1 on Thursday
  - Neuroanatomy resources
    - [BrainFacts.org 3D brain](https://www.brainfacts.org)
    - [Harvard Brain Atlas](https://www.harvard.edu/brain-atlas)
- Warm-up
- More neuroanatomy

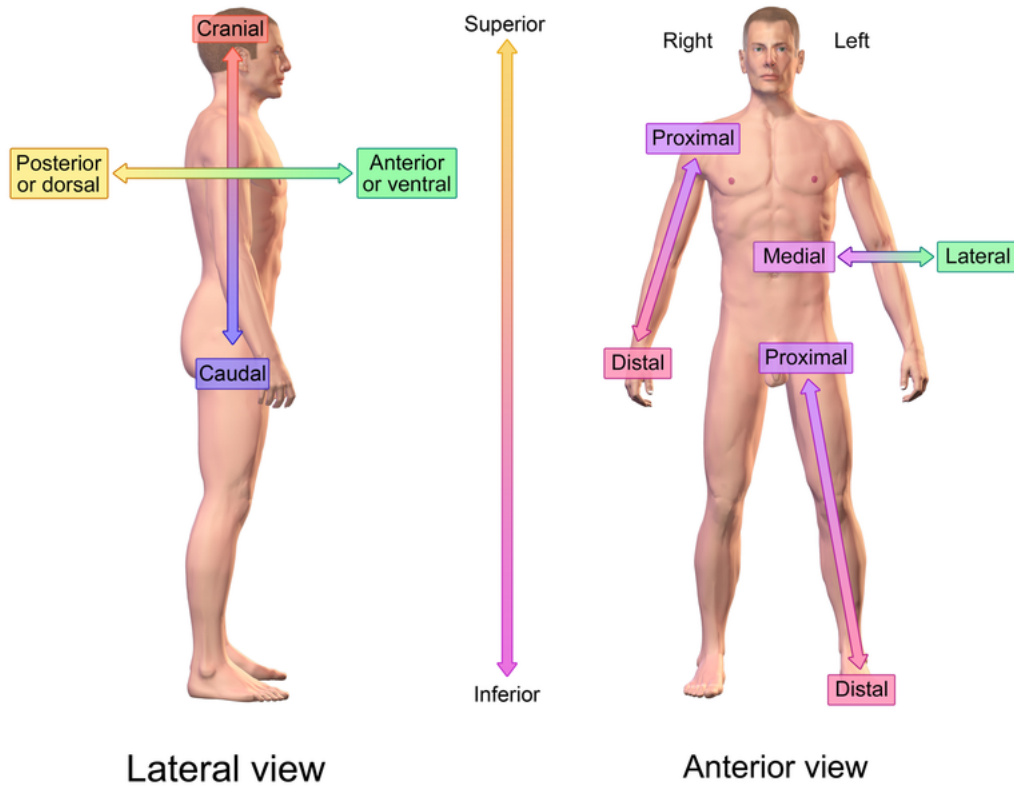
Warm-up

# Neural structures that are “belly-ward” from the spinal cord are also called...

- A. Dorsal
- B. Ventral
- C. Medial
- D. Rostral

# Neural structures that are “belly-ward” from the spinal cord are also called...

- A. ~~Dorsal~~
- B. **Ventral**
- C. ~~Medial~~
- D. ~~Rostral~~



## Directional References



# The blood/brain barrier is especially thin in which hindbrain area?

- A. Pons
- B. 4th ventricle
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Medulla oblongata (medulla)

# The blood/brain barrier is especially thin in which hindbrain area?

- A. ~~Pons~~
- B. ~~4th ventricle~~
- C. ~~Cerebellum~~
- D. **Medulla oblongata (medulla)**

# Which of the cerebral ventricles is most caudal (closest to the spinal cord)?

- Cerebral aqueduct
- Lateral ventricles
- 3rd ventricle
- 4th ventricle

# Which of the cerebral ventricles is most caudal (closest to the spinal cord)?

- ~~Cerebral aqueduct~~
- ~~Lateral ventricles~~
- ~~3rd ventricle~~
- 4th ventricle

More neuroanatomy

# Organization of the brain

Major division	Ventricular Landmark	Embryonic Division	Structure
<i>Forebrain</i>	Lateral	Telencephalon	<i>Cerebral cortex</i>
			<u><i>Basal ganglia</i></u>
			<u><i>Hippocampus,</i></u> <u><i>*Amygdala*</i></u>
	Third	Diencephalon	<u><i>Thalamus</i></u>
			<u><i>Hypothalamus</i></u>
<u><i>Midbrain</i></u>	Cerebral Aqueduct	Mesencephalon	<i>Tectum, Tegmentum</i>

# Organization of the brain

Major division	Ventricular Landmark	Embryonic Division	Structure
<i>Hindbrain</i>	4th	Rhombencephalon	<i>Cerebellum, <a href="#">pons</a></i>
	-		<i><a href="#">Medulla oblongata</a></i>

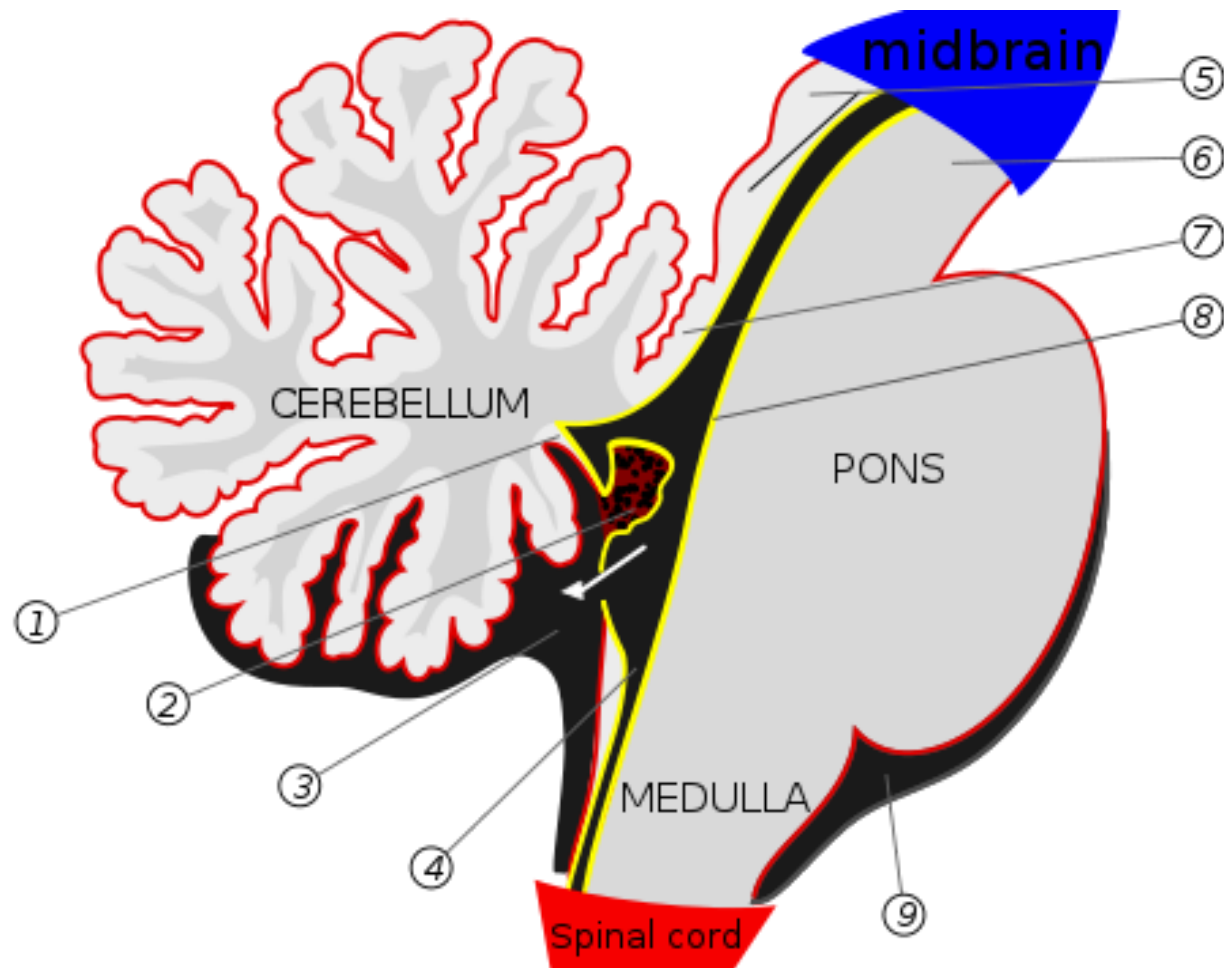
# Hindbrain

## Structures adjacent to 4th ventricle

- Medulla oblongata
- Cerebellum
- Pons

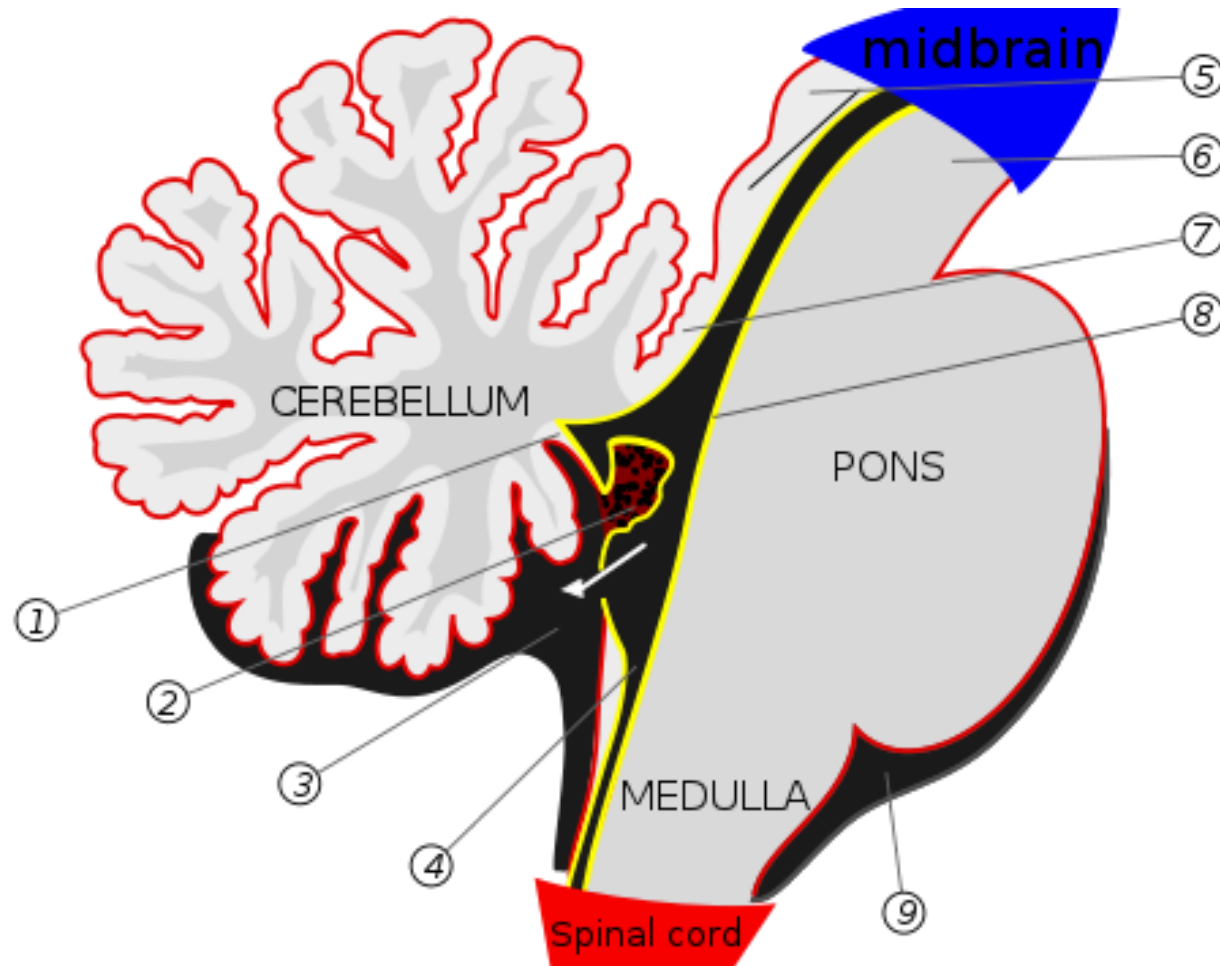


# Hindbrain



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b9/Gray708.svg/500px-Gray708.svg.png>

# Medulla oblongata

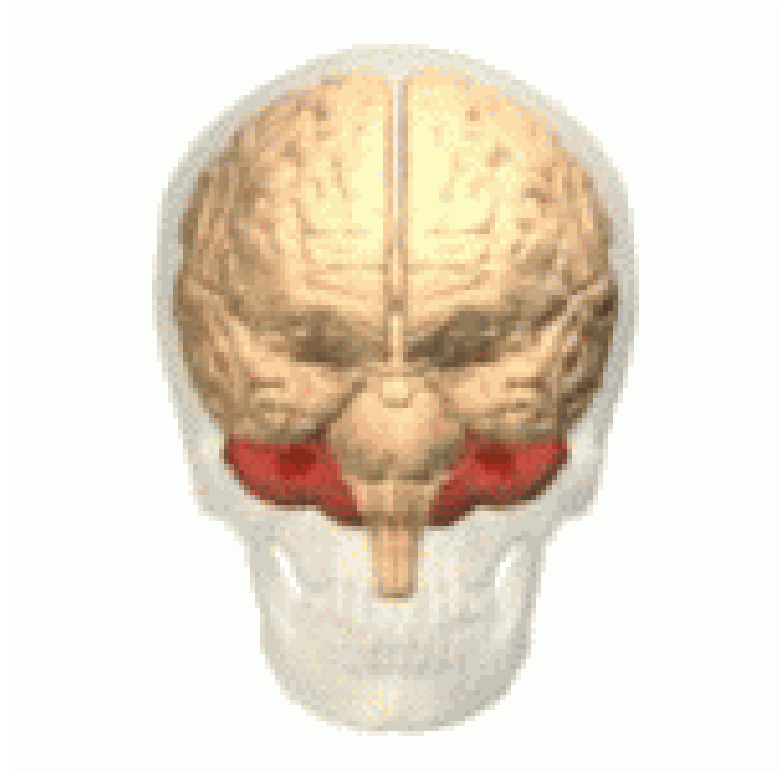


<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b9/Gray708.svg/500px-Gray708.svg.png>


- Fibers of passage (to/from spinal cord)
- Cranial nerves VI-XII
- Cardiovascular regulation
- Muscle tone

# Cerebellum

- “Little brain”
- Dorsal to pons
- Movement coordination, classical conditioning (associative learning), + ???

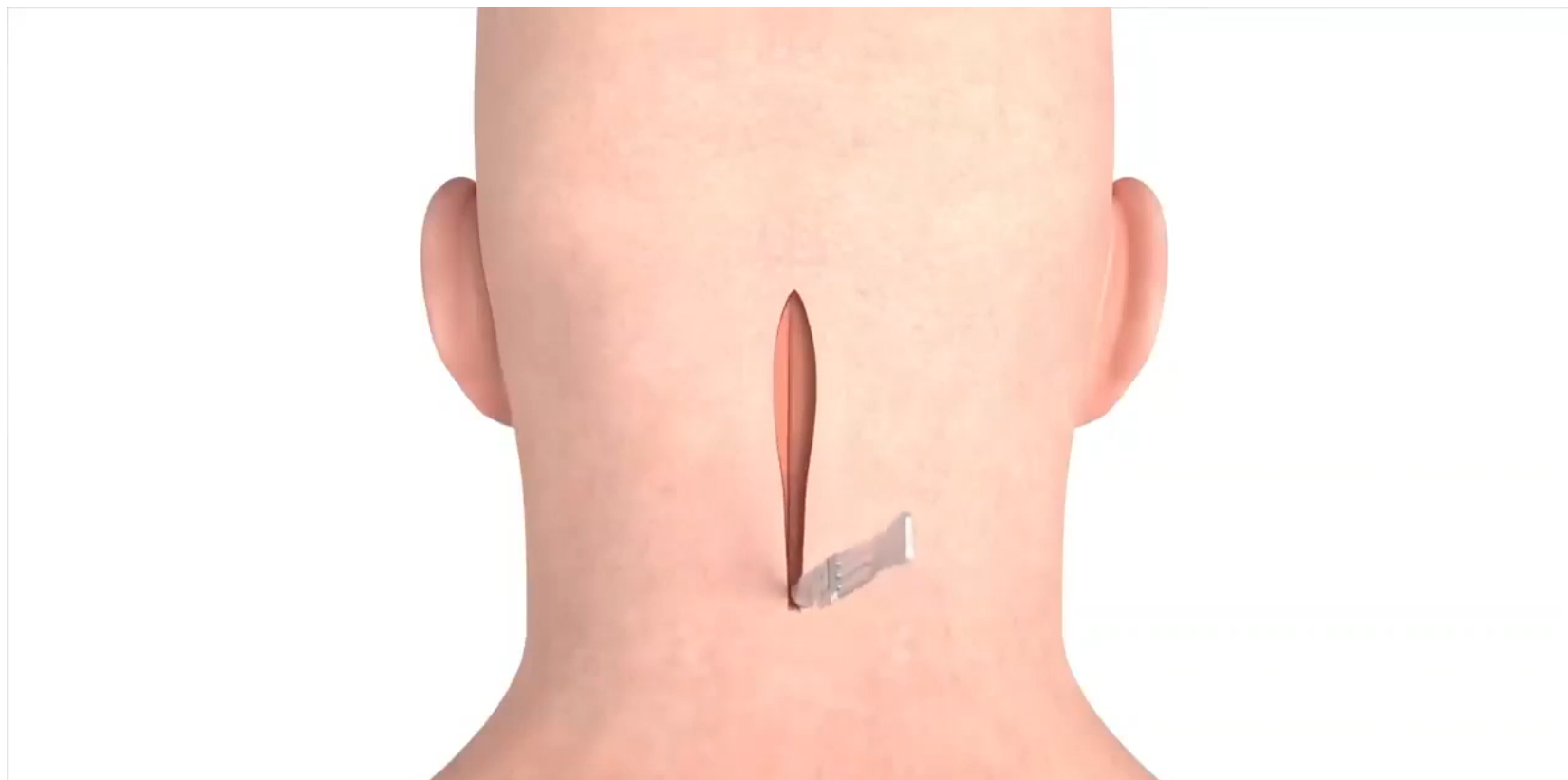


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebellum>

 [r/interestingasfuck](#) • Posted by [u/NotABedlessPro](#) 9 days ago [r/r/ALL](#)

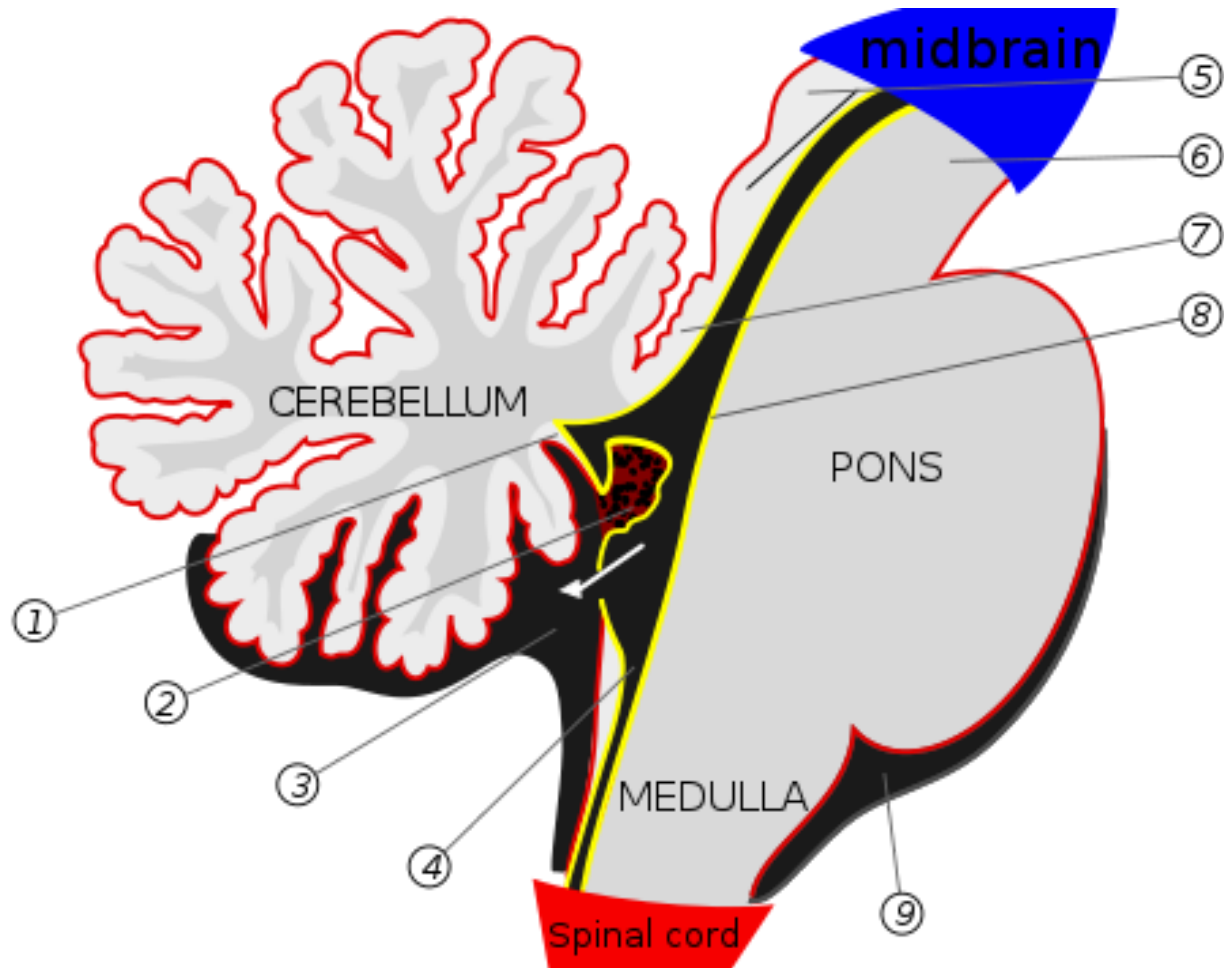


How a craniectomy is performed to remove a tumor from the brain.



# Pons

- Bulge on brain stem
- Neuromodulatory nuclei
- Relay to cerebellum
- Cranial nerve V

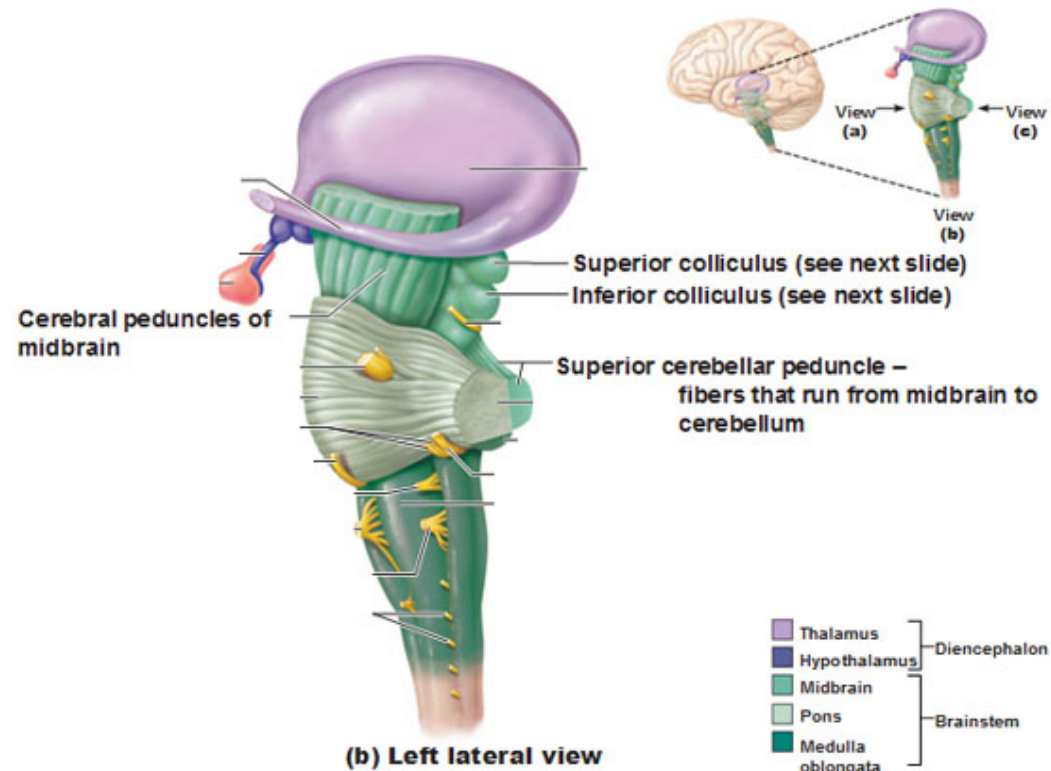


<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/Gray708.svg.png>



# Midbrain

## The Brain Stem– The Midbrain



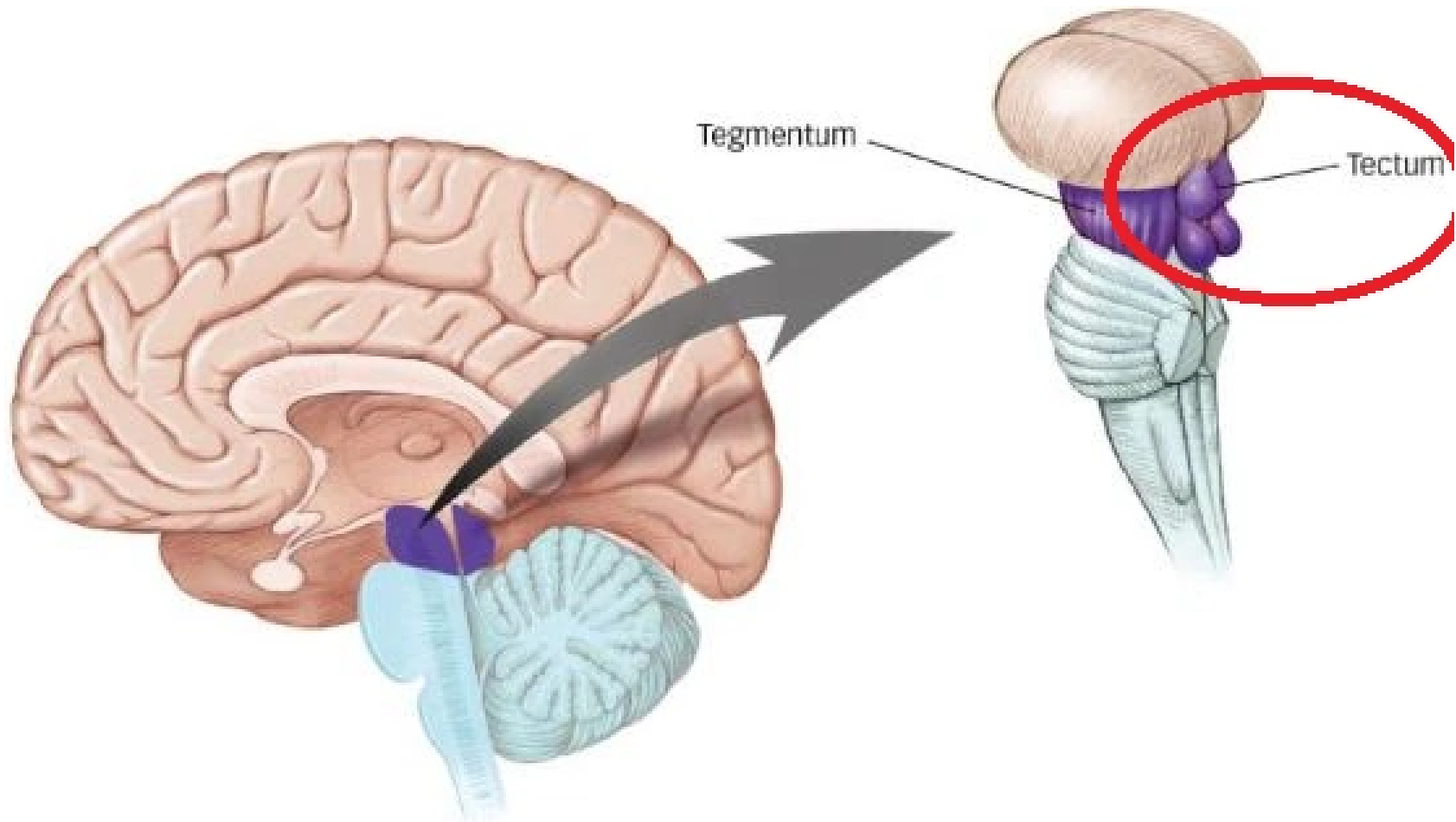
<http://antranik.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/the-brain-stem-mid-brain-left-lateral-view-superior-colliculus-inferior-cerebellar-peduncle.jpg>

# Midbrain components

*Tectum*

*Tegmentum*

# Midbrain



<https://vignette.wikia.nocookie.net/brain-for-ai/images/b/bd/Tectum.png/revision/latest?cb=20170613125935>

# Tectum

- Tectum -> "roof"
- *Superior colliculus* (reflexive orienting of eyes, head, ears)
- *Inferior colliculus* (sound/auditory processing)

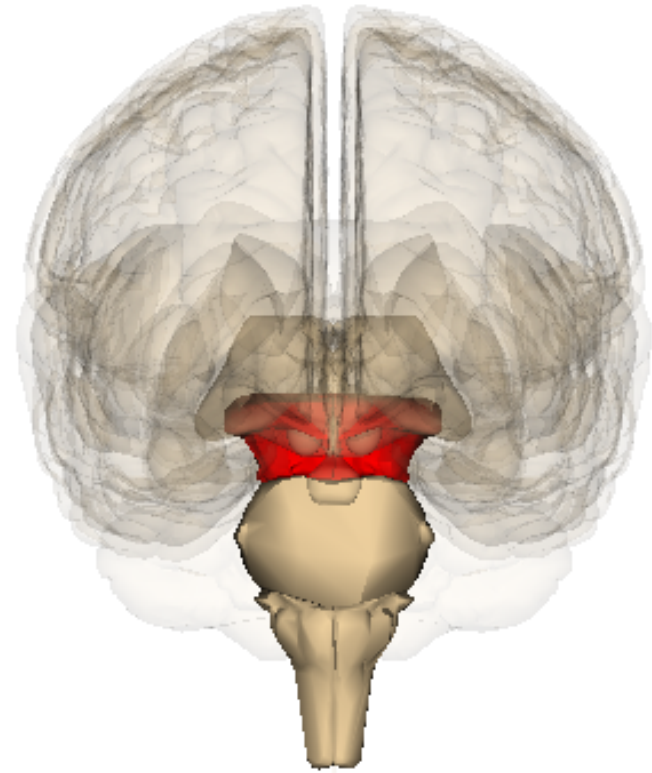
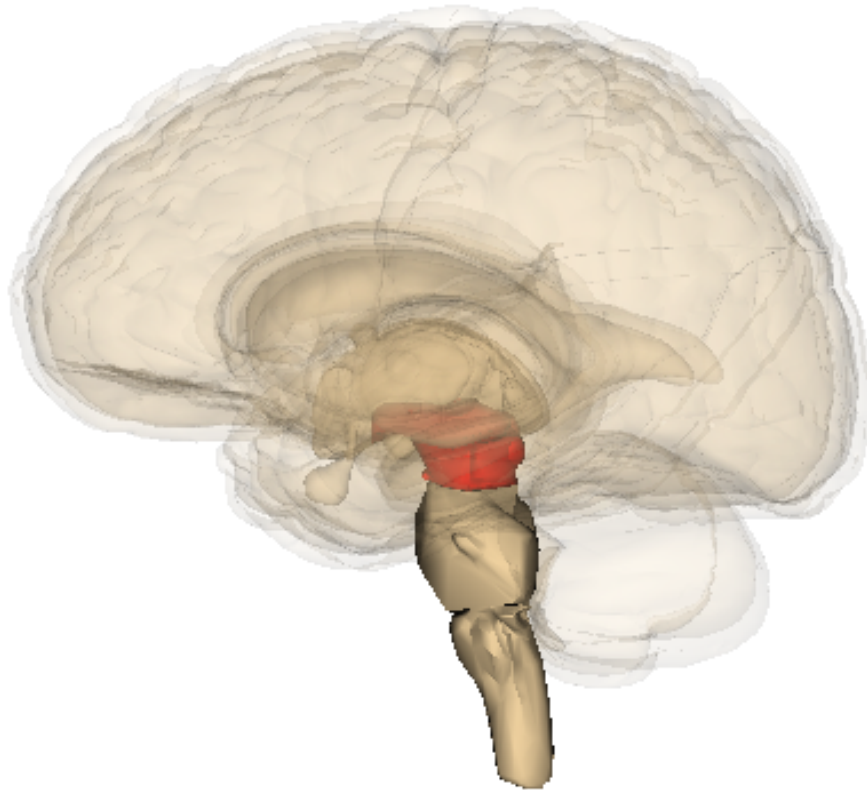
# Tegmentum

- Tegmentum -> "floor"
- Species-typical movement sequences (e.g., cat: hissing, pouncing)
- Cranial nerves III, IV

# Tegmentum

- *Nuclei* that release modulatory neurotransmitters (“neuromodulators”)
  - *Dopamine (DA)*
  - *Norepinephrine (NE)*
  - *Serotonin (5-HT)*

# Forebrain



[\(Samanthi, 2019\)](#)

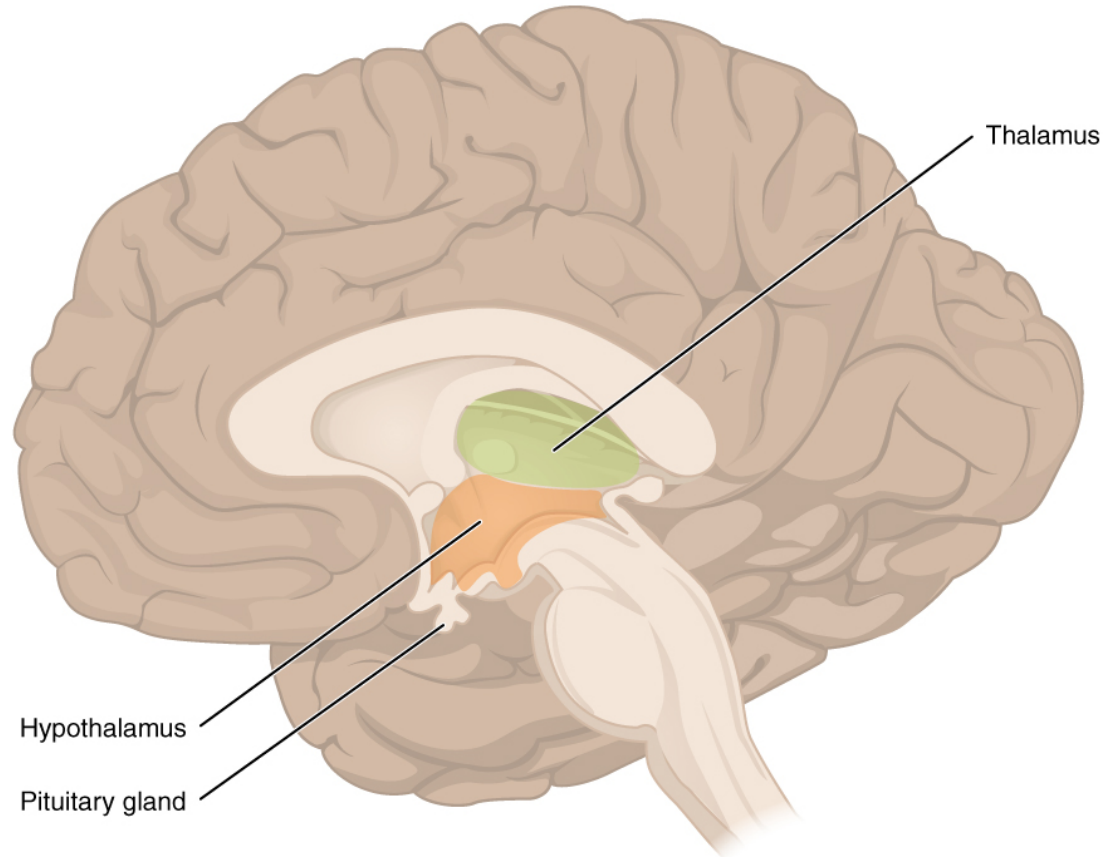
# Forebrain Components

*Diencephalon* (“between” brain)

*Telencephalon*



# Diencephalon

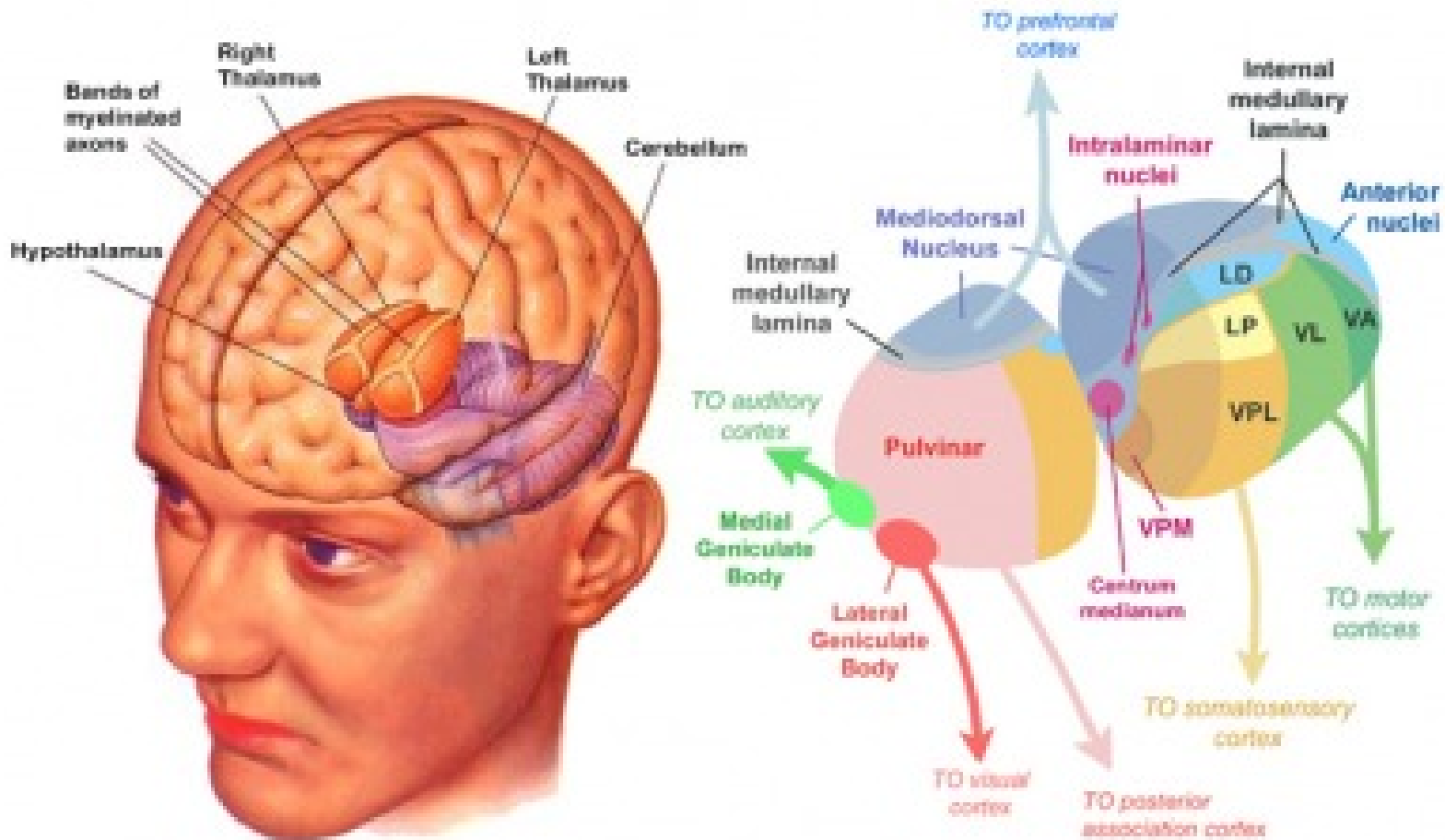


[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a0/1310\\_Diencephalon.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a0/1310_Diencephalon.jpg)

# Diencephalon Components

- *Thalamus*
- *Hypothalamus*

# Thalamus



<http://neurobiologychapter3.weebly.com/uploads/1/4/1/8/1418733/5118342.jpg?401x231>

# Thalamus functions

- Input to cortex
- Functionally distinct nuclei (collection of neurons)
  - *Lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN)*, vision
  - *Medial geniculate nucleus (MGN)*, audition

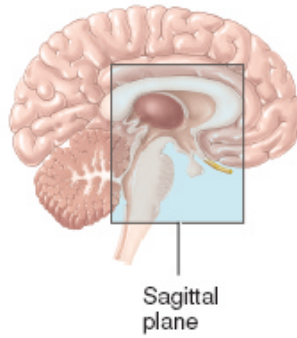
# Hypothalamus

- Five Fs: fighting, fleeing/freezing, feeding, and reproduction
- Controls *Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)*
  - Sympathetic branch
  - Parasympathetic branch

# Hypothalamus

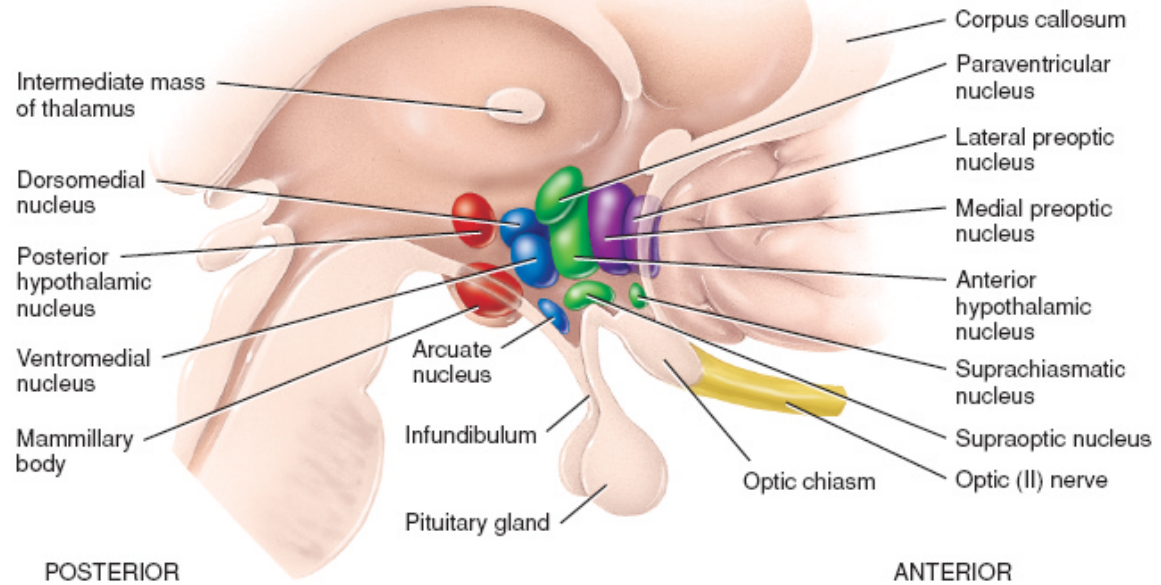
- Controls *endocrine system* via *pituitary gland* (“master” gland)
  - *Anterior pituitary* (indirect release of hormones)
  - *Posterior* (direct release of hormones)
    - *Oxytocin*
    - *Vasopressin*

# Hypothalamus



**Key:**

- Mammillary region
- Tuberal region
- Supraoptic region
- Preoptic region



Sagittal section of brain showing hypothalamic nuclei

[http://higheredbcs.wiley.com/legacy/college/tortora/0470565101/hearthis\\_ill/pap13e\\_ch14\\_illustr\\_audio\\_mp3\\_a](http://higheredbcs.wiley.com/legacy/college/tortora/0470565101/hearthis_ill/pap13e_ch14_illustr_audio_mp3_a)

# Telencephalon components

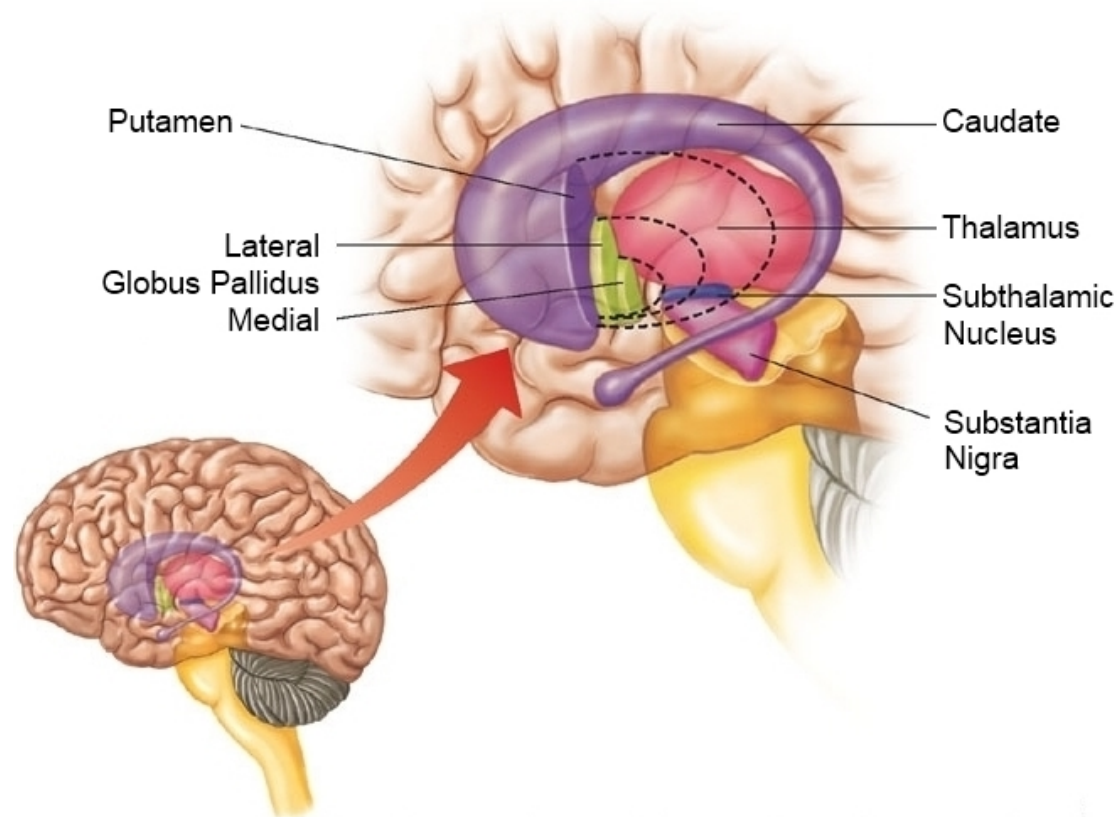
- Basal (not basil) ganglia
- Hippocampus
- Amygdala
- Cerebral cortex



# Basal ganglia

- Skill and habit learning
- Sequencing of movement
- Example: Parkinson's Disease

# Basal ganglia



[http://humanphysiology.academy/Neurosciences%202015/Images/5/basalganglia%20sehati\\_org.jpeg](http://humanphysiology.academy/Neurosciences%202015/Images/5/basalganglia%20sehati_org.jpeg)

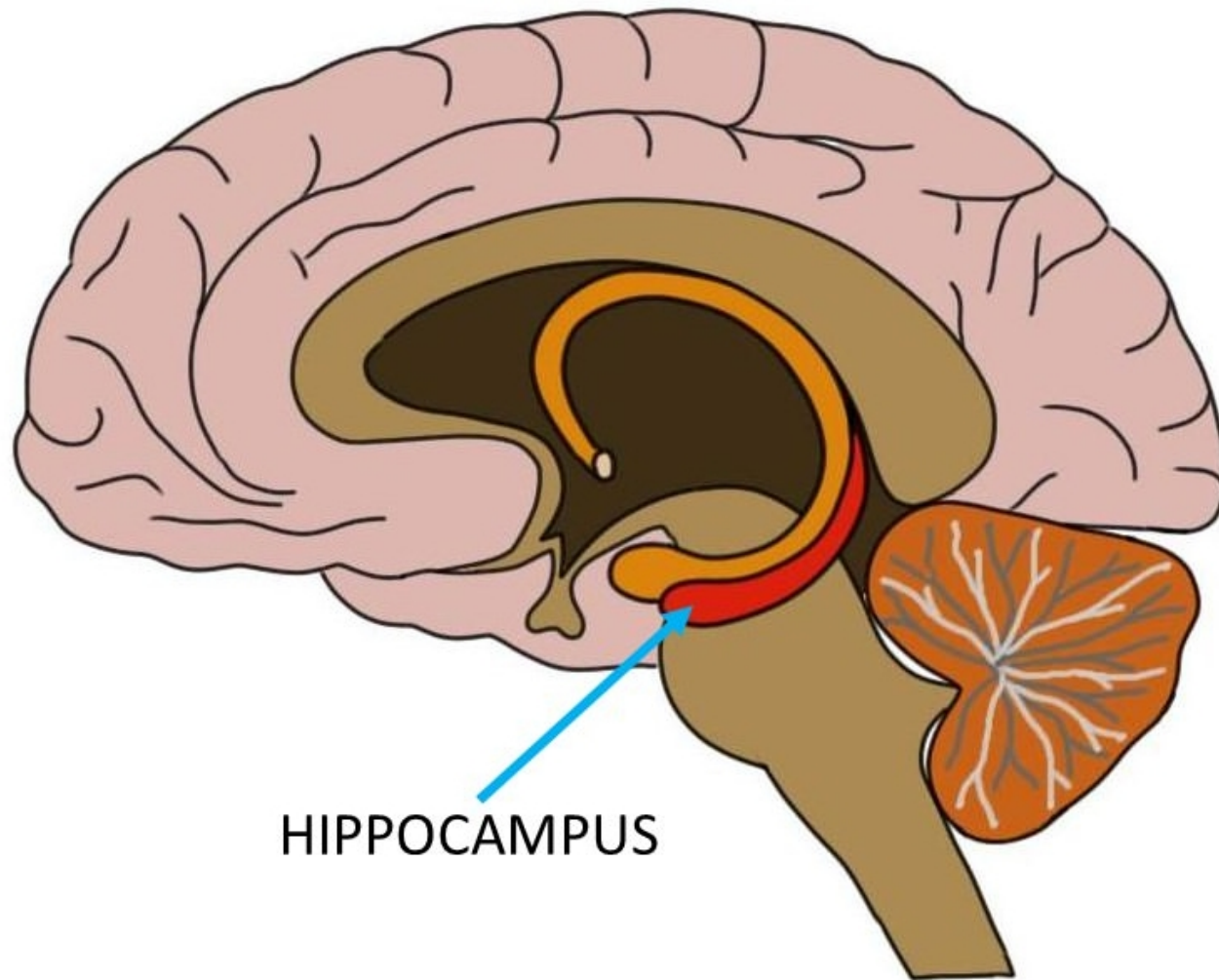
# Basal ganglia

- Striatum
  - Dorsal
    - Caudate nucleus
    - Putamen
  - Ventral
    - Nucleus accumbens (NAcc)

# Basal ganglia

- Globus pallidus
- Subthalamic nucleus
- Substantia nigra (in tegmentum)

# Hippocampus

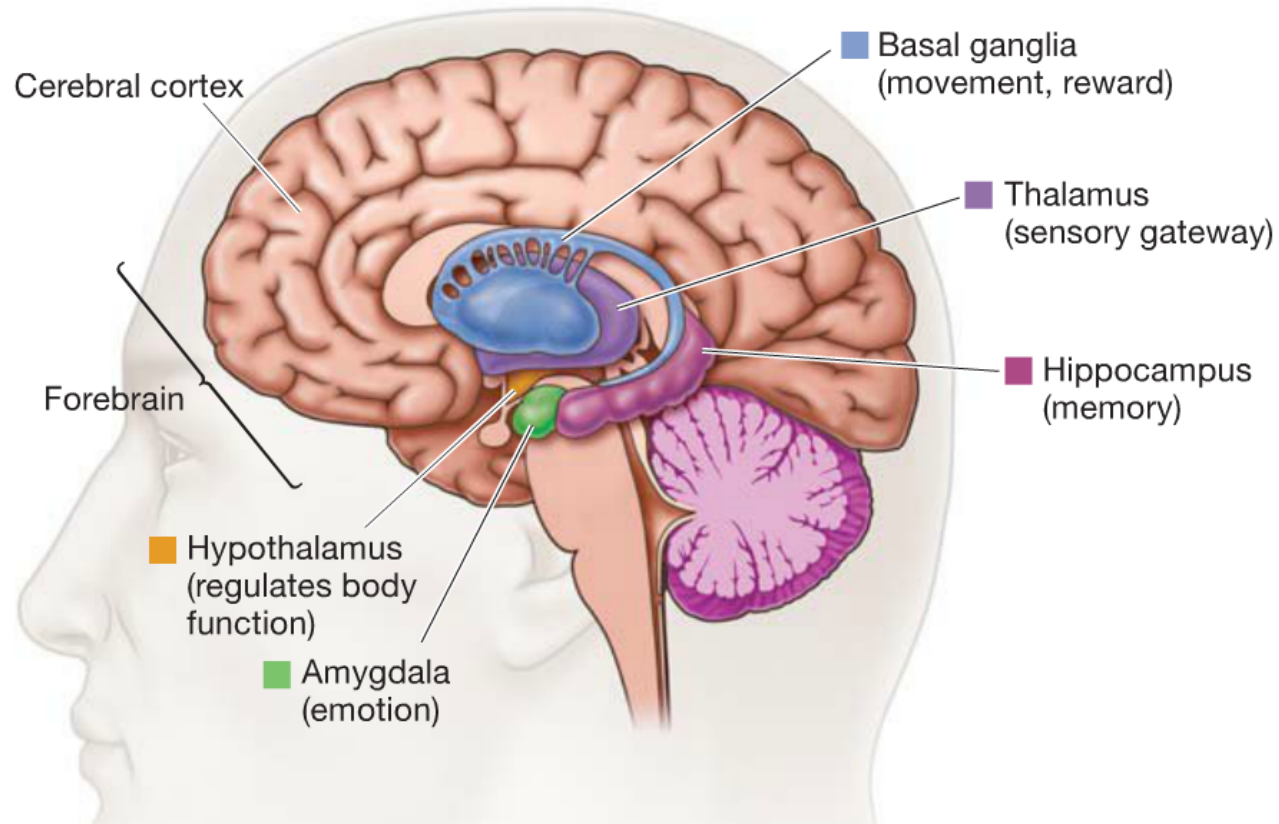


# Hippocampus

- From Greek for “sea horse”
- Immediately lateral to (inferior) lateral ventricles
- Memories of specific facts or events, spatial locations
- Implicated in Alzheimer’s Disease
- Fornix projects to hypothalamus
- Mammillary bodies



# Amygdala



<https://3.bp.blogspot.com/->

[DLYYDLYHSKc/WsV2203SrdI/AAAAAAAAADwE/2K3dvkV9rporkTwhFmeeLQ1w4yGZk6xEwCLcBGAs/s1600/Amygdala.jpg](https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-DLYYDLYHSKc/WsV2203SrdI/AAAAAAAAADwE/2K3dvkV9rporkTwhFmeeLQ1w4yGZk6xEwCLcBGAs/s1600/Amygdala.jpg)



# Amygdala

- “almond”
- Physiological state, behavioral readiness, affect
- NOT the fear center! (LeDoux, 2015).

# Next time...

- Neuroanatomy III (The cerebral cortex and beyond...)
- Quiz 1

# References

ctdalilah. (2006, October). Pinky and the brain-brainstem. Youtube. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snO68ajTOpM>

LeDoux, J. (2015, August 10). The Amygdala Is NOT the Brain's Fear Center. *Psychology Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/i-got-mind-tell-you/201508/the-amygdala-is-not-the-brains-fear-center>

Samanthi. (2019, May). Difference between forebrain midbrain and hindbrain. <https://www.differencebetween.com/difference-between-forebrain-midbrain-and-hindbrain/>; Differencebetween.com. Retrieved from <https://www.differencebetween.com/difference-between-forebrain-midbrain-and-hindbrain/>

Wellcome Collection. (2012, May). Dissecting brains. Youtube. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OMqWRlxo1oQ>