

NOP-ANTR-RAD 552

Medical Neuroscience – Spring 2004

Forebrain Laboratory Objectives



1a. olfactory bulb

1b.

olfactory tract

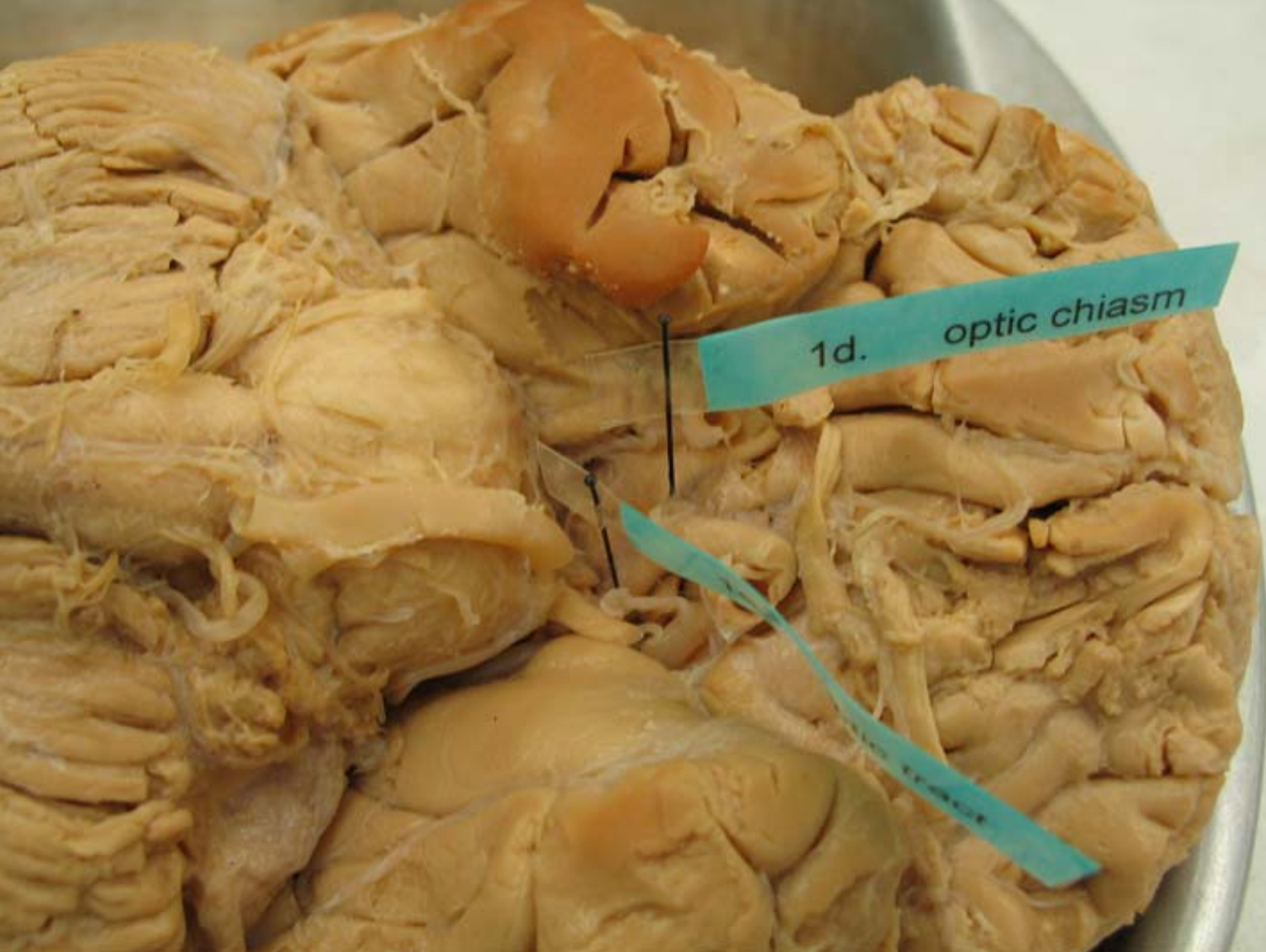
1c.

optic nerve



1c. optic nerve (II)

1b. olfactory tract



1d. optic chiasm



1d. optic

1e.

optic tract



1f.

mammillary bodies



1g. lateral geniculate body

1h.

medial geniculate body

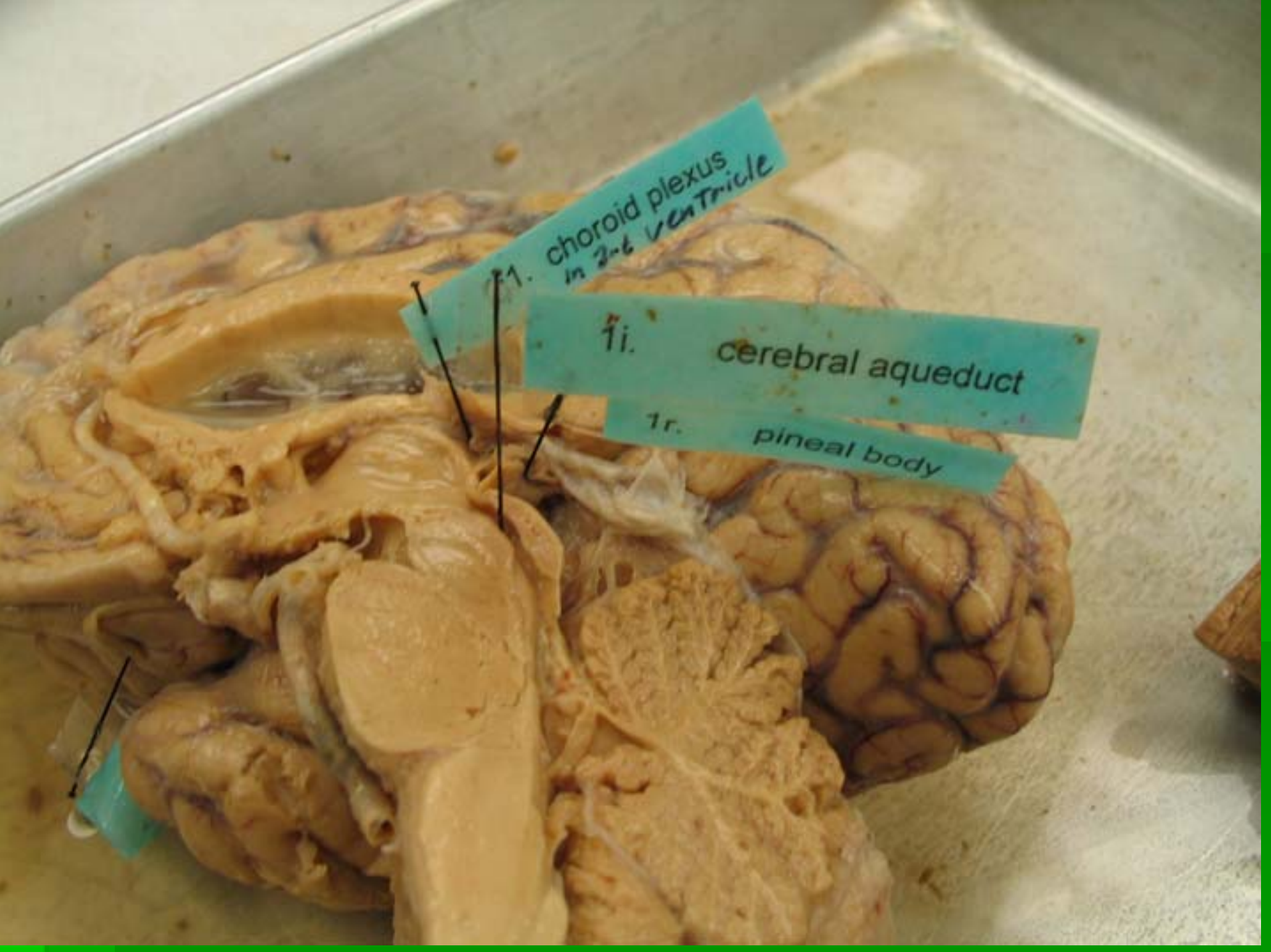
1j. pectinium of lateral geniculate body



18. brachium of inferior colliculus

18. medial geniculate body

19. lateral geniculate body



1. choroid plexus
in 2nd ventricle

1i. cerebral aqueduct

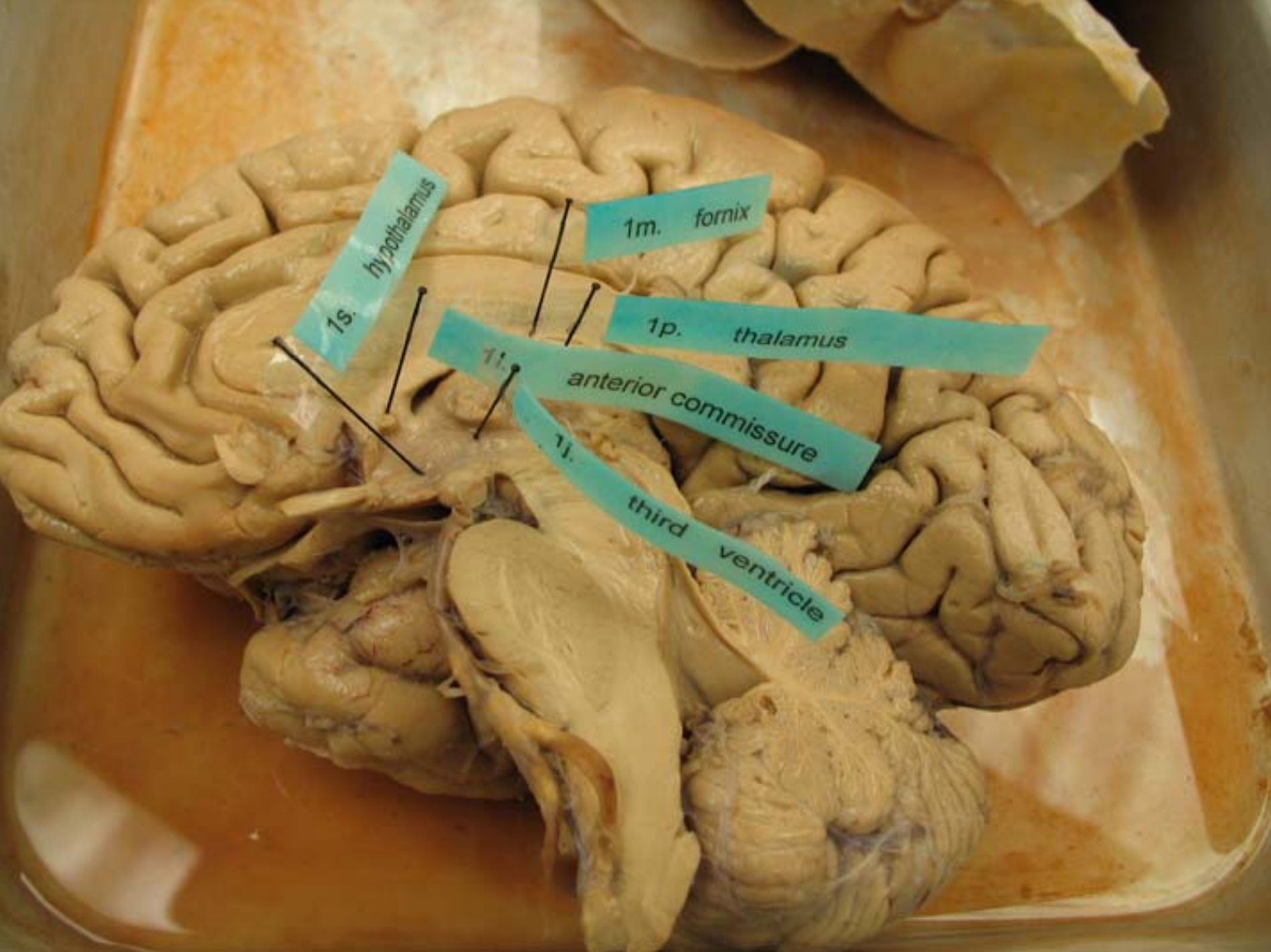
1r. pineal body



1j1. choroid plexus
in 2nd ventricle

This image shows a coronal section of a human brain. The choroid plexus is visible in the second ventricle, and the pineal body is located posterior to the third ventricle. The brain tissue is yellowish-tan, and the ventricles are filled with cerebrospinal fluid. The labels are on green strips of paper, and black lines connect them to the corresponding anatomical structures.

1r. pineal body

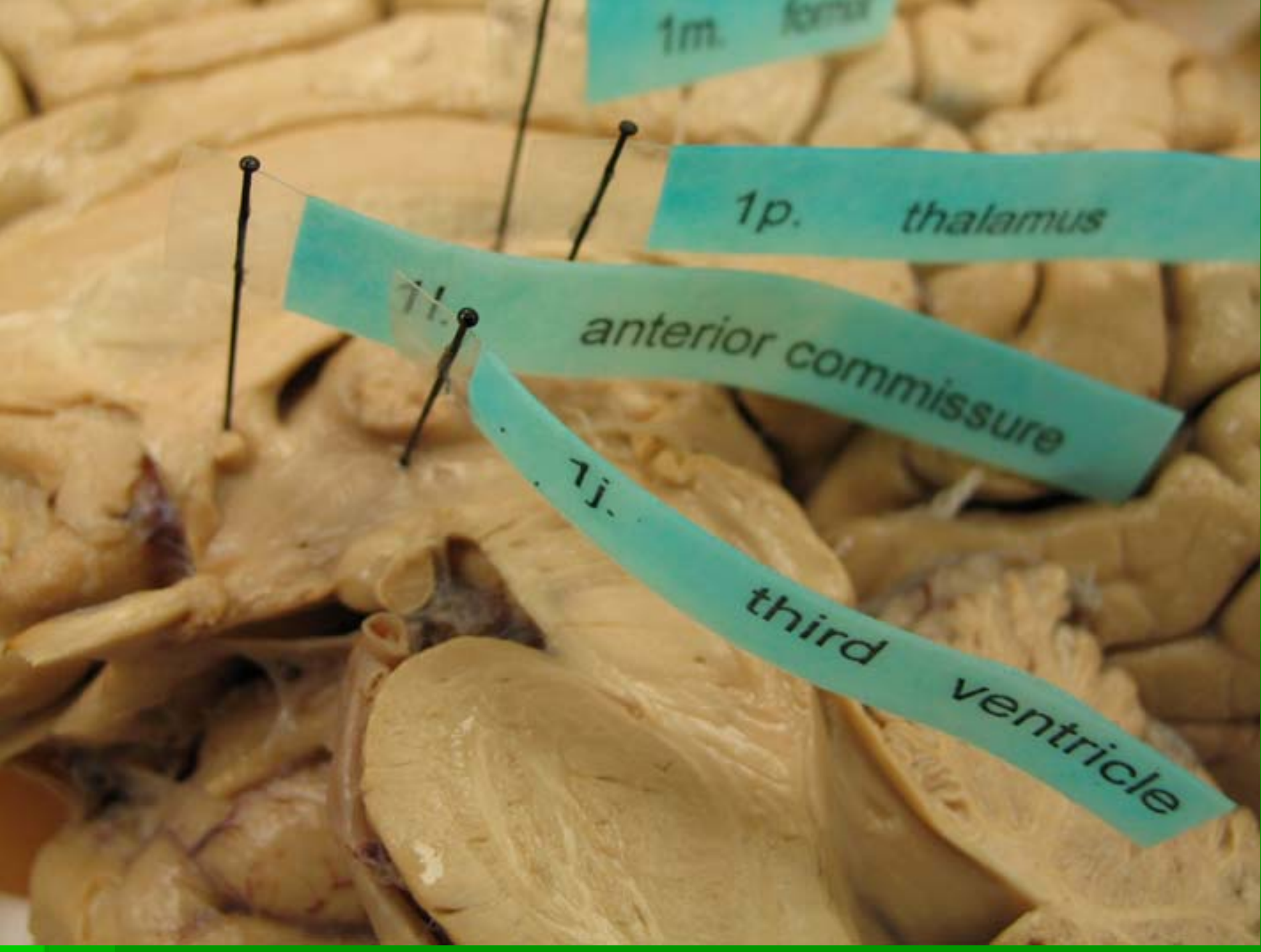


1m. *lateral*

1p. *thalamus*

1l. *anterior commissure*

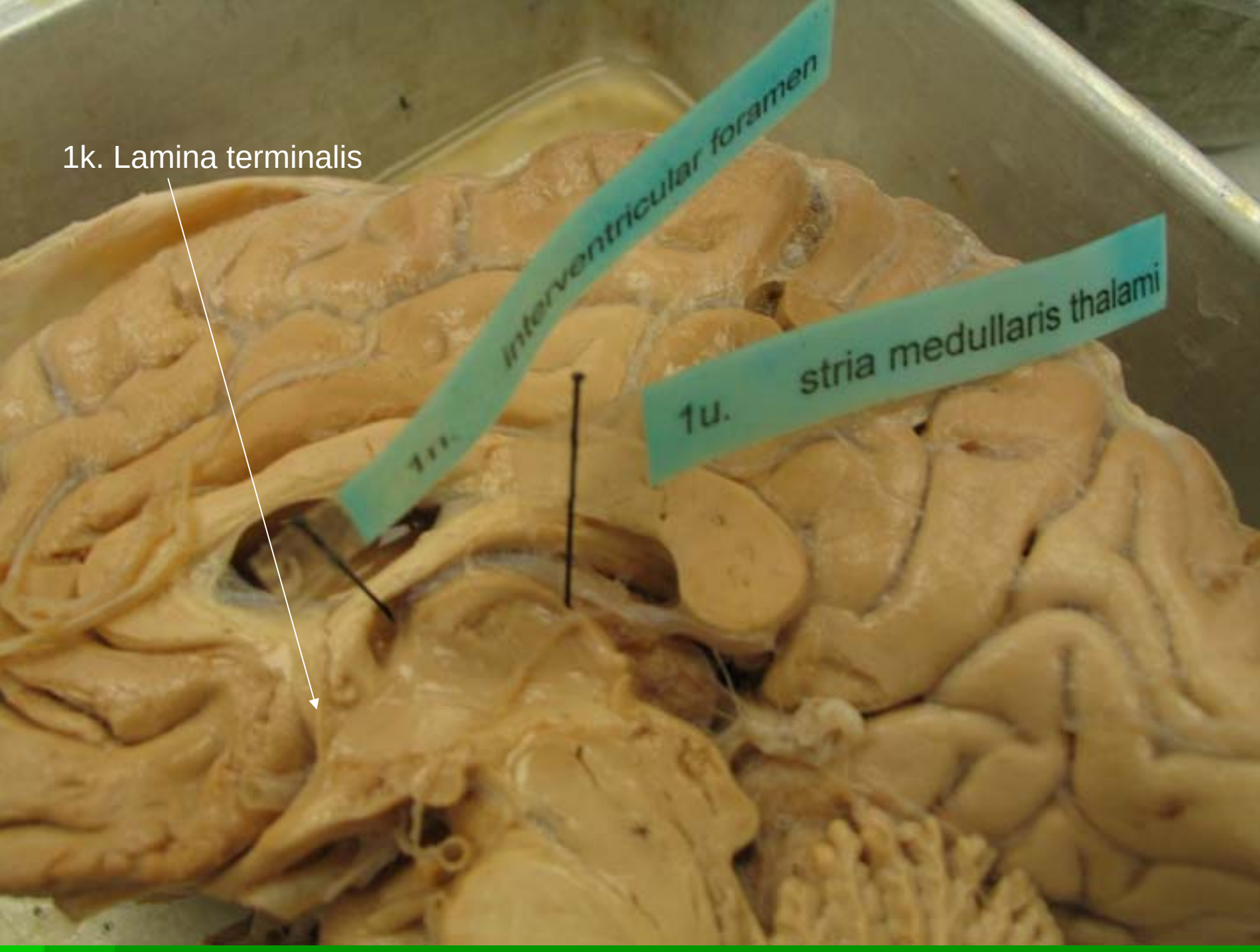
1j. *third ventricle*

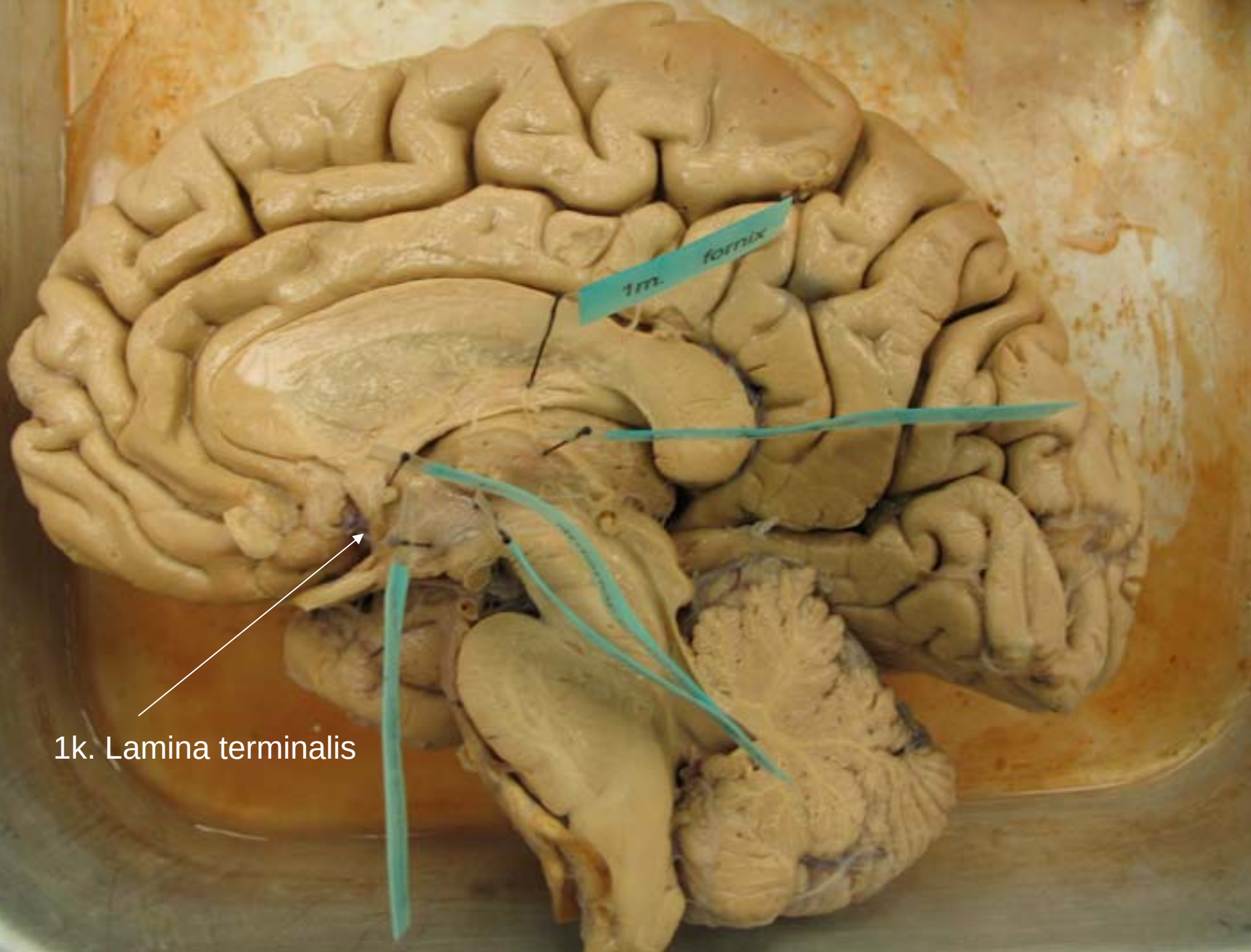


1k. Lamina terminalis

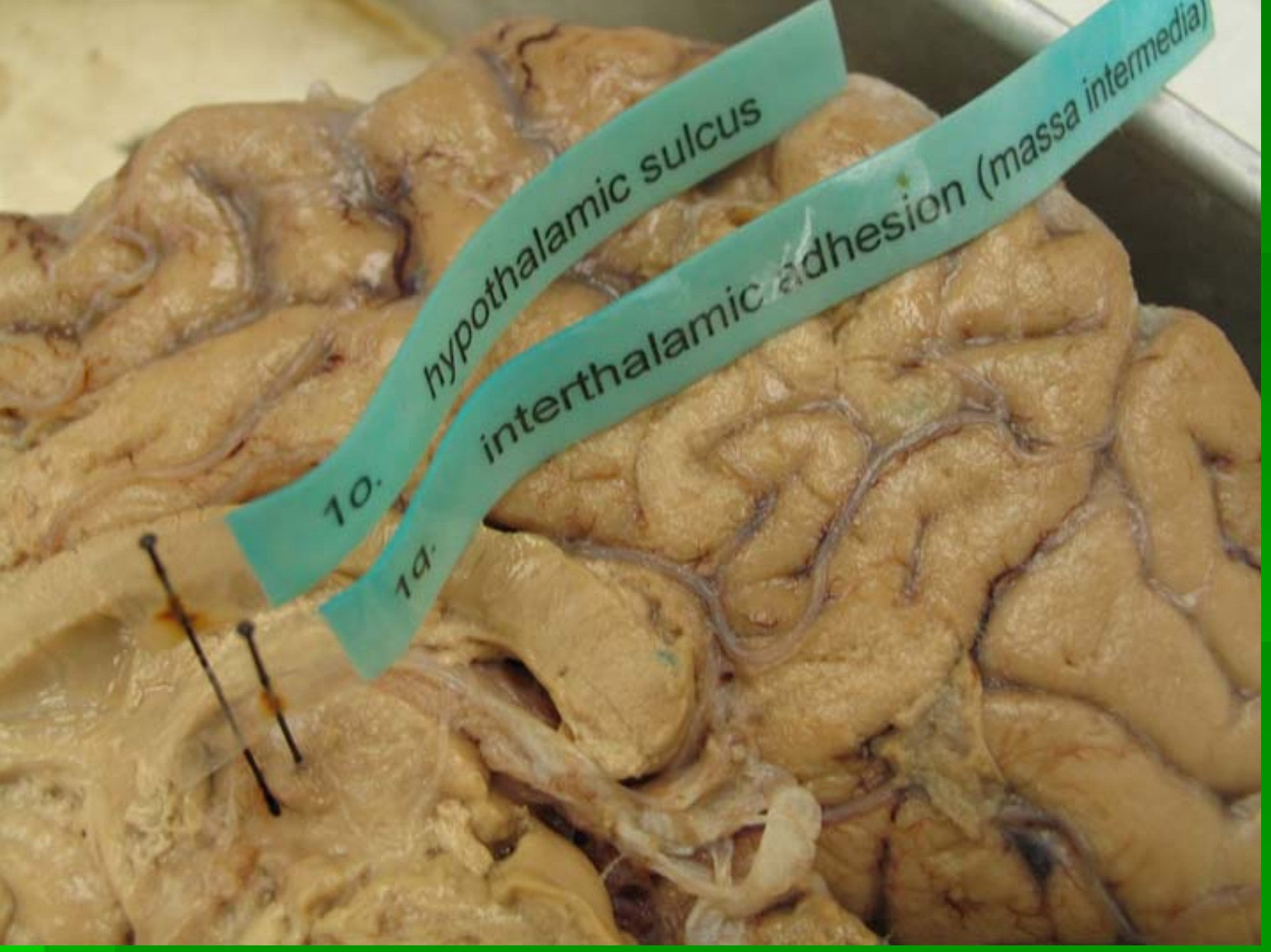
1m. Interventricular foramen

1u. stria medullaris thalami





1k. Lamina terminalis



10.

hypothalamic sulcus

19.

interthalamic adhesion (massa intermedia)



10. hypothalamic sulcus

interthalamic sulcus
pt

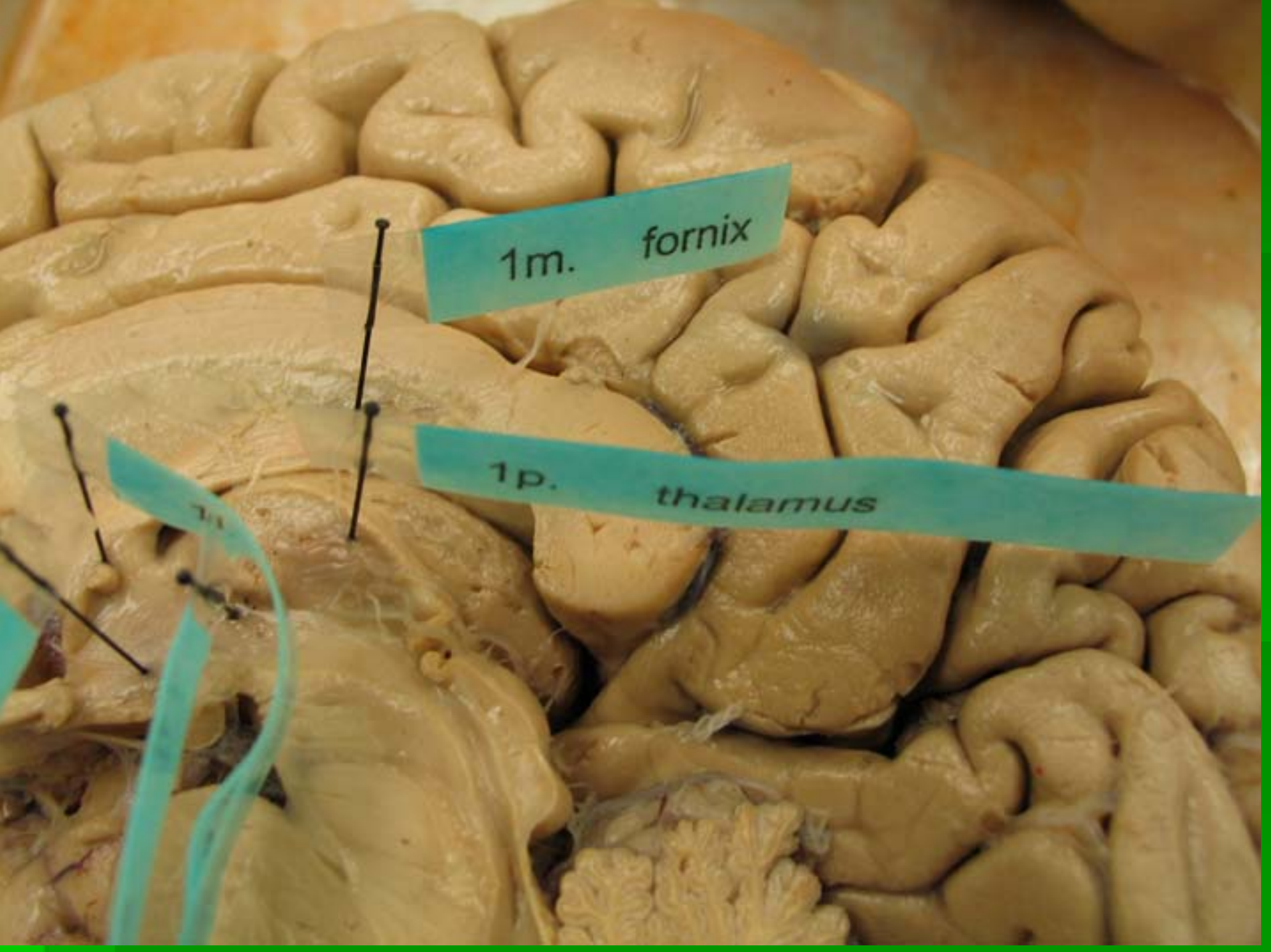


10.

hypothalamic sulcus

10.

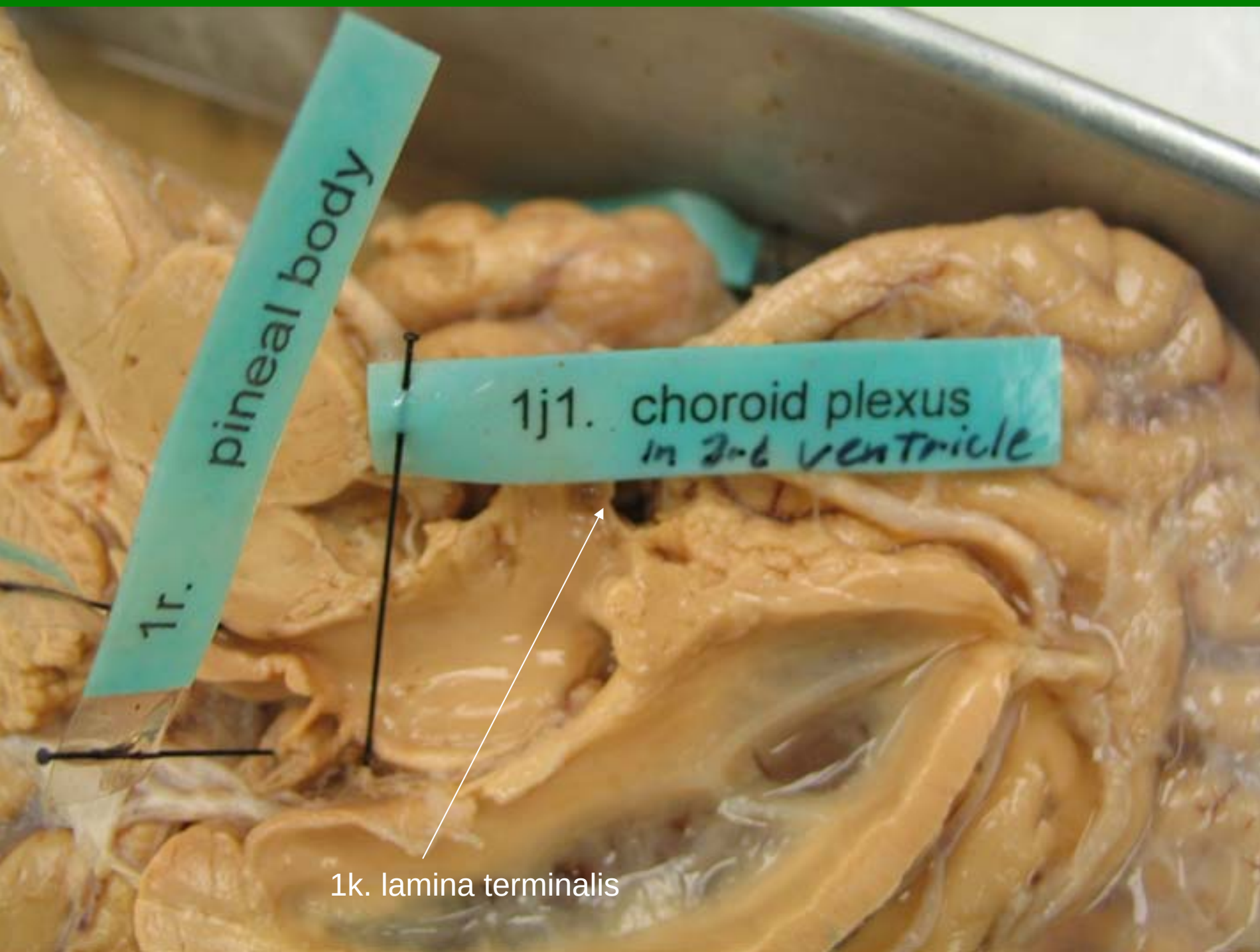
interthalamic adhesion



1m. fornix

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a brain specimen. The tissue is a light tan color and has a highly convoluted, gyri-and-sulci appearance. Several black pins are used to hold open the dissection. Two light blue paper labels are placed over the tissue. The first label, '1m. fornix', points to a specific structure. The second label, '1p. thalamus', points to another structure. The background is a neutral, light-colored surface.

1p. thalamus

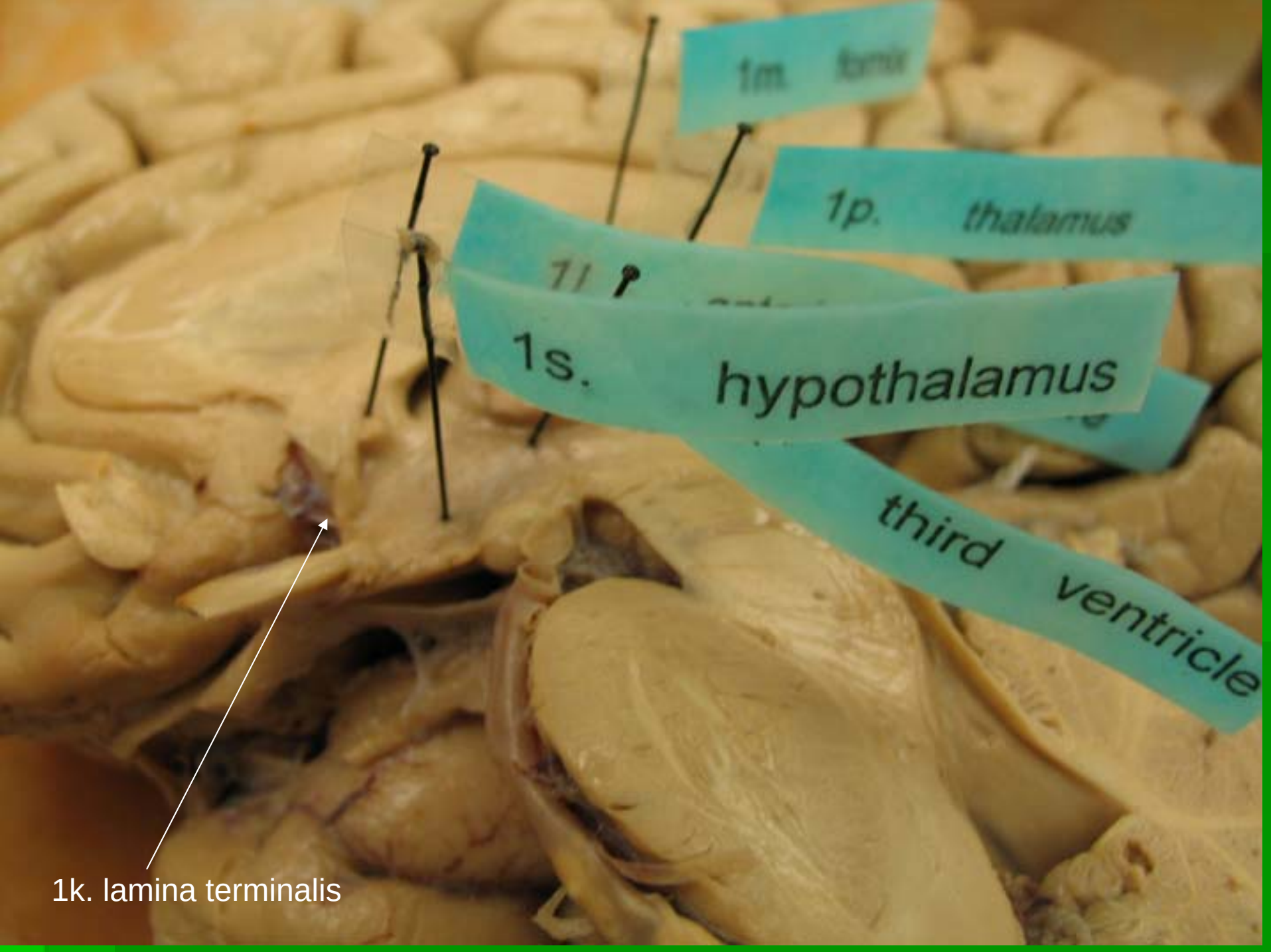


1r.

pineal body

1j1. choroid plexus
in 2nd ventricle

1k. lamina terminalis



1m. tectum

1p. thalamus

1s. hypothalamus

third ventricle

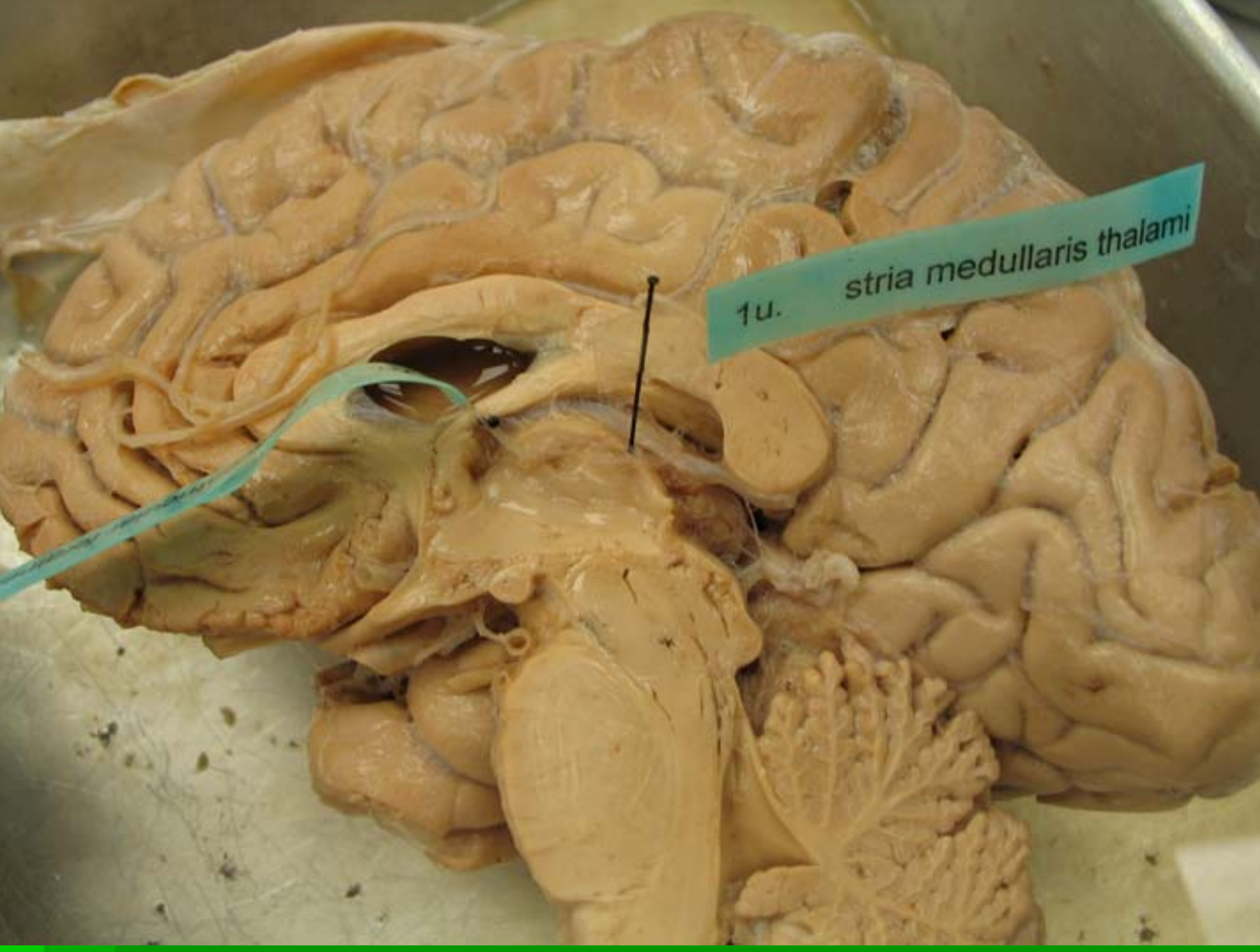
1k. lamina terminalis



infundibulum

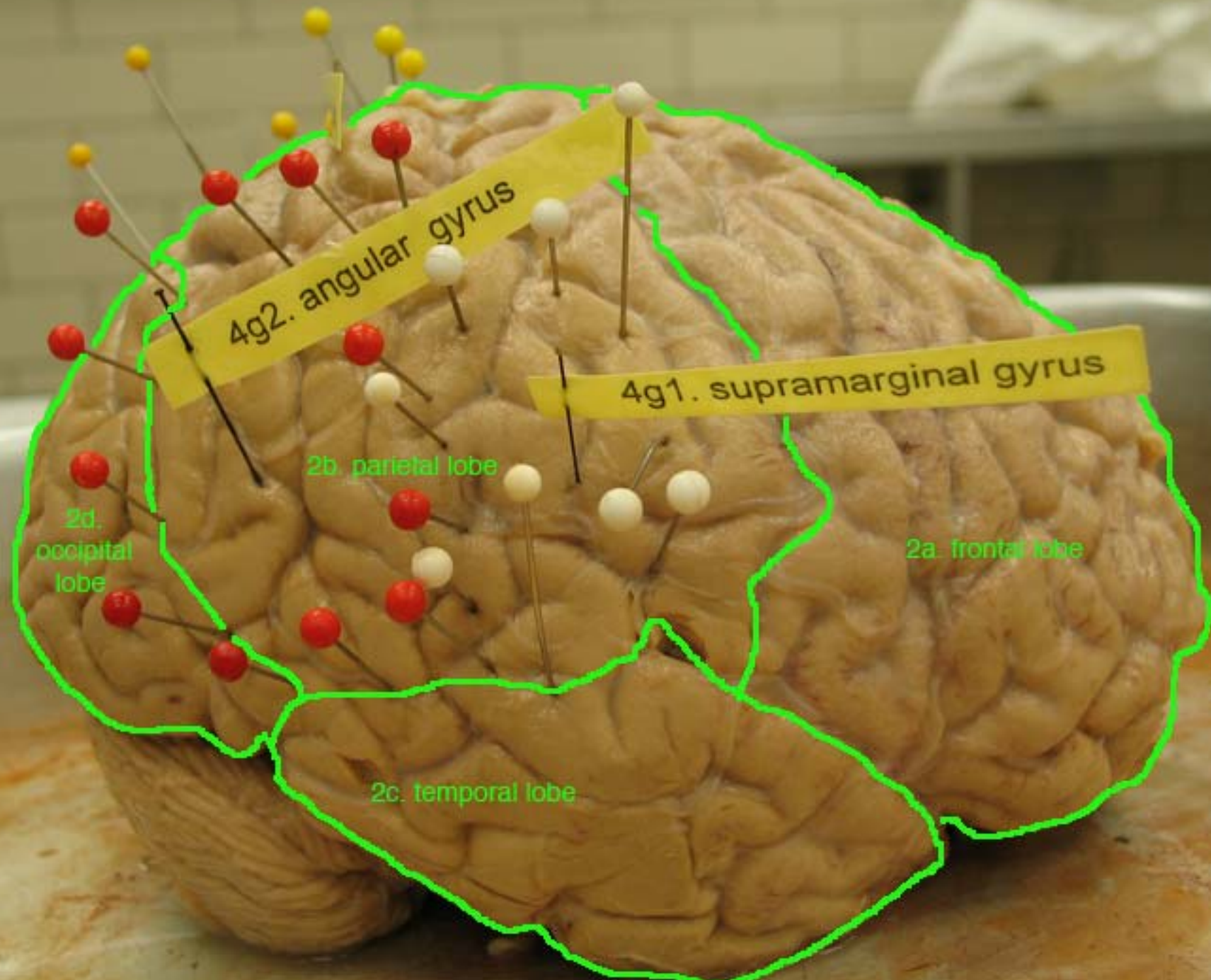
1t.

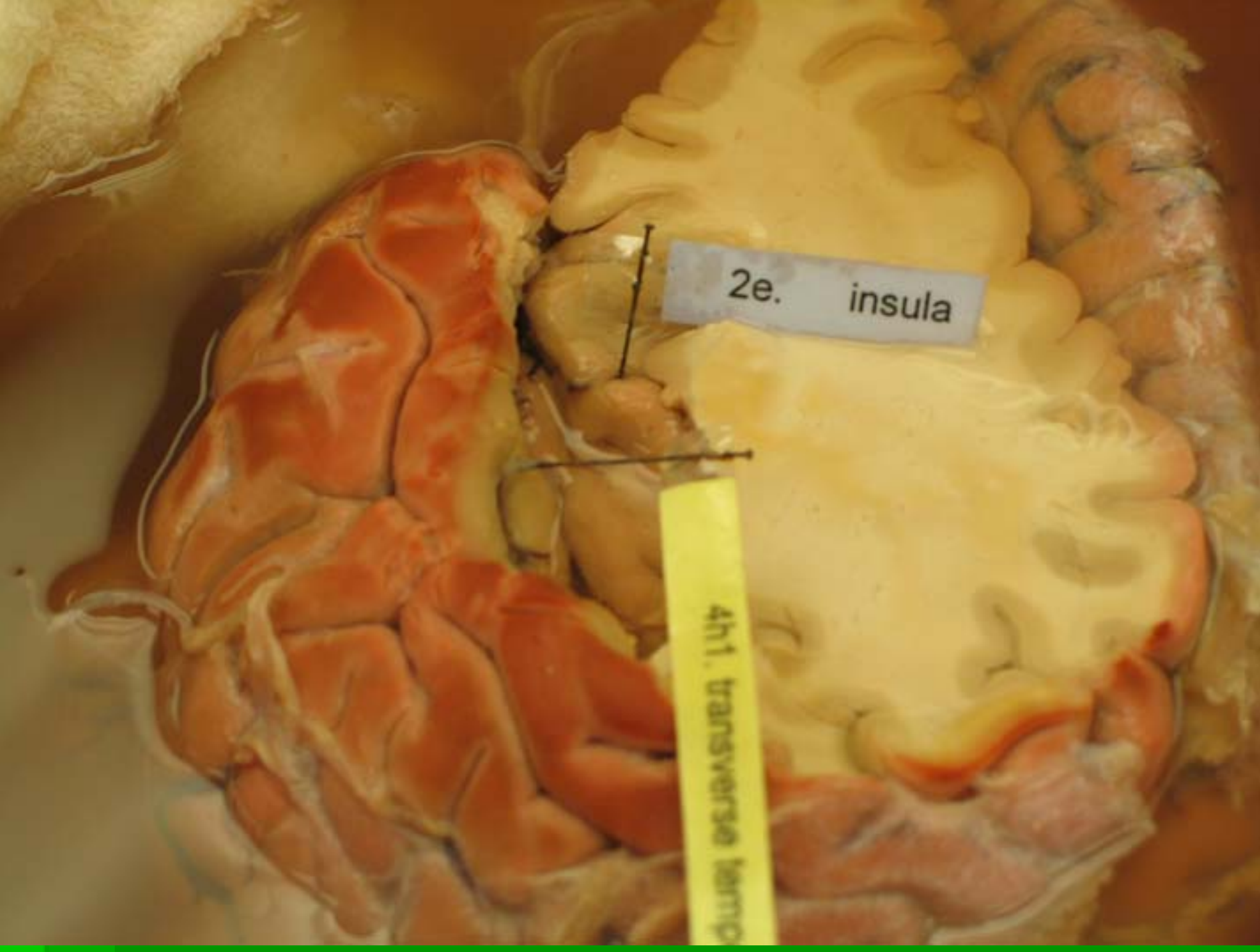




1u.

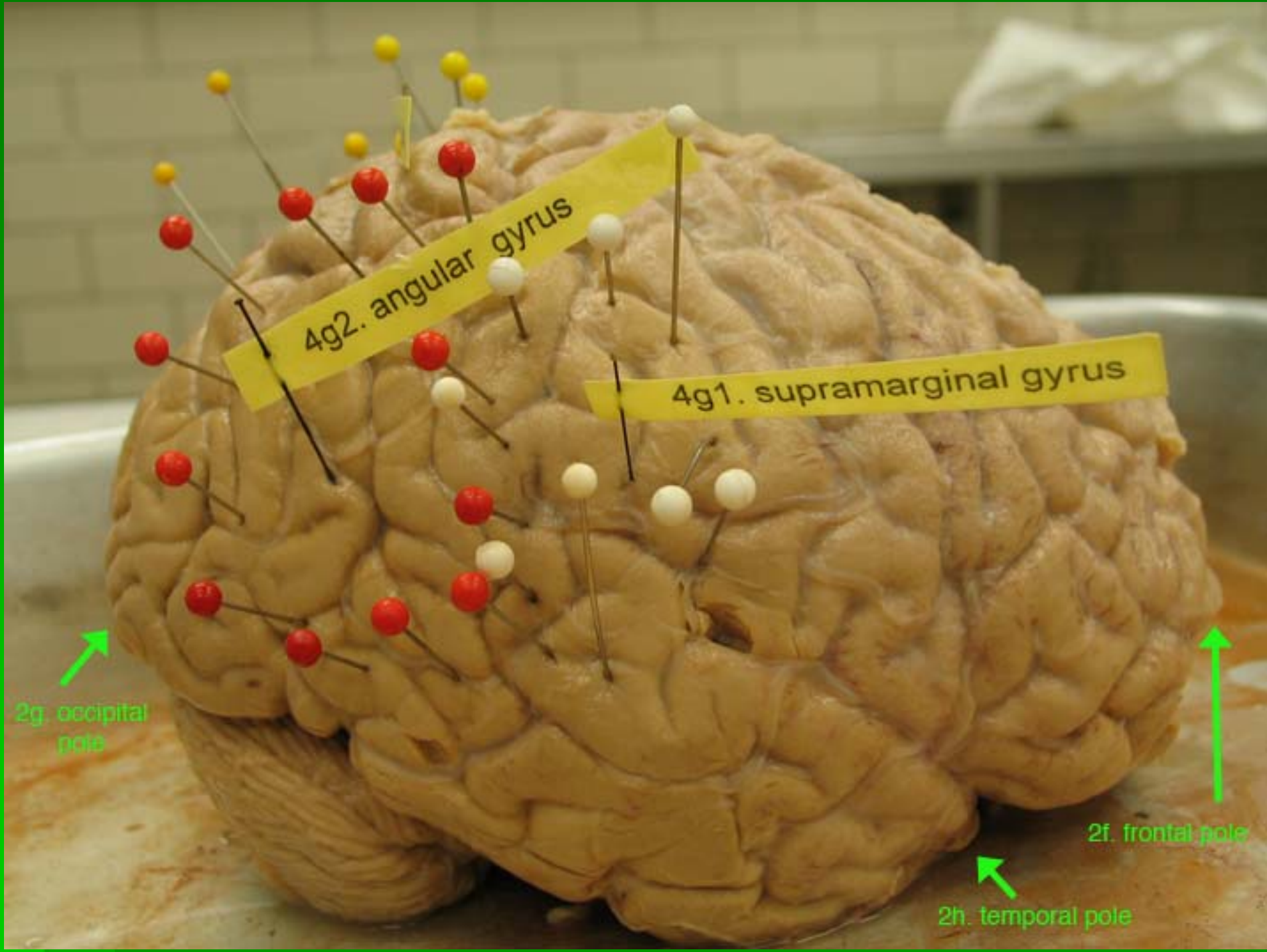
stria medullaris thalami





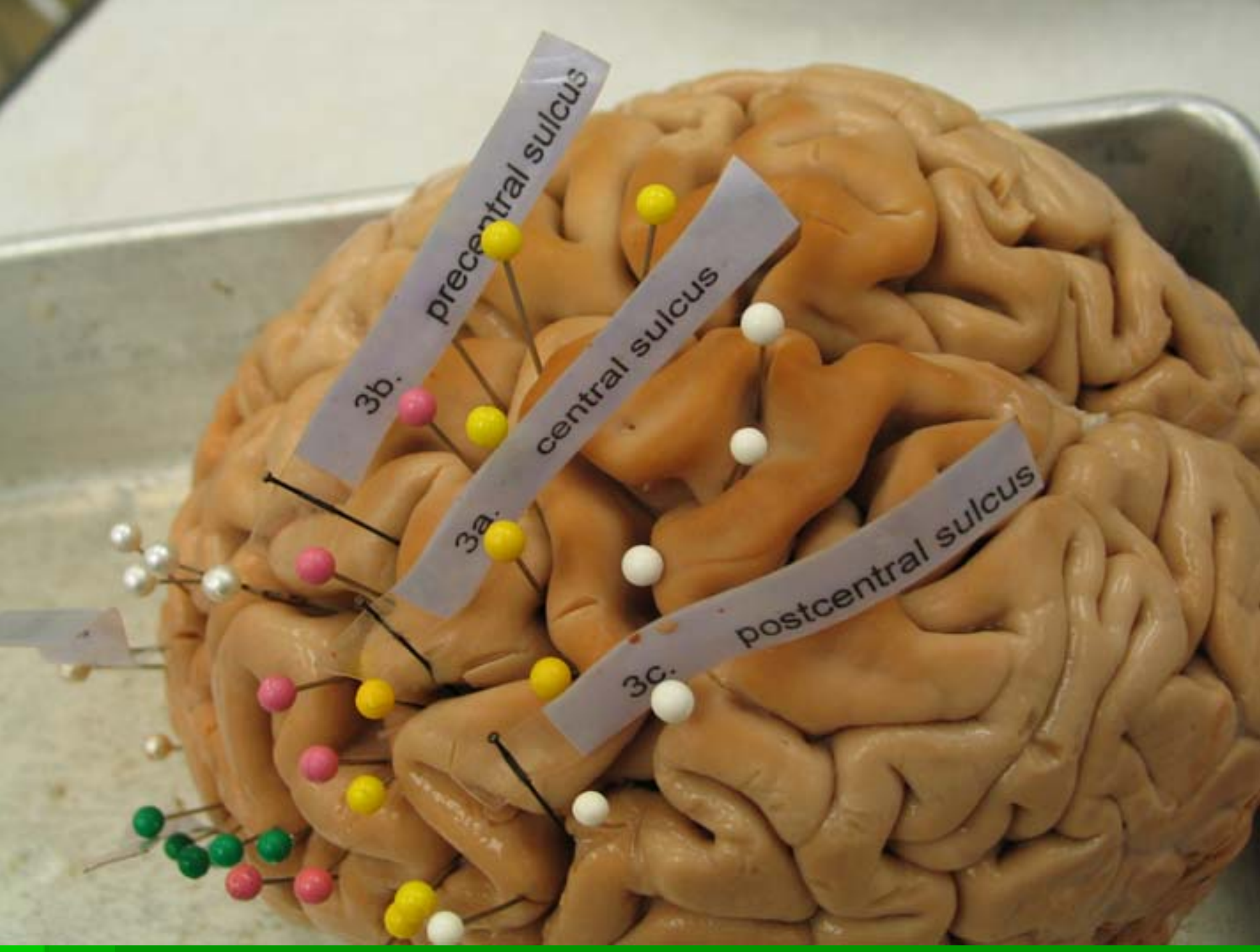
2e. insula

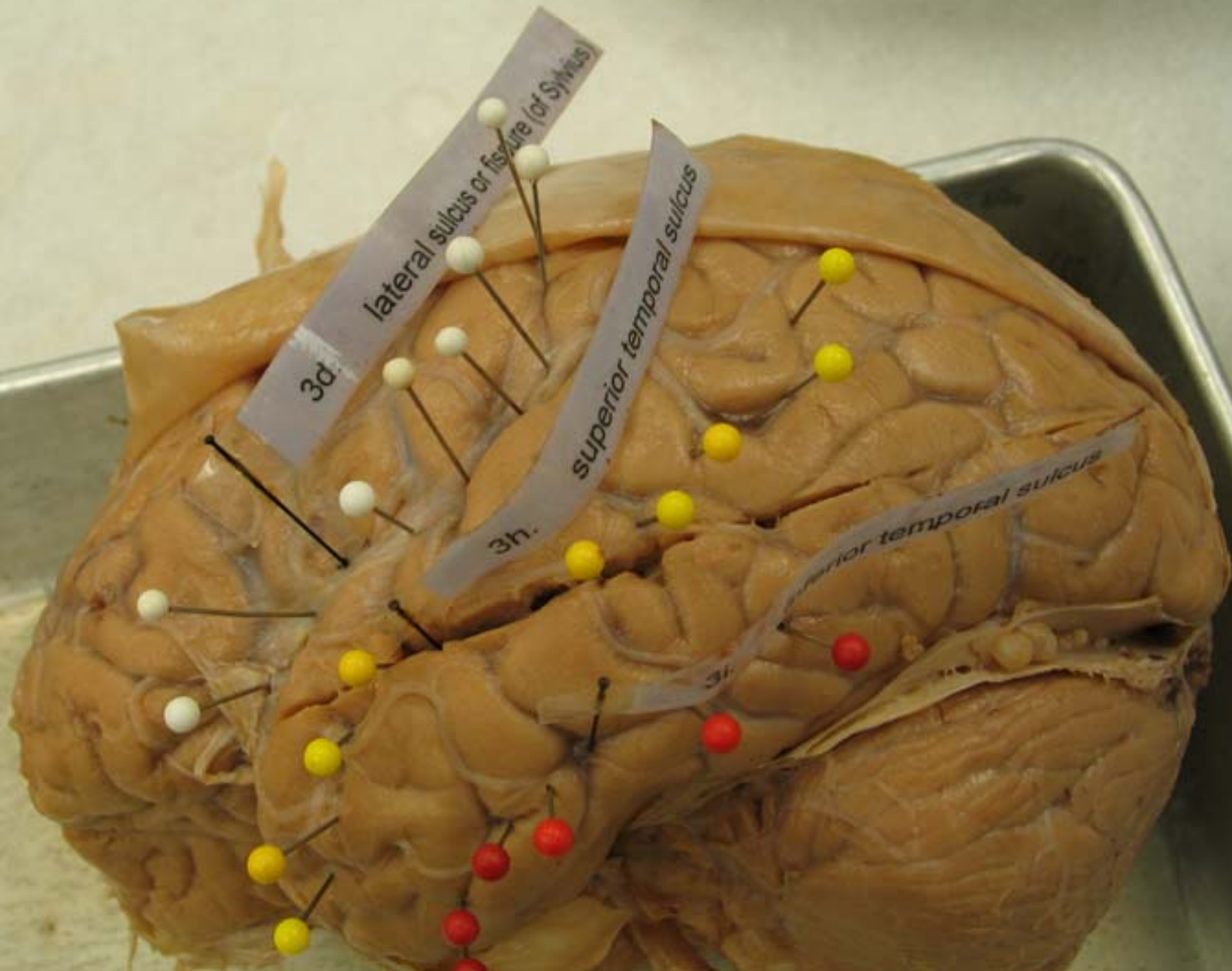
4h1. transverse temp









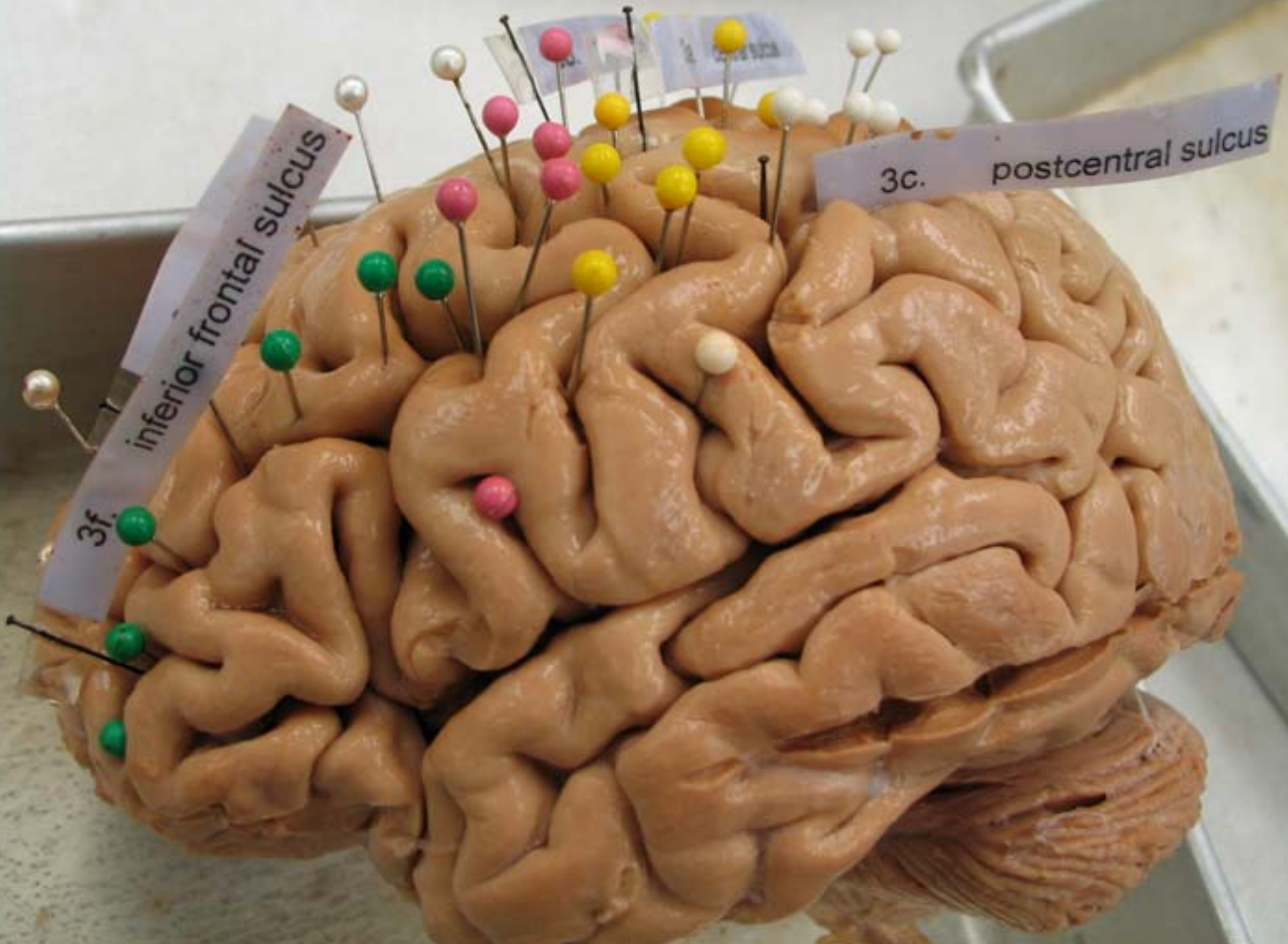


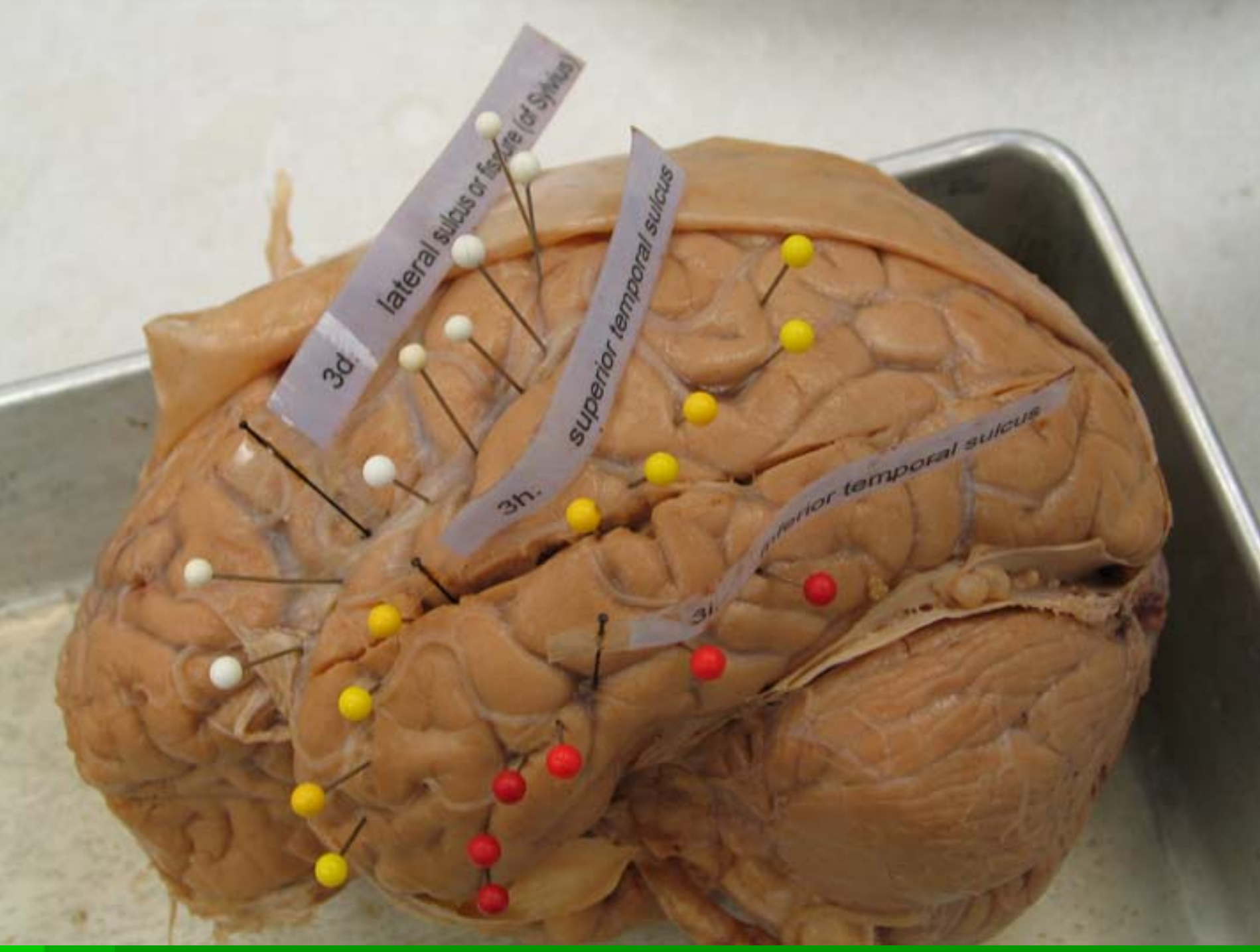


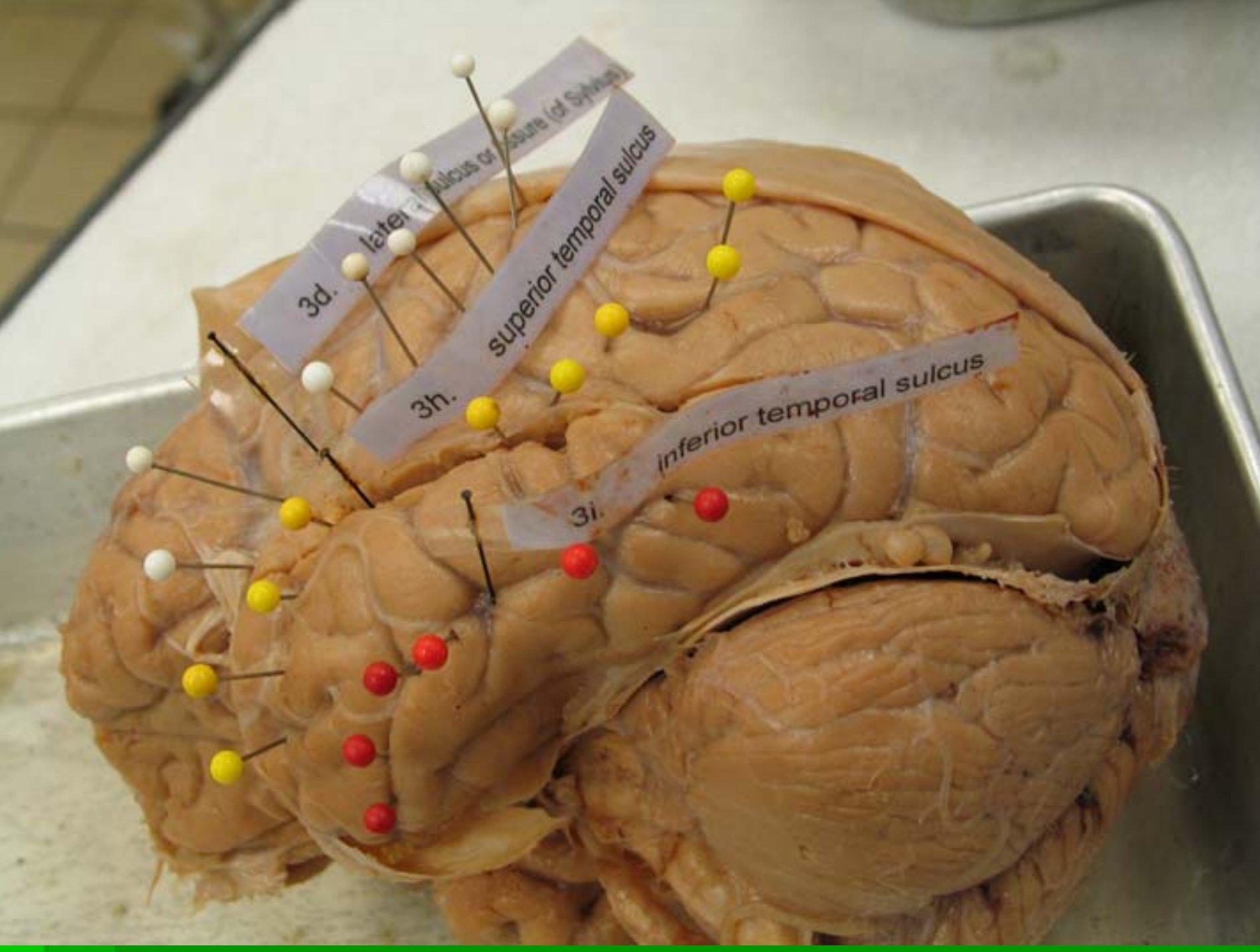
inferior frontal sulcus

3c. postcentral sulcus

3f.



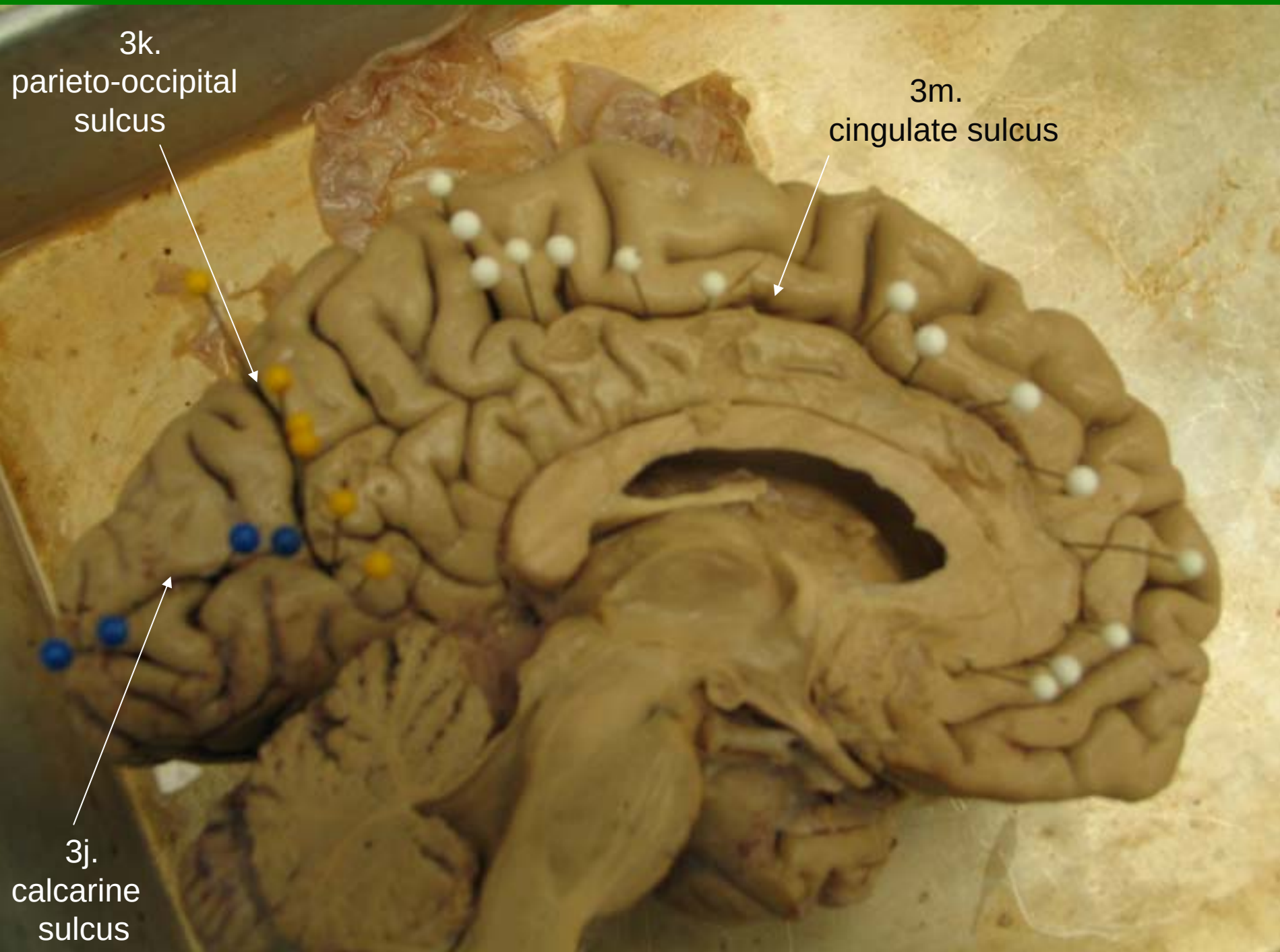


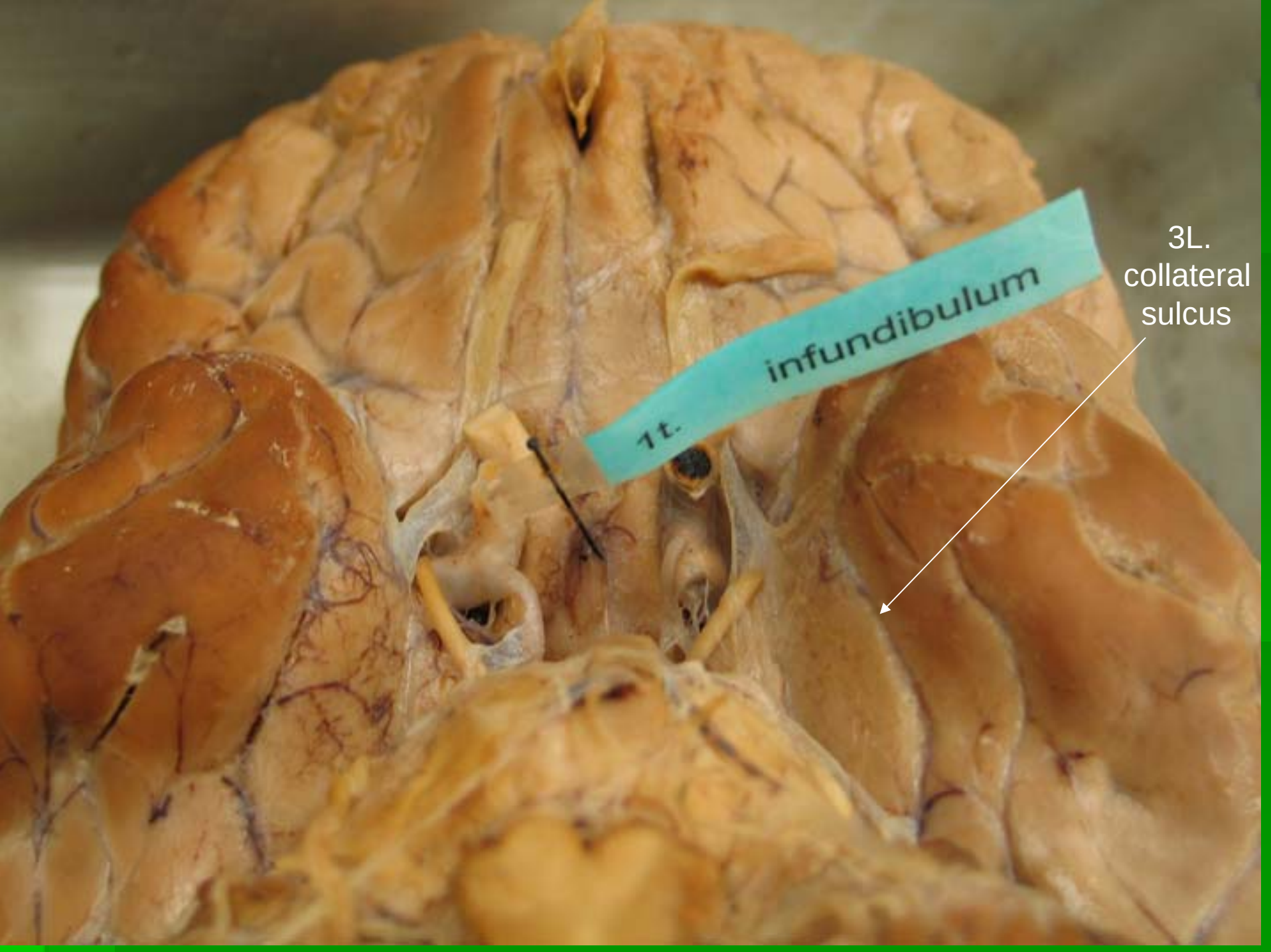


3k.
parieto-occipital
sulcus

3m.
cingulate sulcus

3j.
calcarine
sulcus



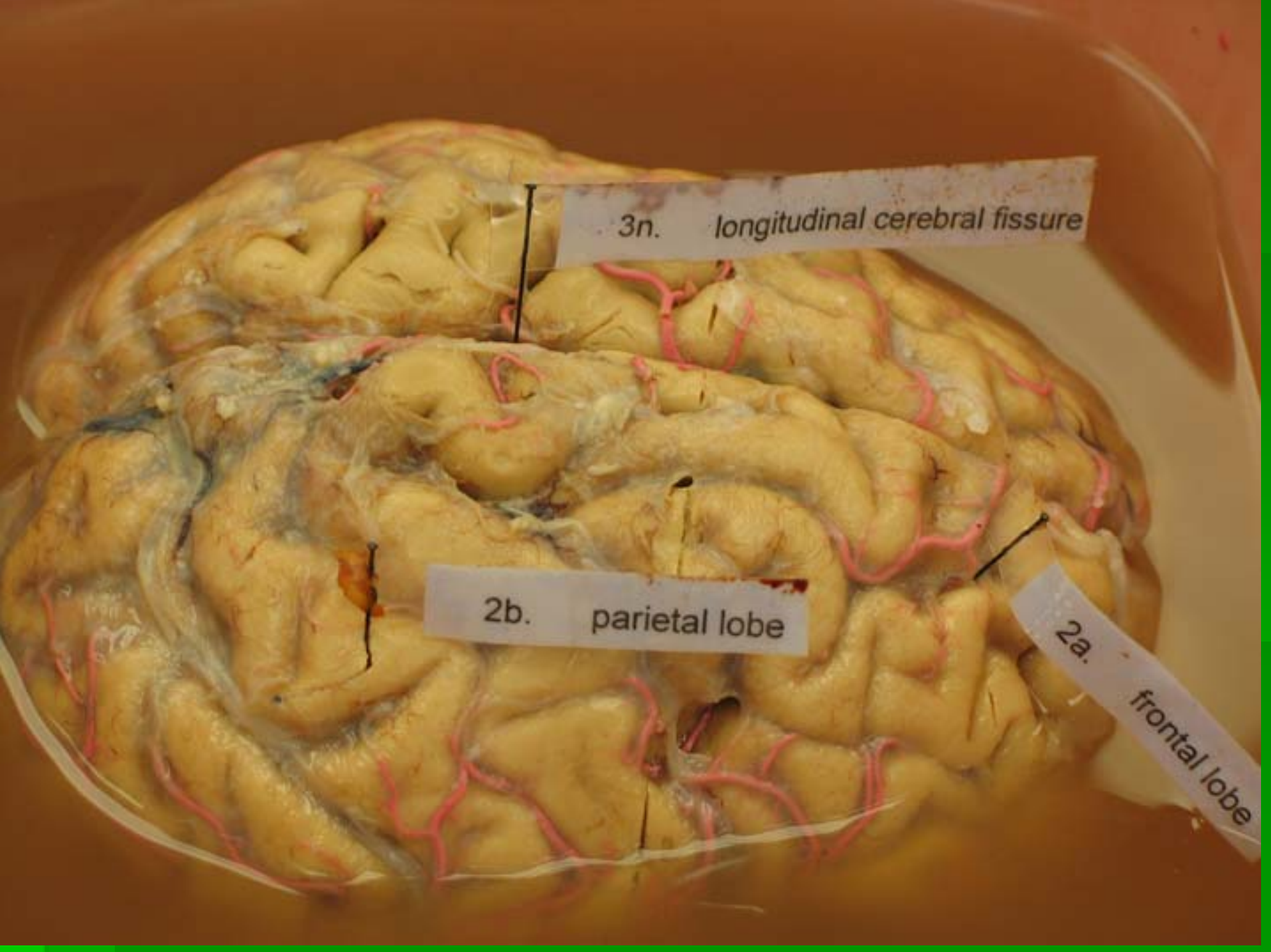


infundibulum

1t.

3L.
collateral
sulcus





3n. longitudinal cerebral fissure

2b. parietal lobe

2a. frontal lobe



parietal lobe

longitudinal cerebral fissure

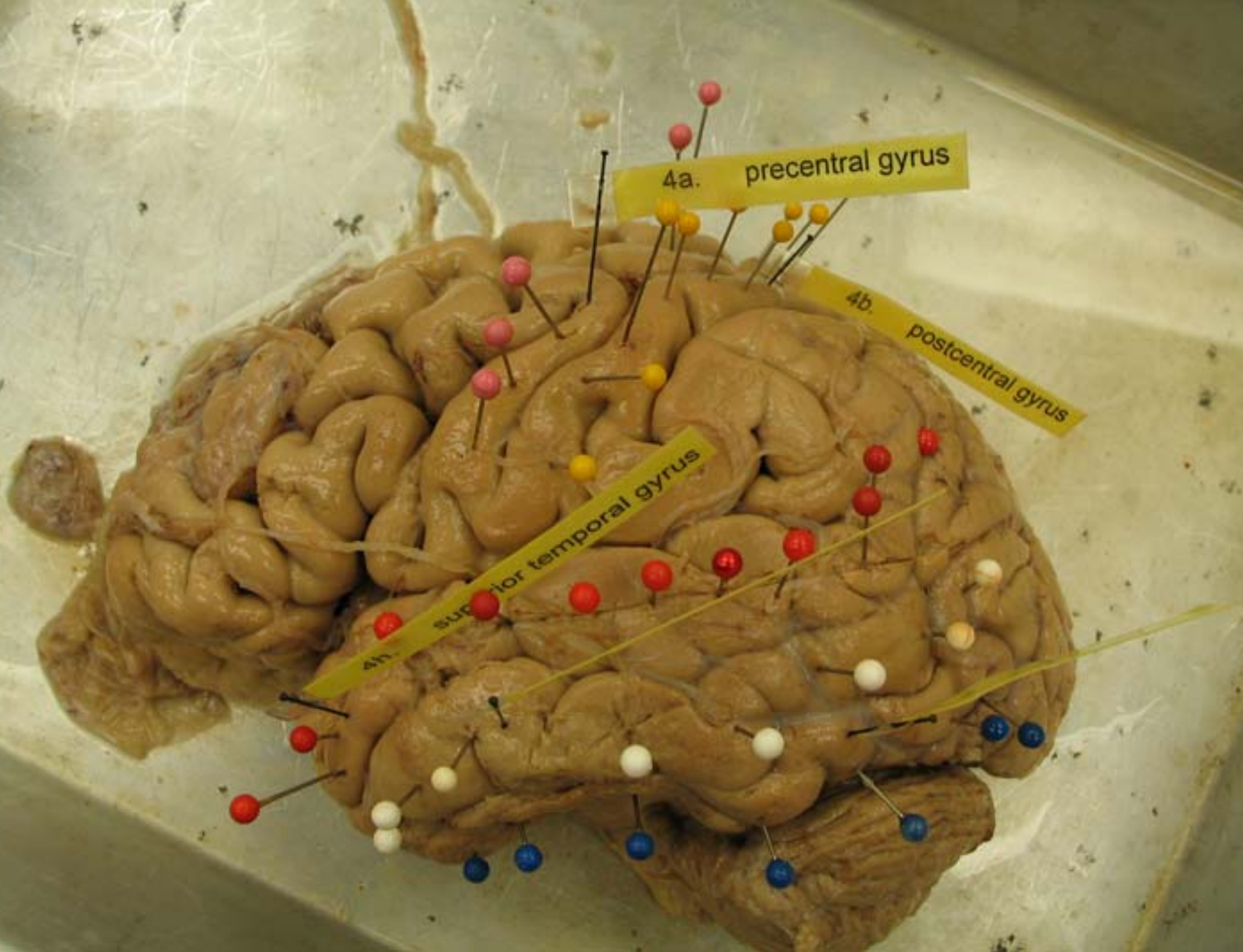


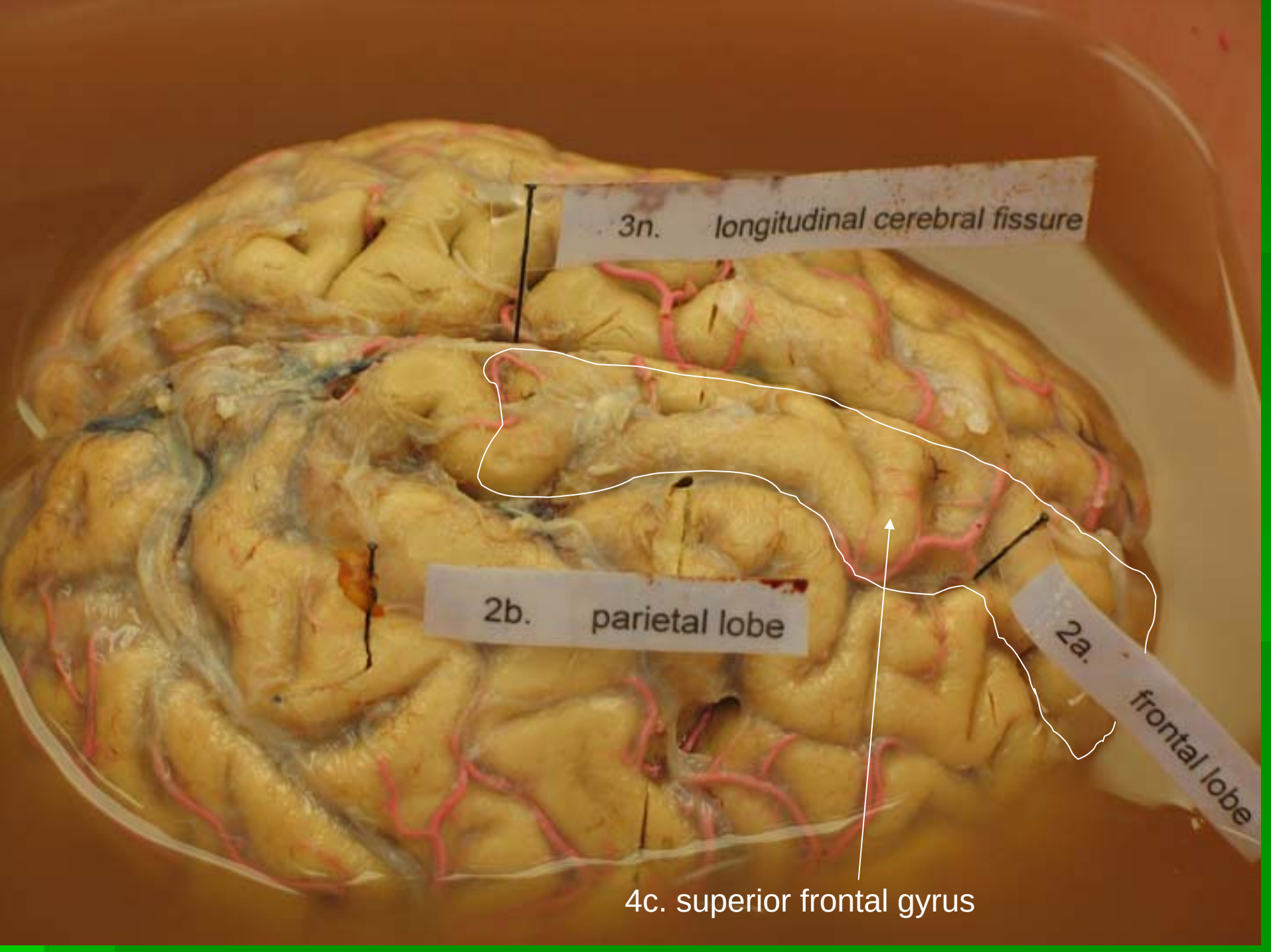
infundibulum

11

30.

transverse cerebral fissure





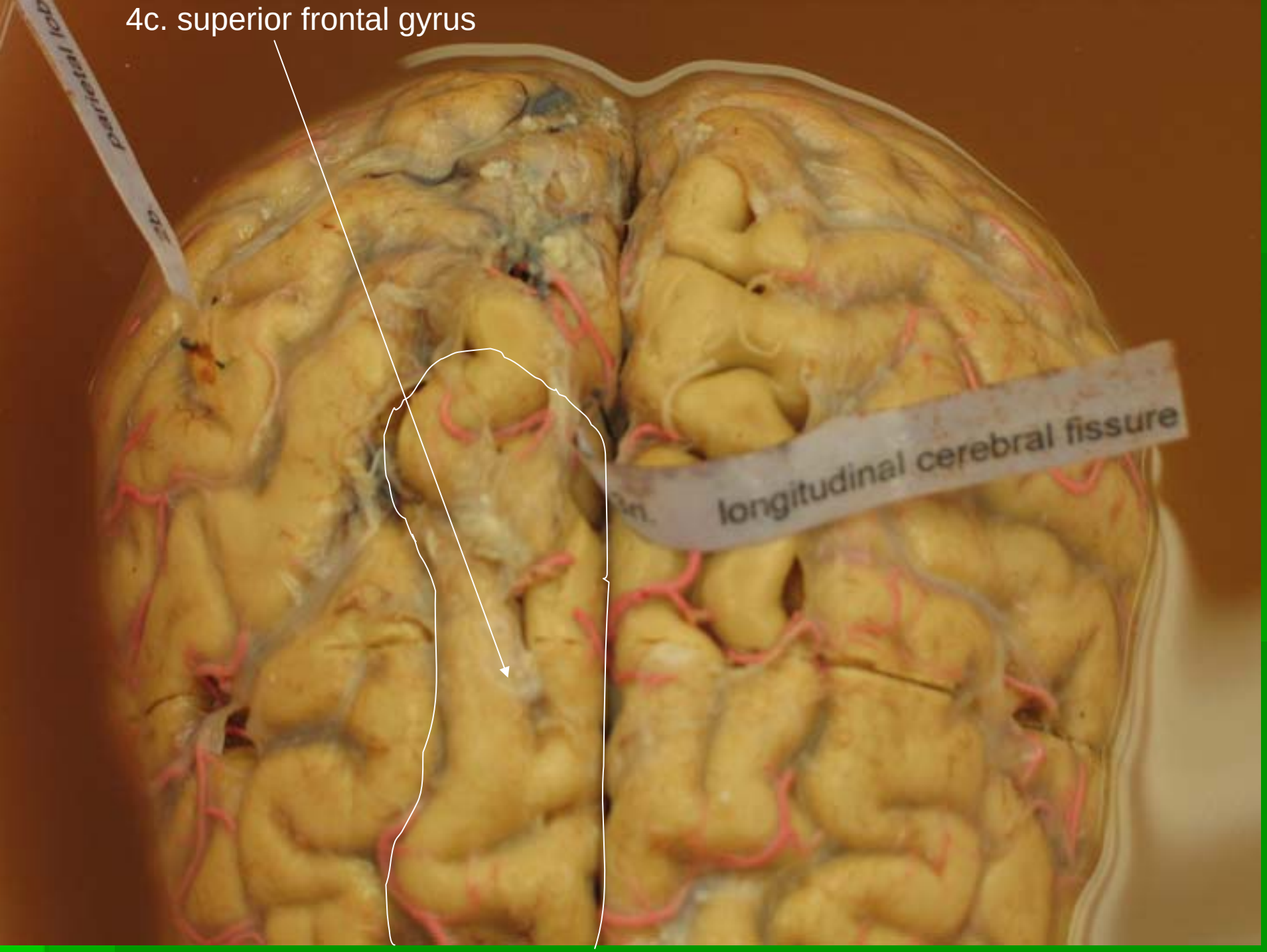
3n. longitudinal cerebral fissure

2b. parietal lobe

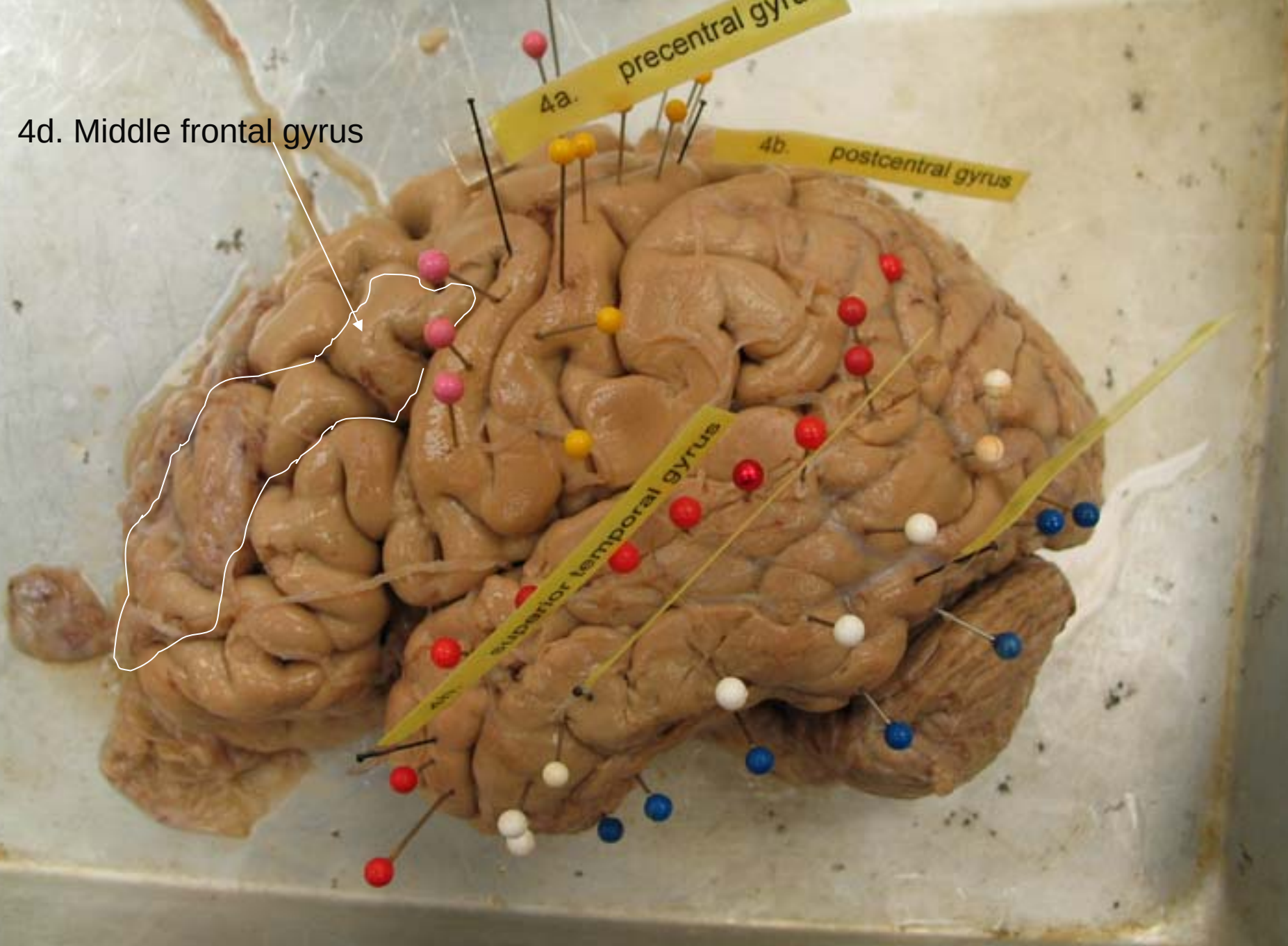
2a. frontal lobe

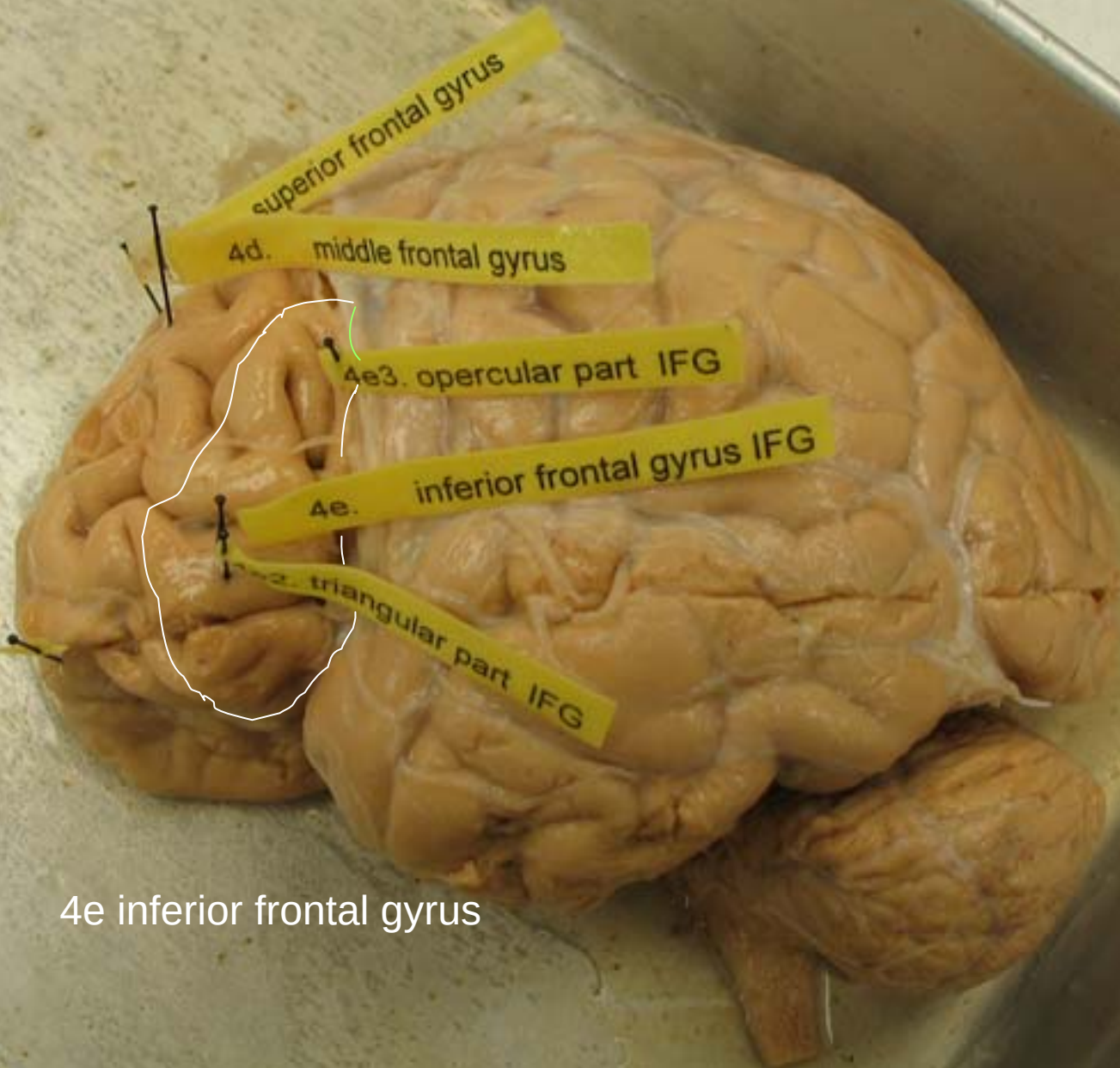
4c. superior frontal gyrus

4c. superior frontal gyrus



4d. Middle frontal gyrus





superior frontal gyrus

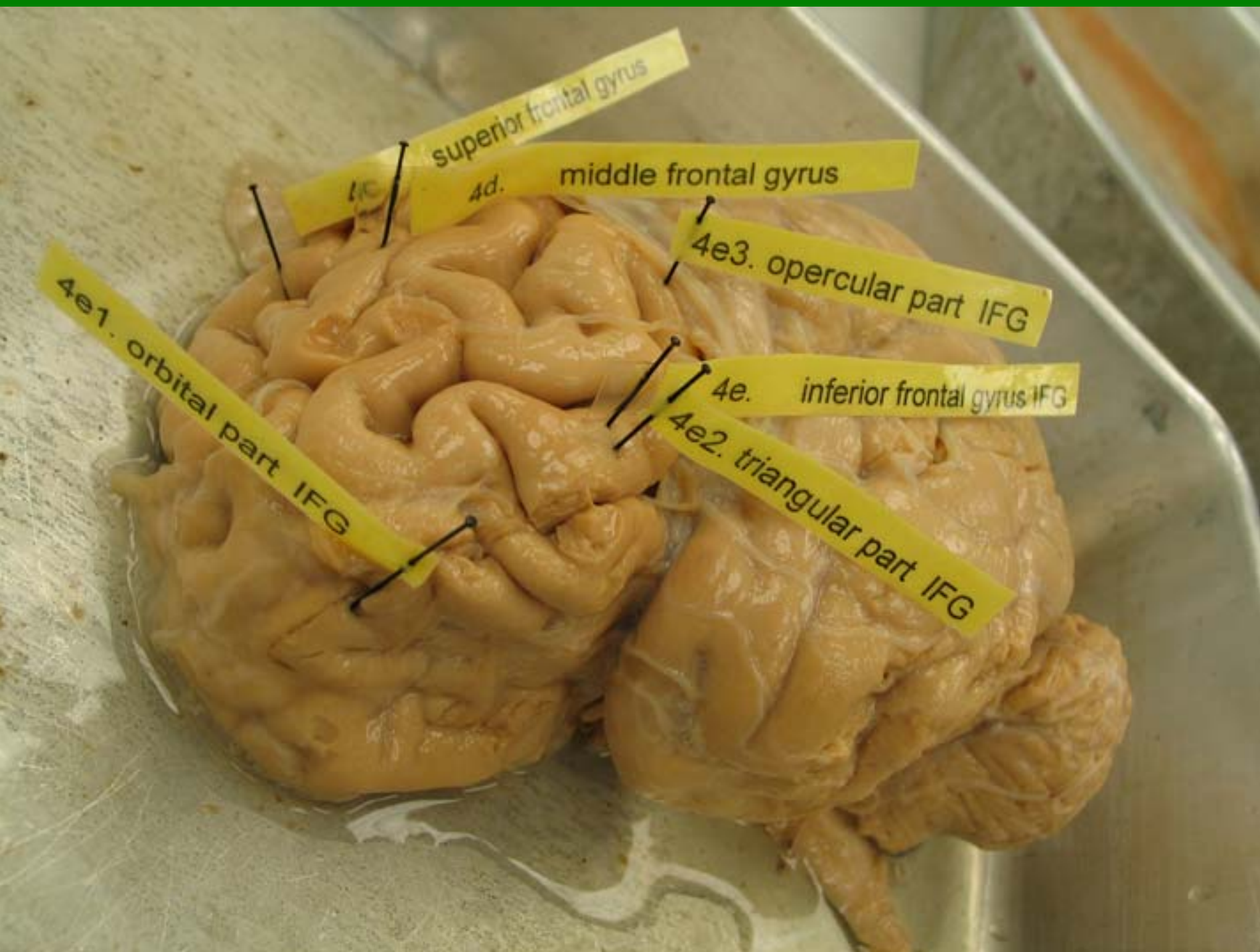
4d. middle frontal gyrus

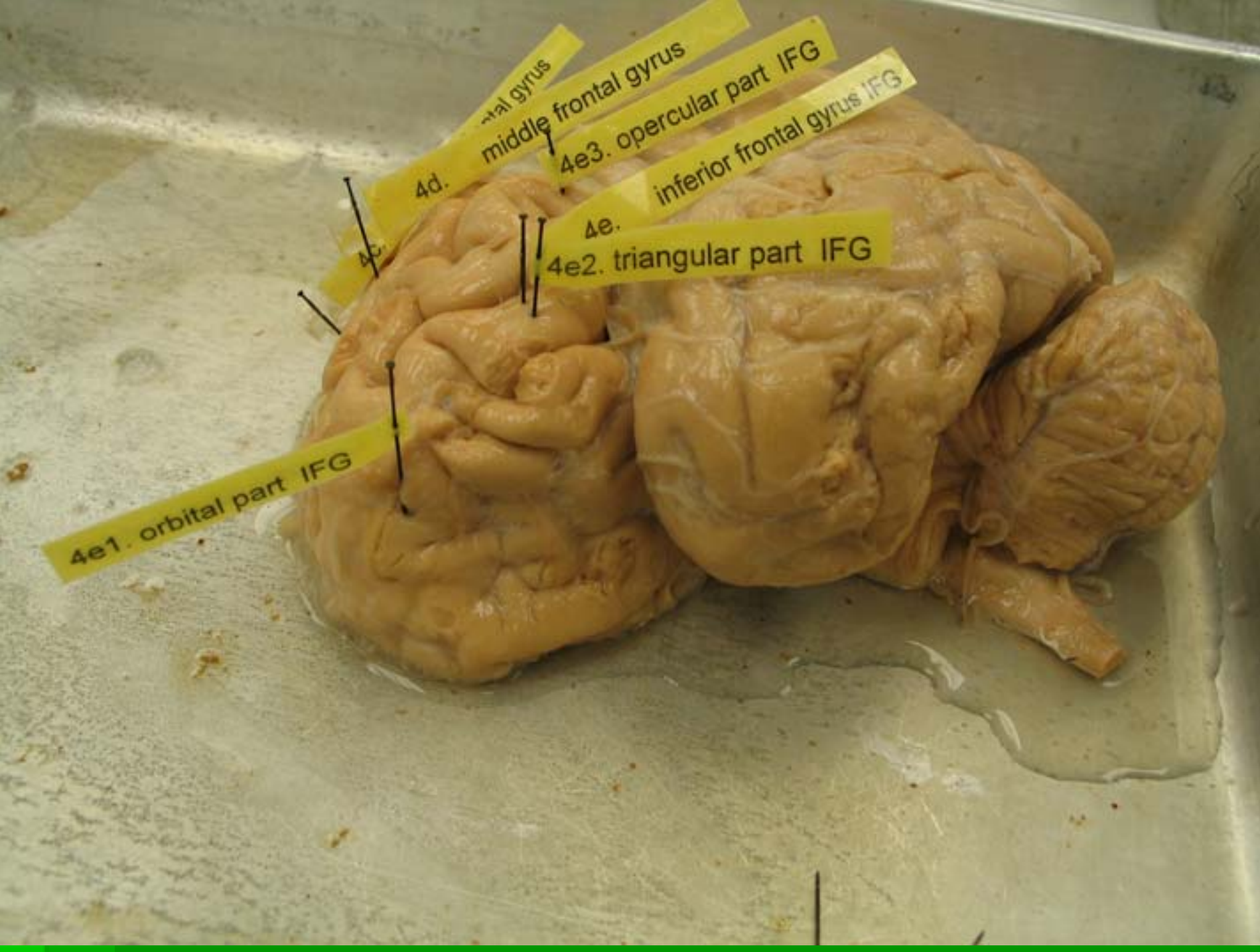
4e3. opercular part IFG

4e. inferior frontal gyrus IFG

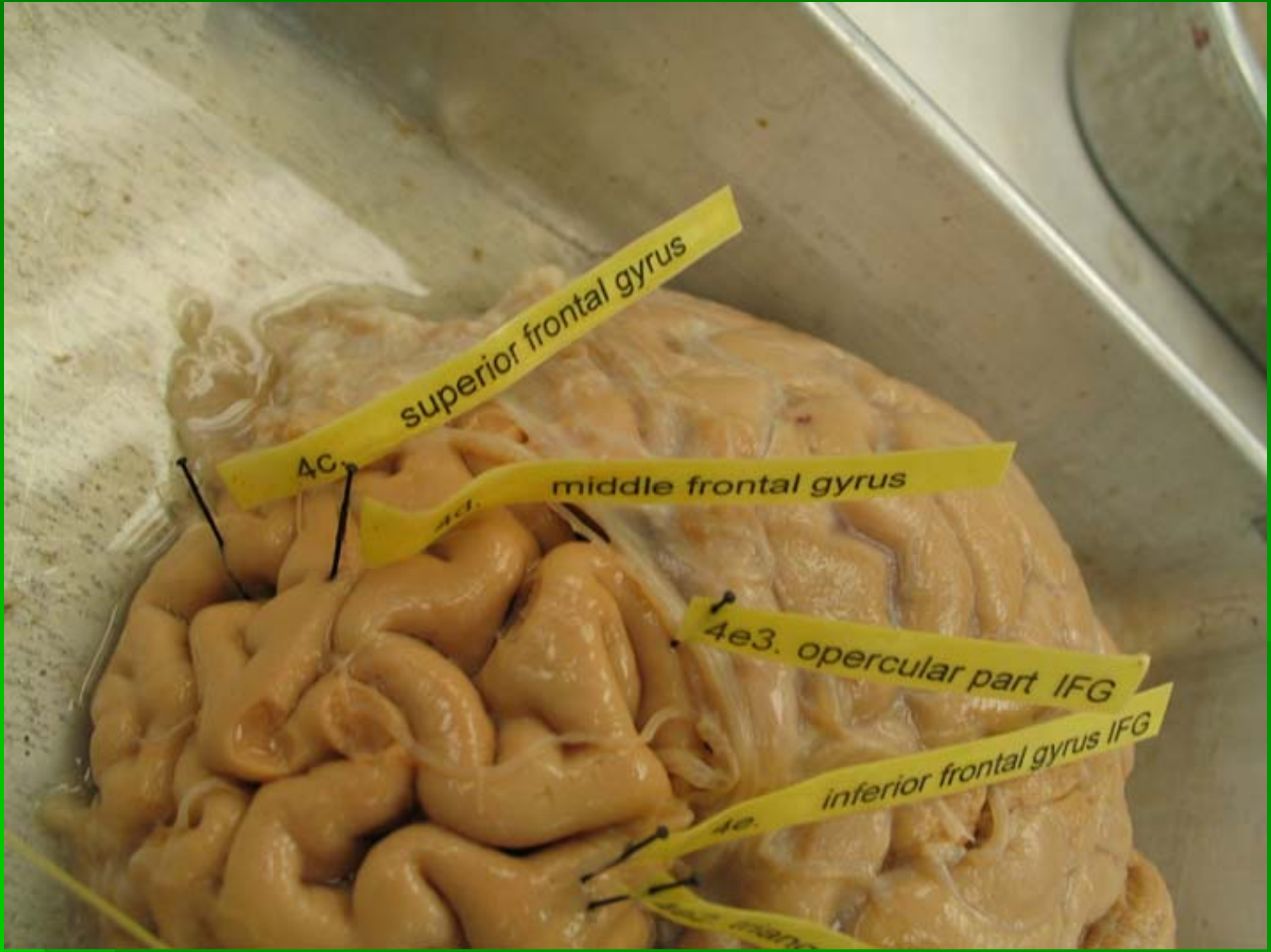
4e2. triangular part IFG

4e inferior frontal gyrus









superior frontal gyrus

4C

middle frontal gyrus

4d

4e3. opercular part IFG

inferior frontal gyrus IFG

4e



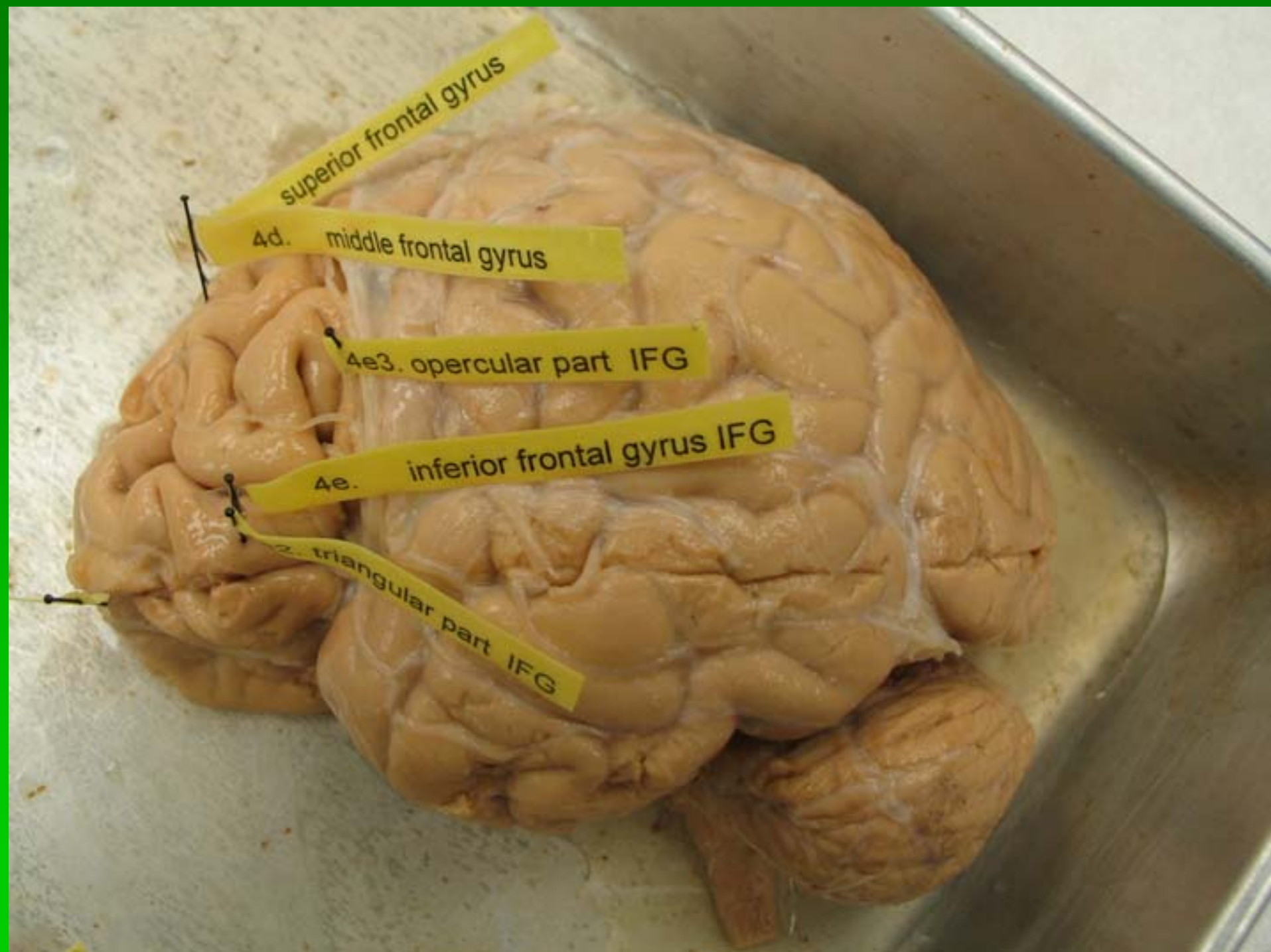
superior frontal gyrus

4d. middle frontal gyrus

4e3. opercular part IFG

4e. inferior frontal gyrus IFG

4e2. triangular part IFG



superior frontal gyrus

4d. middle frontal gyrus

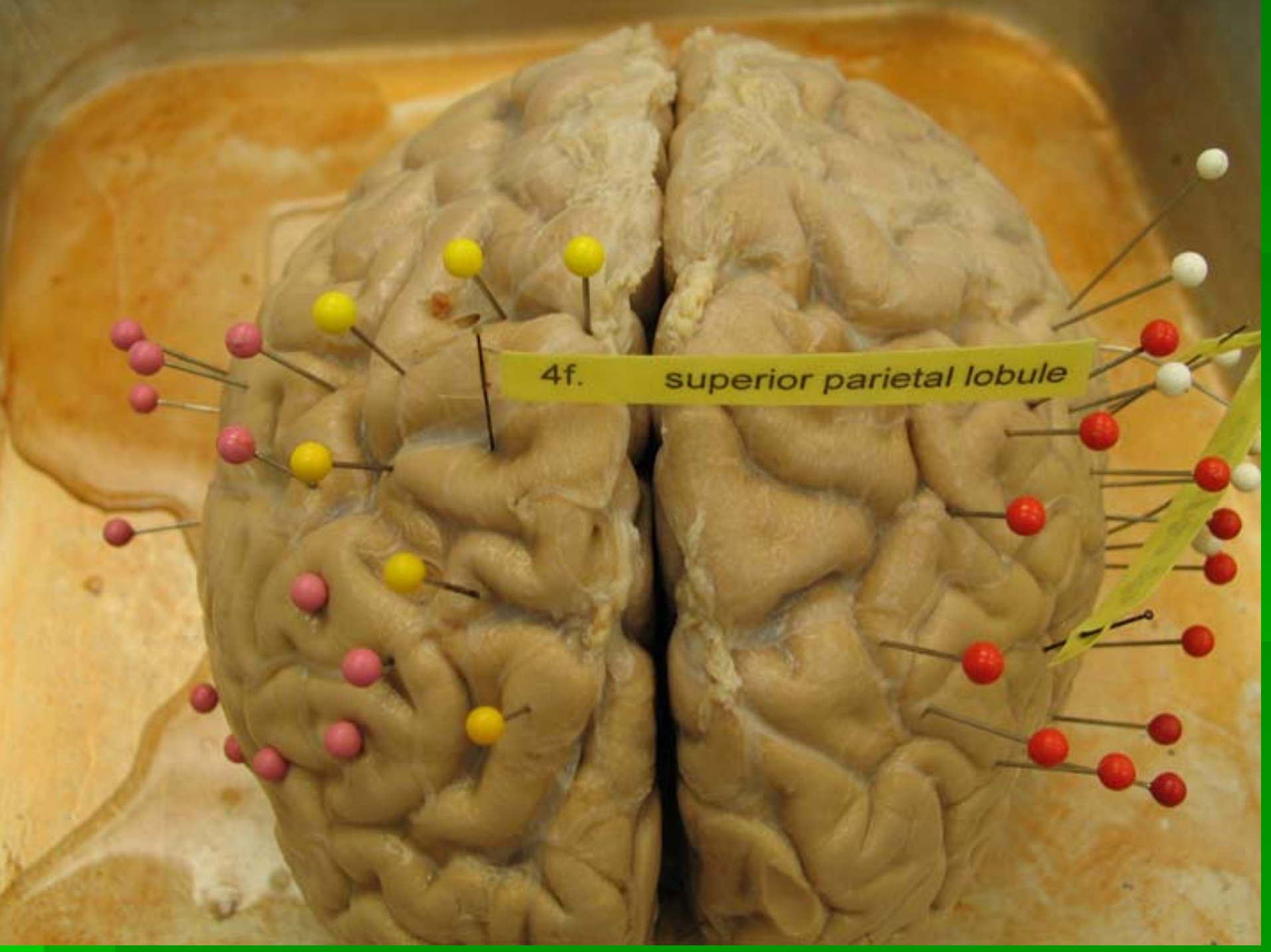
4e3. opercular part IFG

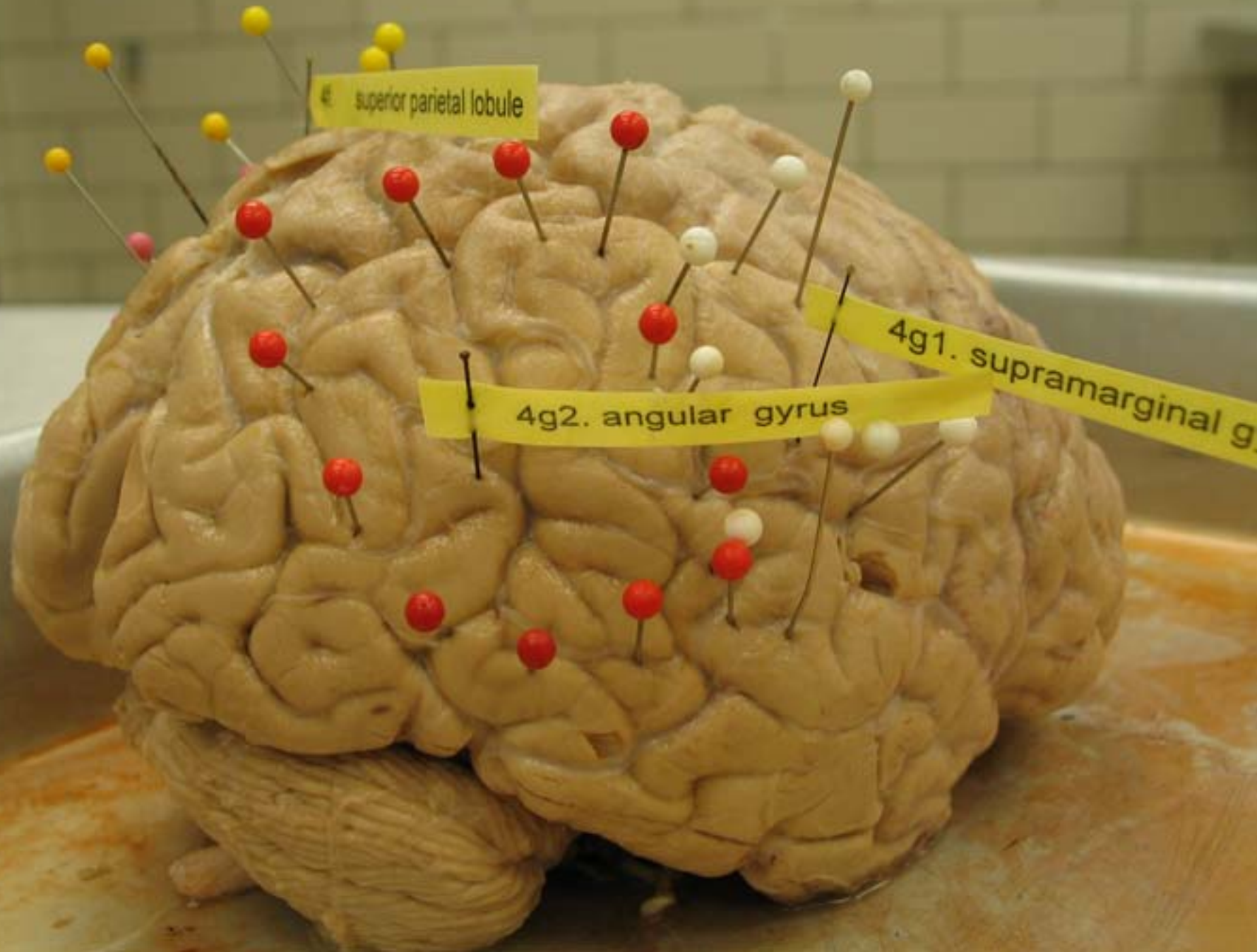
4e. inferior frontal gyrus IFG

2. triangular part IFG

4f.

superior parietal lobule

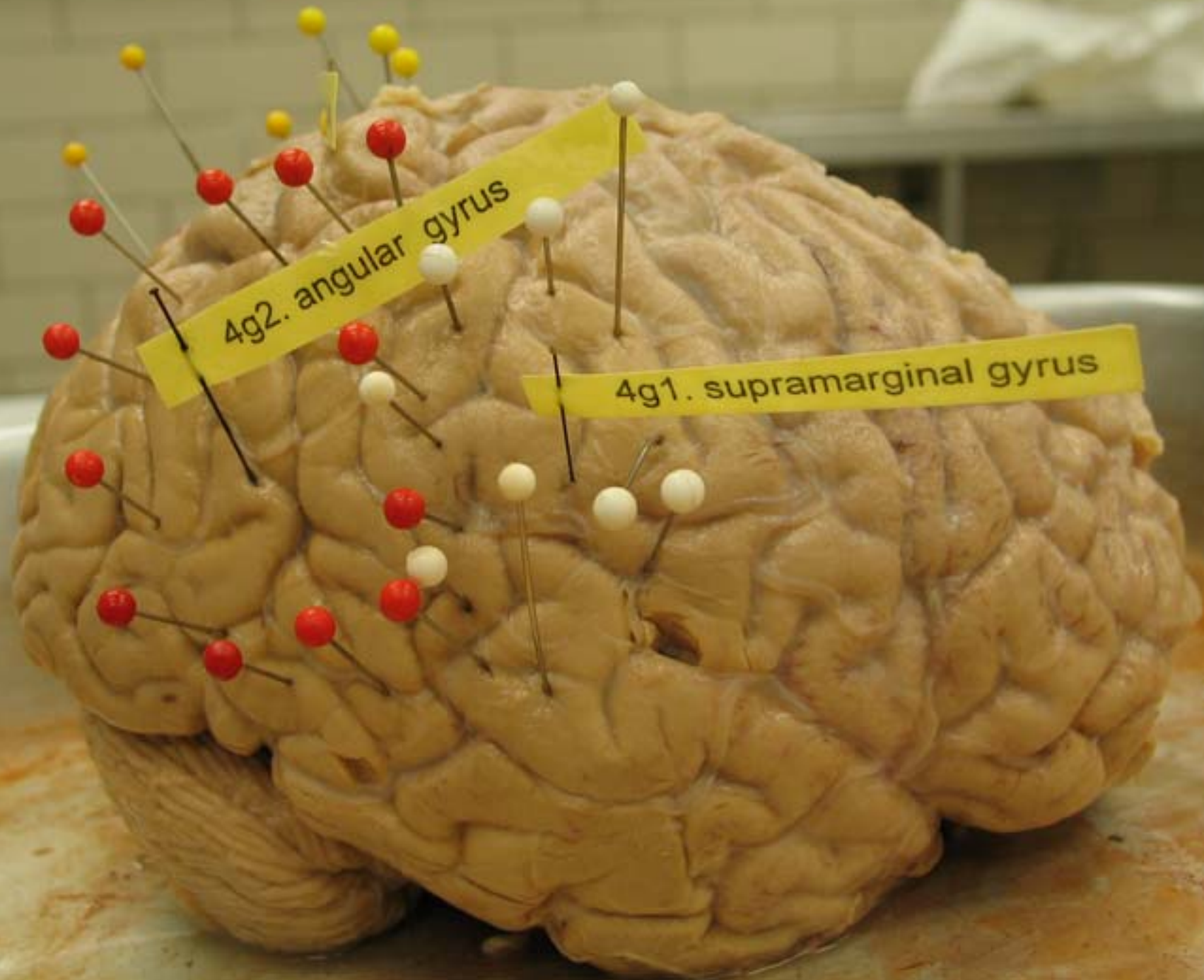


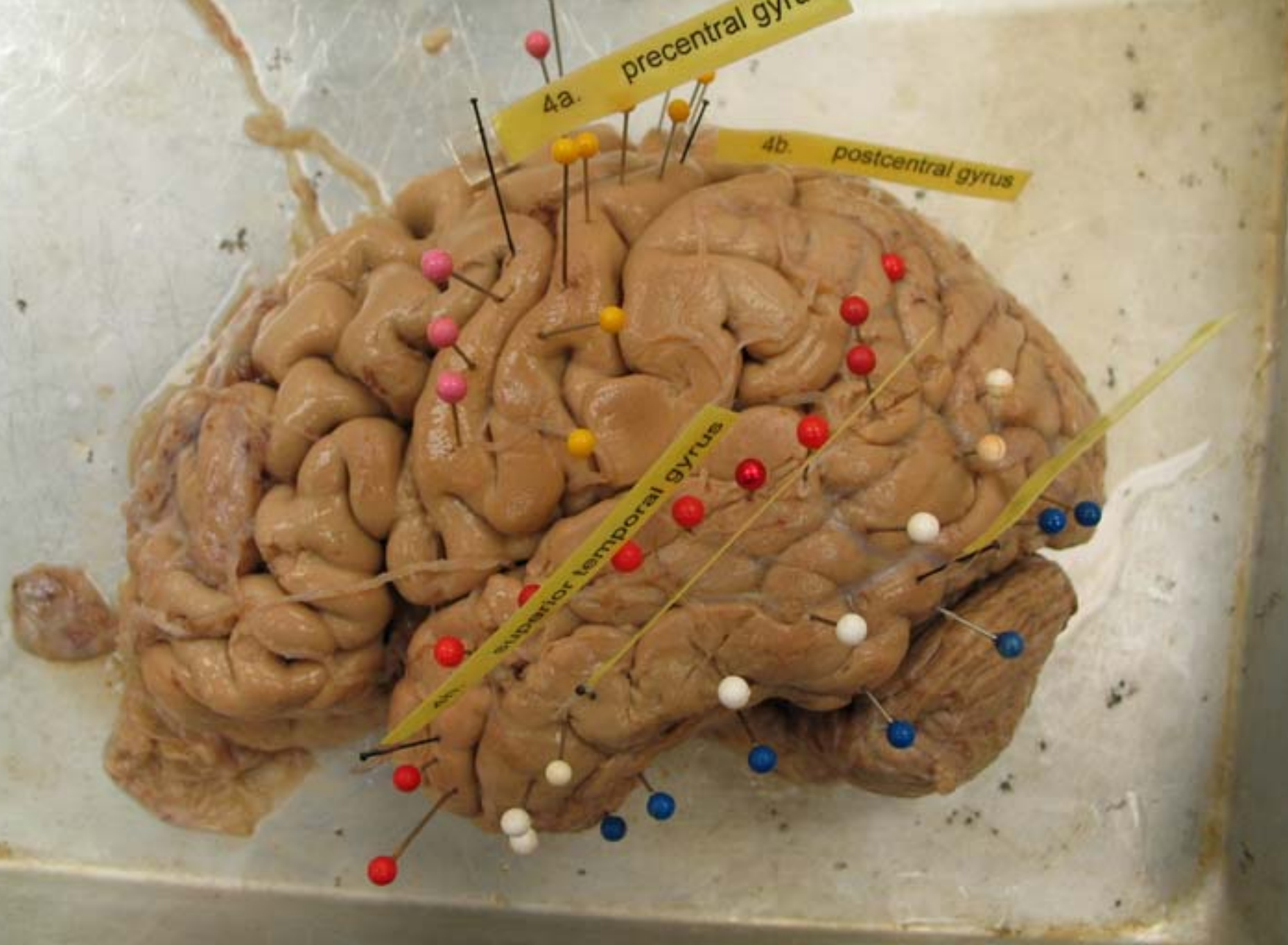


superior parietal lobule

4g2. angular gyrus

4g1. supramarginal g.





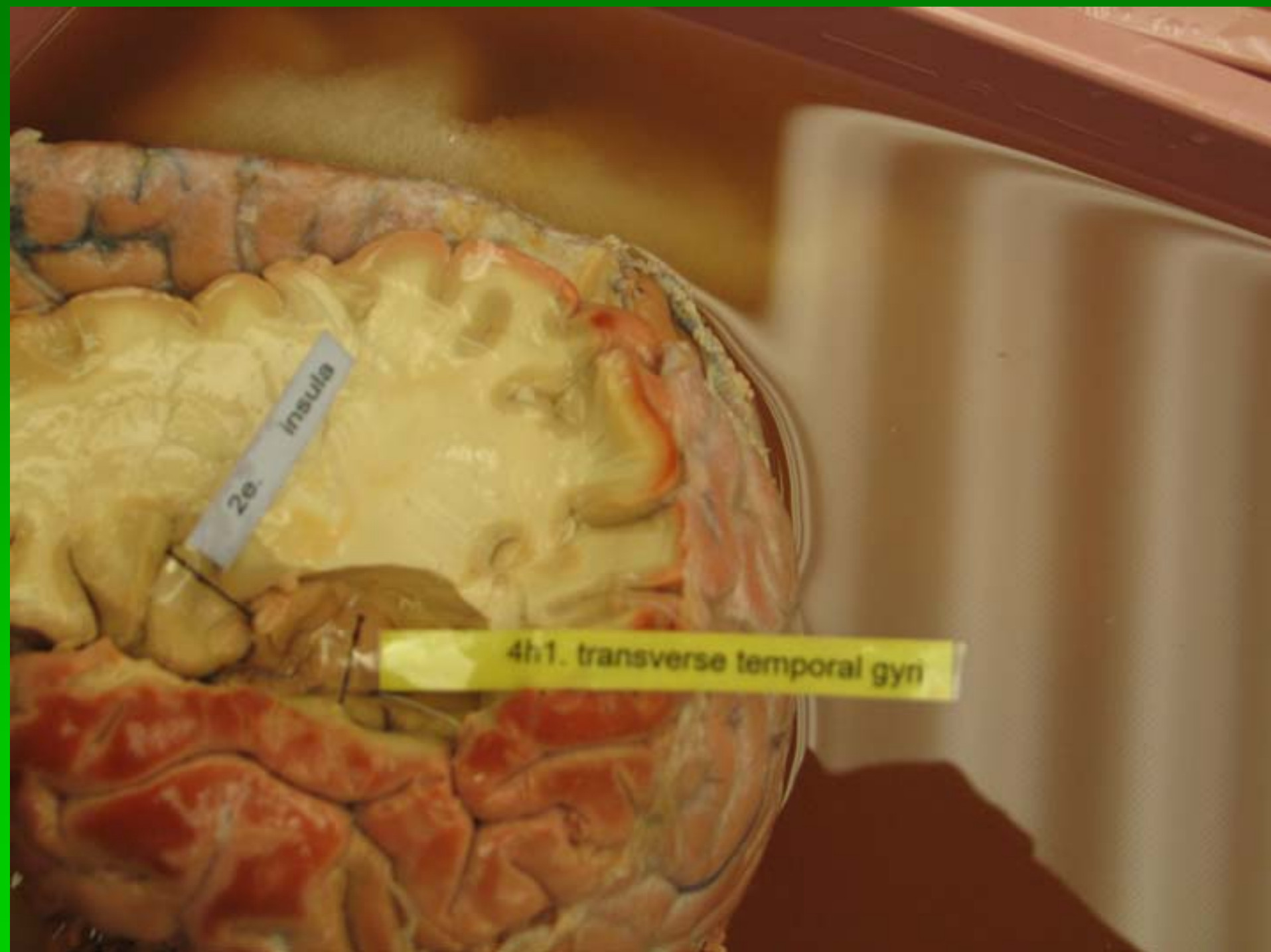
4a. precentral gyrus

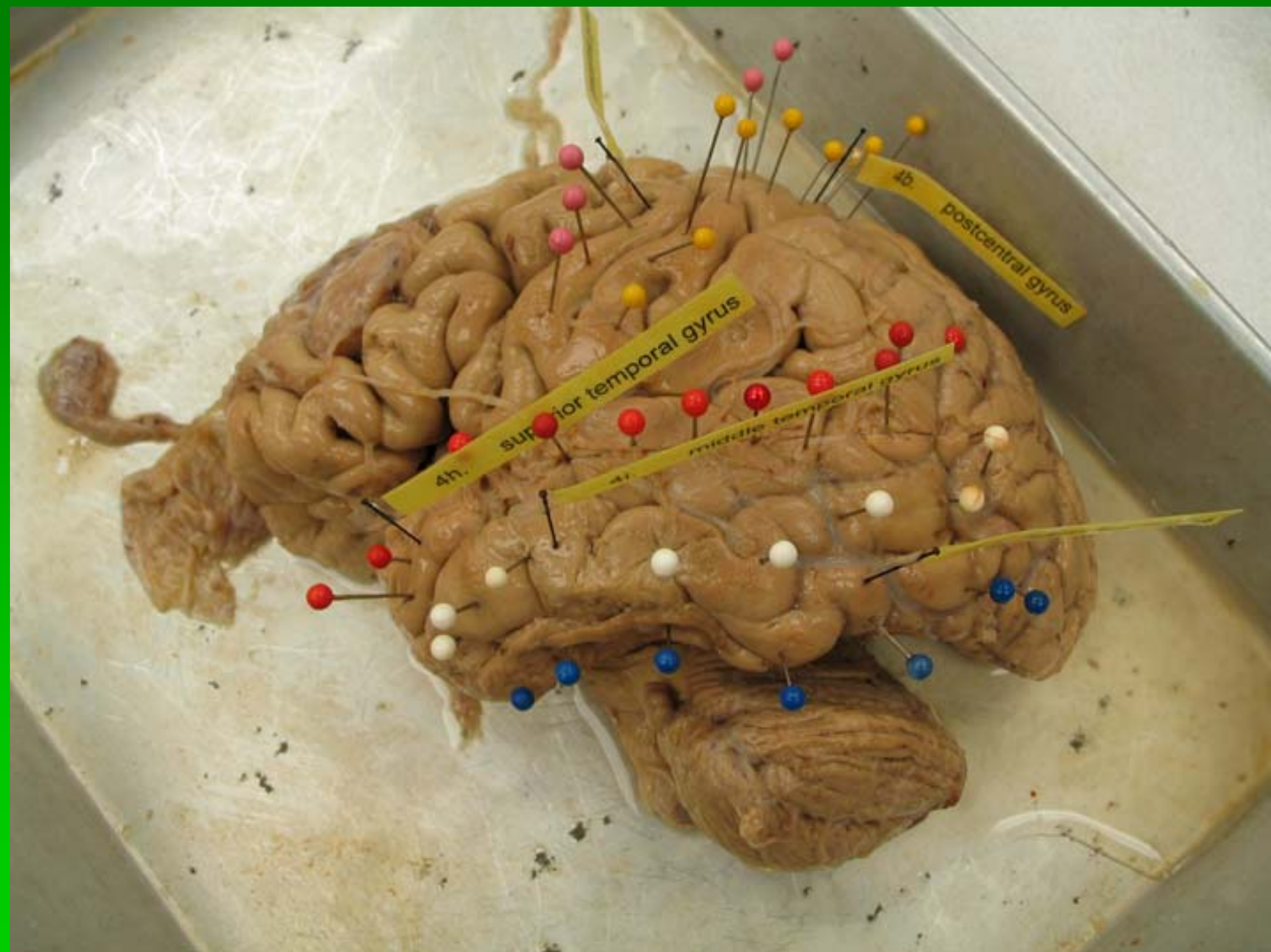
4b. postcentral gyrus

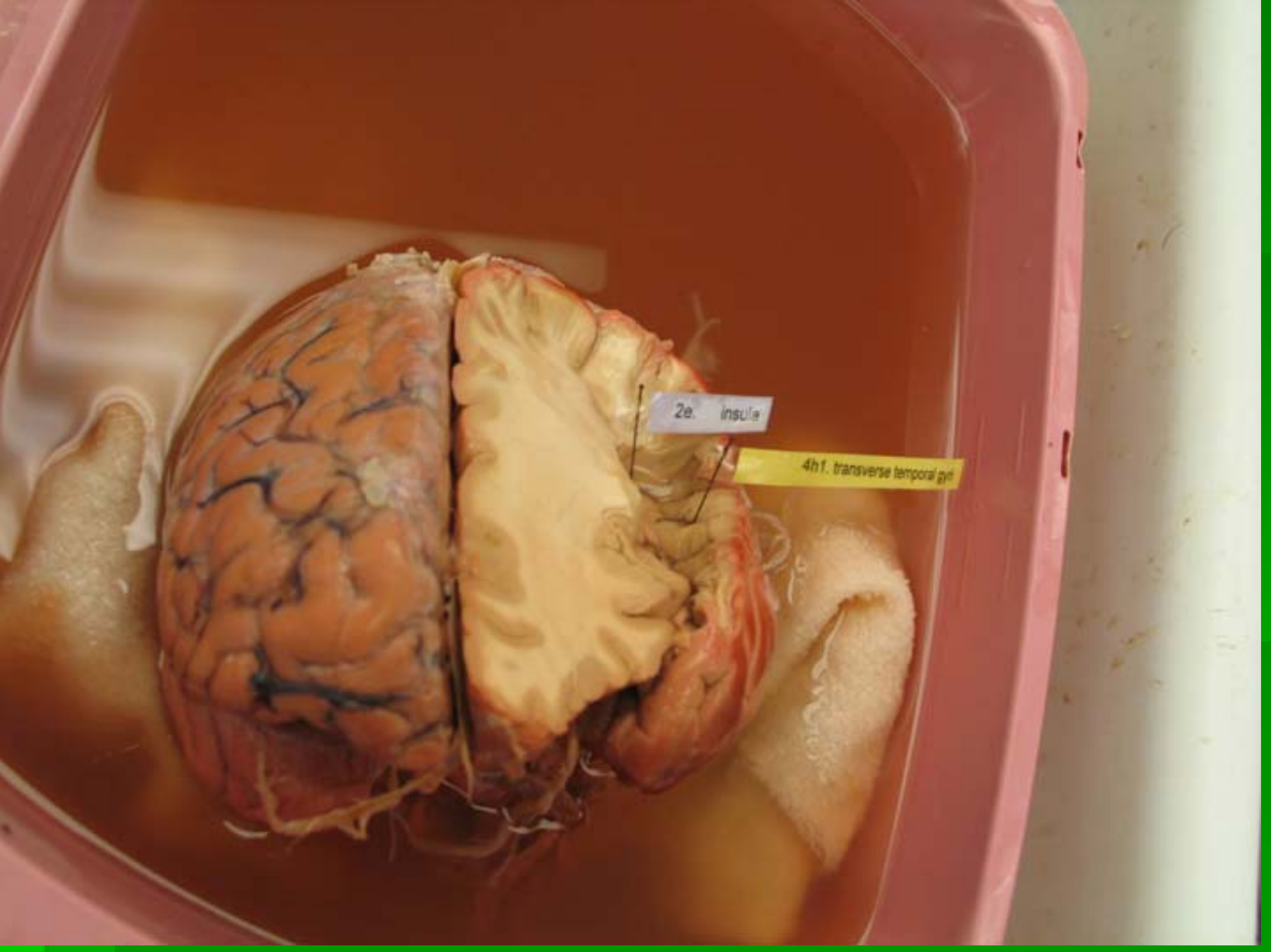
superior temporal gyrus

2e. insula

4h1. transverse temporal gyri

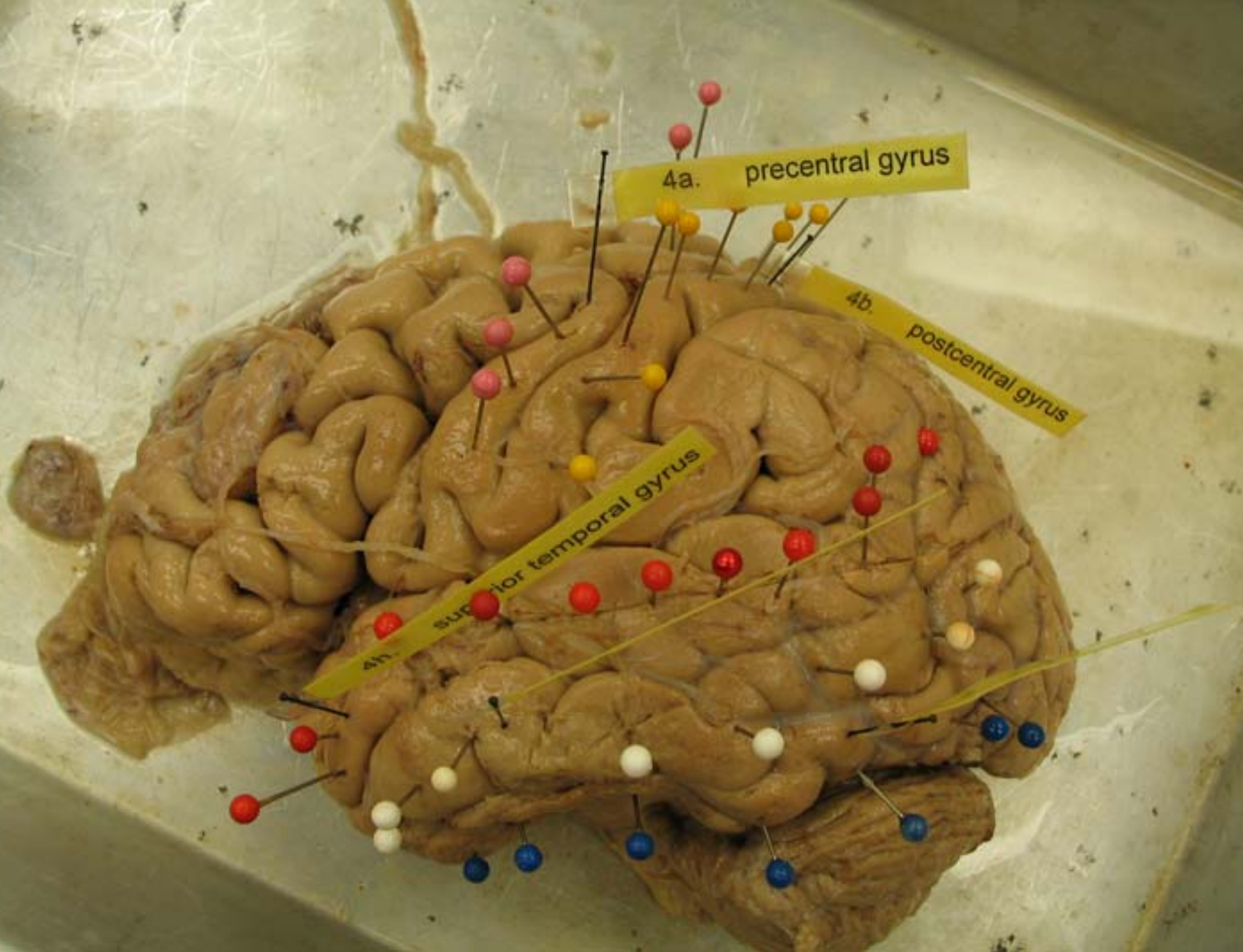


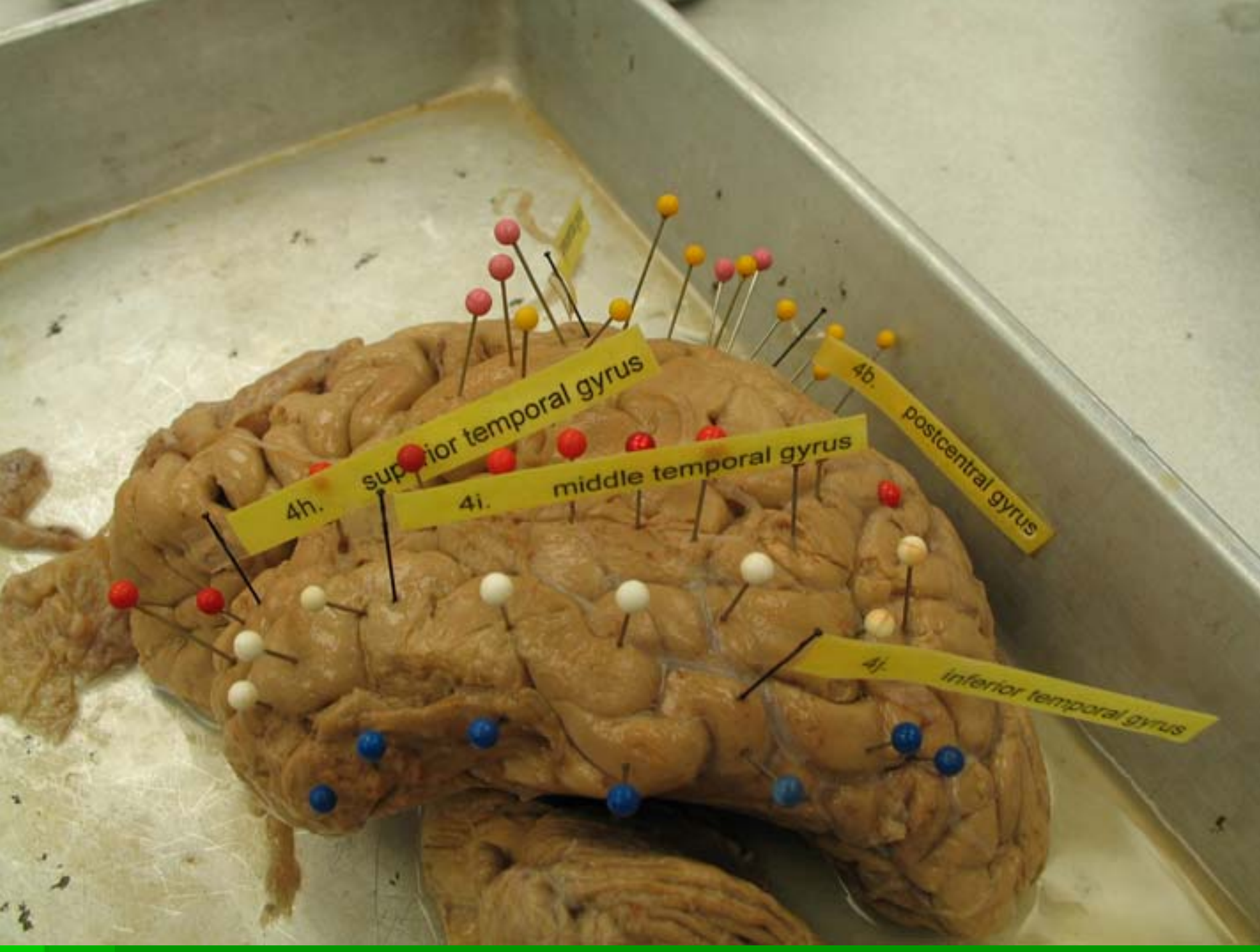


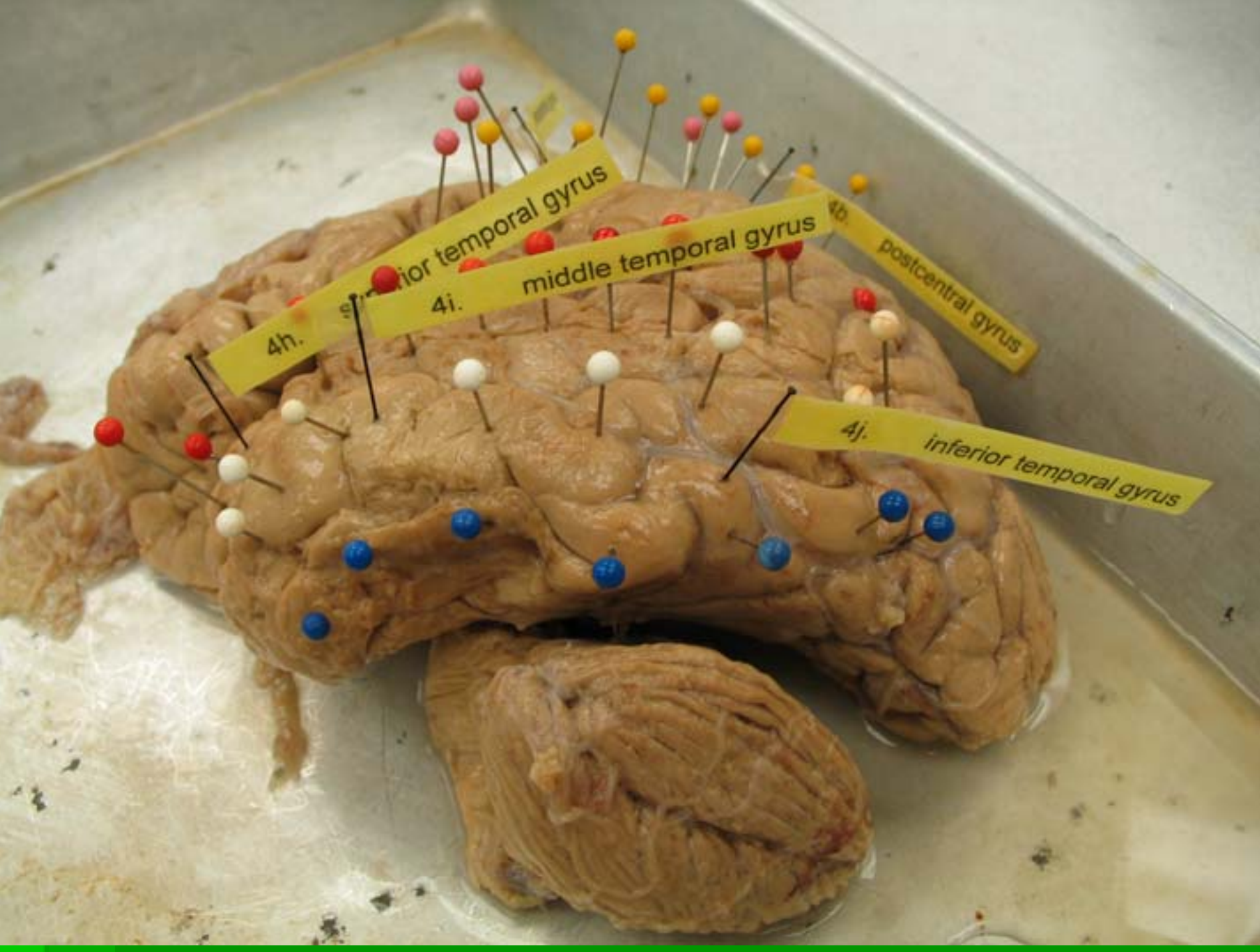


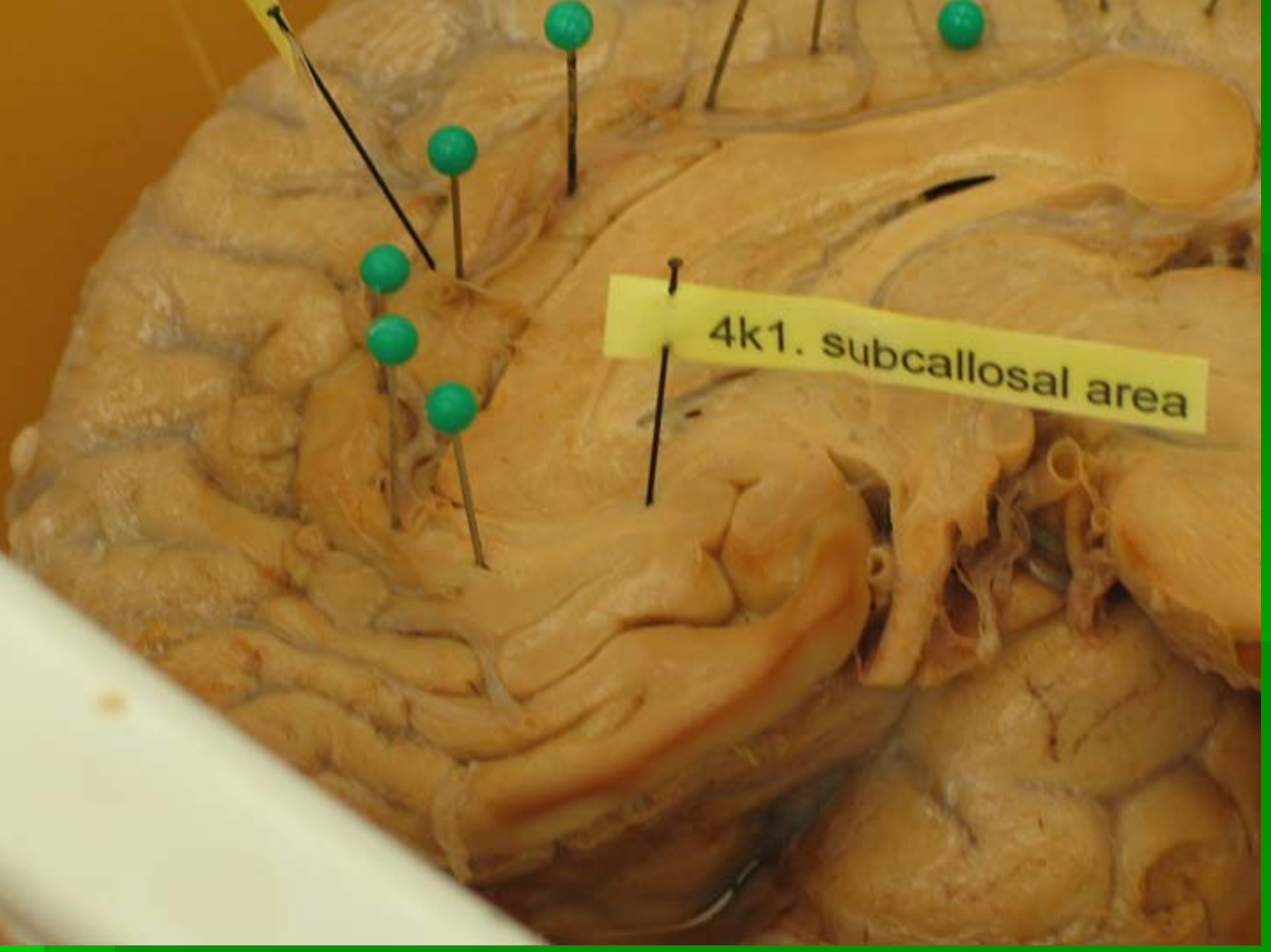
2e. insula

4h1. transverse temporal gyrus







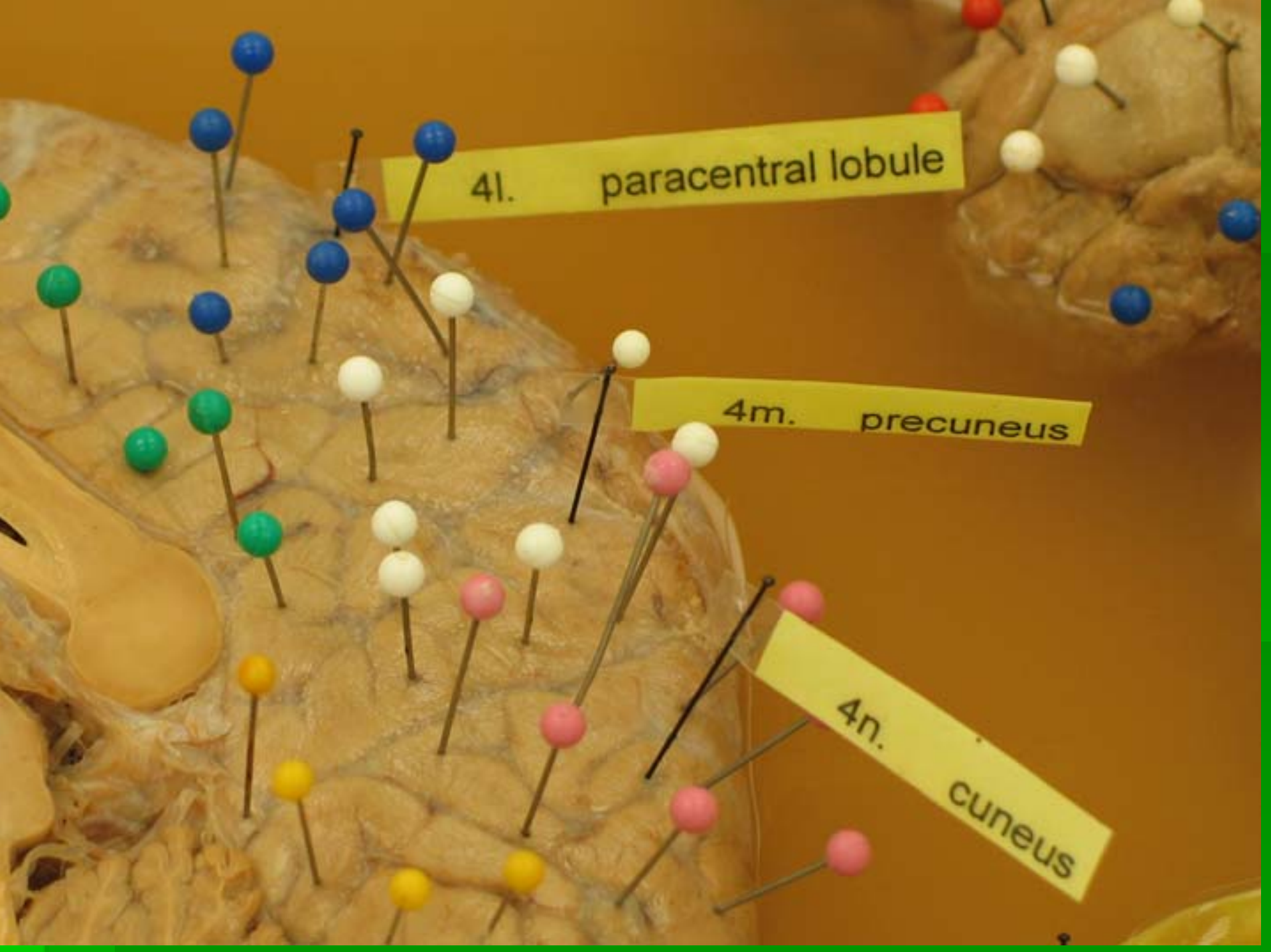


A photograph of a brain specimen, likely a rat, with the subcallosal area exposed. The tissue is a light tan color and shows various gyri and sulci. Several green pins are used to hold the dissection open. A yellow label with black text is pinned to the tissue, pointing to the subcallosal area.

4k1. subcallosal area

4k. cingulate gyrus





4l. paracentral lobule

This image shows a detailed anatomical model of the parietal lobe of the human brain. The surface is covered with numerous colored pins (blue, green, yellow, white, pink, red) that mark specific anatomical landmarks. Three yellow labels with black text are placed over the model: '4l. paracentral lobule' at the top, '4m. precuneus' in the middle, and '4n. cuneus' at the bottom right. The model is set against a solid orange background.

4m. precuneus

4n.
cuneus



