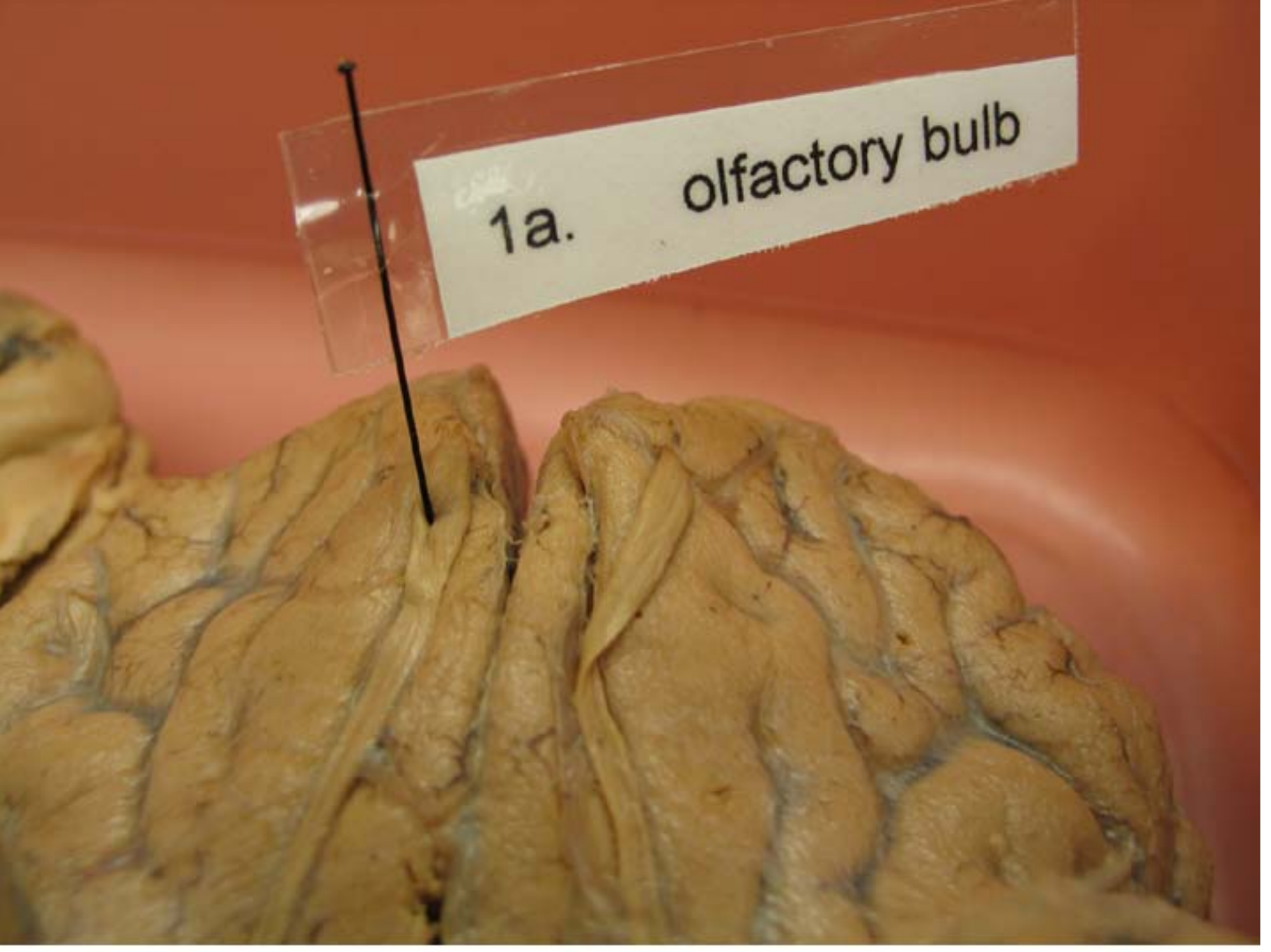
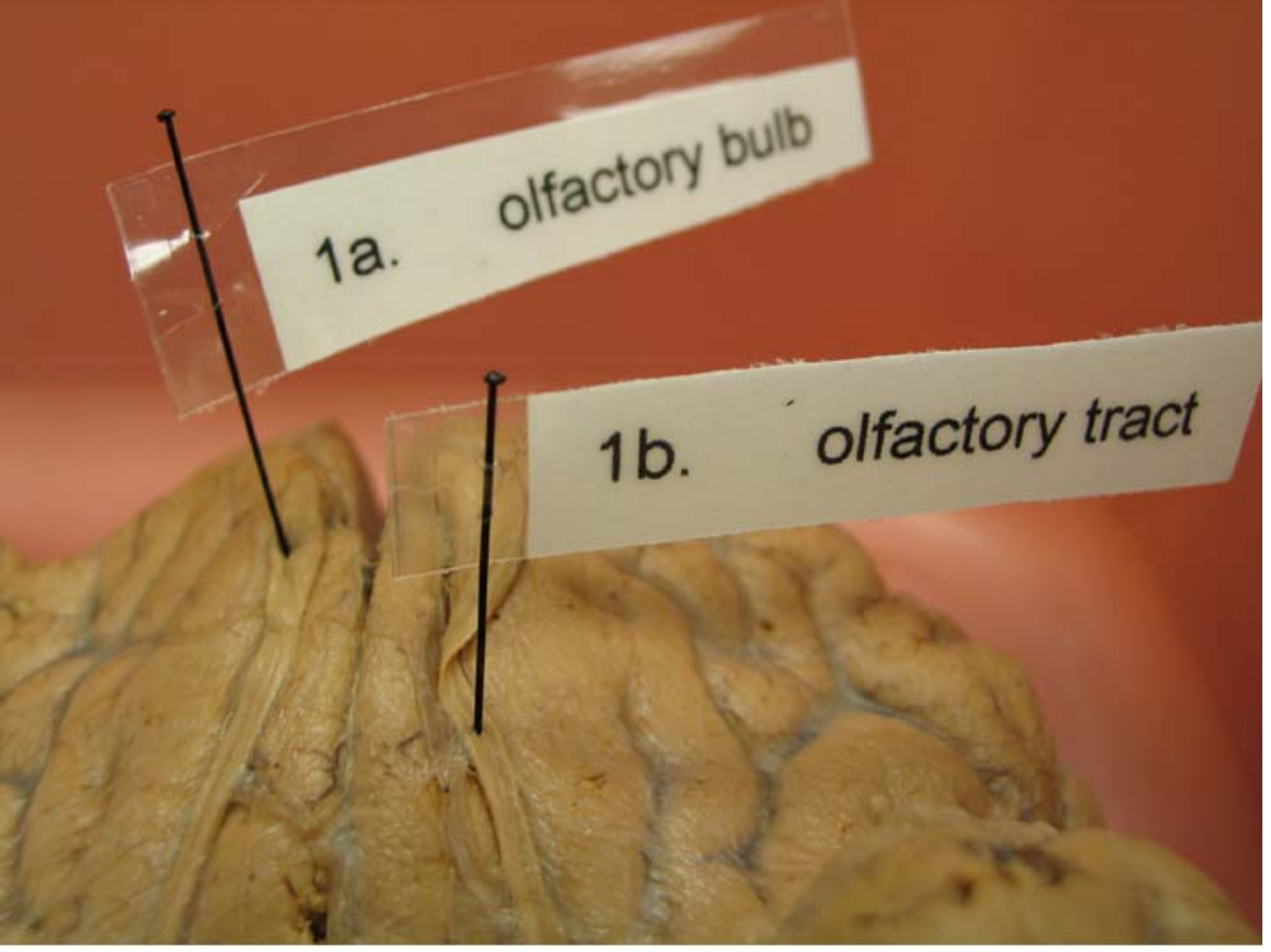
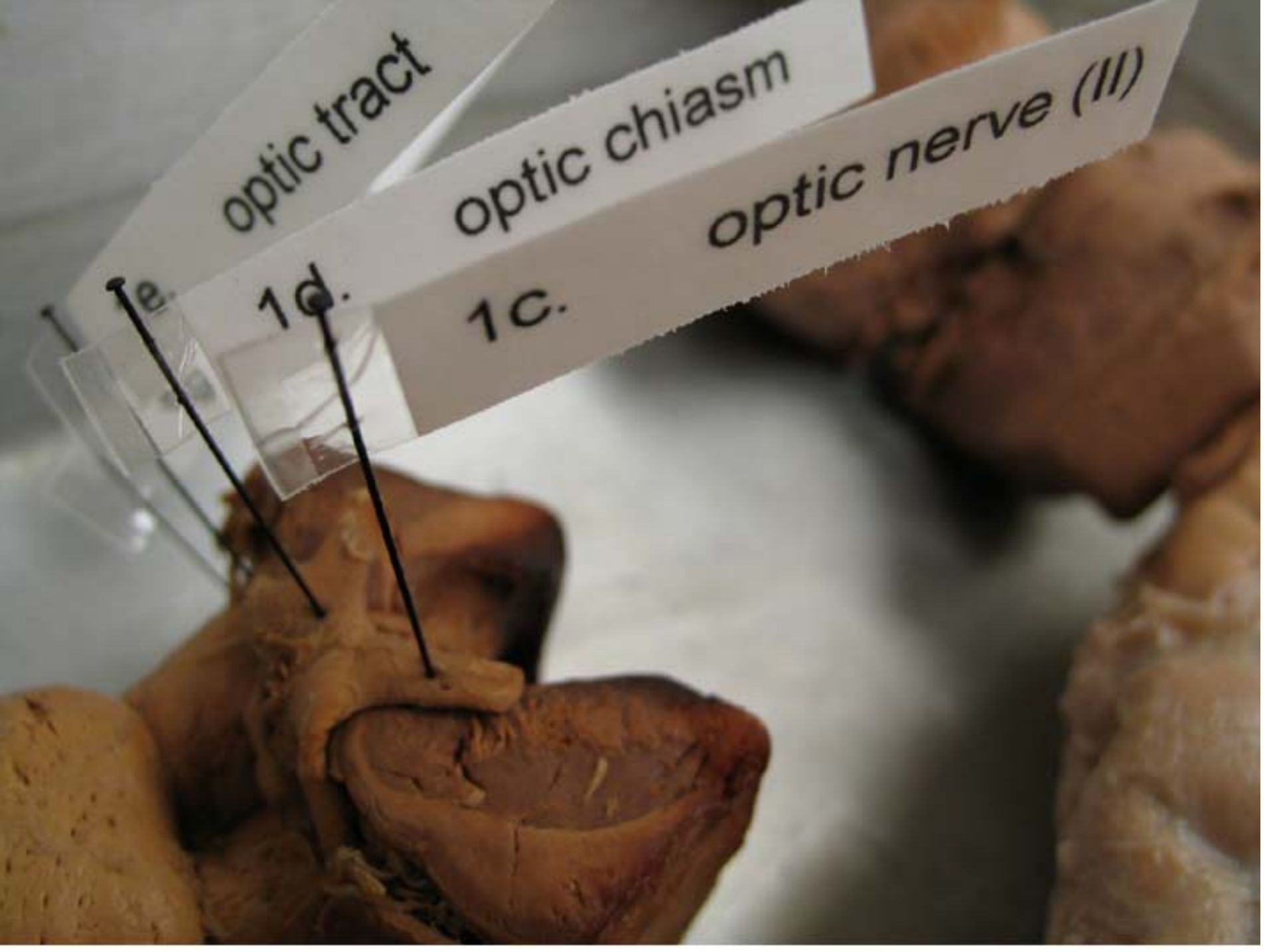
MEDICAL NEUROSCIENCE
NOP-ANTR-PSL-RAD 552

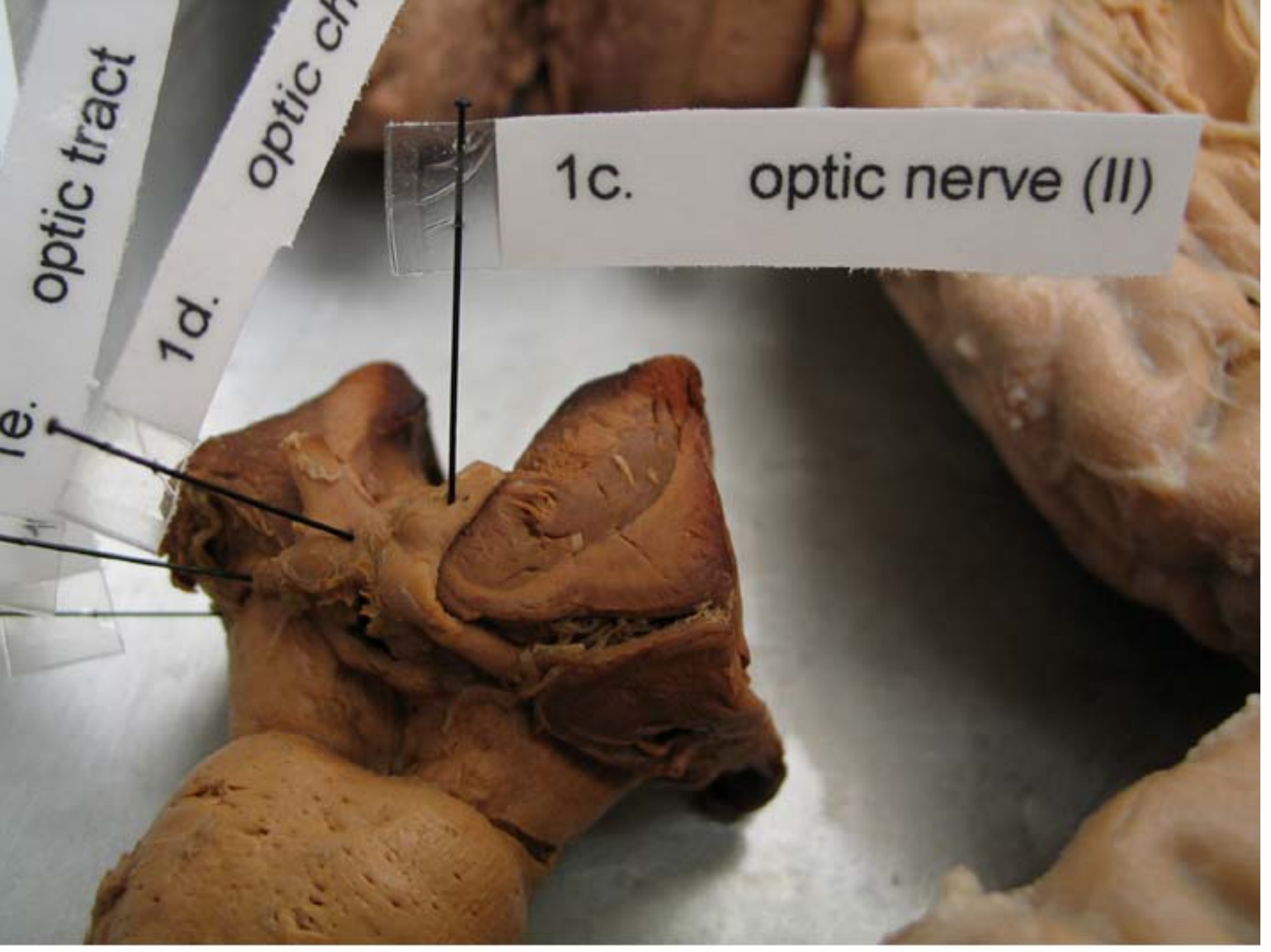
Forebrain Laboratory Objectives 2005

Final Version

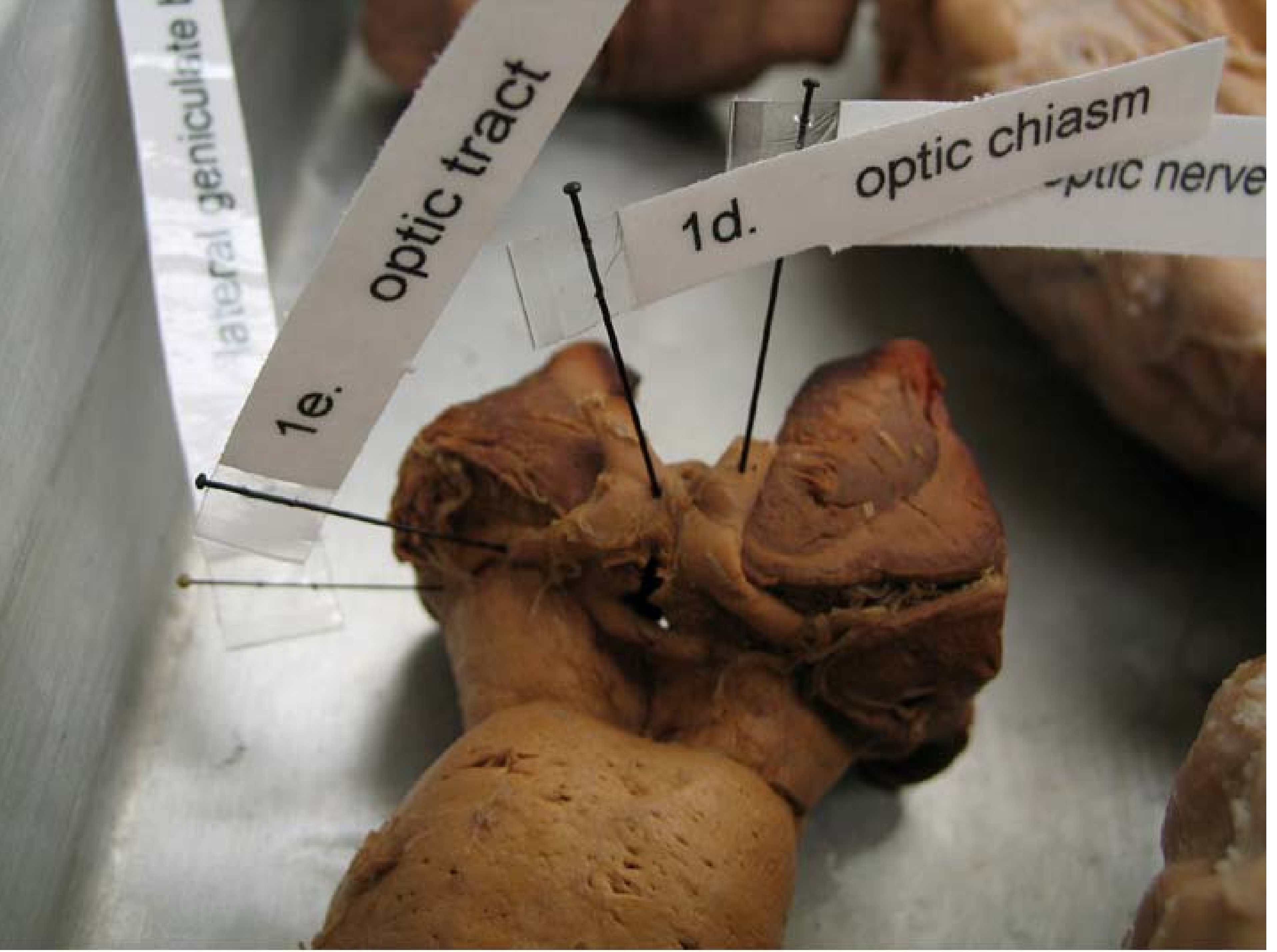

1a. olfactory bulb


1a. olfactory bulb
1b. olfactory tract

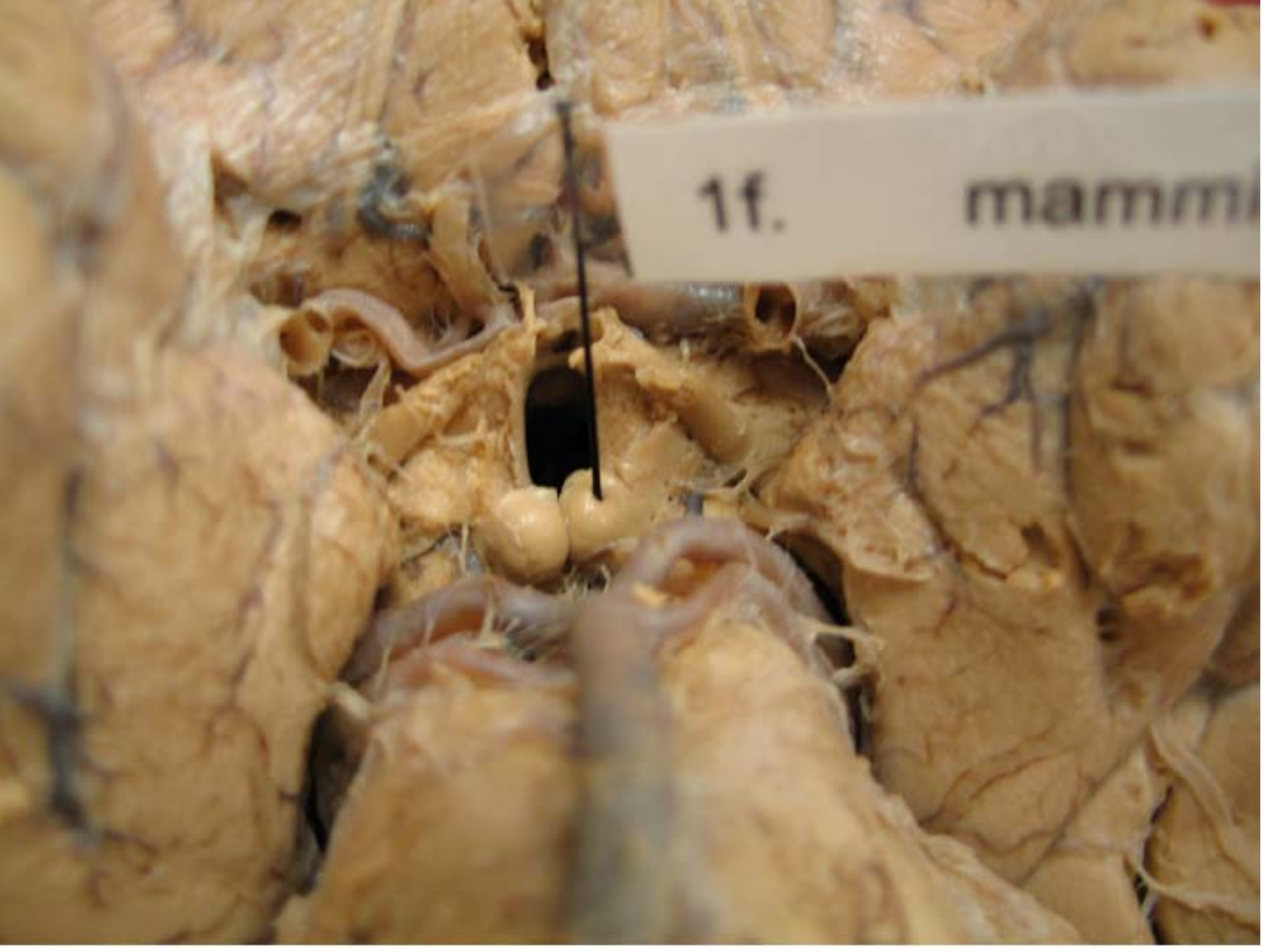

optic tract
1d.
optic chiasm
1c.
optic nerve (II)


1c. optic nerve (II)
1d. optic ch
optic tract


1d.
optic chiasm


lateral geniculate
1e. optic tract
1d. optic chiasm
optic nerve


1f. mammillary bodies

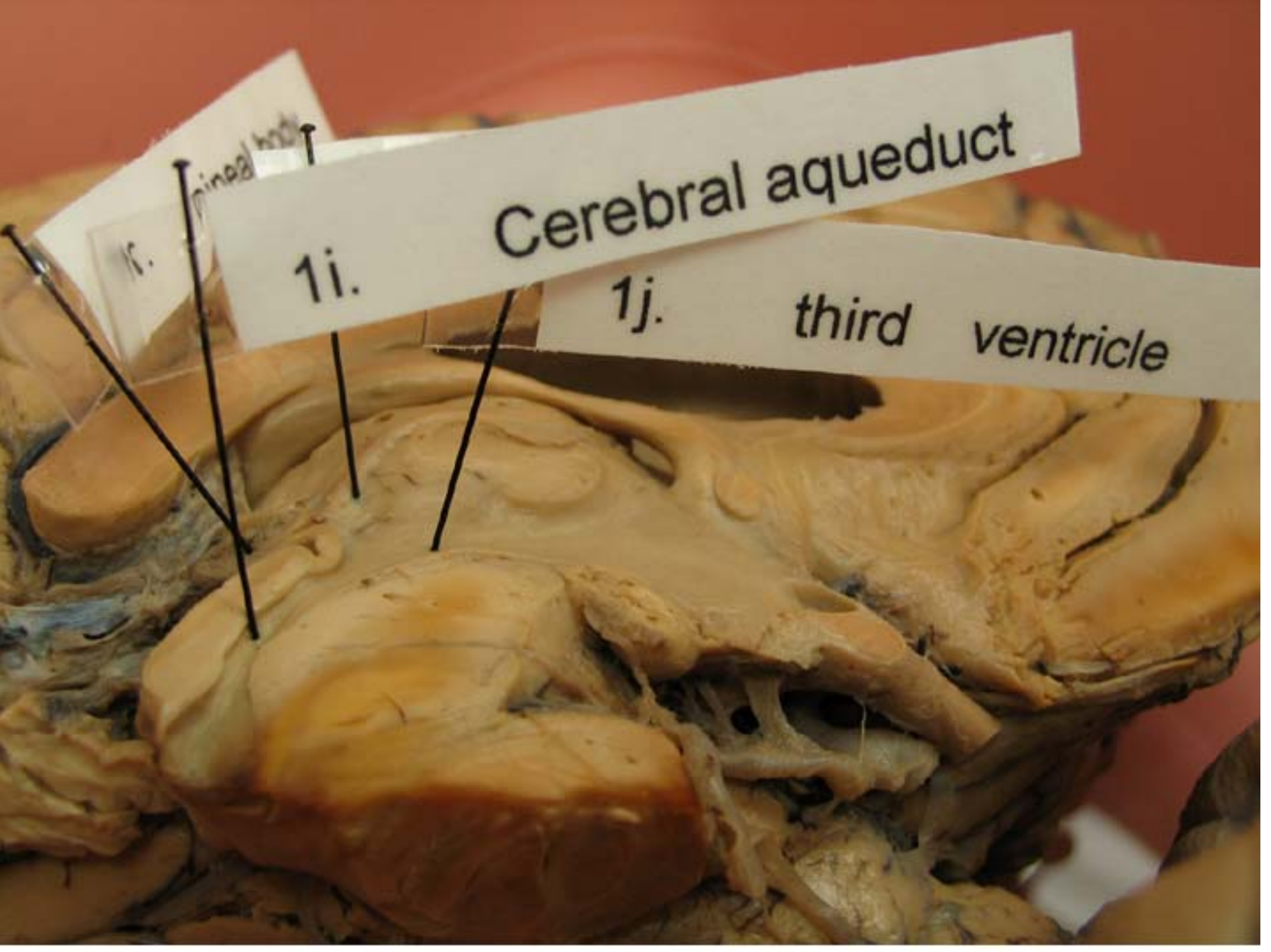

11.


19.
lateral geniculate body

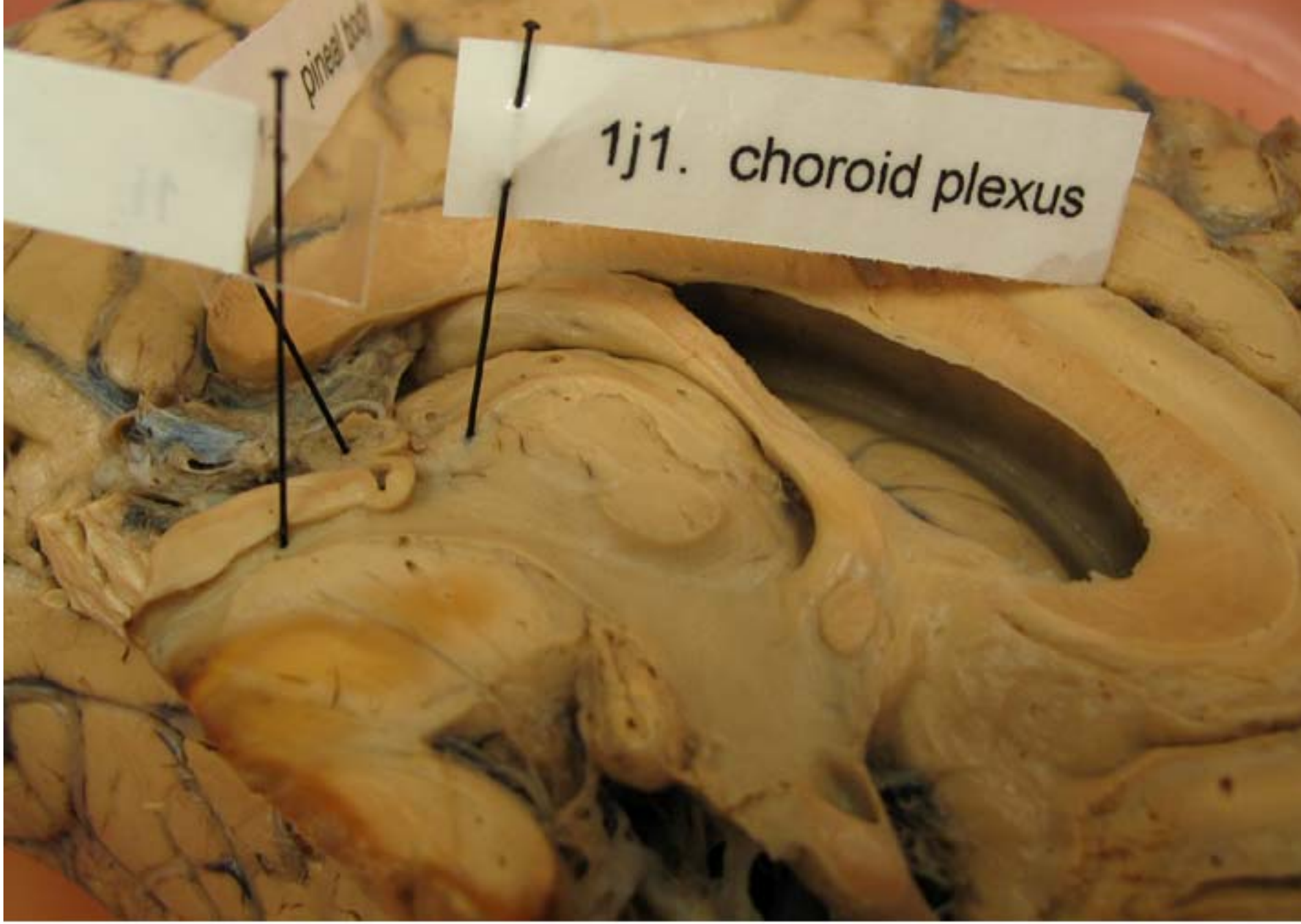

1g.


1h. medial geniculate body
1h1. brachium of inferior colliculus

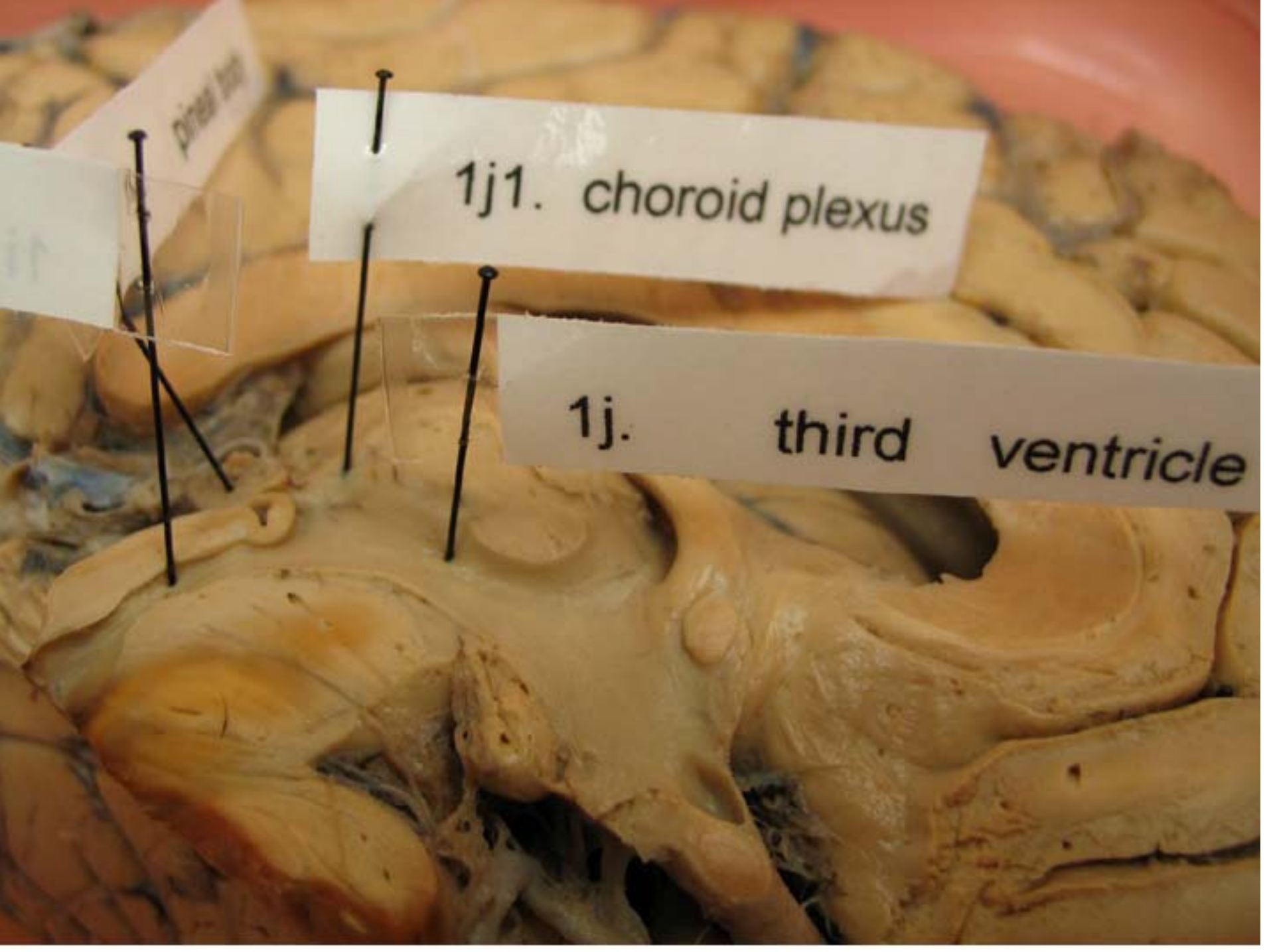

1h. medial ger
1h1. brachium of i


1i. Cerebral aqueduct
1j. third ventricle

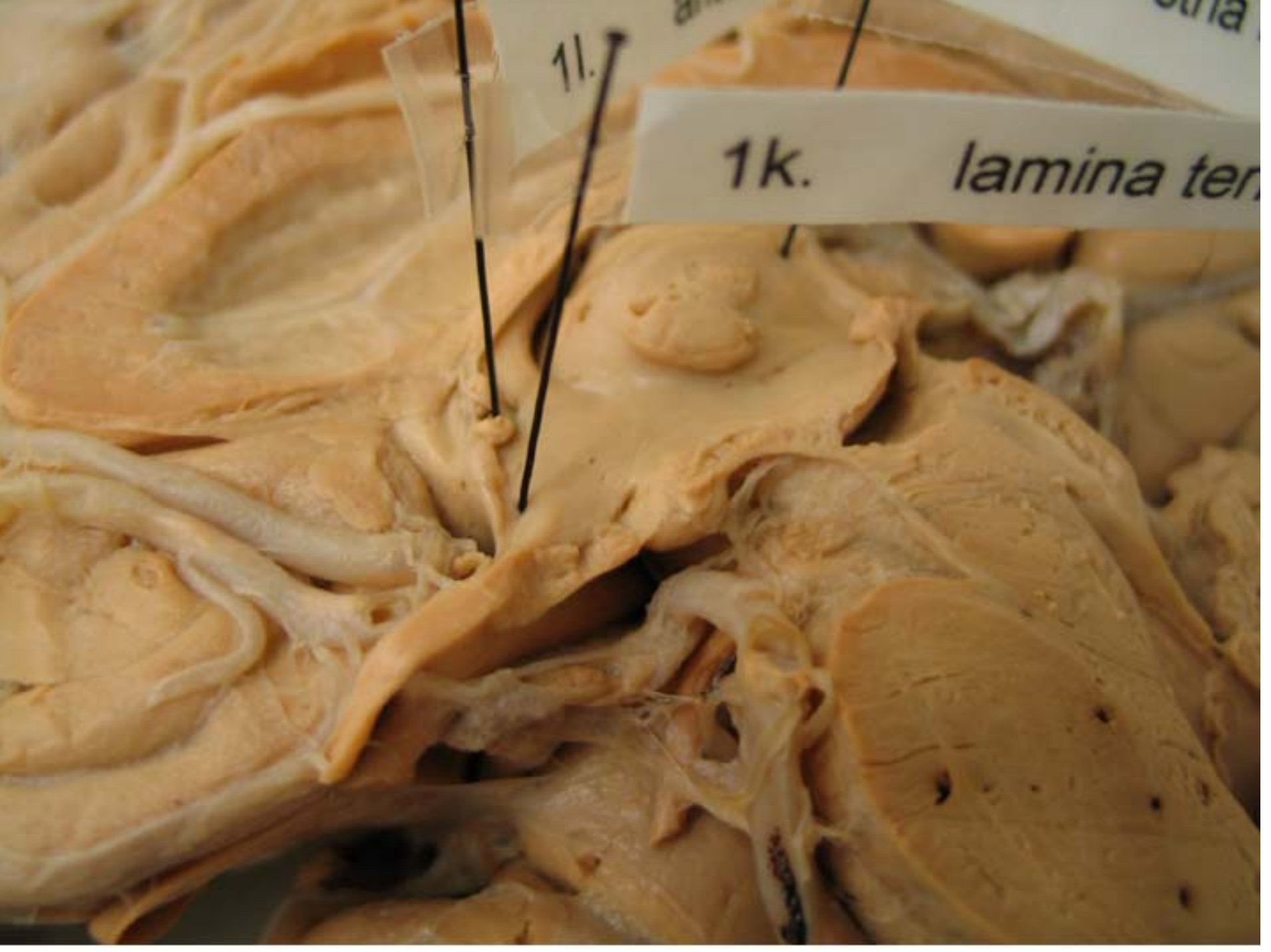

1j. third ventricle



The choroid plexus in the 3d ventricle lies on the posterior portion of the roof of the ventricle.


1j1. choroid plexus
1j. third ventricle

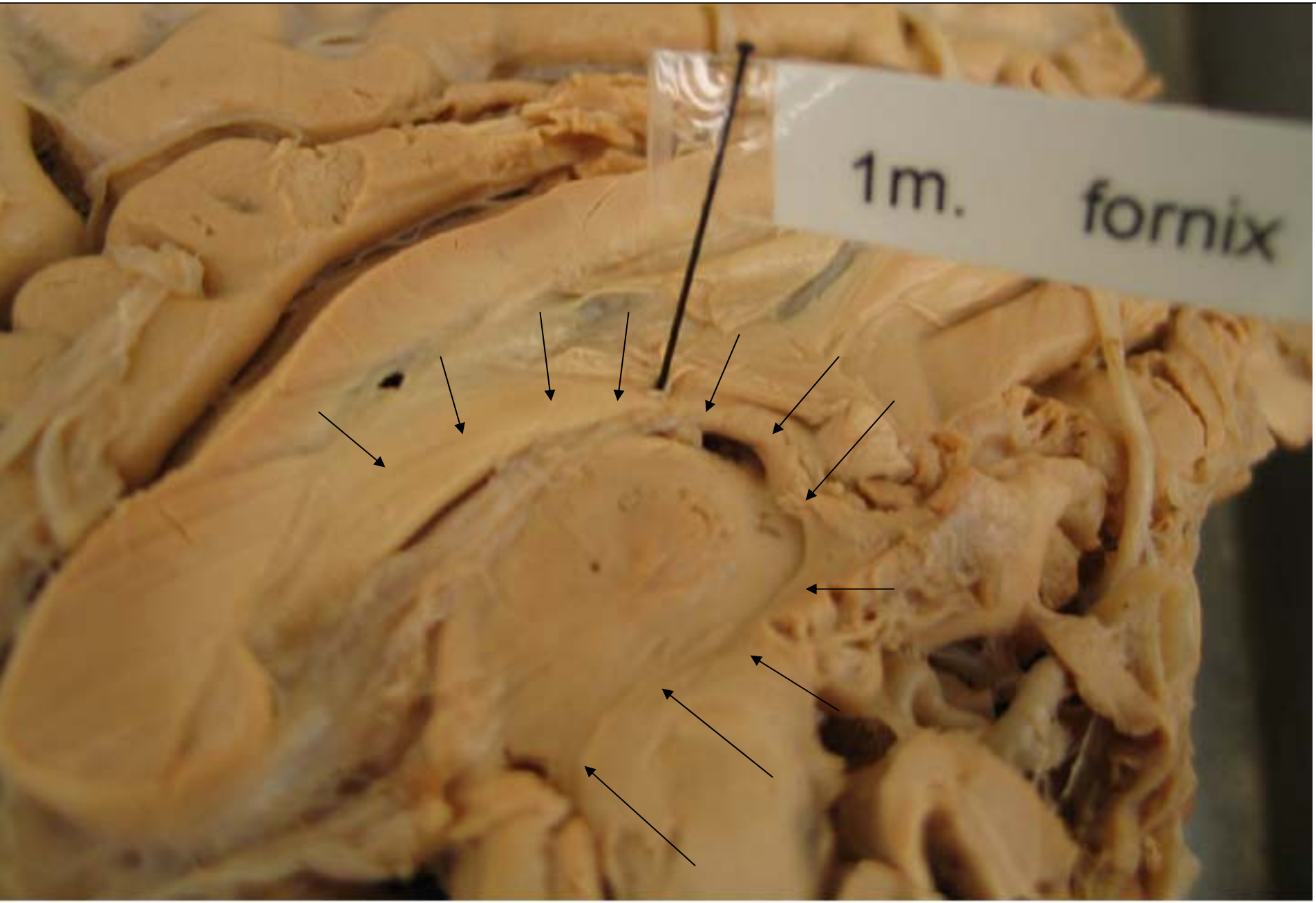
The lamina terminalis extends between the anterior commissure and the optic chiasm.


1l.
1k.
lamina ter

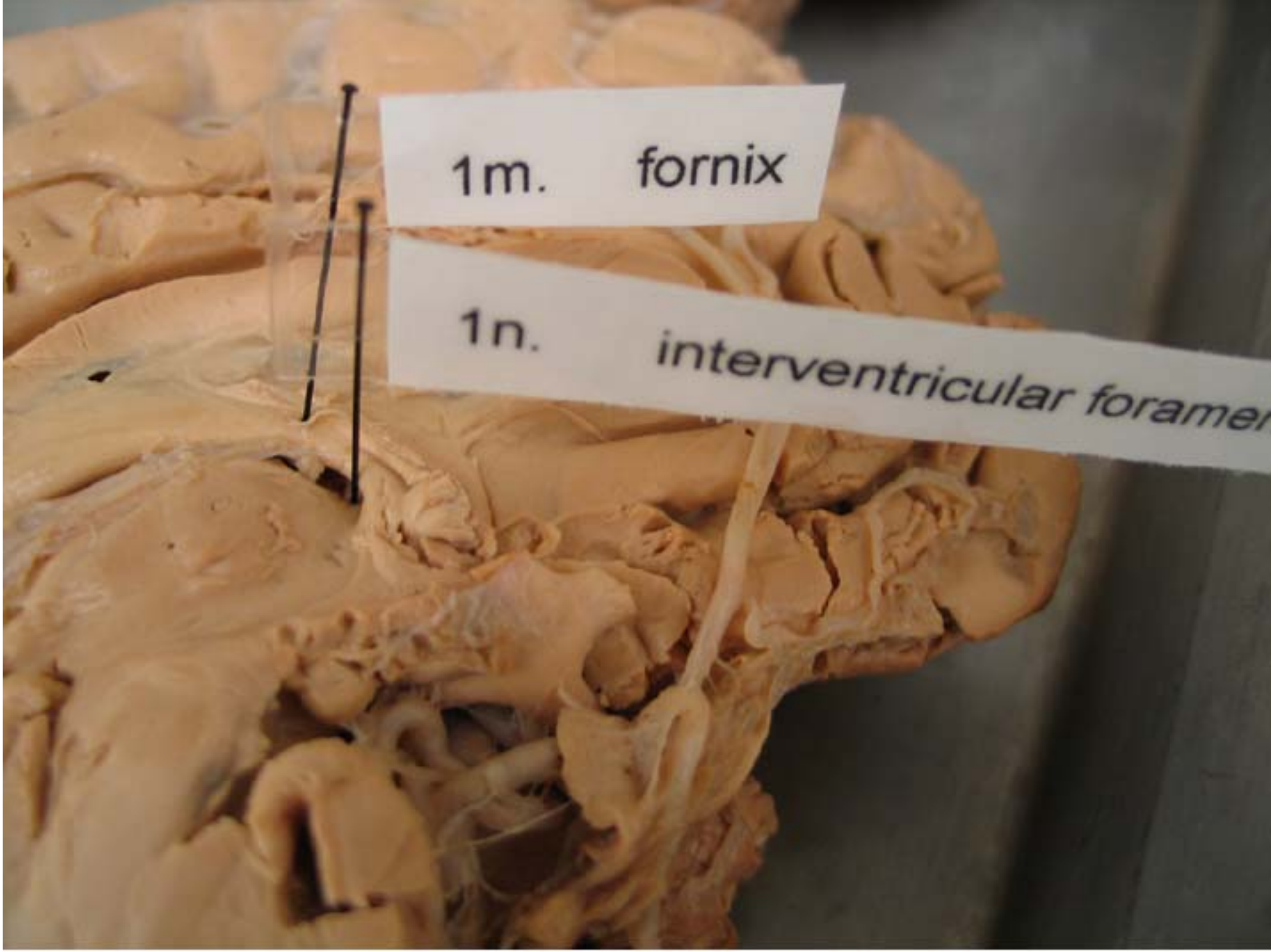

11. anterior commissure

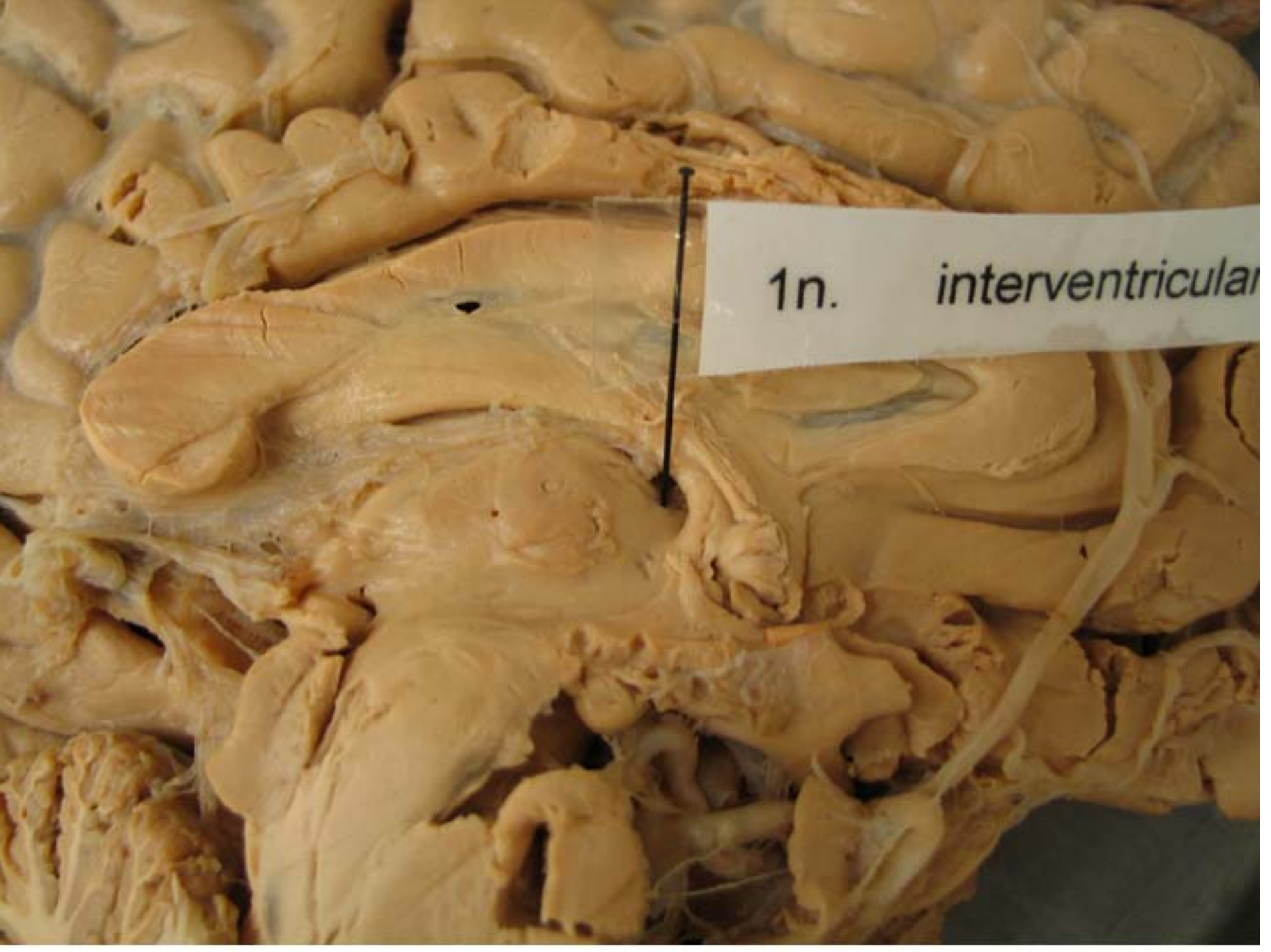

11.
anterior c

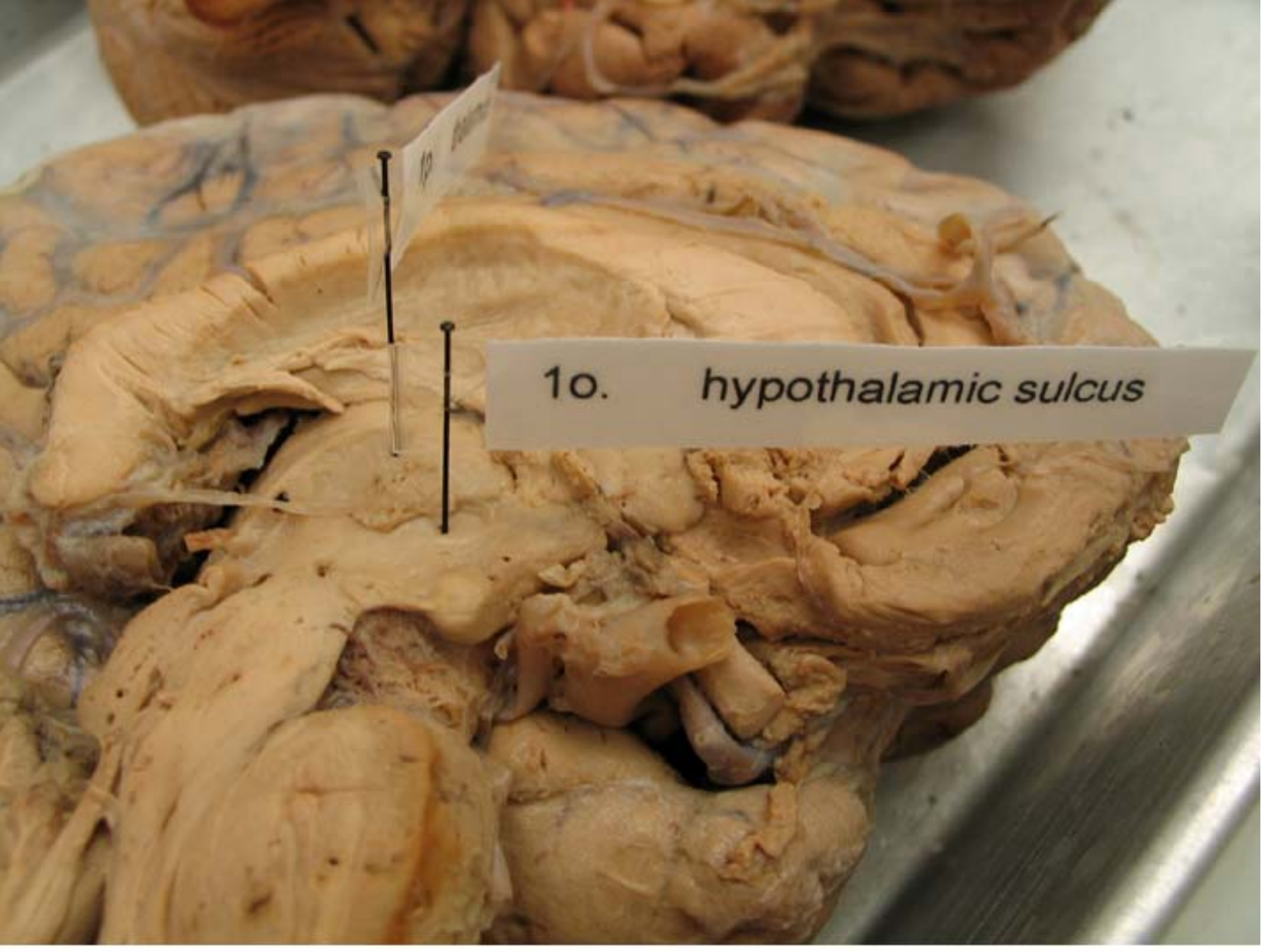
The fornix is a bundle of fibers which contains axons coming from the hippocampus, to the hippocampal commissure, behind the anterior commissure, through the hypothalamus, to the mammillary bodies.

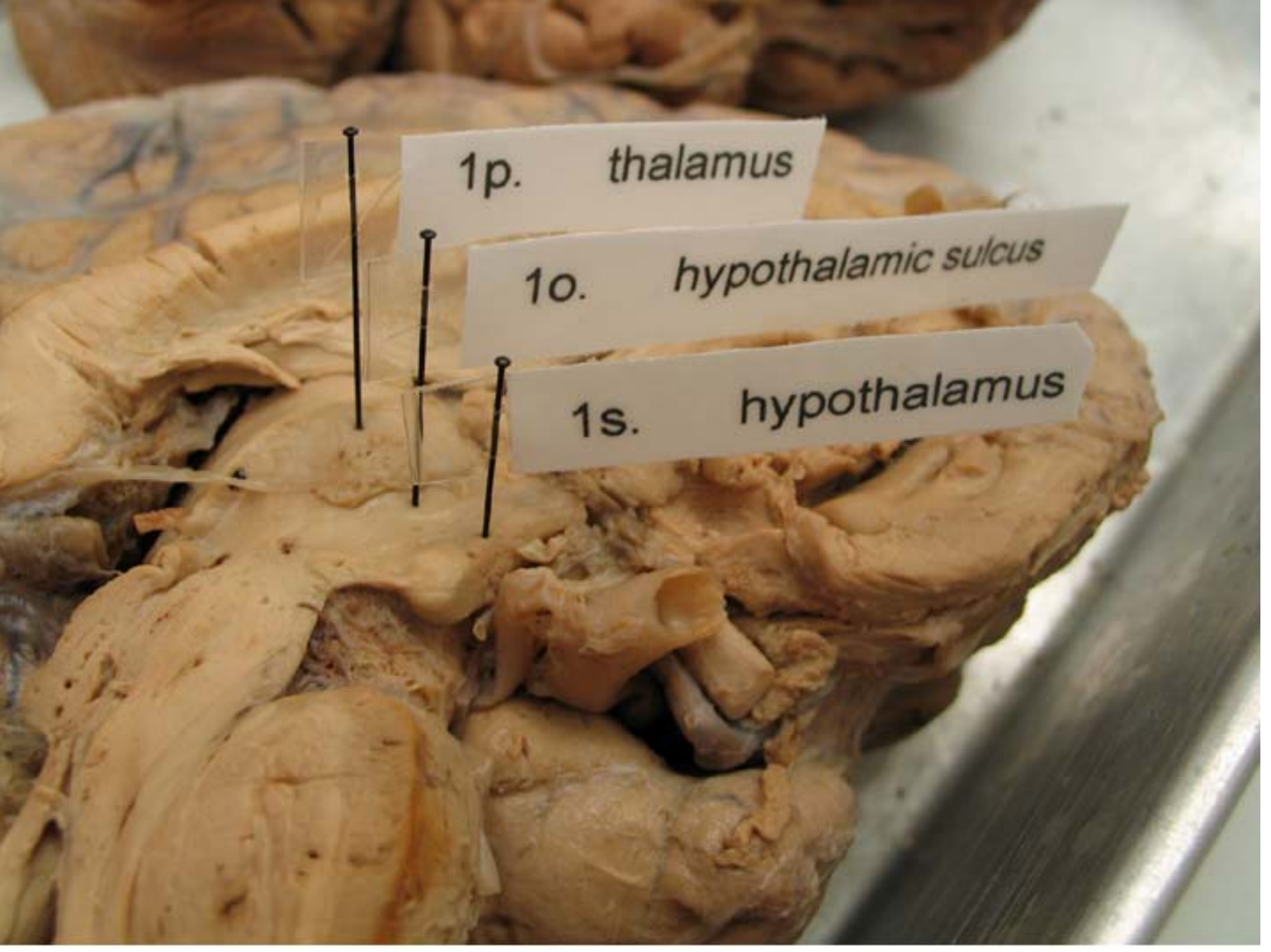



1m. fornix

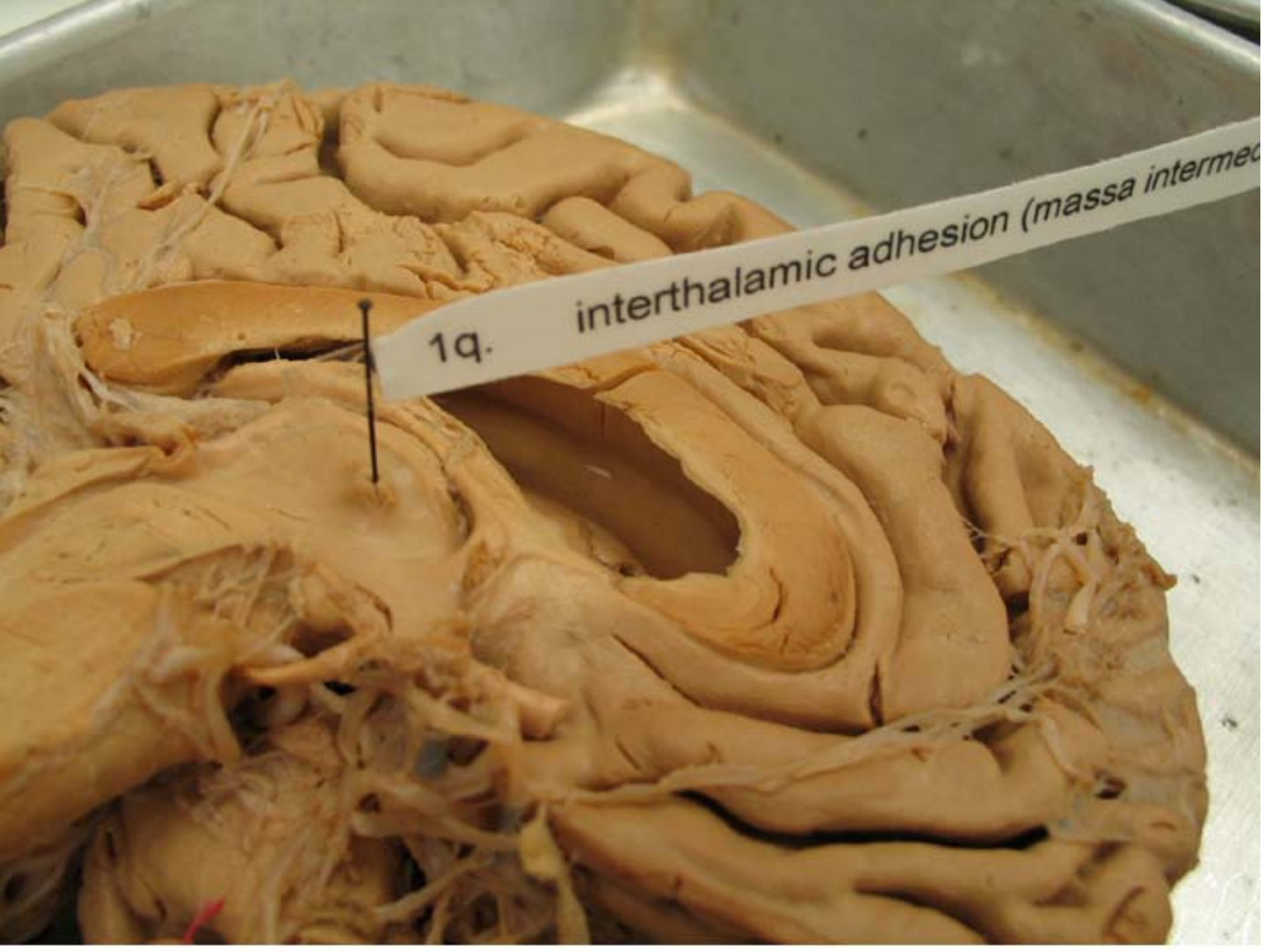

1m. fornix
1n. interventricular foramen

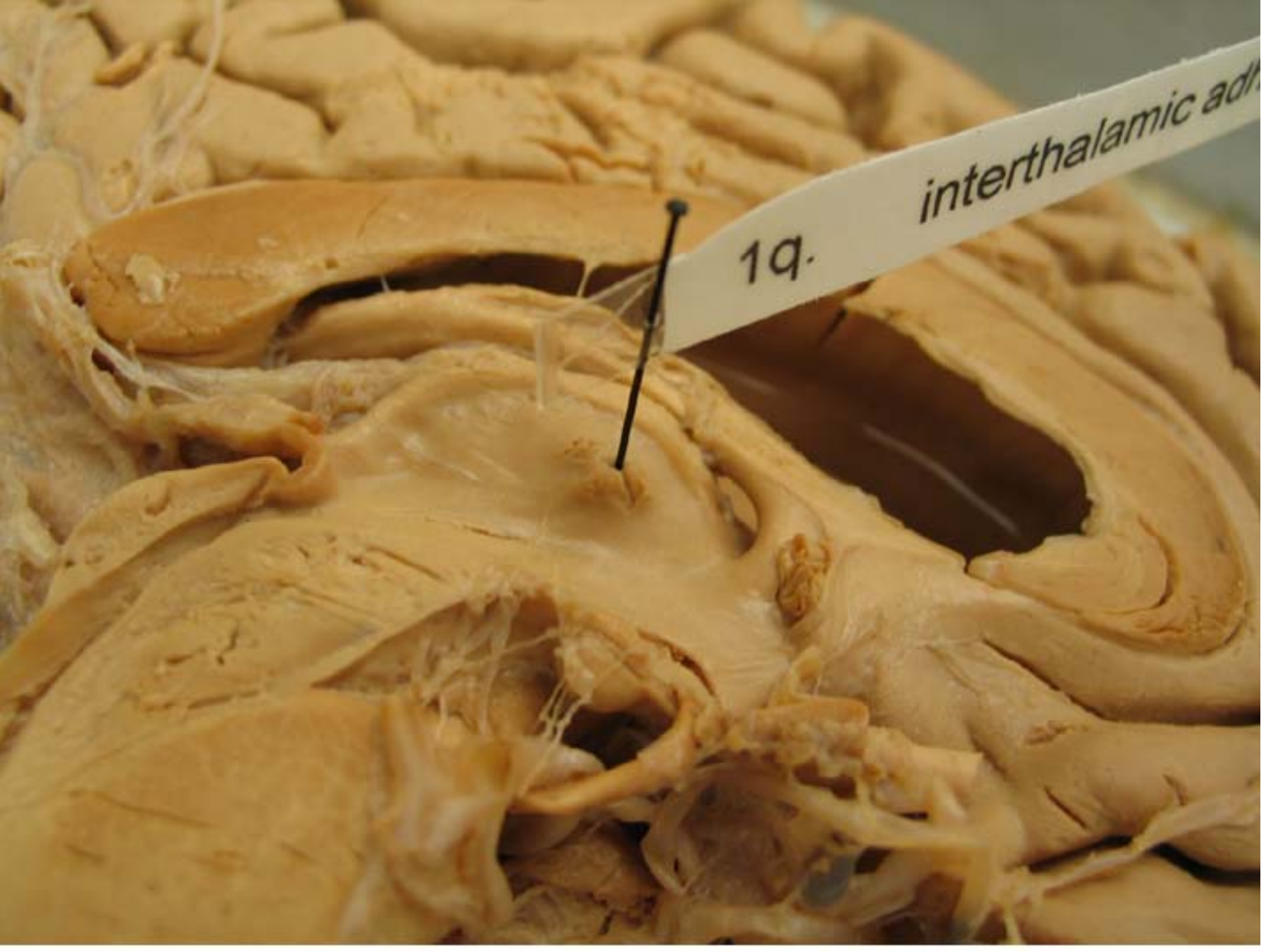

1n. interventricular


1o. hypothalamic sulcus


1p. thalamus
1o. hypothalamic sulcus
1s. hypothalamus

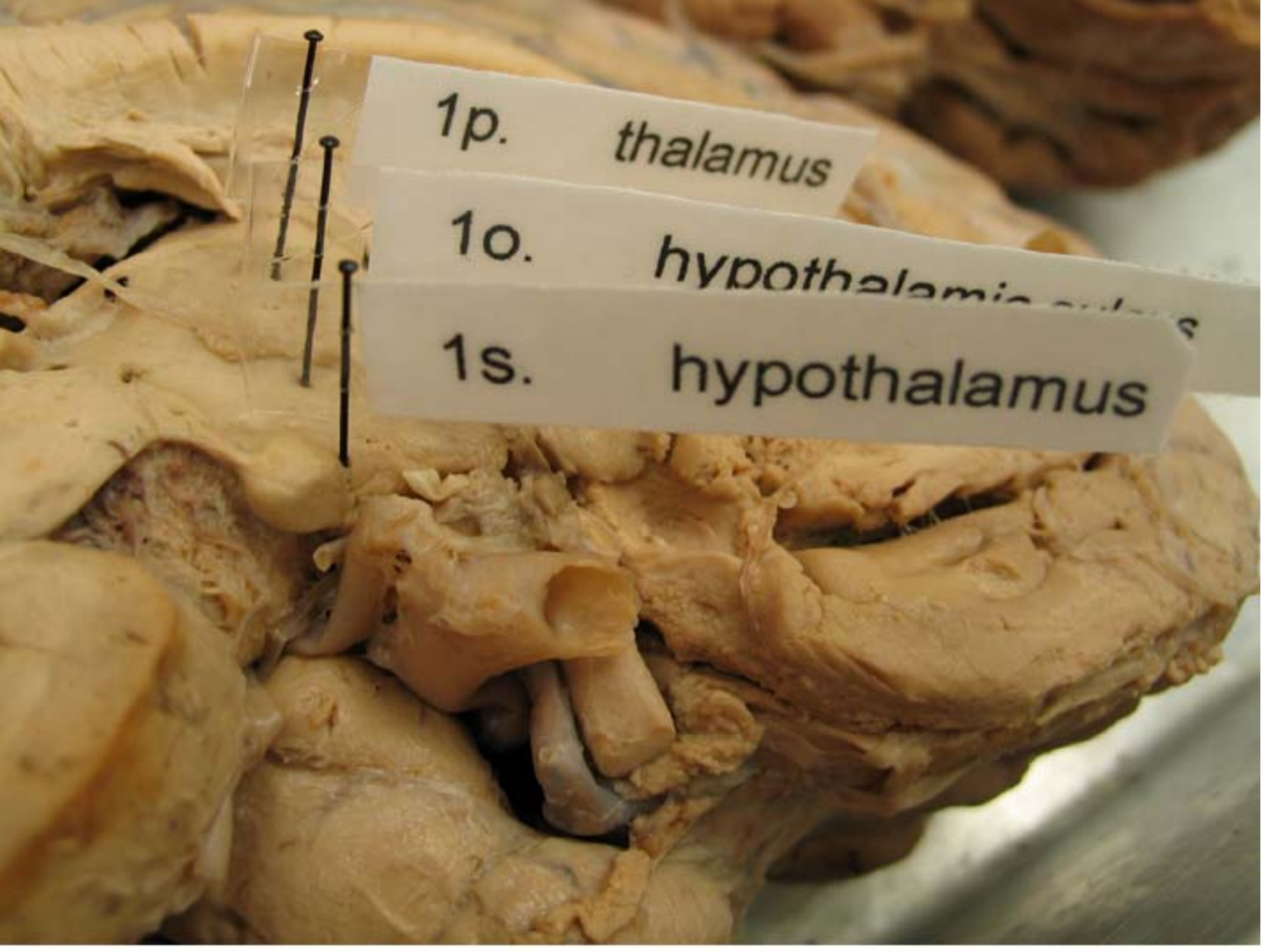

1p.
thalamus

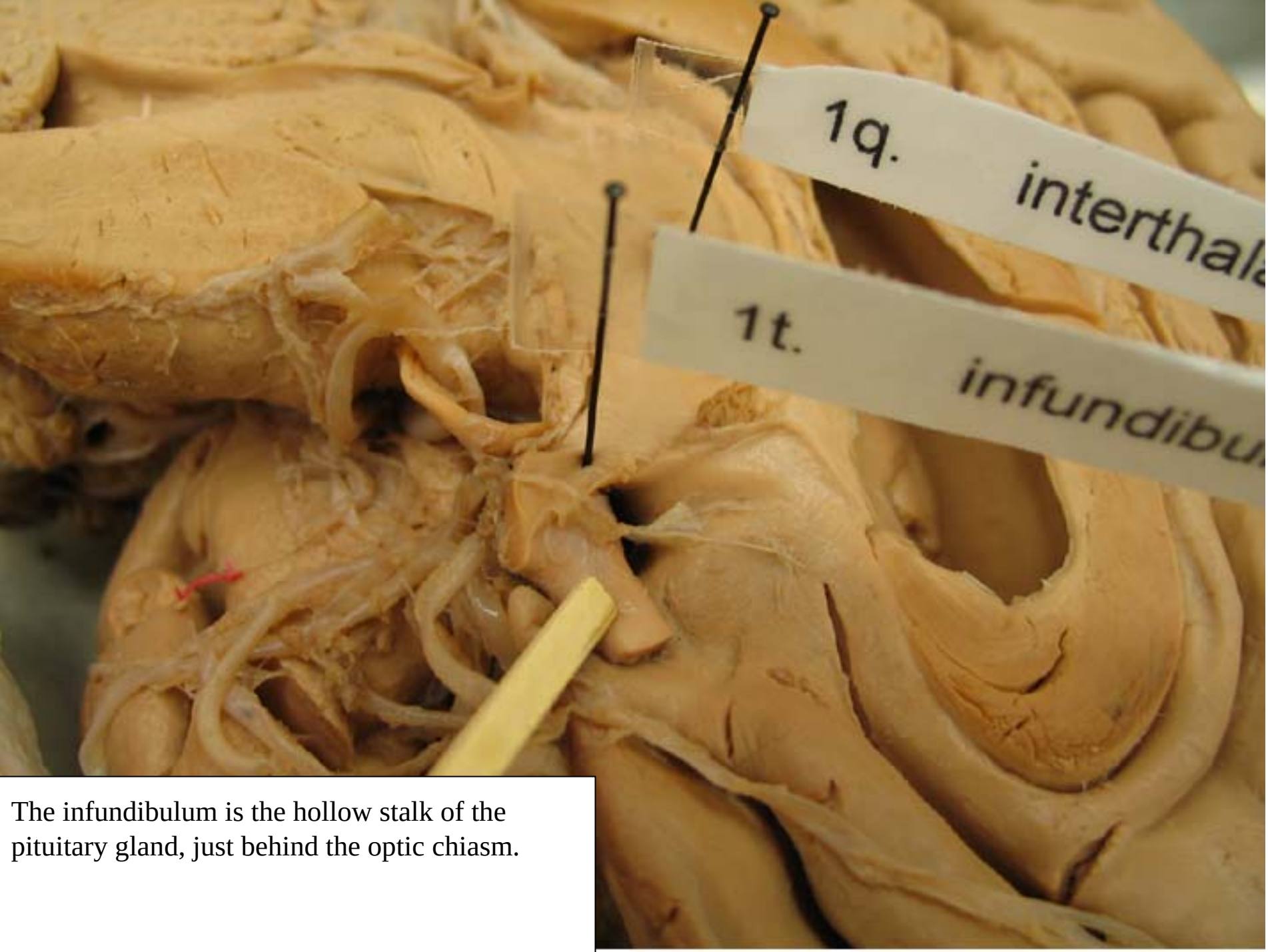

1q. interthalamic adhesion (massa interme


19.
interthalamic adh

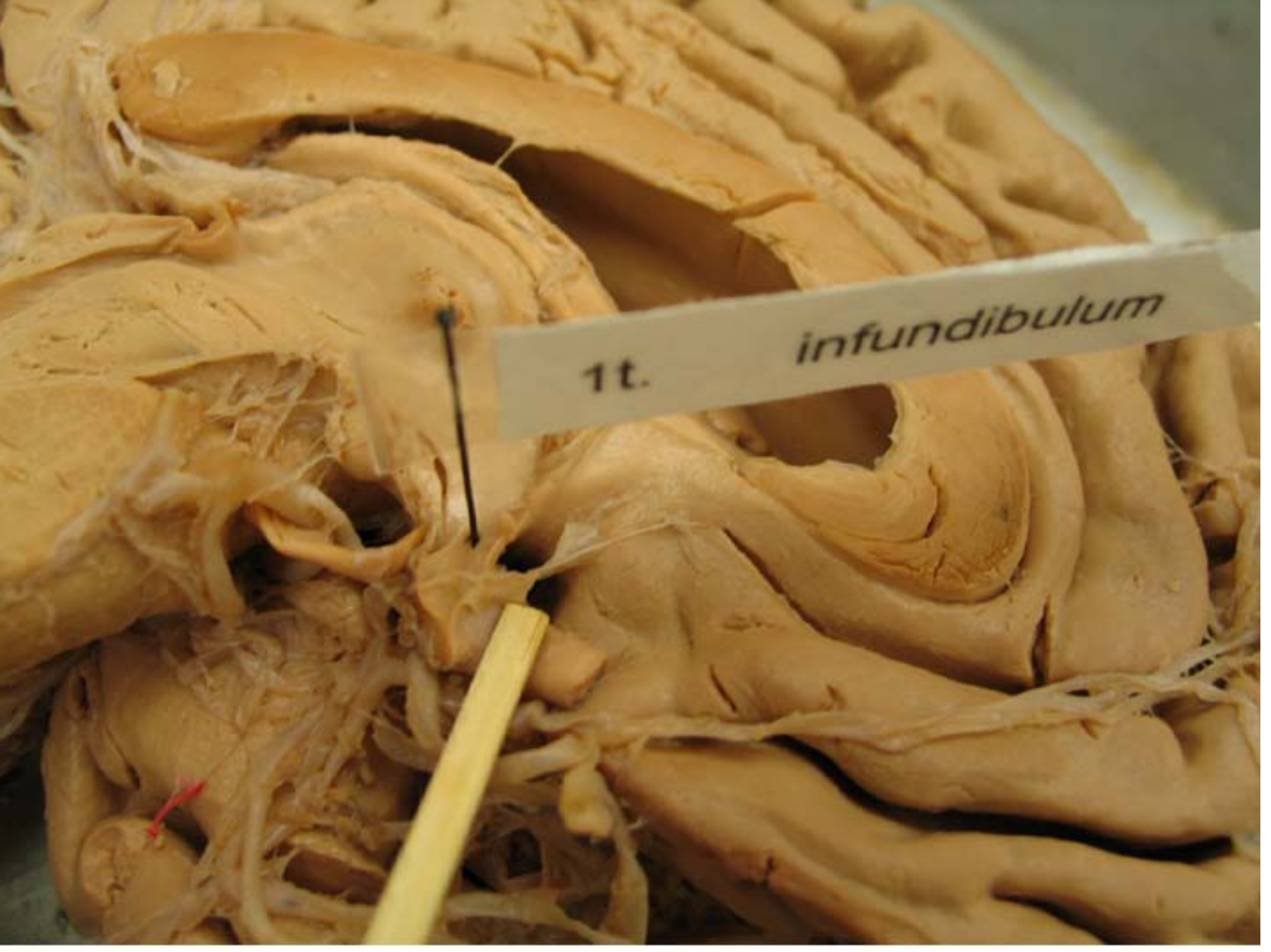

1r.
pineal body


1r.
pineal body


1p. thalamus
1o.
1s. hypothalamus

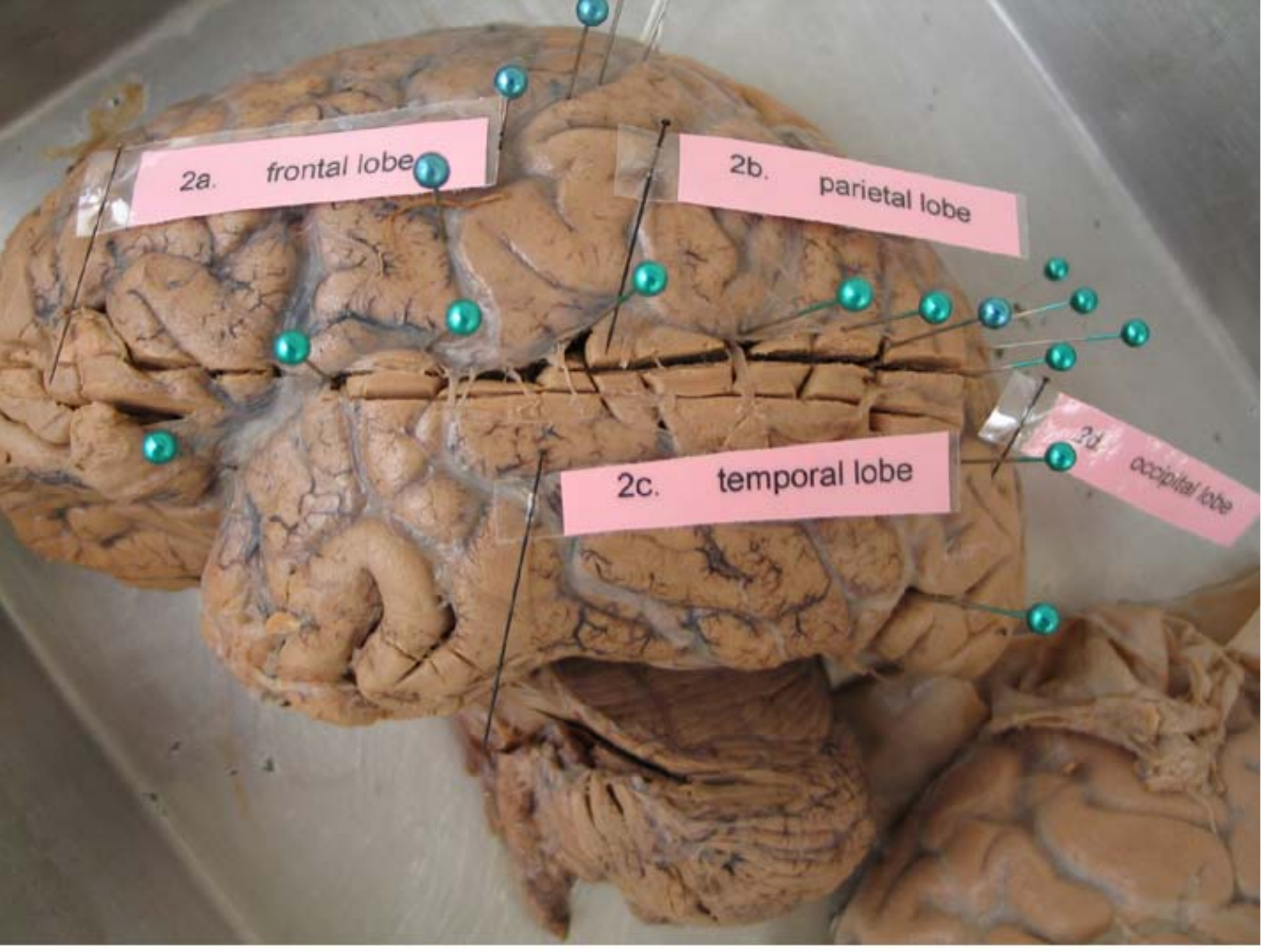


The infundibulum is the hollow stalk of the pituitary gland, just behind the optic chiasm.

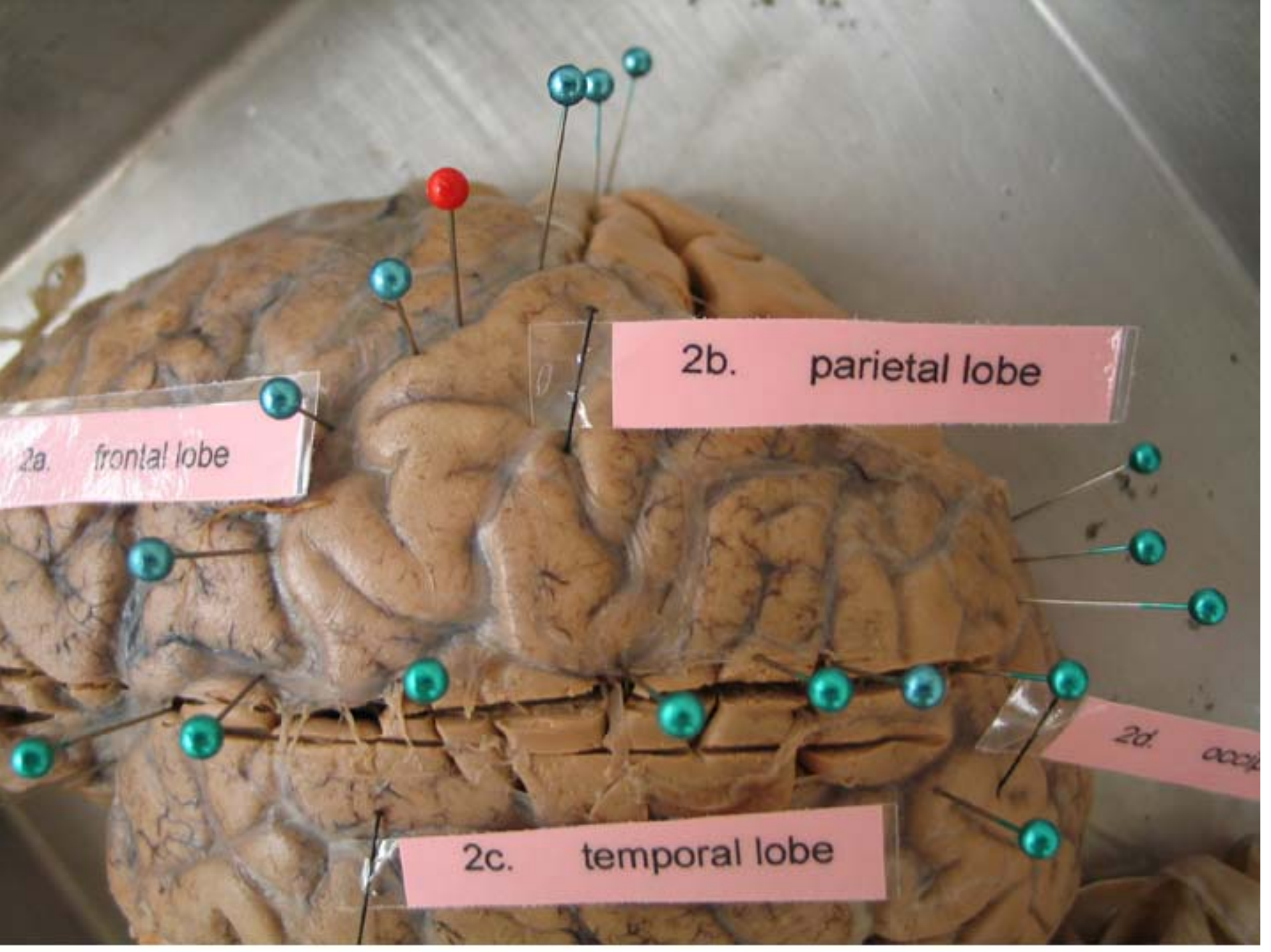

1t.
infundibulum

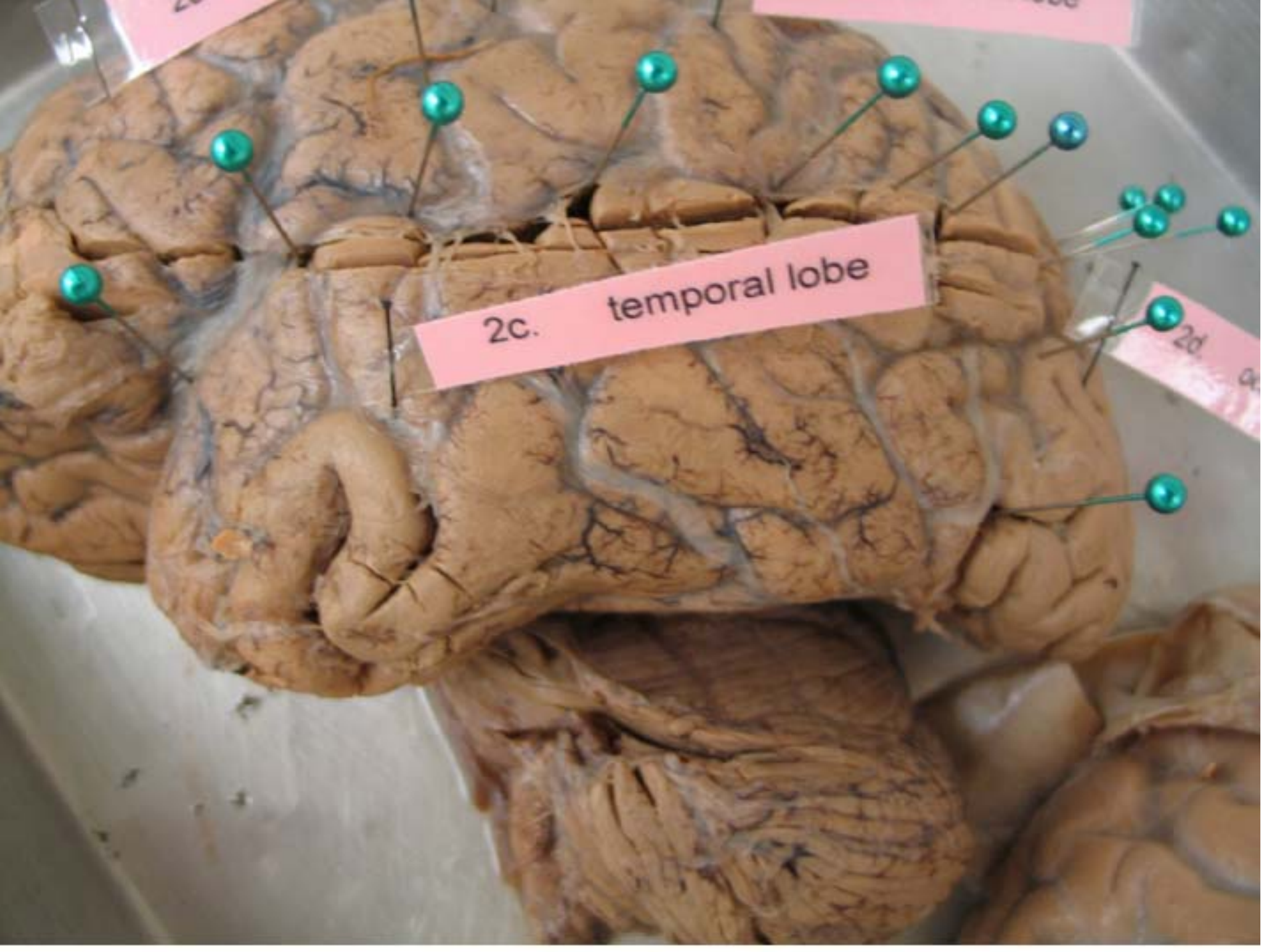
The stria medullaris is a white bundle of myelinated fibers seen on the wall of the third ventricle above the massa intermedia

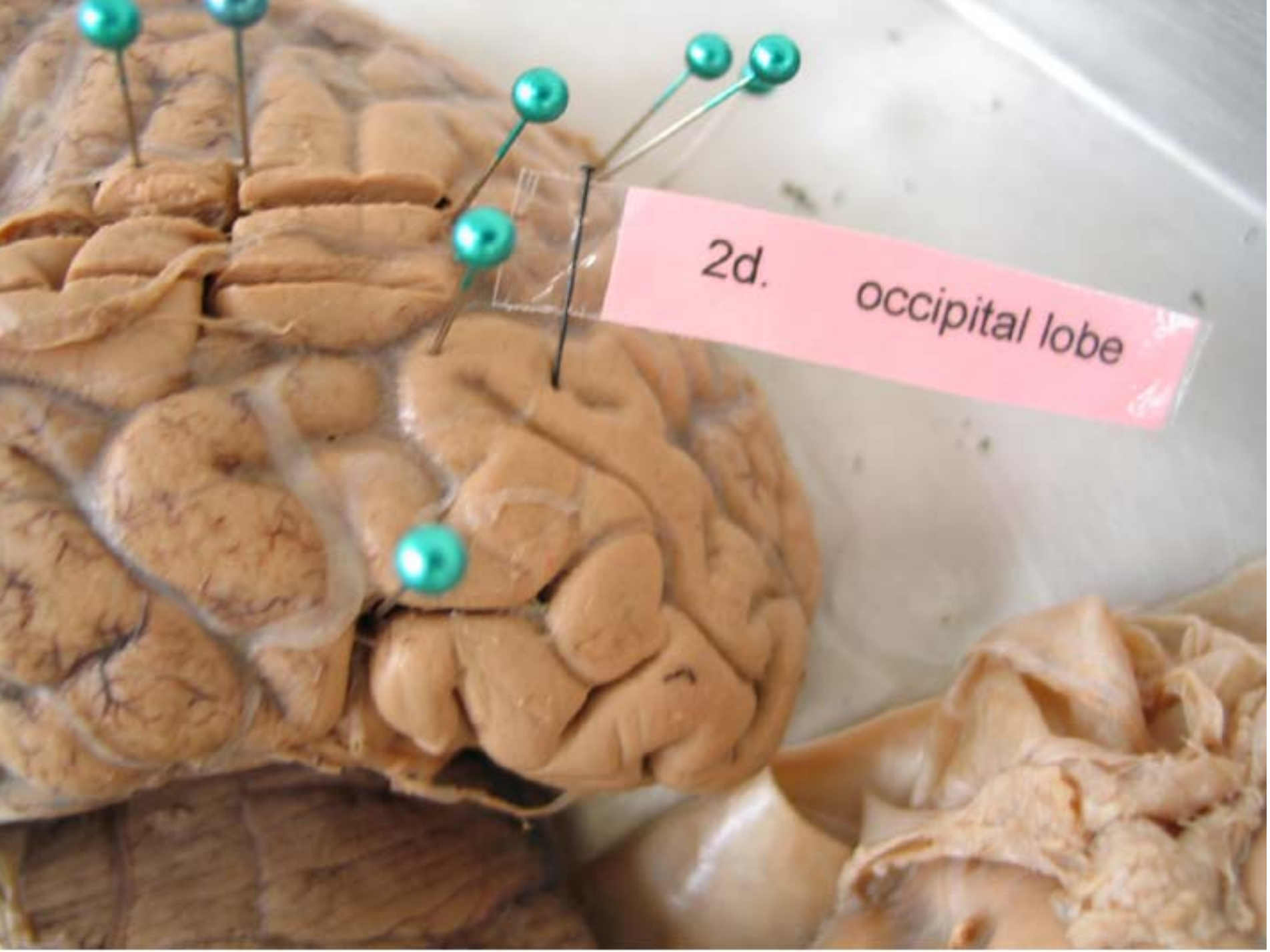

1u.
stria medulla


2a. frontal lobe
2b. parietal lobe
2c. temporal lobe
2d occipital lobe

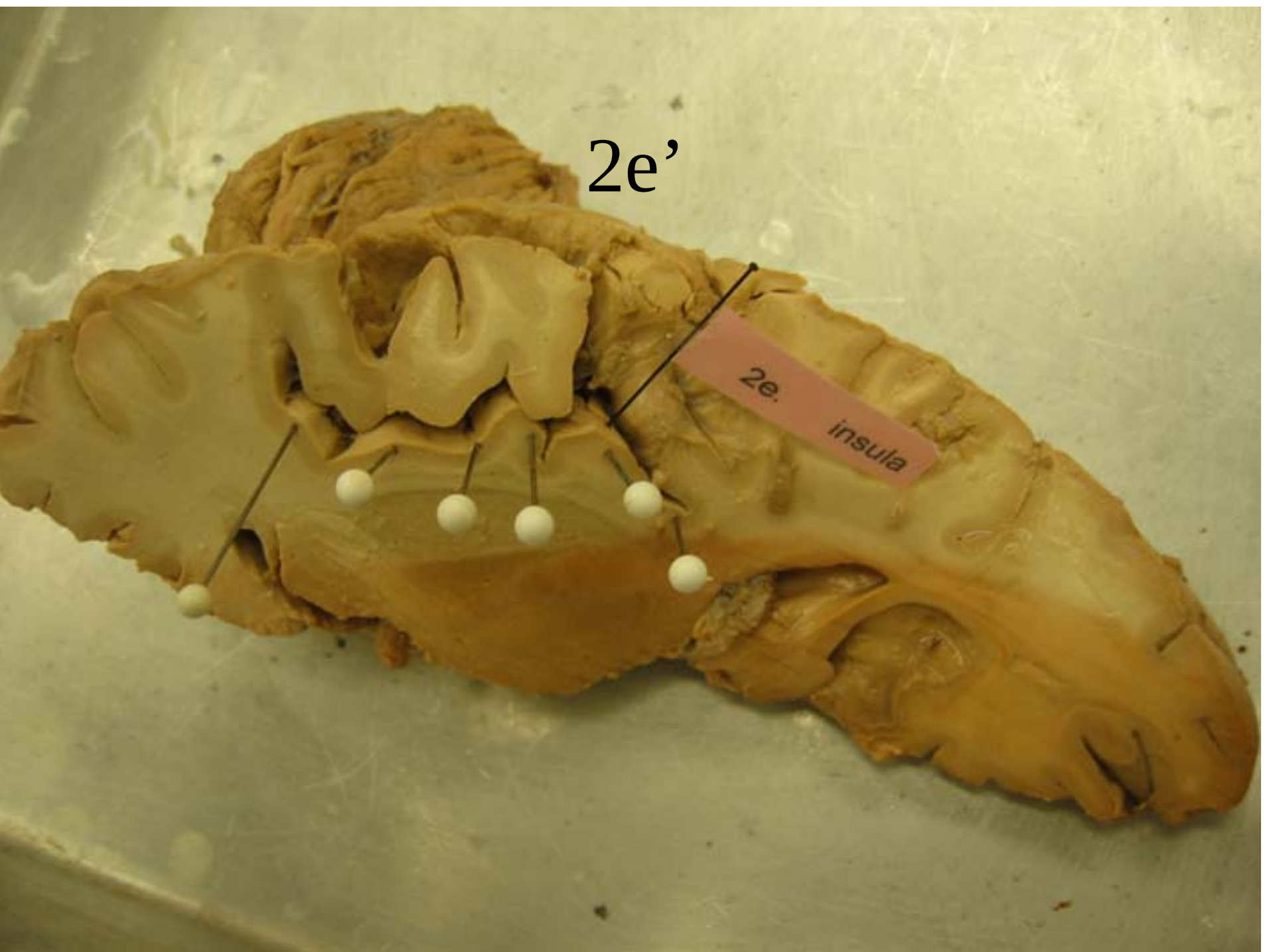

2a. frontal lobe
2b.
2c.

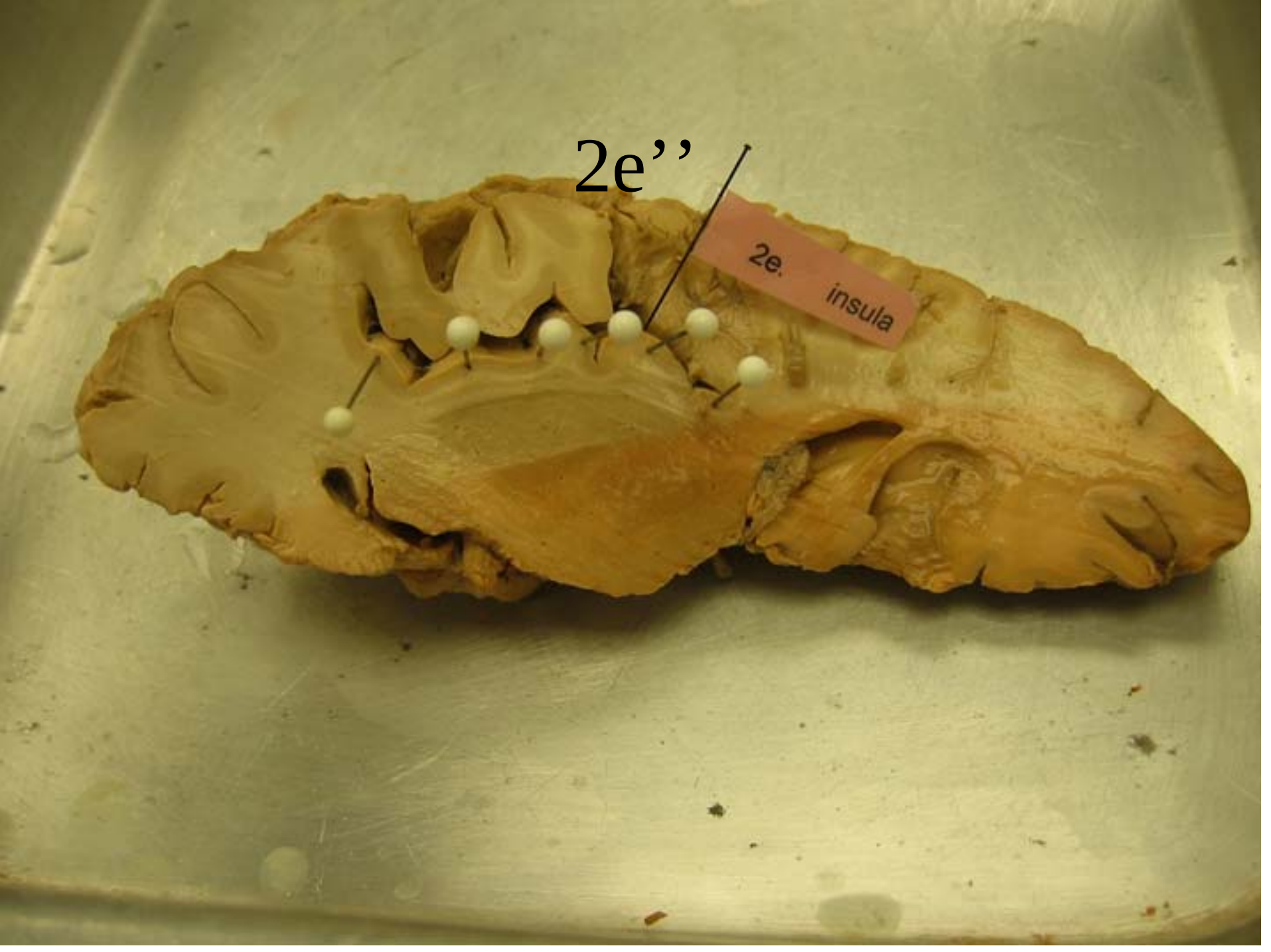

2a. frontal lobe
2b. parietal lobe
2c. temporal lobe
2d.


2c. temporal lobe


2d.
occipital lobe


2e. insula


2e’
2e.
insula


2e''
2e. insula

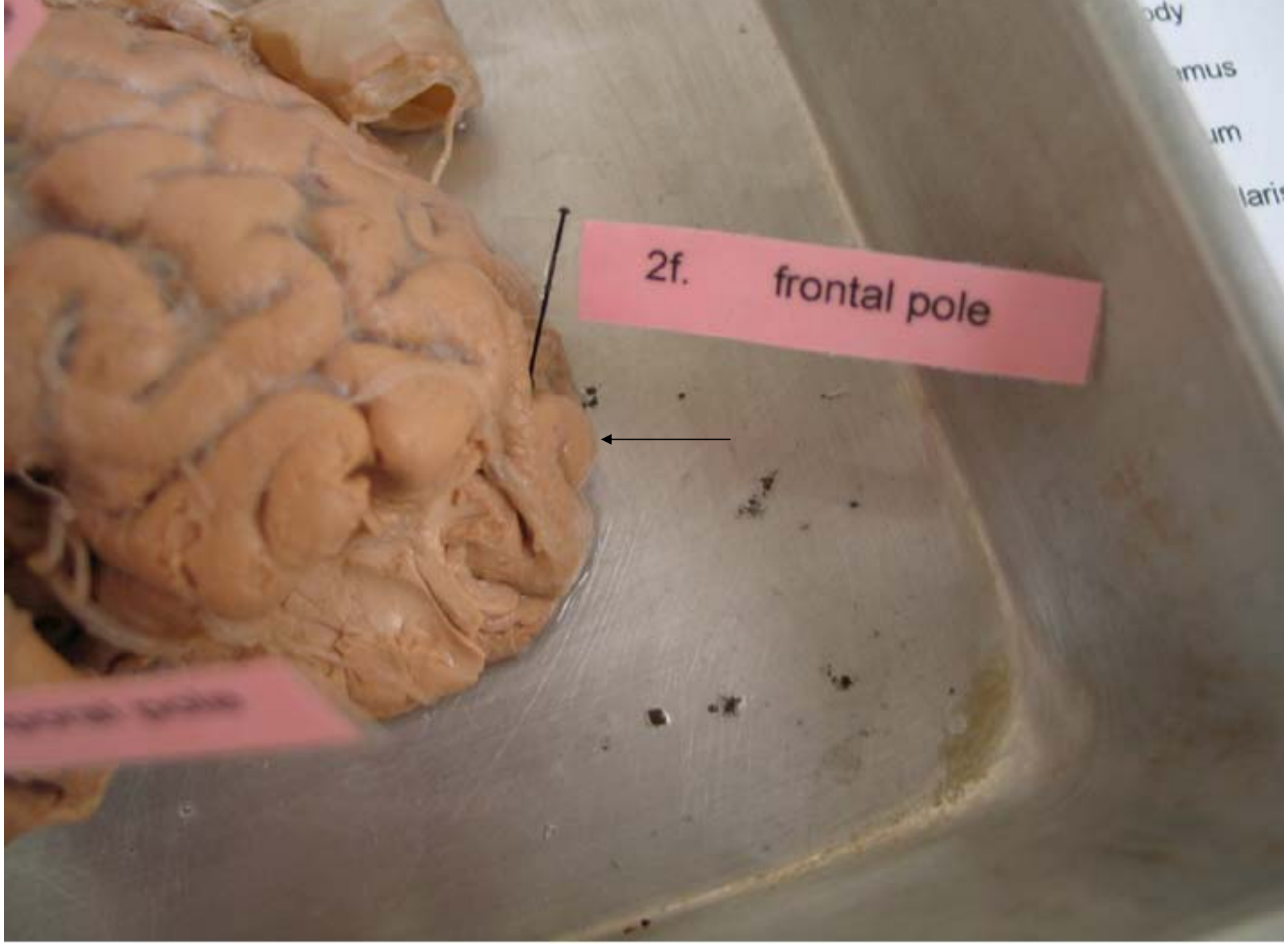

2f.
frontal p


21
frontal pole


2g. occipital pole
2f. frontal pole
2h. temporal pole


2g. occipital pole

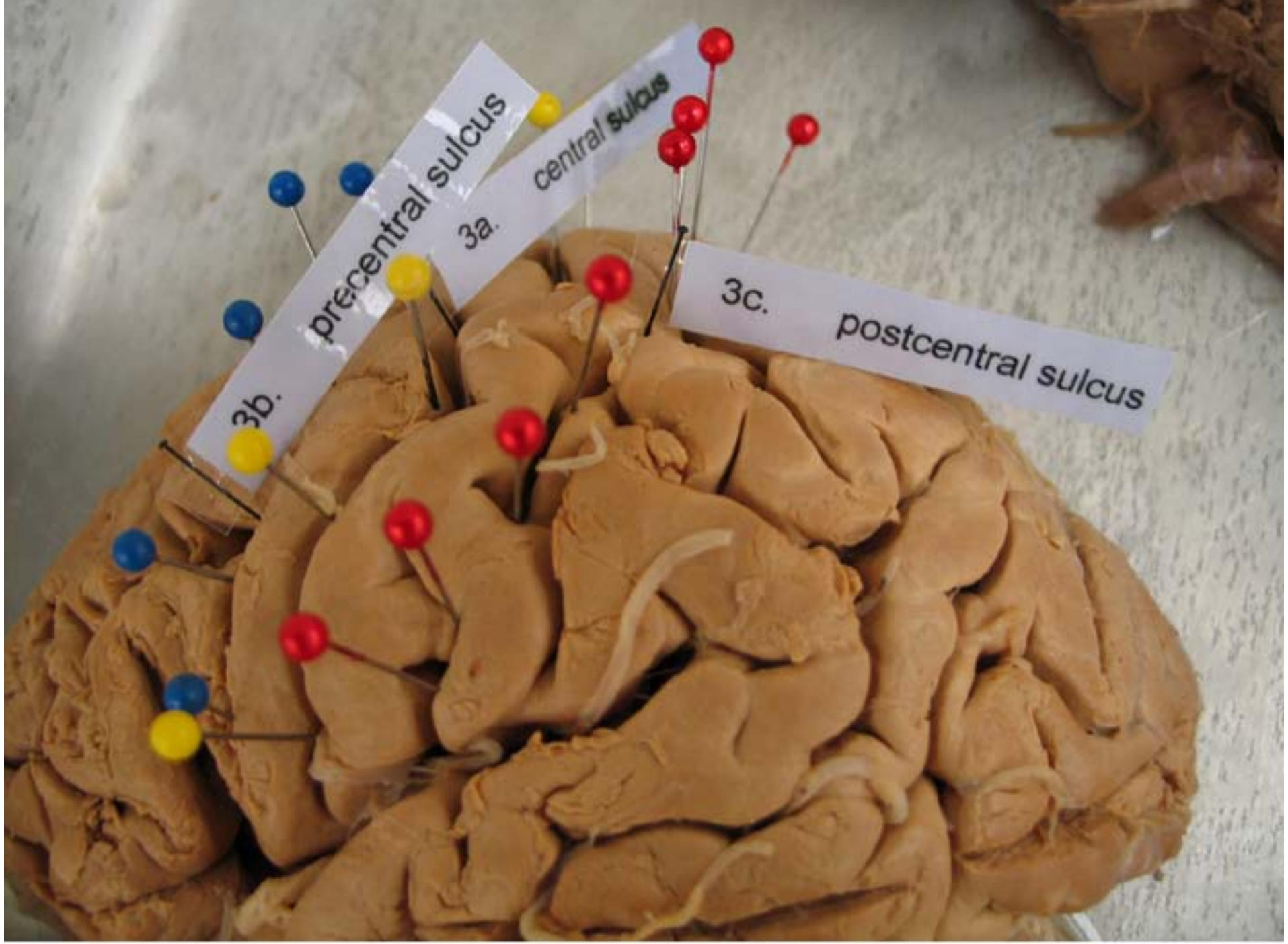

2f. fron
2h. temporal pole


2f. frontal pole

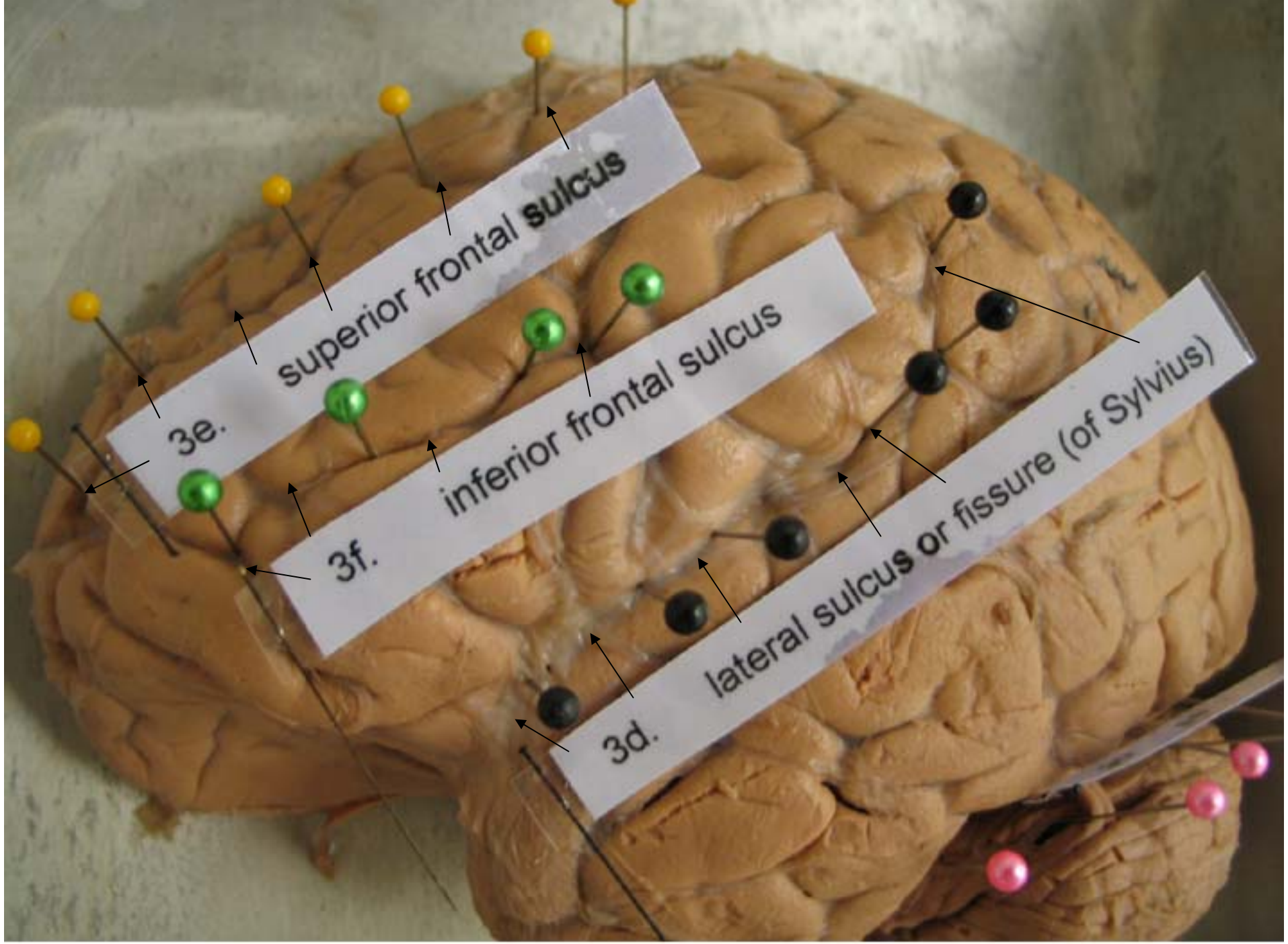

3b. precentral sulcus
3a. central sulcus
3c. postcentral sulcus

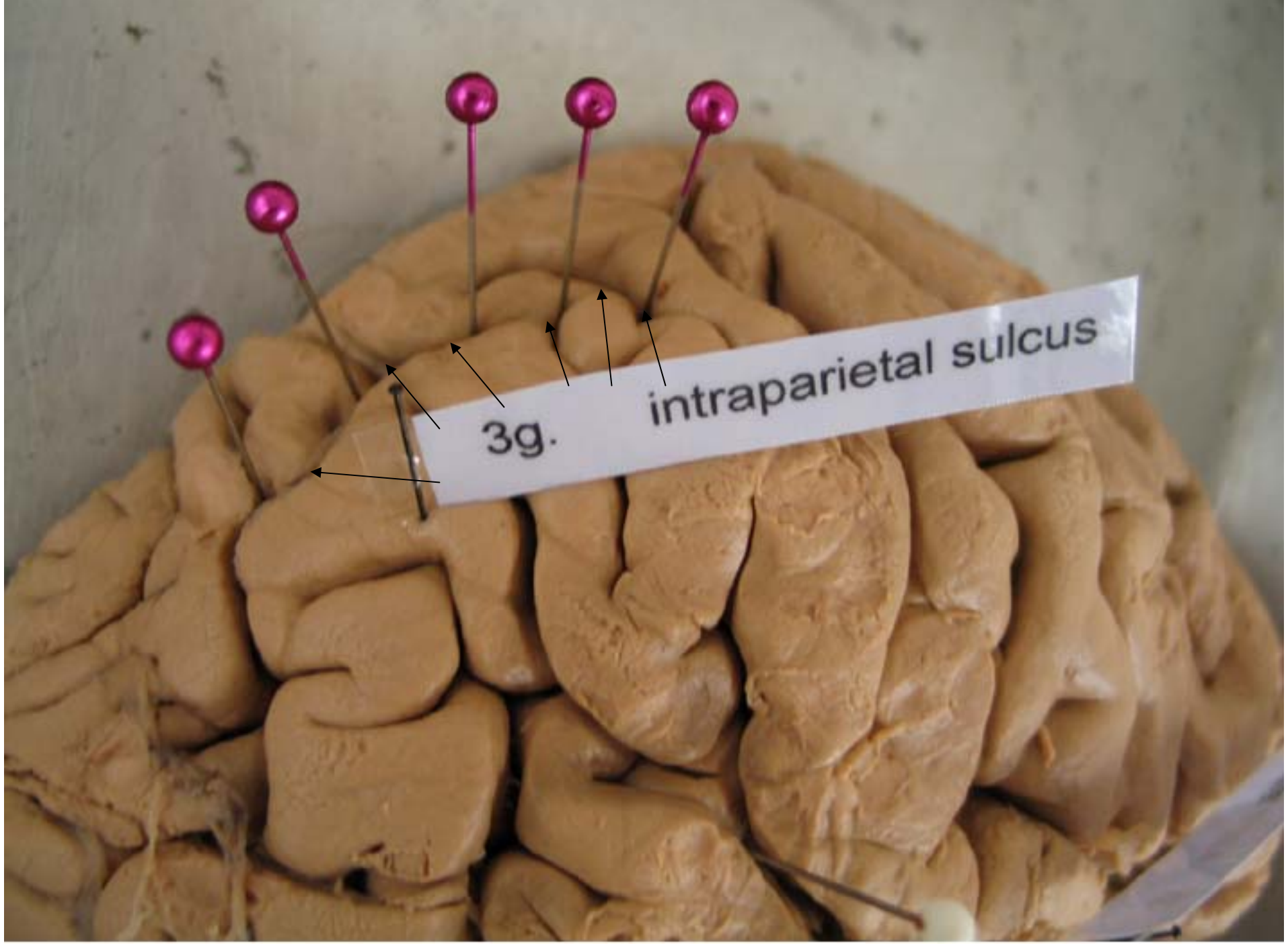

3a. central sulcus

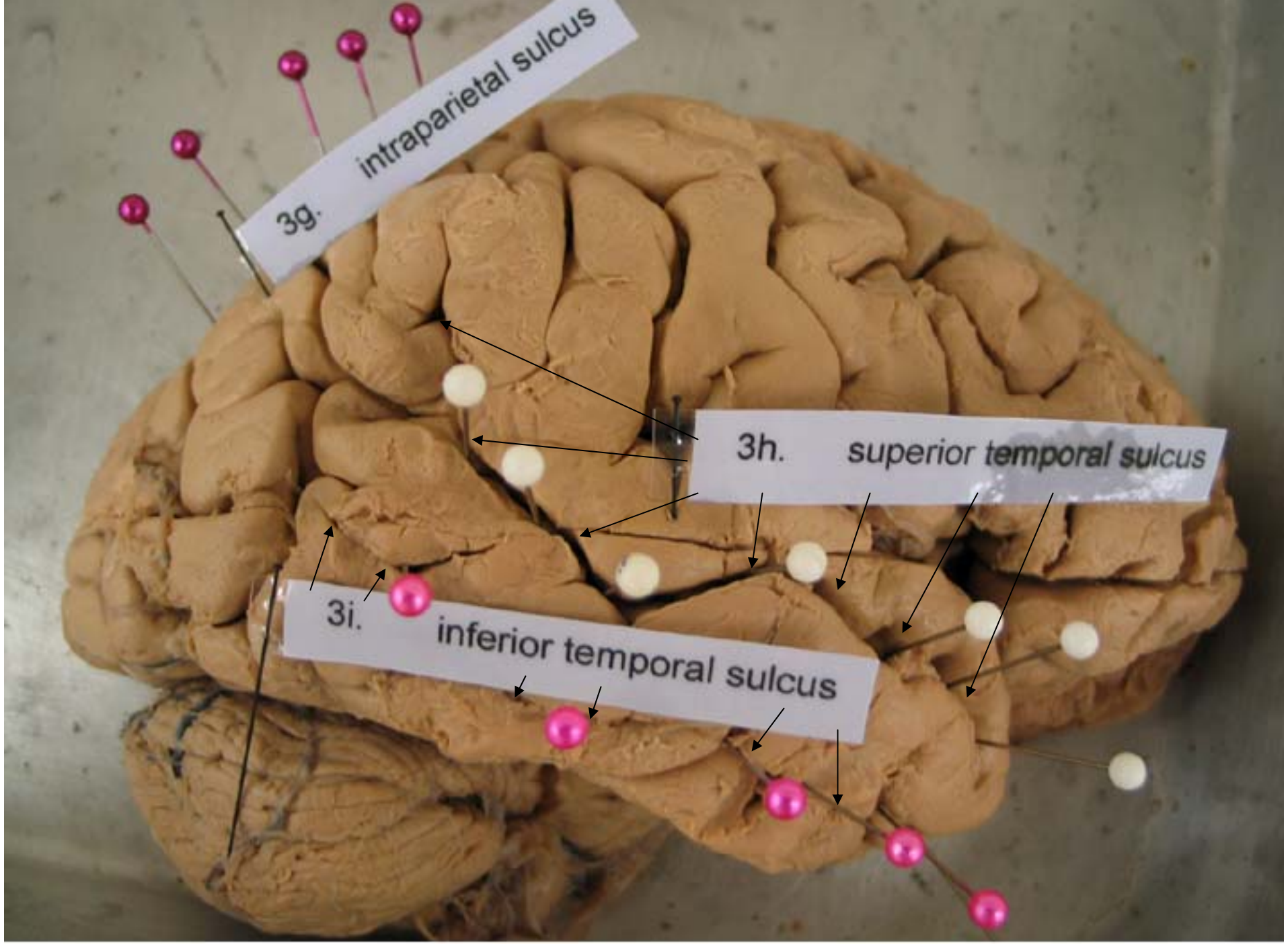

3b.
precentral sulcus

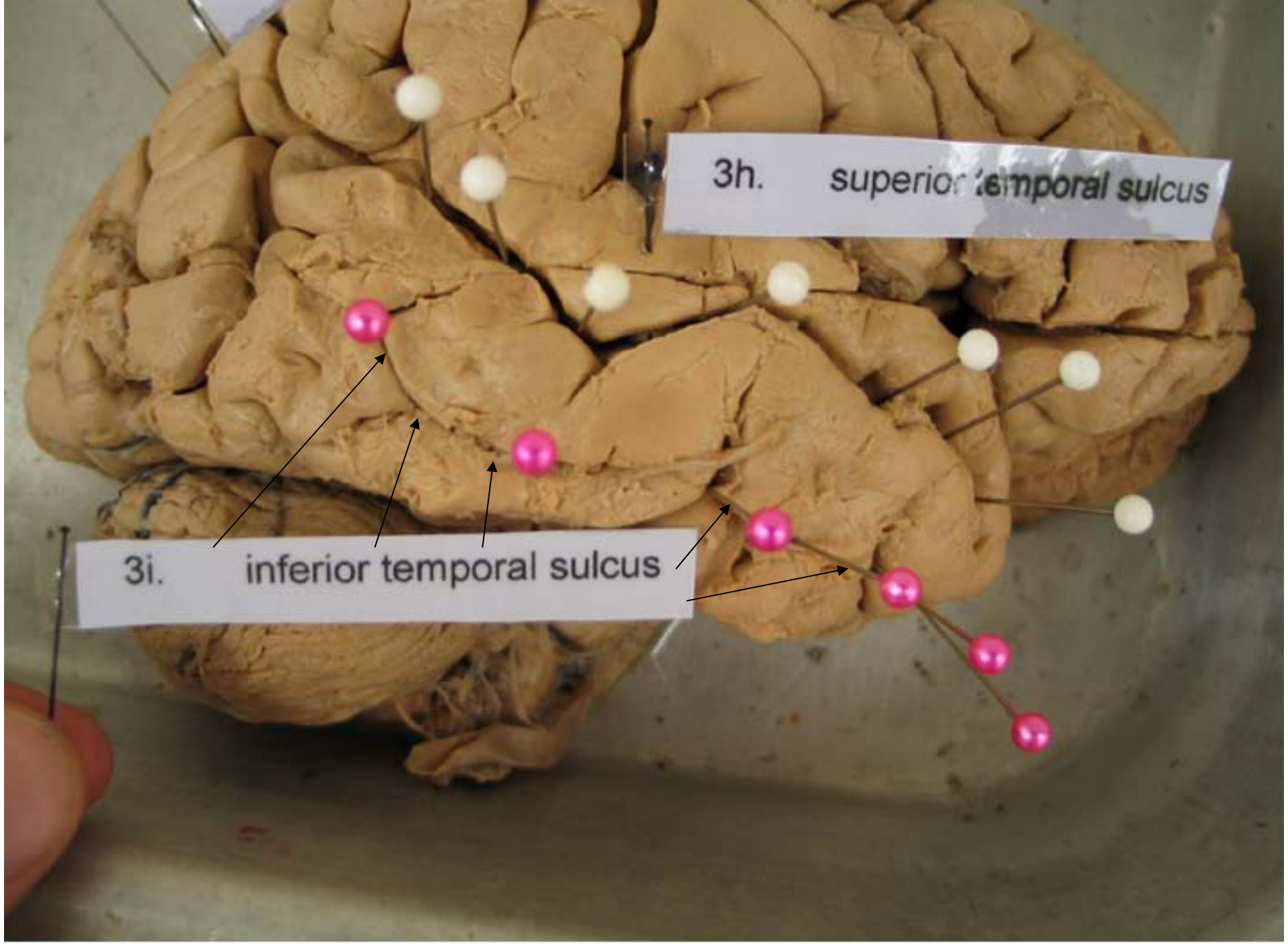

3b. precentral sulcus
3a. central sulcus
3c. postcentral sulcus


3f.
3d. lateral sulcus or fissure (of Sylvius)

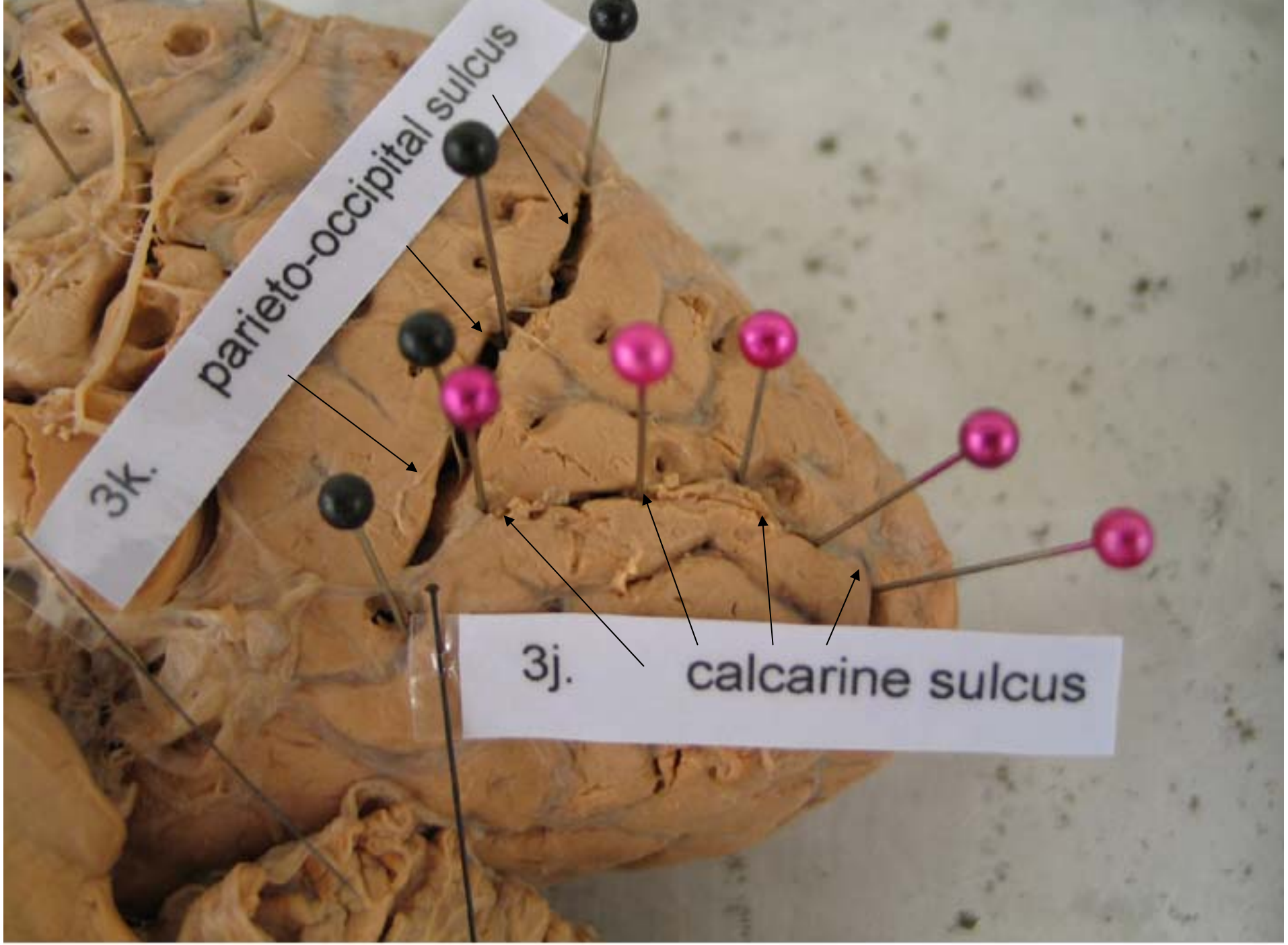

3e. superior frontal sulcus
3f. inferior frontal sulcus
3d. lateral sulcus or fissure (of Sylvius)


3g. intraparietal sulcus

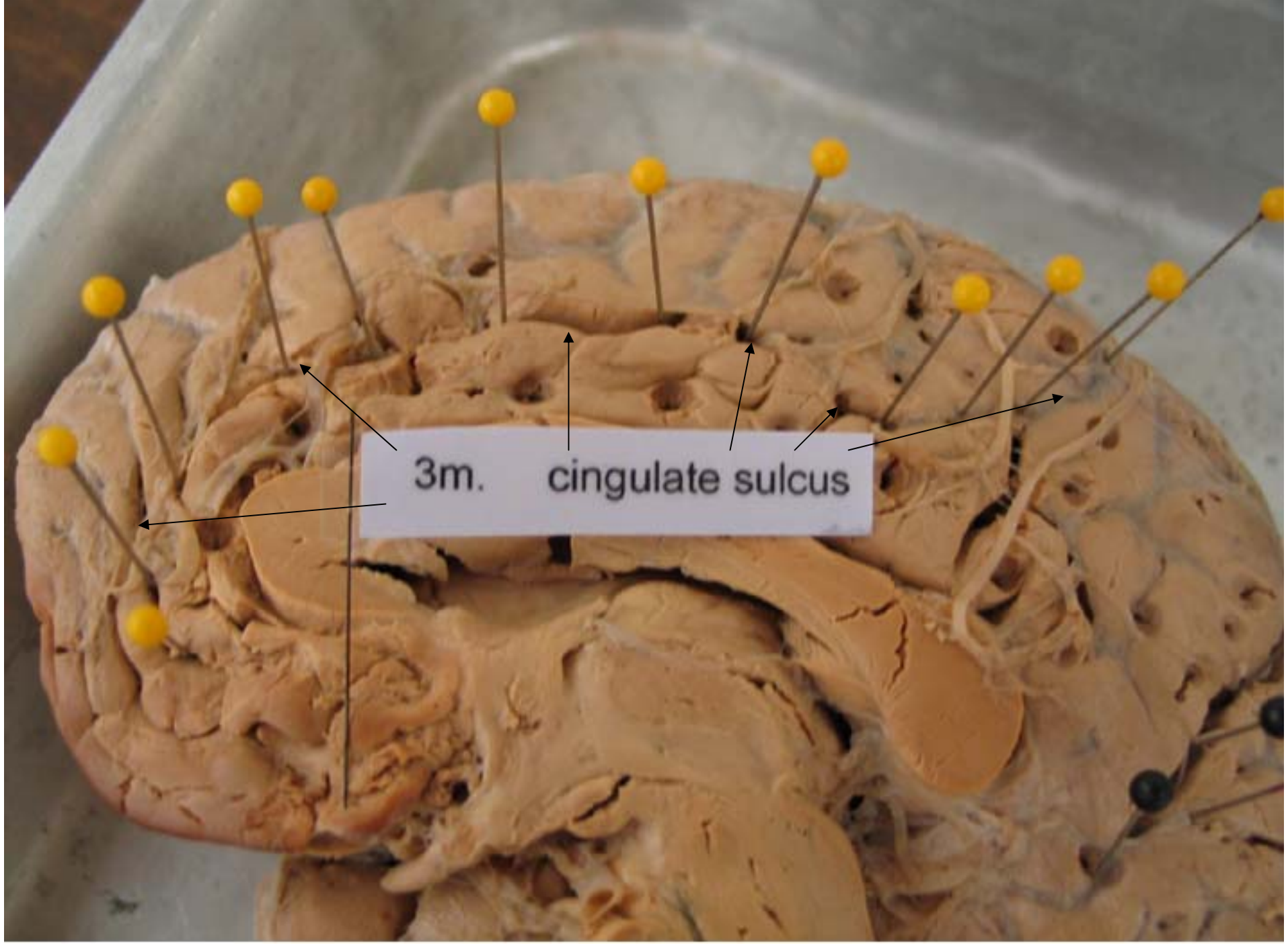

3g. intraparietal sulcus
3h. superior temporal sulcus
3i. inferior temporal sulcus

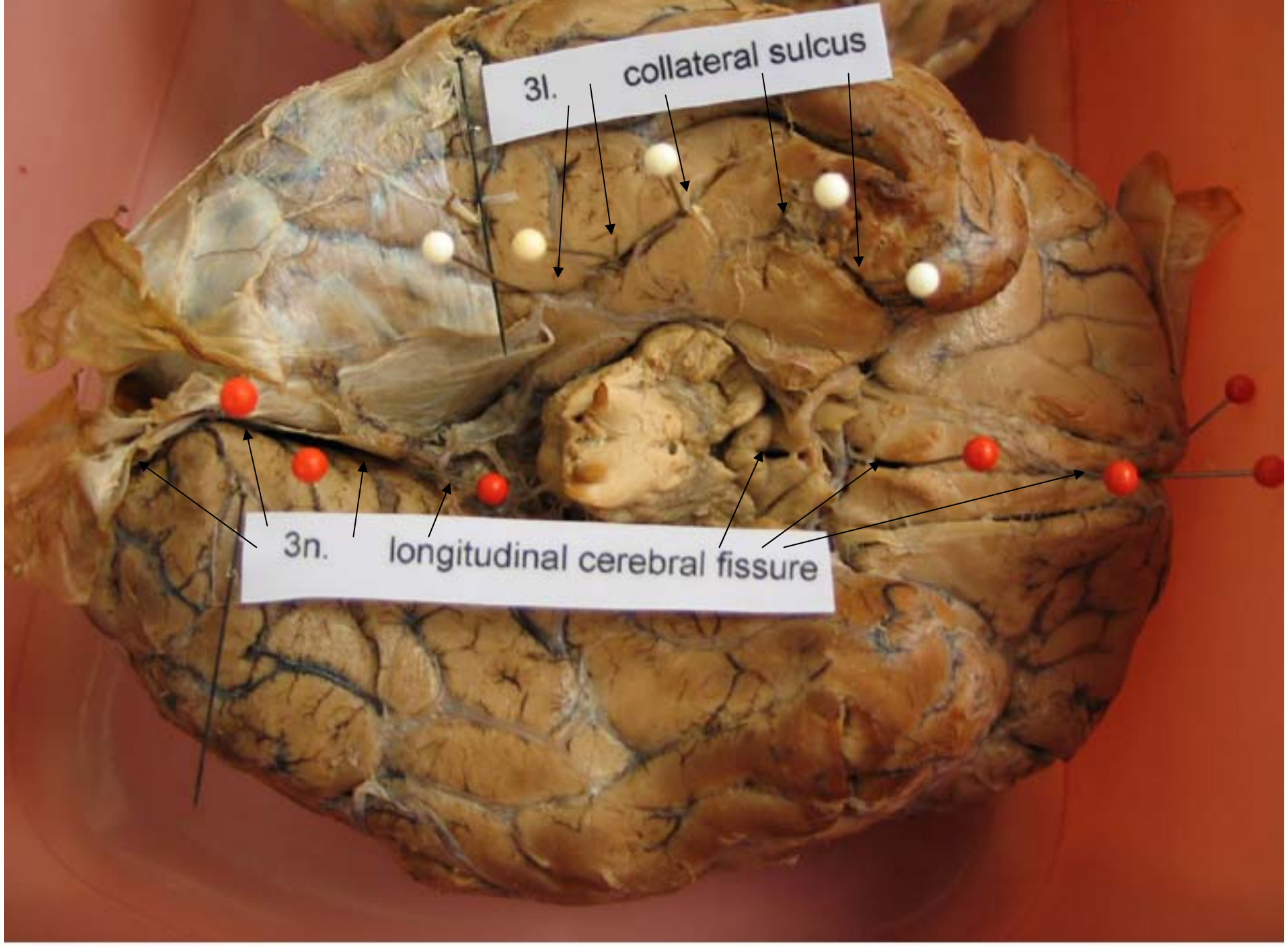

3h. superior temporal sulcus
3i. inferior temporal sulcus

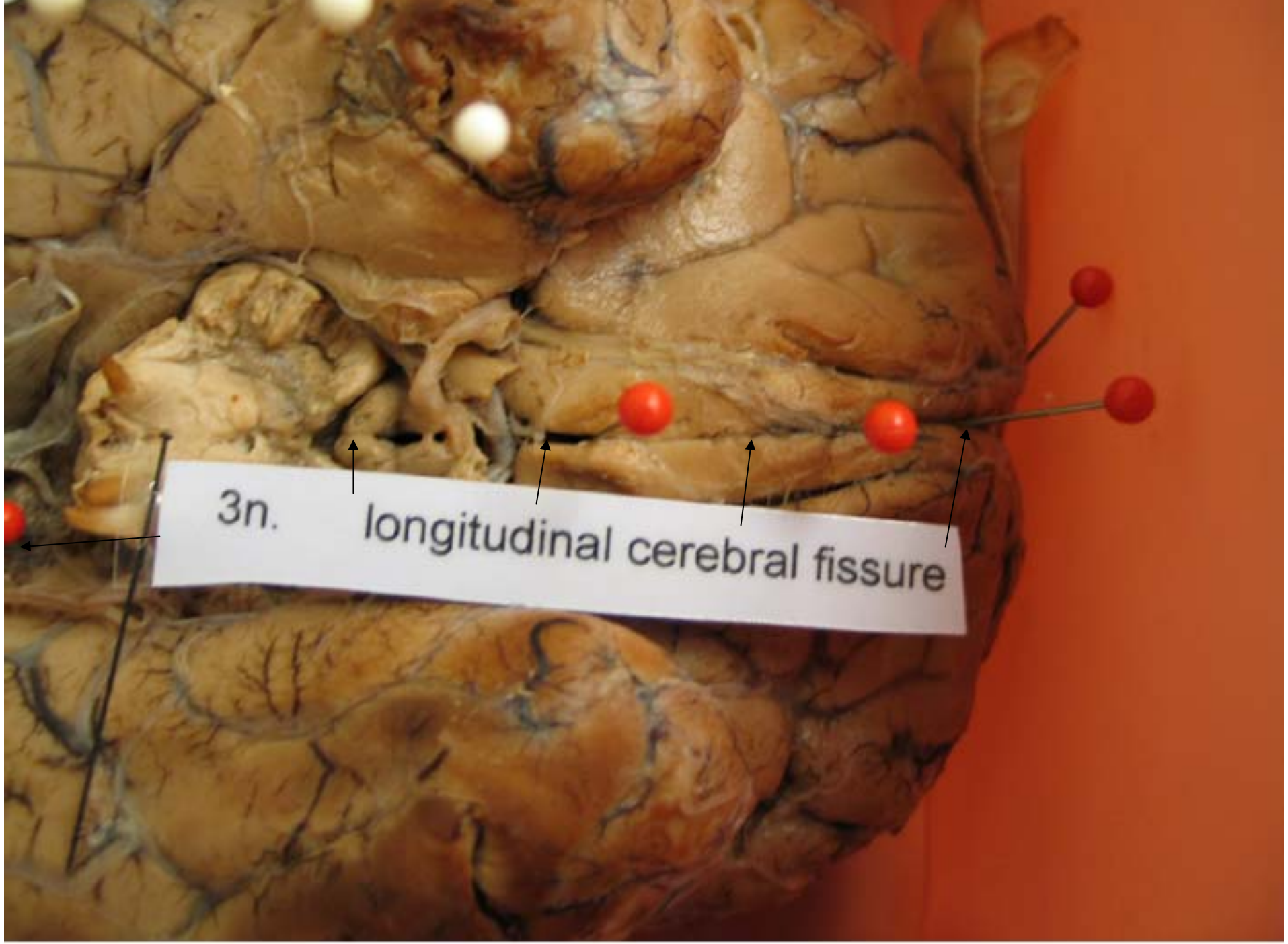

3m.
cingulate sulcus
3k.
parieto-occipital sulcus
3j.
calcarine sulcus

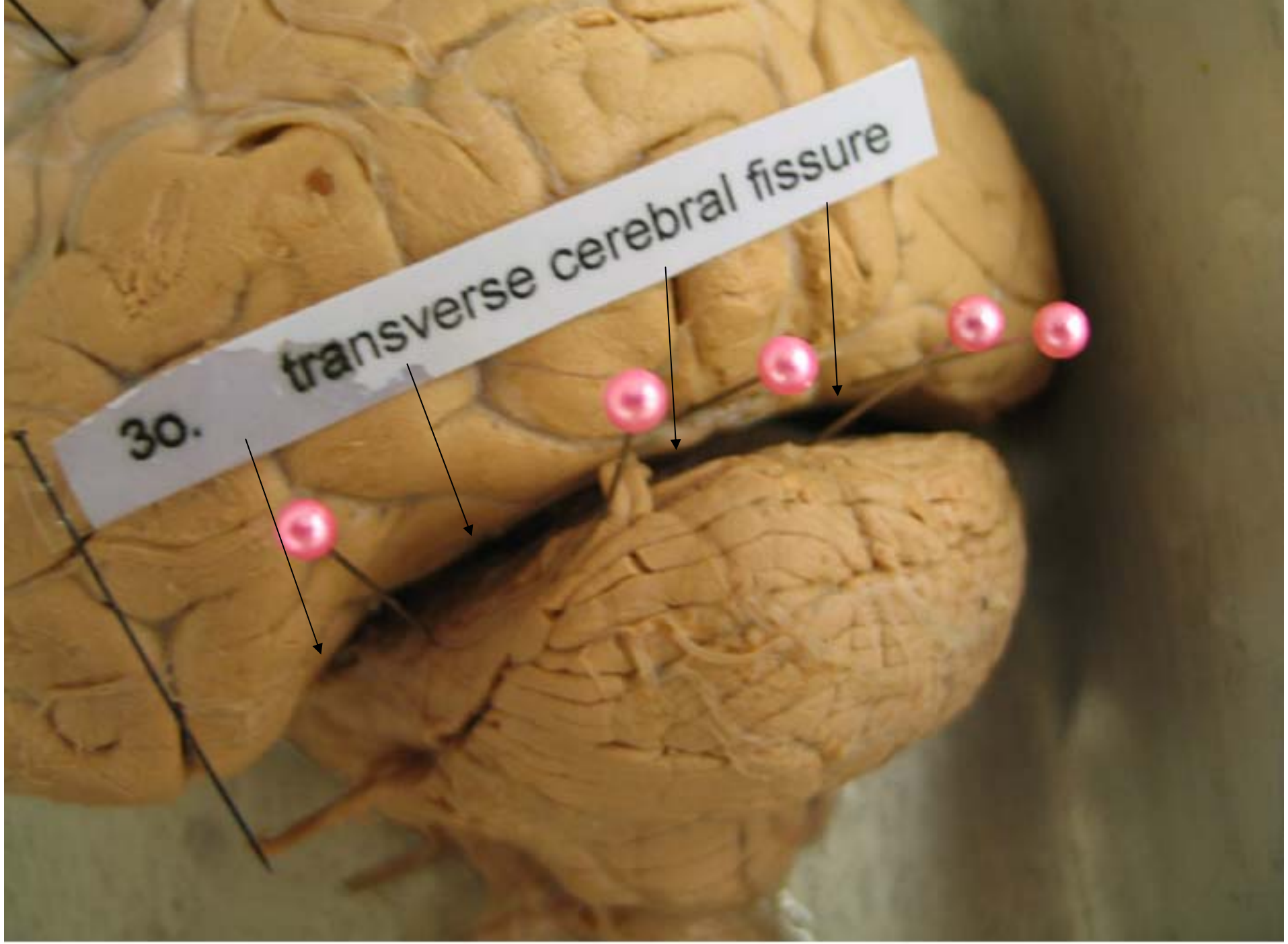

3k. parieto-occipital sulcus
3j. calcarine sulcus

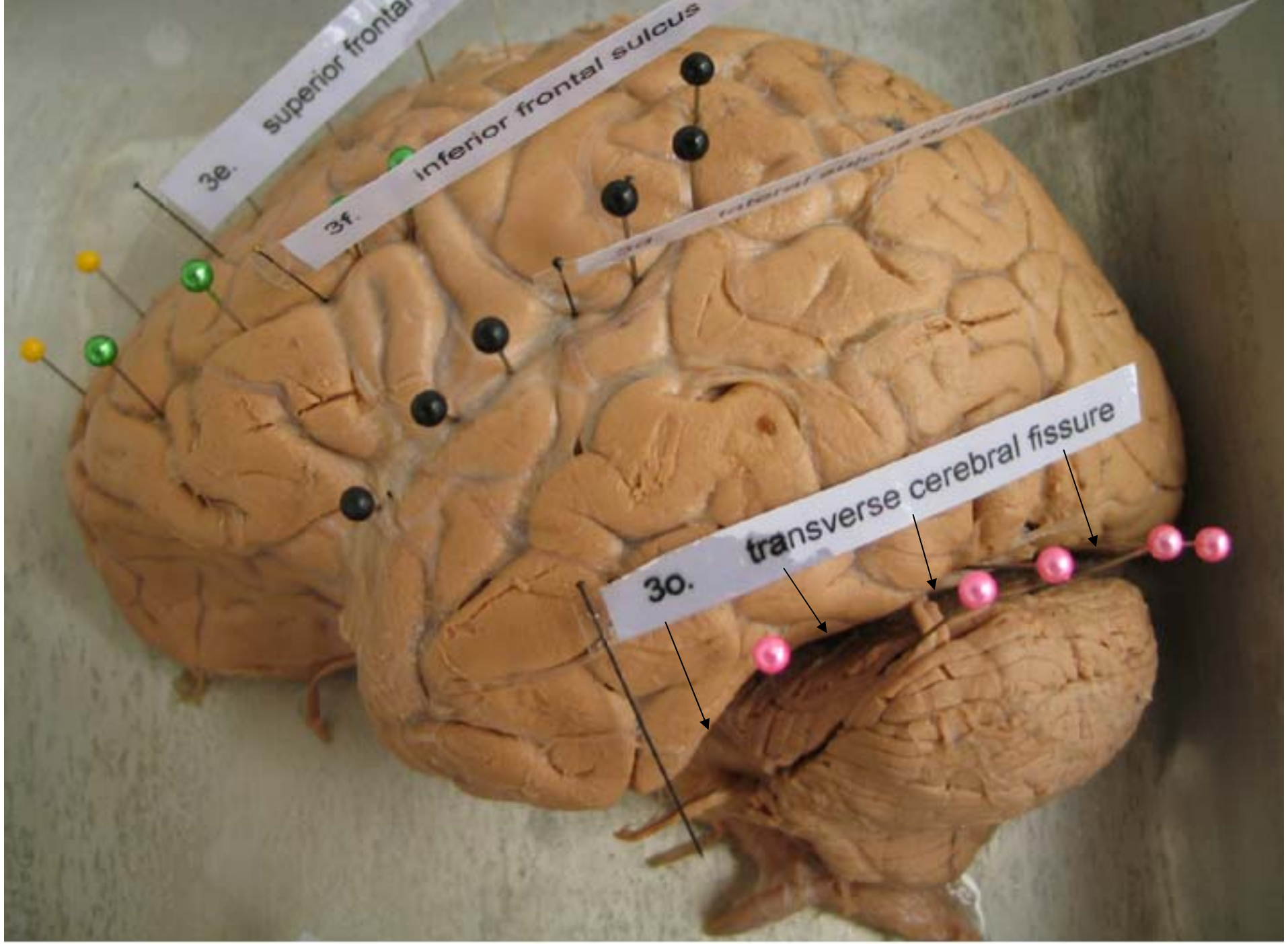

3l. collateral sulcus


3m.
cingulate sulcus

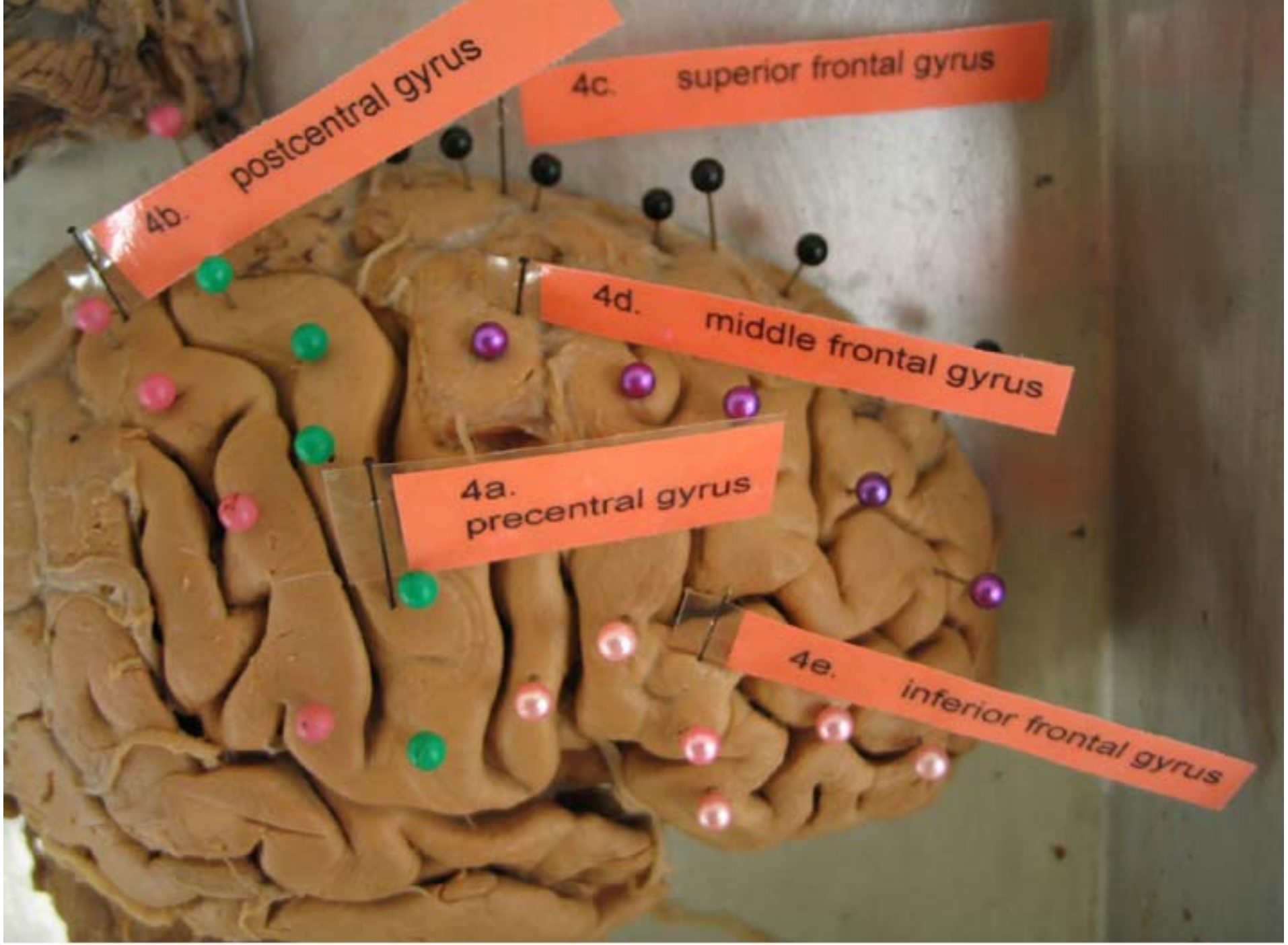

3l.
collateral sulcus
3n.
longitudinal cerebral fissure

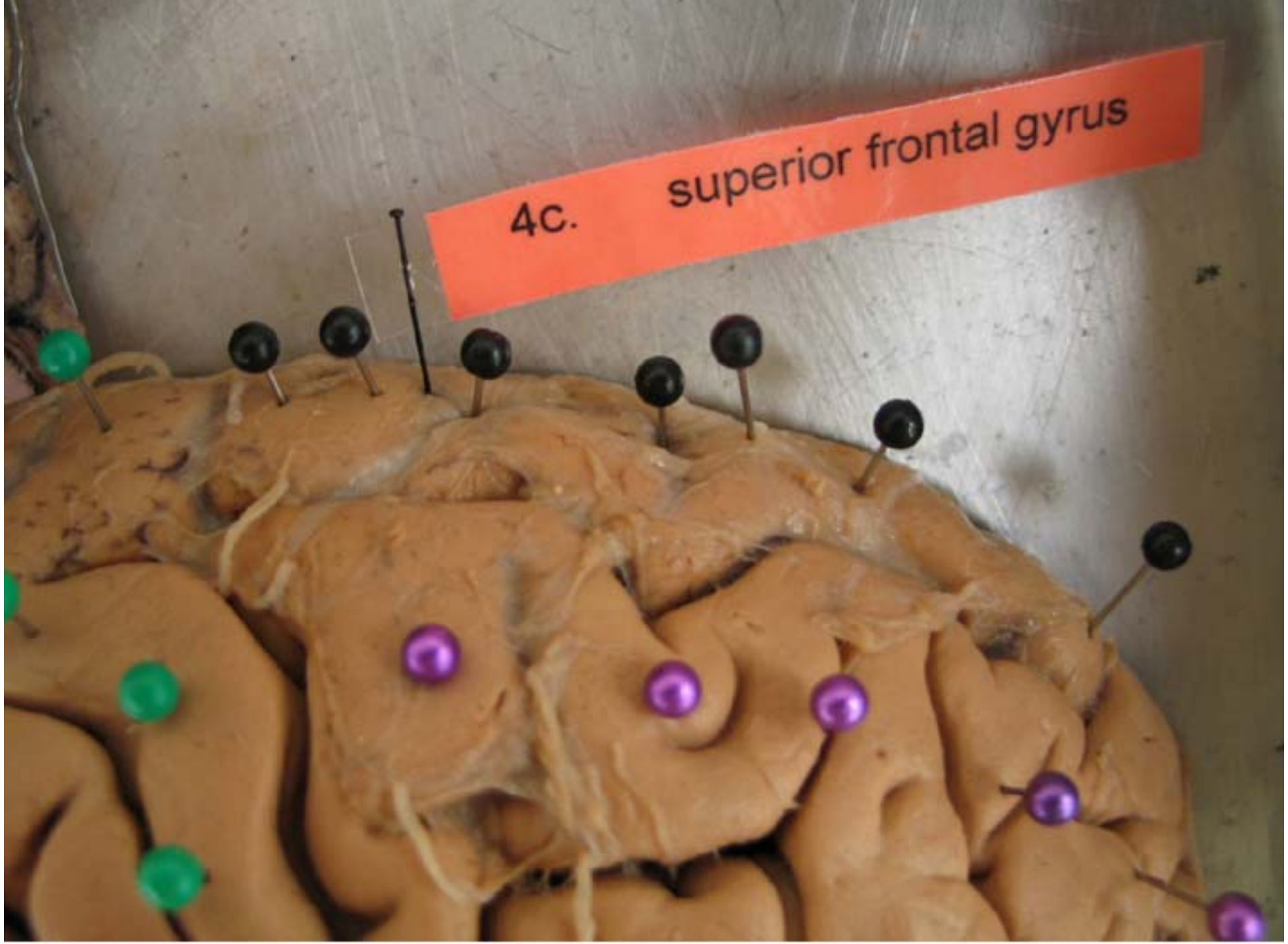

3n.
longitudinal cerebral fissure

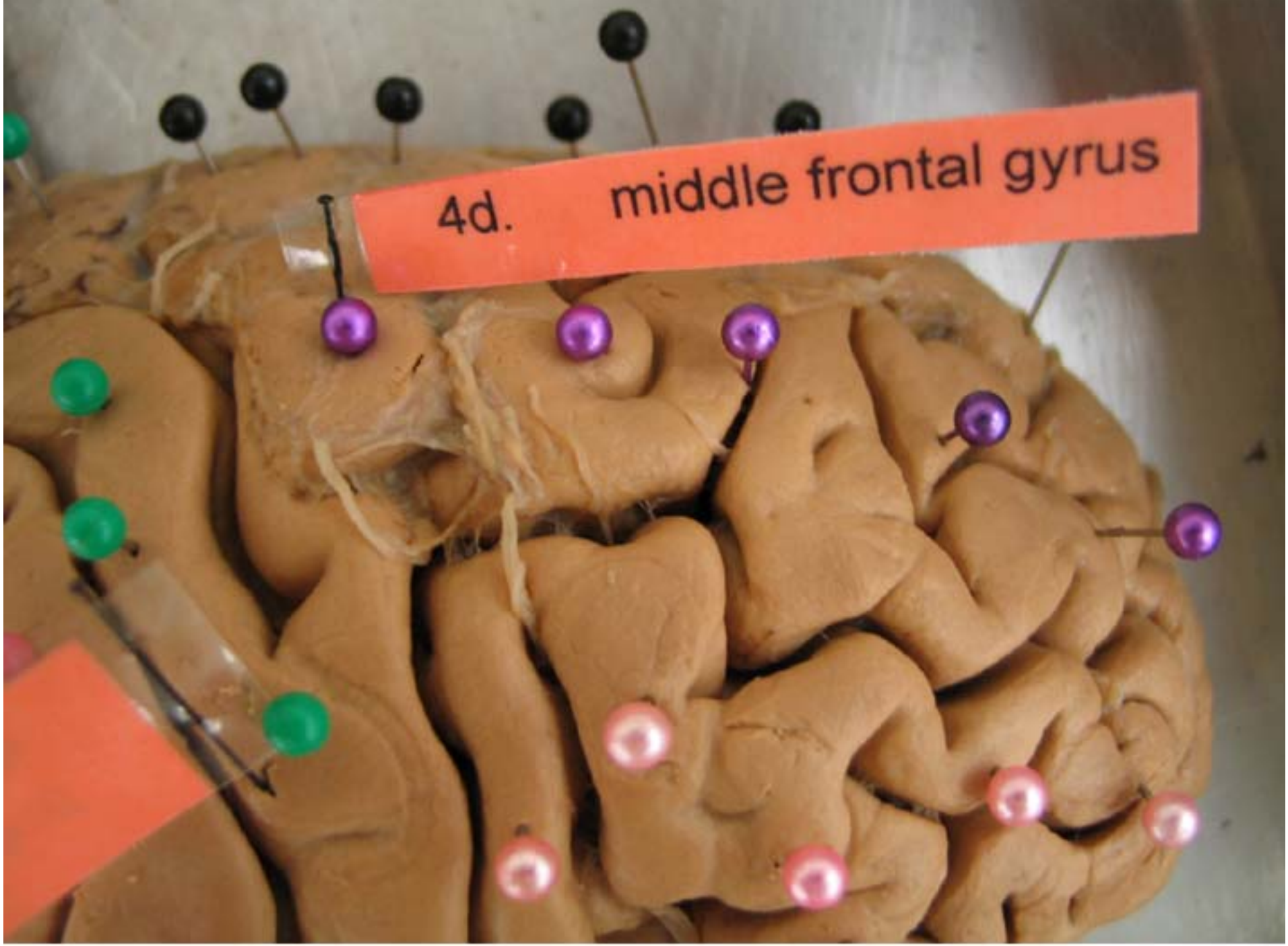

30. transverse cerebral fissure

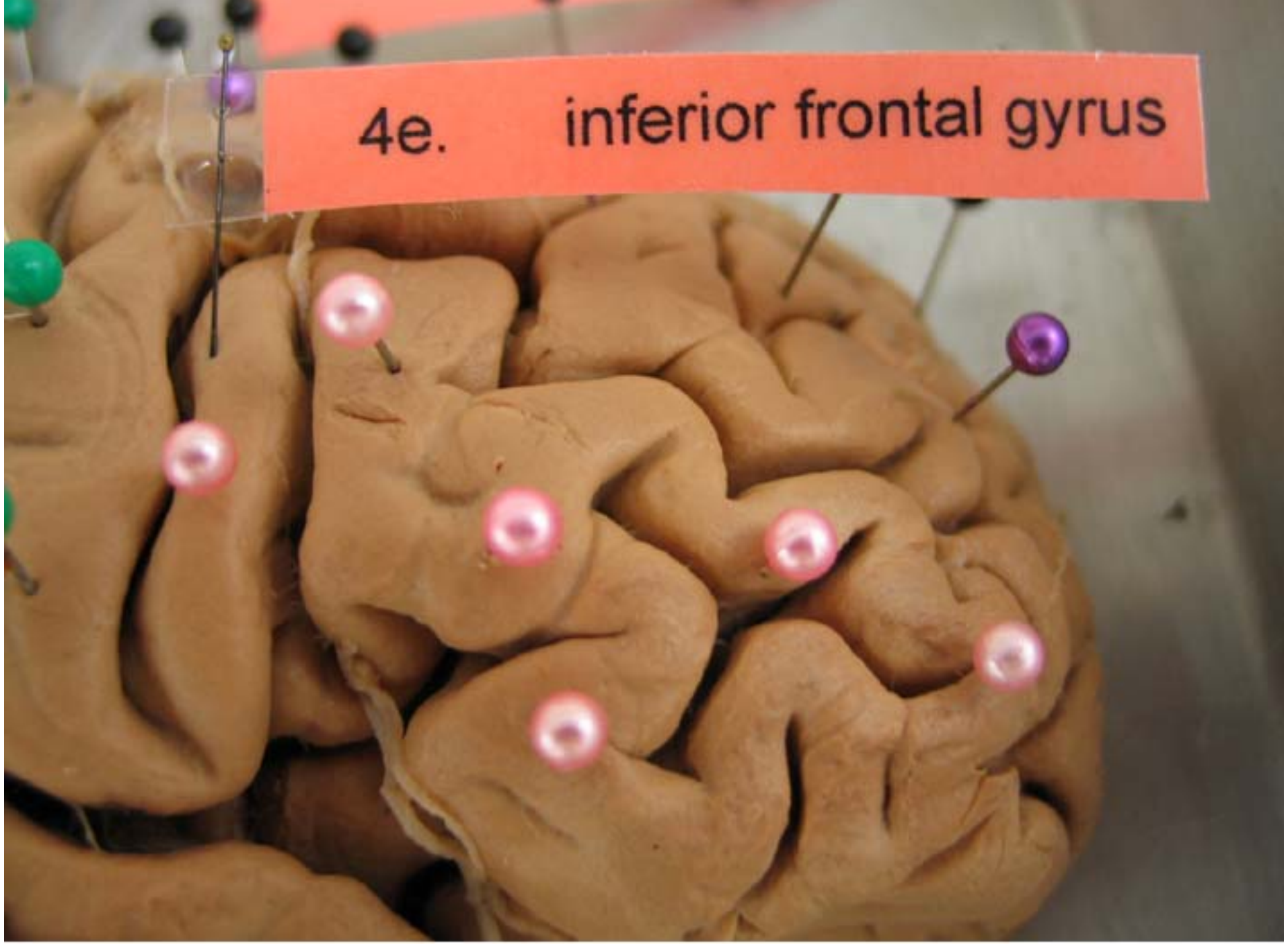

3e. superior frontal
3f. inferior frontal sulcus
3o. transverse cerebral fissure

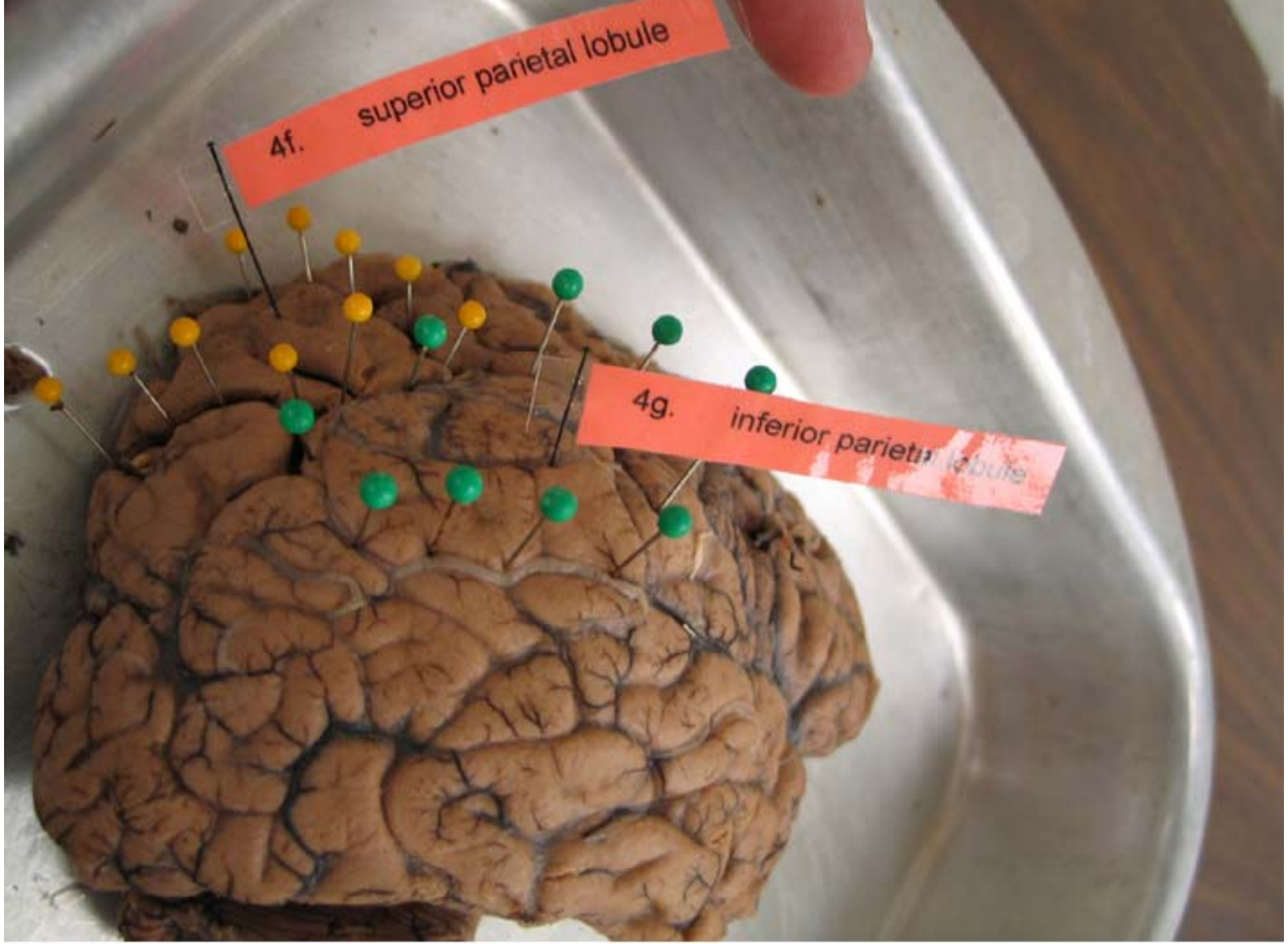

4a.
precentral gyrus

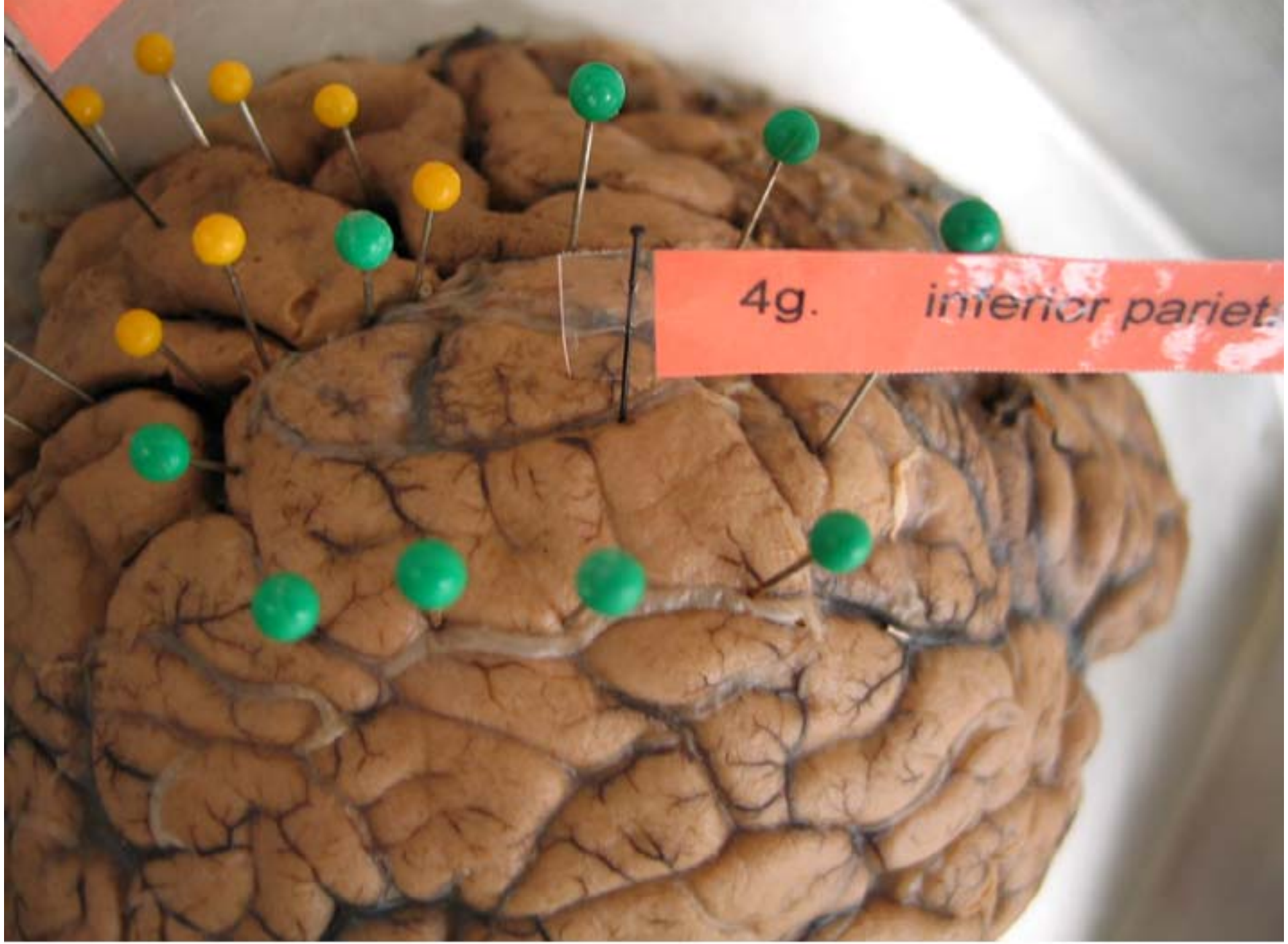

4b. postcentral gyrus
4c. superior frontal gyrus
4d. middle frontal gyrus
4a. precentral gyrus
4e. inferior frontal gyrus


4c. superior frontal gyrus


4d. middle frontal gyrus


4e. inferior frontal gyrus


4f. superior parietal lobule
4g. inferior parietal lobule

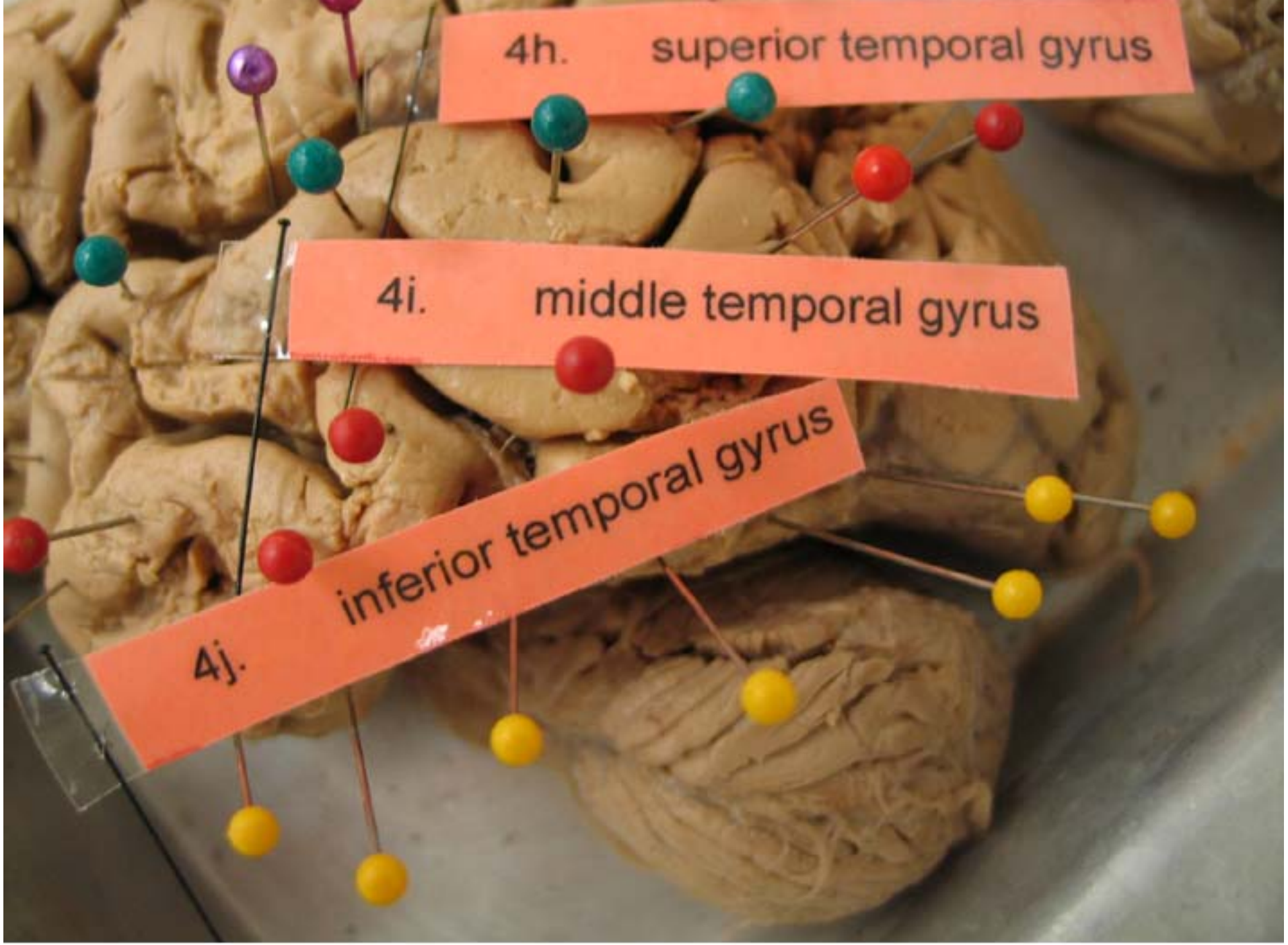

4g.
inferior pariet


4f. superior parietal lobule
4g. inferior parietal lobule


4g2 angular gyrus
4g1. supramarginal gyrus

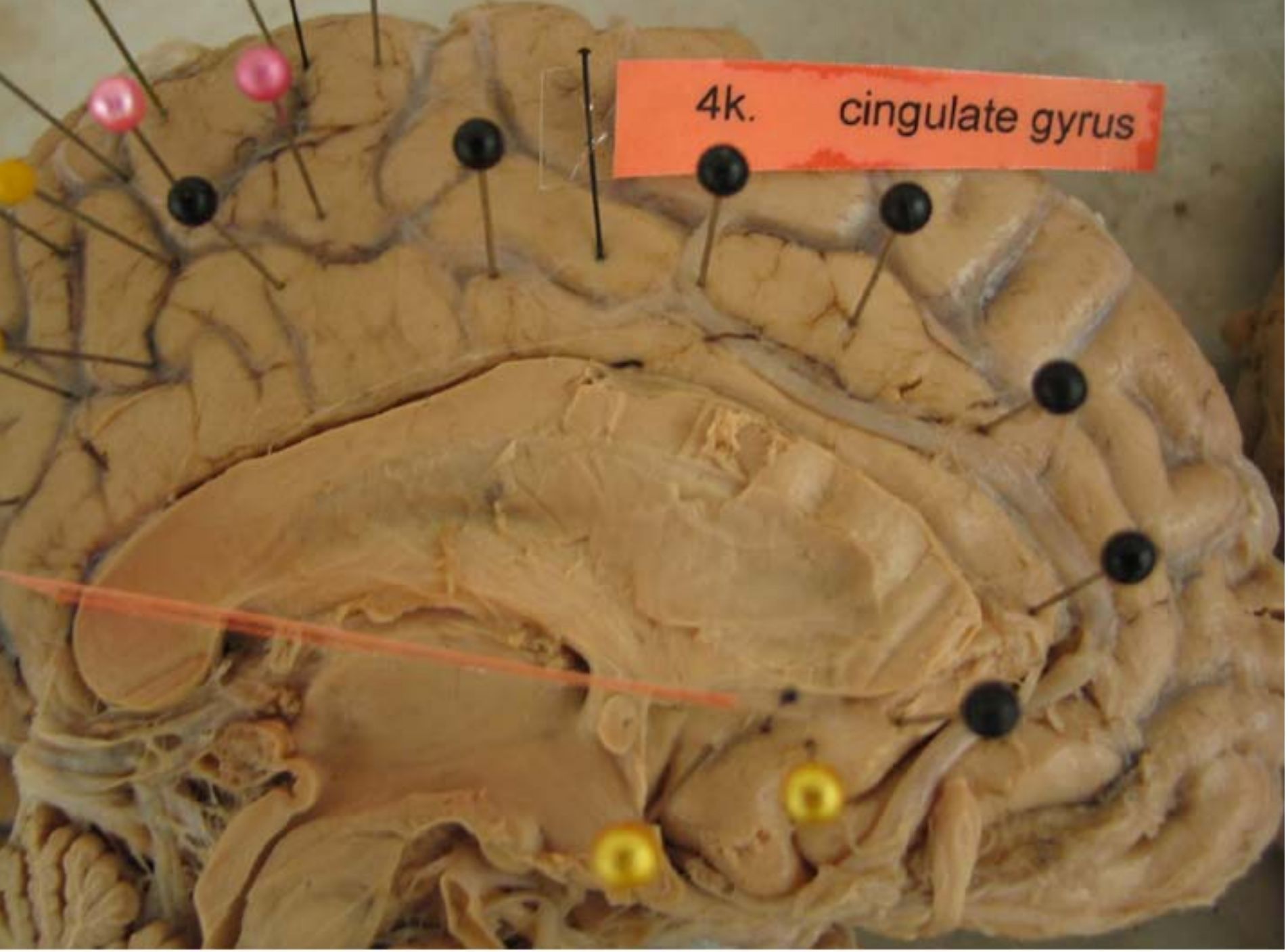

4g2. angular gyrus
marginal gyrus

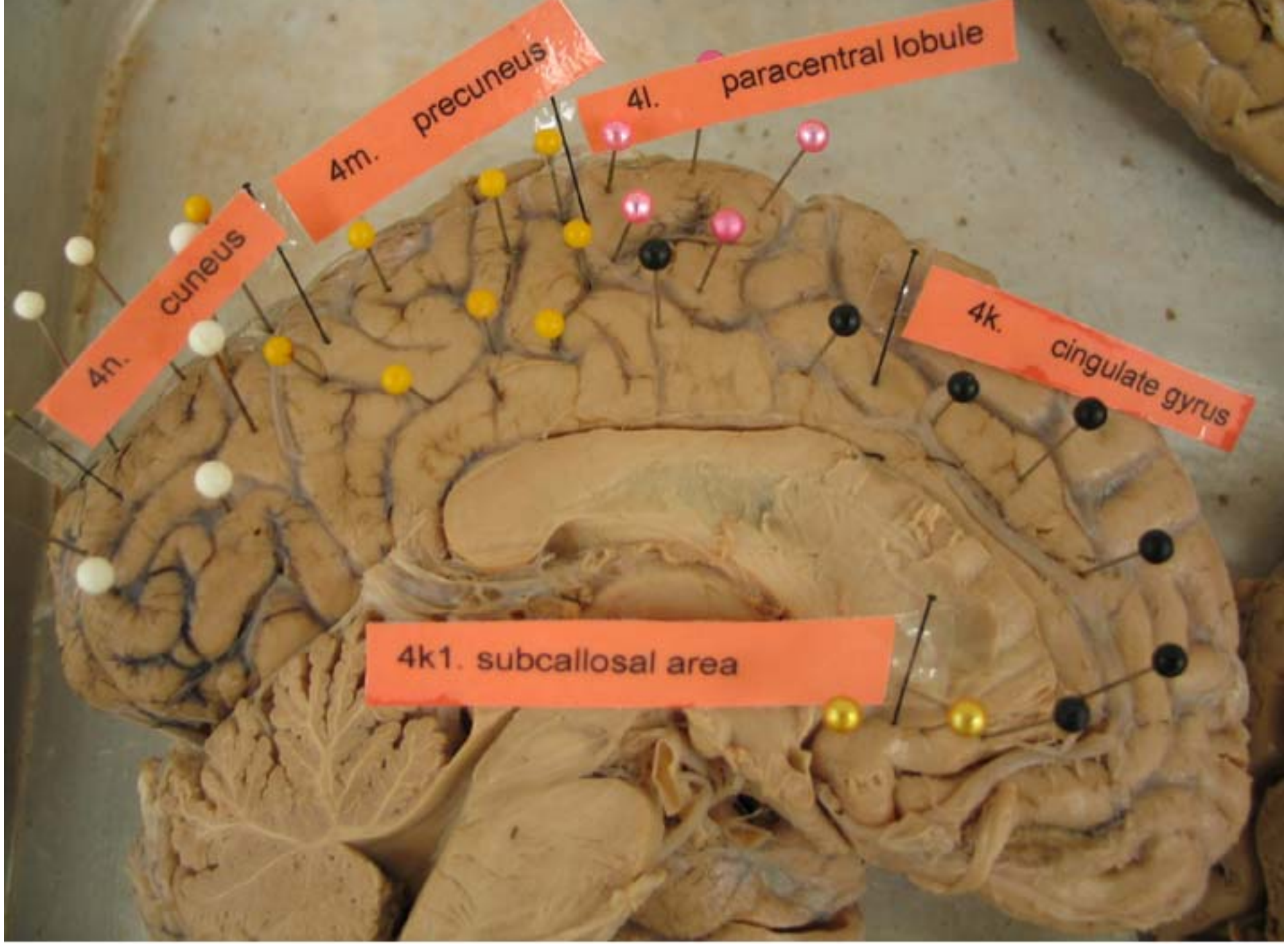

4g1. supramarginal gyrus
4g2. angular gyrus
4h1. transverse temporal gyri
4h. superior temporal gyrus
4i. middle temporal gyrus
4j. inferior temporal gyrus

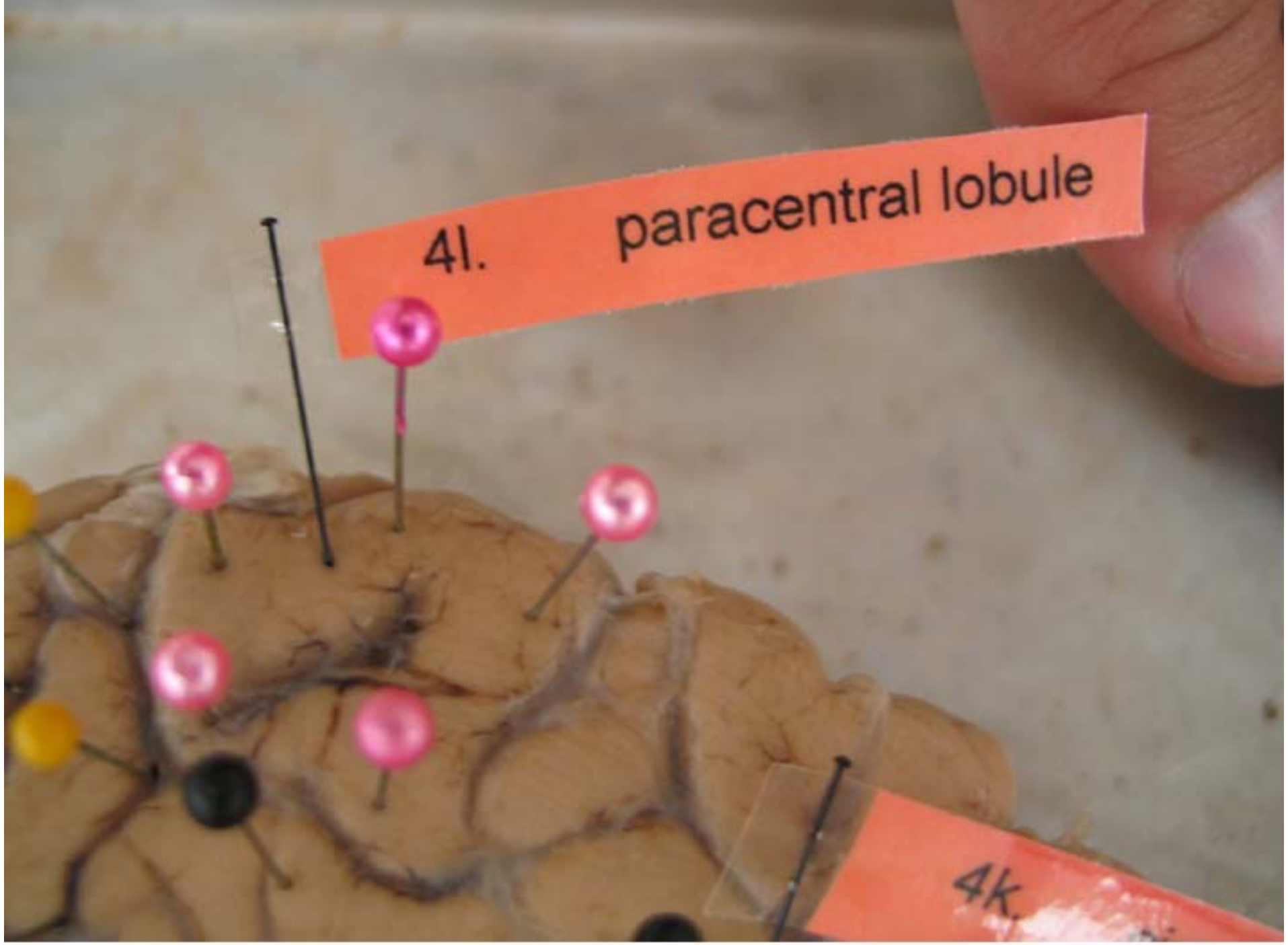

4h. superior temporal gyrus
4i. middle temporal gyrus
4j. inferior temporal gyrus

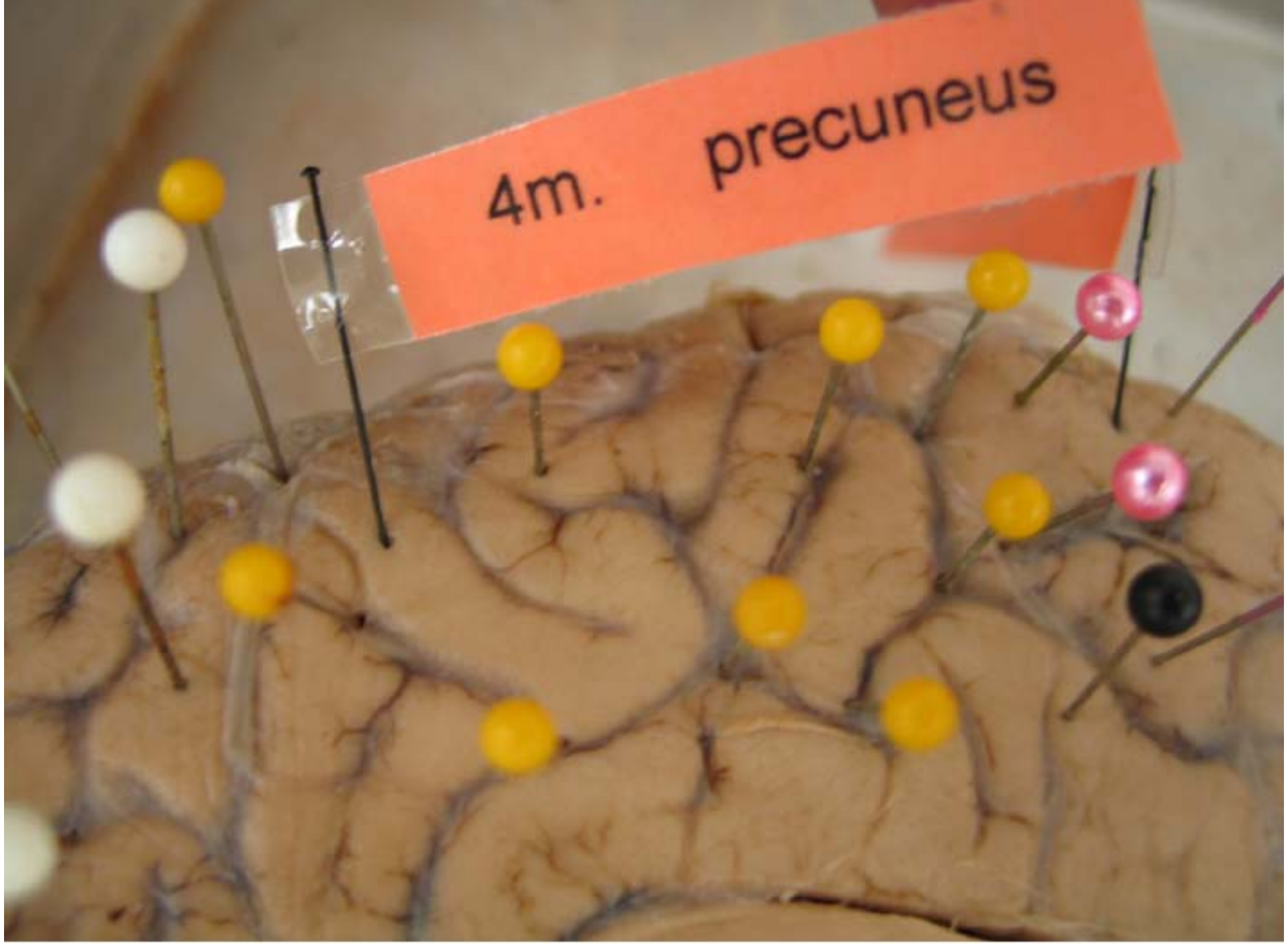

4h. superior temporal gyrus
4i. middle temporal gyrus
4j. inferior temporal gyrus

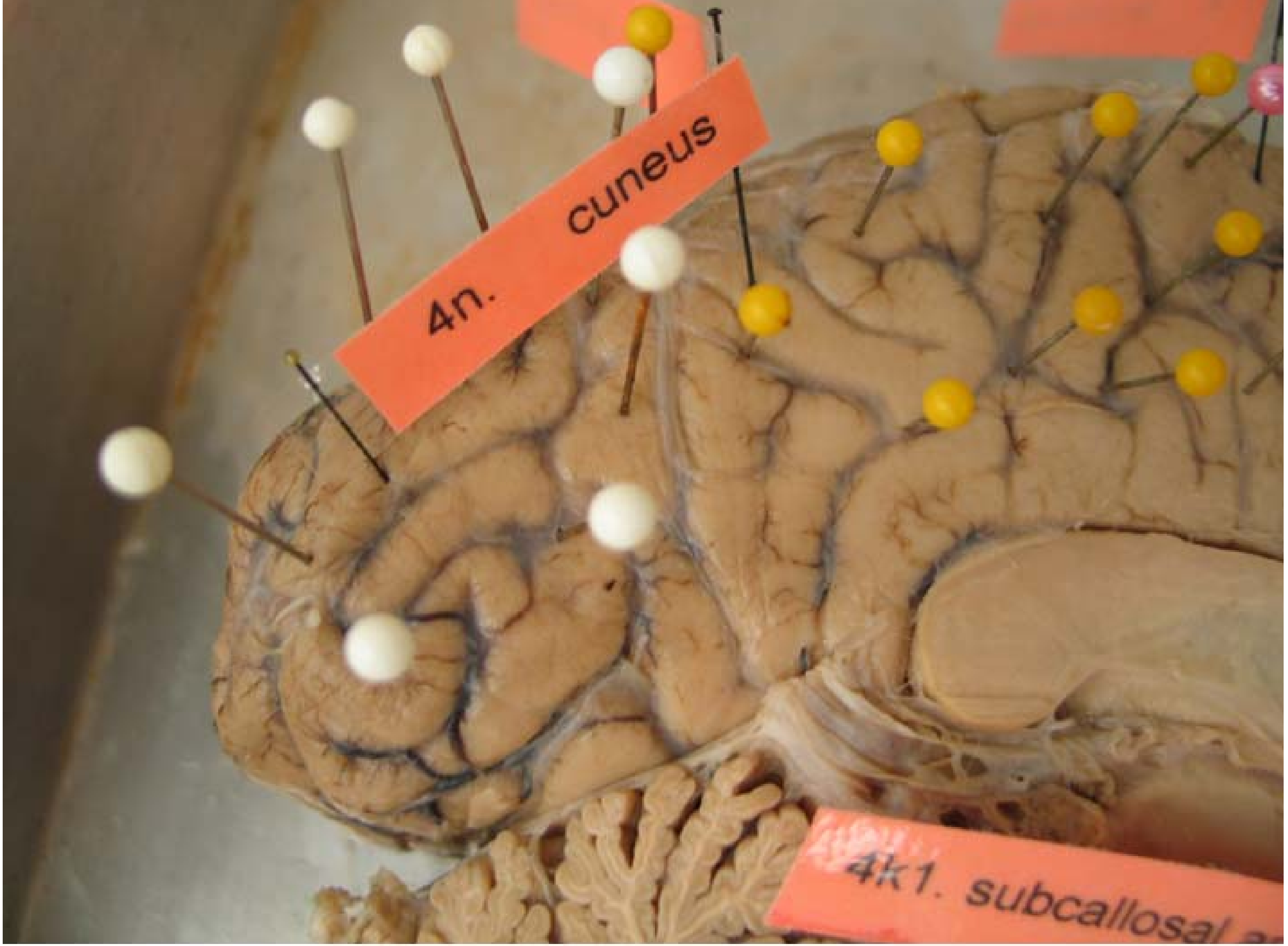

4h1. transverse temporal gyri


4k. cingulate gyrus

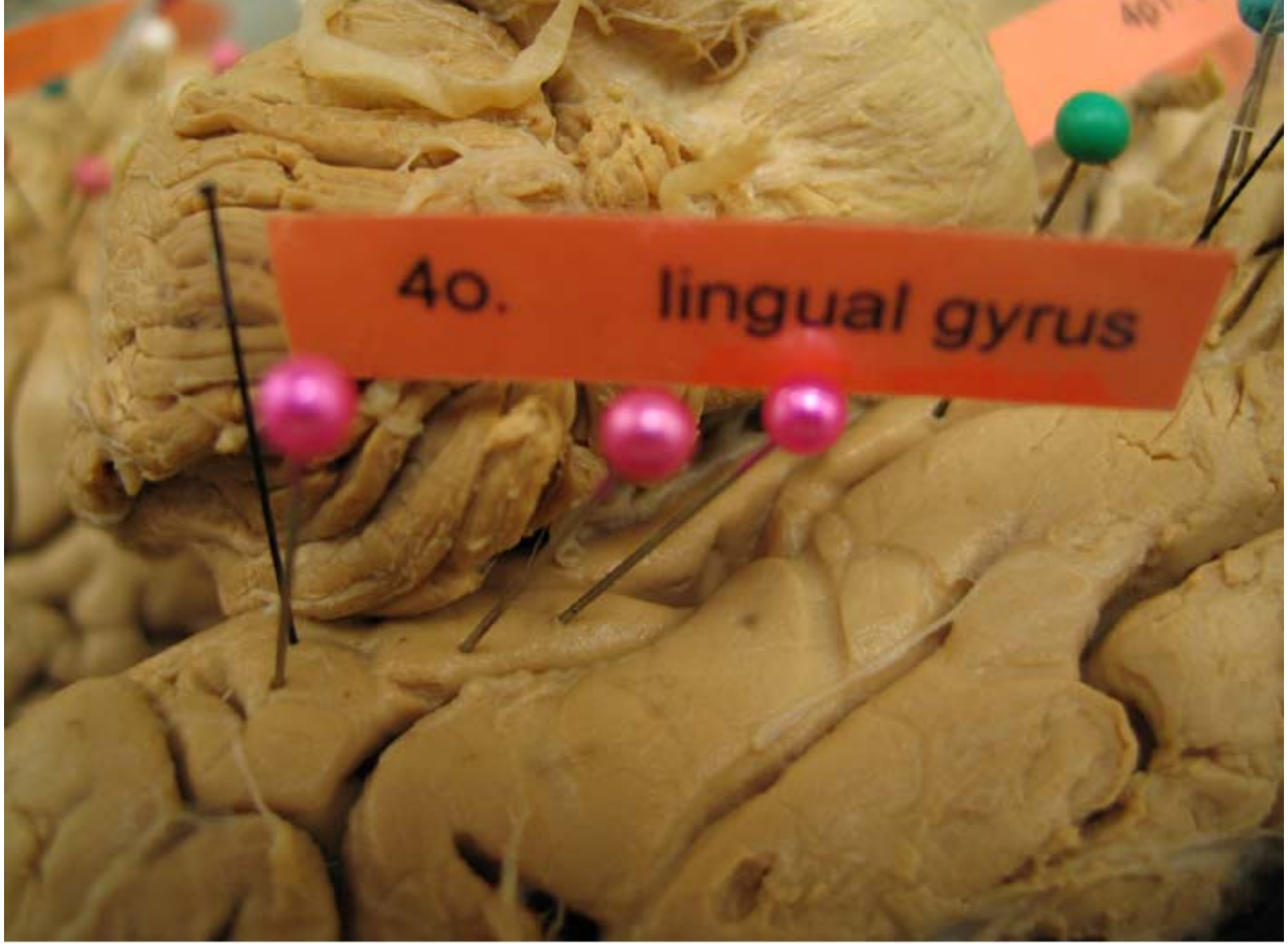

4m. precuneus
4l. paracentral lobule
4n. cuneus
4k. cingulate gyrus
4k1. subcallosal area


4l. paracentral lobule
4k.


4m. precuneus

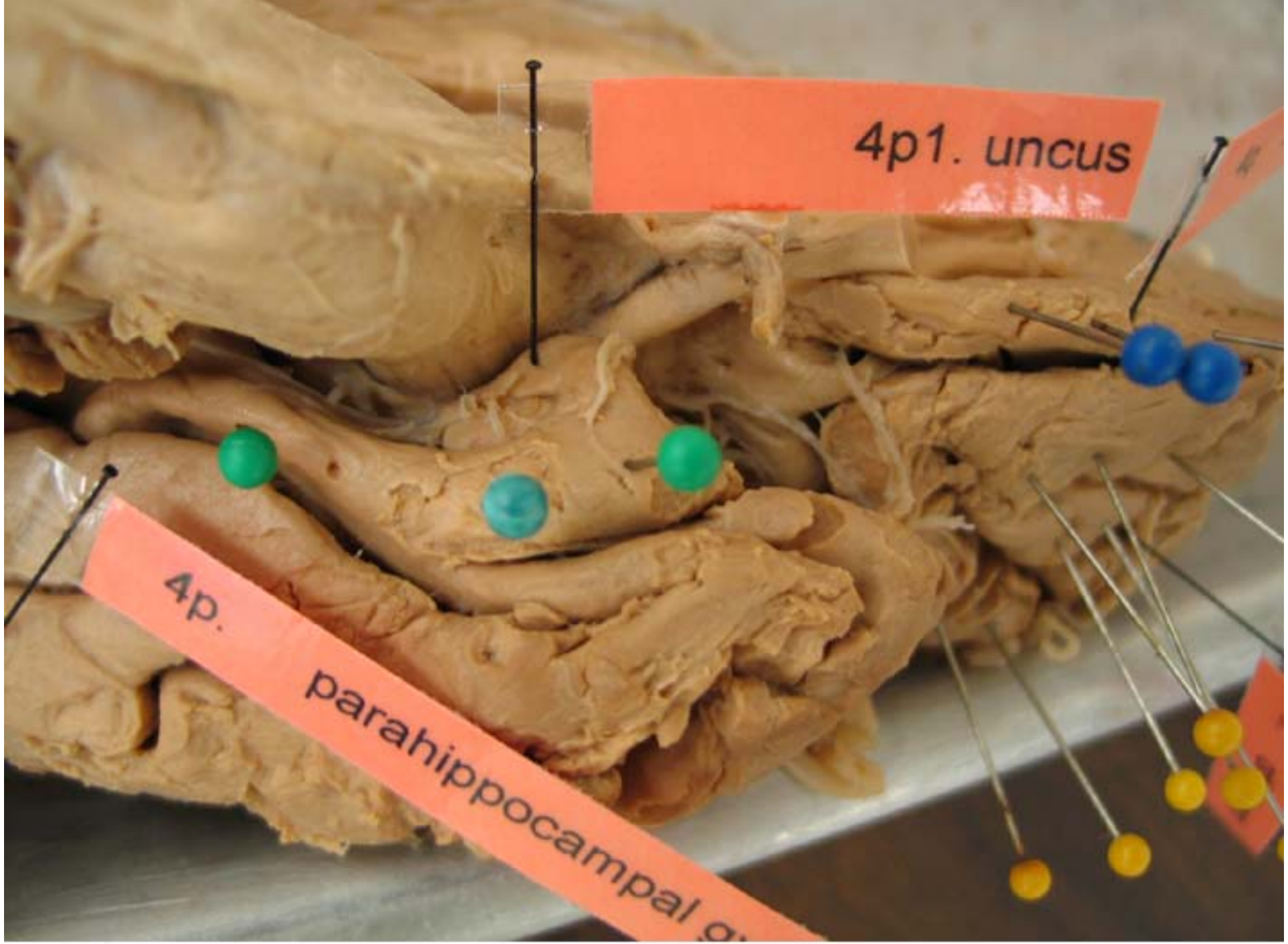


4n. cuneus
4k1. subcallosal

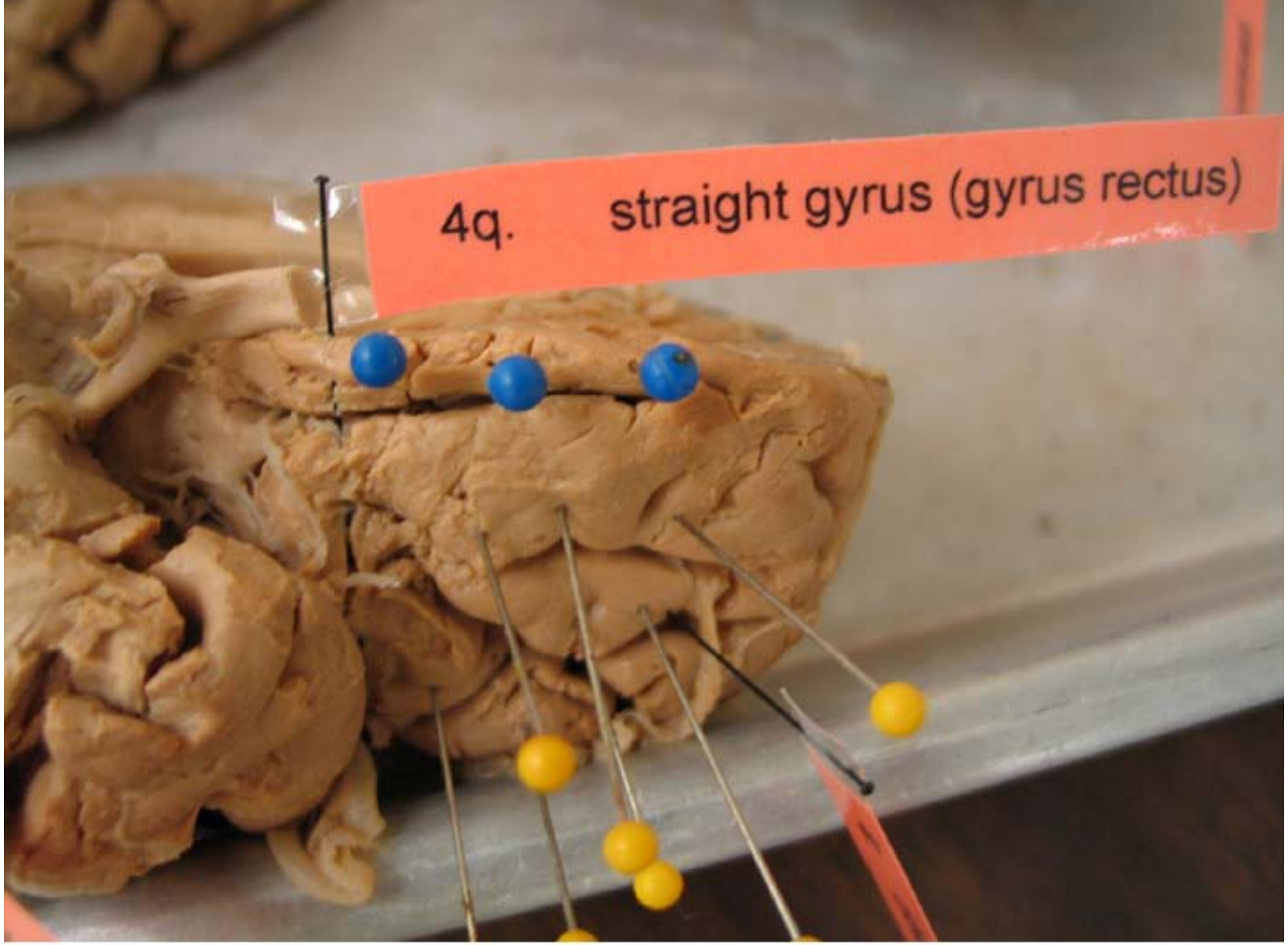

4o. lingual gyrus

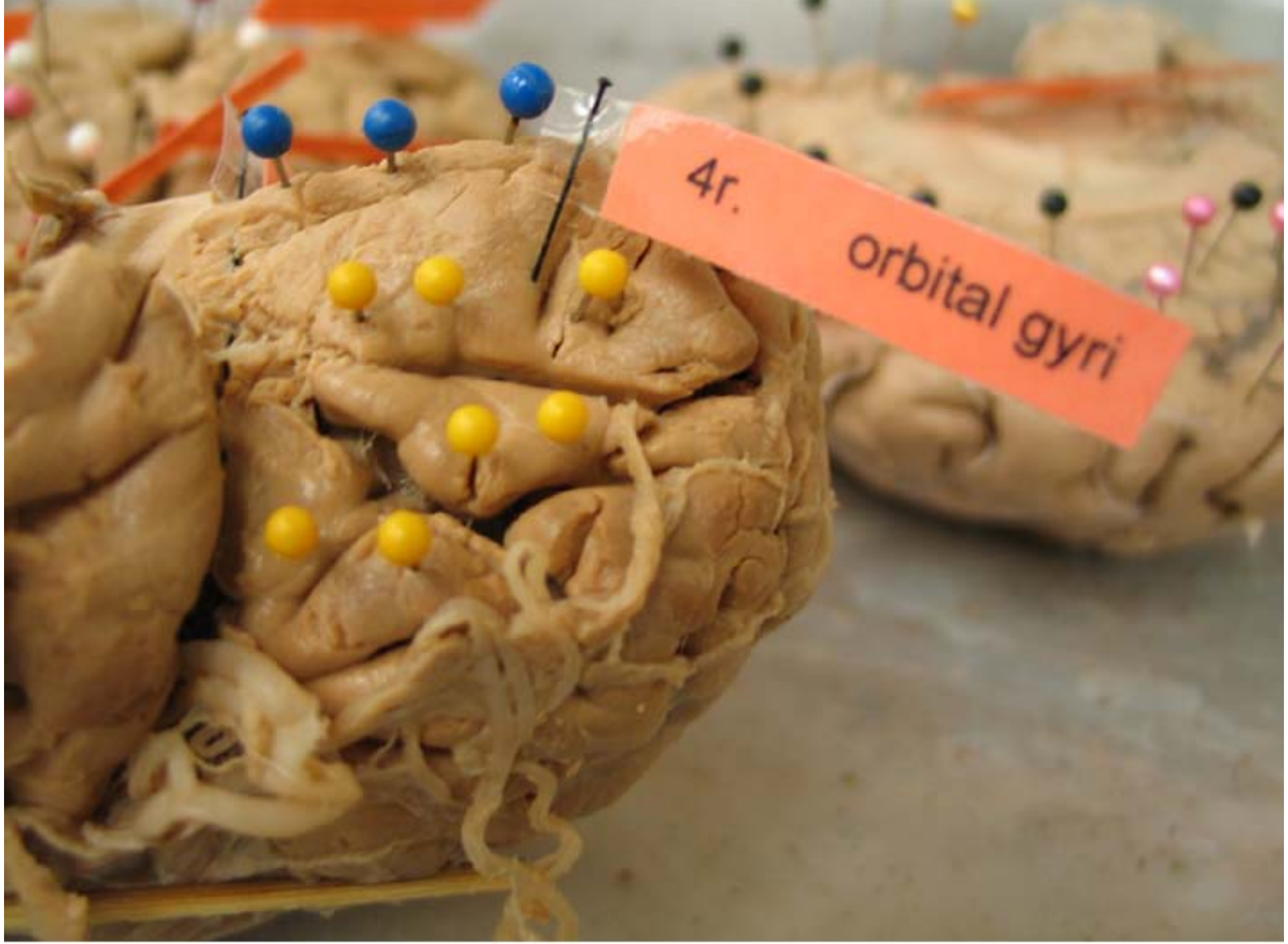

4o. lingual gyrus

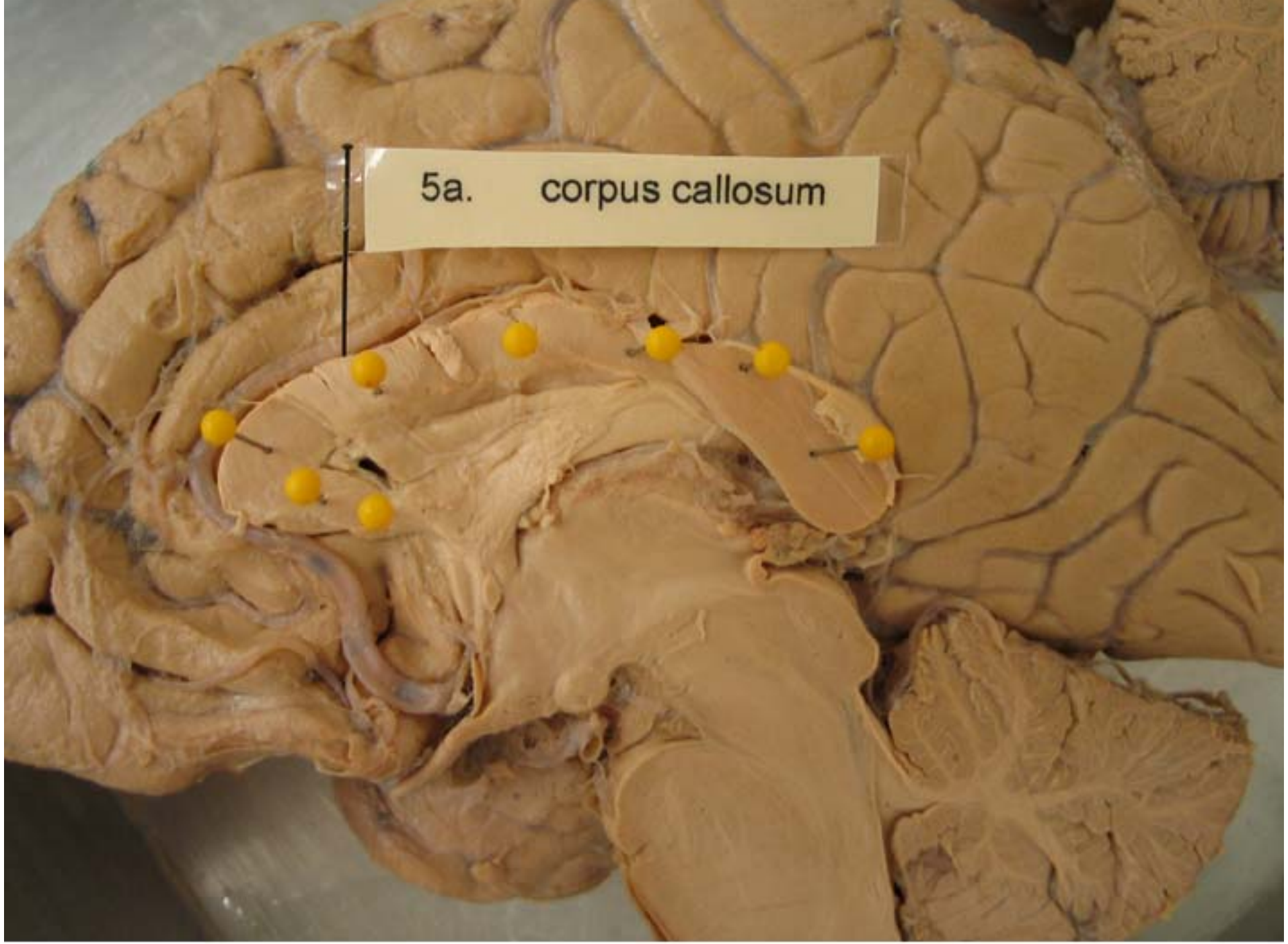

4p.
parahippocampal gyrus

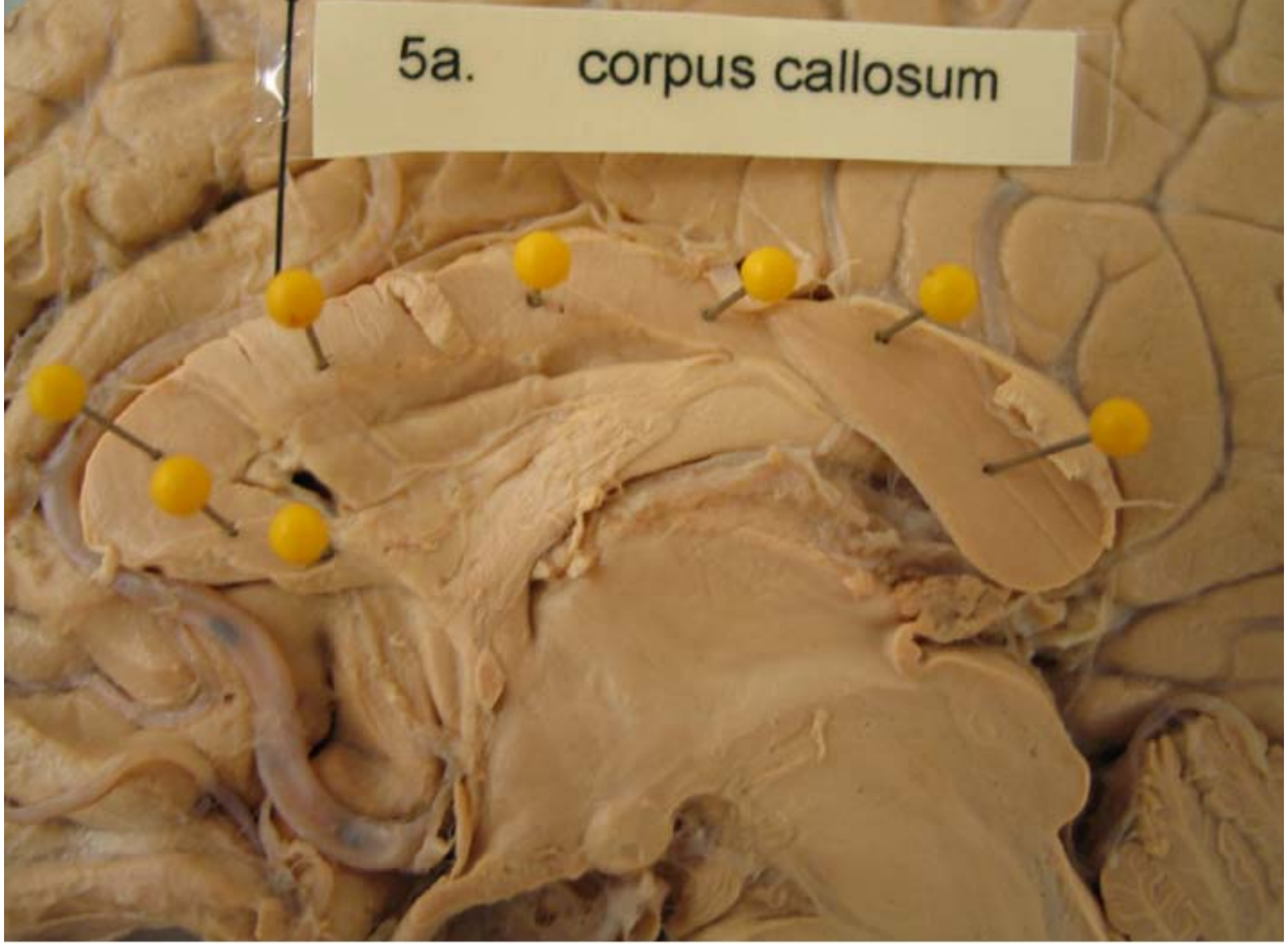

4p1. uncus
4p. parahippocampal g

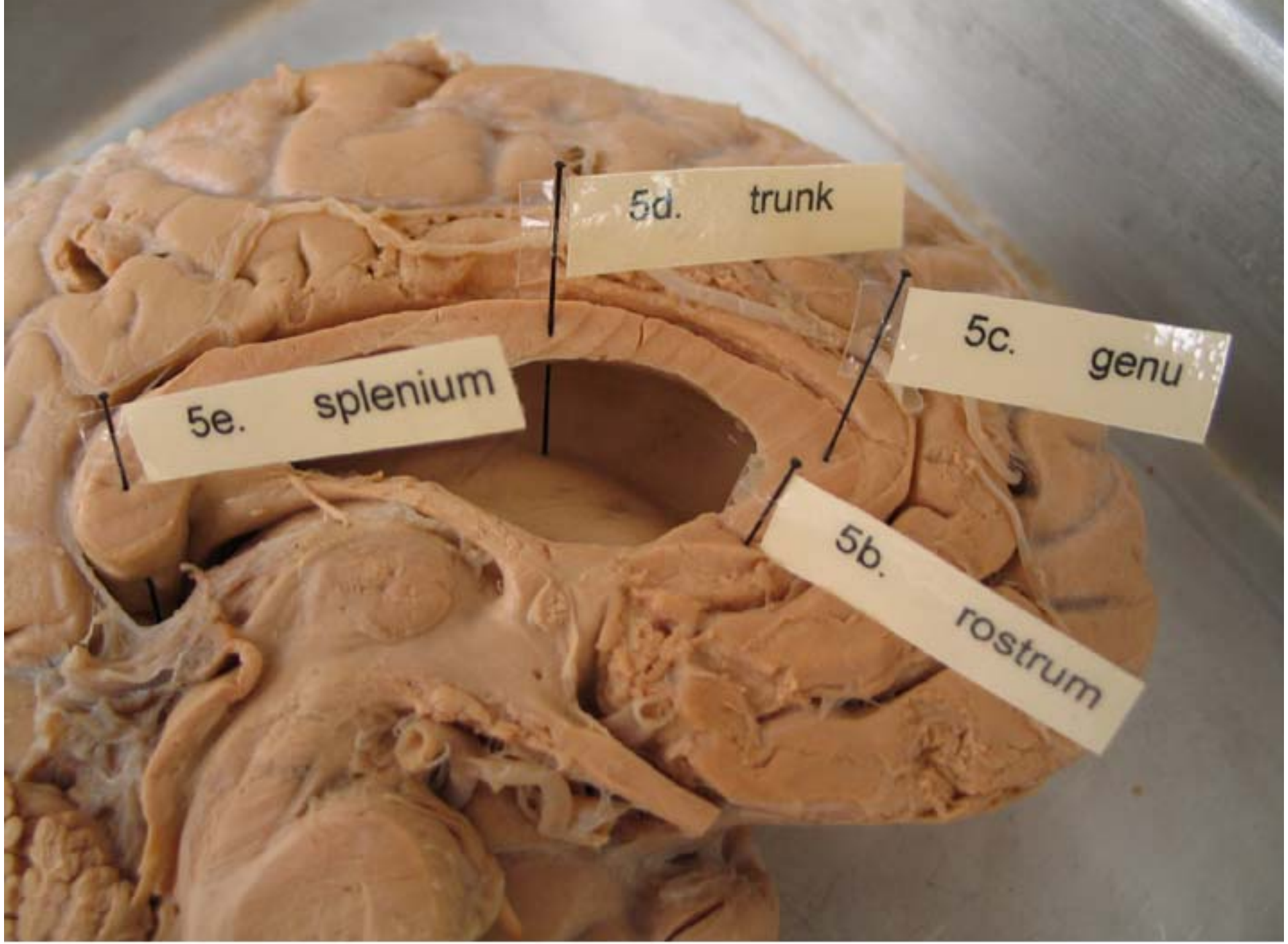

4p1. uncus


4q. straight gyrus (gyrus rectus)

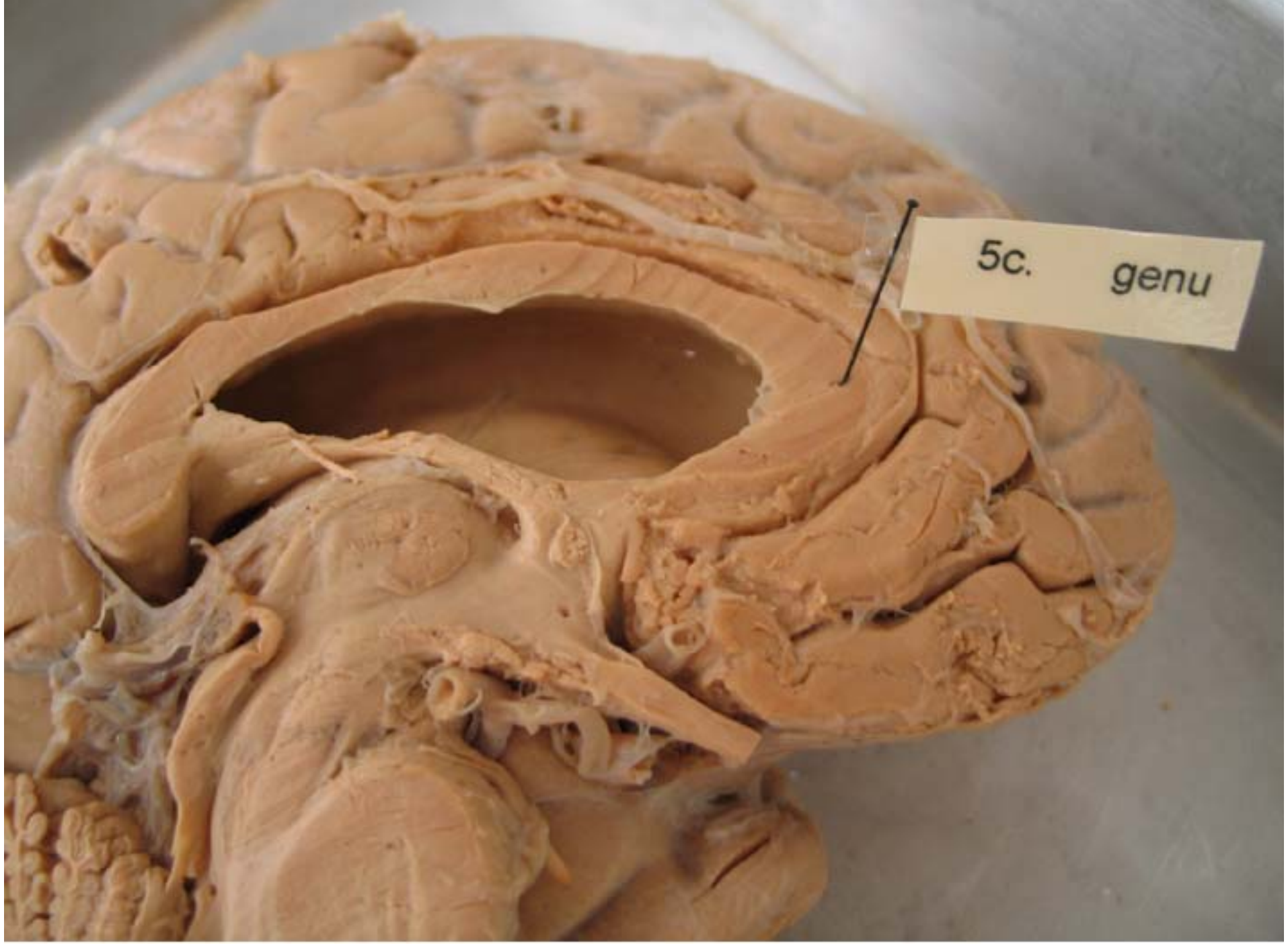

4r.
orbital gyri

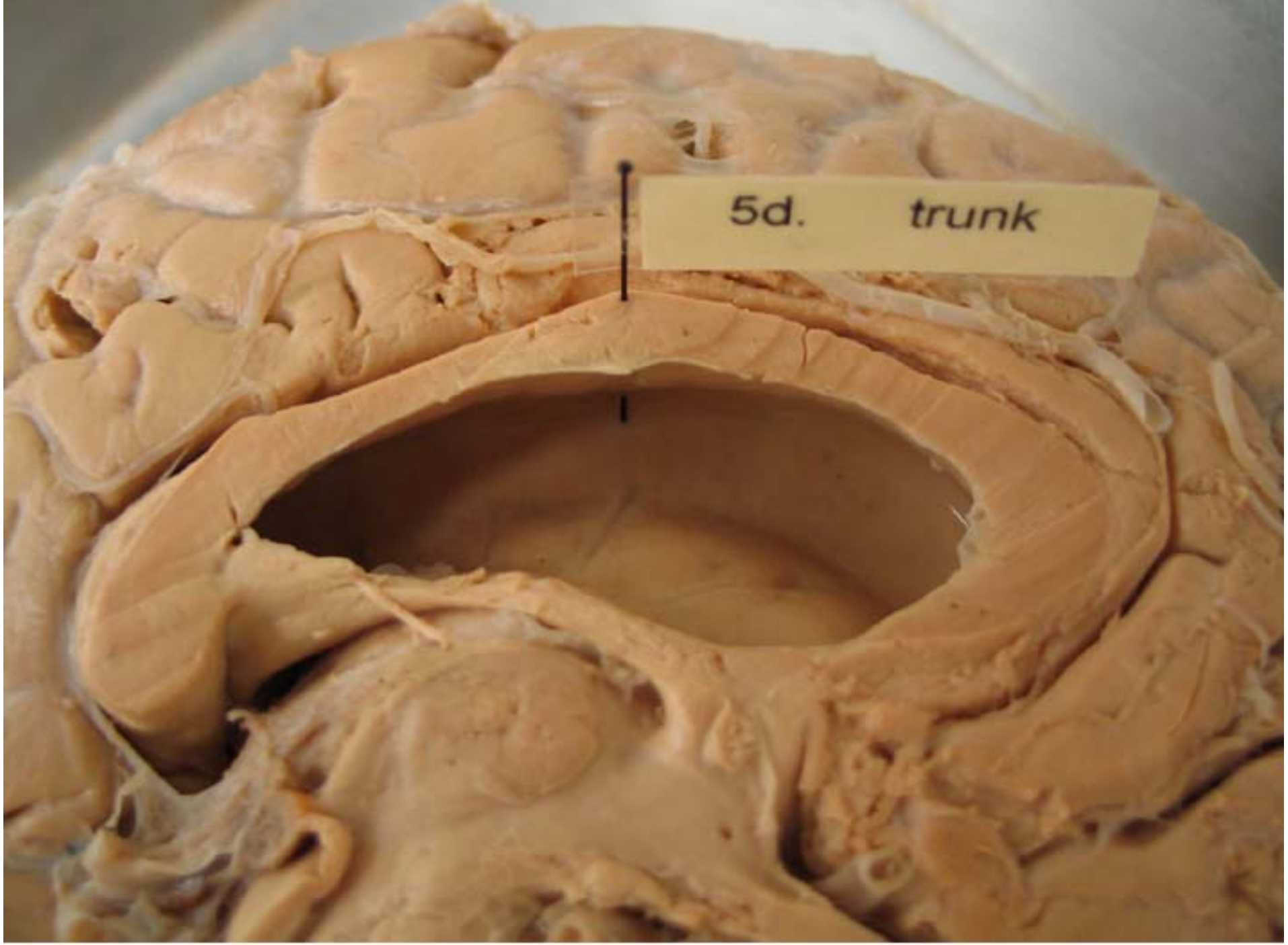

5a. corpus callosum

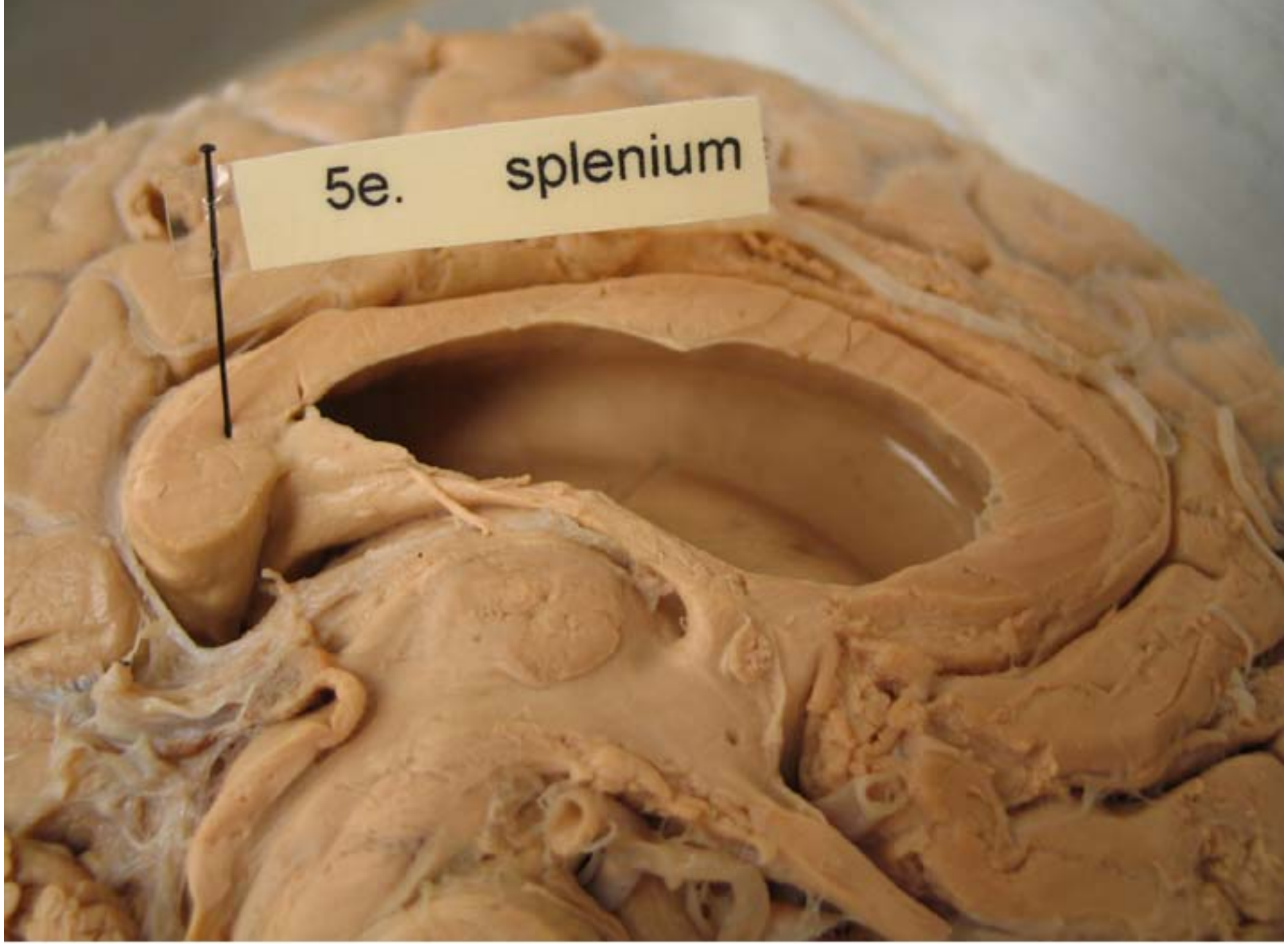

5a. corpus callosum

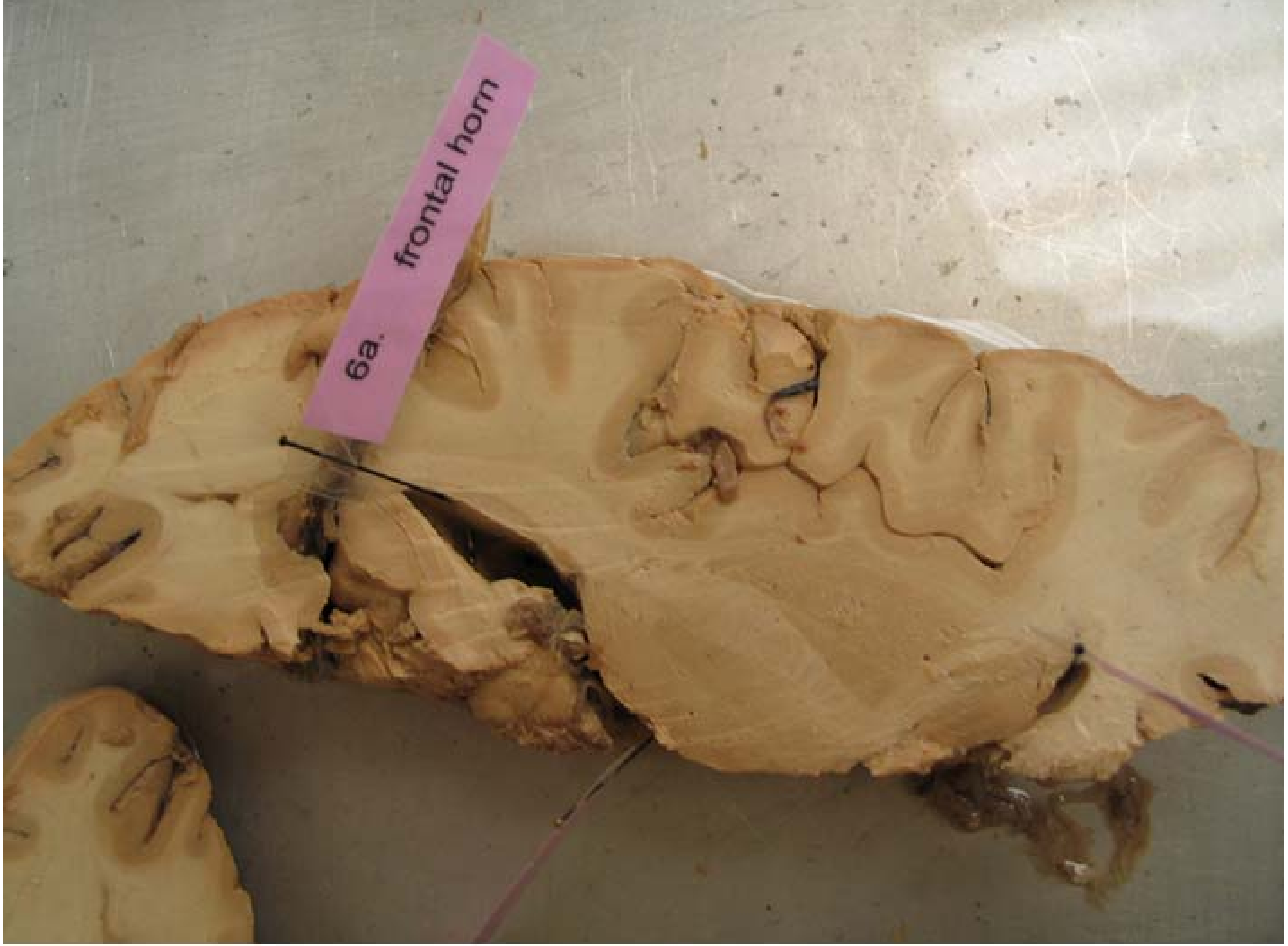

5d. trunk
5c. genu
5e. splenium
5b. rostrum


5b.
rostrum

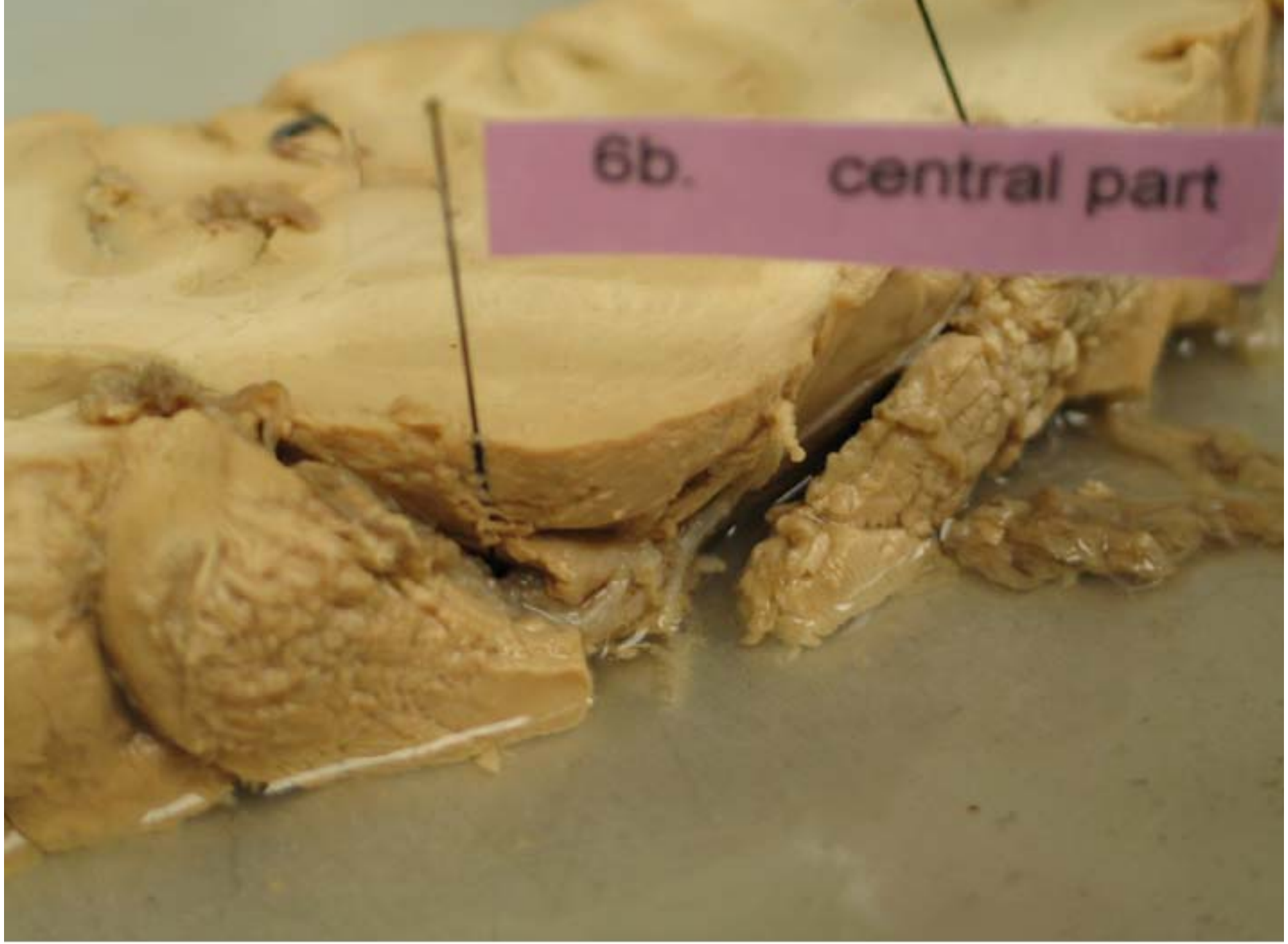

5c. genu


5d. trunk

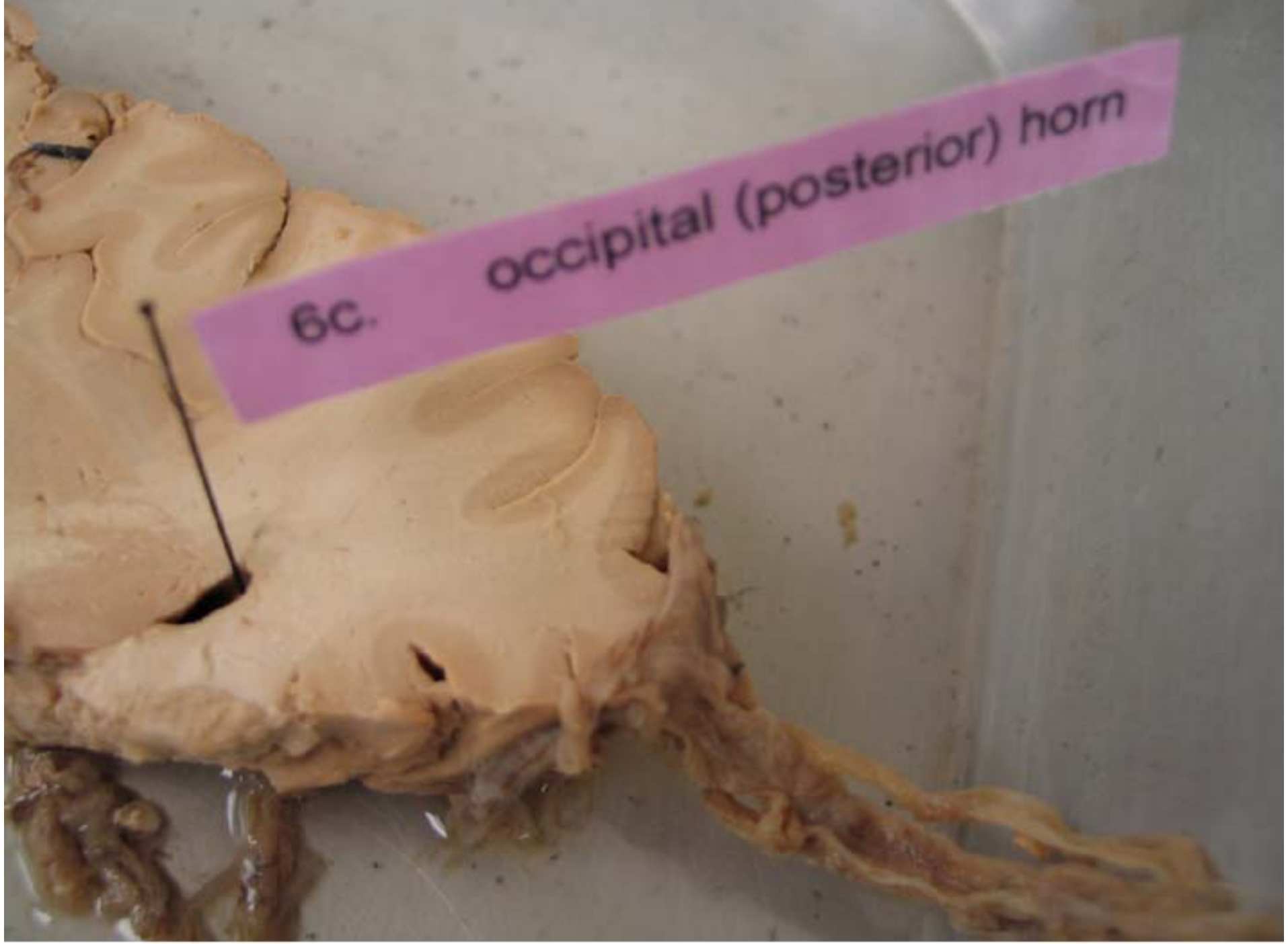

5e. splenium


6a. frontal horn

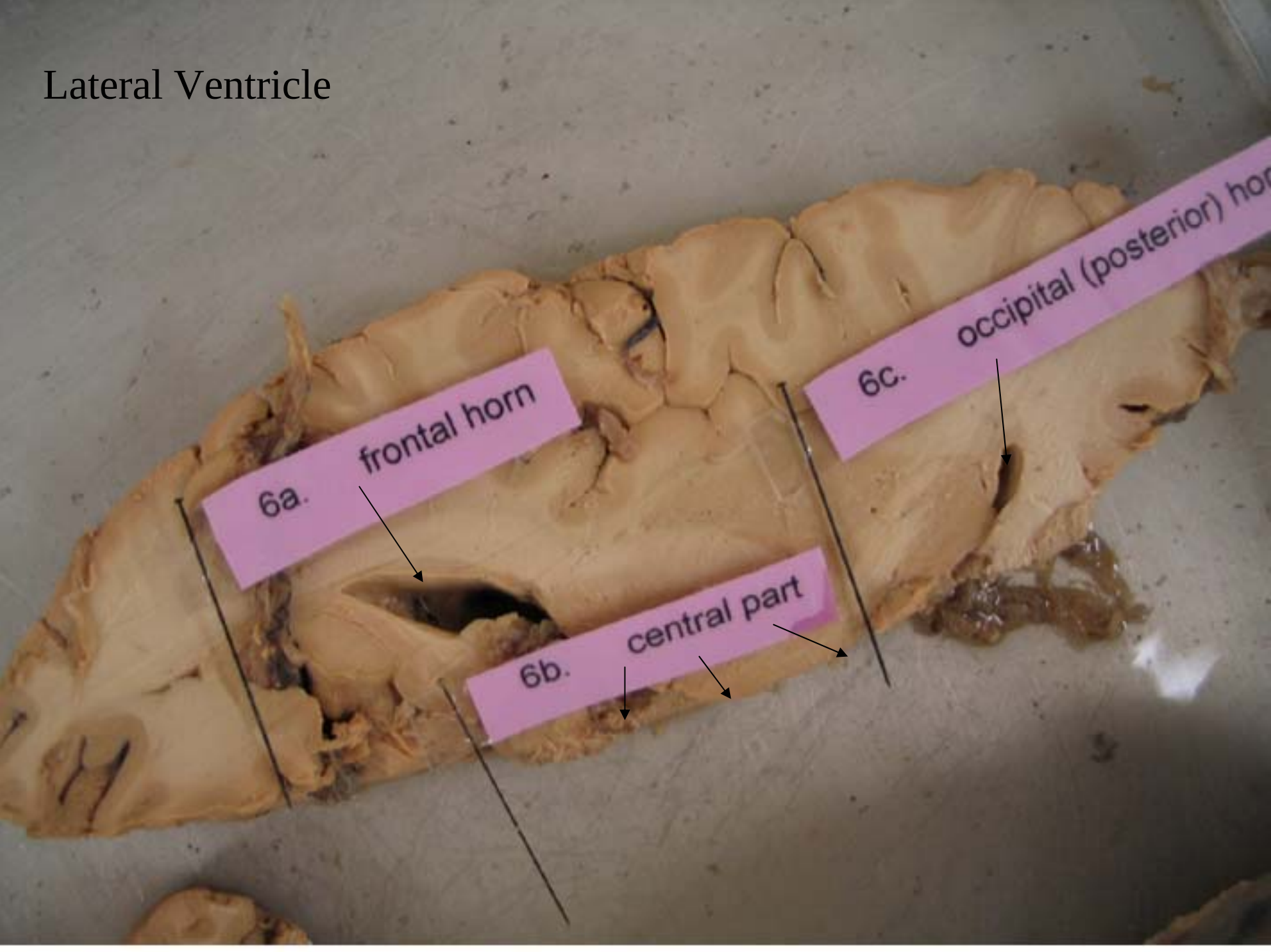

6a. frontal horn


6b. central part


6b. central part

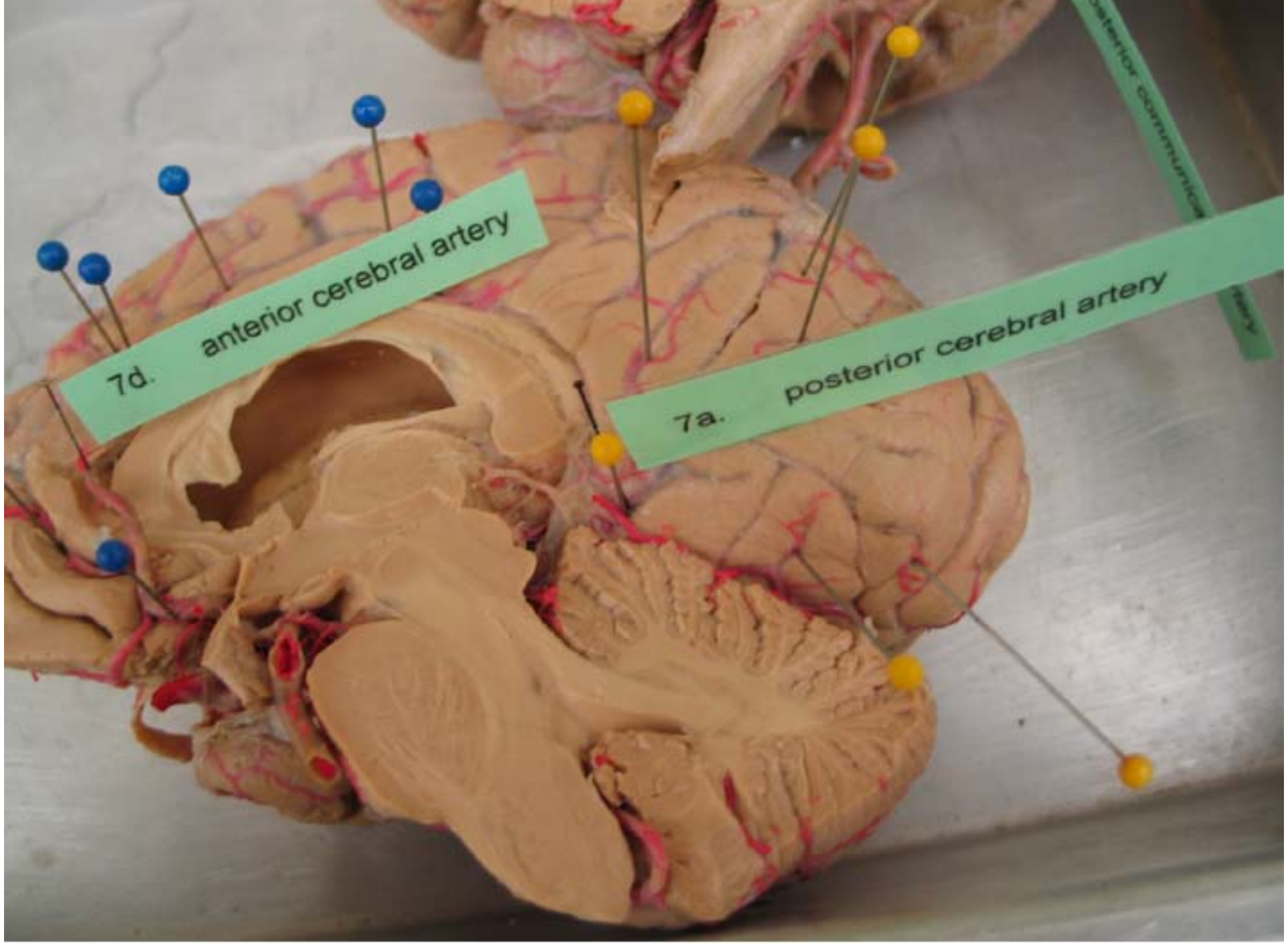

6c. occipital (posterior) horn

Lateral Ventricle

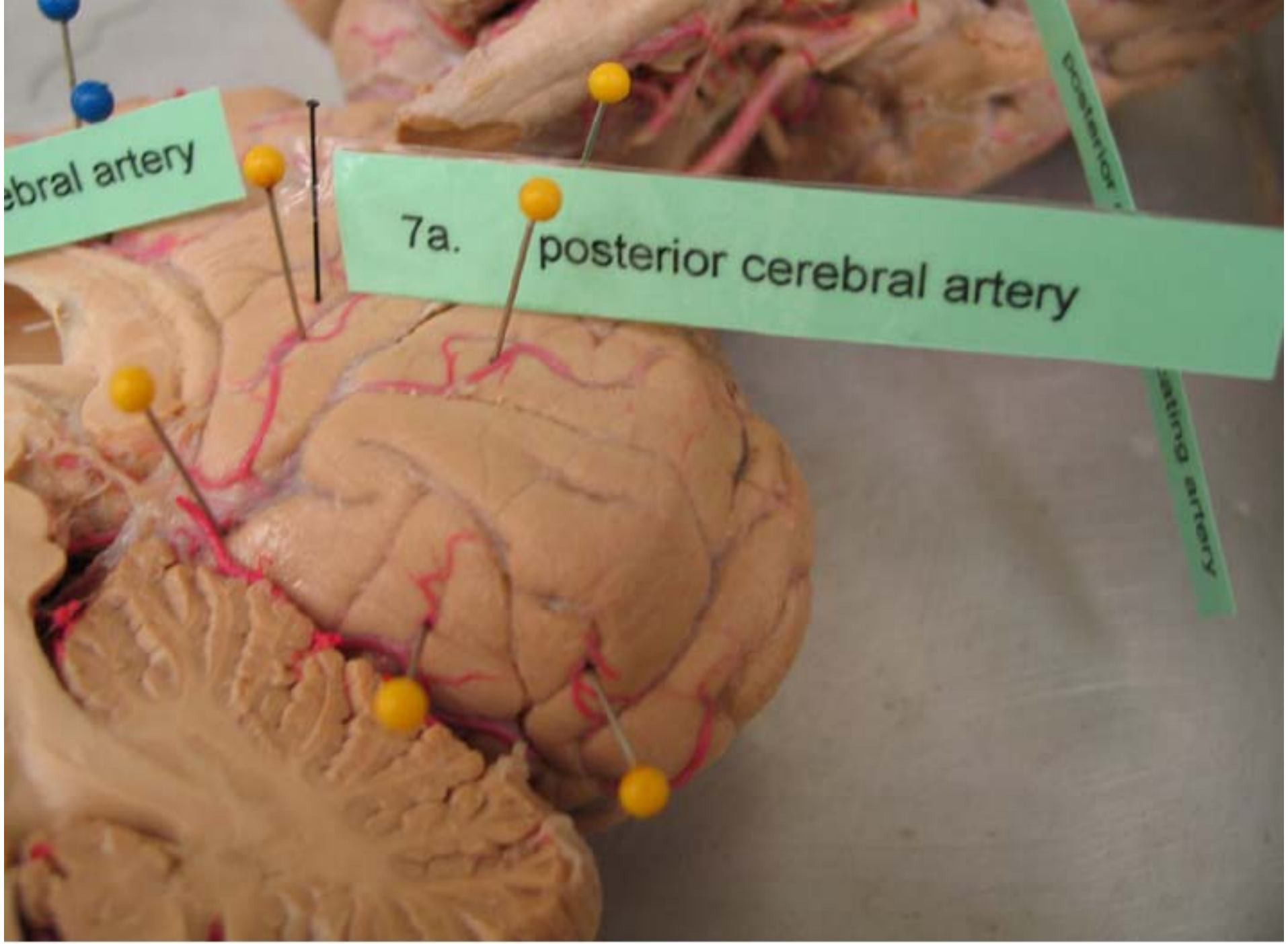


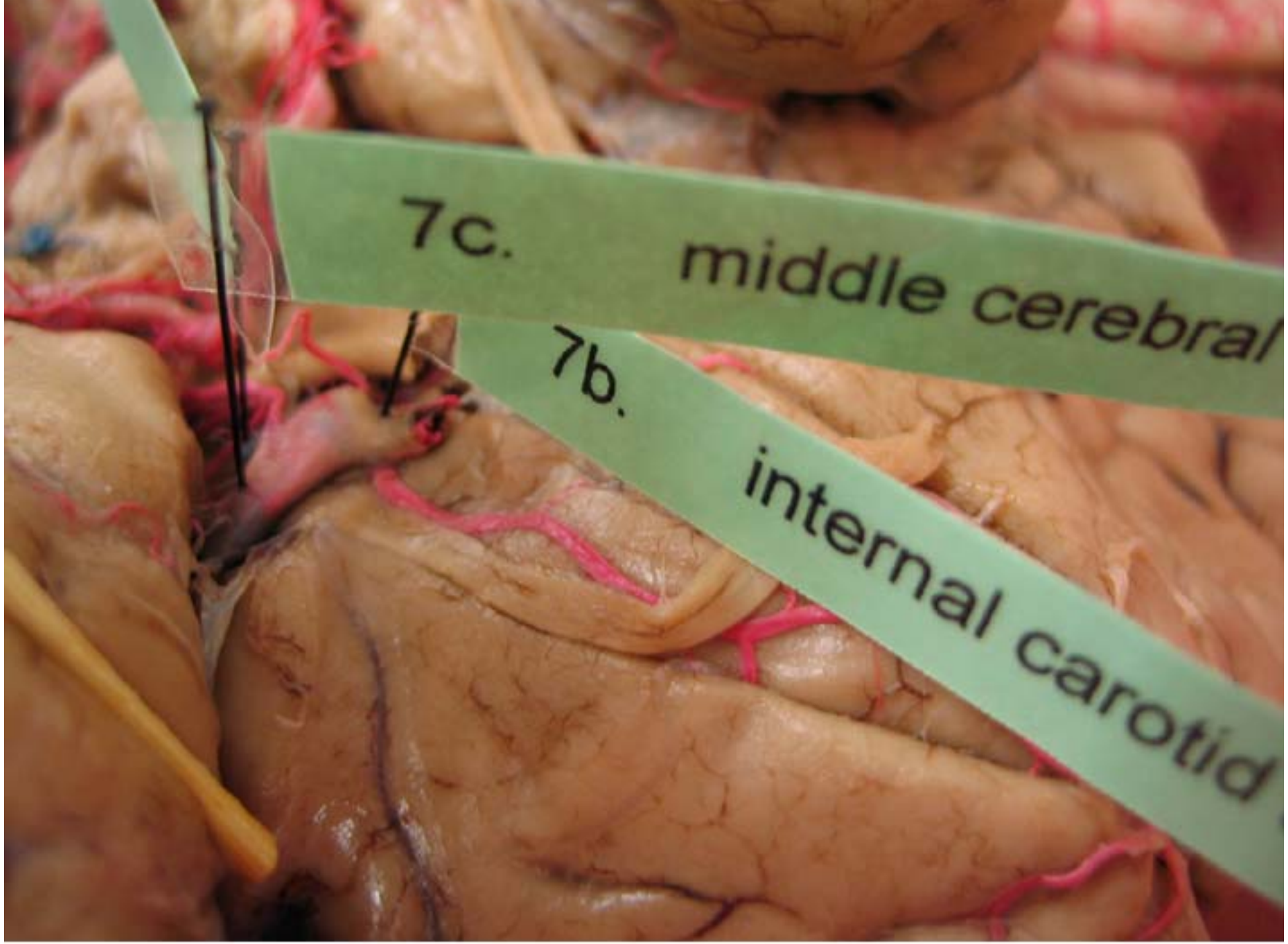

6d. temporal (inferior) horn

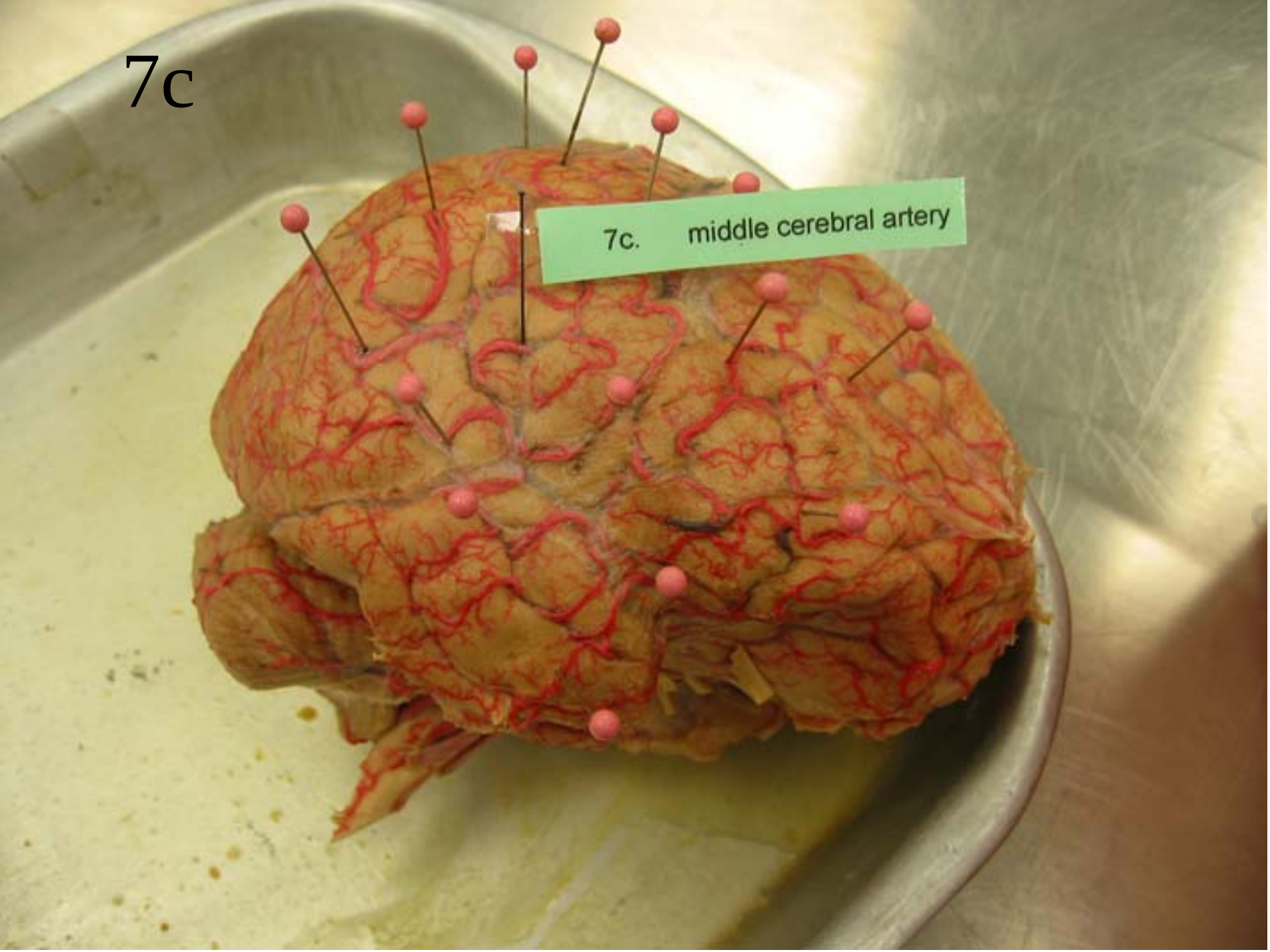

6d. temporal (inferior)

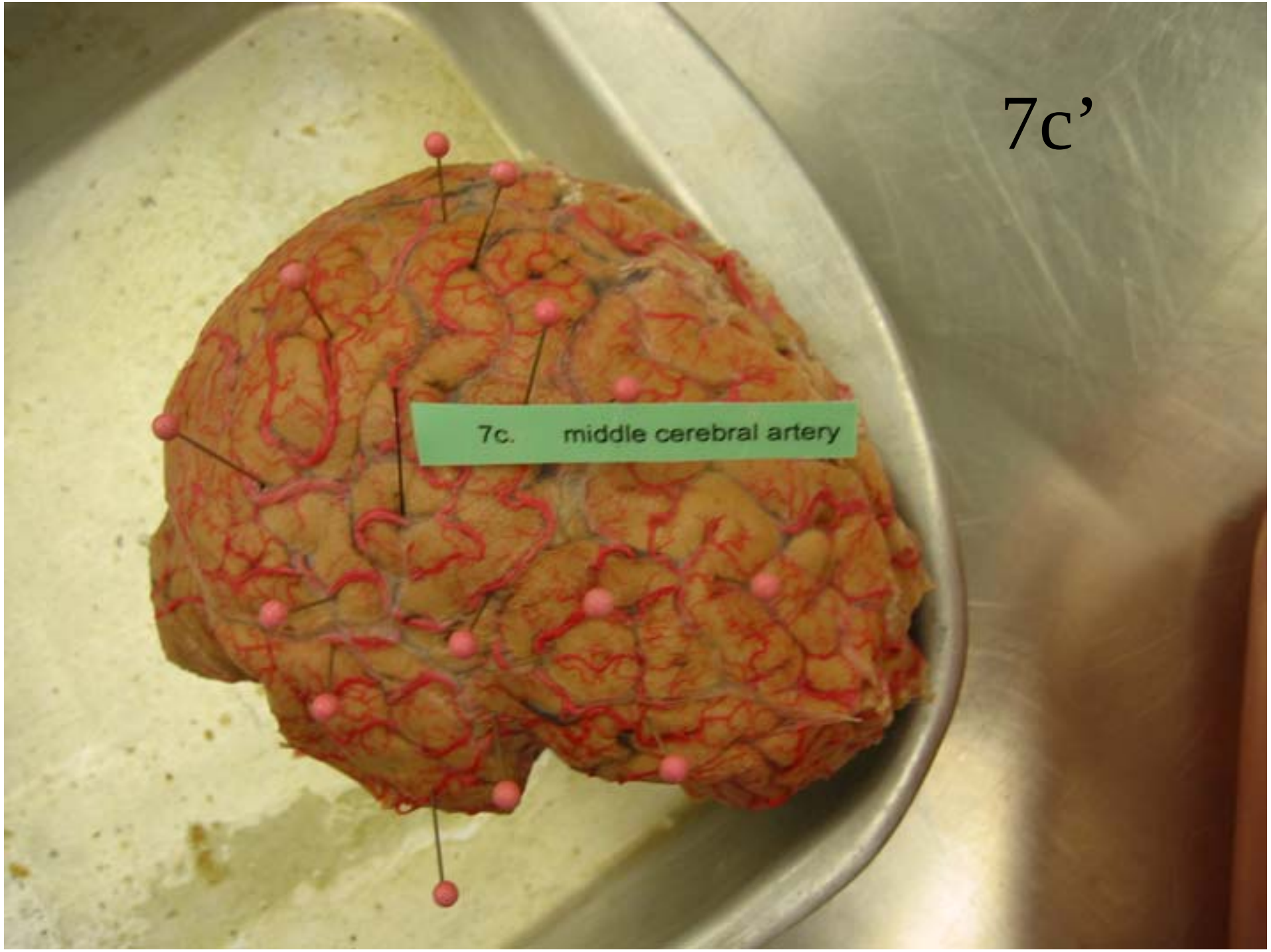

7d. anterior cerebral artery
7a. posterior cerebral artery


r cerebral artery
7a posterior cerebral artery
posterior communicating artery


ebral artery
7a. posterior cerebral artery

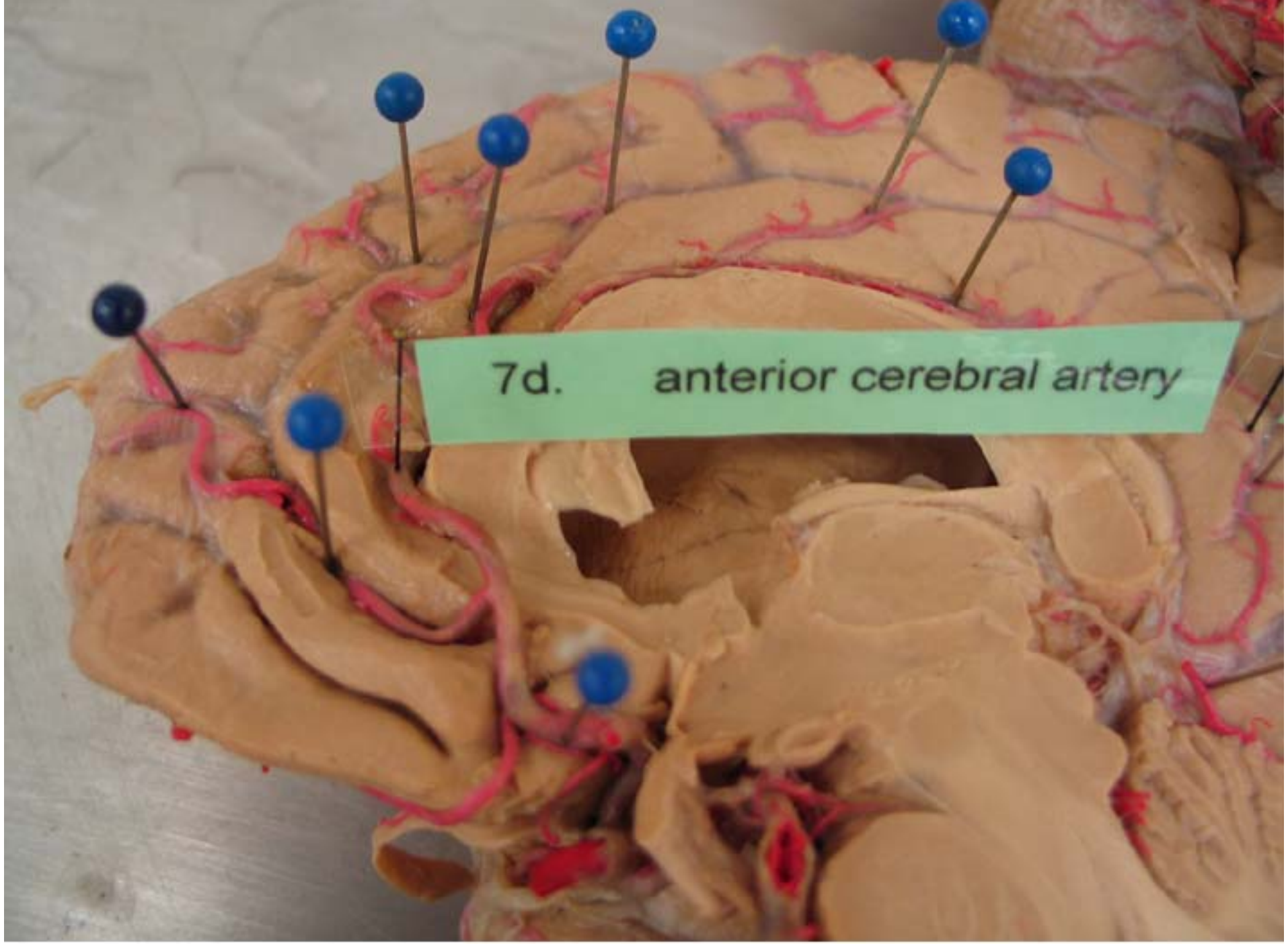

7c. middle cerebral
7b. internal carotid

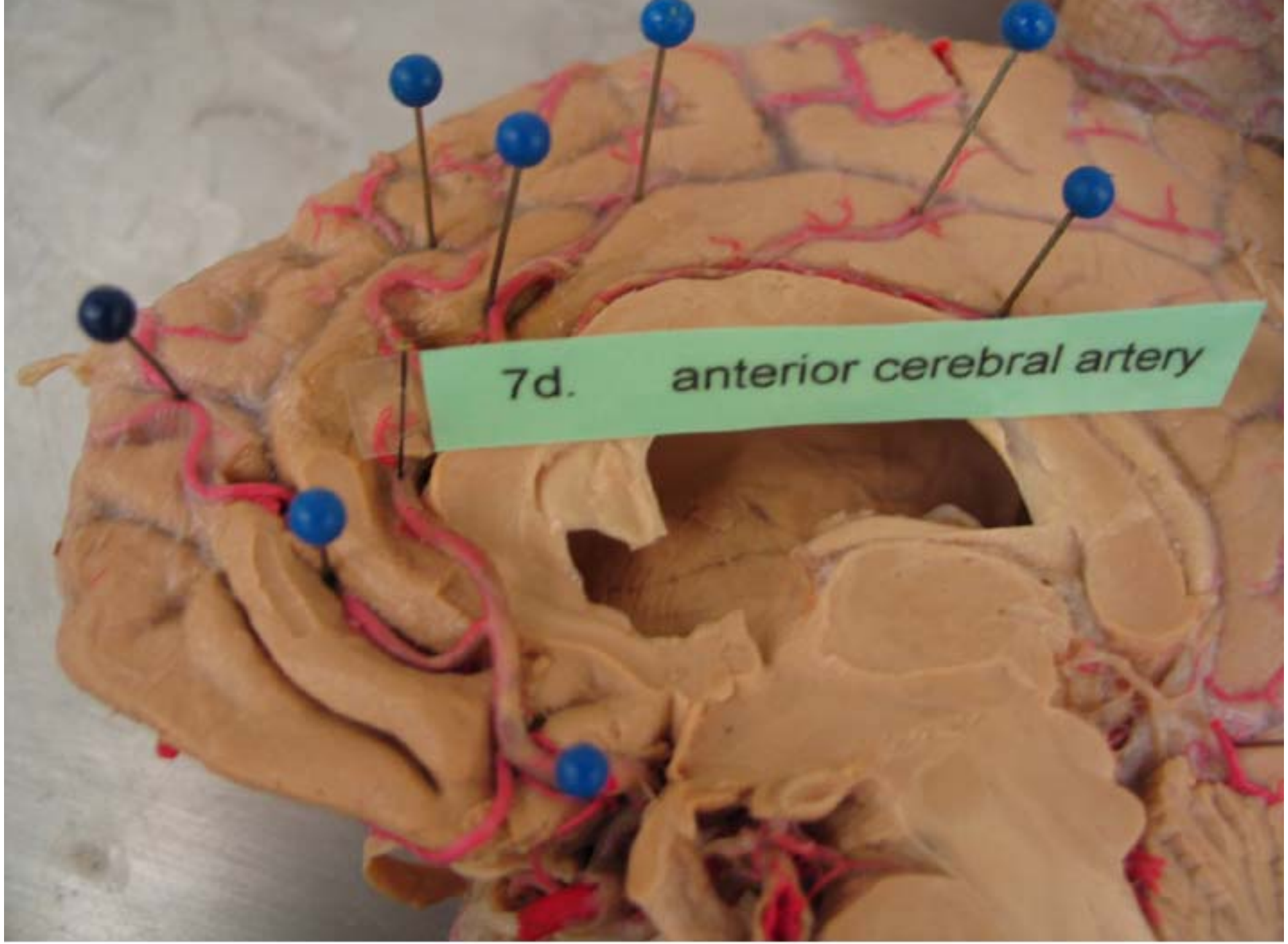

7c
7c. middle cerebral artery

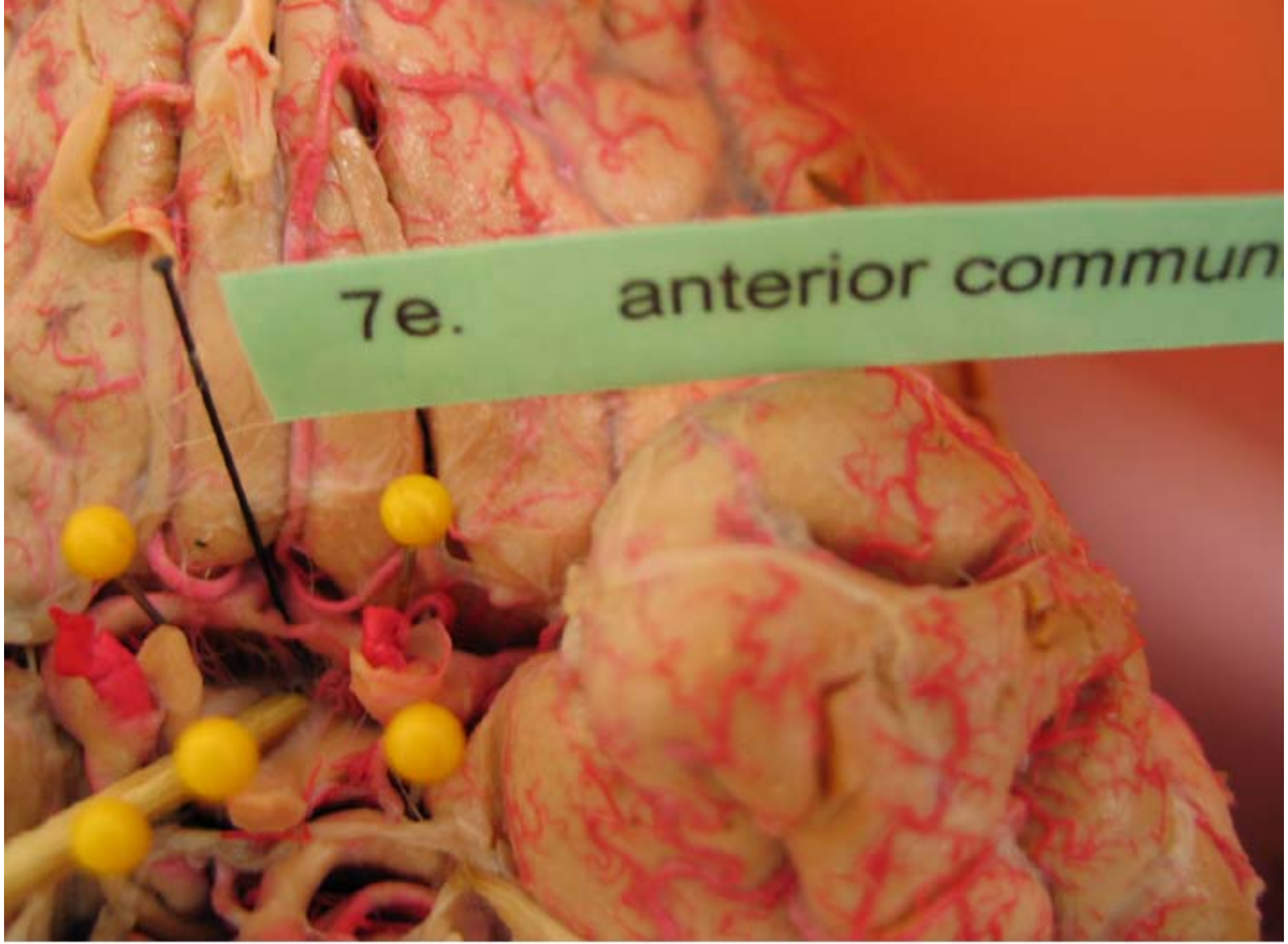


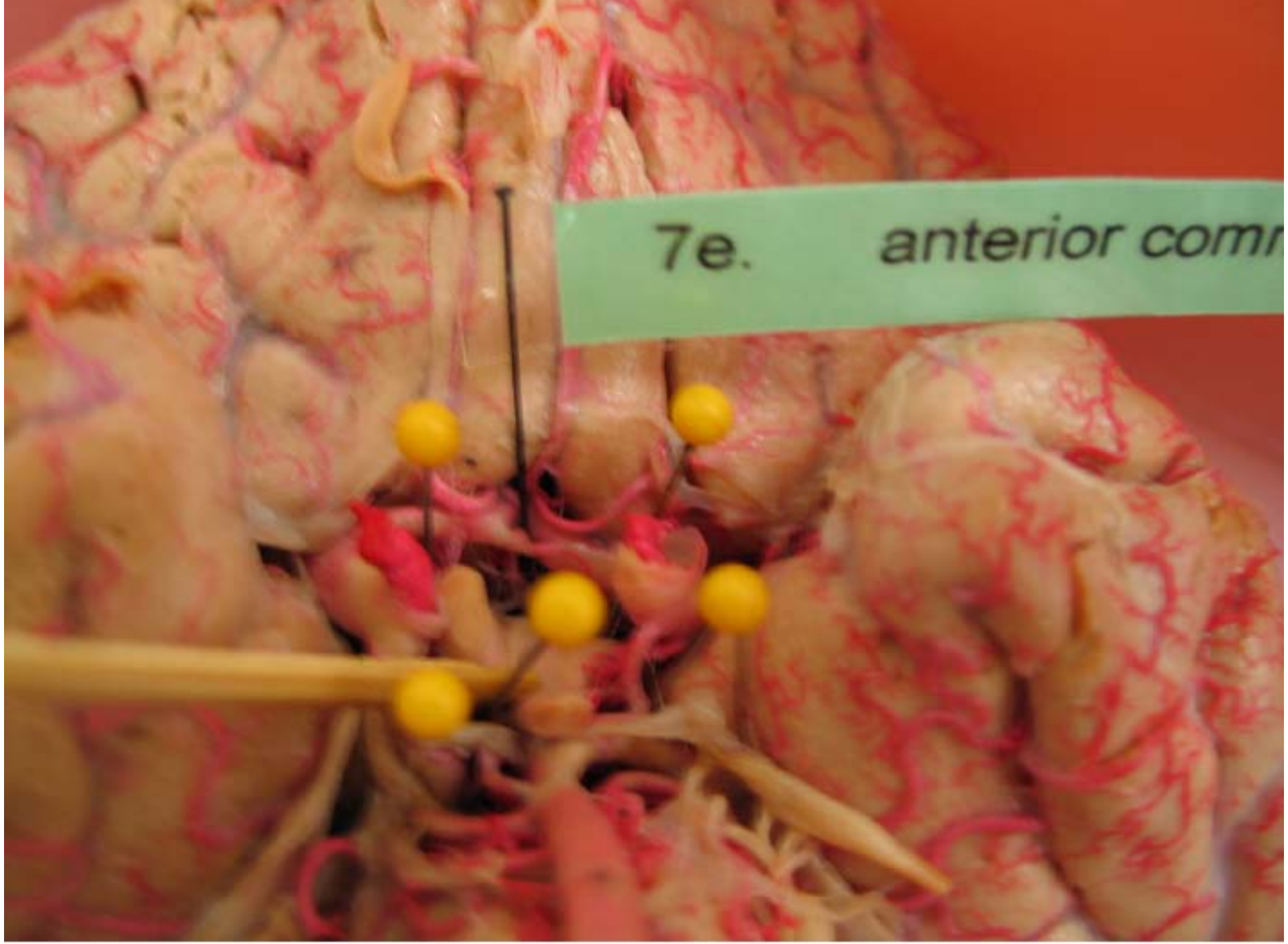
7c’


7c''
7c. middle cerebral artery

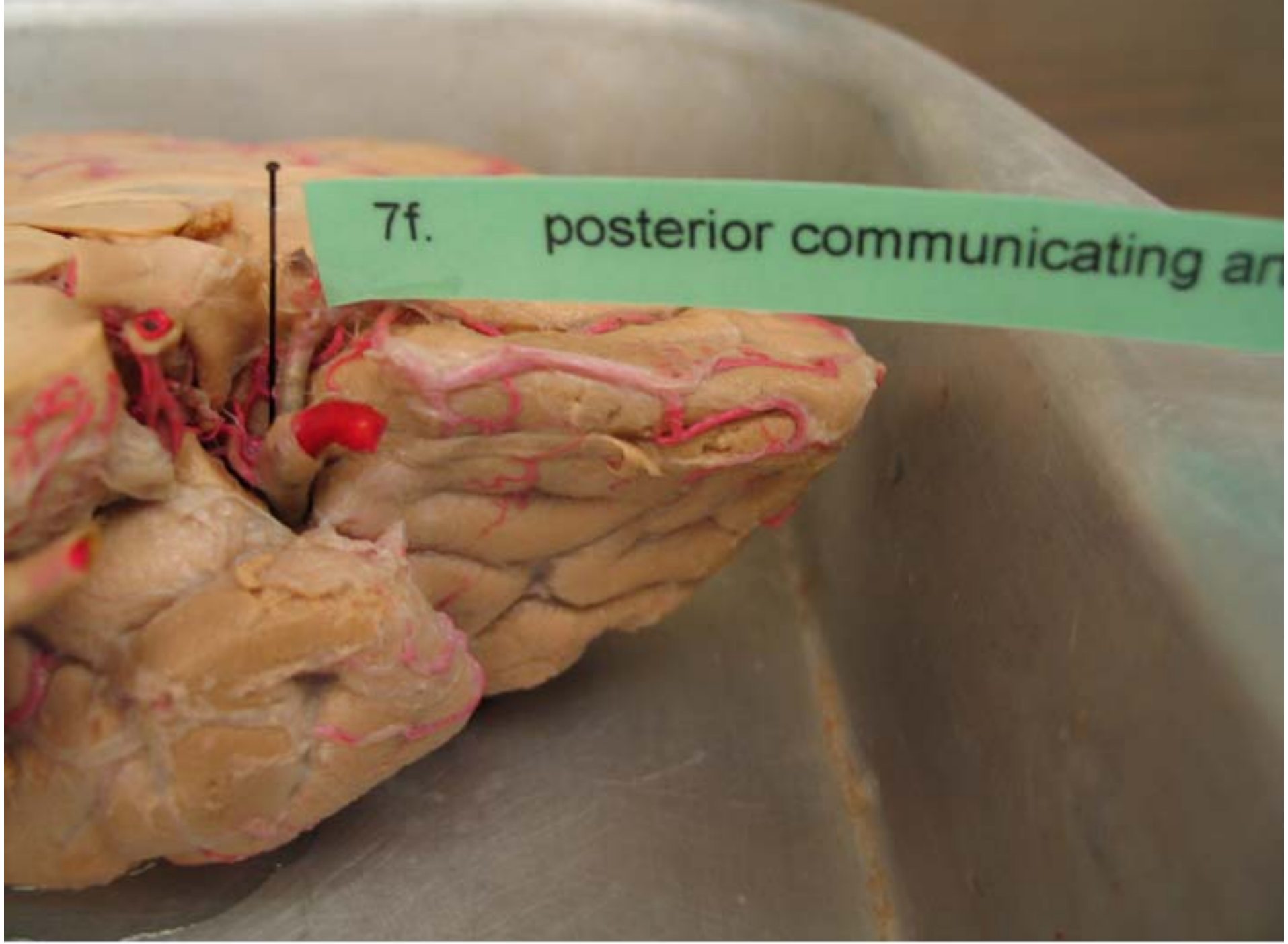

7d. anterior cerebral artery

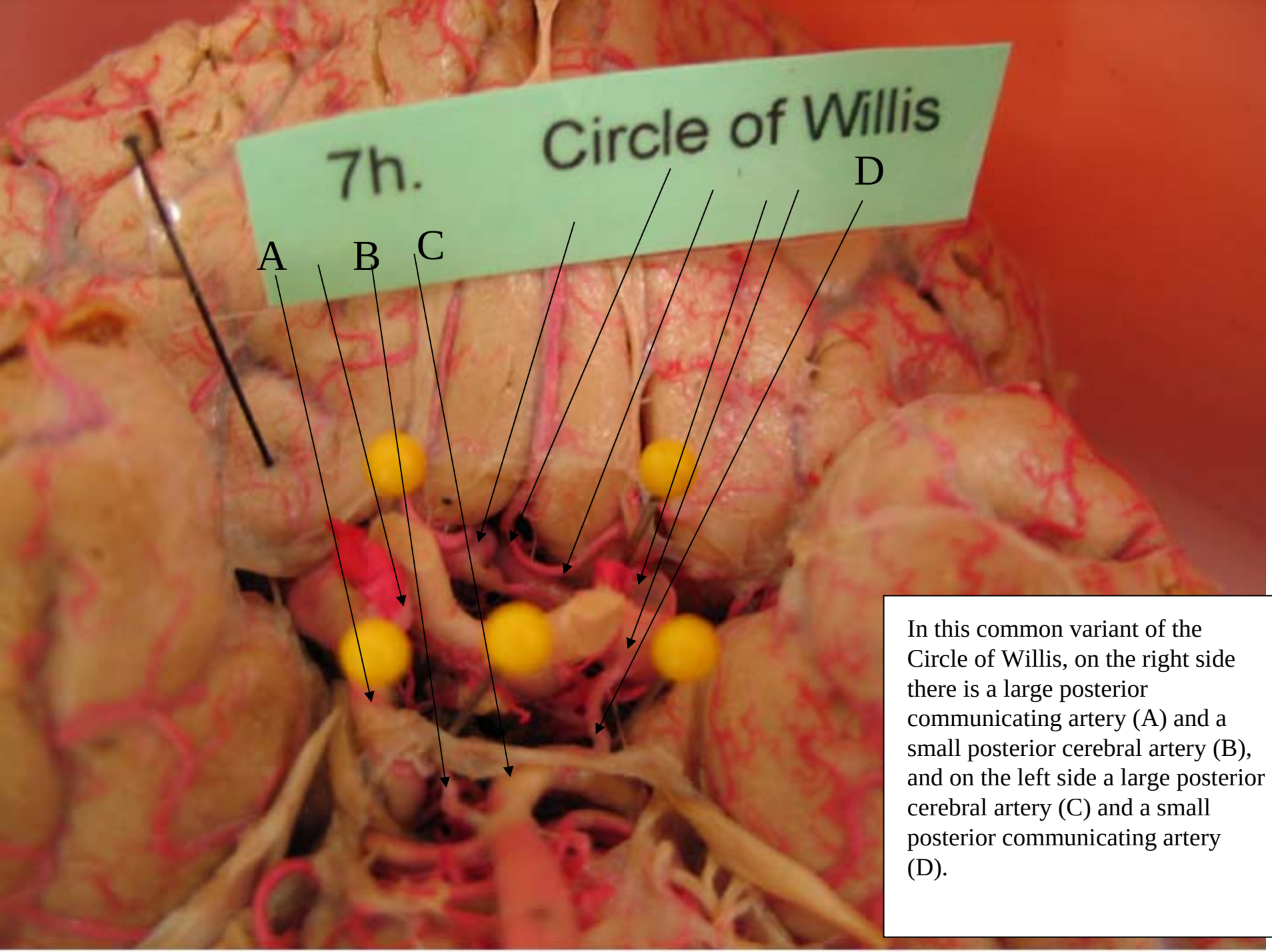

7d. anterior cerebral artery


7e. anterior commun


7e. anterior comm

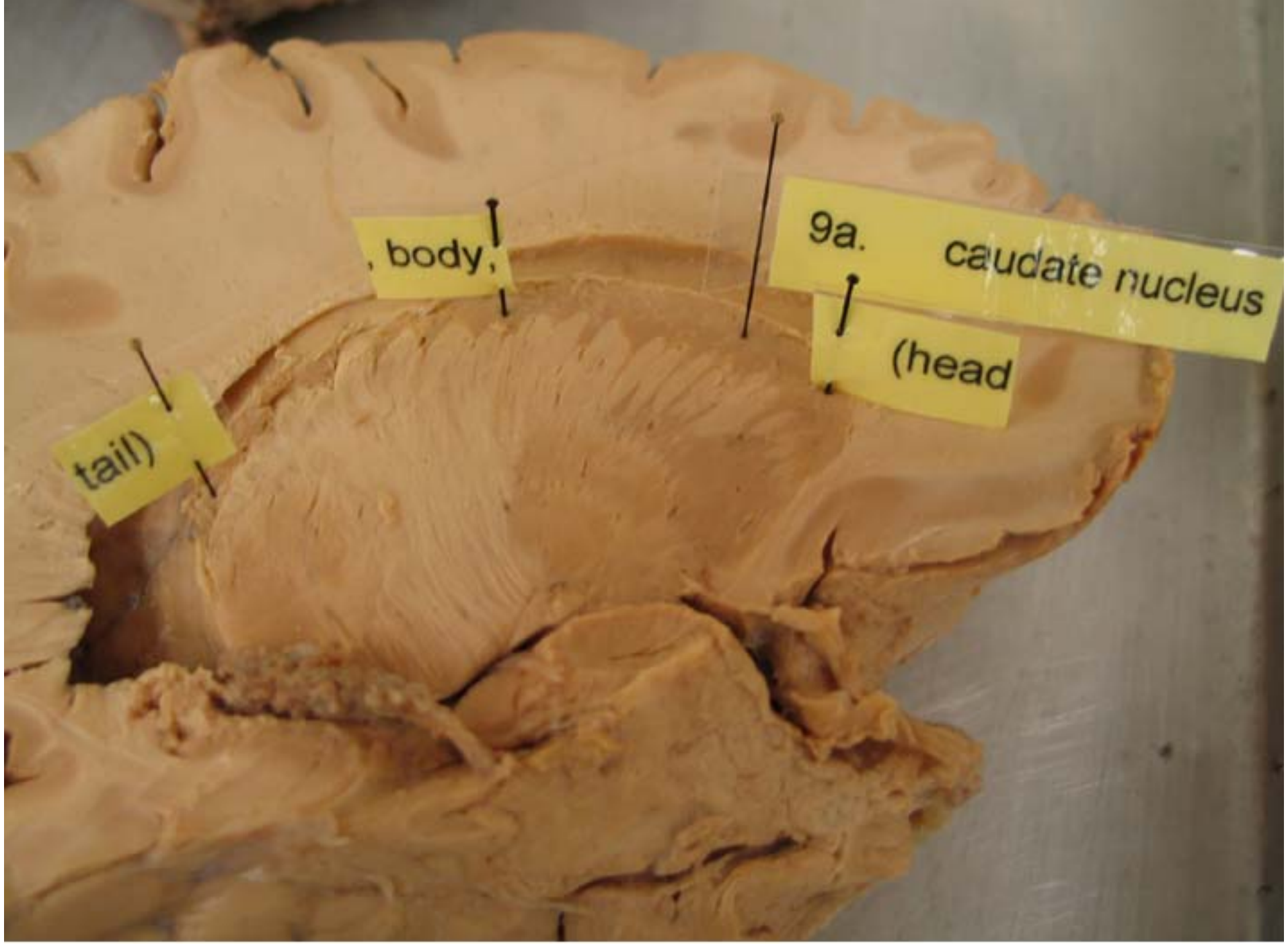

7f.
poste

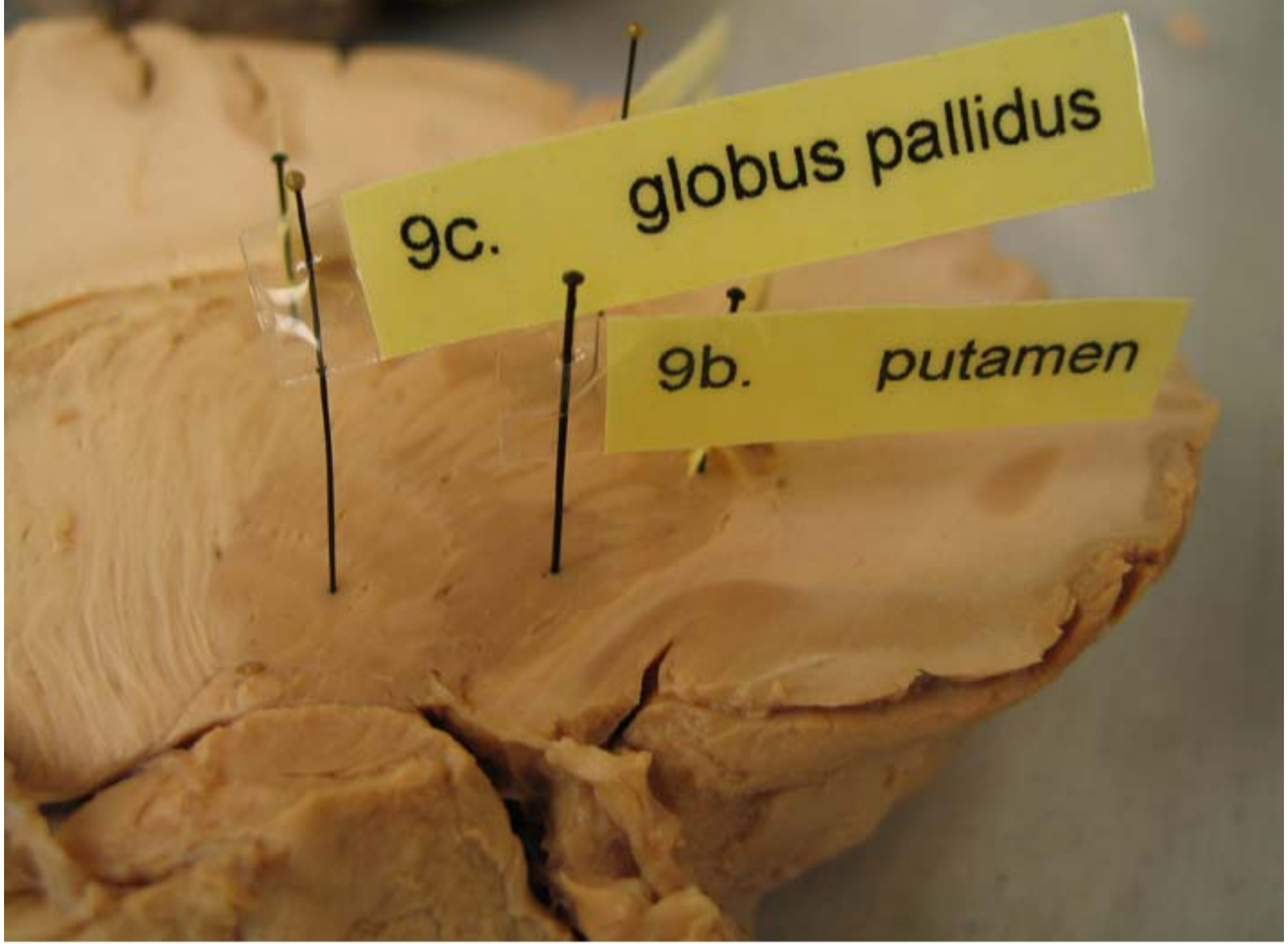

7f. posterior communicating ar

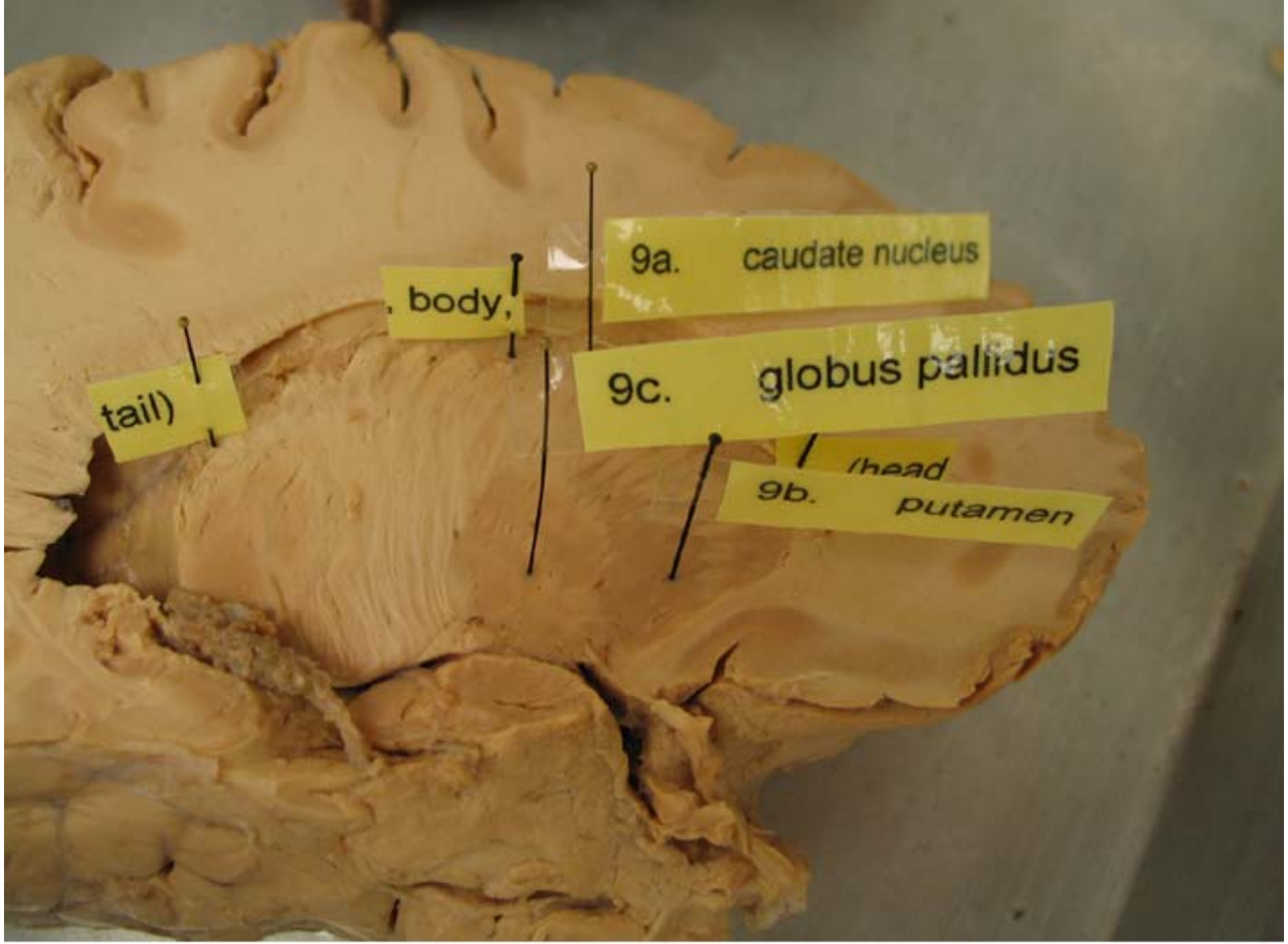


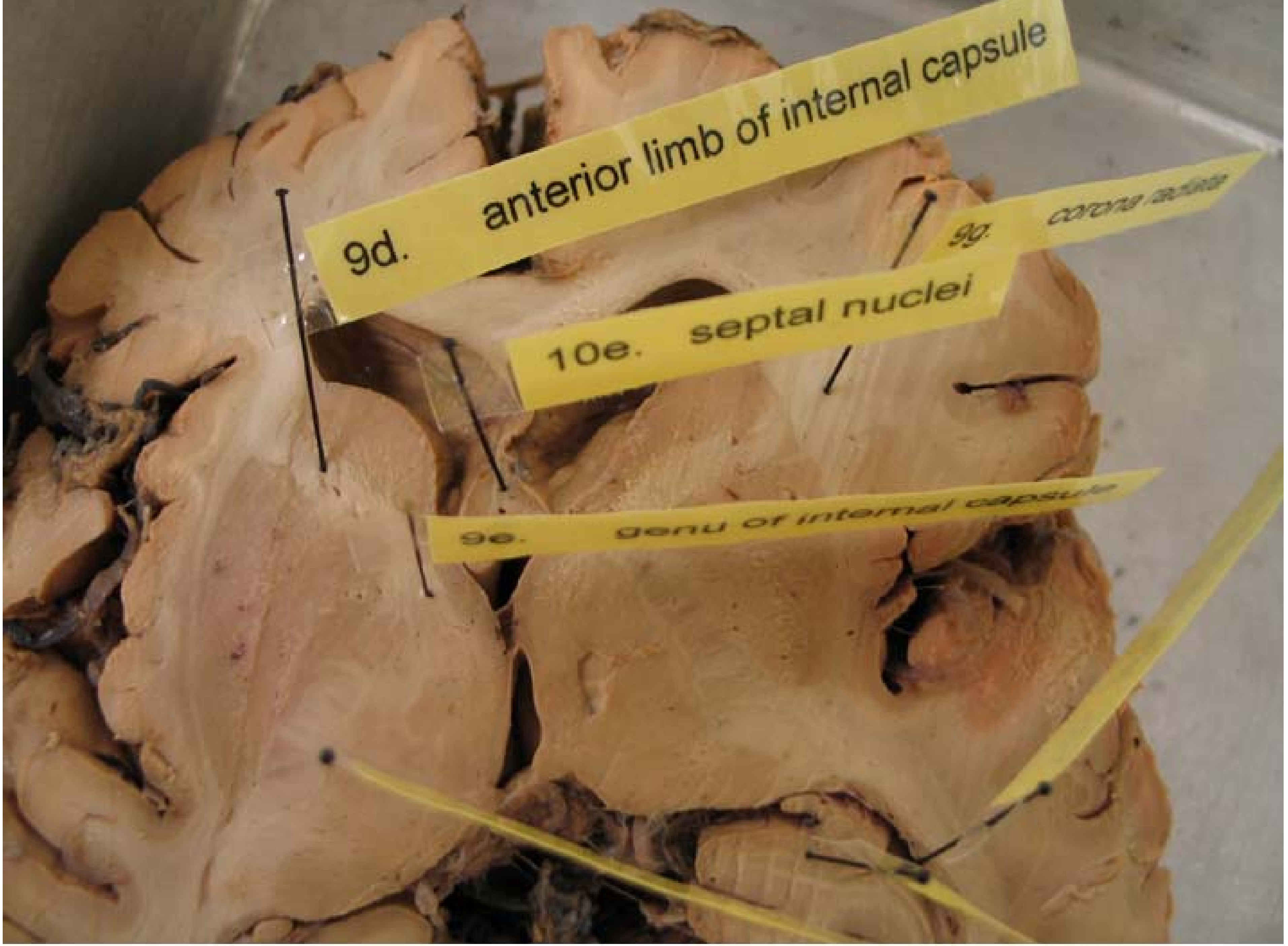
In this common variant of the Circle of Willis, on the right side there is a large posterior communicating artery (A) and a small posterior cerebral artery (B), and on the left side a large posterior cerebral artery (C) and a small posterior communicating artery (D).


7h. Circle of Willis

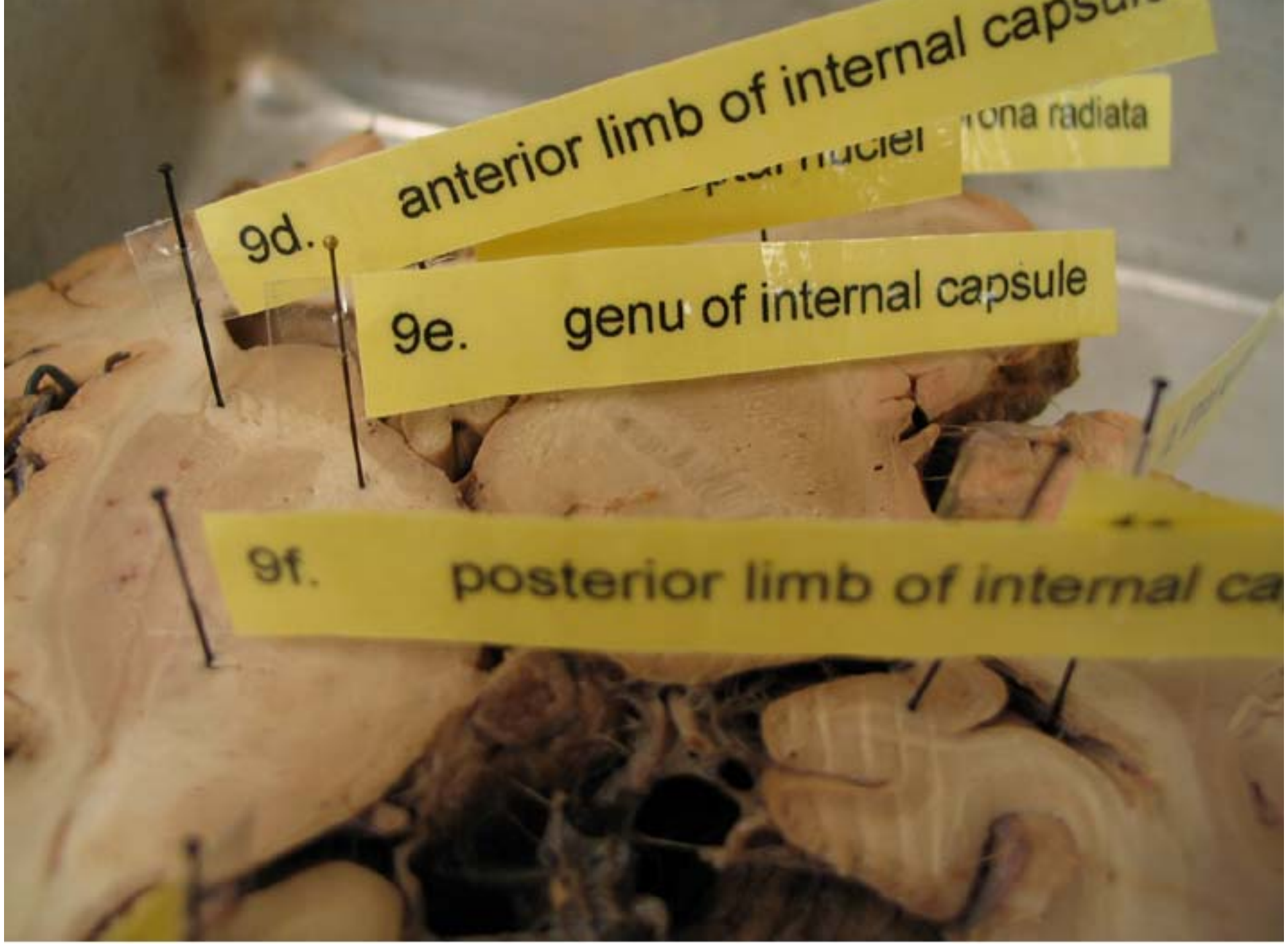

, body,
9a. caudate nucleus
(head
tail)

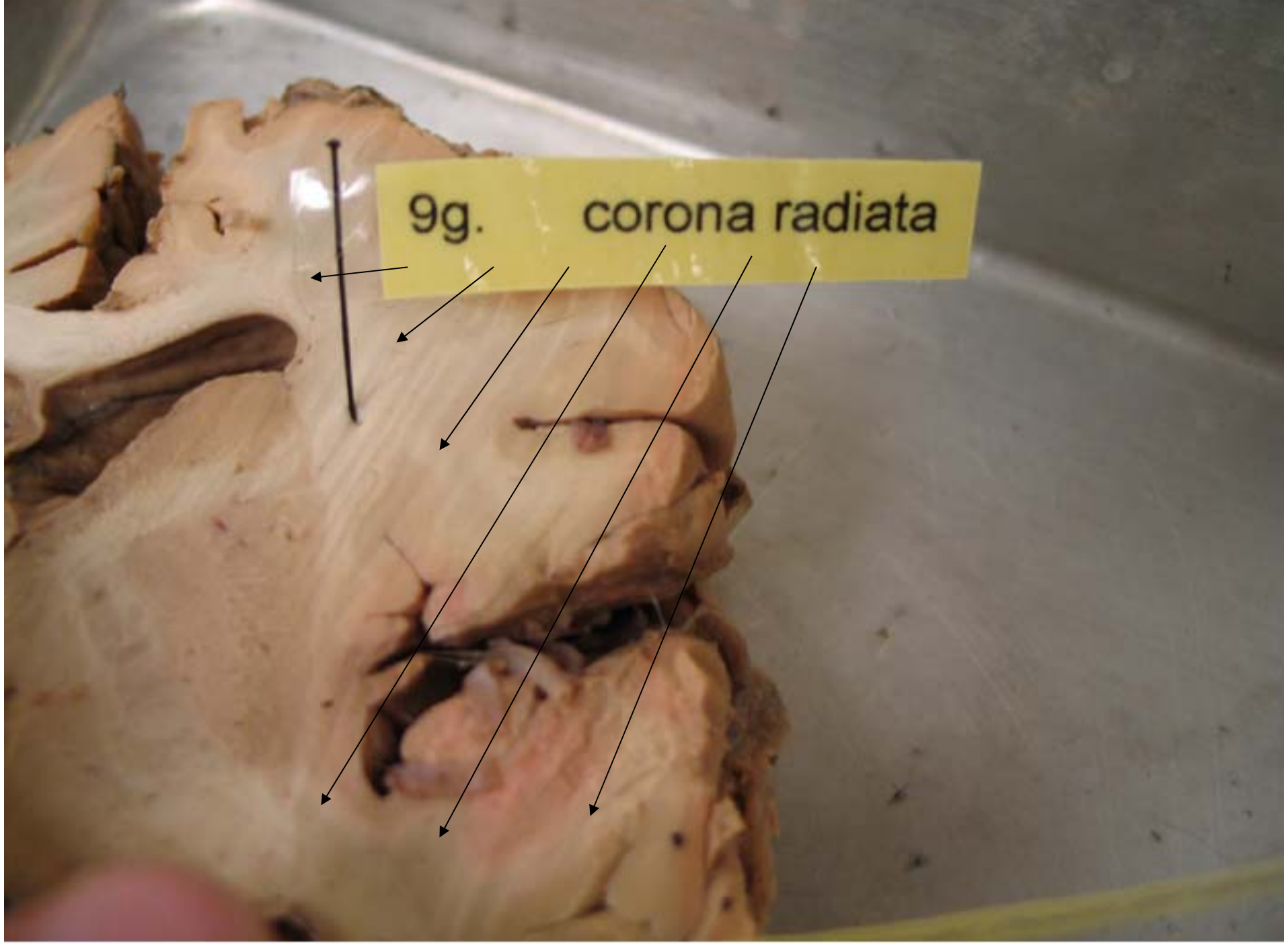

9c. globus pallidus
9b. putamen

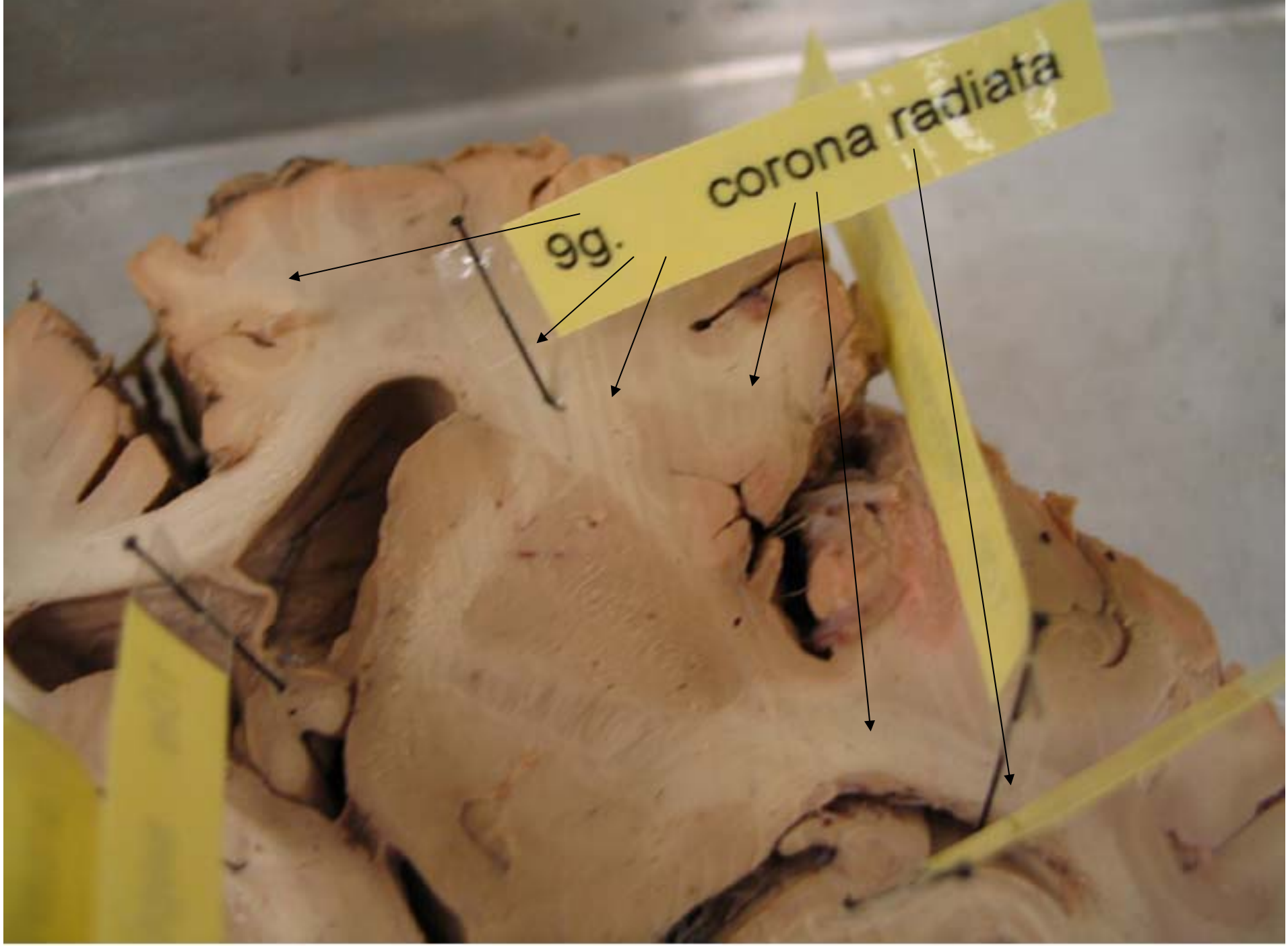

9a. caudate nucleus
, body,
9c. globus pallidus
tail)
/head
9b. putamen


9d. anterior limb of internal capsule
9g. corona radiata
10e. septal nuclei
9e. genu of internal capsule

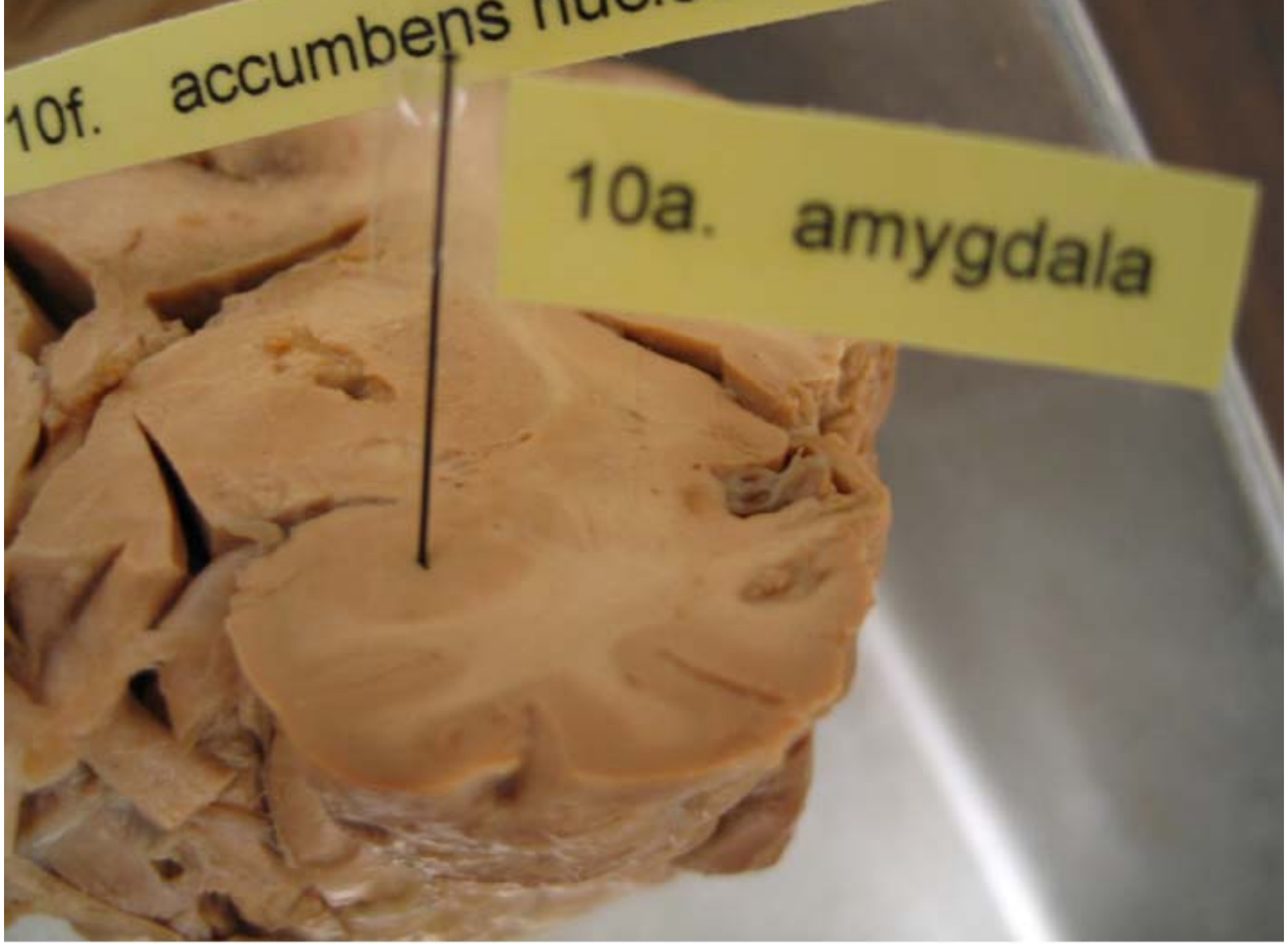

9d.
10e. septal nuclei
9e. genu of internal capsule
10c.

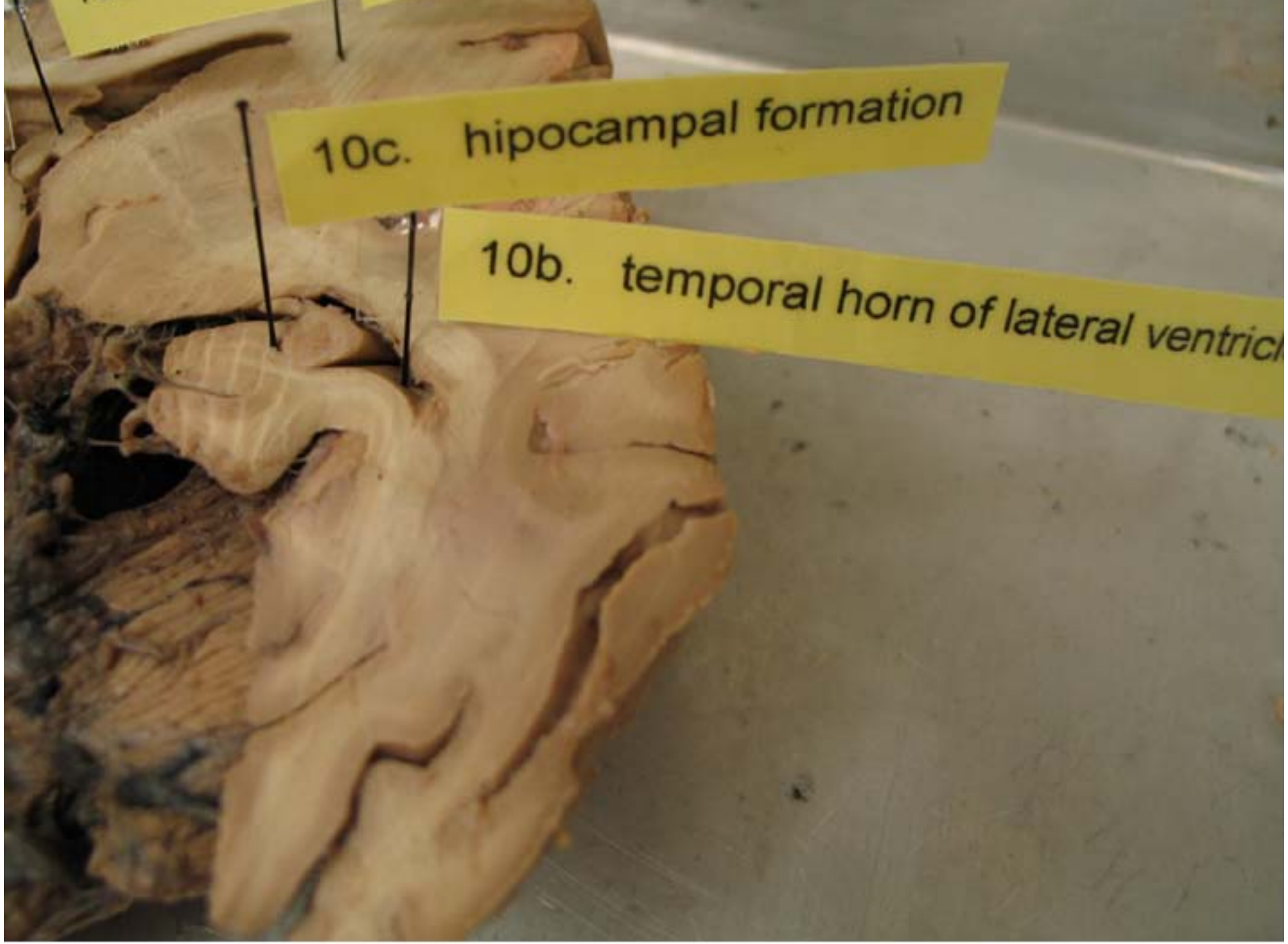

9d. anterior limb of internal capsu
ona radiata
9e. genu of internal capsule
9f. posterior limb of internal ca

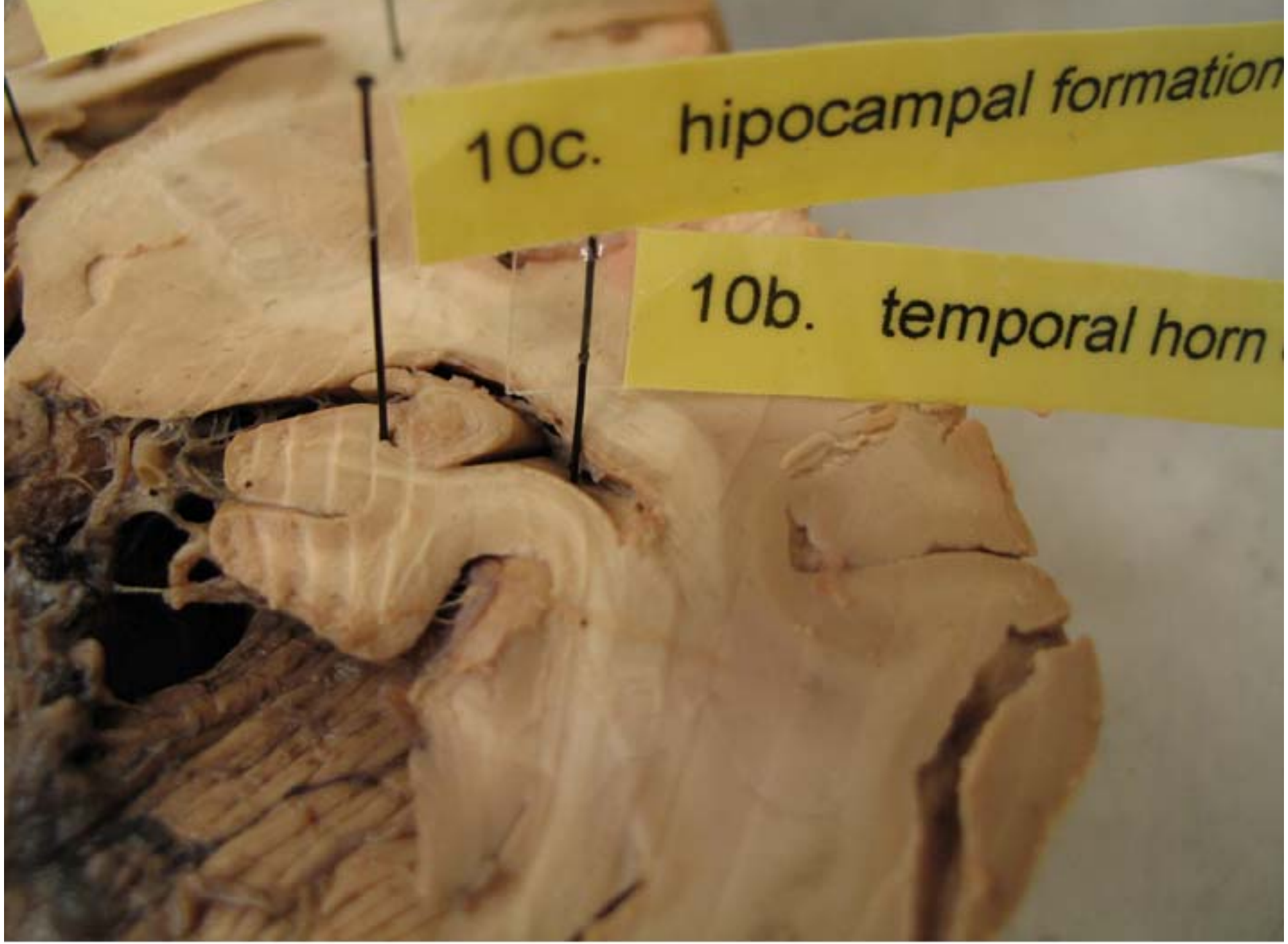

9g. corona radiata

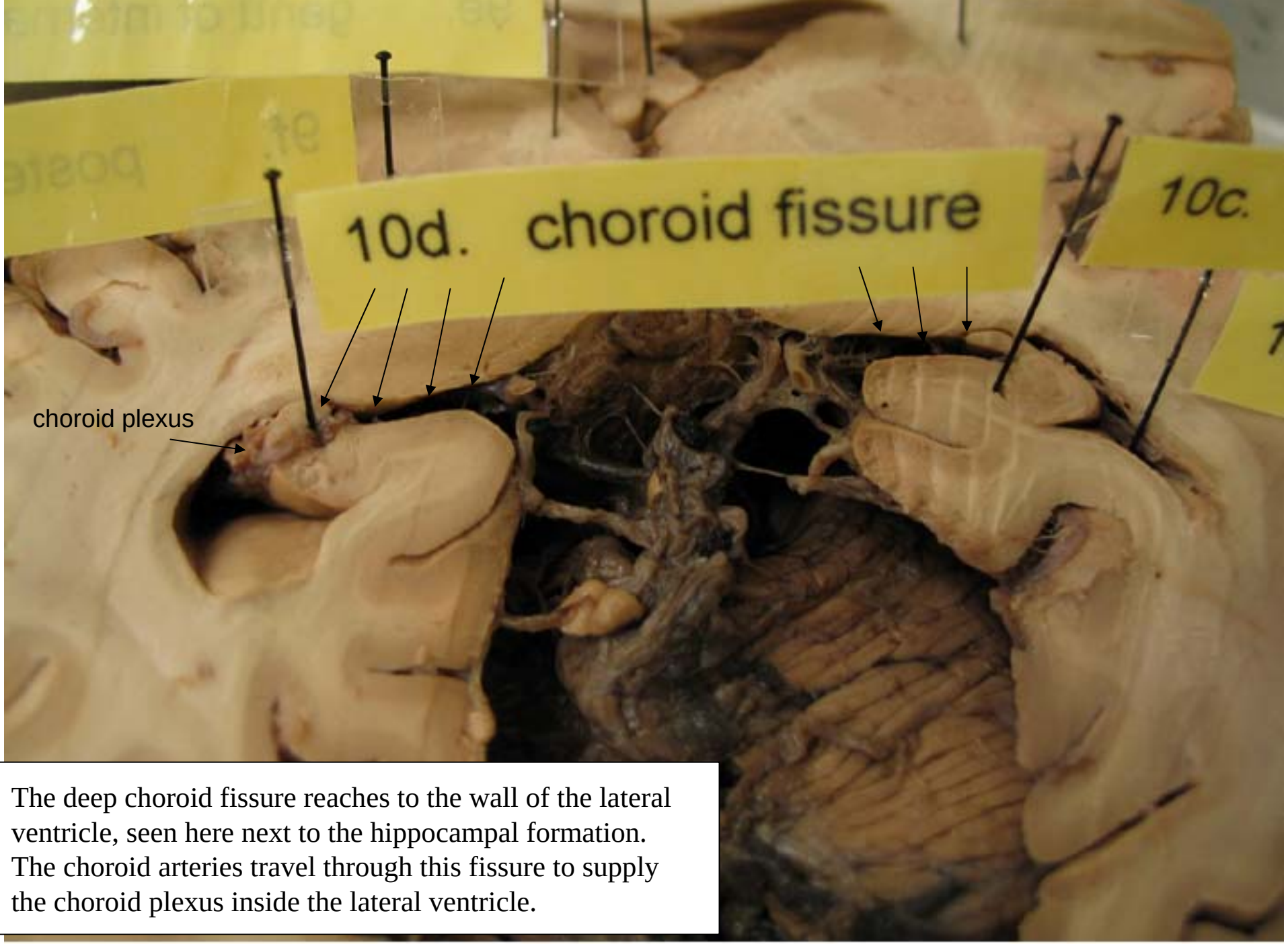

gg. corona radiata


10f. accumbens nucleus
10a. amygdala

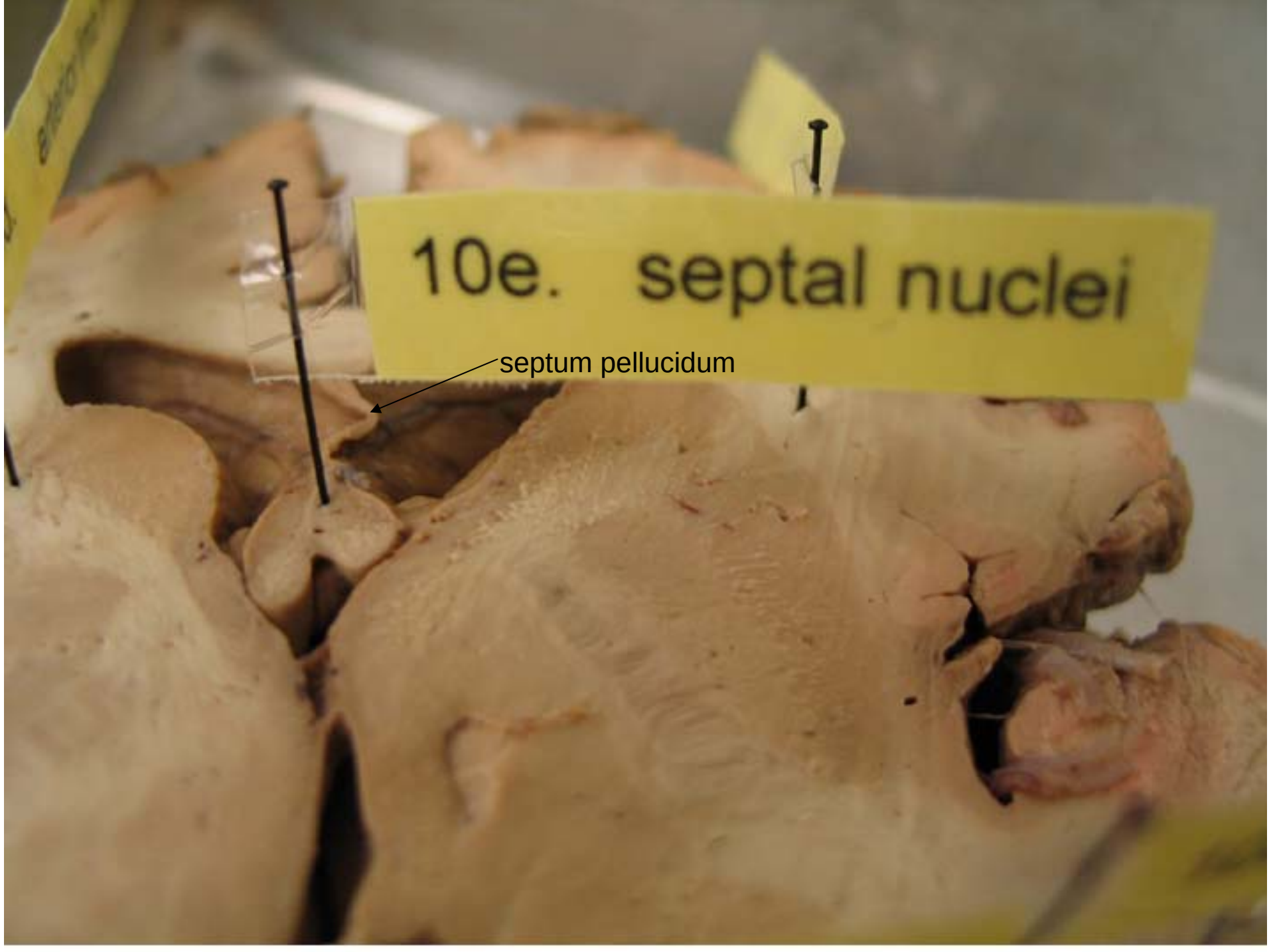

10f. accumbens nucl
10a. amygdala


10c. hipocampal formation
10b. temporal horn of lateral ventricl


10c. hipocampal formation
10b. temporal horn



The deep choroid fissure reaches to the wall of the lateral ventricle, seen here next to the hippocampal formation. The choroid arteries travel through this fissure to supply the choroid plexus inside the lateral ventricle.


10e. septal nuclei
septum pellucidum

The complete name of the nucleus is Nucleus Accumbens Septi, meaning leaning up against the septal nuclei. It is continuous with the caudate nucleus and the putamen, and they all together make up the Corpus Striatum.