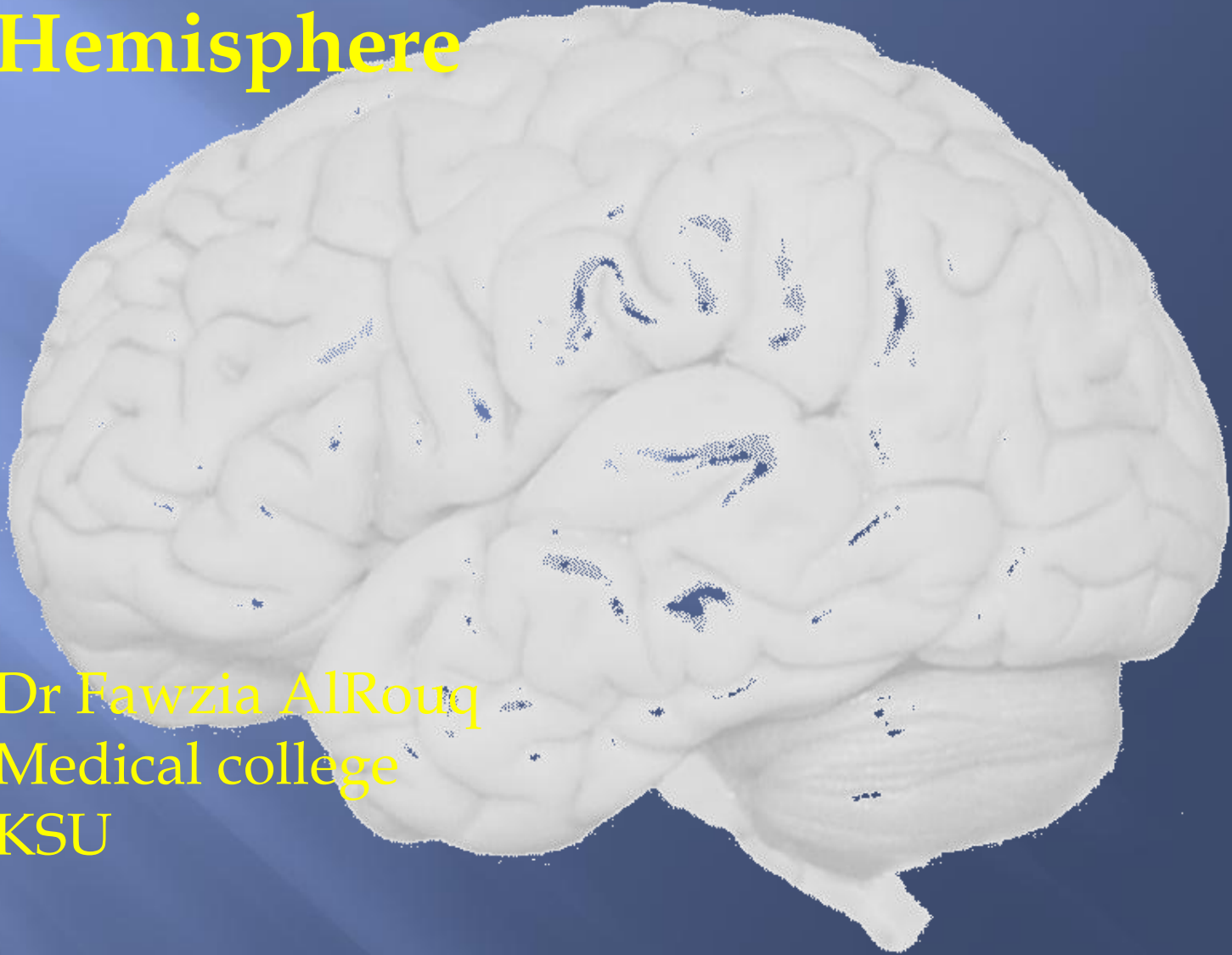


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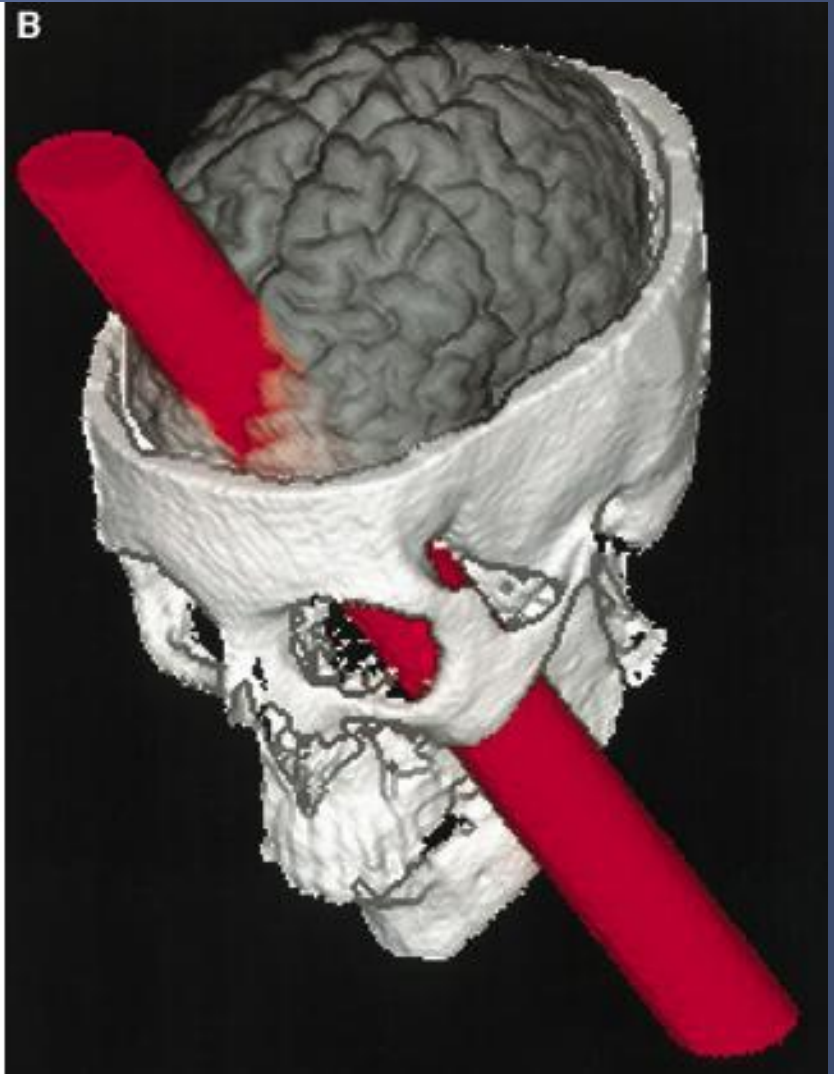
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▣ Functions of The Cerebral Hemisphere



- ▣ Dr Fawzia AlRouq
- ▣ Medical college
- ▣ KSU

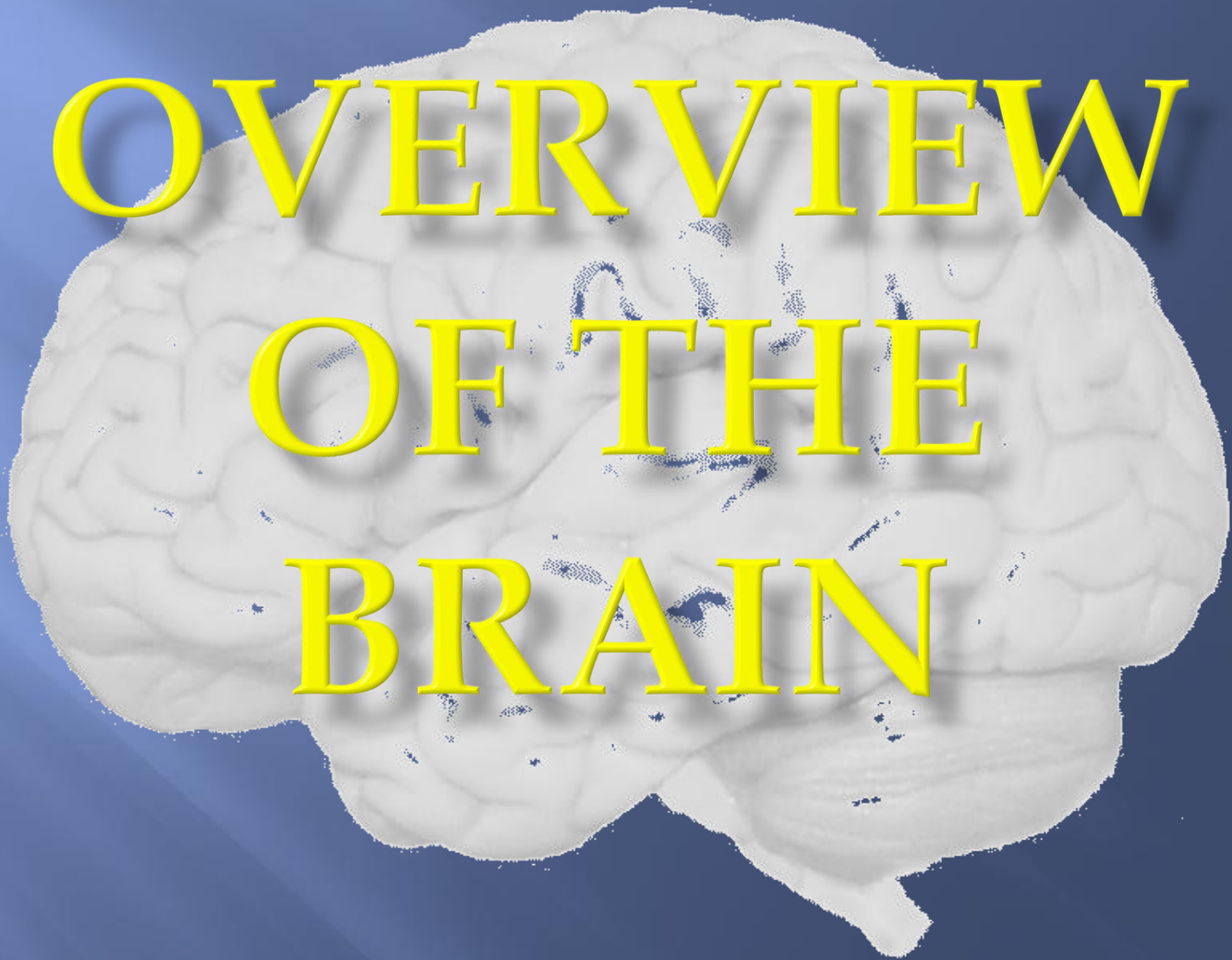
Phineas Gage



Phineas Gage



- ▣ In 1848 in Vermont, had a 3.5-foot-long, 13 lb. metal rod blown into his skull, through his brain, and out of the top of his head. Gage survived. In fact, he never even lost consciousness.
- ▣ Friends reported a complete change in his personality after the incident. He lost all impulse control.



**OVERVIEW
OF THE
BRAIN**

Components of The Brain

▣ A/ Telencephalon →

- (1) Cerebrum and
- (2) Basal Ganglia (collection of grey matter situated inside the cerebral hemispheres)

▣ B/ Diencephalon →

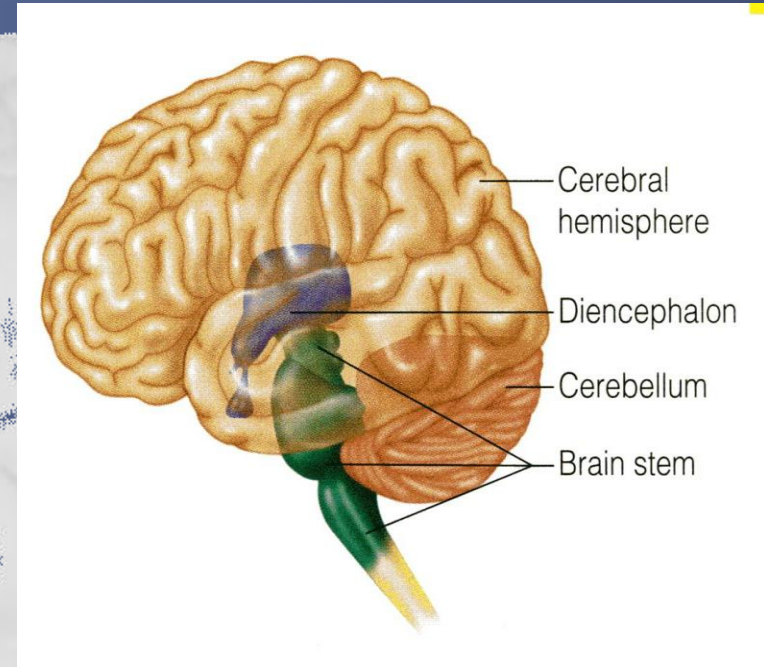
▣ Mainly :

- (1) Thalamus (mainly a relay station for sensory pathways in their way to the cerebral cortex)
- (2) Hypothalamus (contains center for autonomic and endocrine control)

• C/ Brainstem →

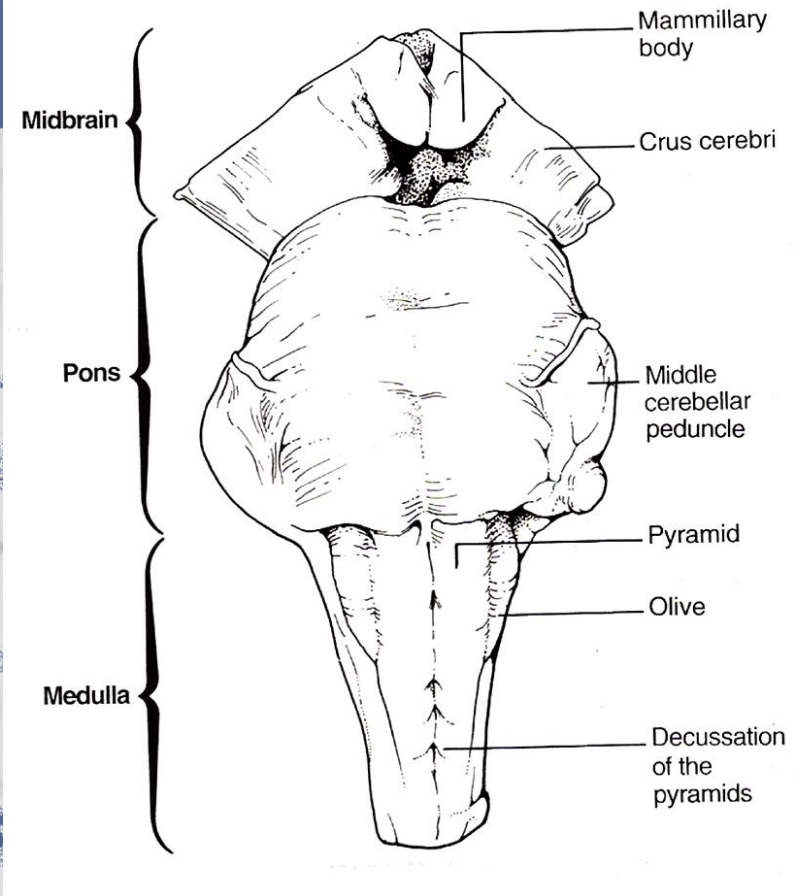
- (1) Midbrain
- (2) Pons
- (3) Medulla

• E/ Cerebellum

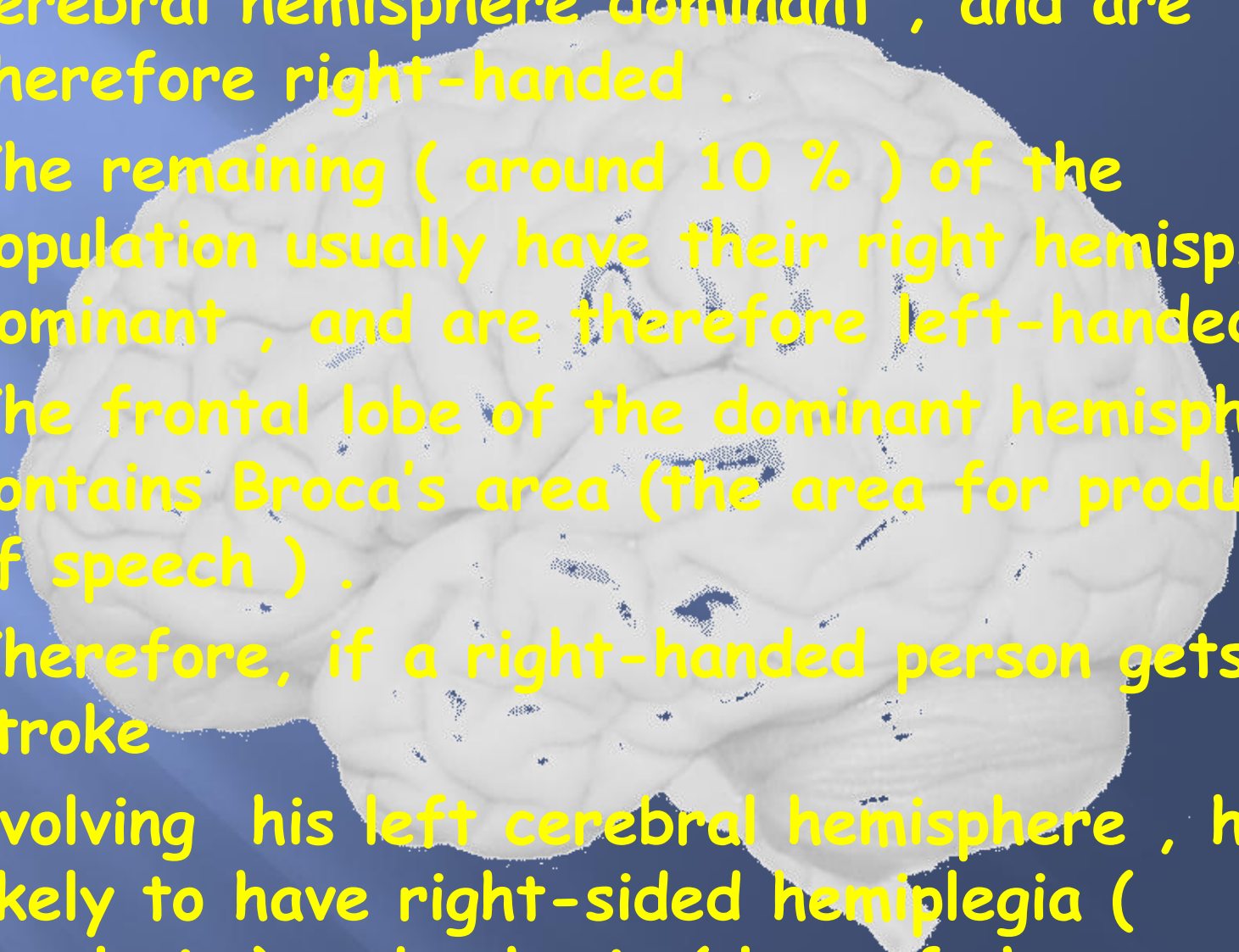


The Brainstem

- The term "brainstem" is actually an anatomic rather than physiologic term, because it is easier, in terms of anatomy, to group "all CNS structures that hang between the cerebrum and spinal cord" together.
- However, in terms of Physiology, the situation is more complicated, because brainstem structures are involved in many diverse & different bodily functions.



- These functions include
- (1) regulation of Consciousness, Wakefulness & Sleep,
- (2) Respiratory, Cardiovascular and Gastrintestinal control,
- (3) Balance (Vestibular nuclei),
- (4) Moreover, it contain several Cranial Nerve nuclei.

- 
- ✓ Most people (about 90 %) have the left cerebral hemisphere dominant , and are therefore right-handed .
 - ✓ The remaining (around 10 %) of the population usually have their right hemisphere dominant , and are therefore left-handed .
 - ✓ The frontal lobe of the dominant hemisphere contains Broca's area (the area for production of speech) .
 - ✓ Therefore, if a right-handed person gets a stroke involving his left cerebral hemisphere , he is likely to have right-sided hemiplegia (paralysis) and aphasia (loss of the power of speech).

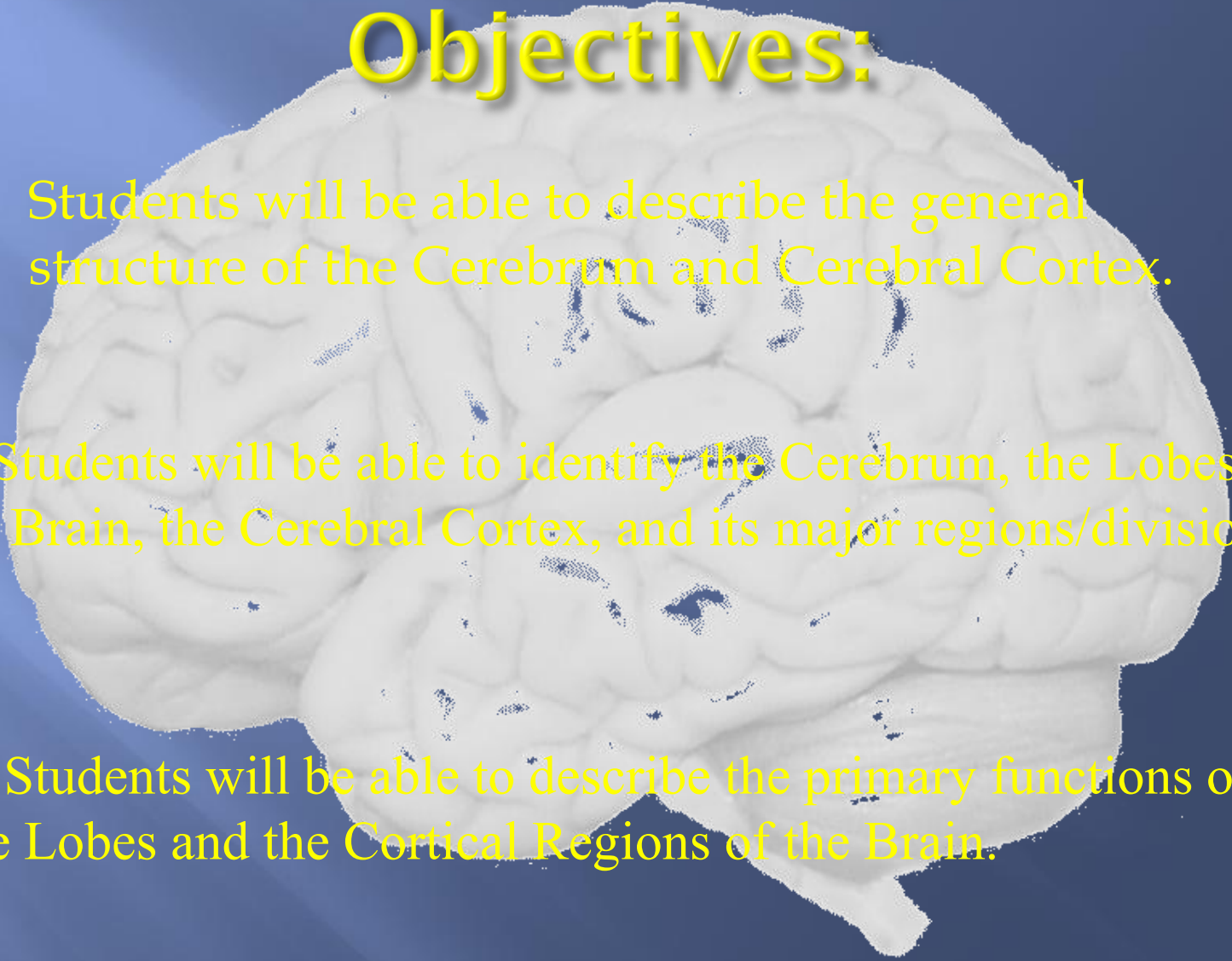


The Cerebrum

Lobes, the Cerebral Cortex, and Cortical Regions of the Brain

Objectives:

- ▣ Students will be able to describe the general structure of the Cerebrum and Cerebral Cortex.
- Students will be able to identify the Cerebrum, the Lobes of the Brain, the Cerebral Cortex, and its major regions/divisions.
- Students will be able to describe the primary functions of the Lobes and the Cortical Regions of the Brain.



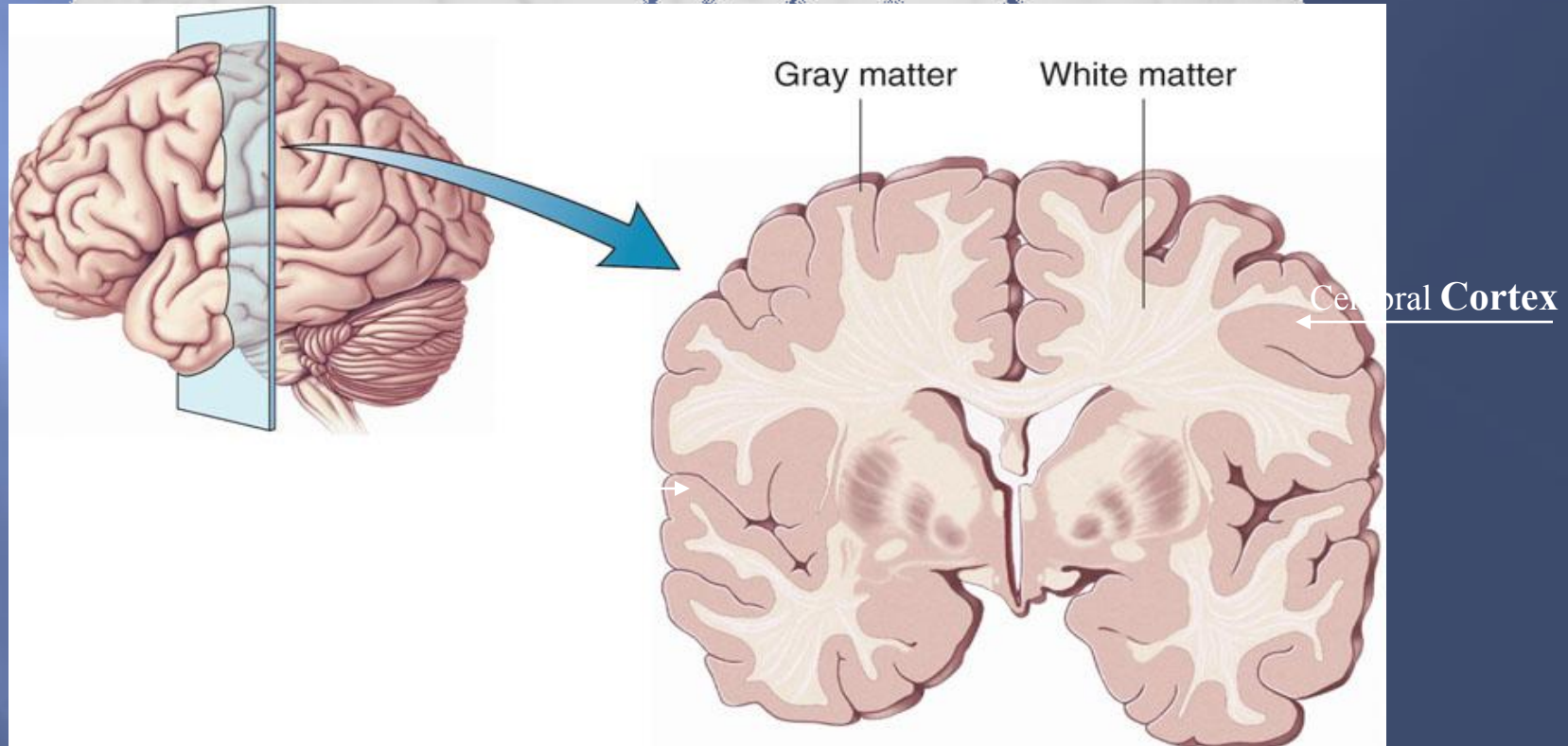
Cerebrum -The largest division of the brain. It is divided into two hemispheres, each of which is divided into four lobes.

Cerebrum

Cerebrum

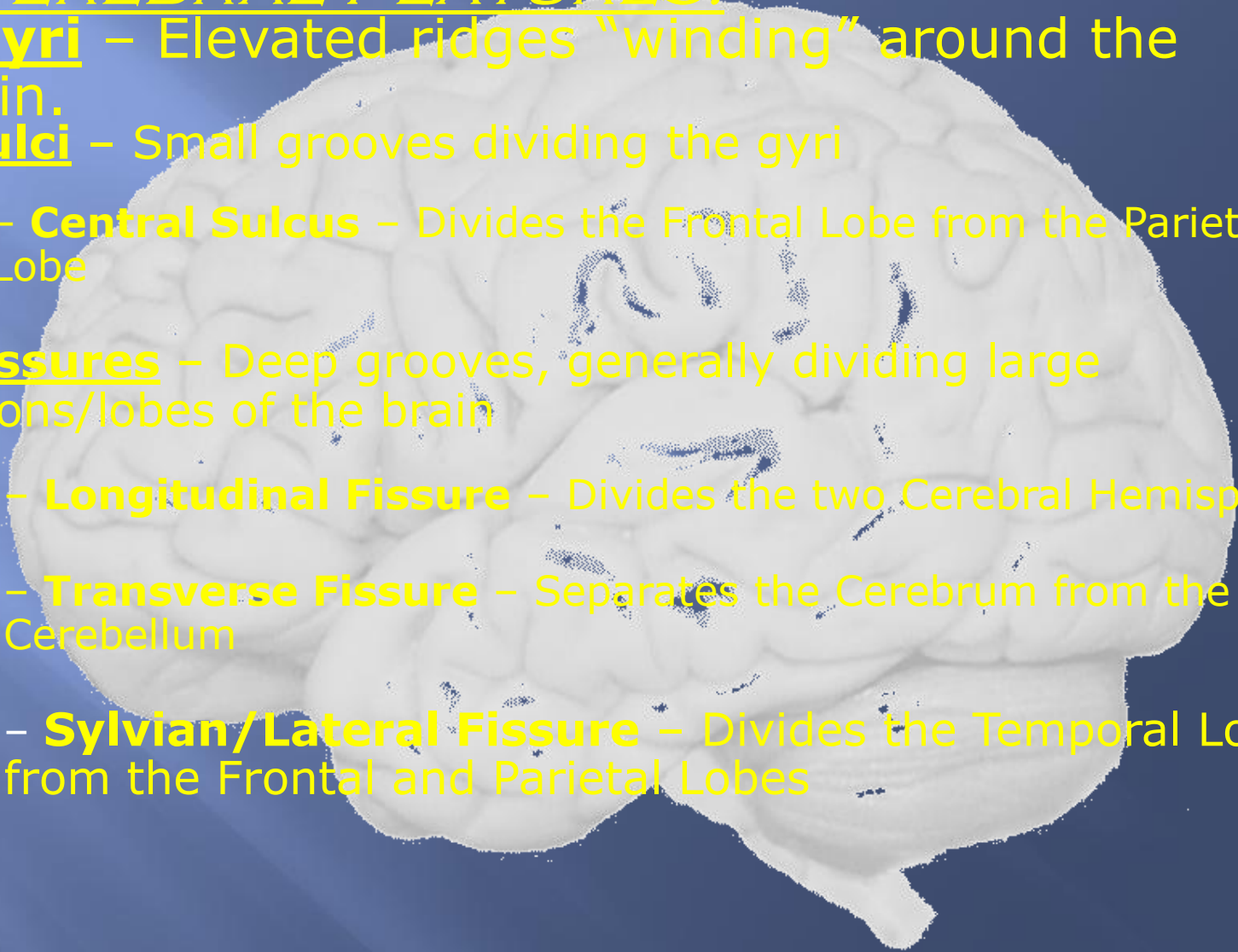
Cerebellum

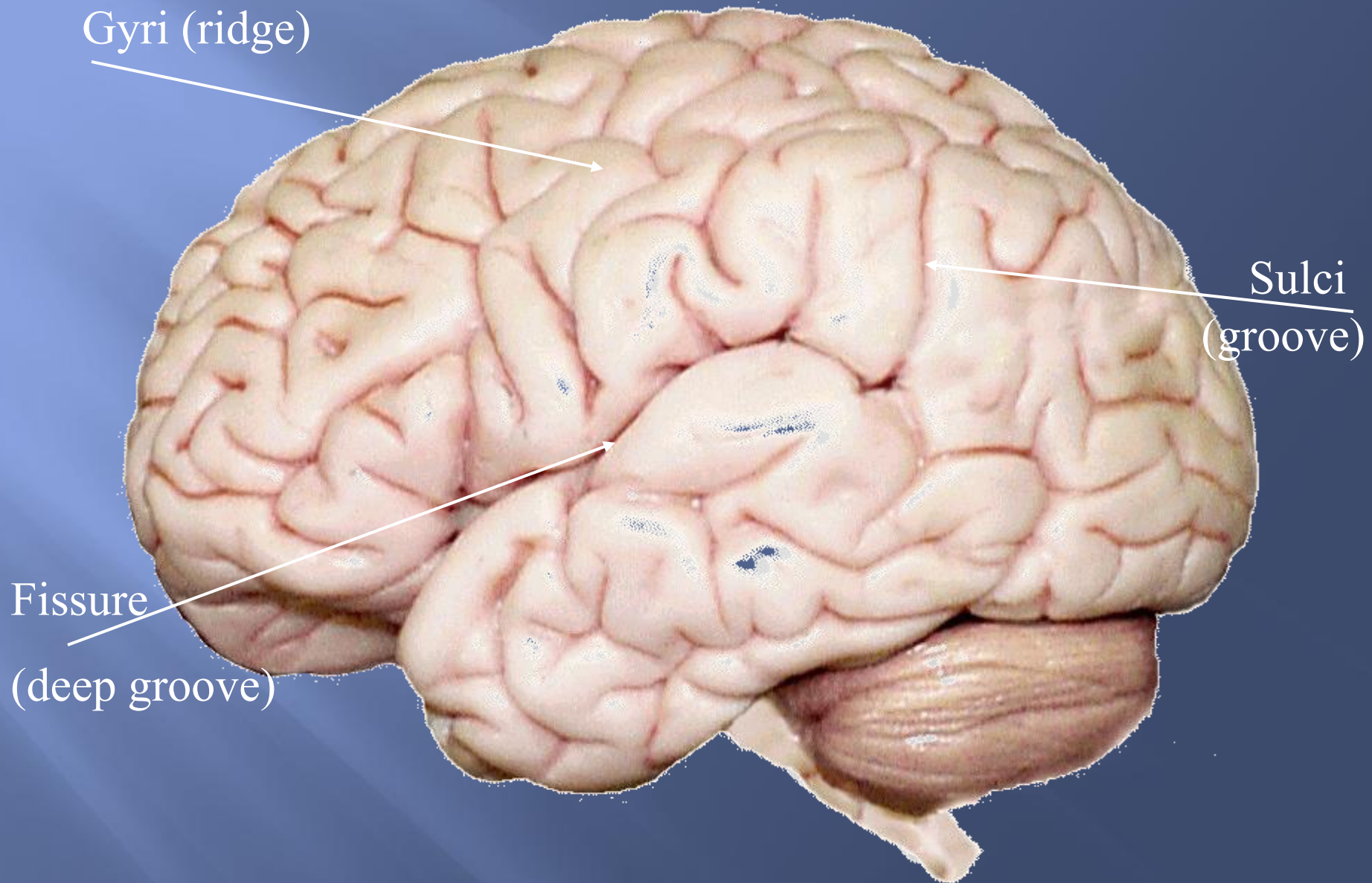
Cerebral Cortex - The outermost layer of gray matter making up the superficial aspect of the cerebrum.



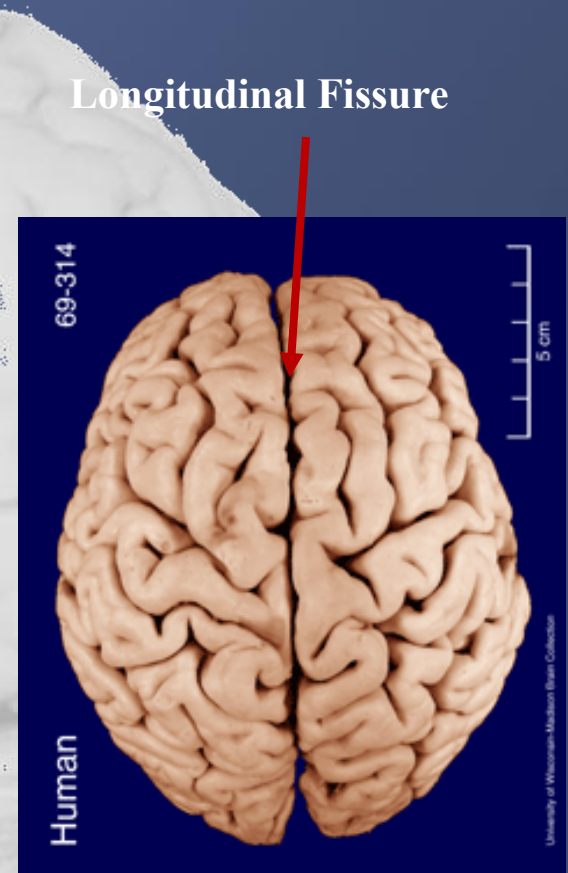
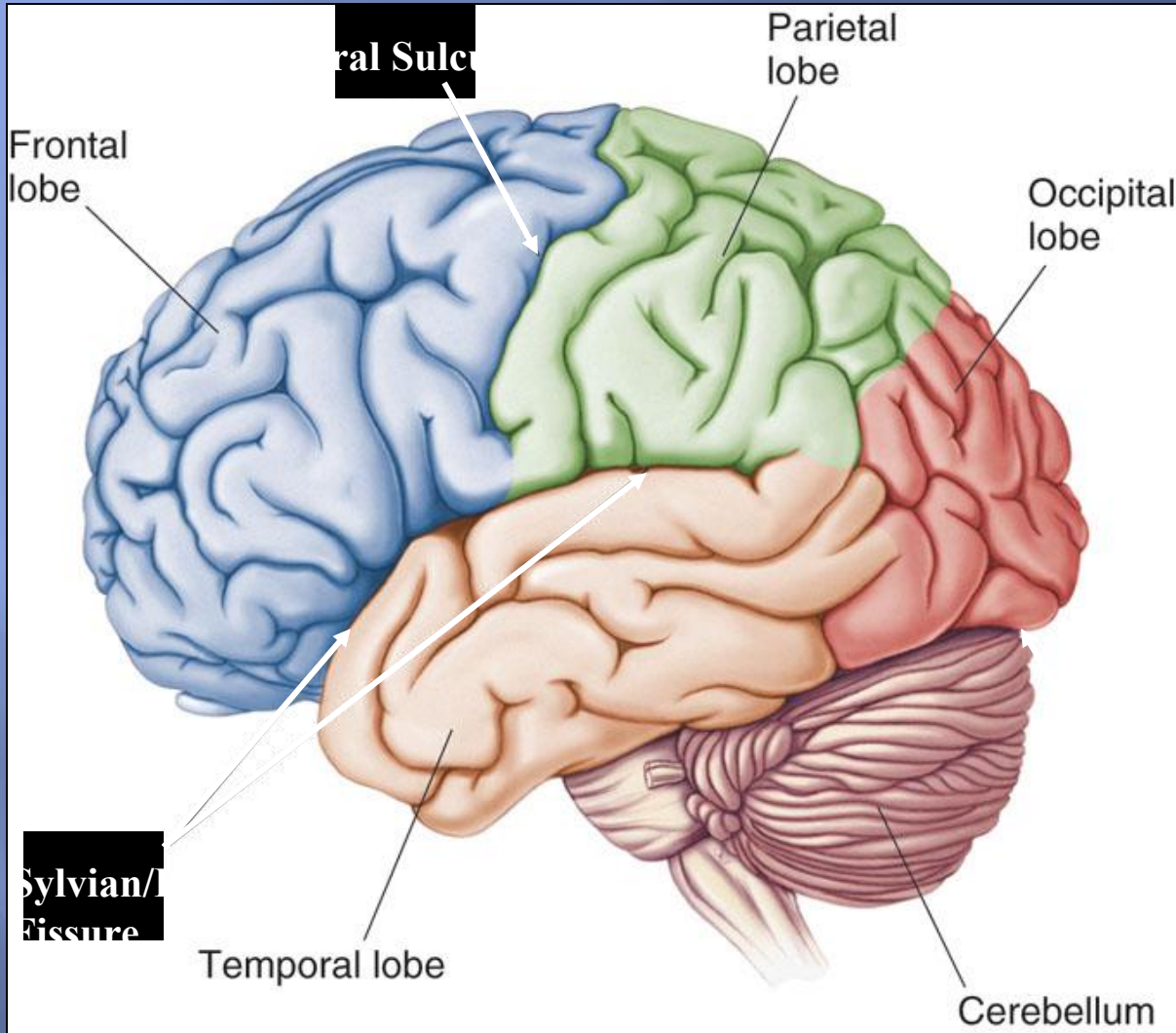
CEREBRAL FEATURES:

- **Gyri** – Elevated ridges “winding” around the brain.
- **Sulci** – Small grooves dividing the gyri
 - **Central Sulcus** – Divides the Frontal Lobe from the Parietal Lobe
- **Fissures** – Deep grooves, generally dividing large regions/lobes of the brain
 - **Longitudinal Fissure** – Divides the two Cerebral Hemispheres
 - **Transverse Fissure** – Separates the Cerebrum from the Cerebellum
 - **Sylvian/Lateral Fissure** – Divides the Temporal Lobe from the Frontal and Parietal Lobes





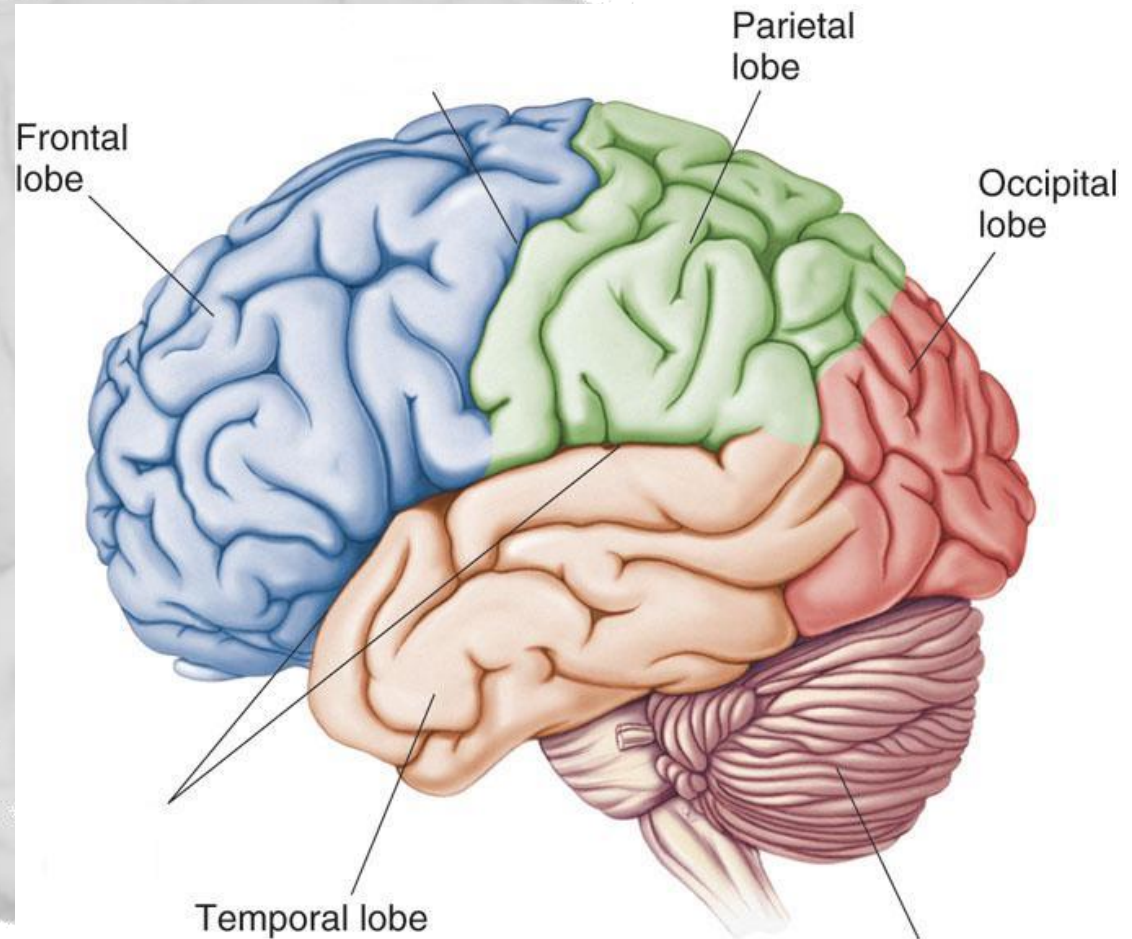
Specific Sulci/Fissures:



Transverse Fissure

Lobes of the Brain (4)

- ▶ Frontal
- ▶ Parietal
- ▶ Occipital
- ▶ Temporal

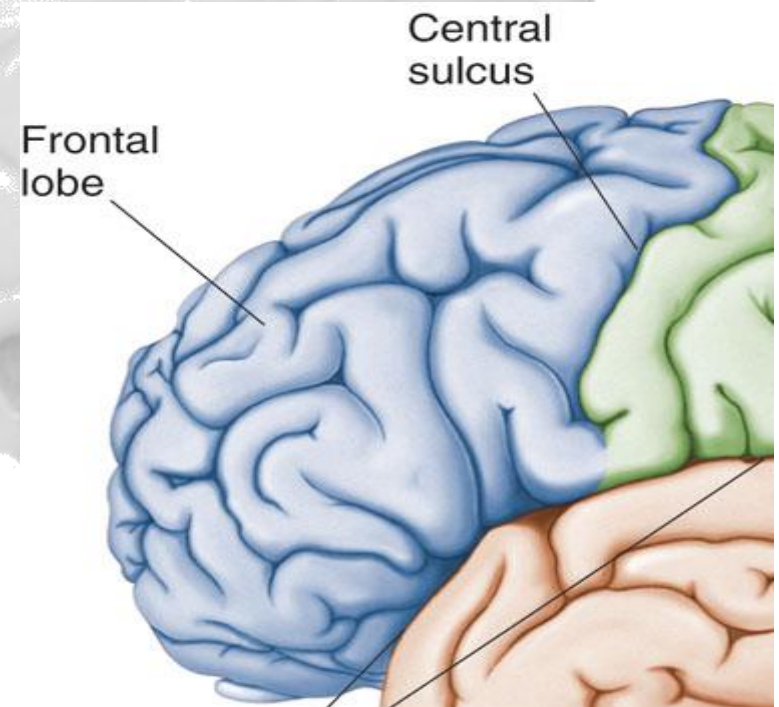


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* Note: Occasionally, the Insula is considered the fifth lobe. It is located deep to the Temporal Lobe.

Lobes of the Brain – Frontal

- ▶ The Frontal Lobe of the brain is located deep to the Frontal Bone of the skull.
- It plays an integral role in the following functions/actions:
 - Memory Formation
 - Emotions
 - Decision Making/Reasoning
 - Personality



(Investigation: Phineas Gage)

Frontal Lobe



- ▶ Responsible for initiation and execution of voluntary movement .
- ▶ Also contains Broca's area of speech in the dominant hemisphere (i.e., in the left hemisphere in most people) .
- ▶ Lesion can cause →
 - (1) paralysis on opposite side of the body ,
 - (2) aphasia (loss of ability to speak) if lesion involves Broca's area in the dominant hemisphere) .

Frontal Lobe – Cortical Regions

- **Primary Motor Cortex (Precentral Gyrus)** – Cortical site involved with controlling movements of the body.
- **Broca's Area** – Controls facial neurons, speech, and language comprehension. Located on Left Frontal Lobe.
 - **Broca's Aphasia** – Results in the ability to comprehend speech, but the decreased motor ability (or inability) to speak and form words.
- ▶ **Orbitofrontal Cortex – Site of Frontal Lobotomies**
 - * Desired Effects:
 - Diminished Rage
 - Decreased Aggression
 - Poor Emotional Responses
 - * Possible Side Effects:
 - Epilepsy
 - Poor Emotional Responses
 - Perseveration (Uncontrolled, repetitive actions, gestures, or words)
- **Olfactory Bulb** - Cranial Nerve I, Responsible for sensation of Smell

Central sulcus

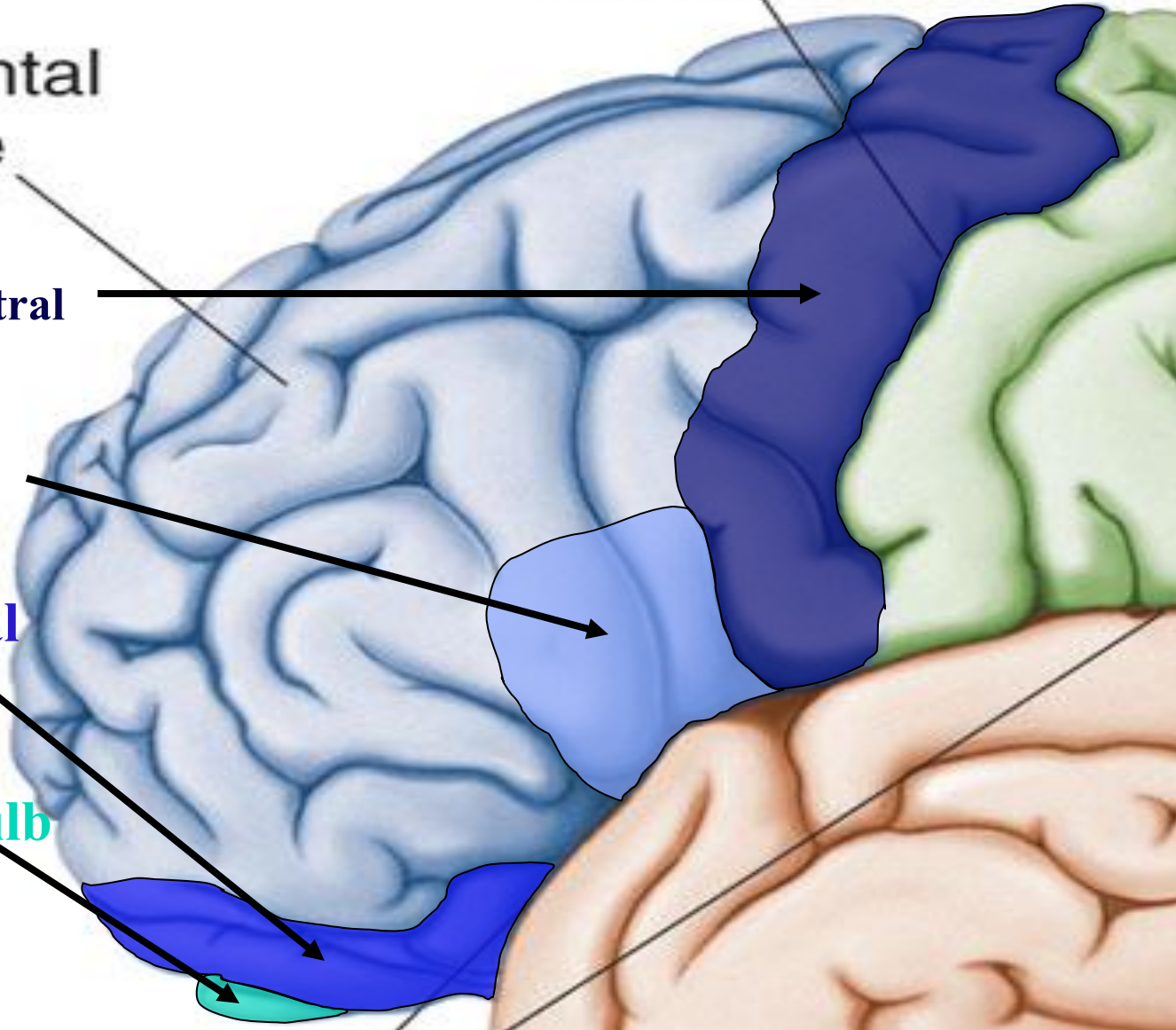
Frontal lobe

Primary Motor Cortex/ Precentral Gyrus

Broca's Area

Orbitofrontal Cortex

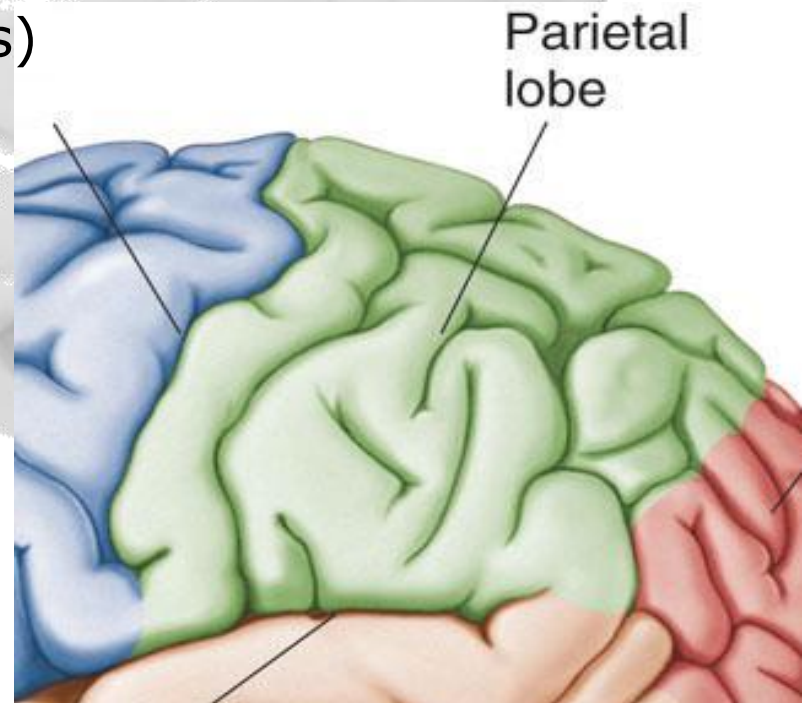
Olfactory Bulb



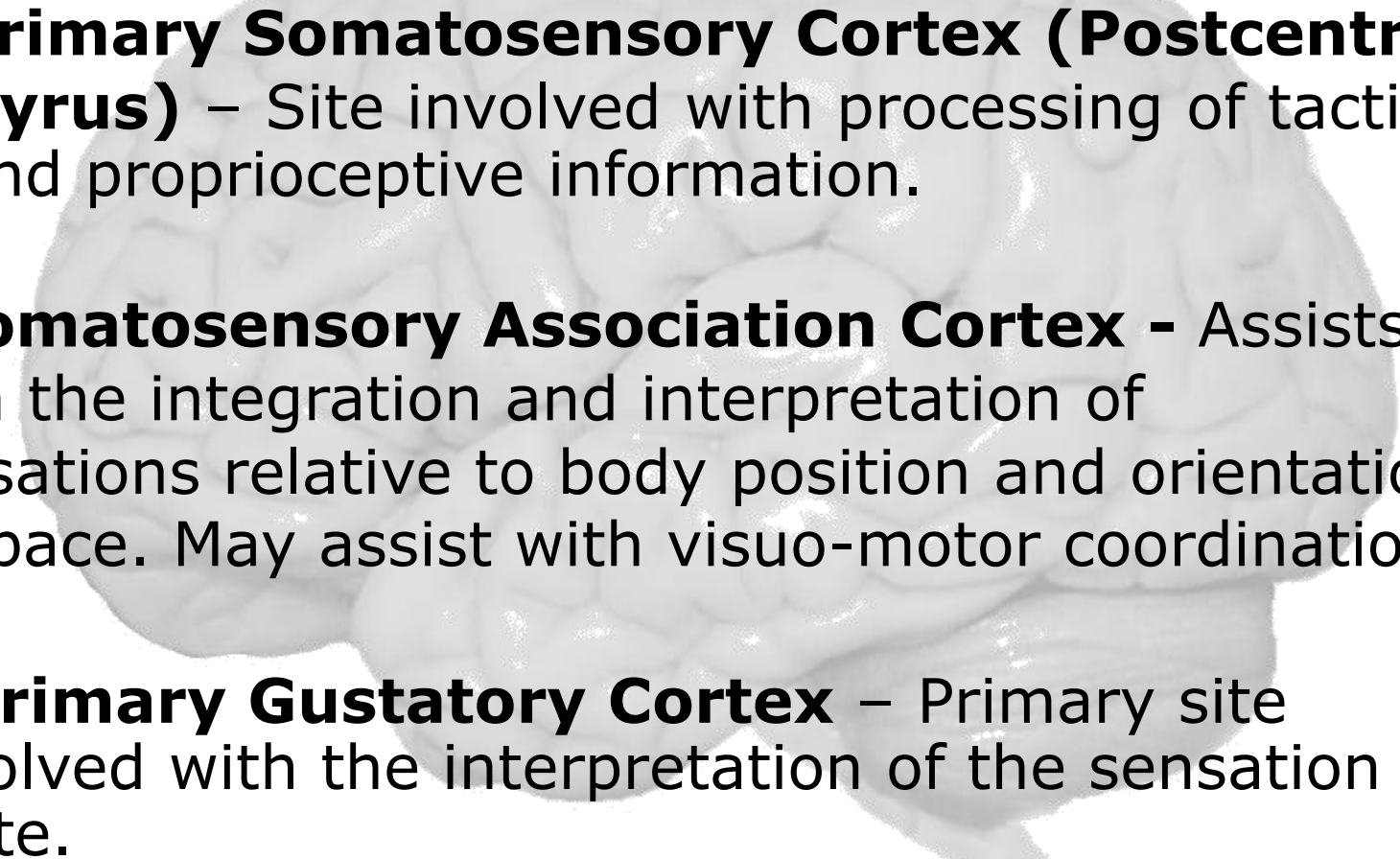
Regions

Lobes of the Brain – Parietal Lobe

- ▶ The Parietal Lobe of the brain is located deep to the Parietal Bone of the skull.
- It plays a major role in the following functions/actions:
 - Senses and integrates sensation(s)
 - Spatial awareness and perception (Proprioception - Awareness of body/ body parts in space and in relation to each other)



Parietal Lobe – Cortical Regions

- 
- ▶ **Primary Somatosensory Cortex (Postcentral Gyrus)** – Site involved with processing of tactile and proprioceptive information.
 - **Somatosensory Association Cortex** - Assists with the integration and interpretation of sensations relative to body position and orientation in space. May assist with visuo-motor coordination.
 - **Primary Gustatory Cortex** – Primary site involved with the interpretation of the sensation of Taste.

Parietal Lobe

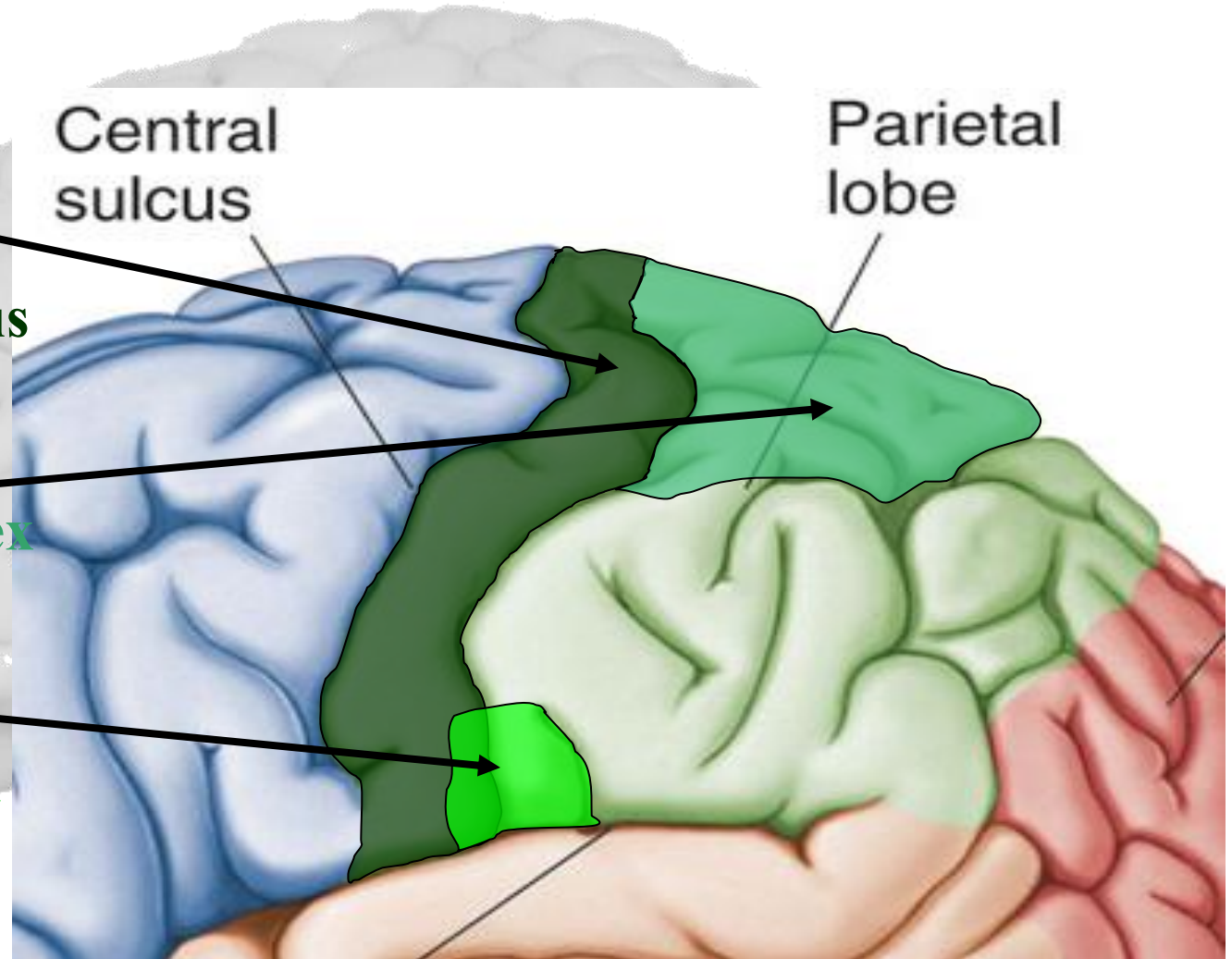
Contains →

- ✓ (1) Primary Somatosensory in the post-central gyrus
→ to receive general sensations from opposite
(contralateral) half of the body
- ✓ (2) Sensory Association Cortex
(for integration & association of sensory
information)
- ✓ Parietal lobe is essential for our feeling of touch,
warmth/heat , cold, pain , body position and
appreciation of shapes of palpated objects .
- ✓ When damaged , the person loses the ability to
recognize shapes of complex objects by palpation
(palpation = examination of objects by touch) .
- ✓ & develops Sensory Inattention on opposite side

**Primary
Somatosensory
Cortex/
Postcentral Gyrus**

**Somatosensory
Association Cortex**

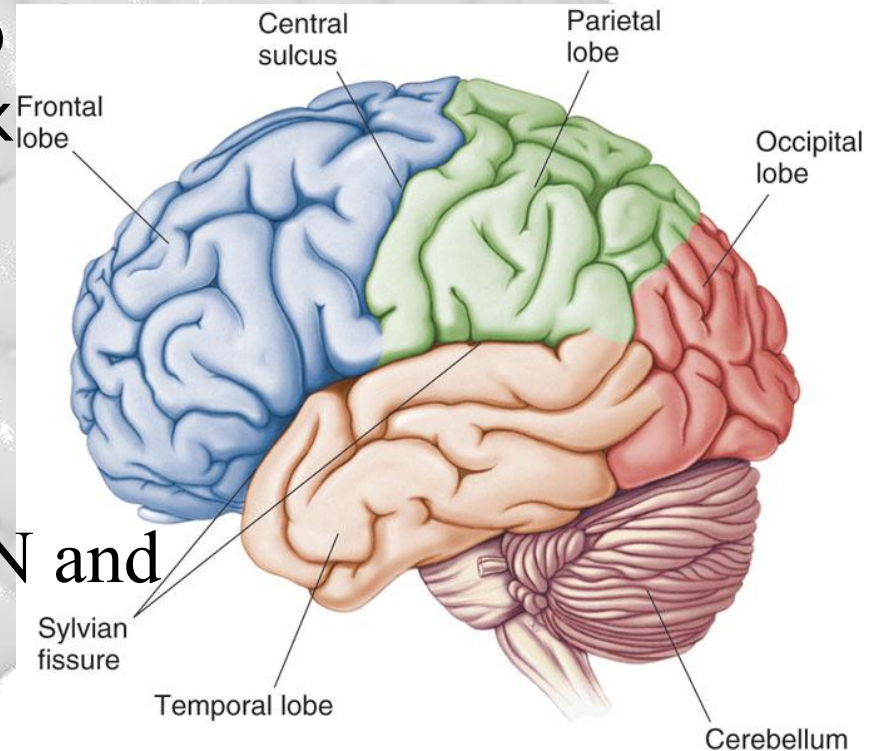
**Primary
Gustatory Cortex**



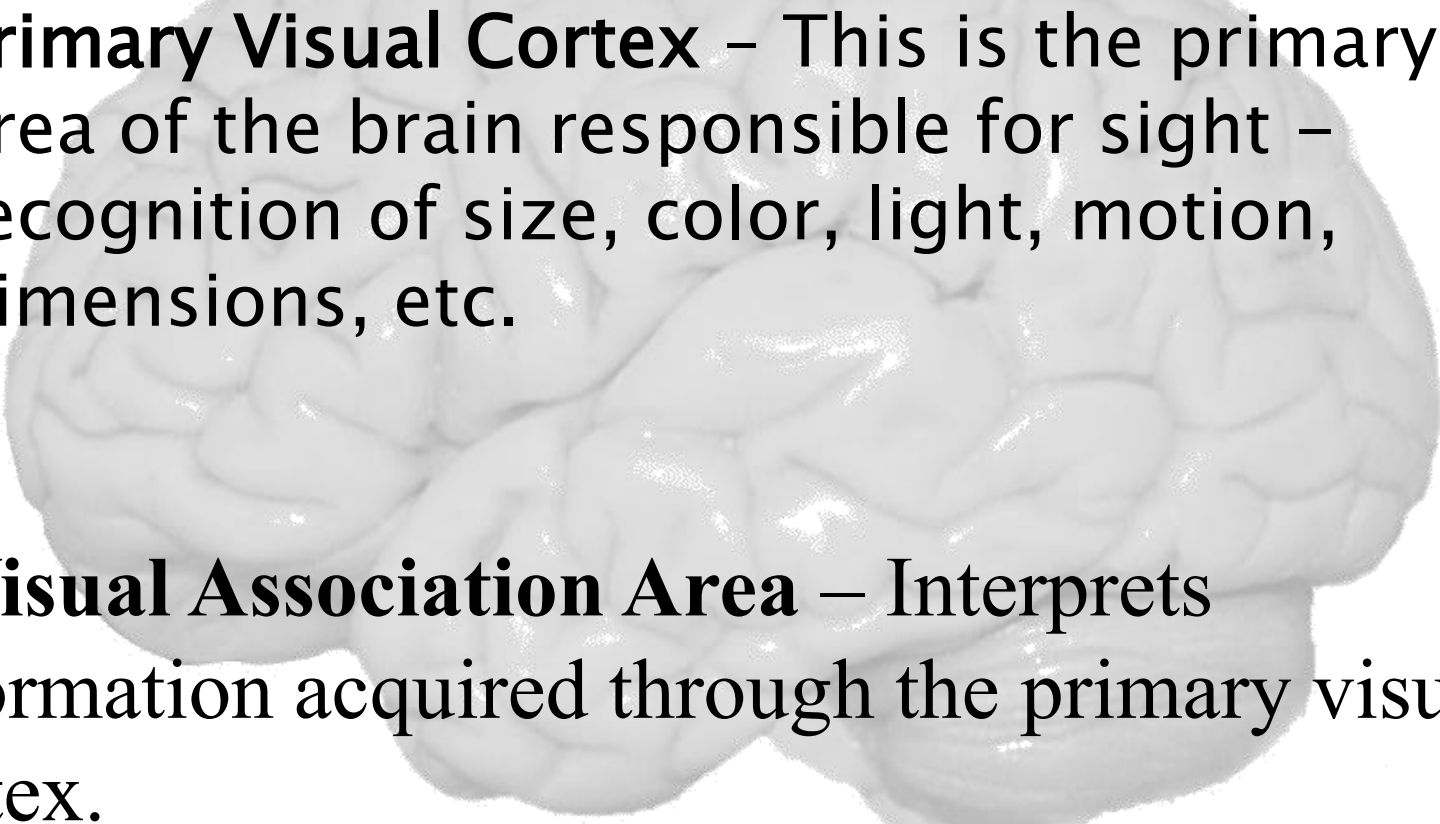
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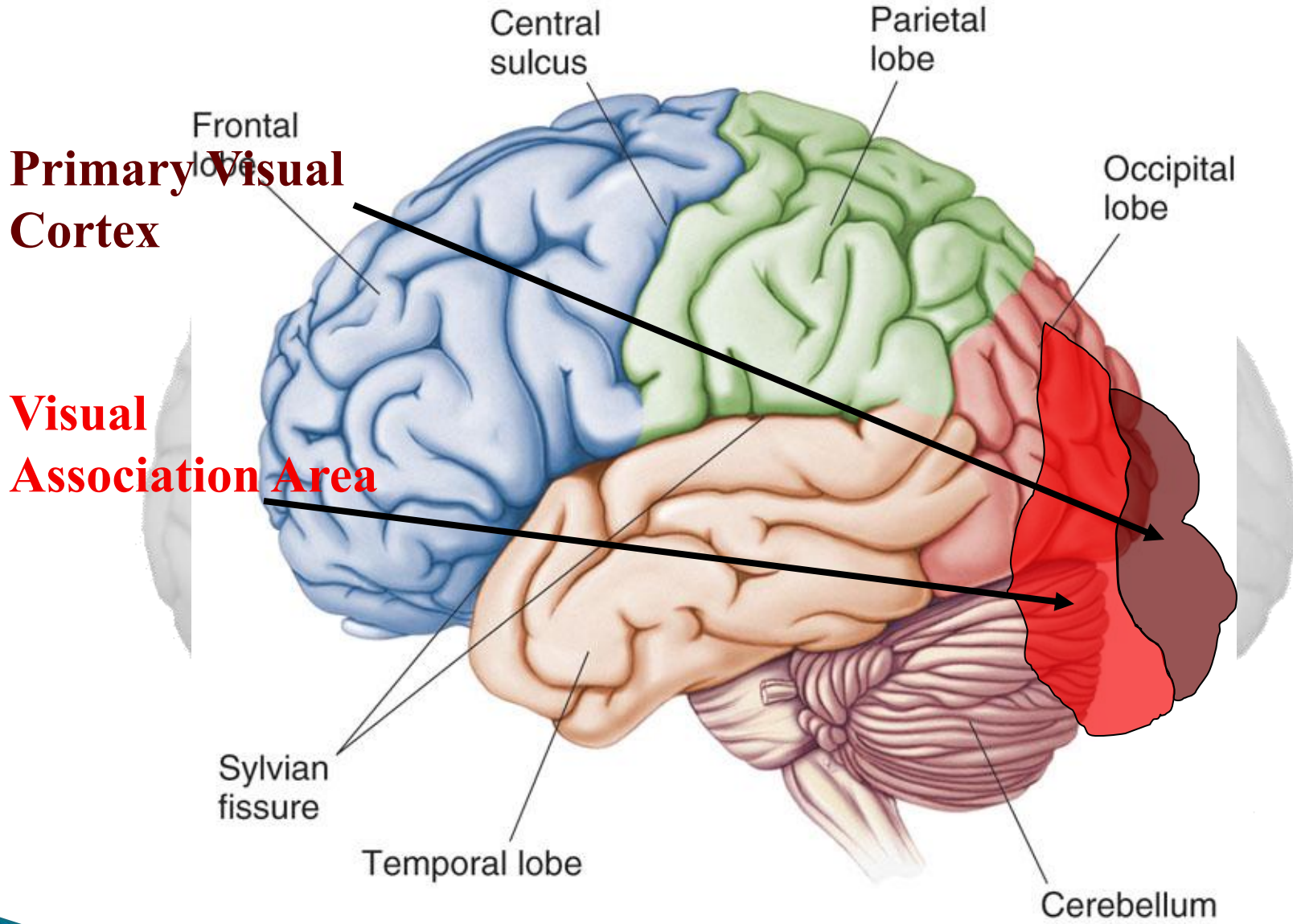
Lobes of the Brain – Occipital Lobe

- ▶ The Occipital Lobe of the Brain is located deep to Occipital Bone of the Skull
- Its primary function is the processing, integration, interpretation, etc. of VISION and visual stimuli.



Occipital Lobe – Cortical Regions

- 
- ▶ **Primary Visual Cortex** – This is the primary area of the brain responsible for sight – recognition of size, color, light, motion, dimensions, etc.
 - **Visual Association Area** – Interprets information acquired through the primary visual cortex.

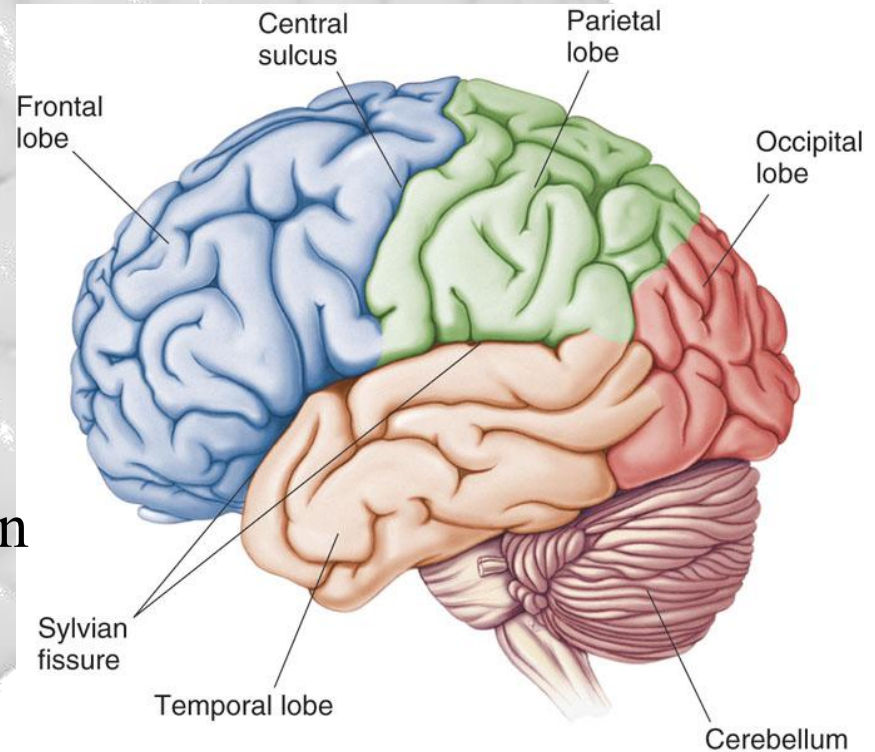


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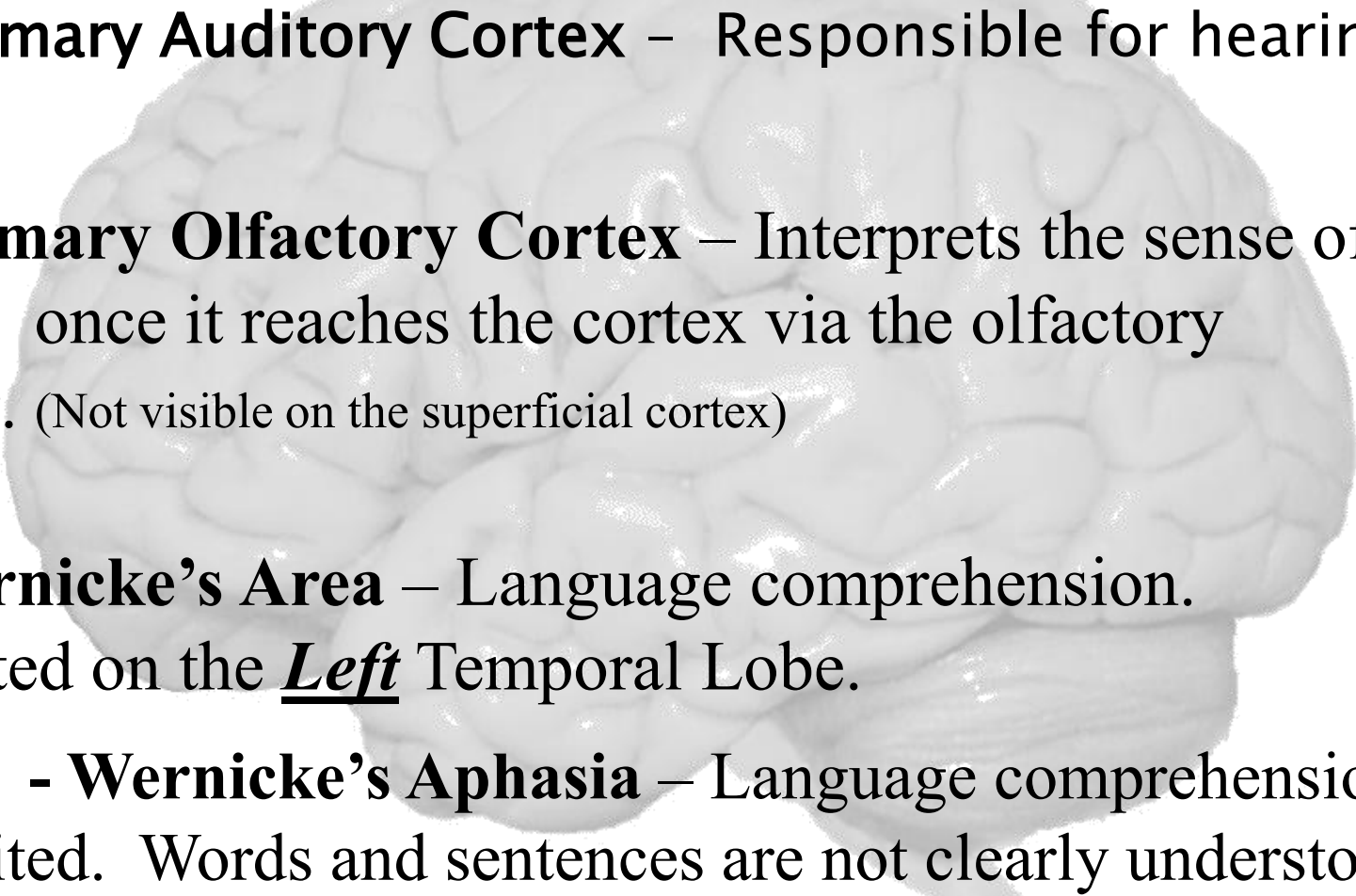
Regions

Lobes of the Brain – Temporal Lobe

- ▶ The Temporal Lobes are located on the sides of the brain, deep to the Temporal Bones of the skull.
- They play an integral role in the following functions:
 - Hearing
 - Organization/Comprehension of language
 - Information Retrieval (Memory and Memory Formation)

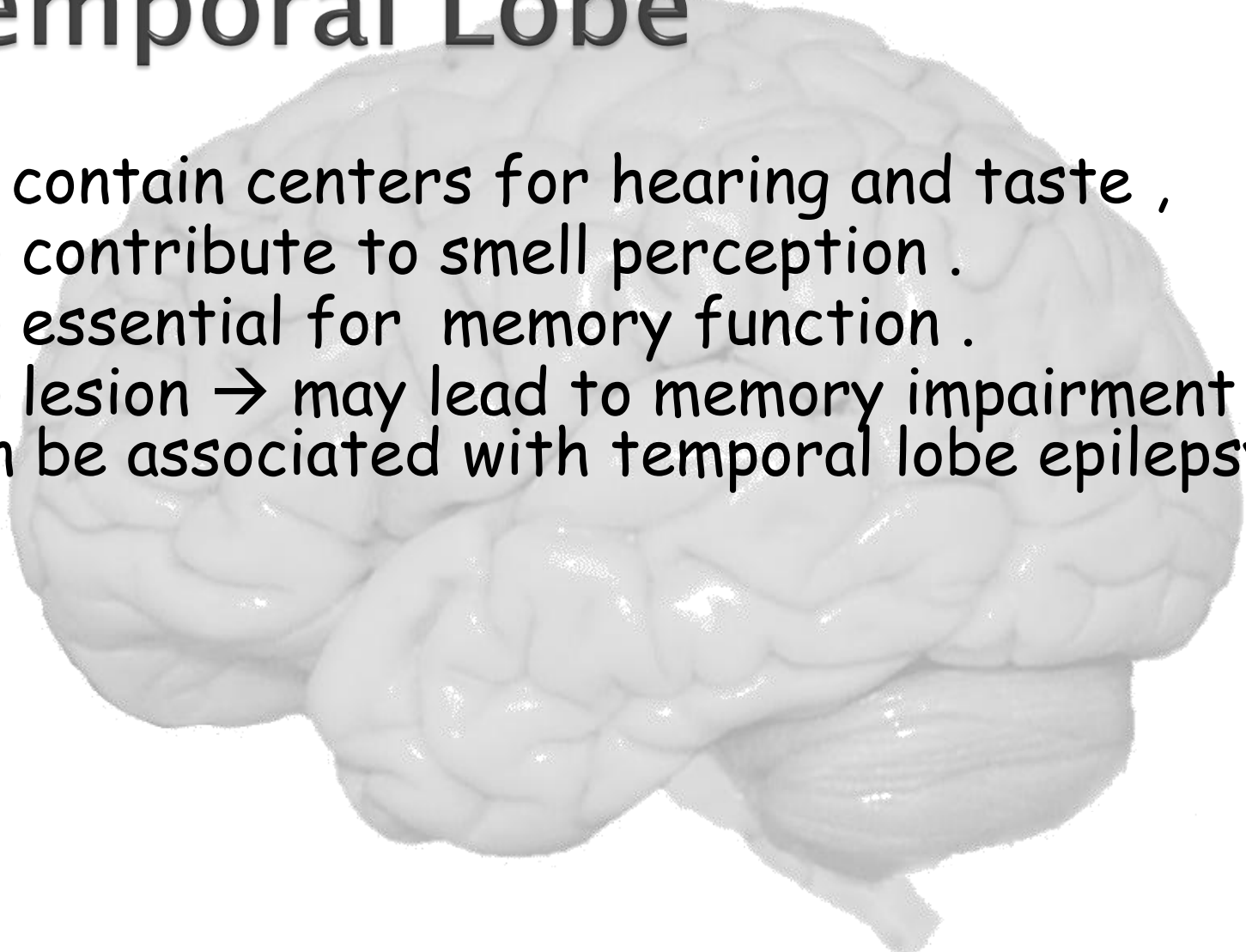


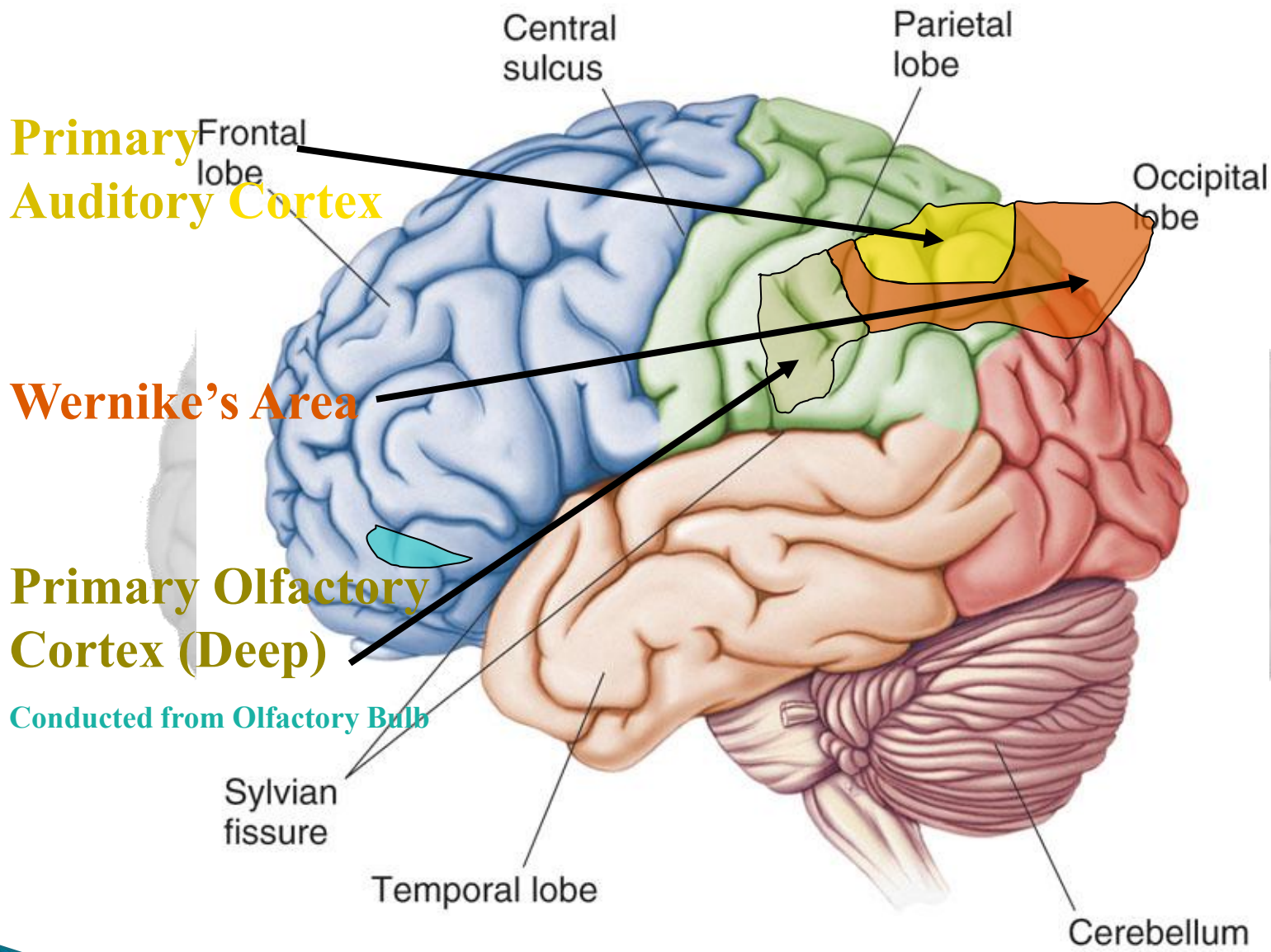
Temporal Lobe – Cortical Regions

- 
- ▶ **Primary Auditory Cortex** – Responsible for hearing
 - **Primary Olfactory Cortex** – Interprets the sense of smell once it reaches the cortex via the olfactory bulbs. (Not visible on the superficial cortex)
 - **Wernicke’s Area** – Language comprehension. Located on the *Left* Temporal Lobe.
 - **Wernicke’s Aphasia** – Language comprehension is inhibited. Words and sentences are not clearly understood, and sentence formation may be inhibited or non-sensical.

Temporal Lobe

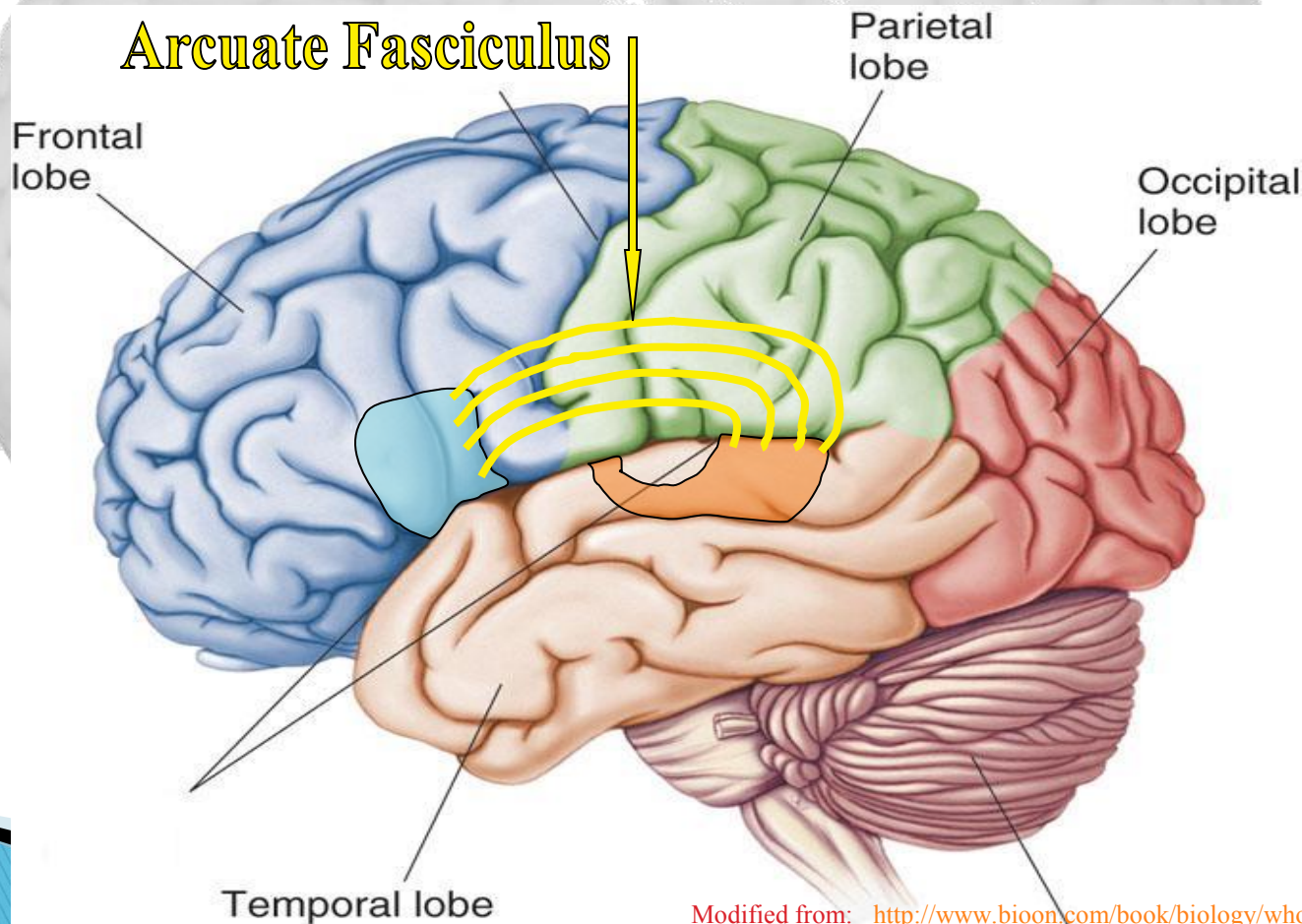
- ▶ (1) contain centers for hearing and taste ,
- ▶ (2) contribute to smell perception .
- ▶ (3) essential for memory function .
- ▶ (4) lesion → may lead to memory impairment & can be associated with temporal lobe epilepsy



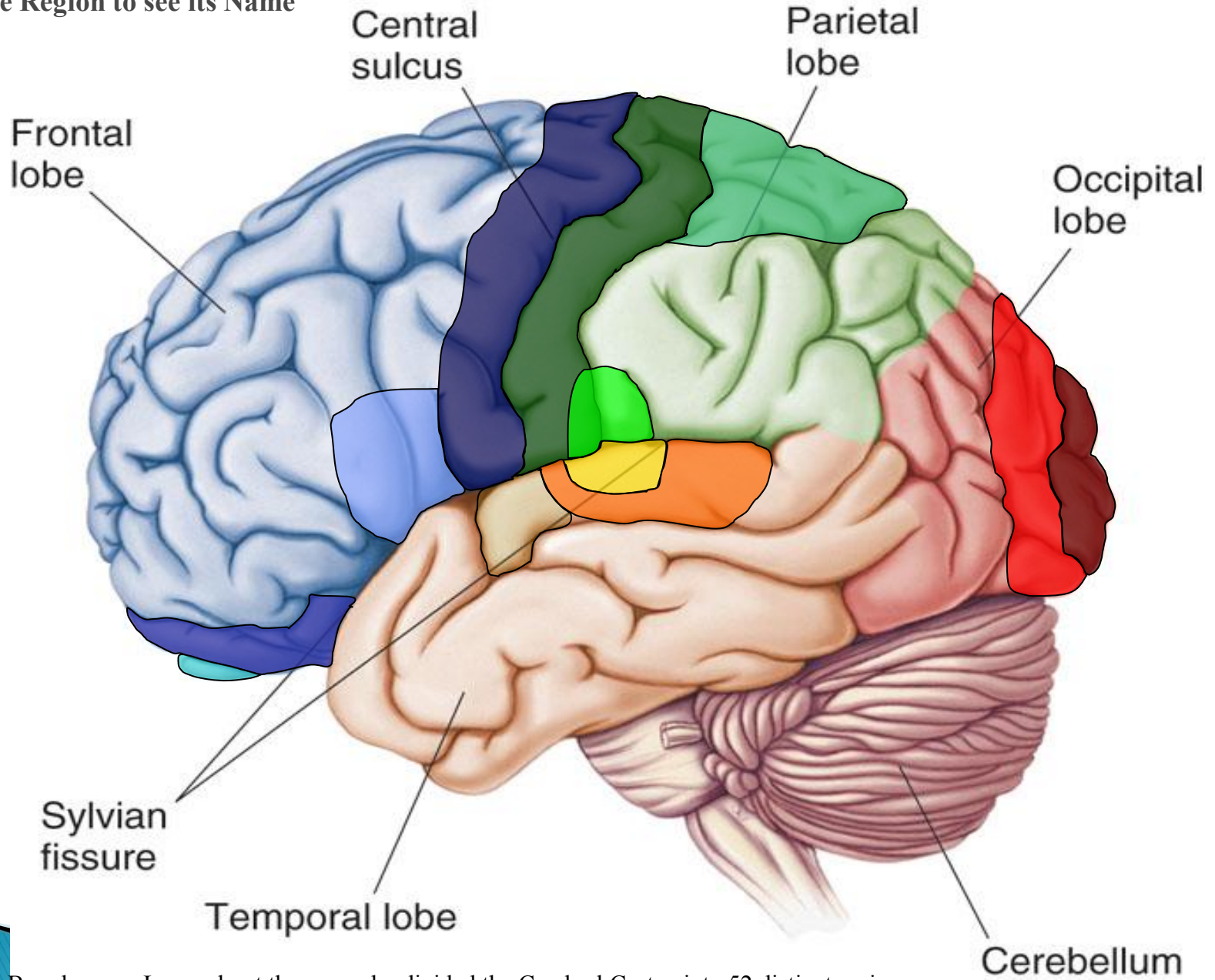


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- **Arcuate Fasciculus** - A white matter tract that connects Broca's Area and Wernicke's Area through the Temporal, Parietal and Frontal Lobes. Allows for coordinated, comprehensible speech. Damage may result in:
 - **Conduction Aphasia** - Where auditory comprehension and speech articulation are preserved, but people find it difficult to repeat heard speech.



Click the Region to see its Name




Korbinian Brodmann - Learn about the man who divided the Cerebral Cortex into 52 distinct regions:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korbinian_Brodmann

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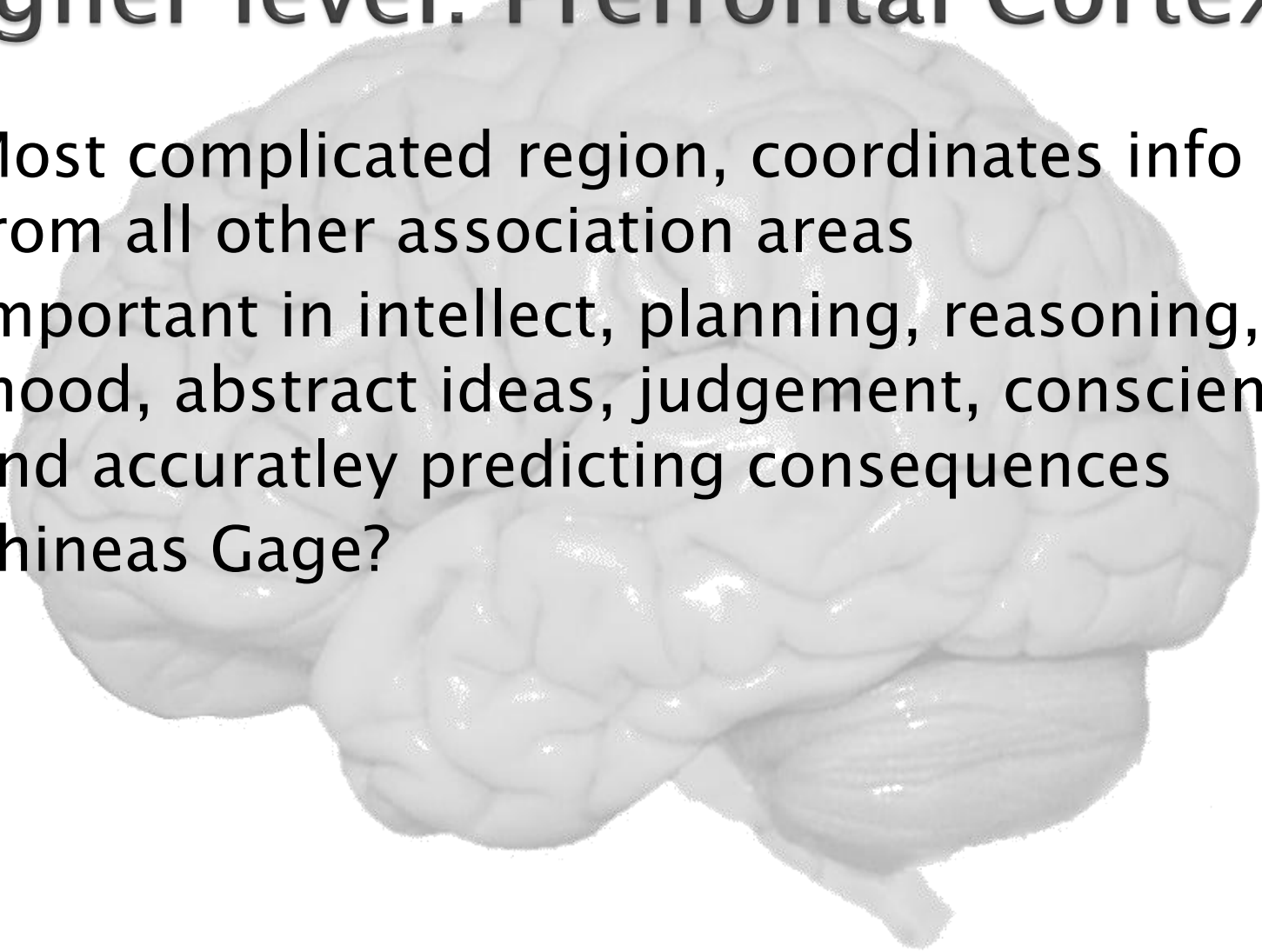
Functional Principles of the Cerebral hemispheres



1. Each cerebral hemisphere receives sensory information from, and sends motor commands to, the opposite side of body
 2. The 2 hemispheres have somewhat different functions although their structures are alike
 3. Correspondence between a specific function and a specific region of cerebral cortex is not precise
 4. No functional area acts alone; conscious behavior involves the entire cortex
- 

Higher level: Prefrontal Cortex

- ▶ Most complicated region, coordinates info from all other association areas
- ▶ Important in intellect, planning, reasoning, mood, abstract ideas, judgement, conscience, and accurately predicting consequences
- ▶ Phineas Gage?



Hemispheric Lateralization



- ▶ Functional differences between left and right hemispheres
- ▶ In most people, left hemisphere (**dominant hemisphere**) controls:
 - reading, writing, and math, decision-making, logic, speech and language (usually)
- ▶ Right cerebral hemisphere relates to:
 - recognition (faces, voice inflections), affect, visual/spatial reasoning, emotion, artistic skills



"Whoa! That was a good one! Try it, Hobbs—just poke his brain right where my finger is."

Copyright: Gary Larson

Q: Assuming this comical situation was factually accurate, what Cortical Region of the brain would these doctors be stimulating?