Ch 4 part 3: PNS physiology is mostly review of Ch 4 part 1

Parasympathetic Motor responses

Vagus nerves (or vacation)
- heart rate ↓
- BP ↓
- bronchioles bronchoconstrict
- GI peristalsis ↑
- GI secretions ↑
- GI arteriles vasodilation

Sacral nerves (Soothing)
- urination ↑
- defecation ↑

All parasympathetic motor responses work by ACh neurotransmitter binding to muscarinic cholinergic receptors.

Sympathetic Motor responses

Thoracic nerves (thoracic & abdominal cavities; tense you up!)
- heart rate ↑ → β1 adrenergic
- BP ↑
- bronchioles bronchodilate → β2 adrenergic
- GI peristalsis ↓
- GI secretions ↓ → α adrenergic
- GI arteriles vasoconstrict
- skeletal muscle arterioles dilate → β2 adrenergic

Lumbar nerves (pelvic cavity; Let's get the hell out!)
- urination ↓
- defecation ↓

All sympathetic motor responses work by epinephrine neurotransmitter binding to what 3 types of adrenergic receptors?
- _____ - which controls what?
- _____ - which controls what?
- _____ - which controls what?

1

Ch. 4, part 2: Central Nervous System

PowerPoint updated 2/3/25

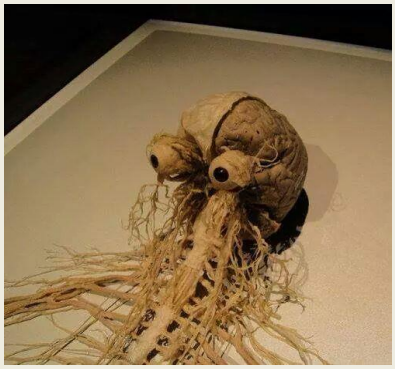
Objectives:

1. **Recognize the 6 brain regions & their primary functions.**
2. **Brain Blood Supply, Blood-Brain Barrier, and Brain Injuries**
3. **Brain Imaging Techniques Used in Medicine**

2

Anatomy Review!

CNS = brain & spinal cord
(where majority of neurons located).



PNS = other nervous tissue outside CNS

3

Part 1. Six Brain Regions & Their Functions

Anatomy Review! **Pg 58-59 Wiki text**

1. Cerebrum
2. Diencephalon
3. midbrain
4. Pons
5. Medulla
6. Cerebellum

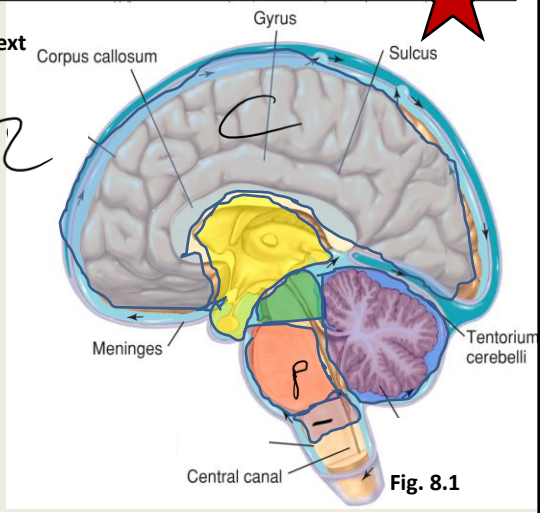


Fig. 8.1

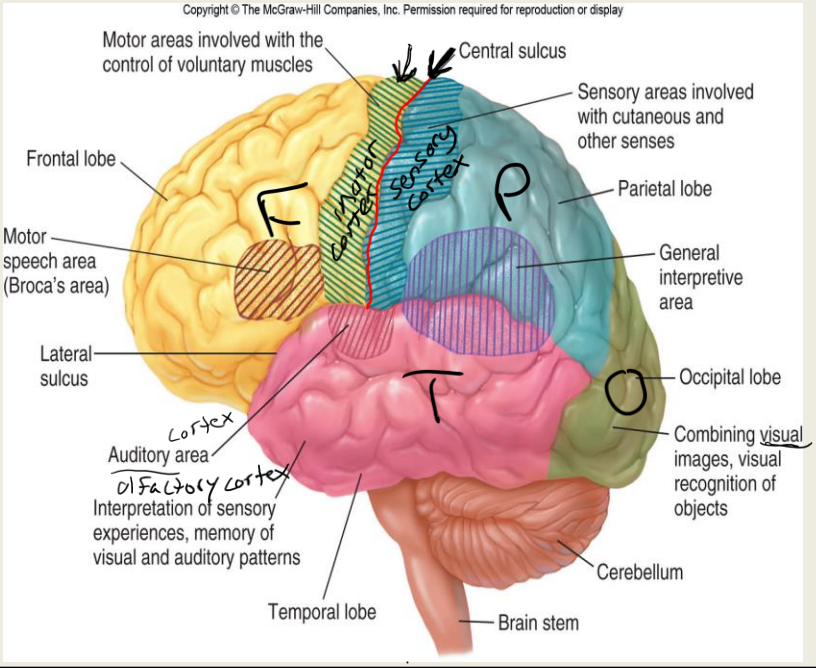
Ques:
What 3 brain regions make up the "brainstem"

Pons, midbrain, Medulla

4

Region 1: Cerebrum (Forebrain)

Pg 58 -59 Wiki text



5

5

Region 1: Cerebrum (Forebrain)

6 Cerebral Lobes and their major cortexes

→ skeletal muscles

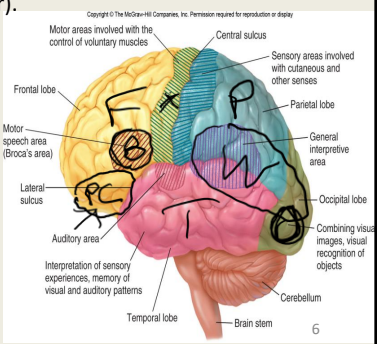
1. Frontal Lobe:
Has **Motor cortex (precentral gyrus)** – voluntary motor control
Has **Broca's motor speech area –** motor control for speech Has **Prefrontal cortex** – higher thinking, sense of self, primal emotions.

2. Parietal Lobe:
Has **Sensory cortex (postcentral gyrus)** – perceiving touch, pressure, pain, temperature. Has part of **Wernike's area** (for understanding the written & spoken word (language center).

3. Temporal Lobe:
Has **Auditory cortex** – for sound perception
Has **Olfactory cortex** – for smell
Has part of Wernike's area

4. Occipital Lobe:
Has **Visual cortex** for sight, &
part of Wernike's area

5. Insula Lobe:
Has **gustatory cortex** – for perception of taste



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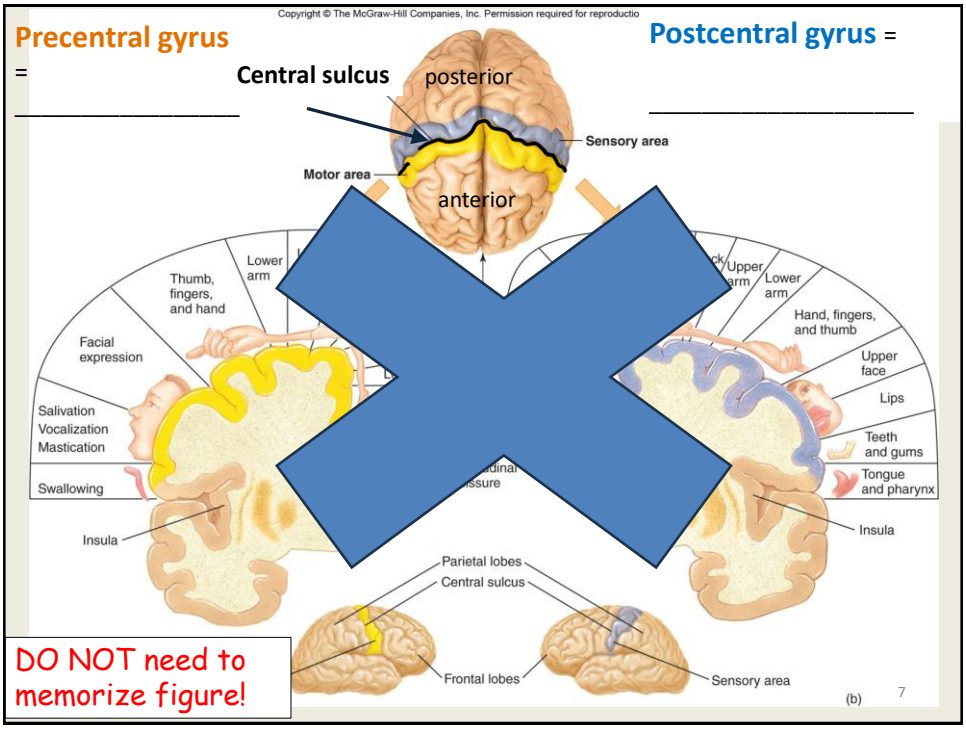
Precentral gyrus = _____

Central sulcus

Postcentral gyrus = _____



DO NOT need to memorize figure!

7

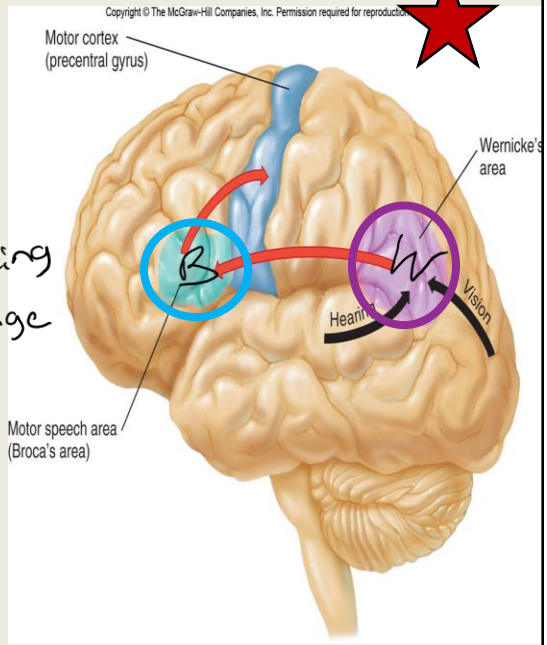
Cerebrum & Language

Pg 64 -65 Wiki Text

Left Cerebrum

- **Broca's area:** motor speech

- **Wernicke's area:** understanding Language **(pronounced "vernicka")**



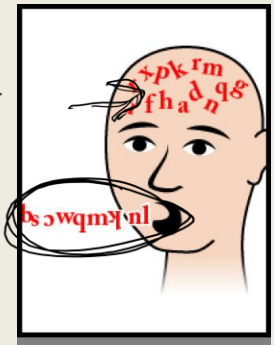
8

Aphasias = communication disorder that results from damage or injury to language parts of the brain.

Broca's aphasia = (non-fluent aphasia)
understand language but have difficulty getting words out.

Click **HERE** for YouTube video of patient with Broca's aphasia

Wernike's aphasia = (fluent aphasia)
words come out easily but understand of language is faulty

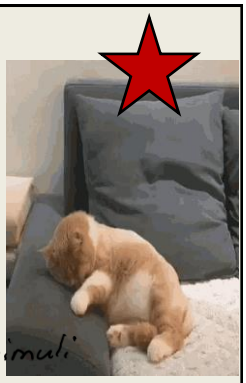


Click **HERE** for YouTube video of patient with Wernike's aphasia

Click HERE for FMU's Speech Pathology Program

9

Cerebrum & Sleep



2 Sleep Categories:

1. non- REM = stages 1 – 4 (80% of sleep)

2. REM = stage 5 (20% of sleep)
- **> Limbic (emotional) system remains active**
- **> GABA inhibition of :**
  - **a.** awareness of unimportant stimuli
  - **b.** skeletal muscles

*Sleep twitch = "**myoclonus**"*

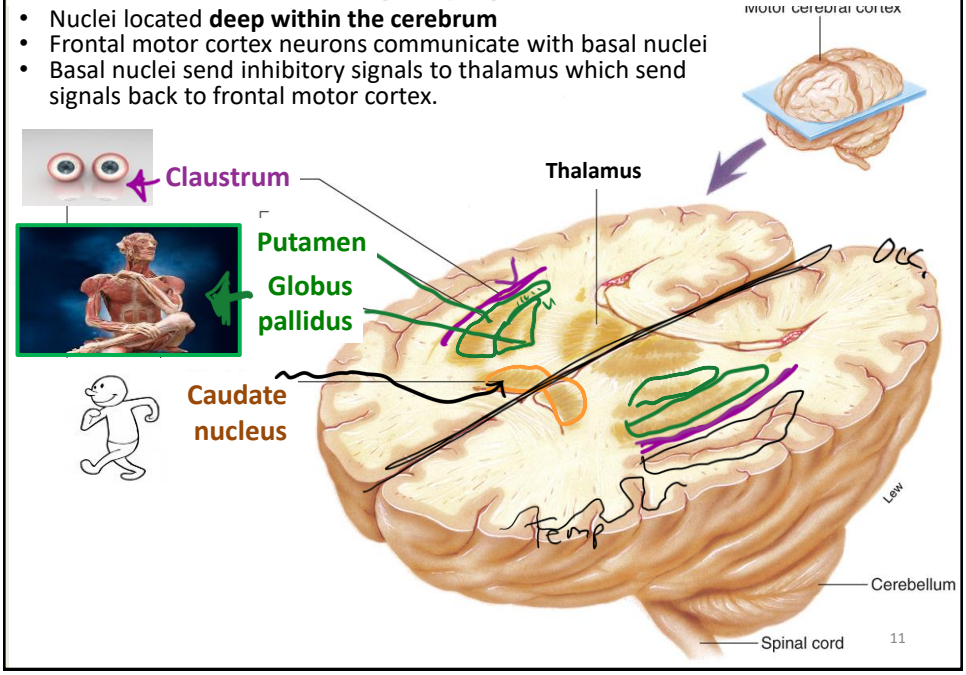
During sleep the reticular activating system (RAS) can arouse you w/excitatory neurotransmitters if important stimuli sensed.
(see RAS later)

10

10

Cerebral Basal Nuclei (Ganglia) & Motor function:

- Nuclei located **deep within the cerebrum**
- Frontal motor cortex neurons communicate with basal nuclei
- Basal nuclei send inhibitory signals to thalamus which send signals back to frontal motor cortex.



11

11

Cerebral Basal Nuclei (Ganglia) & Motor function:

- Nuclei located **deep within the cerebrum**
- Frontal motor cortex neurons communicate with basal nuclei
- Basal nuclei send inhibitory signals to thalamus which send signals back to frontal motor cortex.

MOTOR Effects of cerebral basal nuclei:

- Maintaining purposeful motor activity but inhibit unwanted activity
- Monitor & coordinate slow sustained muscle contractions

1. **Claustrum** – provides visual feedback for motor function in balance
2. **Putamen** – motor movement planning, learning, and execution. "Put a plan" of action.
3. **Globus pallidus** – involved in voluntary movement
4. **Caudate nucleus** – controls rythmic swinging of arms & legs when moving.

[Degeneration of neurons here associated w/**Huntington's Chorea**

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CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

Degeneration of the neurons in the *caudate nucleus*, one the basal nuclei and part of the corpus striatum, occurs in **Huntington's disease.** This produces *chorea*—a disorder characterized by uncontrolled, jerky movements. Degeneration of dopamine-releasing neurons that go from the substantia nigra to the caudate nucleus produces the symptoms of **Parkinson's disease**. The symptoms of Parkinson's disease include muscular rigidity, resting tremor, and difficulty initiating voluntary movements.

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Cerebral basal nuclei & Emotions : The limbic system

Cerebral nuclei work with hypothalamic and thalamus nuclei to process primal emotions & behavioral drives. **Pg 60 Wiki Text**

Limbic effects of cerebral nuclei :

Amygdala – fear center (Ahhhh! Scary)

Cingulate gyrus (above corpus callosum) = forms association between behavior and positive or negative outcome. "Could go either way"

Septal nuclei (below corpus callosum) = reinforces behaviors with good outcome. (Soooo good!)

Diencephalon structures:

Hypothalamus =

Thalamus = relay station for sorting ascending & descending info.

14

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Review

Brain Region 1: Cerebrum

- Cerebral lobe cortexes and their functions
  (frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, and insula)
- Cerebral division of motor and sensory perception in body
  (precentral an postcentral gyrus.
- Cerebrum & language (broca's and wernike's areas, and aphasias
- Cerebrum & sleep
- Cerebrum & memory
- Cerebral nuclei & motor function
- Cerebral nuclei & emotions (limbic system)

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15

Brain Region 2: Diencephalon (forebrain)

- **Thalamus =** relay station that receives and sorts sensory (ascending) info & relays to appropriate cerebral cortex.
- **Hypothalamus =** has *many* neurons with many functions!

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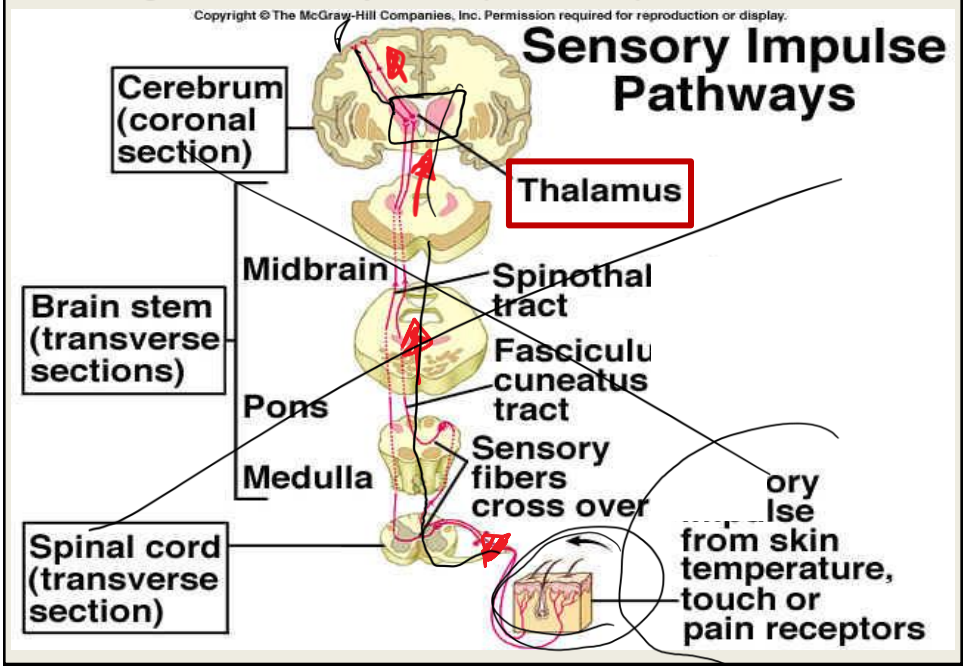
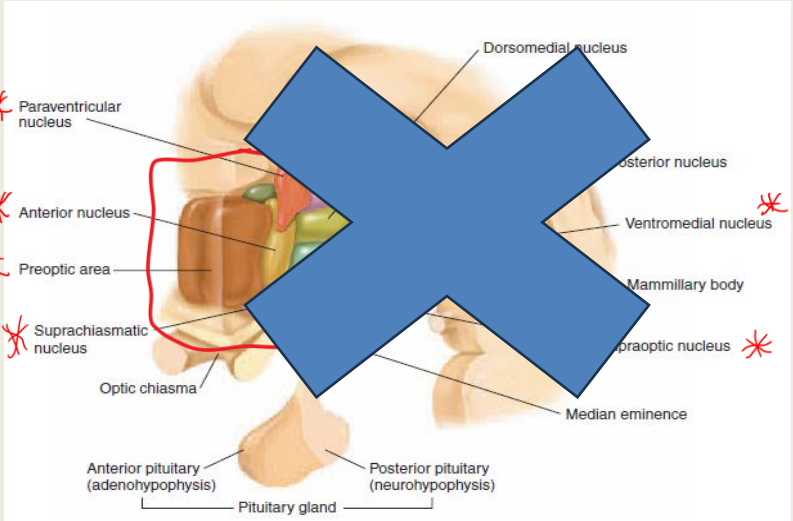
Brain Region 2: Diencephalon (forebrain) – the thalamus



17

Hypothalamus nuclei & functions:

- **Link between nervous & endocrine systems**
- **Controls pituitary gland**
- **Controls autonomic sympathetic response of body** - adrenal medulla's production of epinephrine during fight/flight.



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Hypothalamus nuclei & functions:

Has nuclei that functions in homeostasis: Supra high osmolarity

Supraoptic = Secretes ADH when blood salt content (osmolarity) is high
(antidiuretic hormone)

Paraventricular = Secretes oxytocin

Anterior = body temperature regulation. Antarctica

Ventromedial "Venus de Milo" - goddess of love

>fullness (satiety) center,

>fear, aggression, & reproductive (GnRH)

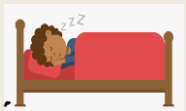
the 4 F's: Food, Fight (~~Fear~~ aggression), Flight (fear), & Fornicating

Lateral = regulates hunger

Preoptic = thirst center (urge to drink)

Pacific Ocean

Suprachiasmatic = regulates sleep or circadian cycle.

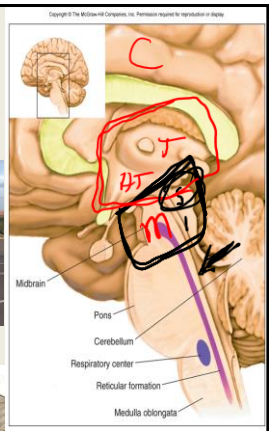


19

Brain Region 3: Midbrain

1. Superior colliculus = regulates automik tracking of moving objects.

2. Inferior colliculus = turn head towards source of unexpected sounds

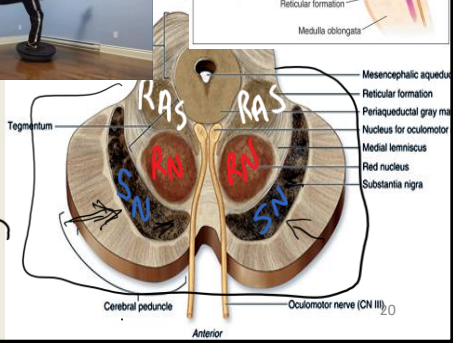


3. Red nucleus = control of postural muscles for balance

4. Substantia nigra: Secretes dopamine

> **Nigrostantial dopamine system** – fine motor control

> **Mesolimbic dopamine system** – associated with addiction



5. Part of RAS

20

20

Drug Abuse & Dopamine Stimulation:

Nicotine - dopamine agonist

Heroin & morphine - dopamine agonist by stopping GABA inhibition of dopamine

Benzodiazepine (Valium) - dopamine agonist

Cocaine & amphetamines – dopamine agonist

Alcohol – dopamine agonist

CLINICAL APPLICATION

The positive reinforcement elicited by **abused drugs** involves the release of dopamine by axons of the mesolimbic system. These axons arise in the midbrain and terminate in the nucleus accumbens of the forebrain, deep in the frontal lobe. *Nicotine* from tobacco stimulates dopaminergic neurons in the midbrain by means of nicotinic ACh receptors. Chronic exposure to nicotine desensitizes the nicotinic ACh receptors in the midbrain, contributing to nicotine tolerance and increased dependence. The opioids (*heroin* and *morphine*) stimulate opioid receptors, and the *cannabinoids* (from marijuana) stimulate endocannabinoid receptors in the midbrain. This leads to reduced activity of GABA-releasing inhibitory neurons that synapse on the dopaminergic neurons in the ventral tegmental area. Benzodiazepines (*Valium* and *zolpidem*) may similarly reduce the inhibition of these dopaminergic neurons, increasing dopamine release by the mesolimbic dopamine system. *Cocaine* and *amphetamine* promote dopamine stimulation in the nucleus accumbens by inhibiting the reuptake of dopamine into presynaptic axons. Ironically, drug abuse can desensitize neurons to dopamine and so lessen the rewarding effects of dopamine release.

Ethanol (alcohol) stimulates the mesolimbic dopamine pathways, particularly in the nucleus accumbens, but it also affects receptors for other neurotransmitters. These include NMDA (glutamate), GABA, serotonin, nicotinic ACh, opioid, and endocannabinoid receptors. By influencing these receptors, ethanol affects the function of a variety of brain regions including the prefrontal cortex, hippocampus, amygdala, and other structures of the limbic system. Some changes in chronic alcohol abuse are permanent, perhaps because of epigenetic effects (chapter 3) that have recently been demonstrated.

21

Brain Regions 4 & 5: Pons & Medulla (hindbrain)

Pons

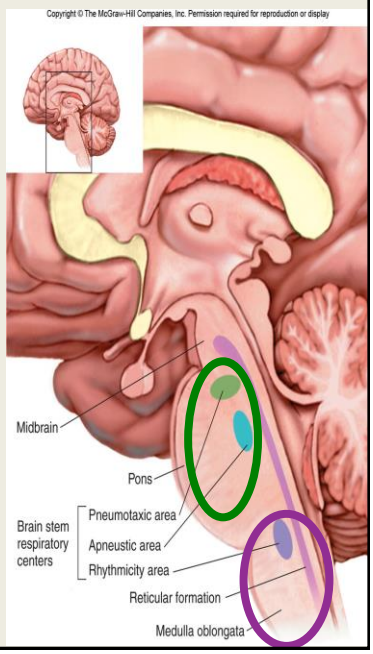
- Some of RAS
- 2 autonomic respiratory centers:
  -
  -

Medulla oblongata

- Some of RAS
- regulates involuntary sneezing, swallowing, gagging, and vomiting
- Primary site for crossover of motor control (decussation of pyramids)

Has 3 autonomic life-support centers:

1. Cardiac center (HR & BP)
2. Vasomotor center (arteries)
3. respiratory center



22

The reticular activating system (RAS)

23

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The reticular activating system (RAS) slide updated 6/4/25

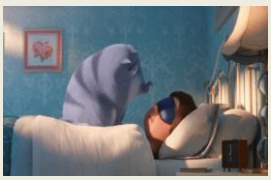
= system that distinguishes between unimportant and important (ex. life-threatening or saving) stimuli.

> In Midbrain, Pons, and Medulla (brainstem), thalamus & hypothalamus.

> Involves 4 neurotransmitters to arouse or inhibit cerebrum:

Excitatory (wakefulness or awareness)

1. norepinephrine
2. Ach
3. Dopamine



4. Hypocretin – low levels associated with narcolepsy.

Inhibitory (promotes sleep or decreased awareness)

5. GABA

Read Clinical App Pg 139 and ONLINE:
The effect of drugs on RAS.

24

24

CLINICAL APPLICATION

Many drugs act on the RAS to promote either sleep or wakefulness. Amphetamines, for example, enhance dopamine action by inhibiting the dopamine reuptake transporter, thereby inhibiting the ability of presynaptic axons to remove dopamine from the synaptic cleft. This increases the effectiveness of the monoamine-releasing neurons of the RAS, enhancing arousal. The antihistamine *Benadryl*, which can cross the blood-brain barrier, causes drowsiness by inhibiting histamine-releasing neurons of the RAS. (The antihistamines that don't cause drowsiness, such as *Claritin*, cannot cross the blood-brain barrier.) Drowsiness caused by the benzodiazepines (such as *Valium*), barbiturates, alcohol, and most anesthetic gases is due to the ability of these agents to enhance the activity of GABA receptors. Increased ability of GABA to inhibit the RAS then reduces arousal and promotes sleepiness.

Is also an antagonnist to acetylcholine (ACh)

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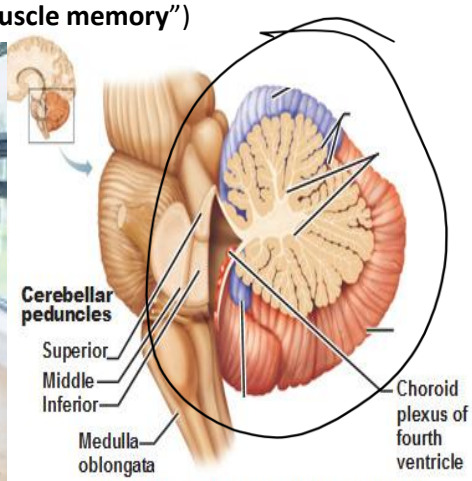
Brain Region 6: Cerebellum (also hindbrain)

- Receives sensory info from proprioreceptors (in joints & muscles) to coordinate muscle movement for **balance & posture.**
- Stores learned motor patterns ("**muscle memory**")



(b) Illustration of parasagittal section 26

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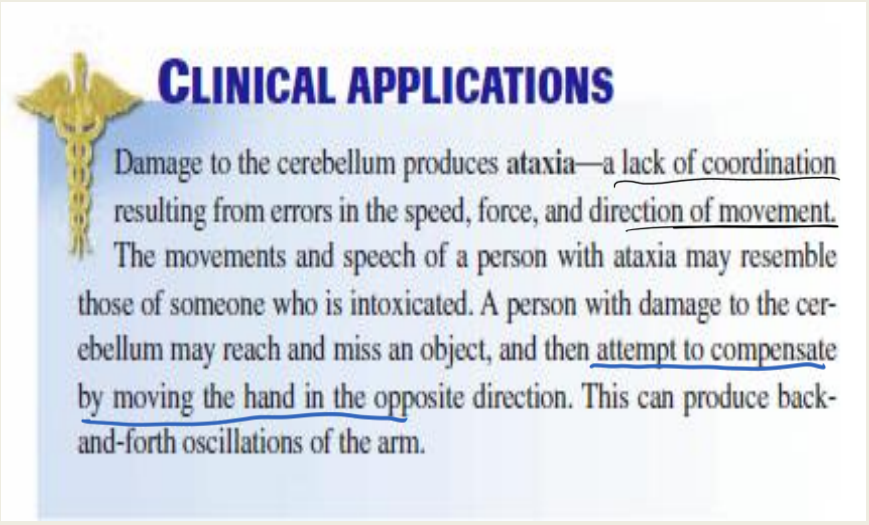
Cerebella ataxia



CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

Damage to the cerebellum produces **ataxia**—a lack of coordination resulting from errors in the speed, force, and direction of movement. The movements and speech of a person with ataxia may resemble those of someone who is intoxicated. A person with damage to the cerebellum may reach and miss an object, and then attempt to compensate by moving the hand in the opposite direction. This can produce back-and-forth oscillations of the arm.

Click HERE for YouTube video of "intention tremors"

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Cerebella hypoplasia = ↓ growth (size) of Cerebellum

low growth

– Movement/balance disorder.

In humans (1 / 100,00 births): Click **HERE** for YouTube video (~4 min)

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Review

- **6 Brain Regions**
- Know cortexes of cerebrum, wernike's and broca's areas.
  > aphasias
- **Diencephalon** (Thalamus & hypothalamus functions)
- **Midbrain & nuclei**
  - superior/inferior colliculus
  - Red nucleus
  - Substantia nigra
  - RAS
- **Pons** (pneumotaxic and apneustic centers, RAS)
- **Medulla oblongata** (cardiac, vasomotor, respiratory centers & RAS)
- **Cerebellum**

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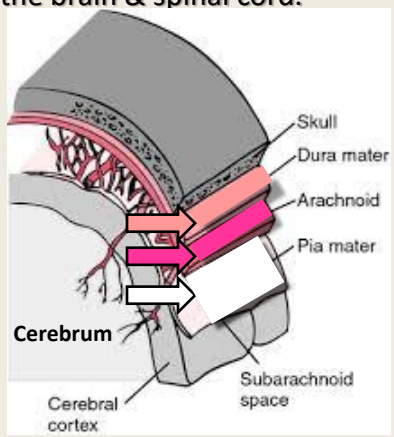
CNS Meninges = membranes the cover the brain & spinal cord.

3 Meninges:

1. Dura mater =

2. Arachnoid mater =

3. Pia mater =



Common drugs that are lipid-soluble & cross BBB…

- **Ethanol**
- **Nicotine**
- **caffeine**
- **Tetrahydro-cannabinol (THC)**
- ***anesthetics***

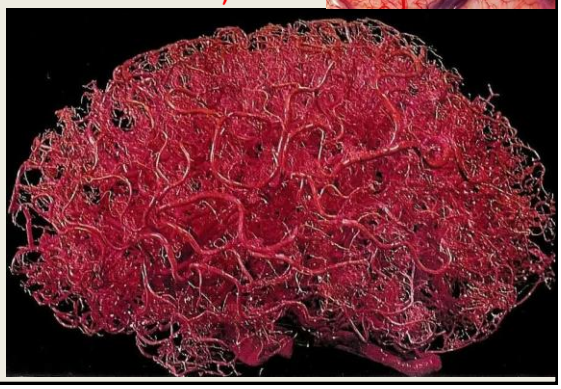
30

Brain blood supply:

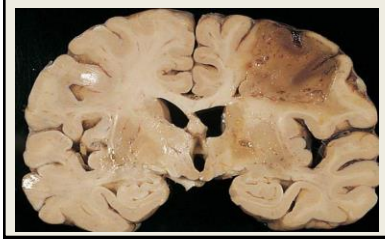
> Uses 15% of arterial blood supply
> Uses 50% of blood glucose!
> Few minutes of "ischemia" = brain tissue death!

Ischemia = loss of blood flow

Stroke = loss of blood flow to brain



Necrosis typical of Ischemic stroke



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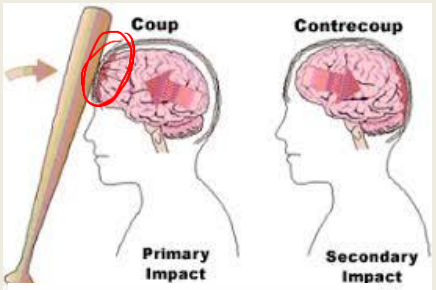
Blunt force injury to brain and hemorrhage and/or brain swelling (slide updated 6/5/25 – moved up in powerpoint order)

Ex. Coup-Contrecoup brain Injury versus Concussion

Hard cranial bone damages soft brain tissue and can also cause hemorrhaging and hematomas.

Click HERE for GIF



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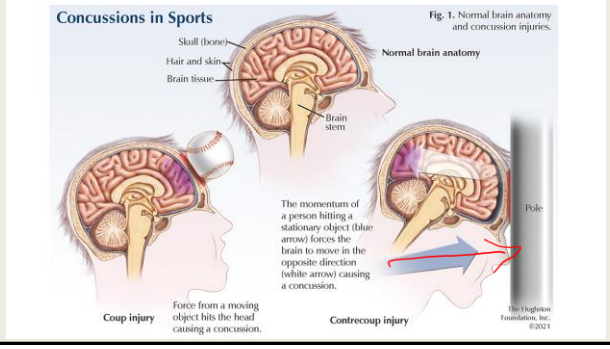
> Concussion = a **mild brain injury caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head**, or by a hit to the body that causes the head to move rapidly back and forth. It results in **temporary disruption of normal brain function, but usually does not cause lasting damage.** Symptoms can include headaches, dizziness, confusion, and memory loss.

> Coup-Contrecoup Injury = severe brain injury from high impact trauma (e.g. car accident or fall) where brain is bruised at two locations due to the forces of the impact. This type of injury can lead to **more severe symptoms than a concussion, including seizures, partial paralysis, and even coma & death.**



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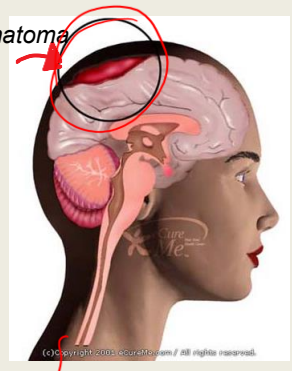
Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage (Hematoma)

Subdural hematoma

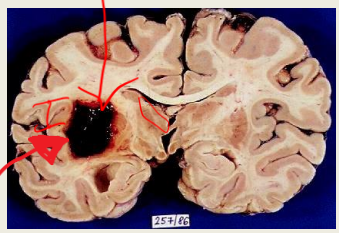


Blunt force blow to head can rupture small blood vessels (**hemorrhage**) causing formation of **hematoma** (blood pocket).

Fluid buildup causes damaging **pressure necrosis.**

Click HERE for YouTube surgical video on removal of a subdural hematoma (*warning – graphic content)

http://www.iflscience.com/brain/watch-neurosurgeon-perform-subdural-hematoma-operation



Intra-Cerebral Hemorrhage 34

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READING ASSIGNMENT

Part 3. Techniques for Evaluating the Brain

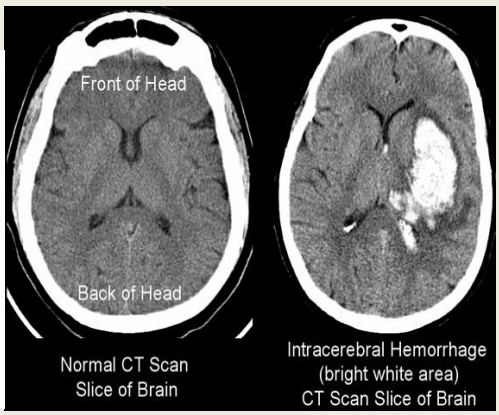
1) X-Ray = single x-ray beams sent through body part, which produces image showing high density tissue (bone or contrast media) as white and lower density tissues (soft tissue) as variations of gray, and air spaces as black.

- Relatively cheap (national average for chest x-ray = $100, but depending on city and insurance can be more or less)
- Best for viewing bone
- Poor for viewing soft tissue

35

2) CT Scan = multiple x-ray beams sent through body, and tissue of different densities are analyzed by a computer to produce high quality images of tissues. Can show "slices" through a tissue. (computed tomography)

- Expensive (national average cost = $1,200, but depending on city and insurance can be more or less)
- Good for viewing soft tissue



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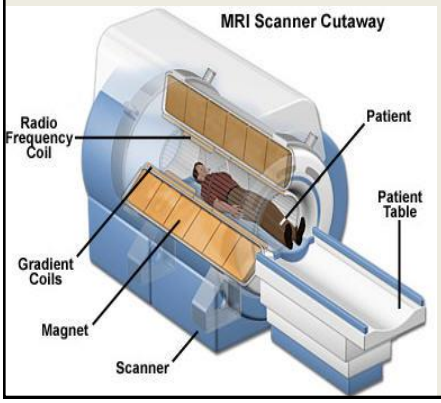
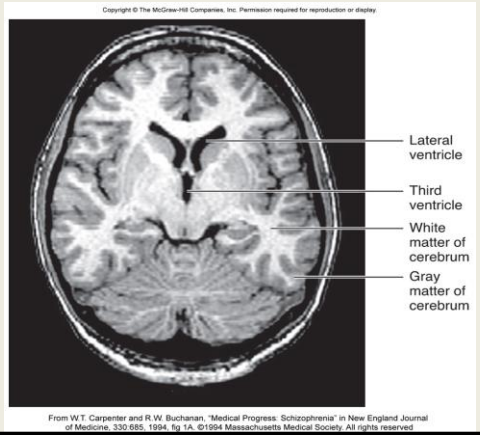
3) MRI Scan = uses a powerful magnetic field and pulses of radio wave energy to make pictures of tissues. (magnetic resonance imaging)

- VERY expensive (national average cost = $2,600, but depending on city and insurance more or less)
- BEST for viewing high detail in soft tissue
- Not safe for use in patients with cochlear or pacemaker implants (etc…)





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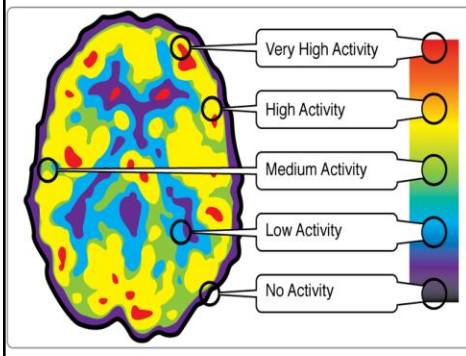
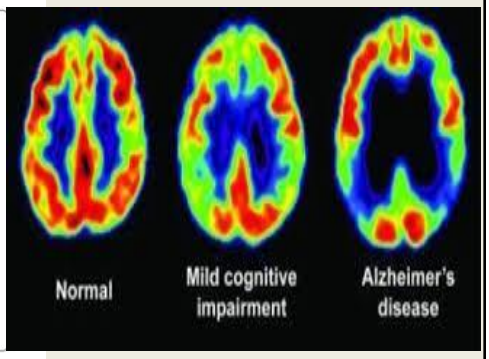
4) PET scan = uses radioactive glucose tracer to determine how tissues are working. (positron emission tomography)

- VERY expensive (national average cost = $1,600 – 4,000, but depending on city and insurance more or less)
- Can tell you if tissues or organs are functioning normally





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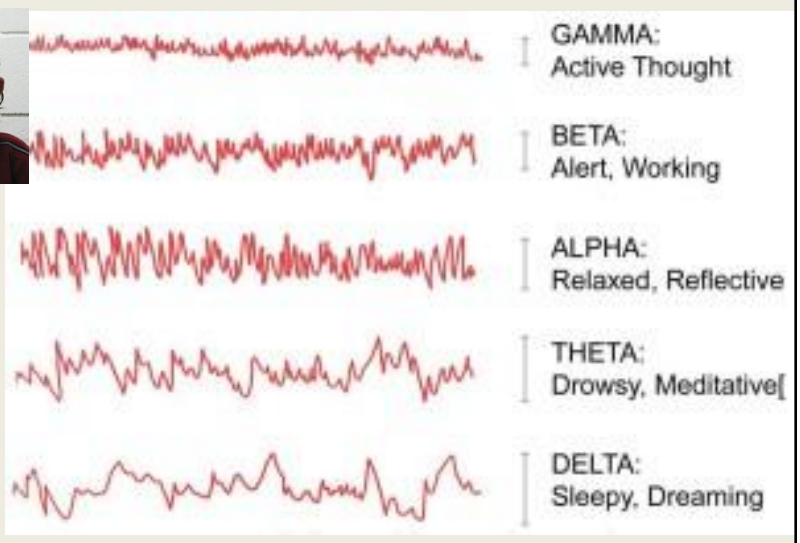
5) EEG = Brain neuron activity measured with electrodes placed on scalp. (electroencephalogram)



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Review

CNS meninges

Blood flow to brain

Hematomas and coup-contracoup brain injuries

Brain imaging techniques

- X-Ray
- CT scan
- MRI scan
- PET scan
- EEG

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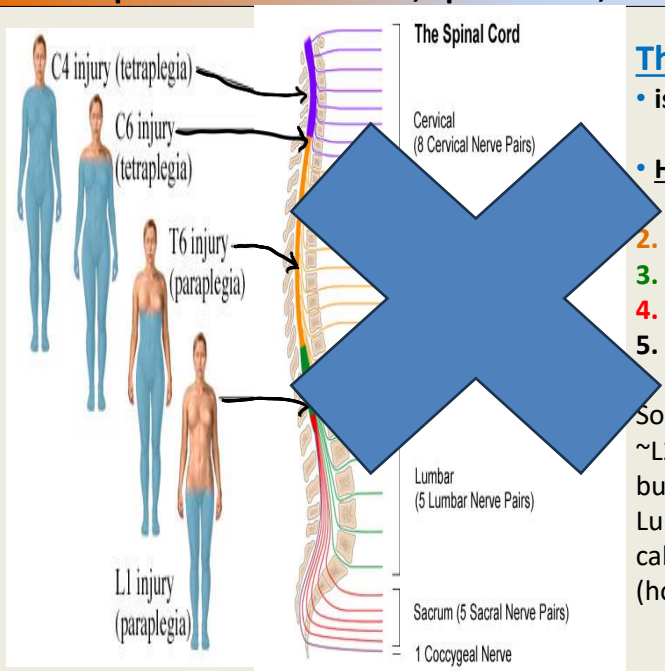
Part 4. Spinal chord structure, spinal roots, and spinal nerves.



The Spinal Chord

- **is part of CNS**

- **Has 4 paired regions:**
  1. **Cervical (C1-C8)**
  2. **Thoracic (T1-T12)**
  3. **Lumbar (L1 – L5)**
  4. **Sacral (S1 – S5)**
  5. **Coccygeal (1 pair)**

Solid spinal cord ends ~L2 and branches into bundle of separate Lumbar & Sacral nerves called **cauda equina** (horse's tail).

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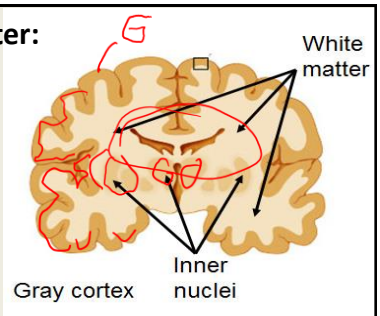
CNS Division of White Matter Vs Gray Matter:

White matter = mylenated neurons in brain and spinal cord. Functions to transmit info from one place to another.

> **In brain** – white matter found interior

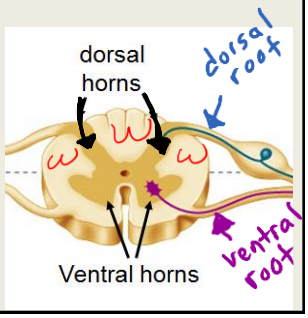
> **In spinal chord** – white matter exterior



Gray matter = pigmented neurons found in brain & spinal cord. Function as integration centers where info is interpreted and motor commands made.

> **In brain** – gray matter in outer cortexes and cerebral nuclei center.

> **In spinal chord** – gray matter in center marks end of CNS, has butterfly shape.



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Dorsal horn of spinal cord = receives sensory (afferent) info from body.
Ventral horn of spinal cord = delivers motor (efferent) commands to muscles/glands

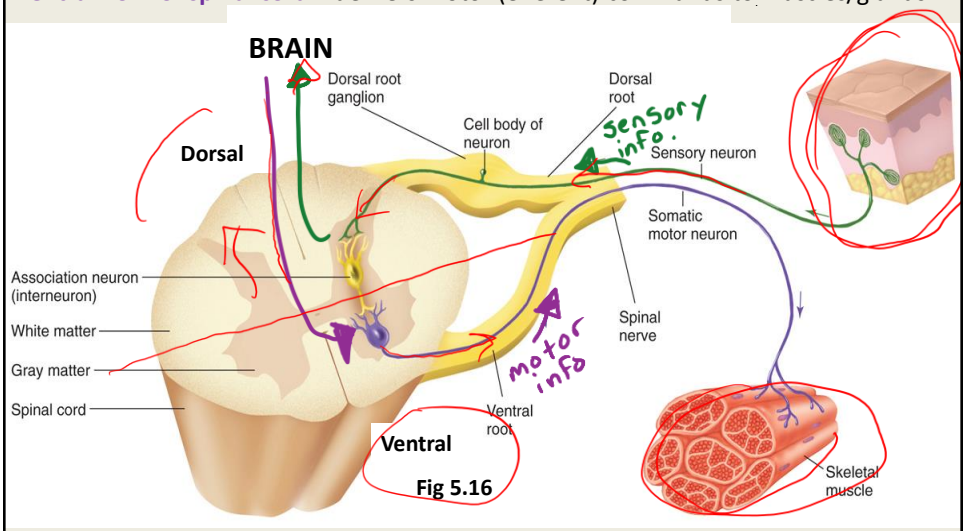

Fig 5.16

> horns lead to dorsal & ventral **roots** (outside cord), **which is start of PNS.**
- dorsal root has enlarged **ganglion** – where cell bodies of sensory neuron cell located.
> Roots merged into mixed **spinal nerves** (contain both sensory & motor info.)

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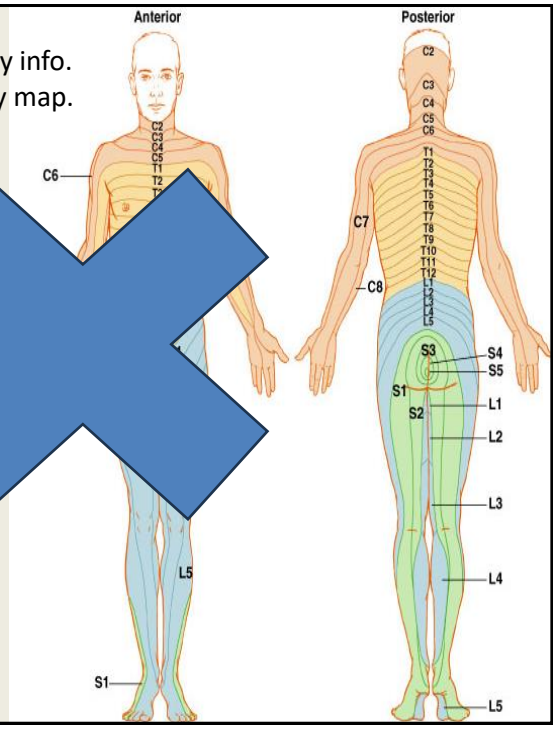
Dorsal spinal roots receive sensory info.
Dermatome = Skin's sensory body map.

1. Cervical (C1-C8)
- back of head
- neck & shoulders
- dorsal & lateral

2. Thoracic (T1 – T12)
- torso

3. Lumbar (L1- L5)
- lower back
- anterior legs

4. Sacral (S1 – S5)
- groin & anus
- posterior legs



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Dermatome & Shingles

"Shingles" = painful skin blisters & rashes that develop, usually on one side of body due to childhood exposure to chickenpox virus (varicella zoster), which lies dormant in dermatome.

Virus lies dormant in derm ears later in life or w/immunosuppression.

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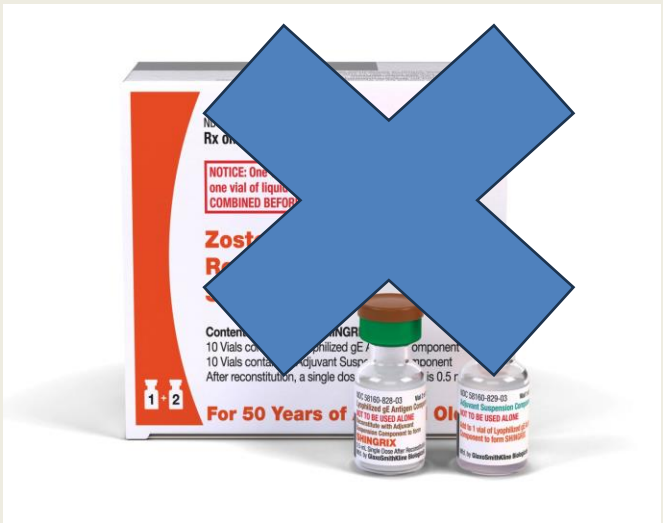
There is now a Shingles vaccine.
CDC recommends 2 doses, spaced 2 – 6 months apart



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Ascending & Descending Tracts of Spinal Cord

- Tracts of axons carry information between spinal nerves and brain

1. Ascending tracts

- carry sensory inform… to the …
  - Originate in spinal c…
  - Sorted at thalamus
  - End in parietal sensory co… (postcentral gyrus)
- **Ex. *spinothalamic tr…***
  - Carry signals to …

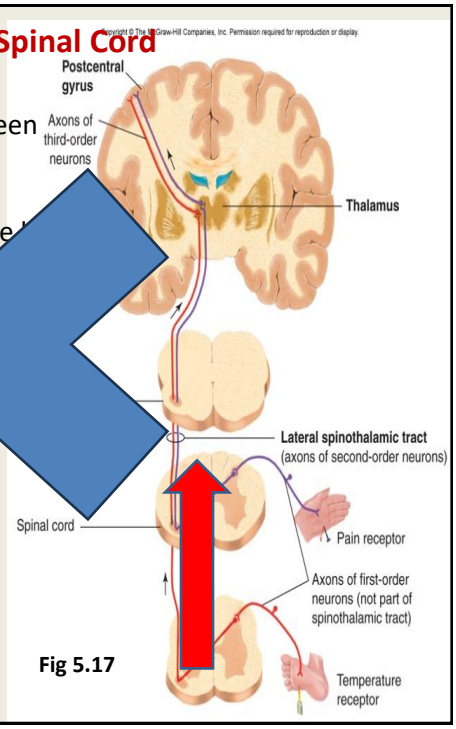

Fig 5.17

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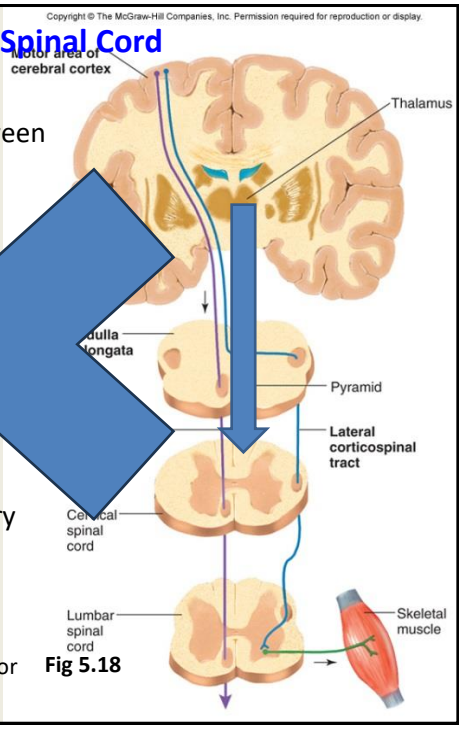
Ascending & Descending Tracts of Spinal Cord

- Tracts of axons carry information between spinal nerves and brain

1. Ascending tracts

2. Descending tracts

- carry motor comma… to motor neurons
- ***Corticospinal (pyramidal)***
  - Originate in primar… (precentral gyrus)
  - Sorted at thalam…
  - End in spinal cord
  - Important for complex voluntary movements.



Clinical App : Babinski reflex – in normal infants or adults with corticospinal tract damage.

Fig 5.18

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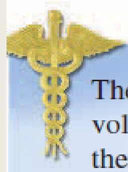
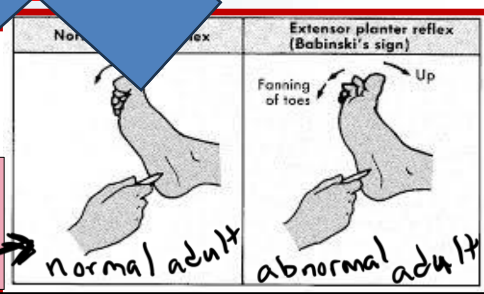


CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

The corticospinal tracts appear to be particularly important for voluntary, complex movements. For example, speech is impaired if there is damage to the corticospinal tracts in the thoracic (chest) region of the spinal co… hereas inv… breathing continues. Damage to the corti… cts … ically tested by the presence of the **Babi…** e sole of the foot is stimulated in a particula… rmal adults to produce a downward flexion, or cu… s. When normal infants or adults with damage to th… ts are stimulated in this way, they produce the… an and their great toe extends upward.

The **Babinski reflex** is dorsiflexion (splaying) of toes when plantar surface of foot is stroked. **Normal in babies** (click HERE) but abnormal in adults.

In adults, plantarflexion (curling) of toes is normal when stroke plantar surface of foot (Click HERE). Babinski reflex is abnormal.



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Review

- **Spinal cord structure, spinal roots, and spinal nerves.**
  > diff division of white and gray matter between brain & spinal cord.
  > spinal cord has dorsal & ventral horn (sensory Vs motor info)
  > spinal horns give rise to spinal roots
  > dorsal root of spinal cord provides "dermatome"
  > Shingles
- **Ascending & Descending tracts of spinal cord.**

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