ANATOMY

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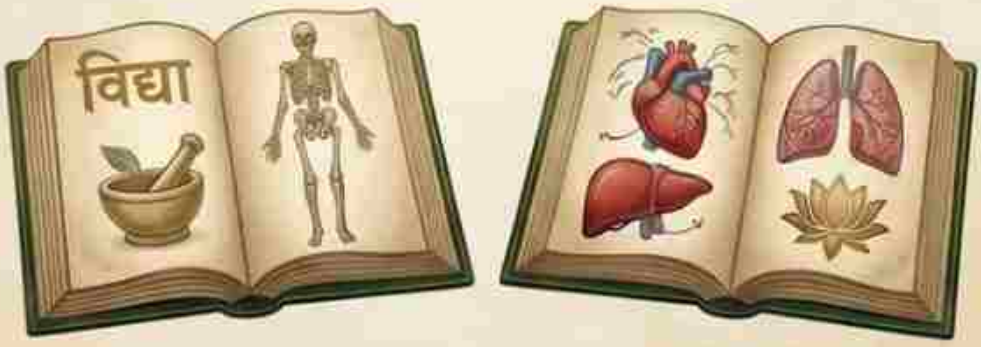
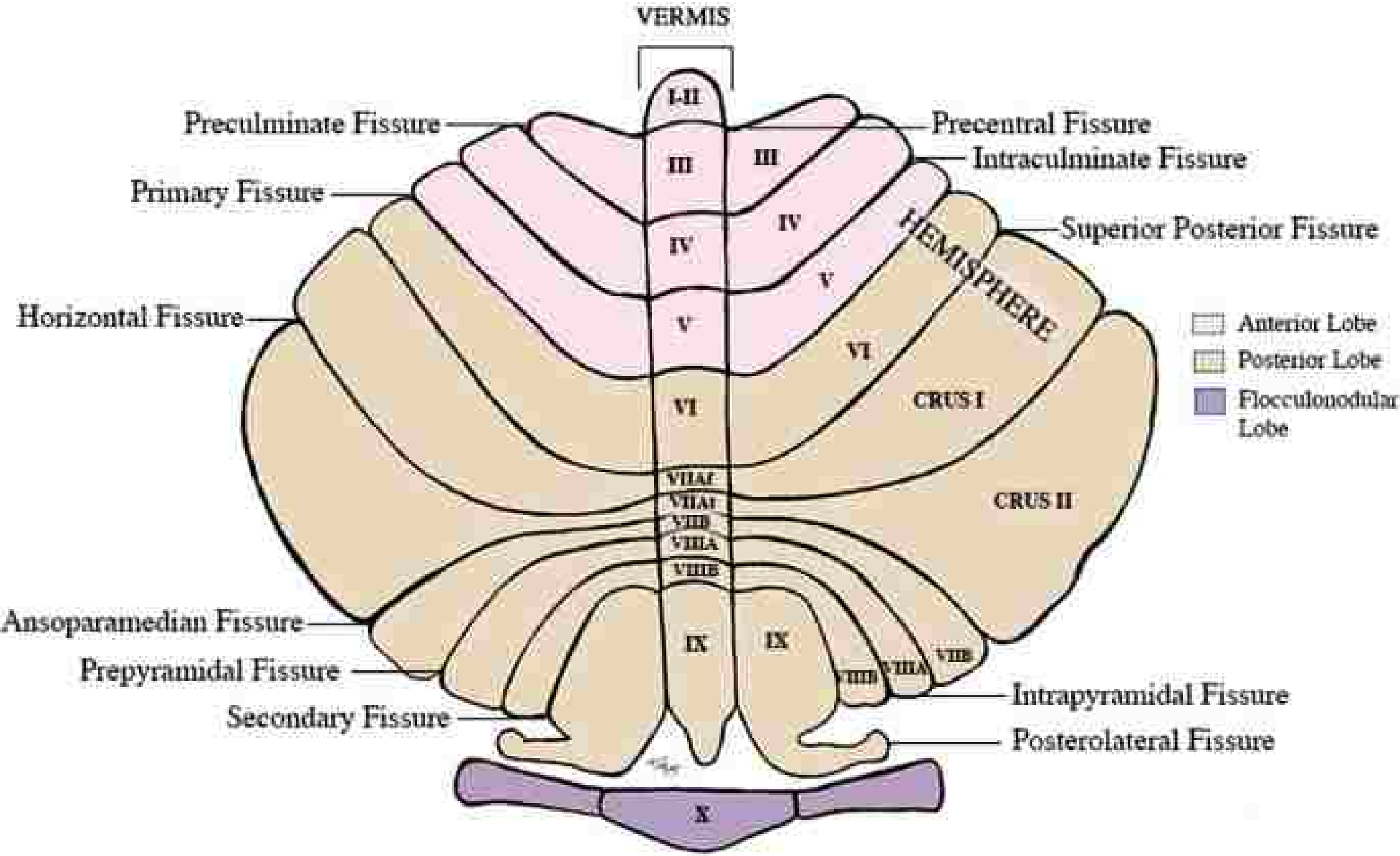
Ayur Hub

EXAM NOTES • 1ST YEAR

धैर्य सर्वस्य साधनं।




VERMIS
I-II
III
IV
V
VI
VIIAf
VIIAt
VIIB
VIIIA
VIIIB
IX
X
Preculminate Fissure
Primary Fissure
Horizontal Fissure
Ansoparamedian Fissure
Prepyramidal Fissure
Secondary Fissure
Precentral Fissure
Intraculminate Fissure
Superior Posterior Fissure
HEMISPHERE
CRUS I
CRUS II
Intrapyramidal Fissure
Posterolateral Fissure
Anterior Lobe
Posterior Lobe
Flocculonodular Lobe

⊛ Cerebellum

- Intro
- weight
- External Feature → 3 Part
  → 2 Surface
  → 2 Notch
  → 3 Fissure
- Sub division of cerebellum → Anatomical subdivision - 3 lobe
  → Morphological subdivision - 3 evolution part
- Internal Feature → 4 Intracerebellar Nuclei
  → 3 layer
  → 3 Pudencle

→ Artery → Basilar artery
- Superior cerebellar
- ant. Inf. cerebellar
- Post. Inf. cerebellar

→ Vein → Sup. and Inf. petrosal Sinuses.

→ clinical anatomy
1) Ataxia :- Lack of voluntary coordination of Muscle movements.

2) Dysmetria :- Inability of Judgement (Overshooting Target)

CEREBELLUM ANATOMY [लघुमस्तिष्क / Cerebellum]

- CEREBELLUM IS LARGEST PART OF HIND BRAIN
- LOCATED IN POSTERIOR CRANIAL FOSSA BEHIND PONS AND MEDULLA
- EACH HEMISPHERE OF CEREBELLUM CONNECTED TO BRAINSTEM BY 3 PAIR OF 19 LARGE FIBRE TRACT CALLED CEREBULLAR PEDUNCLES (Nerve Fibres)

FUNCTION:-

- MAINTANACE OF EQUILIBRIUM
- REGULATION OF MUSCLE TONE
- COORDINATION OF SOMATIC MATAR ACTIVITIES

150 gm weight

*EXTERNAL FEATURES

- PARTS - 3X PART - 2X LATERAL HEMISPHERICAL LOBES
  - 2X CEREBELLAR HEMISPHERE
  - NARROW MEDIAN WARN LIKE PARTION - VERMIS

- SURFACE - SURPERIOR SURFACE
  - INFERIOR

*NOTCHES :-

- ANTERIOR ASPECT OF CEREBELLUM MARKED BY WIDE SHALLOW ANTERIOR CEREBELLAR NOTCH
- POSTERIOR CEREBELLAR NOTCH IS, DEEP AND NARROW

*FISSURE.

- HORIZONTAL FISSURE → ALONG LATERAL AND POSTERIAR MARGIN OF CEREBELLAM
  - *MARKS JUNCTION B/W - SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SURFACE OF CEREBELLUM.
- POSTEROLATERAL SURFACE → INFERIOR SURFACE OF CEREBELLUM
  - SEPARATE - FLOCCULONODULAR LOBE FROM REST OF CEREBELLUM
- V-SHAPED FISSURE PRIMA - DIVIDE CEREBELLUM INTO ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR LOBES

SUB-DIVISION OF CEREBELLUM:

ANATOMICAL SUB-DIVISIONS:- INTO 3X LOBES - ANTERIOR
- POSTERIAR
- FLOCCULONODULAR

1) ANTERIOR LOBE - LIE ON SUPERIOR SURFACE ANTERIOR TO FISSURE PRIMA
2) POSTERIOR/MIDDLE LOBE:- BETWEEN FISSURA PRIMA AND POSTEROLATERAL
3) FLOCCULONODULAR LOBE : - SMALLEST OF ALL
   - LIES ON INFERIOR SUFACE

MORPHOLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONS :-

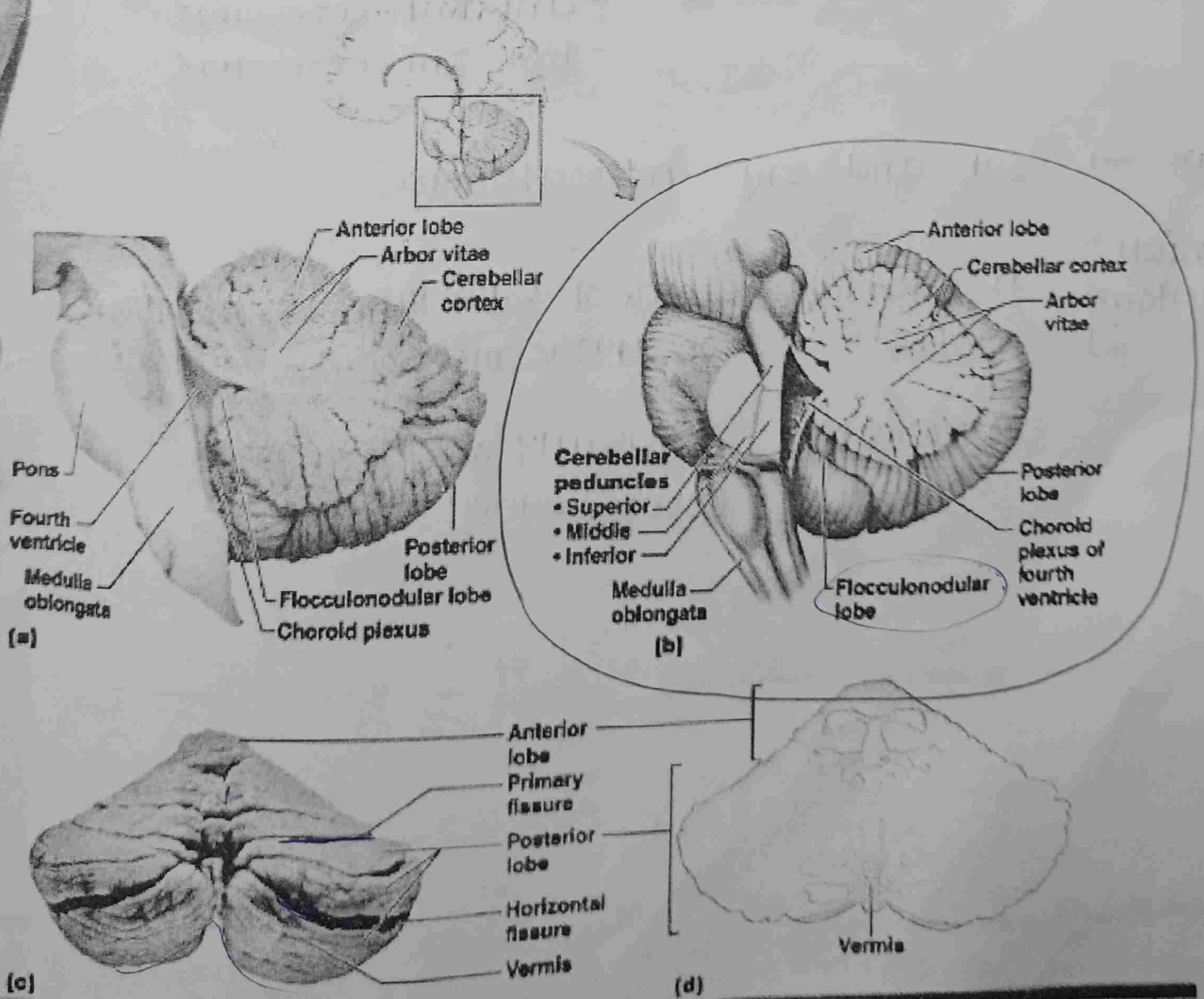
evolution

*BASED ON PHYLOGENETIC AND FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA

1) ARCHICEREBULLUM (VESTIBULAR CEREBELLUM)
- OLDEST PART OF CEREBELLUM (1st evolution part)
- CONSIST OF FLOCCULO NODULAR AND LINGULA
- FUNCTION- MAINTANANCE OF EQUILIBRIUM, TONE
Balance of body

2) PALEO CEREBELLUM (SPINAL CERE BELLUM)
- PHYLOGENETICALLY, IT IS NEXT PART OF CEREBELLUM TO APPEAR
- CONSIST OF ANTERIOR LOBE (EXCEPT LINGULA) AND PYRAMID AND UVALA OF INFERIOR VERMIS
- FUNCTION- CONCERNED WITH TONE, POSTURE AND CRUDE MOVEMENT simple.
OF LIMB

3) NEOCEREBELLUM (CEREBRAL CEREBALLUM) -
-PHYLOGENETICALLY-MOST RECENT PART OF CEREBELLUM TO DEVELOP
-MADE UP OF- MIDDLE LOBE, LARGE PART OF CEREBELLUM
-CHIEFLY CORTICO PONTOCEREBELLAR IN CONNECTION
-CONCERNED WITH SMOOTH PERFORMANCE OF SILKED VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT



• Internal structure of cerebellum

- outer → gray Matter (cerebellar cortex)
- Inner → white Matter
- Intra cerebellar Nuclei → grey Matter into some part of white Matter (central core)

→ 4 Nuclei [gray Matter] is Present Into the white Matter & (Intra cerebellar Nuclei)

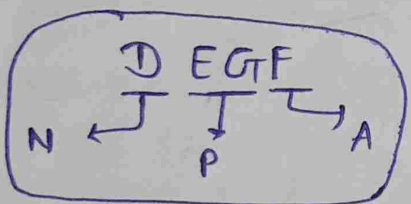
i) Dentate Nucleus → Prominent of Intra cerebellar
→ Nucleus of neocerebellum.

ii) emboliform Nucleus → oval in shape

iii) globose Nucleus → Rounded in shape
→ B/w emboliform N. & fastigial N.

(ii & iii) → Nucleus of paleo cerebellum

iv) Fastigial N. → lie Near the Mid line of vermis
→ close to Roof of 4th ventricle
→ Nucleus of Archicerebellum.



→ 3 layers of cerebellar cortex (structure)

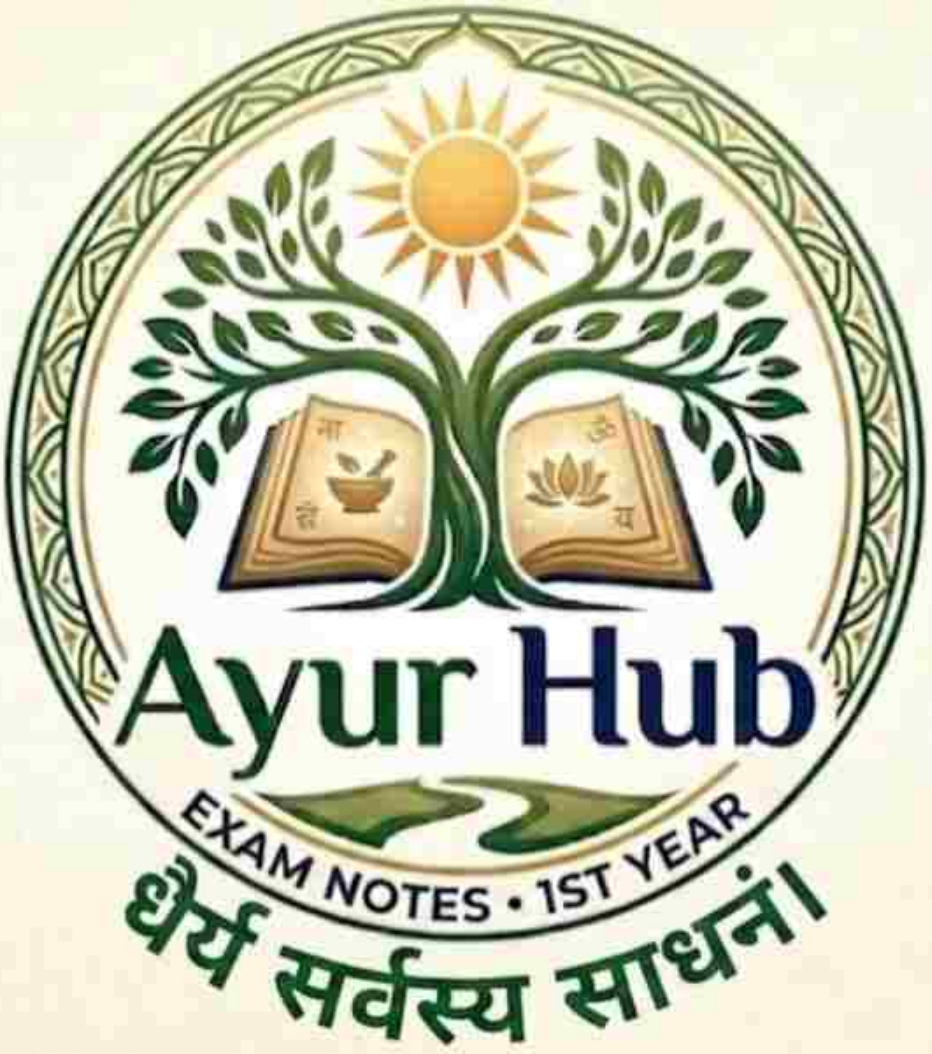
1) Molecular layer → Mainly Purkinje cells Dendrite & Basket cell or/. stellate cell

2) Intermediate Purkinje cell layer → purkinje cell

3) granular layer → Few large golgi cell

→ 3 Peduncle

1) superior → connect to MidBrain → send signals
2) Middle → connect to Pons → Receives signals
3) Inferior → connect to Medulla + Spinal cord → Both send + Receive the signals



Het lakkad