## Chapter 14 – Study Guide

For brain regions / structures that are listed below as *bold*, *italicized*, and underlined - you should be able to identify them in a picture. In addition for all brain regions / structures (whether bold, italicized, and underlined or not) - you should know their function. (know functions as a "package" - I won't ask about individual functions in isolation from other functions) For all the cranial nerves – know which numbers and names go together (example: CNVII (CN7) = facial nerve) and know the function(s) of each cranial nerve brain blood flow continuous oxygen supply needed continuous glucose supply needed blood brain barrier permeable to: lipid substances permeable to: some water soluble substances by active transport impermeable to: proteins & antibiotics lateral ventricles third ventricle fourth ventricle choroid plexus circulation of CSF starting in the lateral ventricles know what structures in what order CSF passes through arachnoid villus normally: CSF production = CSF reabsorbtion hydrocephalus shunt brainstem - medulla, pons, & midbrain *medulla oblongata (medulla)* relays impulses between brain & spinal cord contains cardiovascular center - regulates heart beat, blood vessel diameter contains medullary rhythmicity center - regulates breathing rhythm *pons* relays impulses between R & L cerebellum relays impulses between medulla & midbrain helps control breathing midbrain relays impulses from cerebral cortex to pons relays impulses from spinal cord to thalamus coordinates movements of eyeballs in response to visual & other stimuli coordinates movements of head & trunk in response to auditory stimuli cerebellum compares intended movements to actual movements helps smooth & coordinate complex skilled movements regulates posture & balance thalamus major relay station for most sensory impulses to cerebral cortex provides crude perception of touch, pressure, pain, temp includes nuclei involved in movement planning and control

## hypothalamus

controls & integrates activities of autonomic nervous system & pituitary gland regulates emotional & behavioral patterns regulates circadian rhythms controls body temperature regulates eating and drinking helps regulate sleep/wake cycle produces hormones (oxytocin & ADH – AntiDiuretic Hormone) cerebrum "seat of intelligence" provides ability to read, write, speak, remember, plan, imagine corpus callosum cerebral cortex <u>gyri</u> sulci fissures longitudinal fissure central sulcus frontal lobe parietal lobe temporal lobe occipital lobe precentral gyrus postcentral gyrus association areas - complex integrative functions somatosensory association area determine shape & texture by feel determine orientation of object sense relationship of body parts to each other premotor area – control skilled movements (of complex & sequential nature) *basal ganglia* – regulate initiation & termination of movements, regulate muscle tone *limbic system* – functions in emotional aspects of behavior related to survival CNI – olfactory nerve – smell CNII – optic nerve – vision CNIII - oculomotor nerve movement of upper eyelid movement of eyeball accommodation of lens for near vision constriction of pupil CNIV - trochlear nerve - movement of eyeball CNV – trigeminal nerve – touch, pain, temperature over much of face – chewing CNVI - abducens nerve - movement of eyeball CNVII - facial nerve - taste, facial expression, secretion of saliva, secretion of tears CNVIII - vestibulocochlear nerve - equilibrium, hearing CNIX - glossopharyngeal nerve taste touch, pain, temperature - posterior 1/3 of tongue monitoring BP, O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> swallowing, speech secretion of saliva CNX – vagus nerve taste touch, pain, temperature, proprioception – epiglottis, pharynx monitoring BP,  $O_2$ ,  $CO_2$ breathing rate & depth sensation from visceral organs CNXI - accessory nerve - swallowing movements, movement of head & shoulders

CNXII - hypoglossal nerve - movement of tongue - speech & swallowing