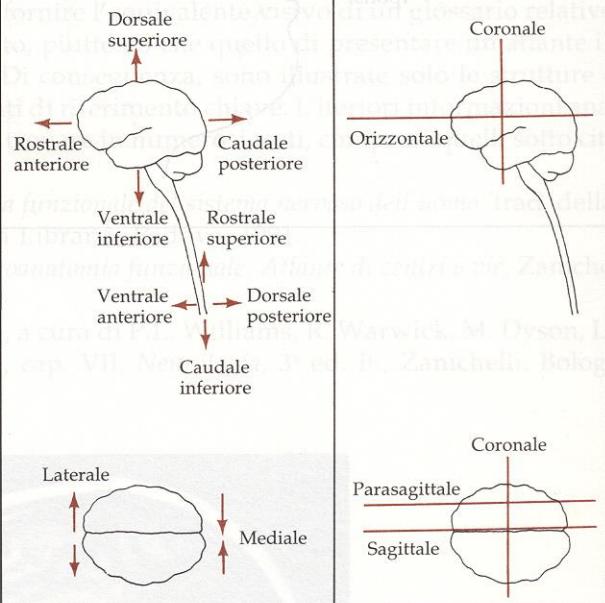


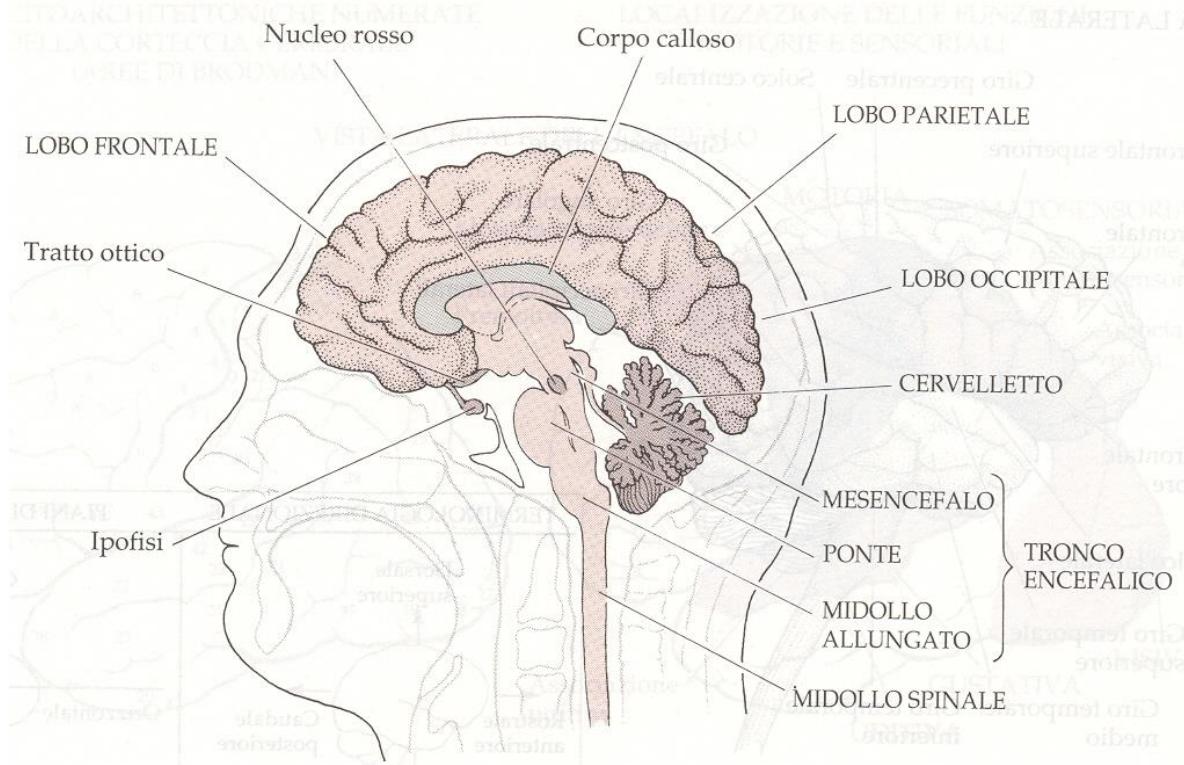
Da: Randall et al.,
Fisiologia Animale,
II ed., Zanichelli 1999.

TERMINOLOGIA DIREZIONALE

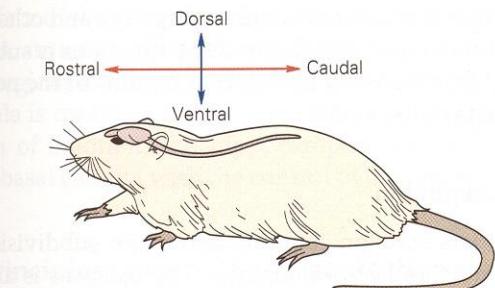
PIANI DI SEZIONE

**MIDOLLO SPINALE: SPINAL CORD****MIDOLLO ALLUNGATO: MEDULLA****TRONCO ENCEFALICO o TRONCO CEREBRALE: BRAIN STEM****CERVELLETTO: CEREBELLUM**

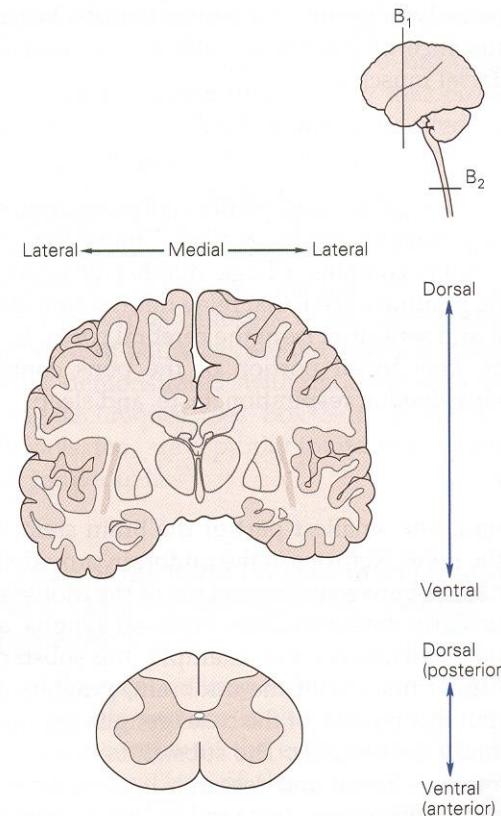
Da: Dai Neuroni al Cervello, I edizione,
Zanichelli, 1997.



A Rostral-caudal and dorsal-ventral axes

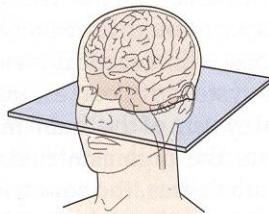


B Medial-lateral axis

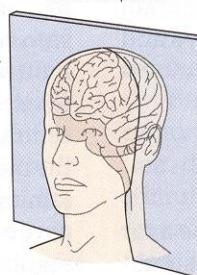


C Section planes

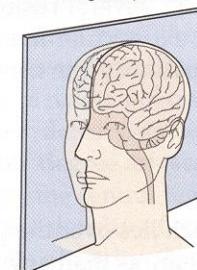
Horizontal plane

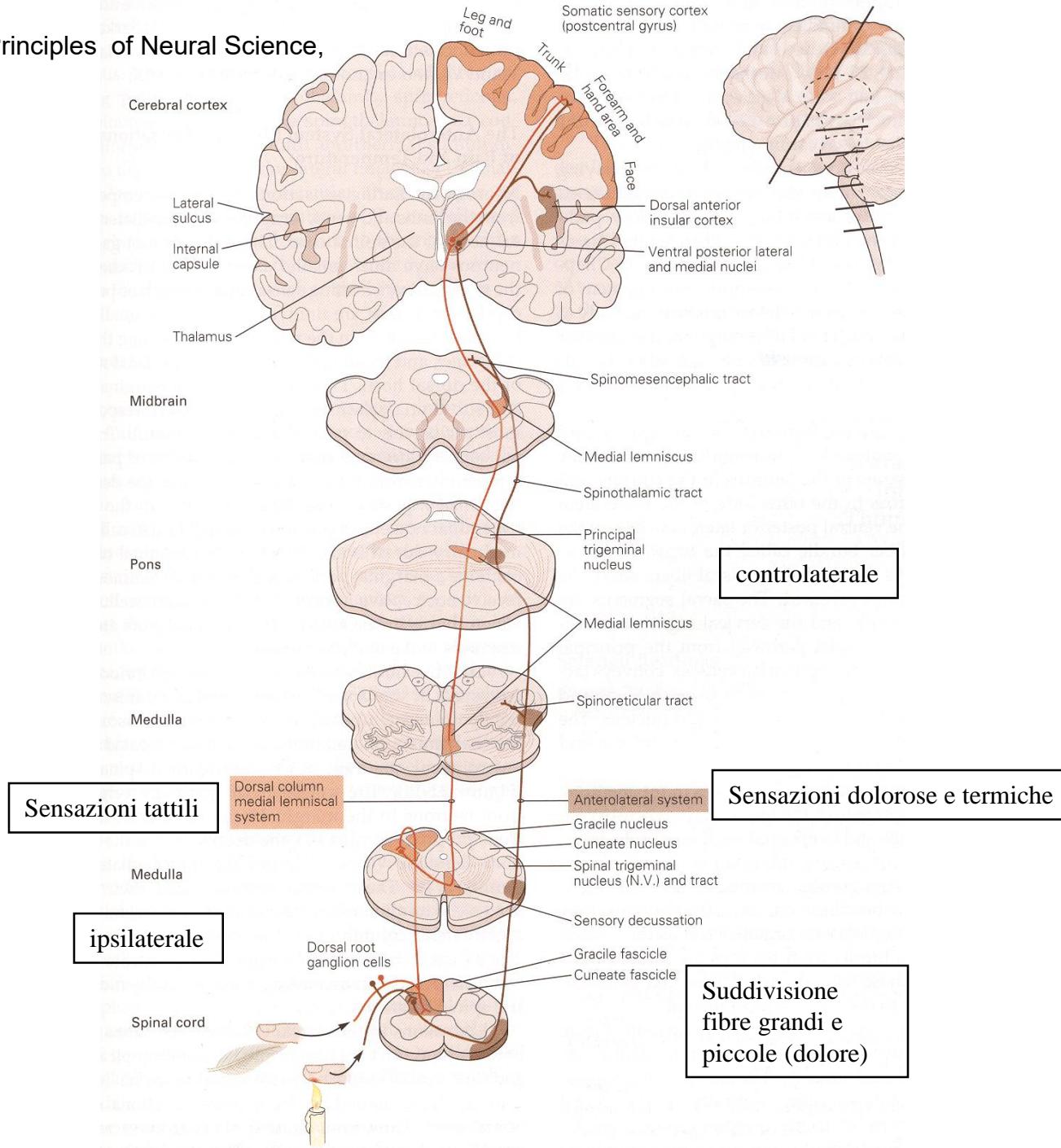


Coronal plane



Sagittal plane





Da: Kandel et al., Principles of Neural Science, IV ed., McGraw-Hill

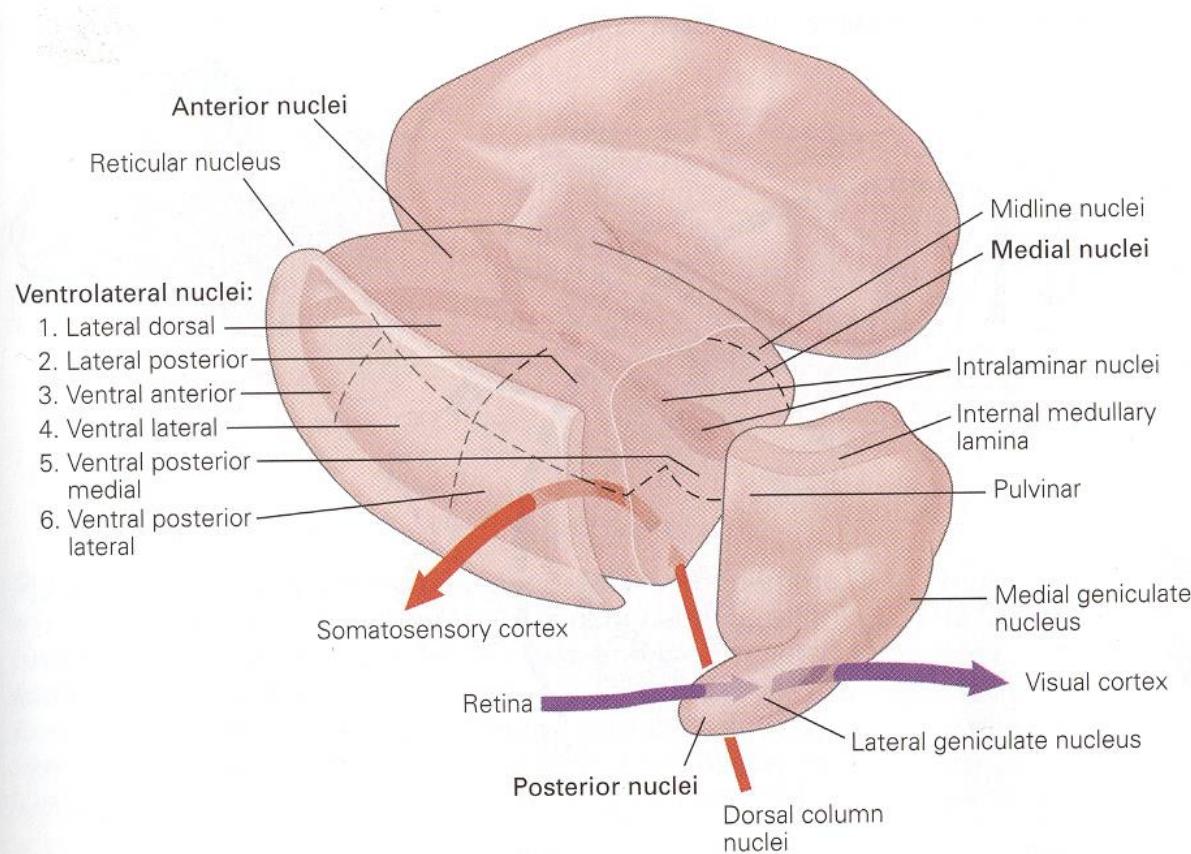
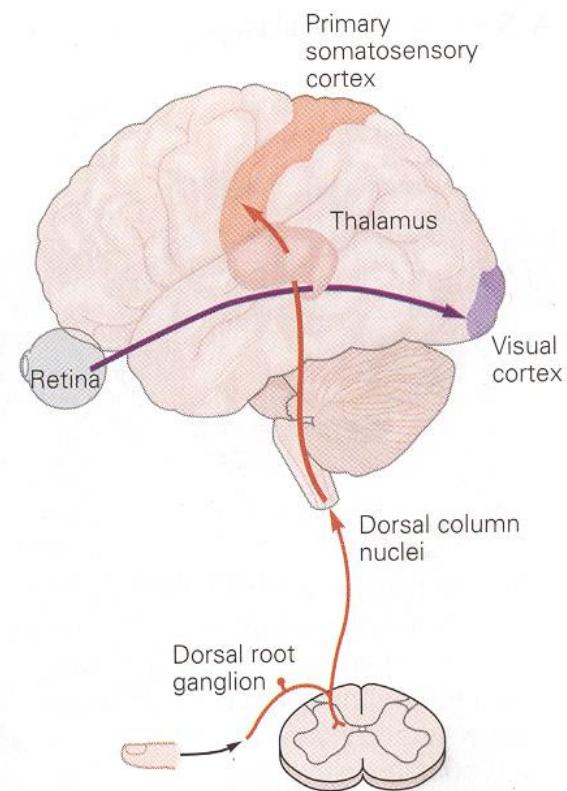
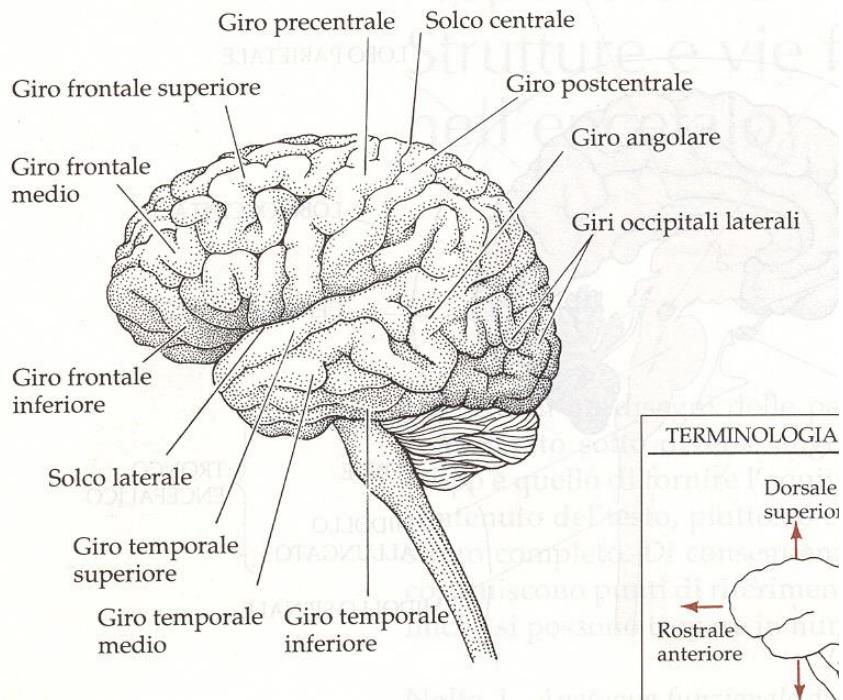


Figure 18-5 The major subdivisions of the thalamus. The thalamus is the critical relay for the flow of sensory information to the neocortex. Somatosensory information from the dorsal root ganglia reaches the ventral posterior lateral nucleus, which relays it to the primary somatosensory cortex. Visual informa-

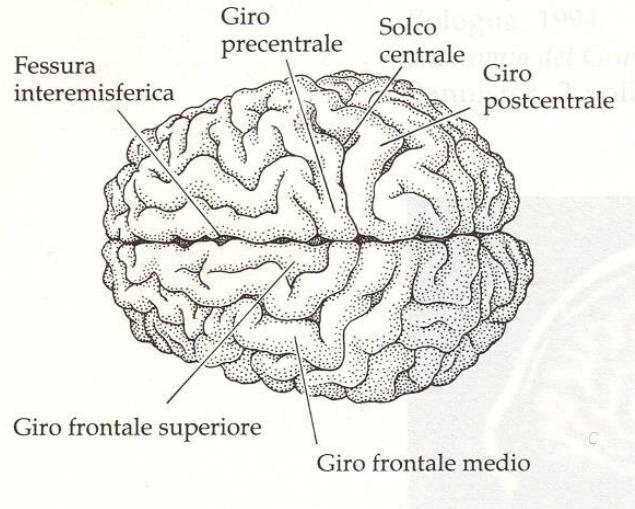


tion from the retina reaches the lateral geniculate nucleus, which conveys it to the primary visual cortex in the occipital lobe. Each of the sensory systems, except olfaction, has a similar processing step within a distinct region of the thalamus.

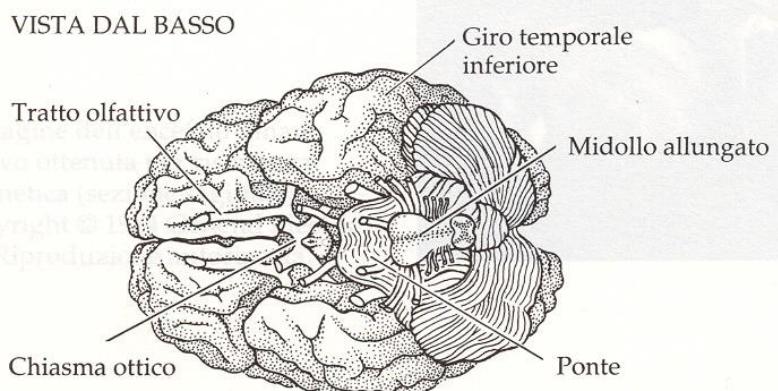
VISTA LATERALE



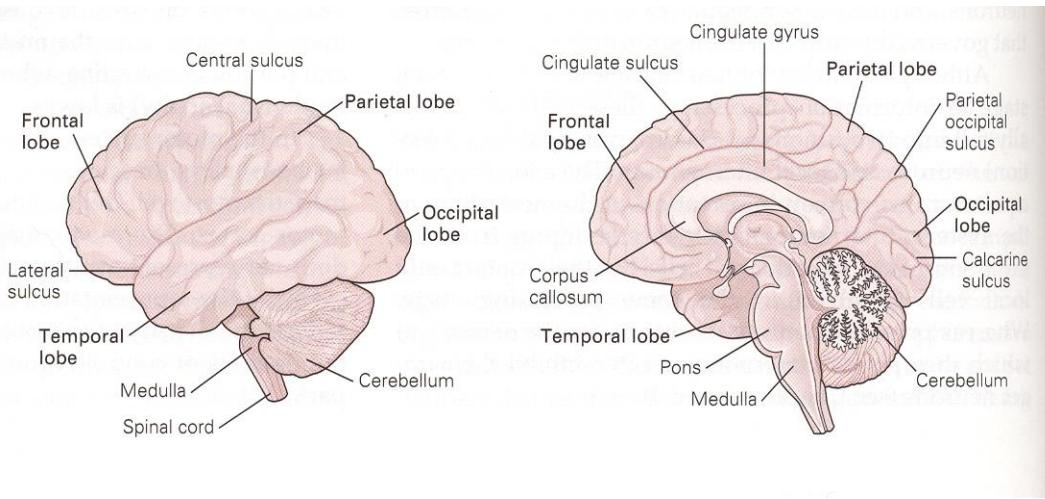
VISTA DALL'ALTO



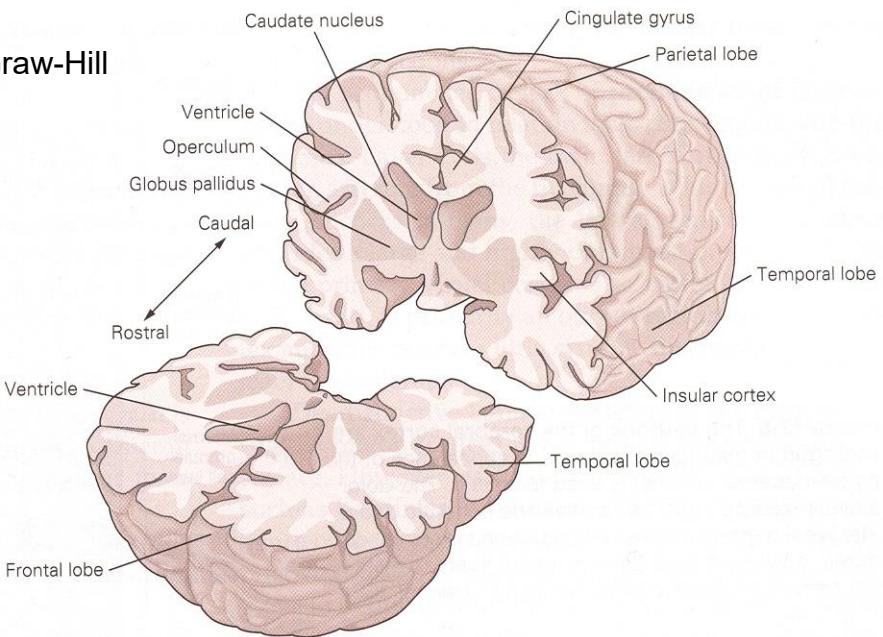
VISTA DAL BASSO



Da: Dai Neuroni al Cervello, I edizione, Zanichelli, 1997.



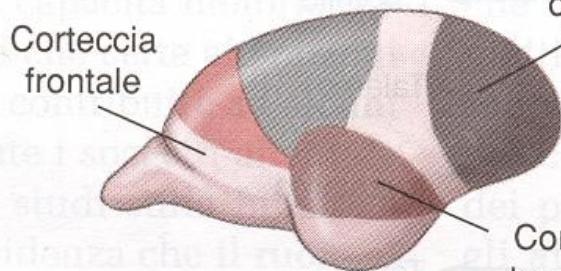
Da: Kandel et al., Principles of Neural Science, IV ed., McGraw-Hill



A Ratto



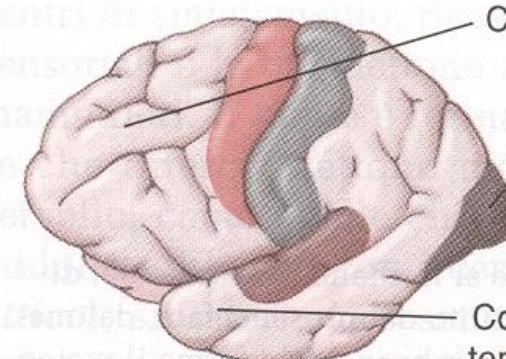
B Tarsio



Corteccia
occipitale

Corteccia
temporale

C Scimpanzé

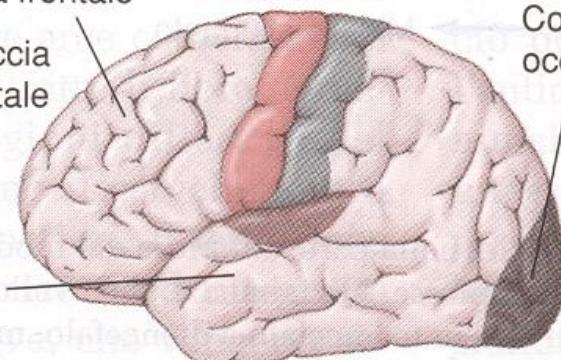


Corteccia frontale

Corteccia
occipitale

Corteccia
temporale

D Uomo



Corteccia
occipitale

Visiva
primaria

Somatosensoriale
primaria

Associazione

Uditiva
primaria

Olfattiva
(paleocortex)

Motoria

Descending lateral corticospinal pathway

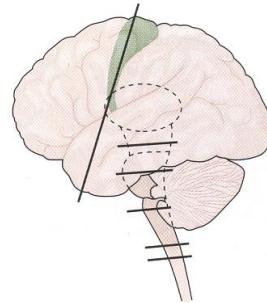
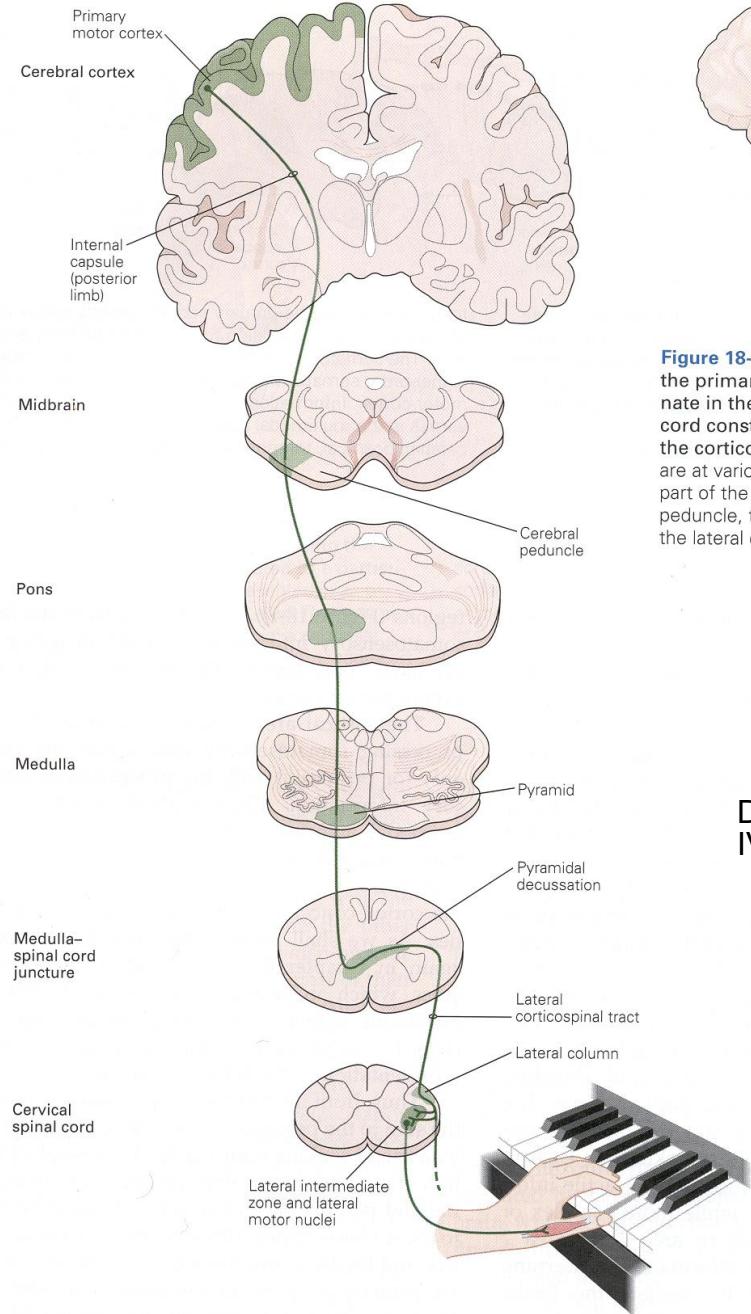


Figure 18-8 Fibers that originate in the primary motor cortex and terminate in the ventral horn of the spinal cord constitute a significant part of the corticospinal tract. The same axons are at various points in their projection part of the internal capsule, the cerebral peduncle, the medullary pyramid, and the lateral corticospinal tract.

Da: Kandel et al., Principles of Neural Science, IV ed., McGraw-Hill

Da: Randall et al., Fisiologia Animale, II ed., Zanichelli 1999.

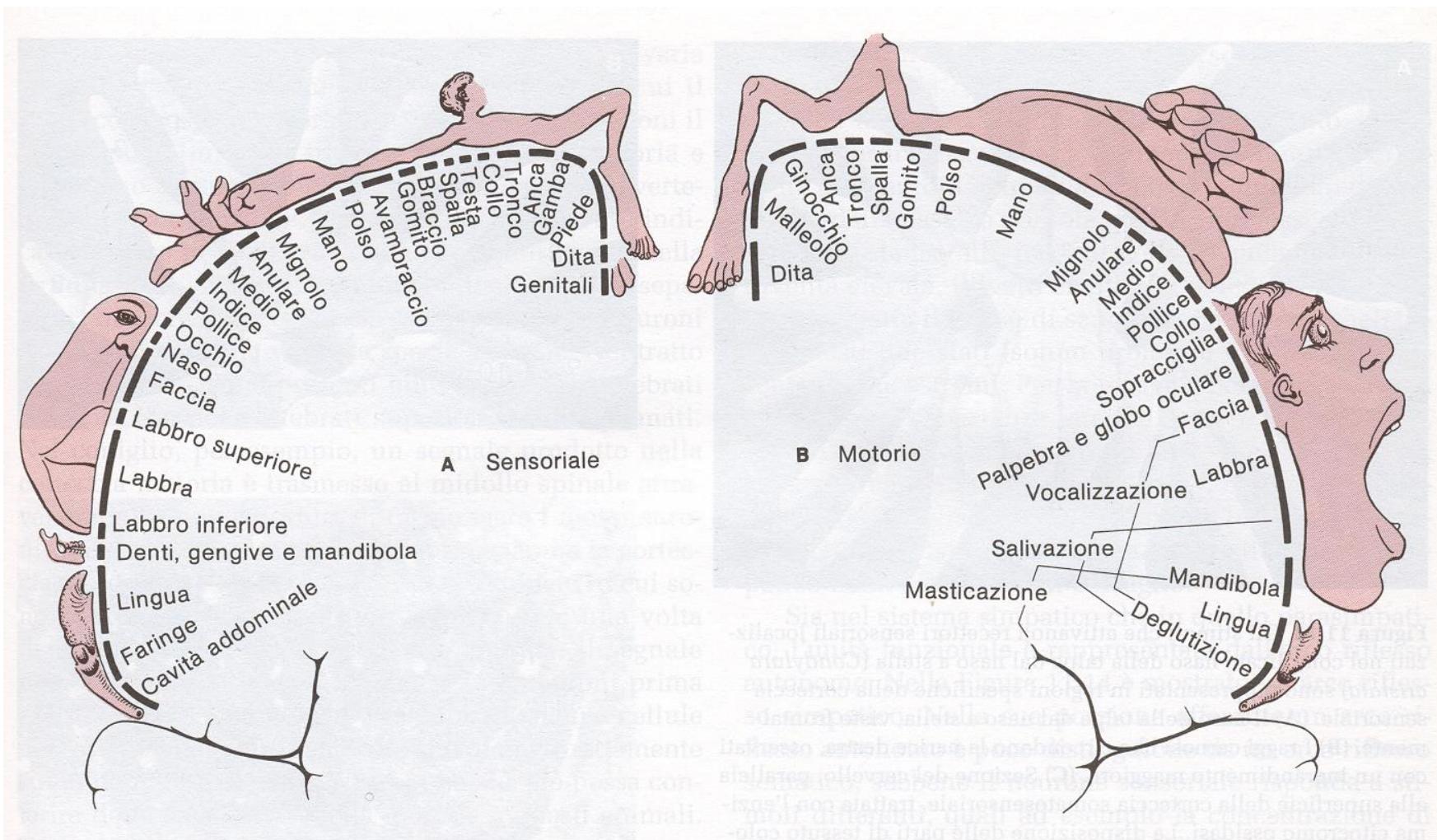


Figure 19-1 The association cortices occupy large areas on the exposed surfaces of the brain. The lateral surface of the human brain shows the regions of the primary sensory and motor cortices, the higher-order motor and sensory cortices, and the three association cortices.

