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What are the main functions of the cerebellum?

Quiz

Cerebellar Dysfunction

Unilateral lesions of the cerebellum cause symptoms on

- the same side of the body
- the opposite side of the body

Tremors resulting from cerebellar lesions are typically observed during

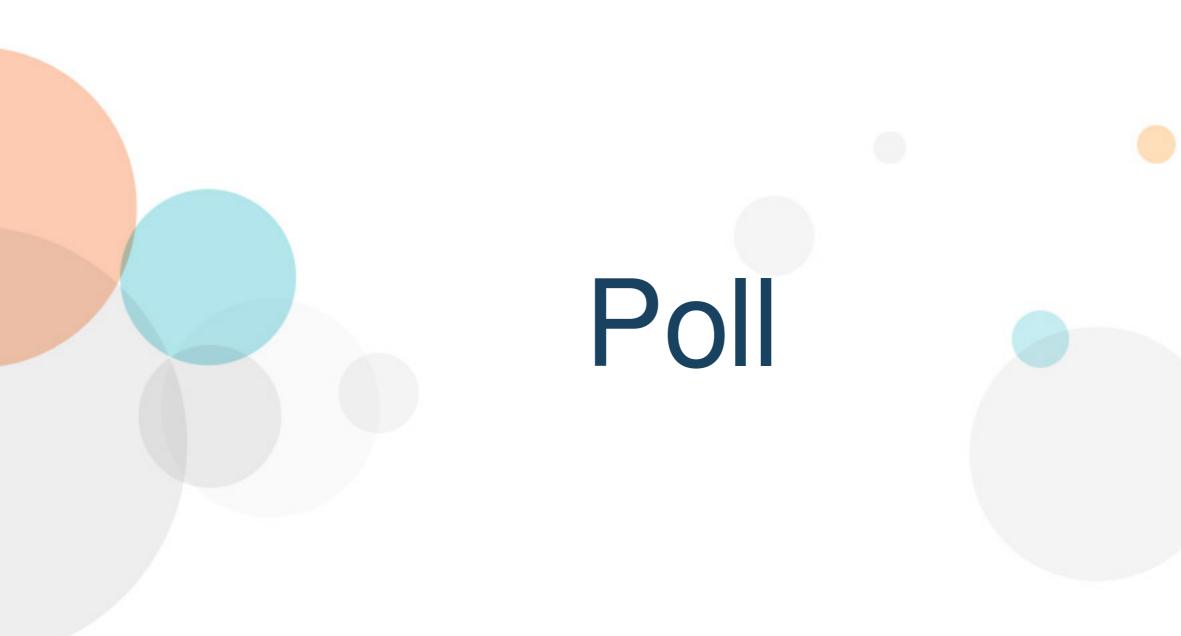


movement

The slurring of speech observed with cerebellar dysfunction is called

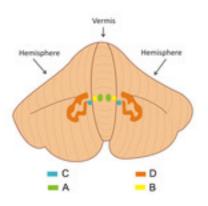
- dysarthria
- dysphagia

The cerebellum receives information from....?

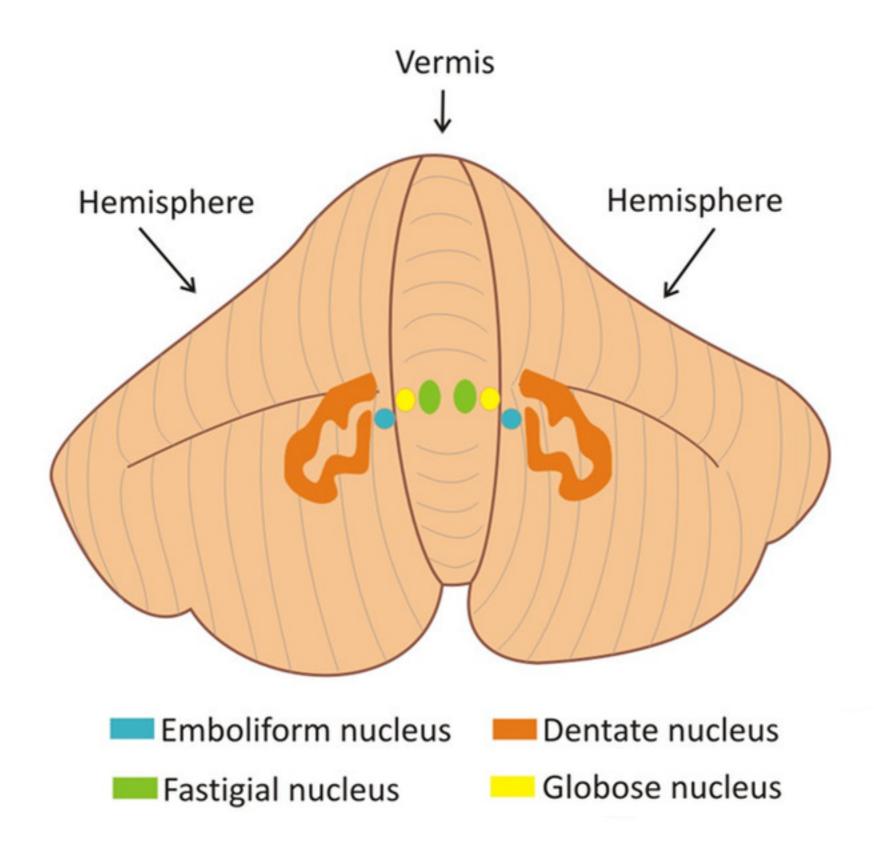


The inferior cerebellar peduncle is a nerve pathway that directly communicates with

- the Pontine nuclei
- the Thalamus
- the vestibular & reticular nuclei
- the Corticospinal tract
- the Internal capsule



Identify each of the nuclei labelled A to D



Deep Cerebellar Nuclei

Dentate Nucleus

- Influences the coordination of voluntary movements.
- Sends commands & information to the motor and premotor areas in the forebrain

Emboliform & Globose Nuclei (AKA interposed nucleus)

 Axons leaving the emboliform exit through the superior cerebellar peduncle and reach the red nucleus.

Fastigial Nucleus

 The fastigial nucleus is part of the balance system. It receives input from the vestibular nuclei and contributes to vestibular neuronal activity.



The arachnoid mater is

- separated from the dura by the subdural space.
- closely adherent to the surface of the brain.
- separated from the pia mater by the cerebral aqueduct
- the outermost menigeal membrane.



CSF is produced by the choroid plexus

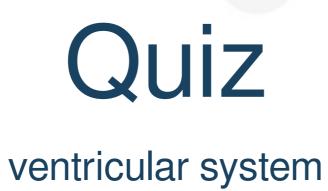
True

Within the brain CSF is located within the ventricles and the subarachnoid space

True

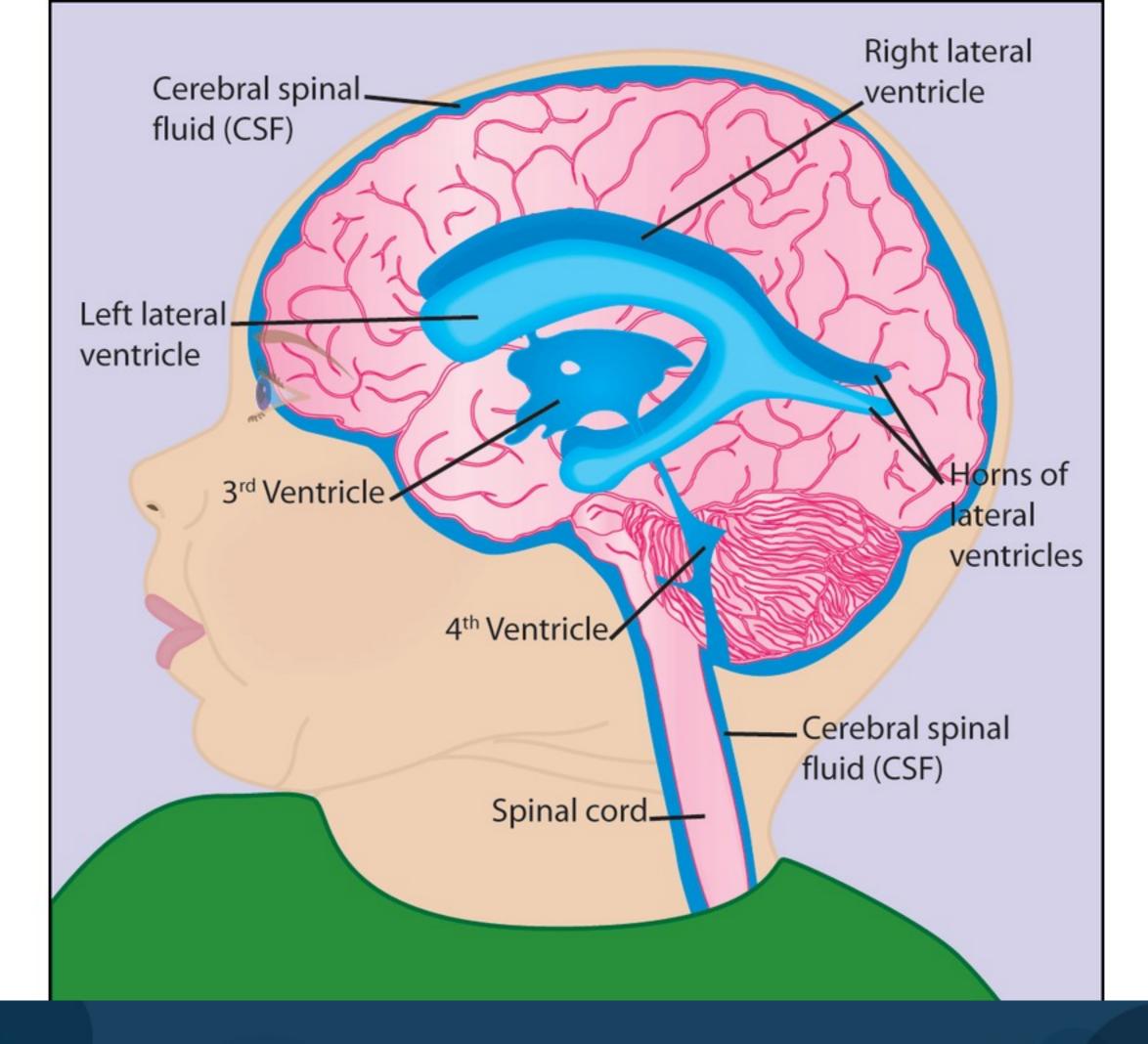
CSF is constantly produced and absorded

True



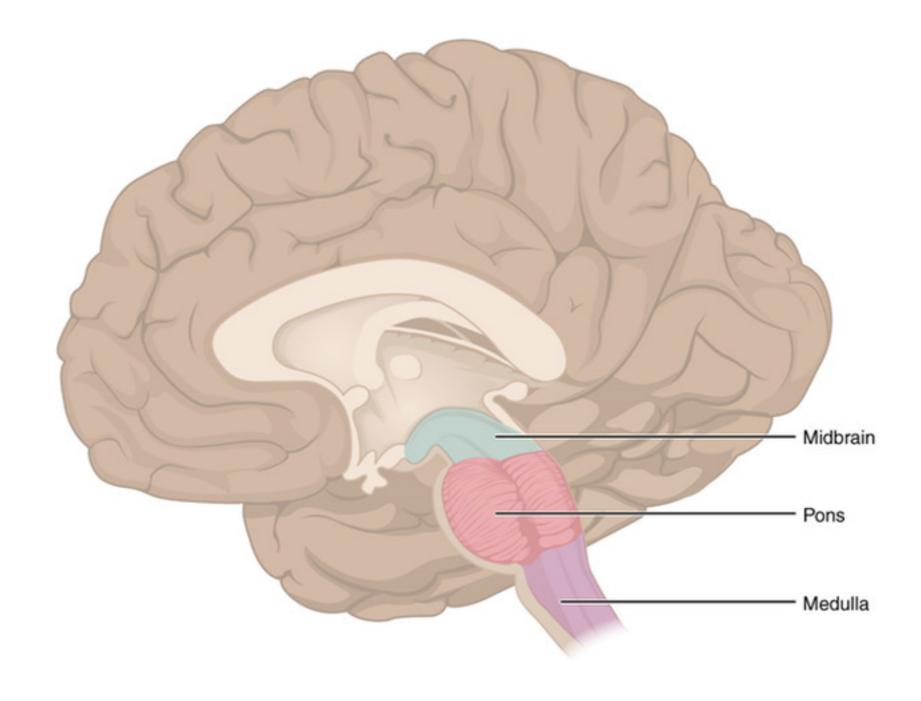
The central canal of the spinal cord is continuous with the ventricular system of the brain. It opens out into the:

- Subarachnoid space
- Lumbar cistern
- Lateral sinus
- Third ventricle
- Fourth ventricle

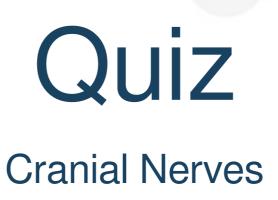


Name the three structures that make up the brainstem and state one specific role played by each structure.

Brainstem



The reticular formation is a complex matrix of nuclei, motor/sensory fibres and interneurones that run throughout the length of the brainstem. List 2 functions of the reticular formation.



There are 12, bilaterally paired cranial nerves.

True

All cranial nerves contain some motor fibres

True

Cranial nerves are classified as peripheral nerves

True

What is the name of cranial nerve X and what is it mainly responsible for?	



Thank You

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