

Departamento
de Anatomia

ICB-USP



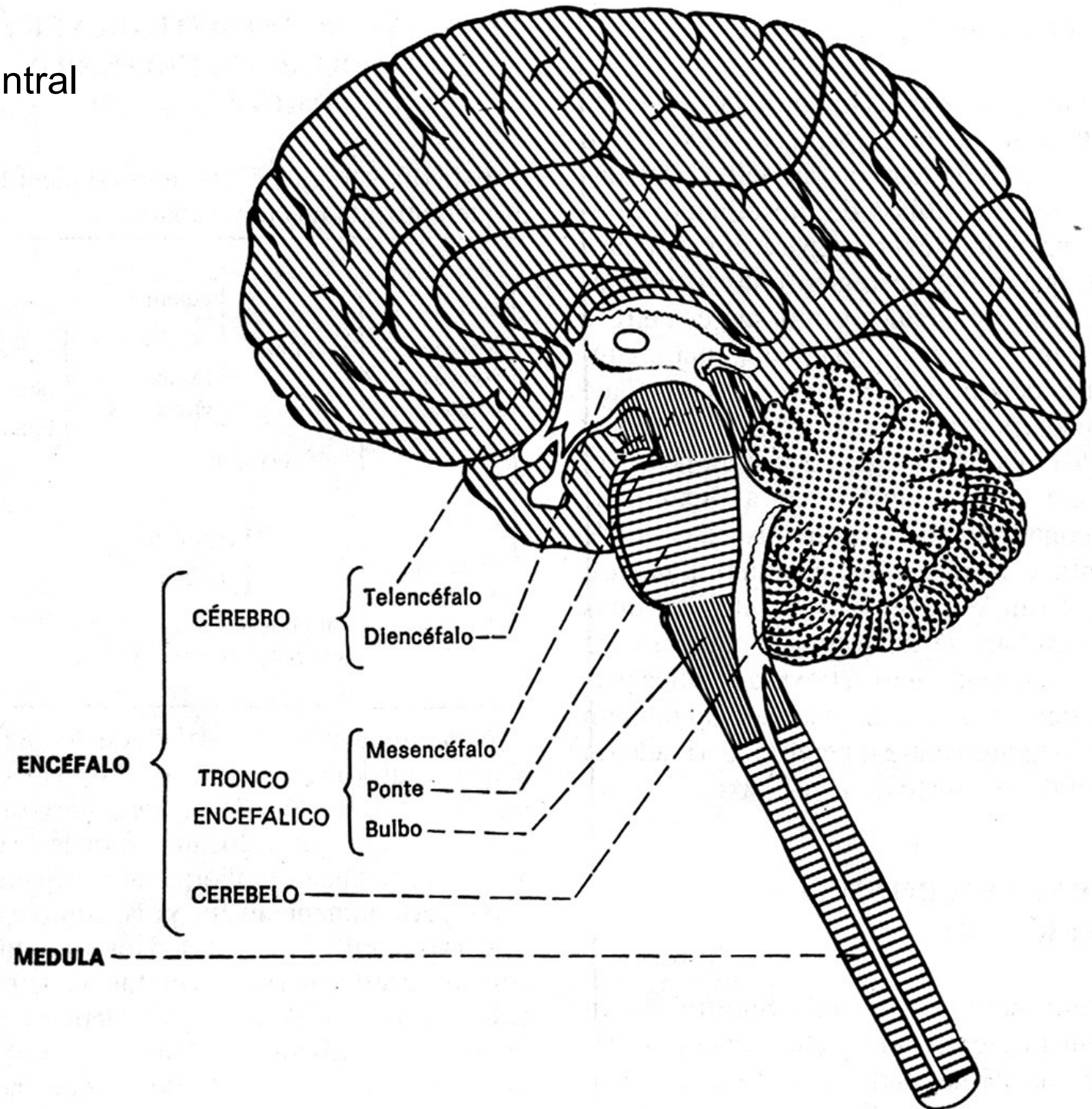
Sistema Nervoso II

Profa. Dra. Simone Cristina Motta

Departamento de Anatomia

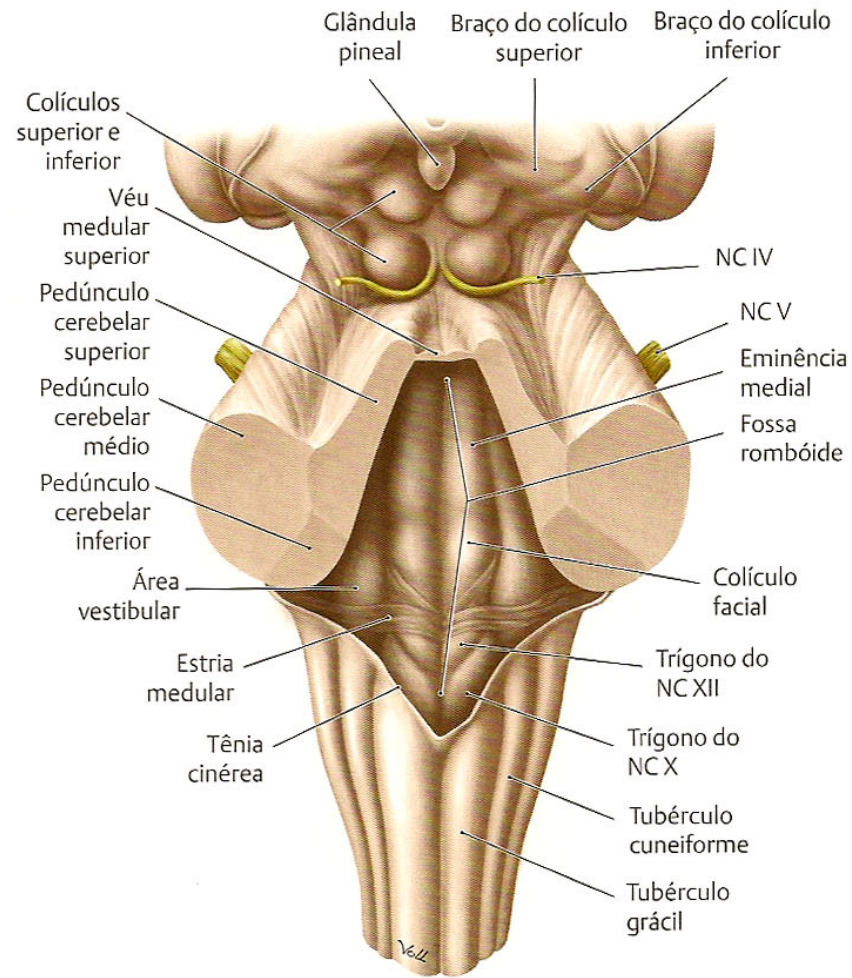
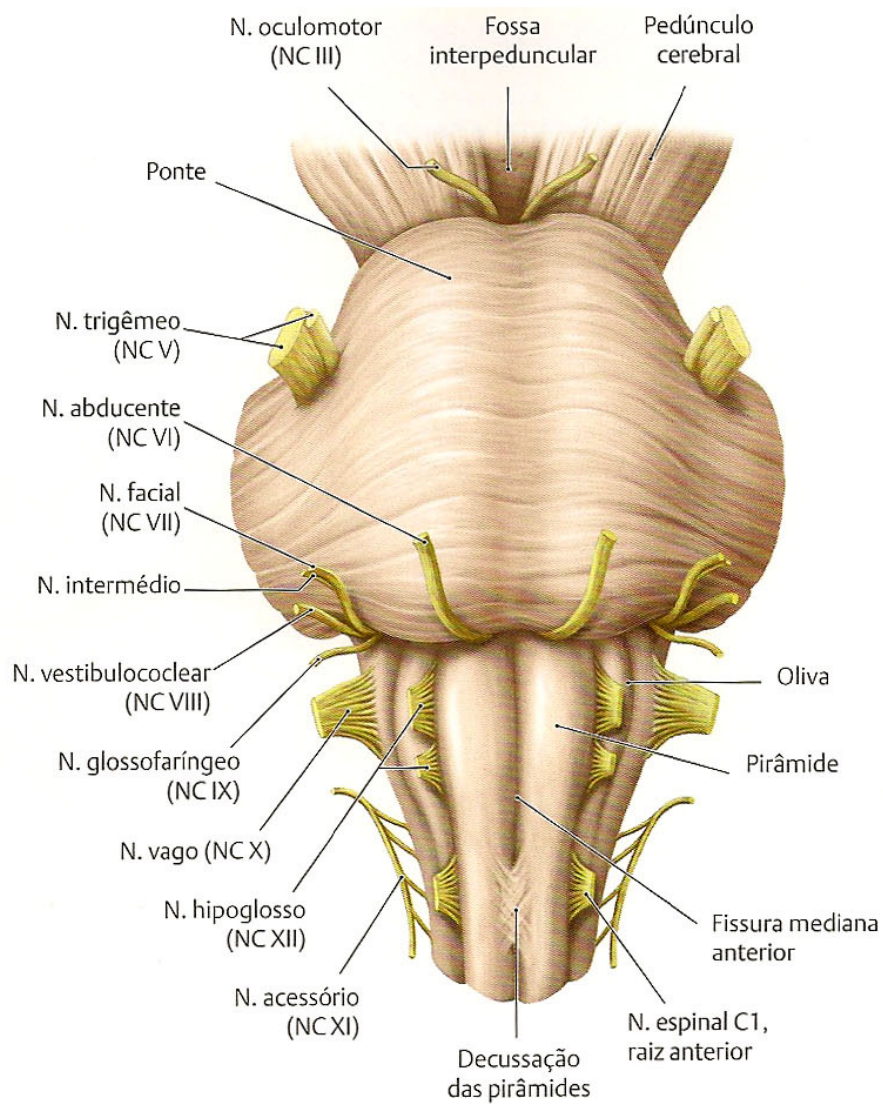
ICB - USP

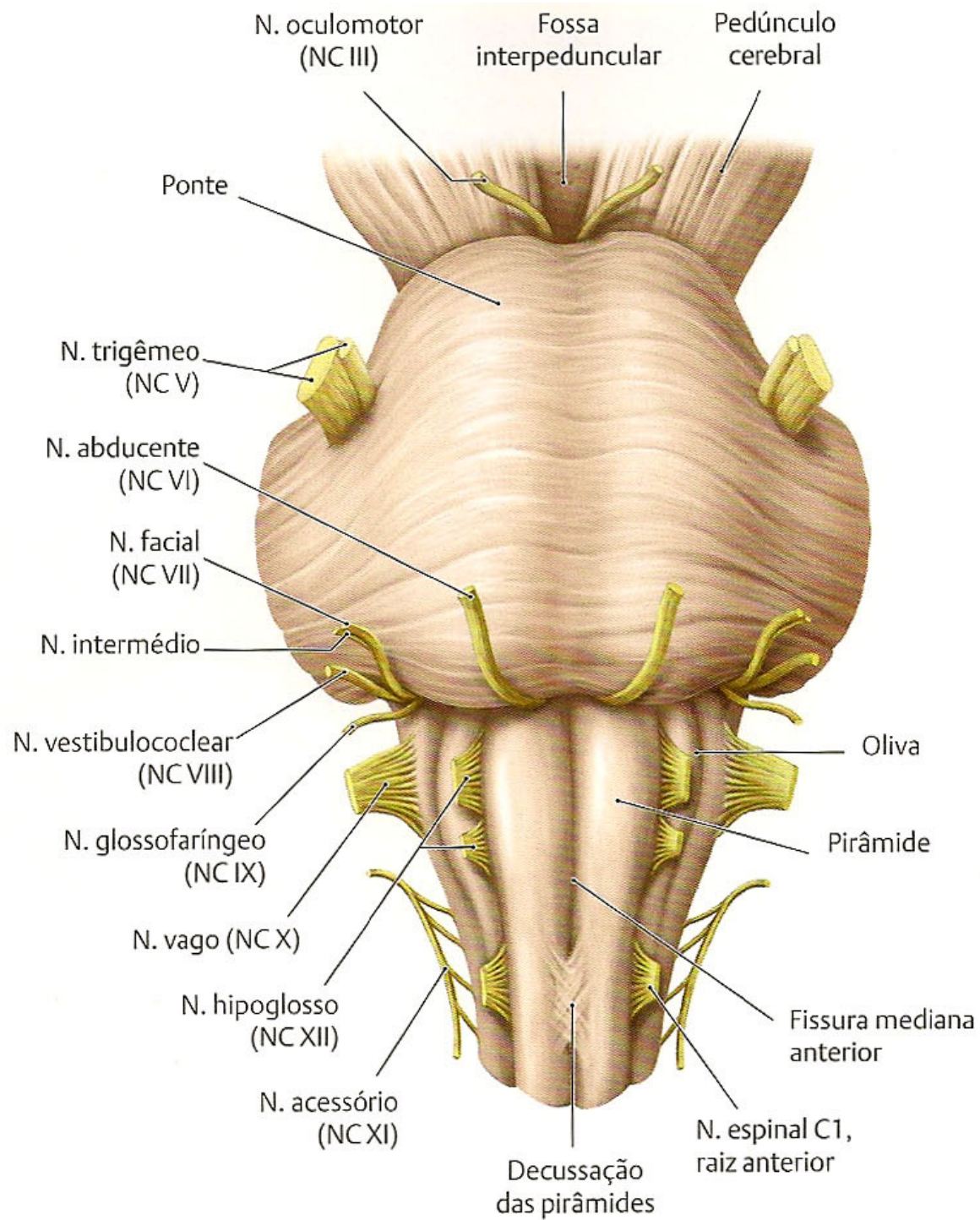
Sistema Nervoso Central



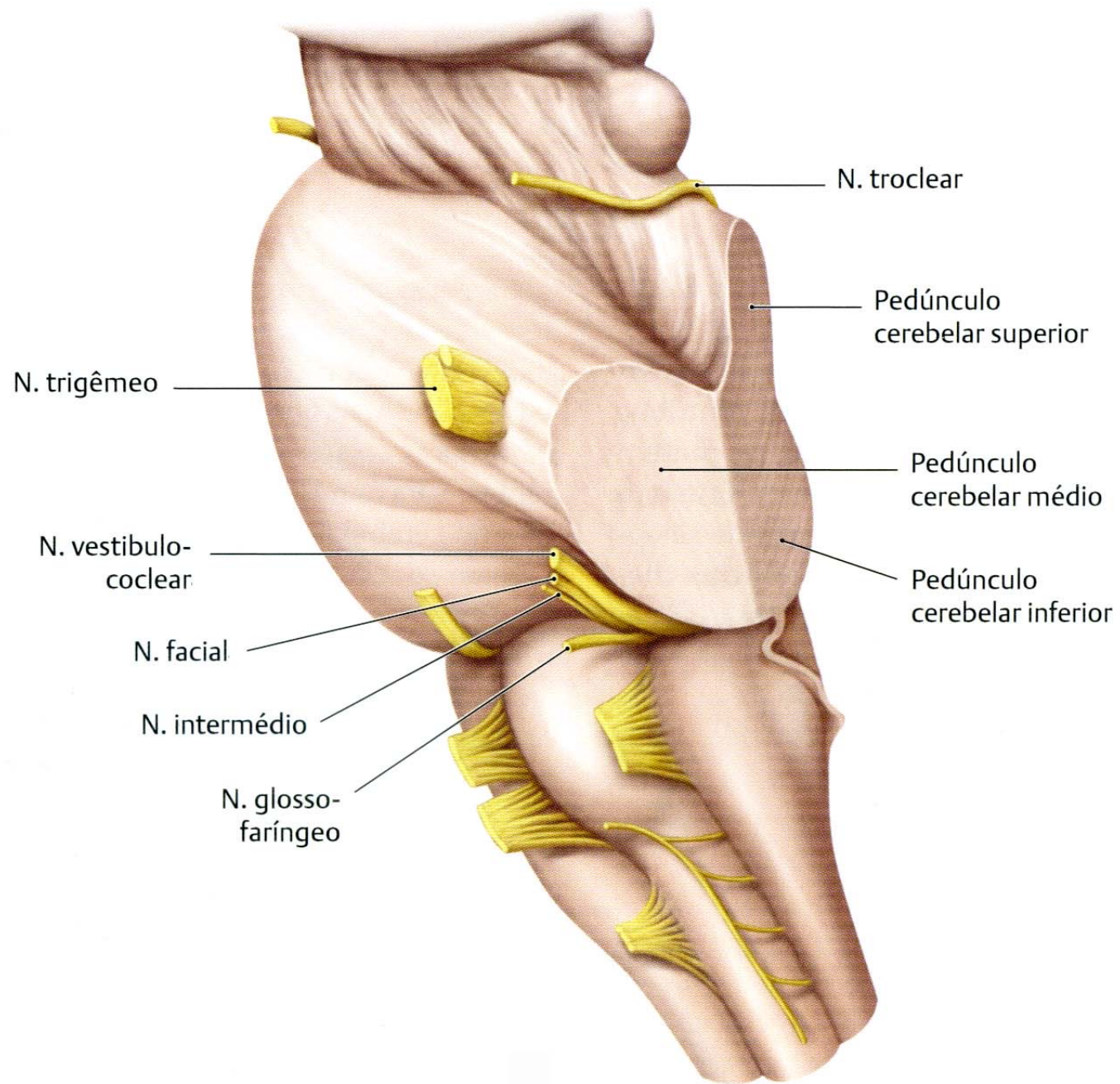
Tronco Encefálico

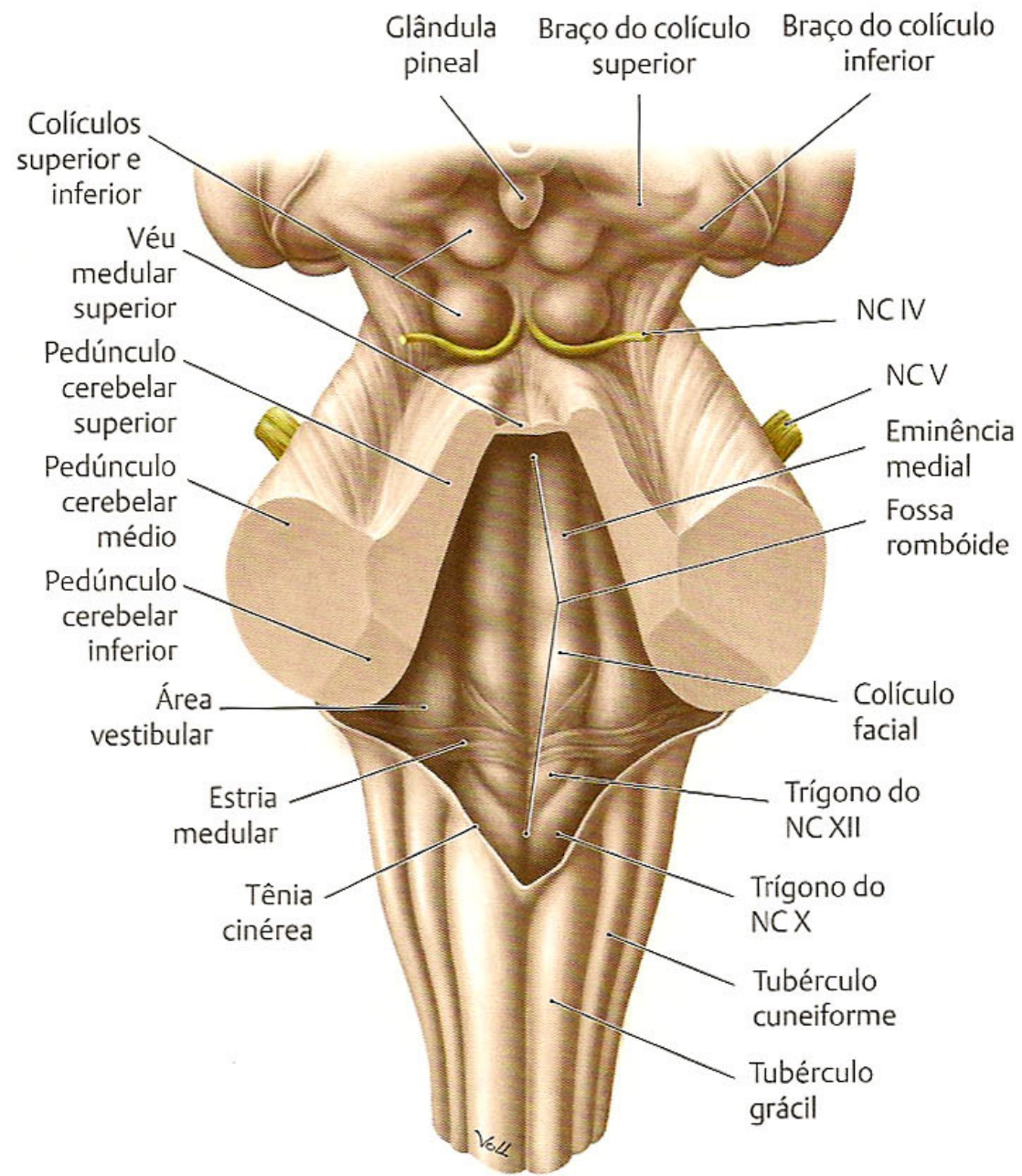




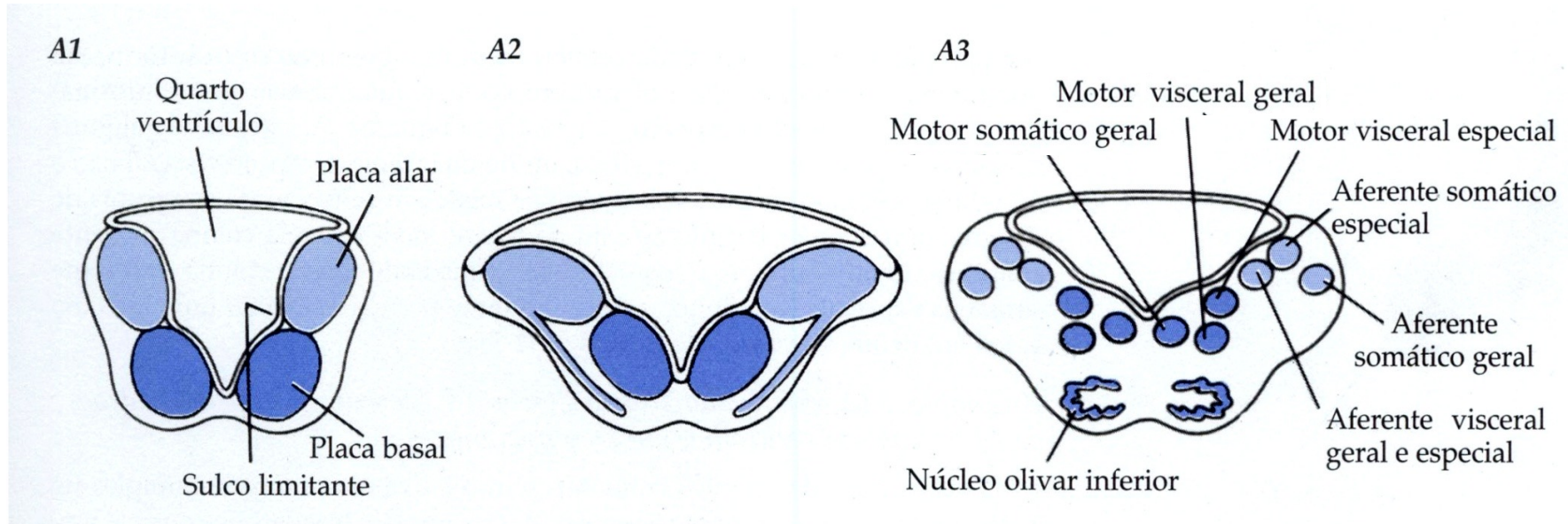
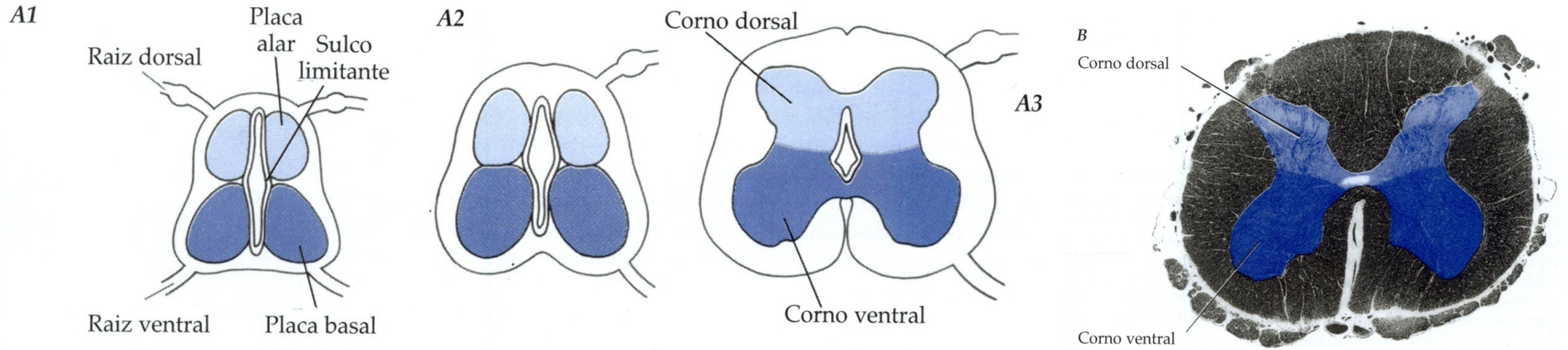




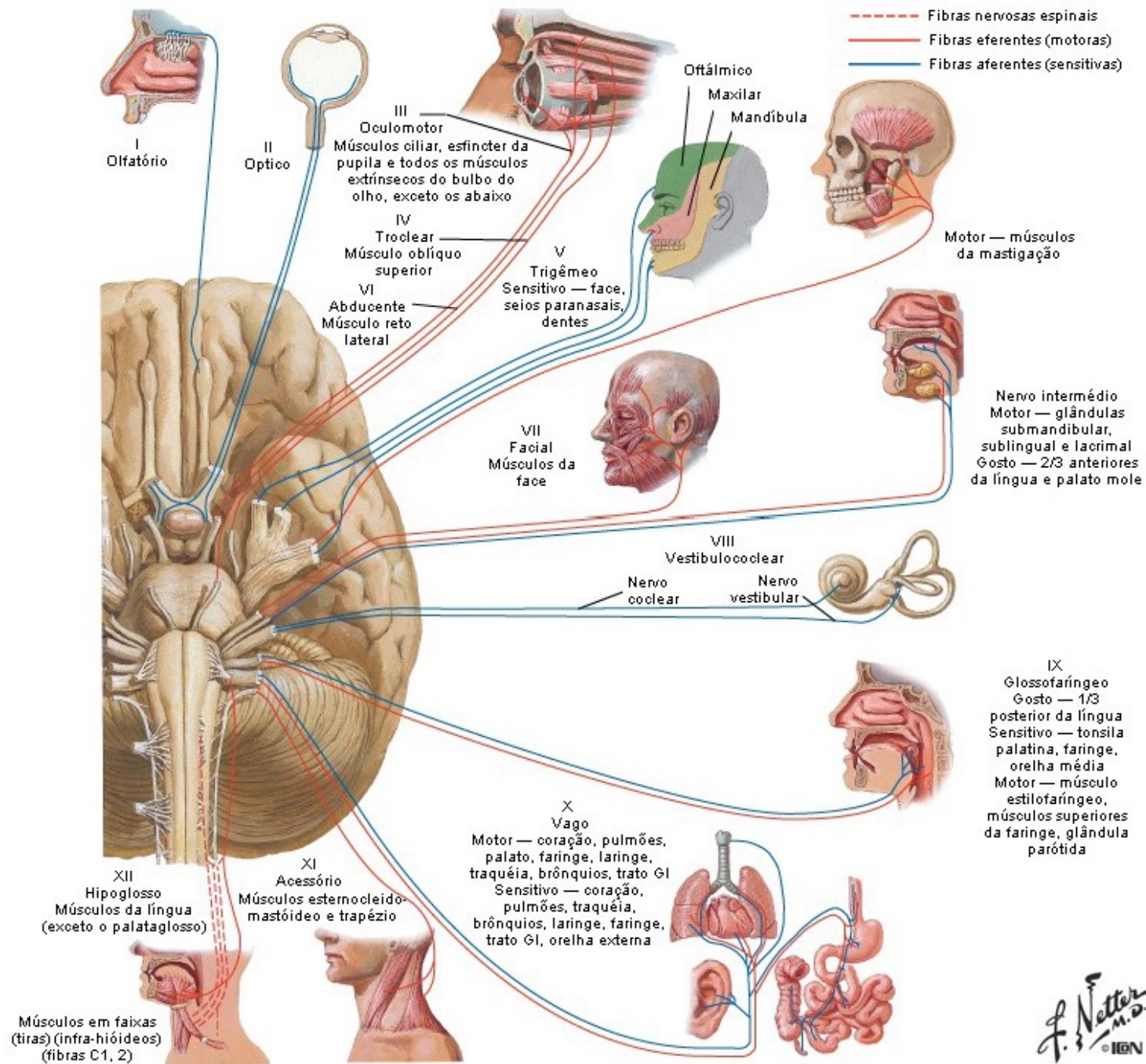




Tronco encefálico - Organização



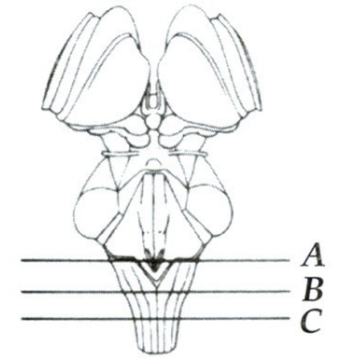
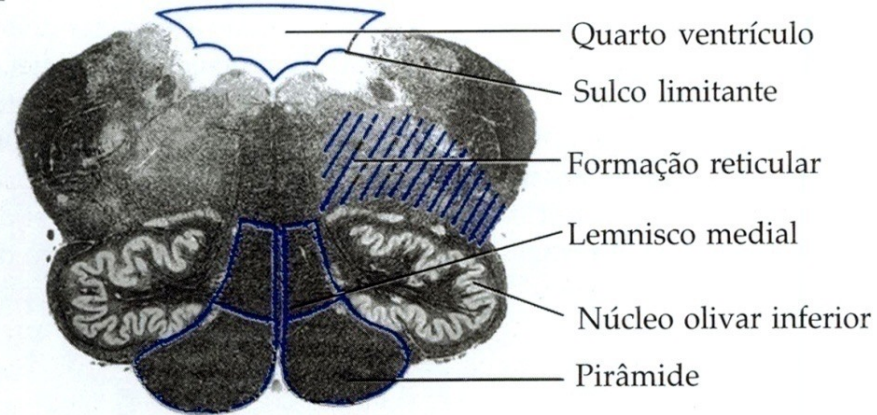
Nervos Cranianos: Distribuição Motora e Sensitiva



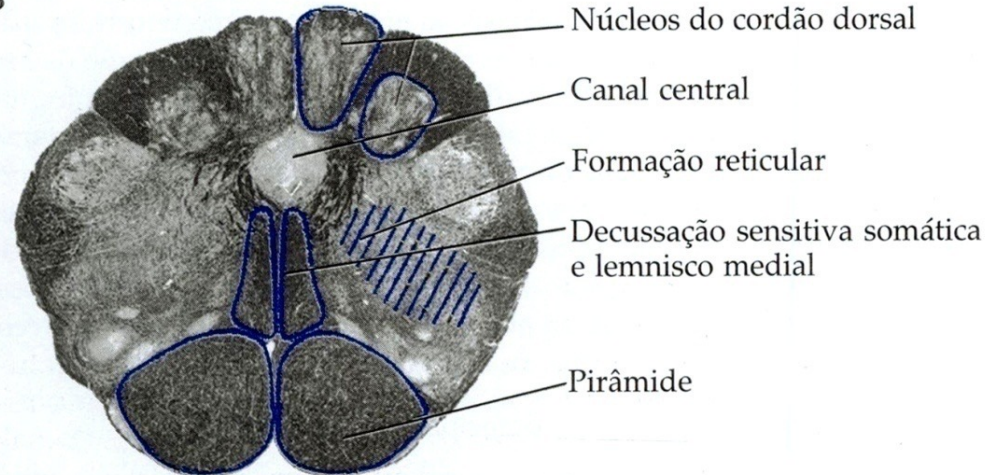
F. Netter M.D.
© IGV

Bulbo

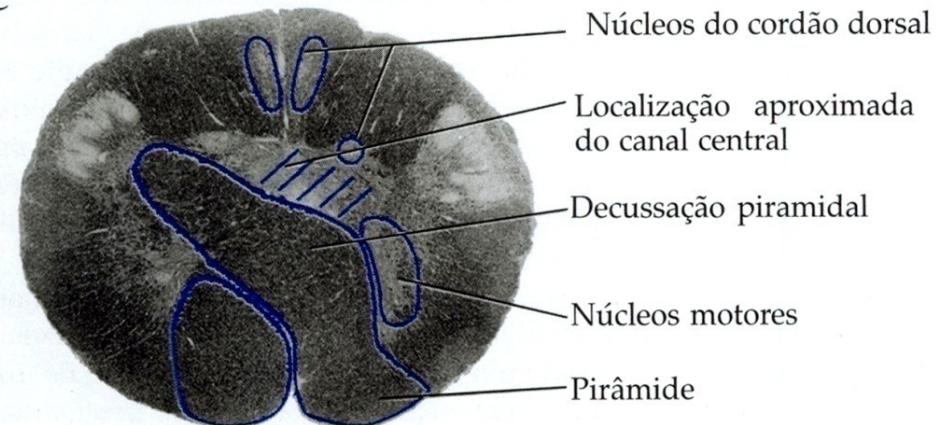
A



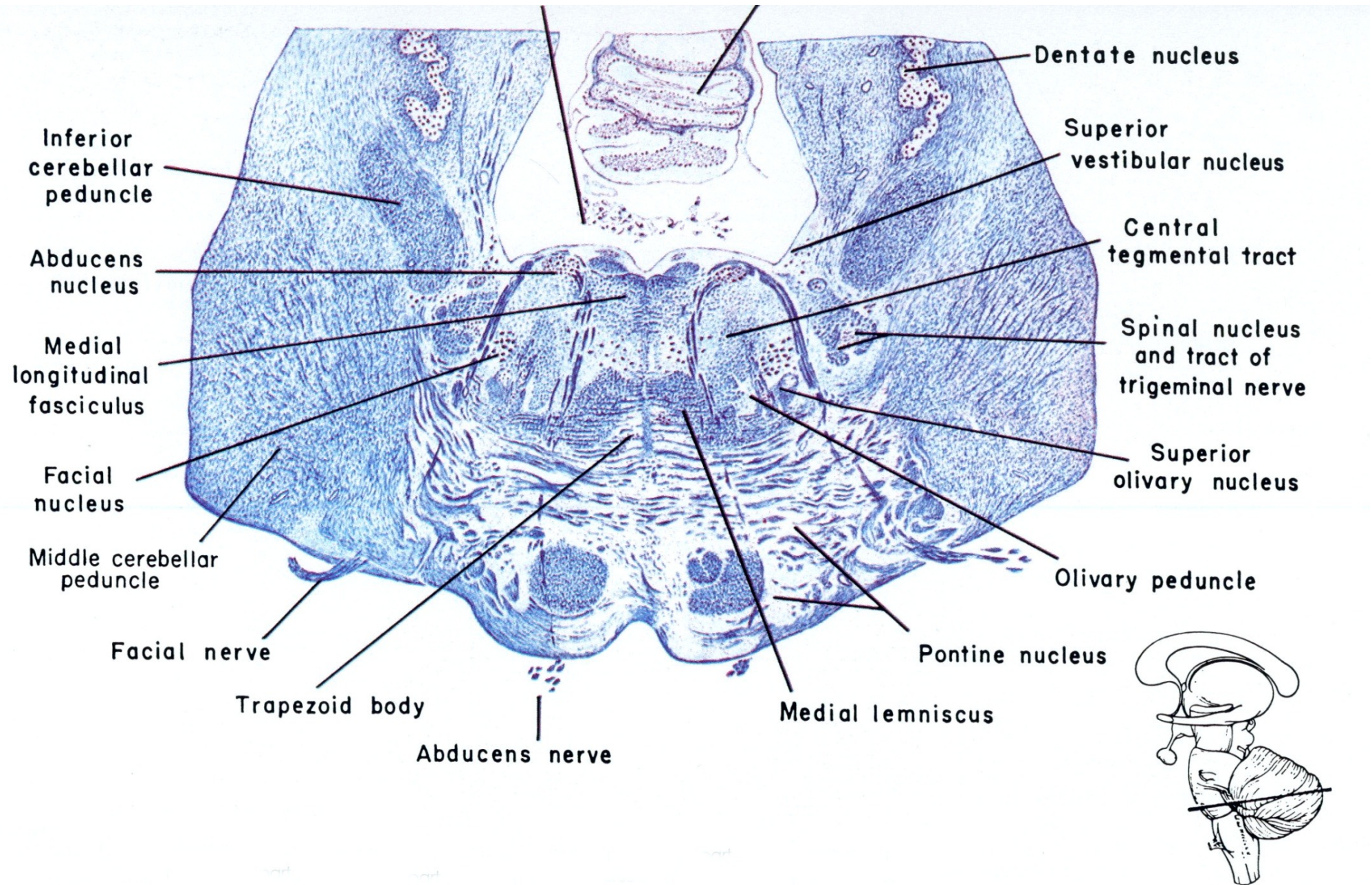
B



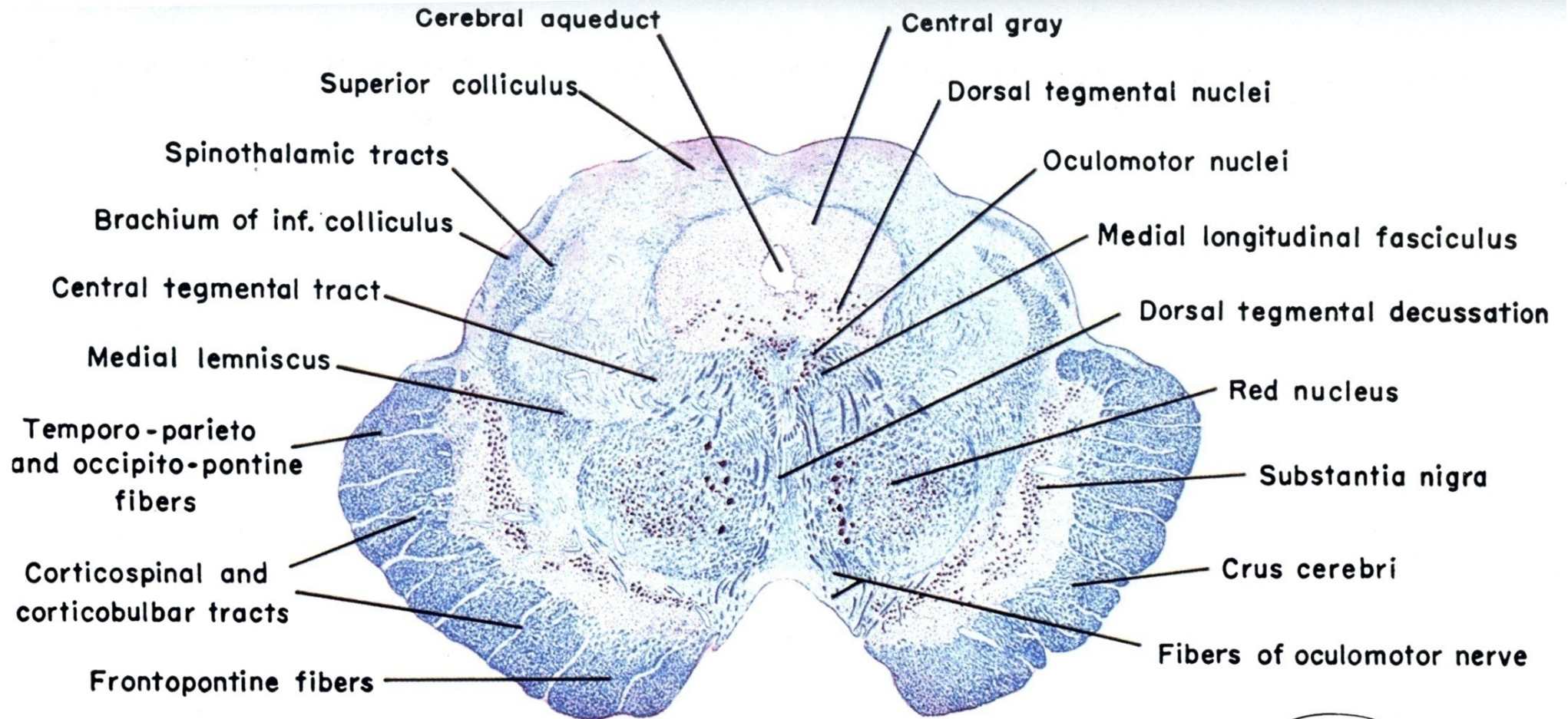
C



Ponte

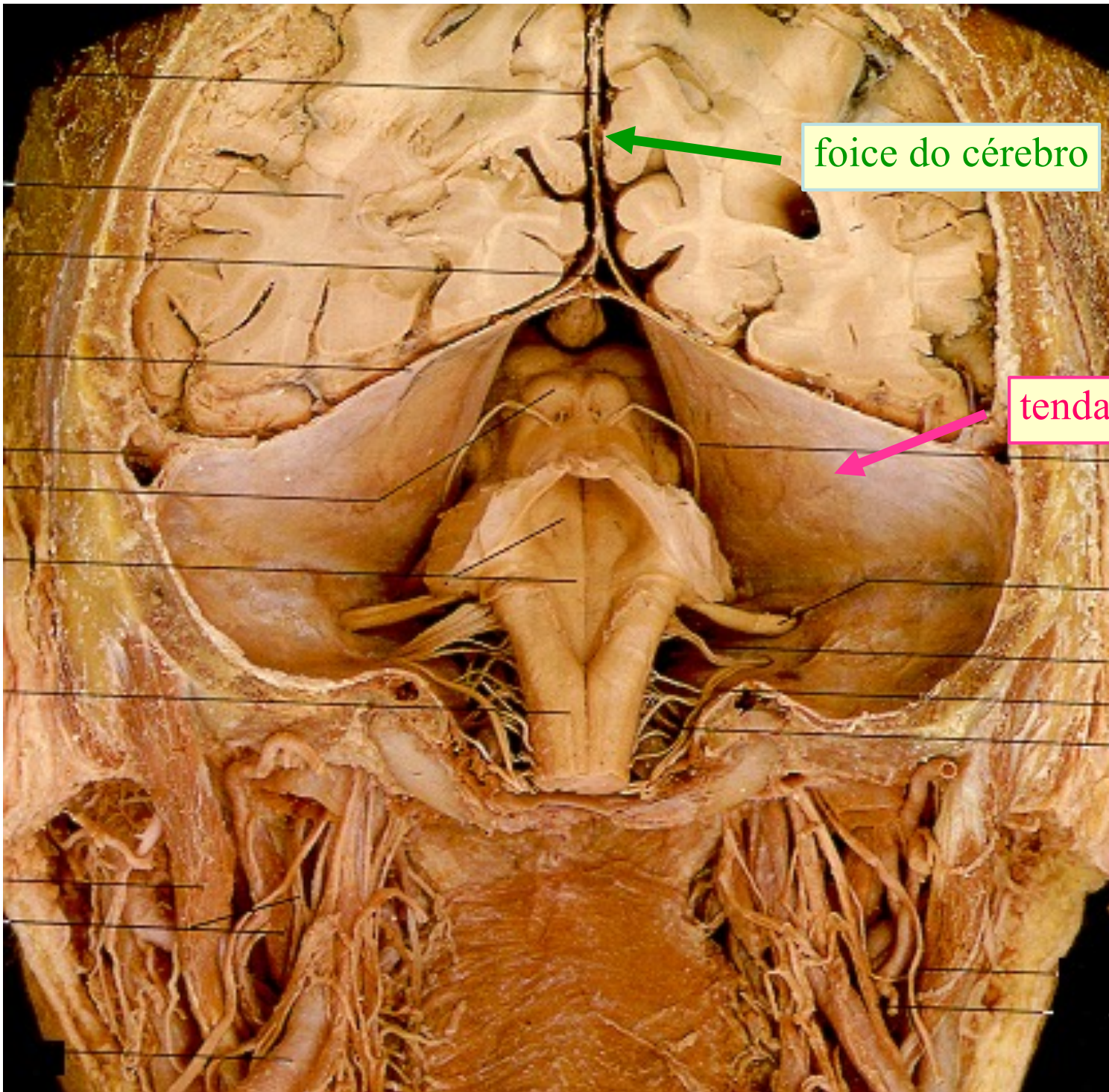


Mesencéfalo



Cerebello



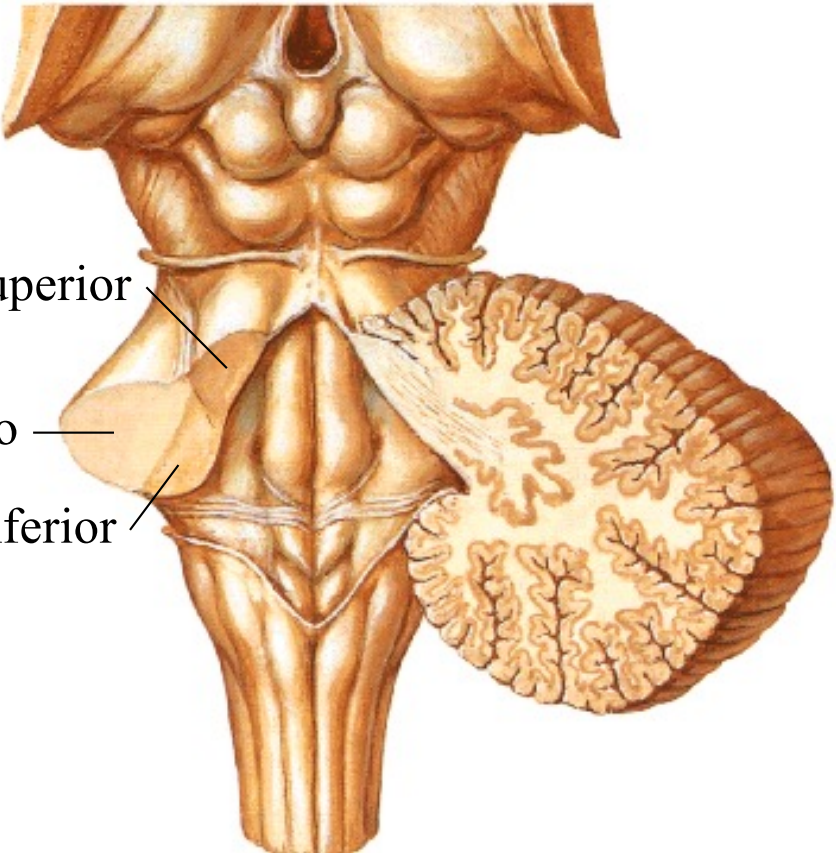


foice do cérebro

tenda do cerebello

Pedúnculos
cerebelares

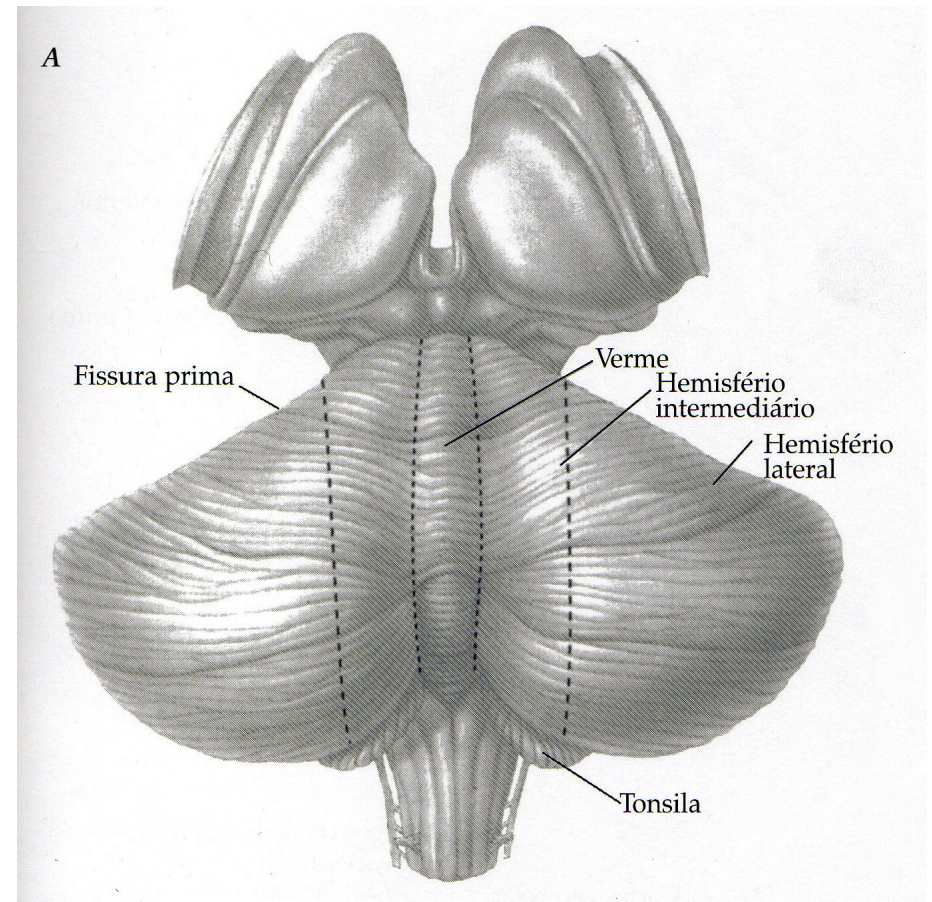
superior
—
médio
—
inferior



Cerebelo

Córtex Cerebelar

- hemisférios / verme
- Lobos/ fissuras



verme

Asa do lóbulo central

Parte anterior do lóbulo quadrangular

Fissura prima

Parte posterior do lóbulo quadrangular

Fissura pós-clival

Lóbulo semilunar superior

Fissura horizontal

Hemisfério cerebelar esquerdo

Lóbulo central

Cúlmen

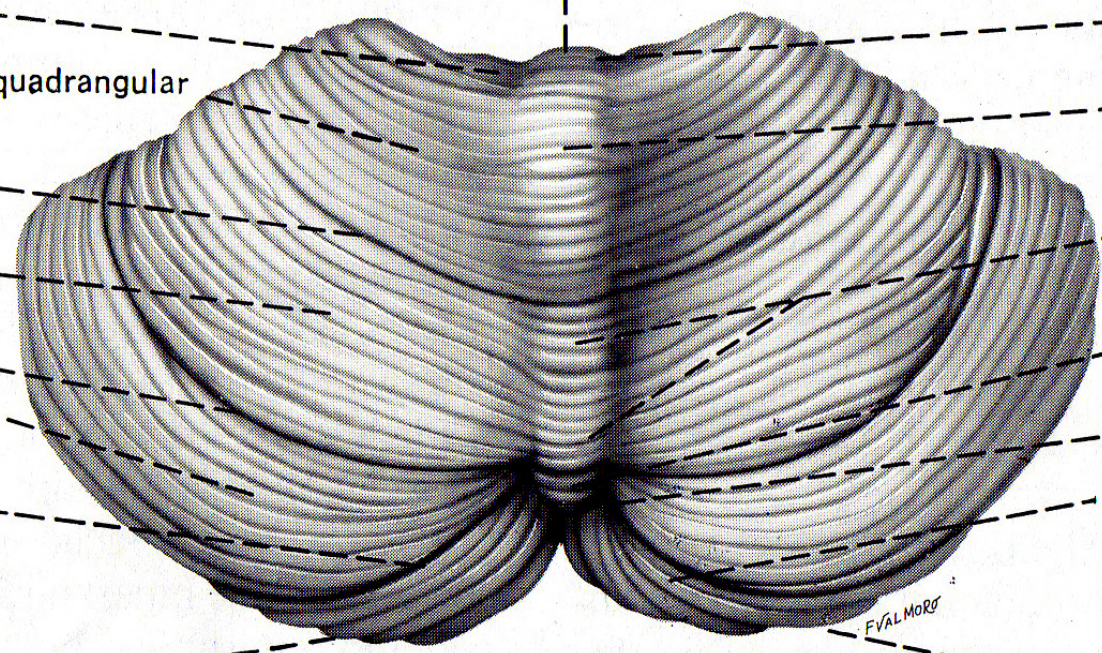
Declive

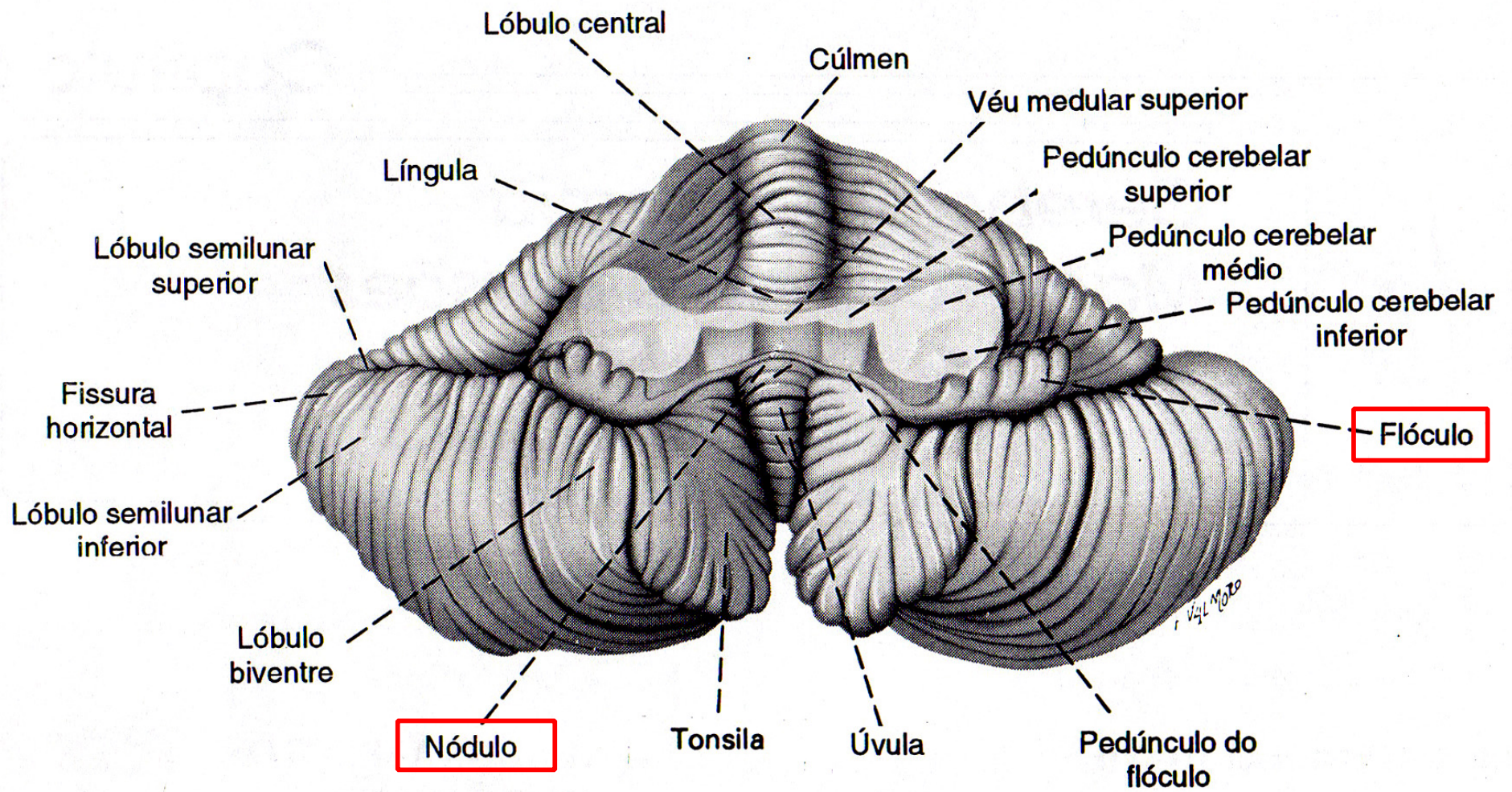
Folium

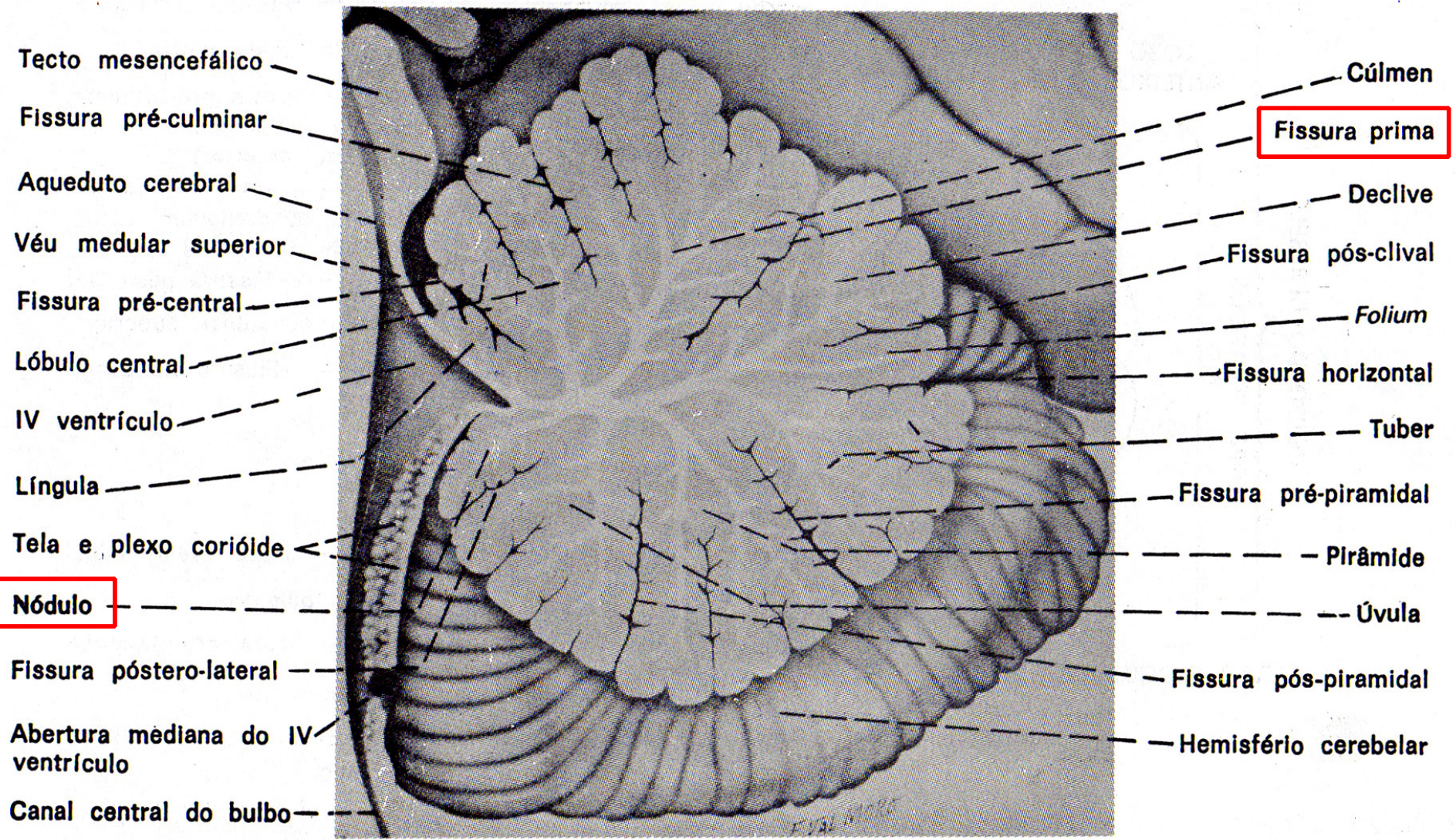
Túber

Lóbulo semilunar inferior

Hemisfério cerebelar direito

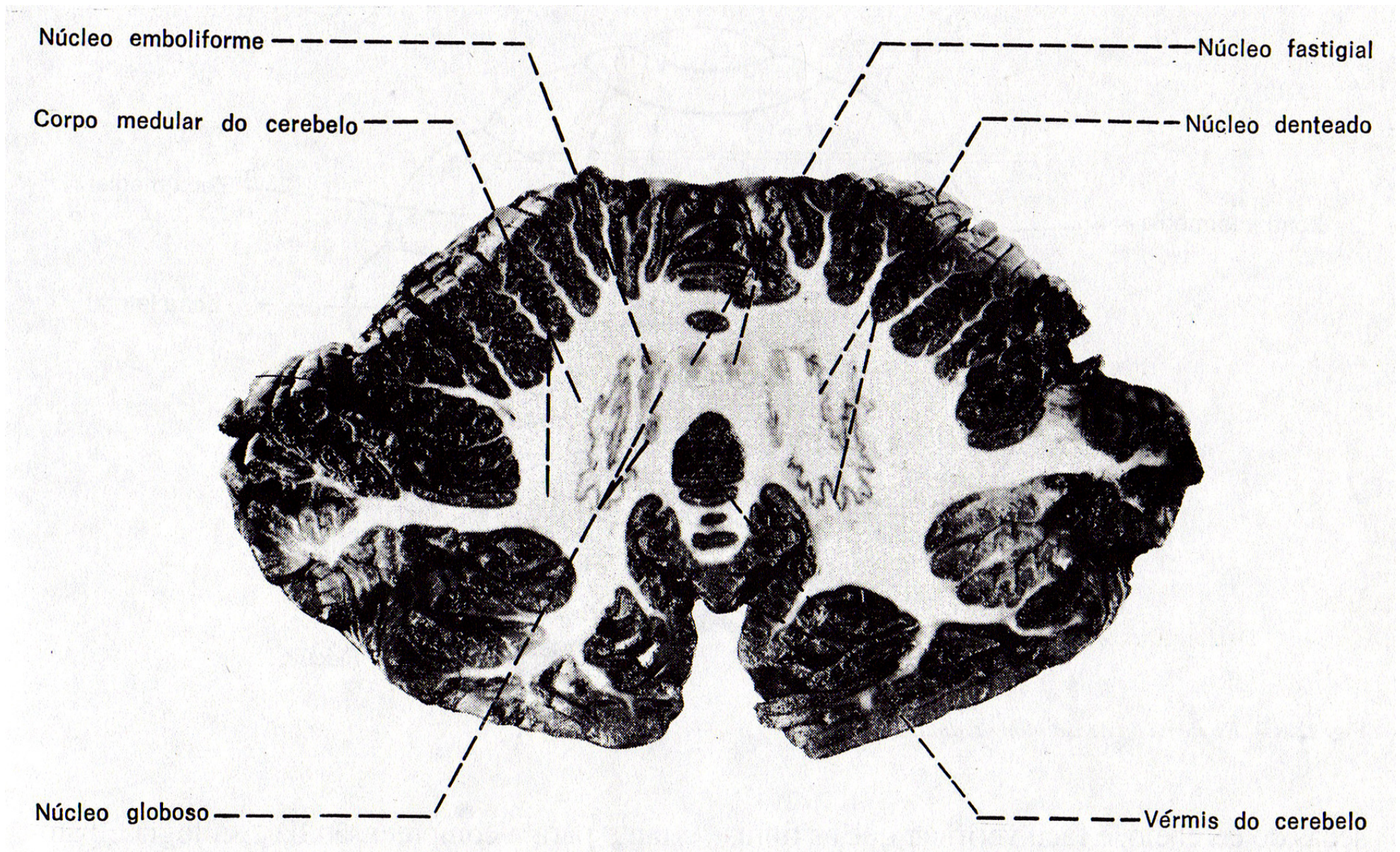






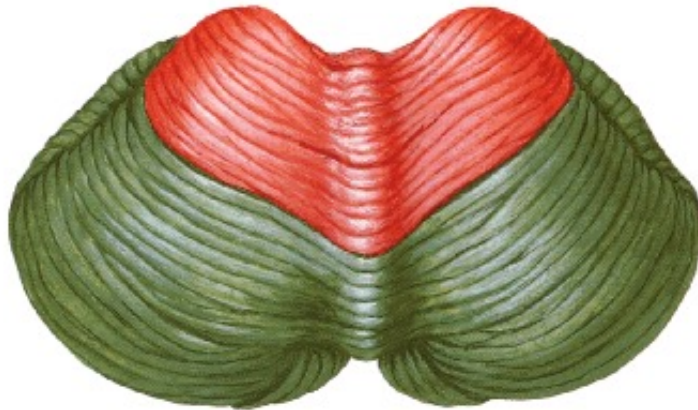
Tecto mesencefálico
Fissura pré-culminar
Aqueduto cerebral
Véu medular superior
Fissura pré-central
Lóbulo central
IV ventrículo
Língua
Tela e plexo corióide
Nódulo
Fissura póstero-lateral
Abertura mediana do IV ventrículo
Canal central do bulbo

Cúlmen
Fissura prima
Declive
Fissura pós-clival
Folium
Fissura horizontal
Tuber
Fissura pré-piramidal
Pirâmide
Úvula
Fissura pós-piramidal
Hemisfério cerebelar

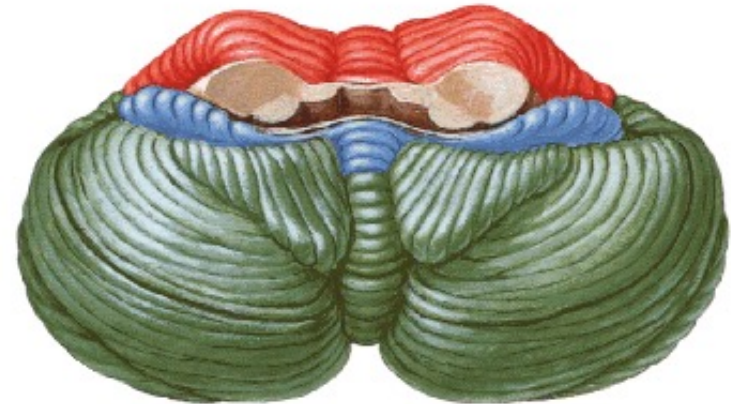


Núcleos profundos do cerebello: denteado, interpósito (emboliforme e globoso) e fastigial

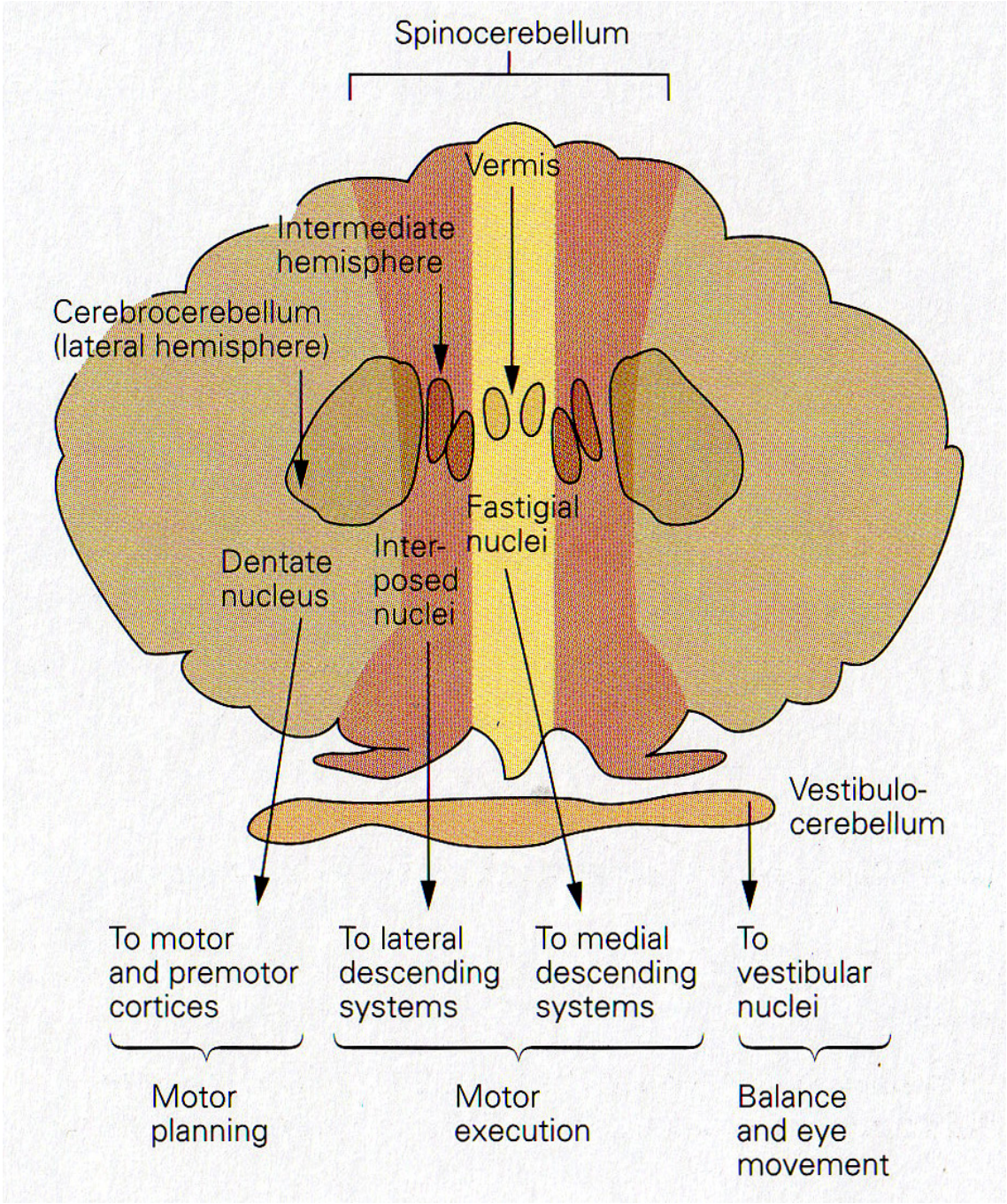
Cerebellum
Superior Surface



Cerebellum
Inferior Surface



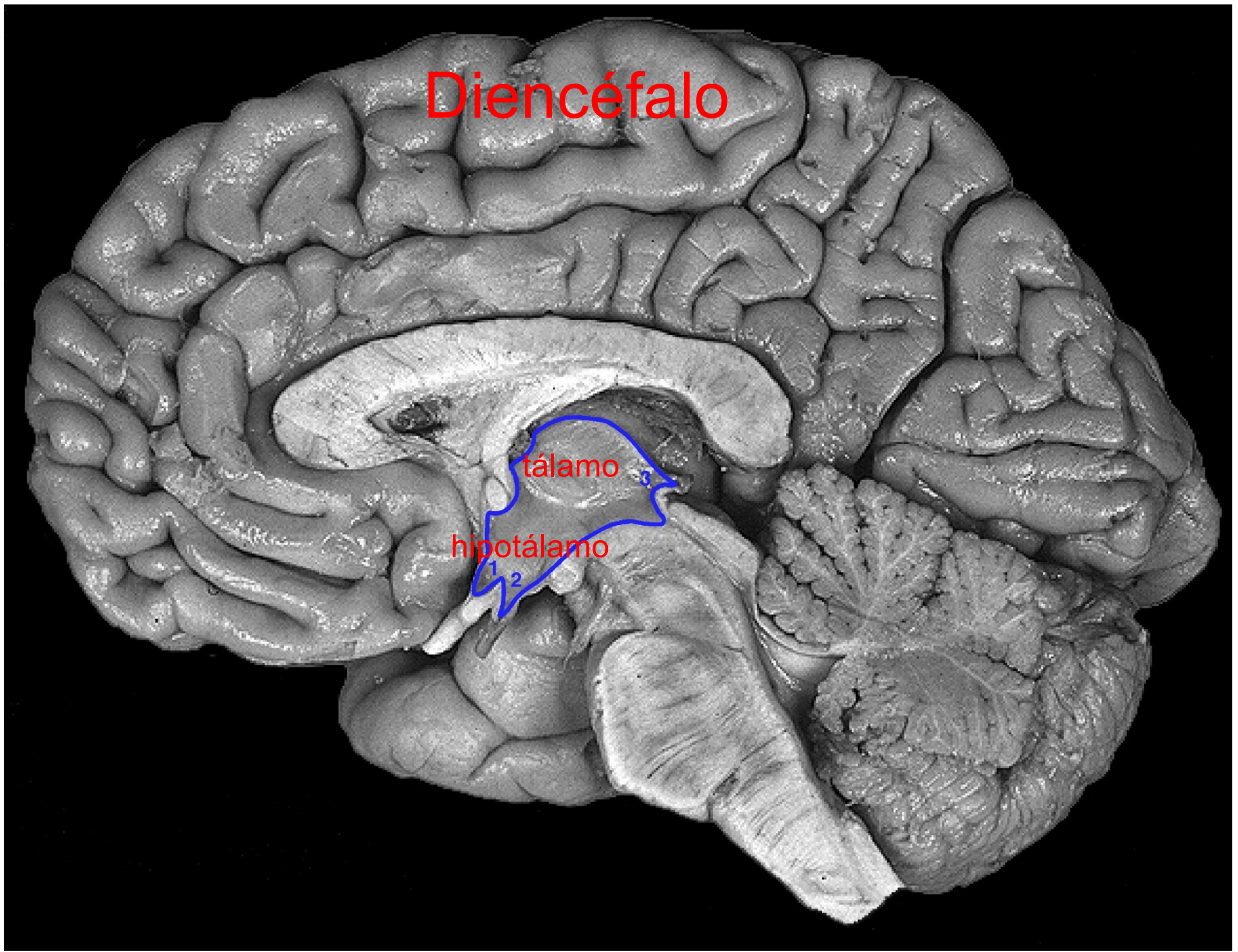
Lobo Anterior
Lobo Posterior
Lobo Flóculo-nodular



Diencéfalo

tálamo 3

hipotálamo 1 2



Diencéfalo

- Tálamo
- Hipotálamo
- Epitálamo
- Subtálamo

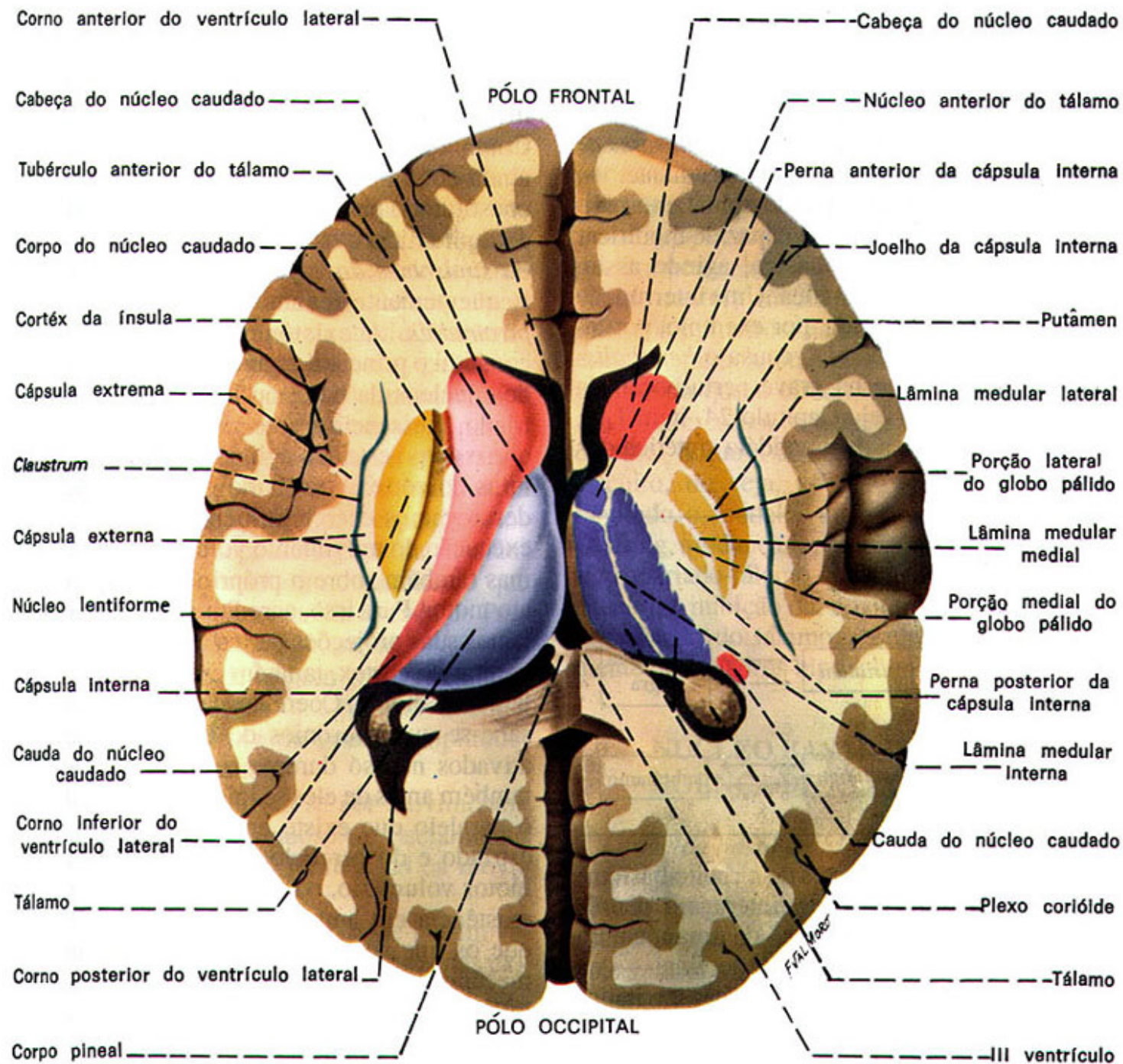
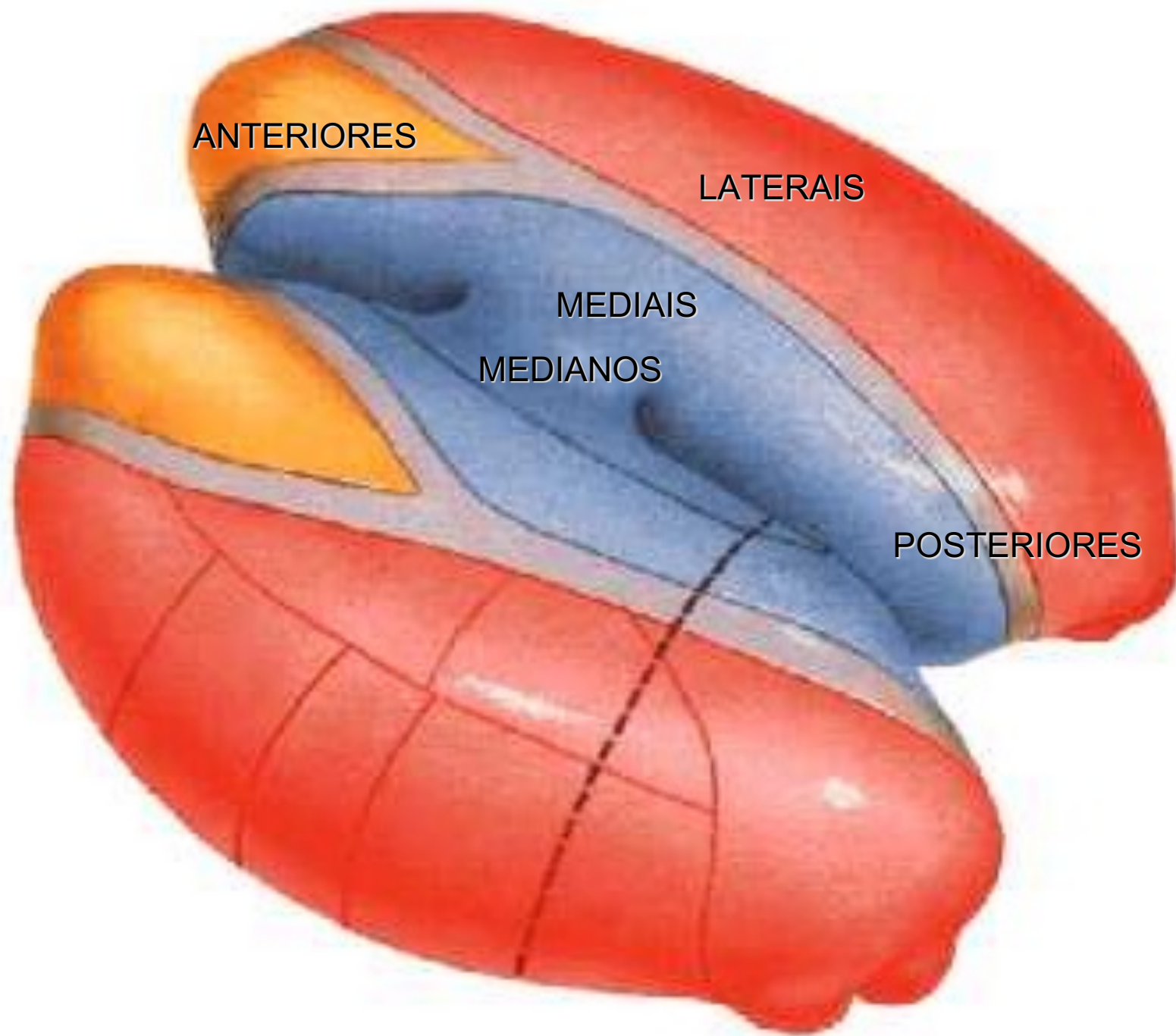


Fig. 26.2 — Núcleos da base e tálamo em representação tridimensional (lado esquerdo) e em corte (lado direito).



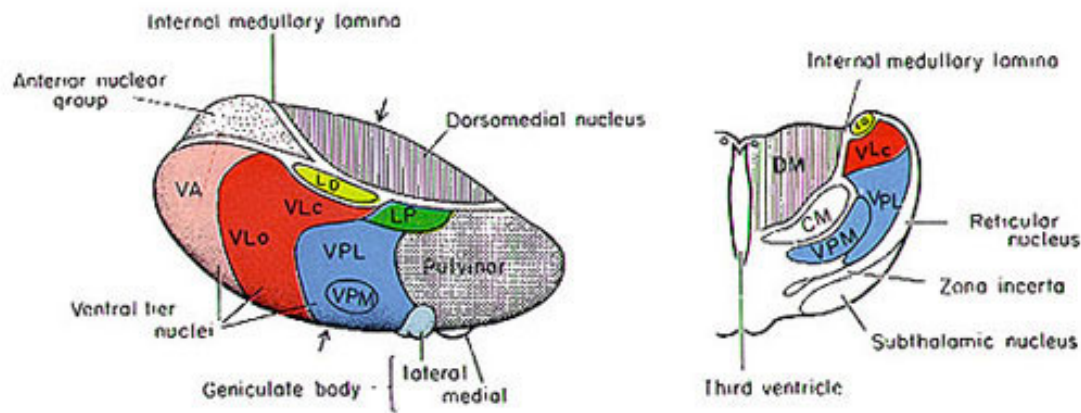
ANTERIORES

LATERAIS

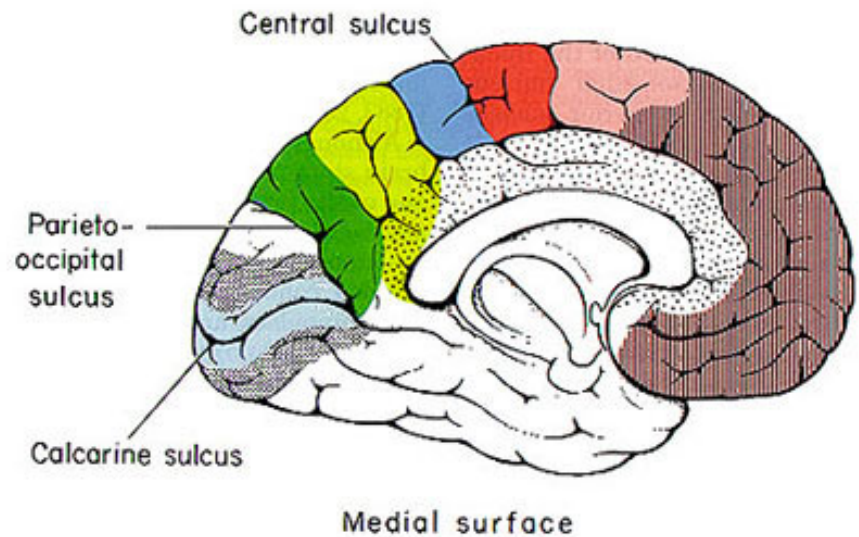
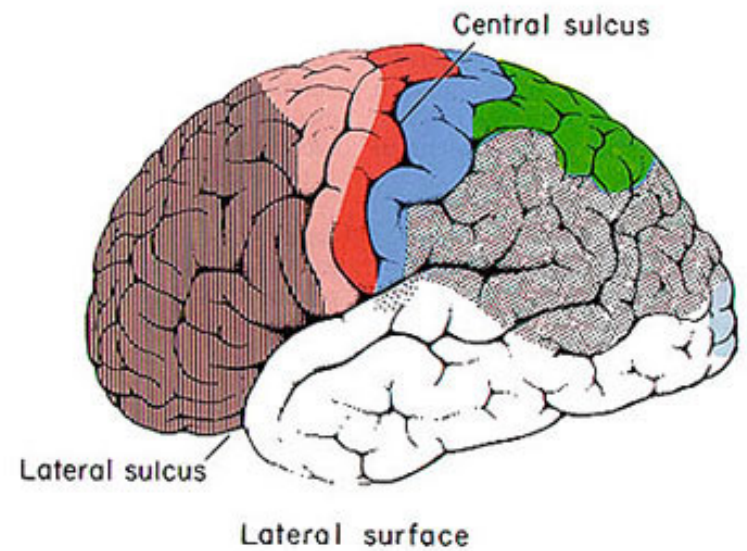
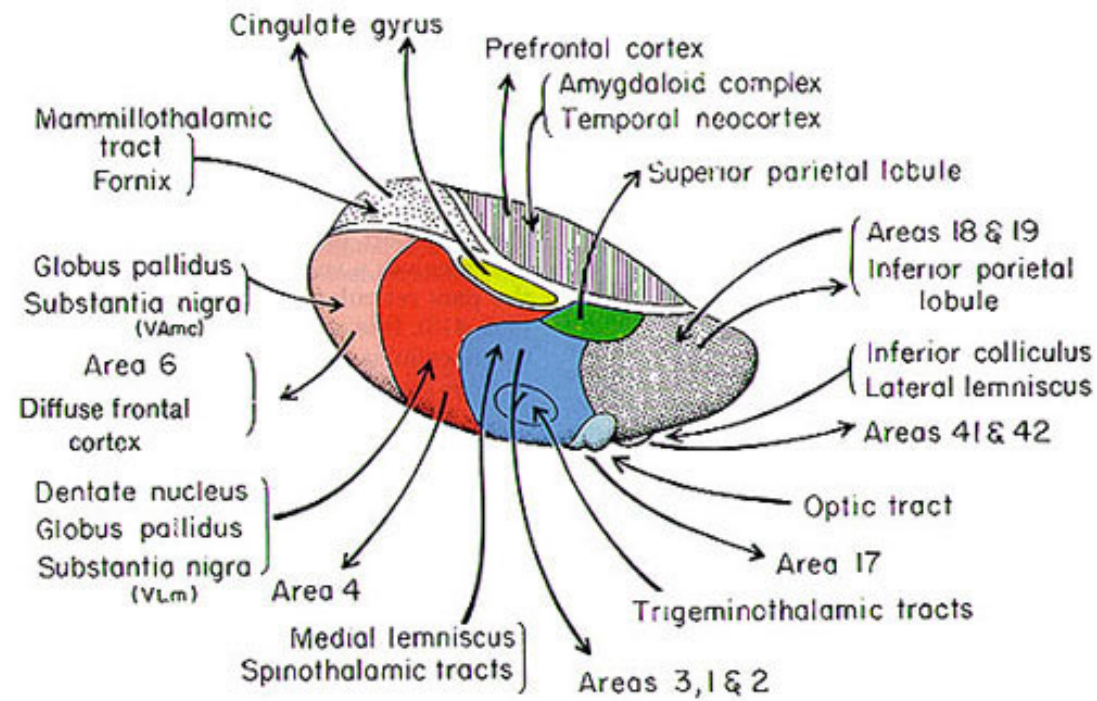
MEDIAIS

MEDIANOS

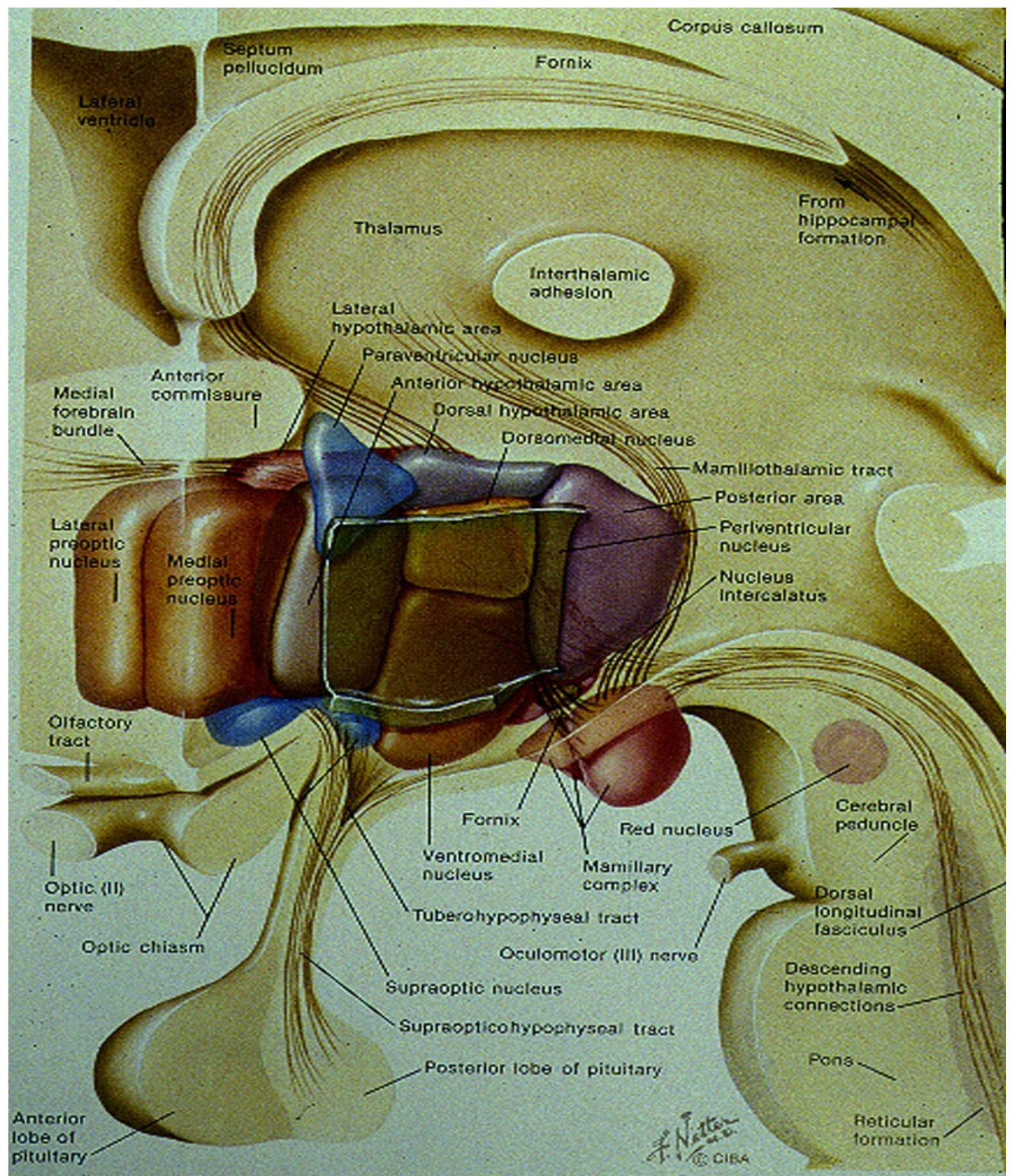
POSTERIORES



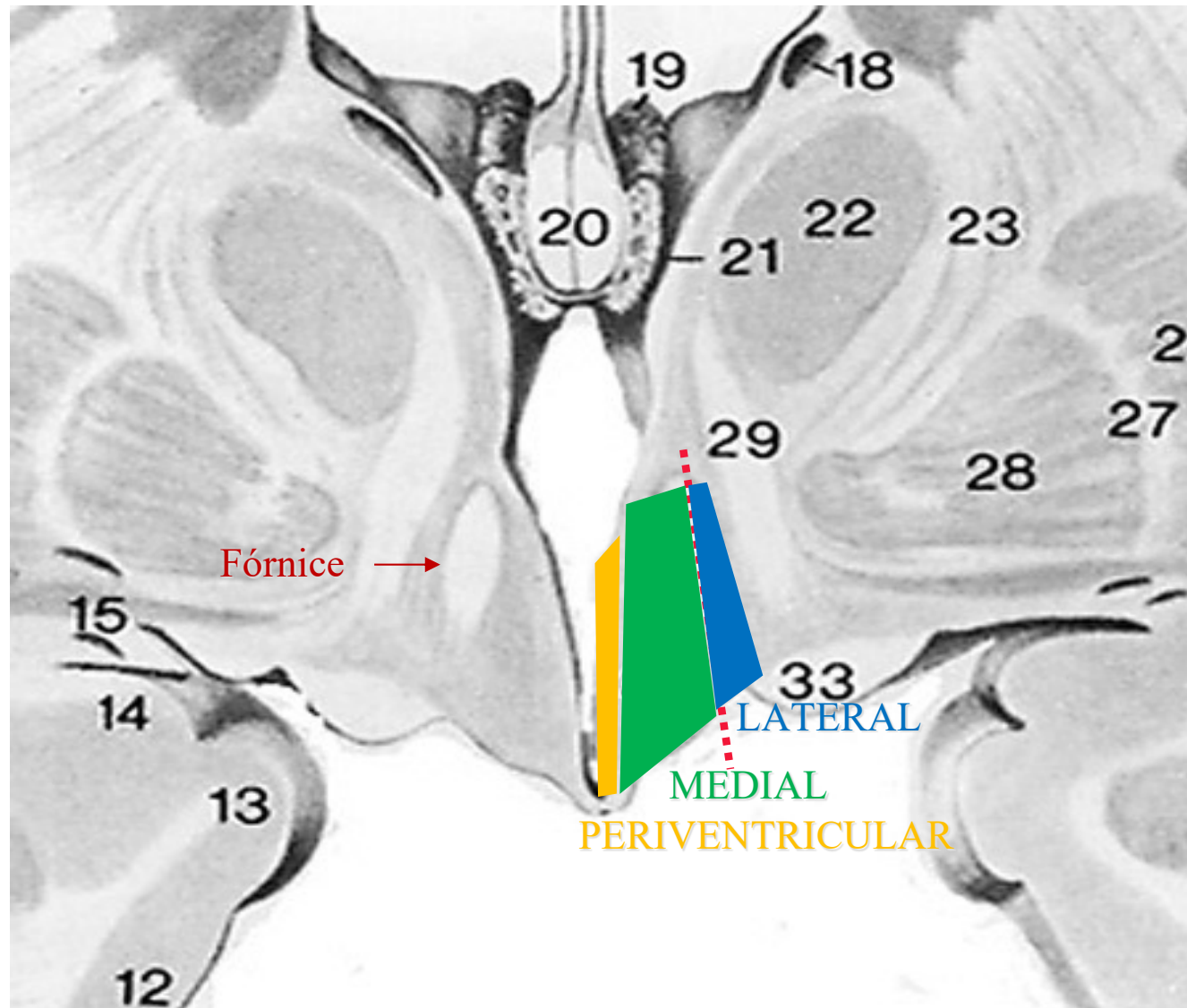
A.



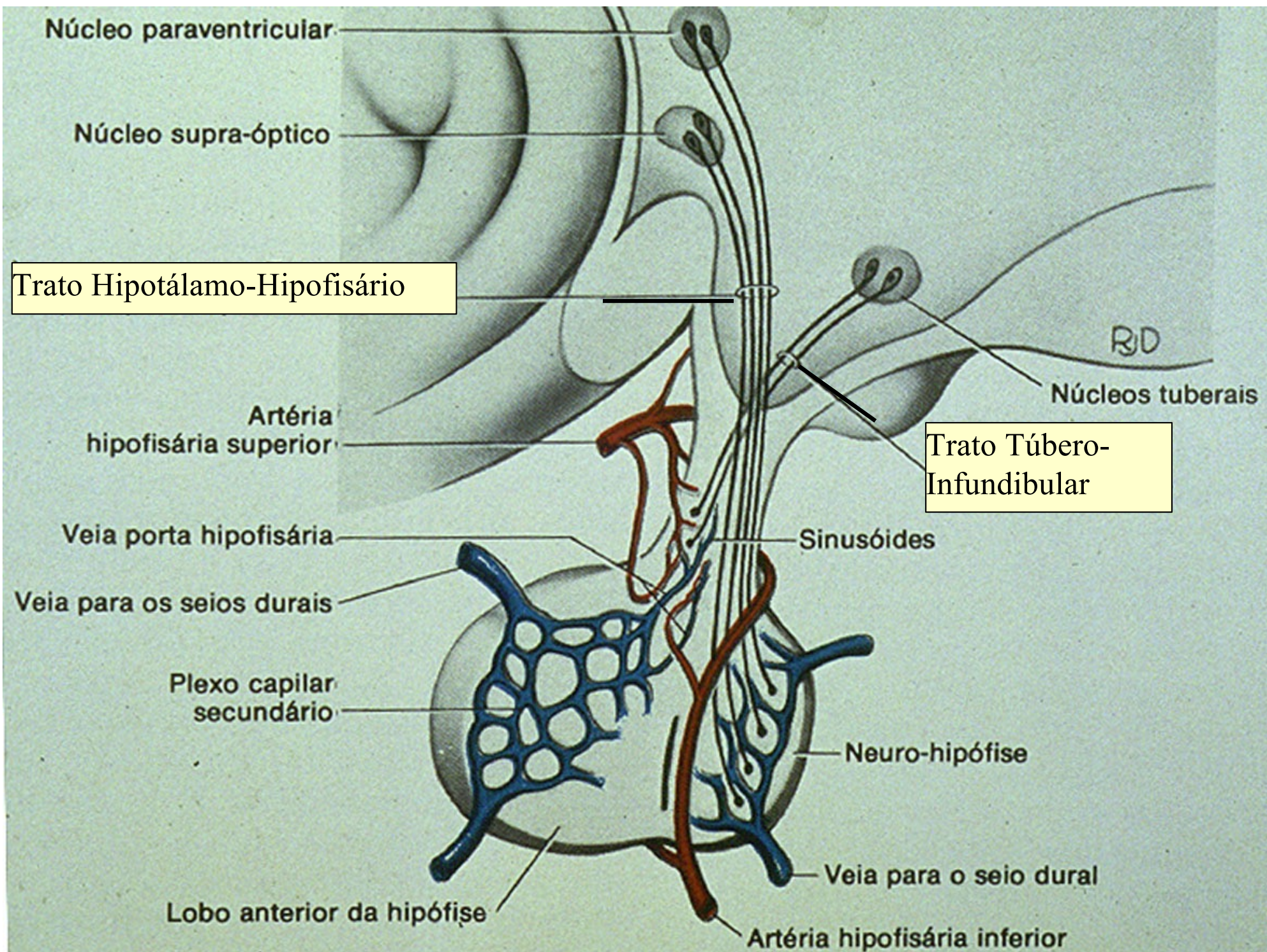
Hipotálamo

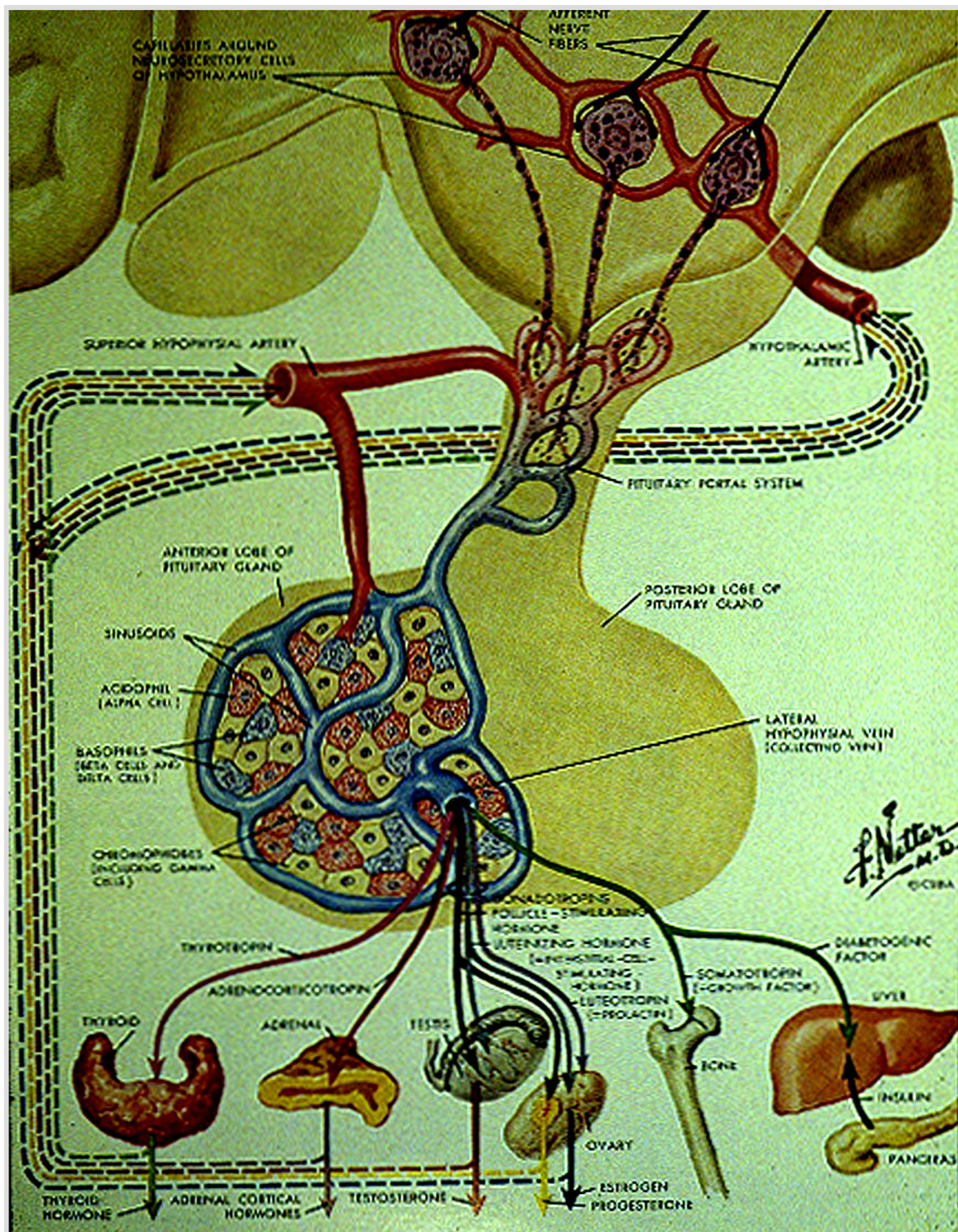


Zonas





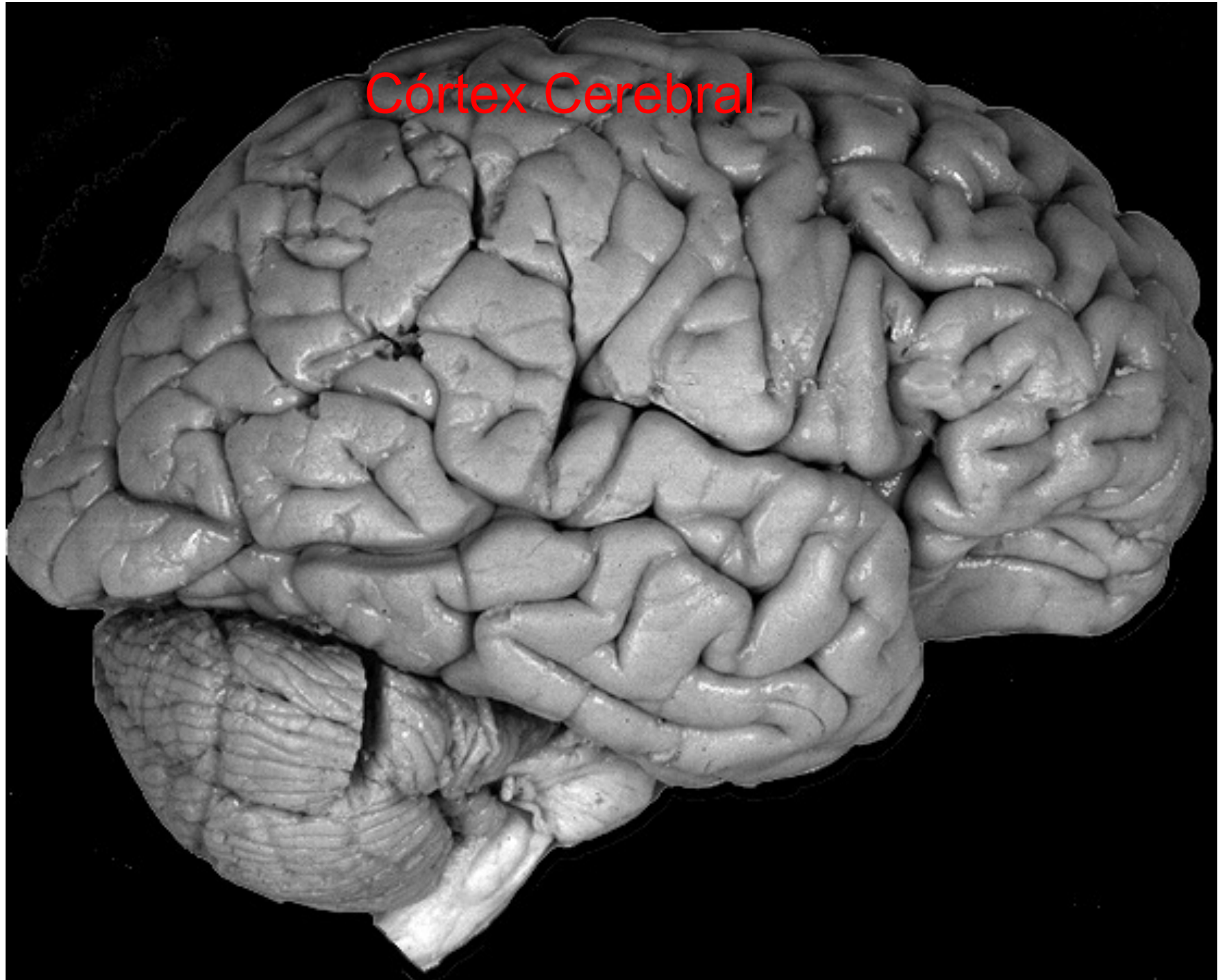




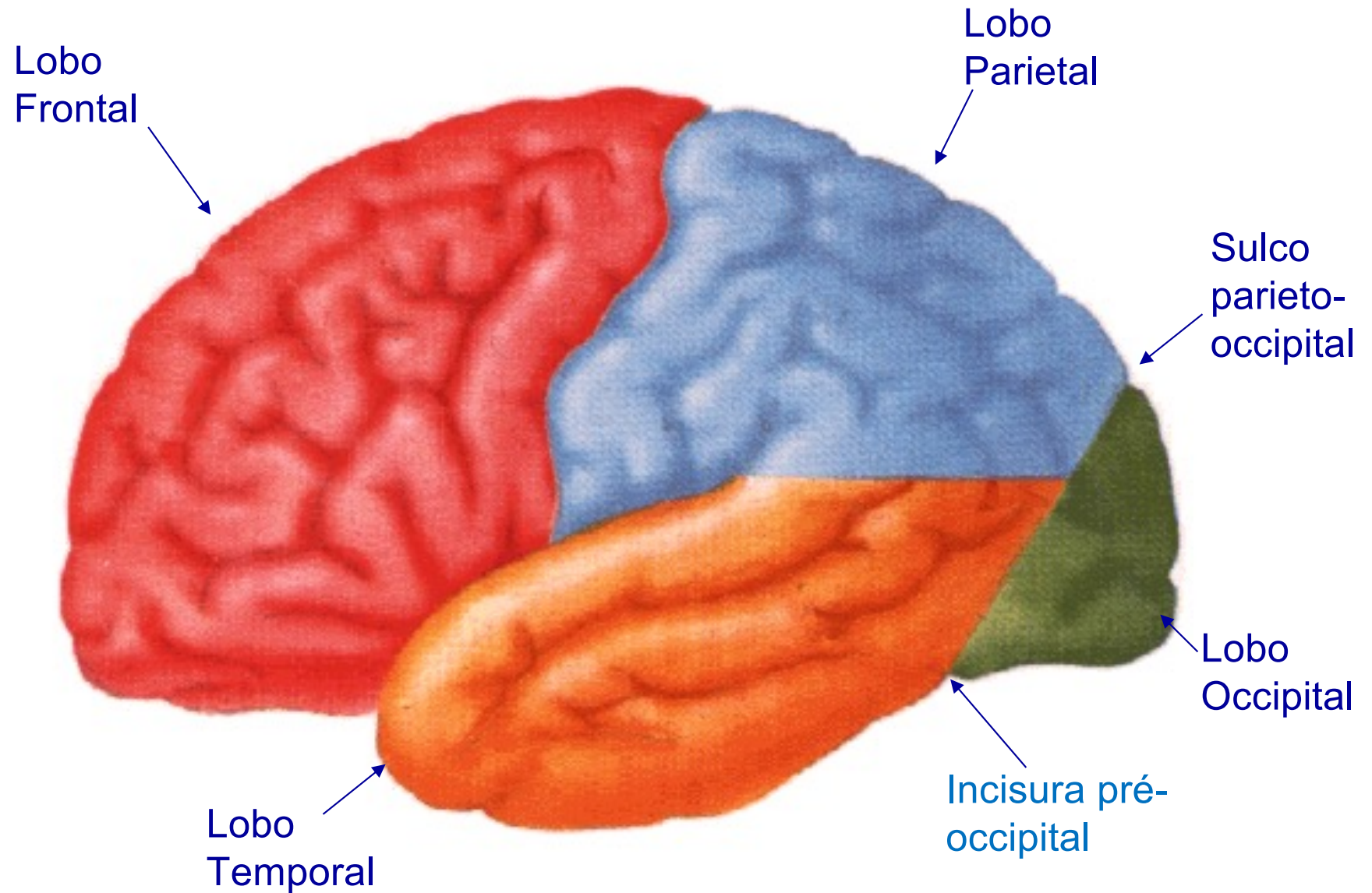
Telencéfalo

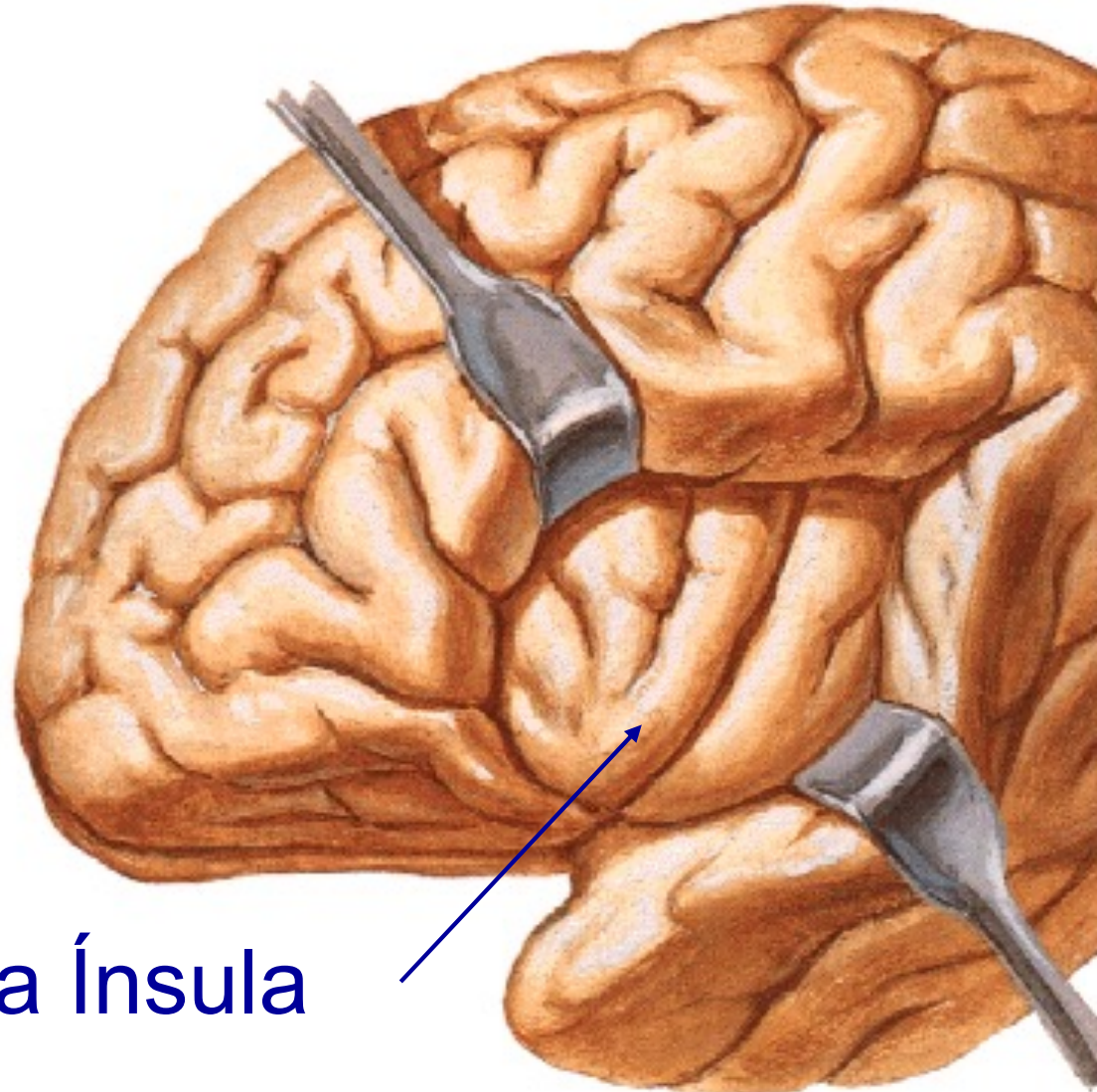
- Córtex Cerebral
- Núcleos da Base
- Formação Hipocampal
- Amígdala

Córtex Cerebral



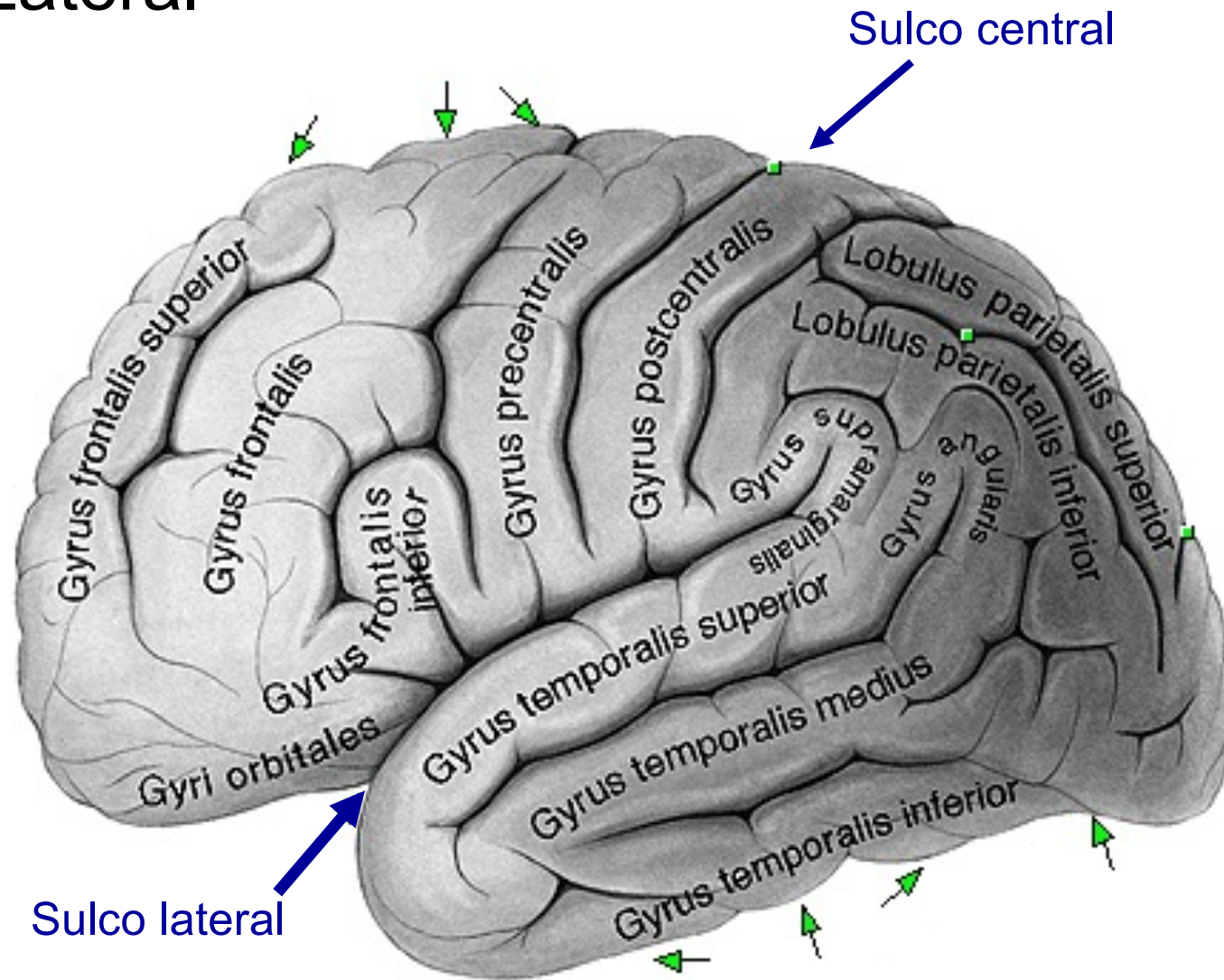
Divisão em Lobos



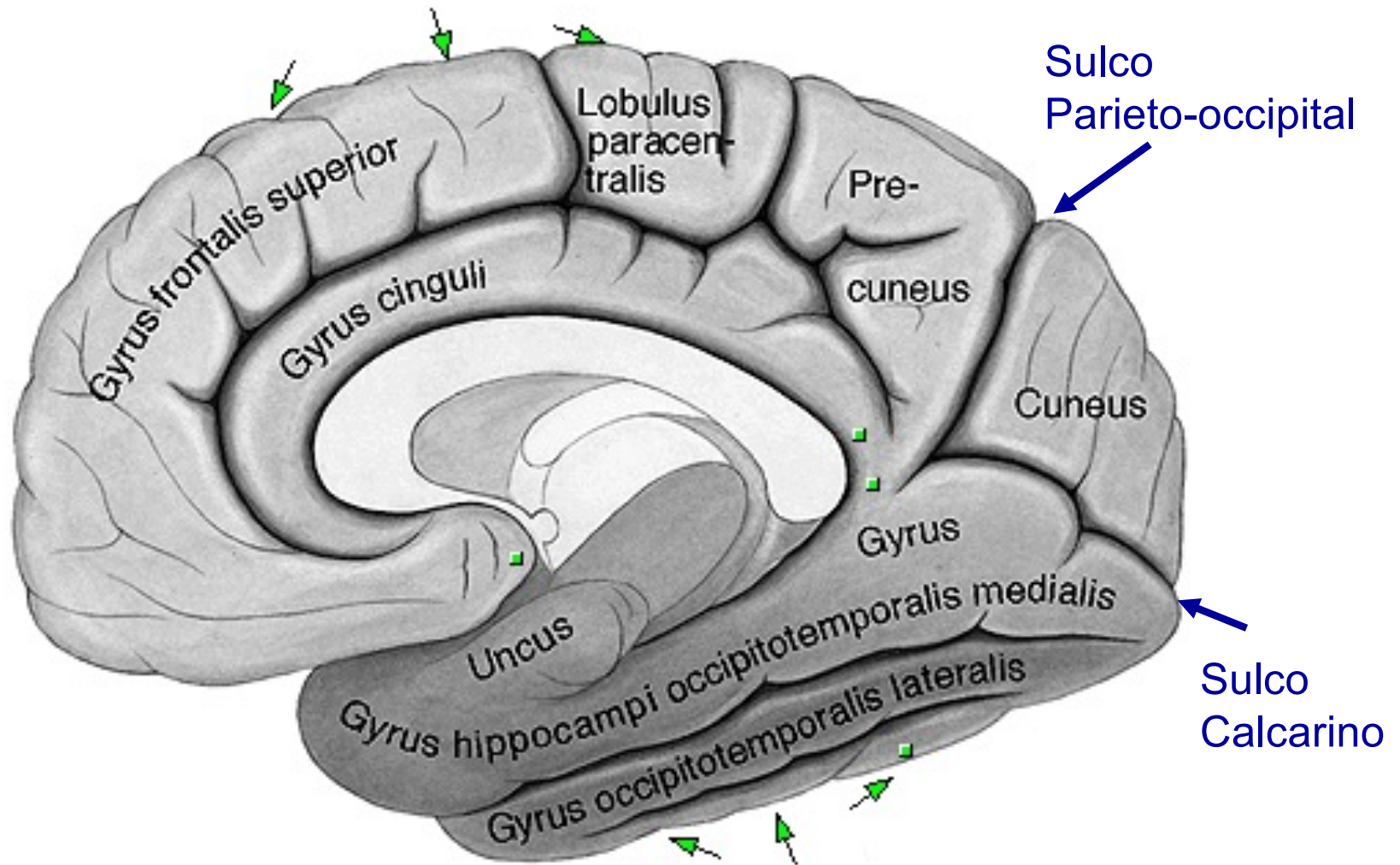


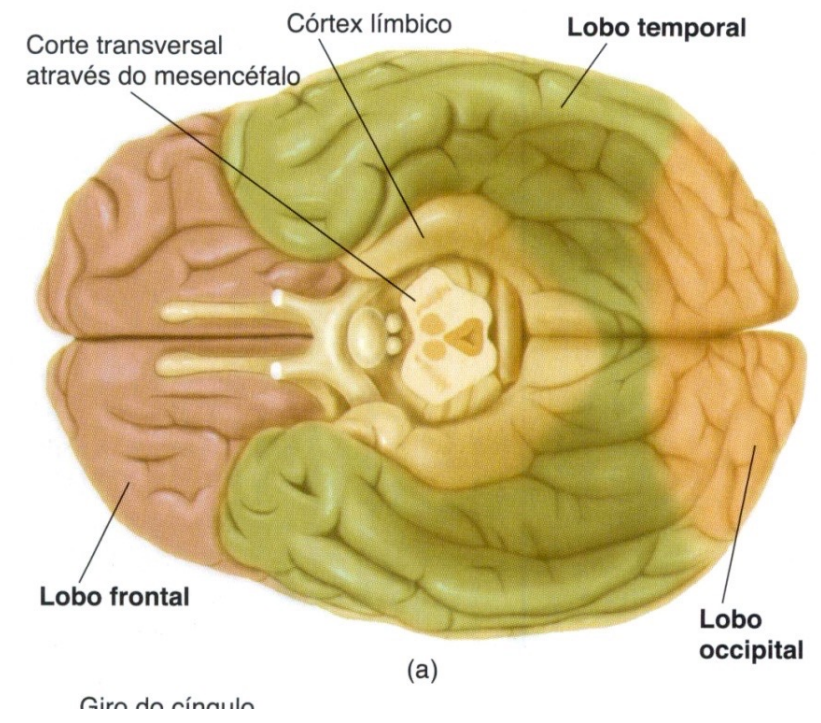
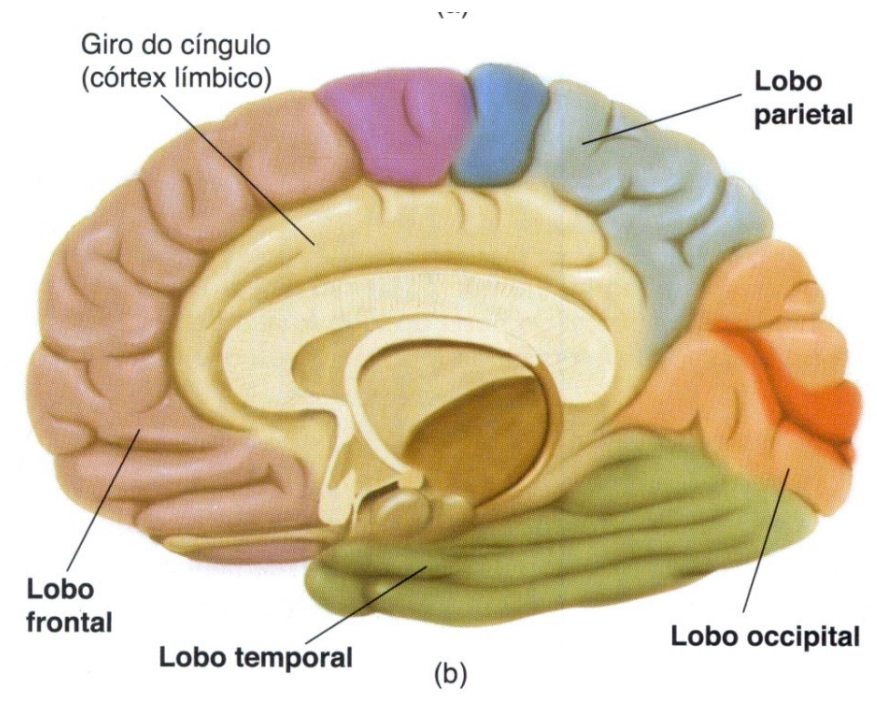
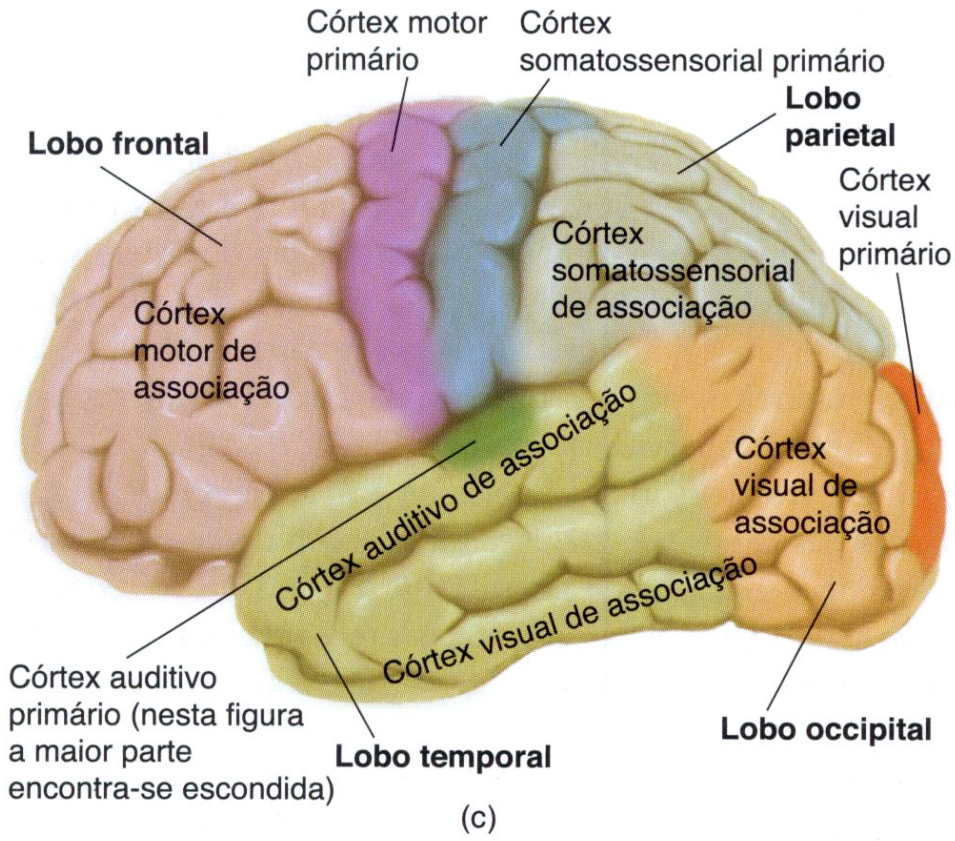
Lobo da Ínsula

Face Lateral

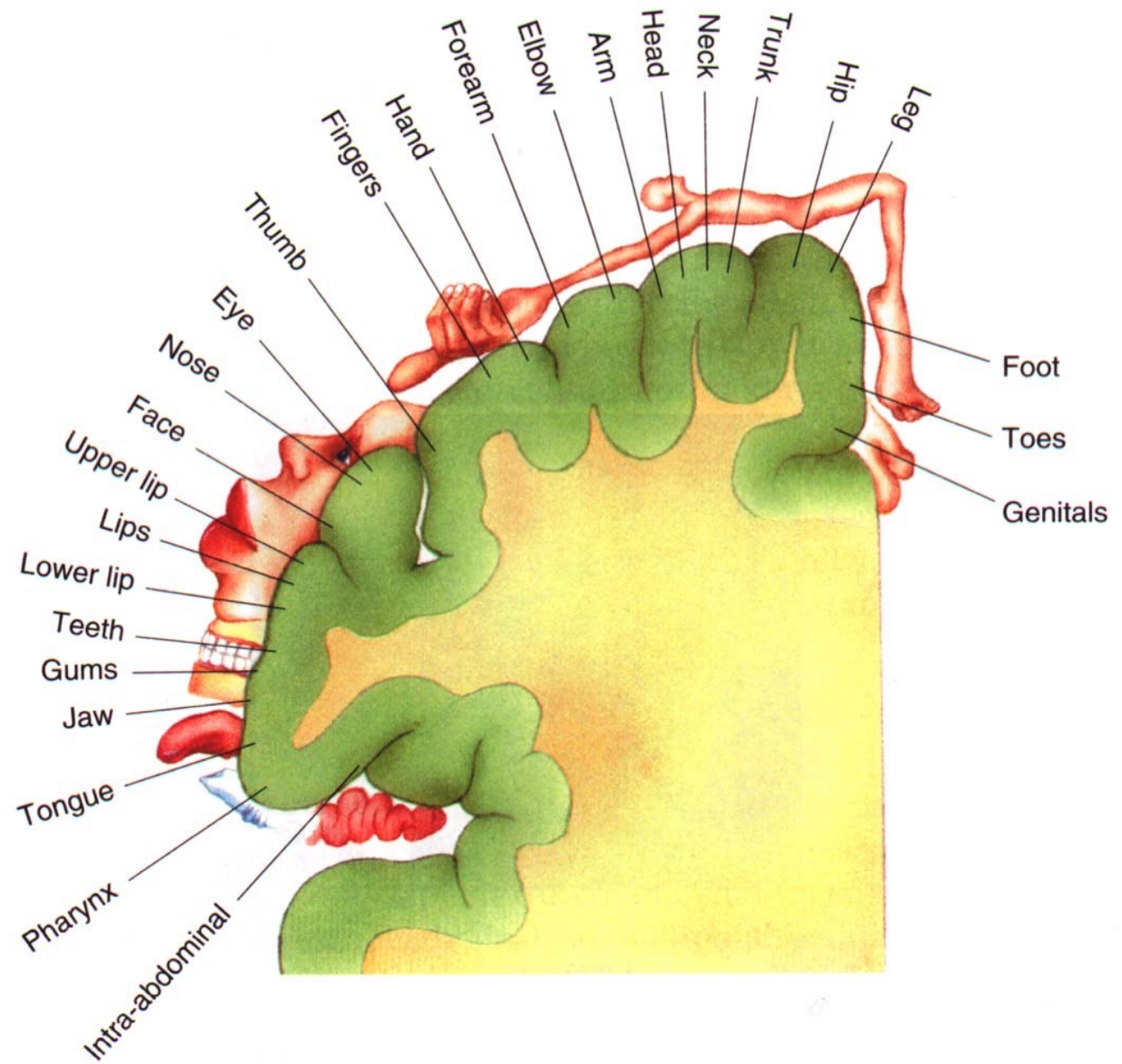


Face Medial

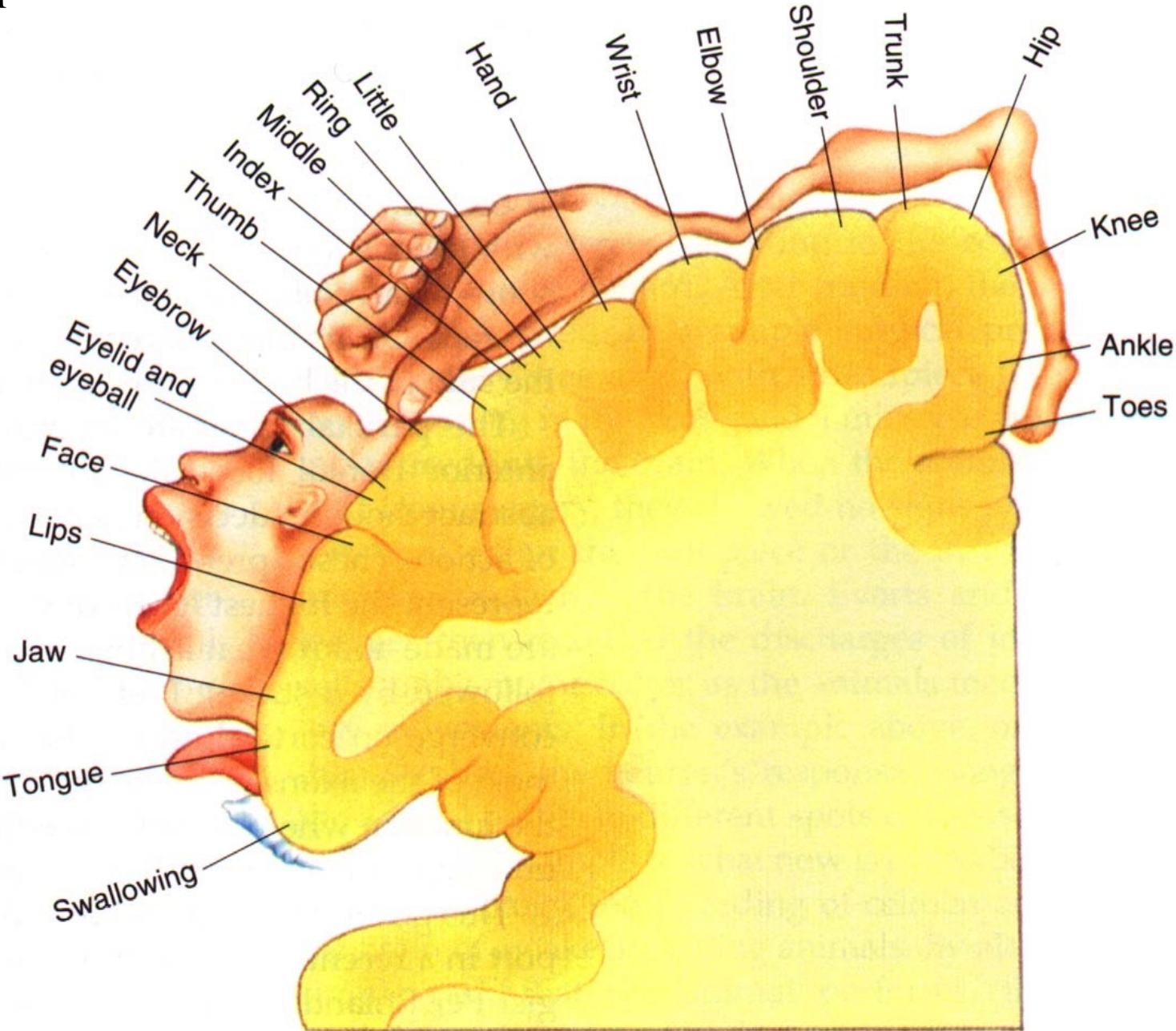




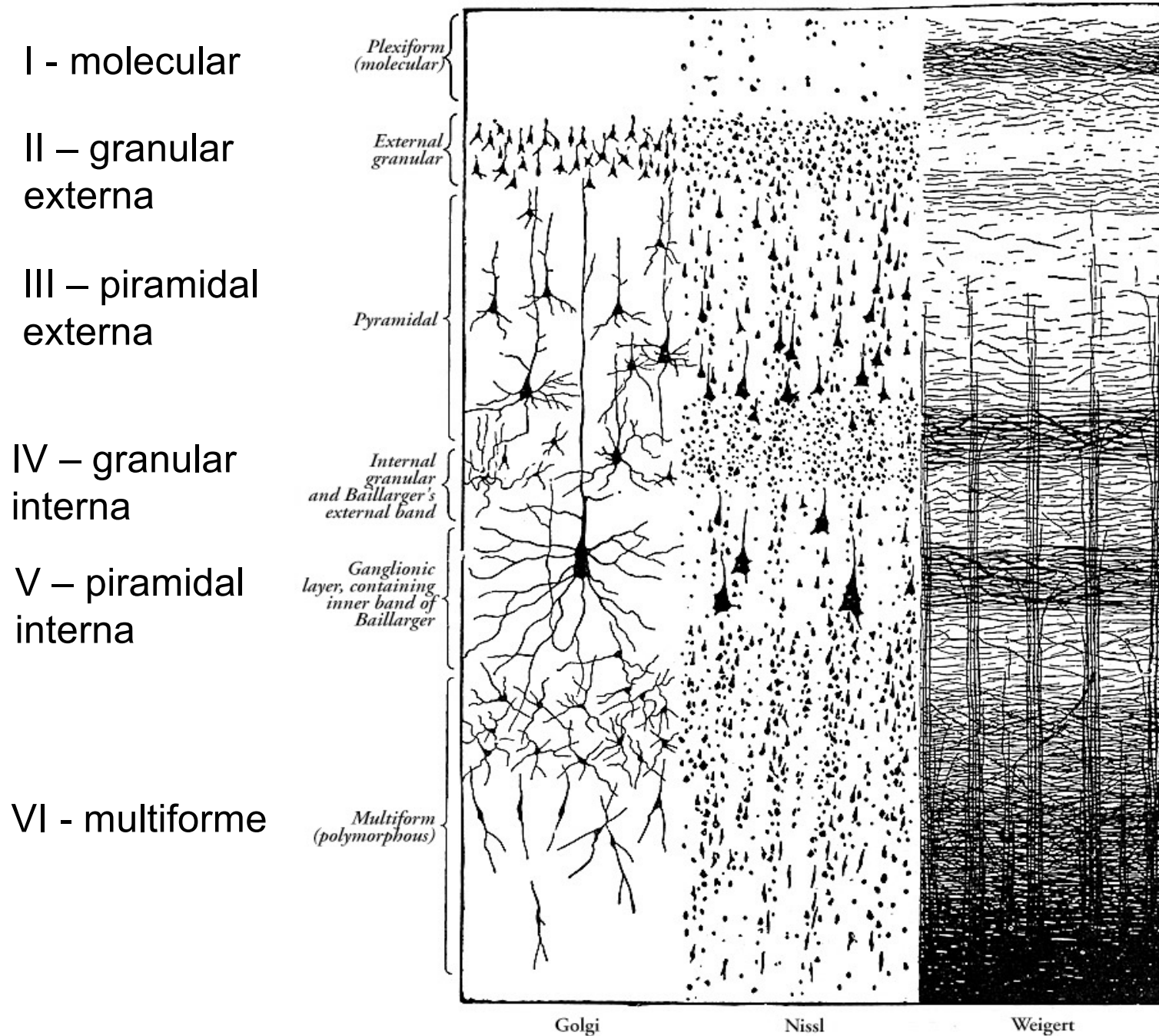
Homúnculo Sensitivo



Homúnculo Motor



Estrutura do córtex



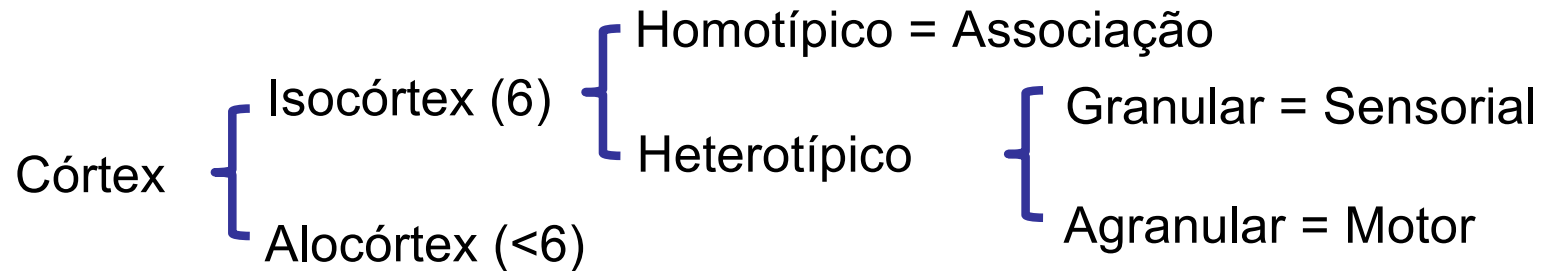
TIPOS DE CÓRTEX CEREBRAL

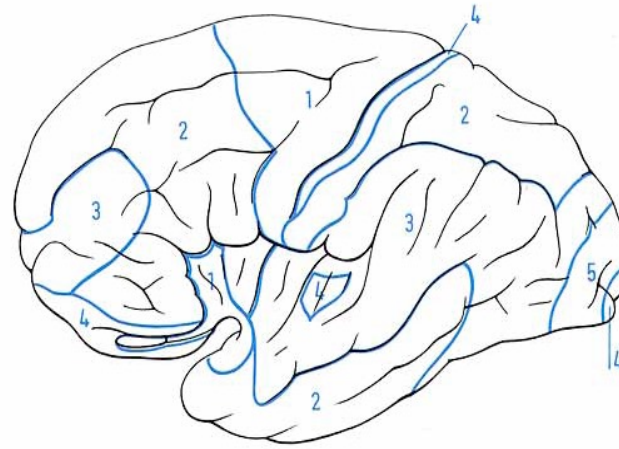
Classificação Filogenética = arquicórtex (2 camadas - hipocampo)

paleocórtex (3-5 camadas – g. para-hipocampal)

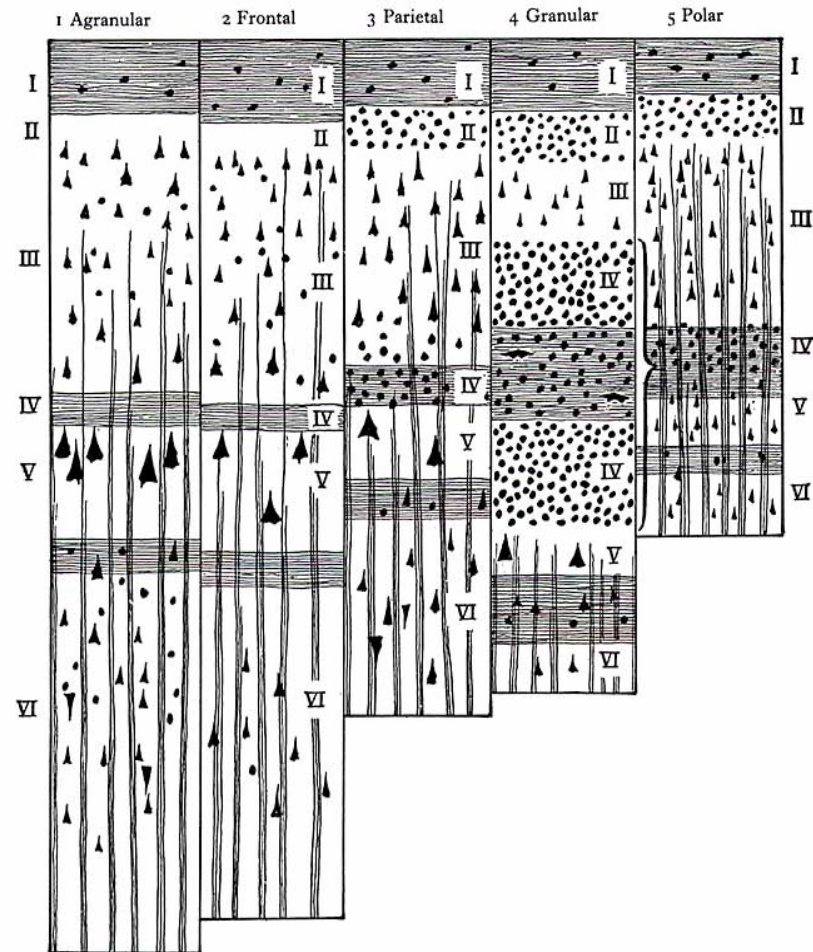
neocórtex (6 camadas – o resto dos H.C.)

Classificação Estrutural =





A



B

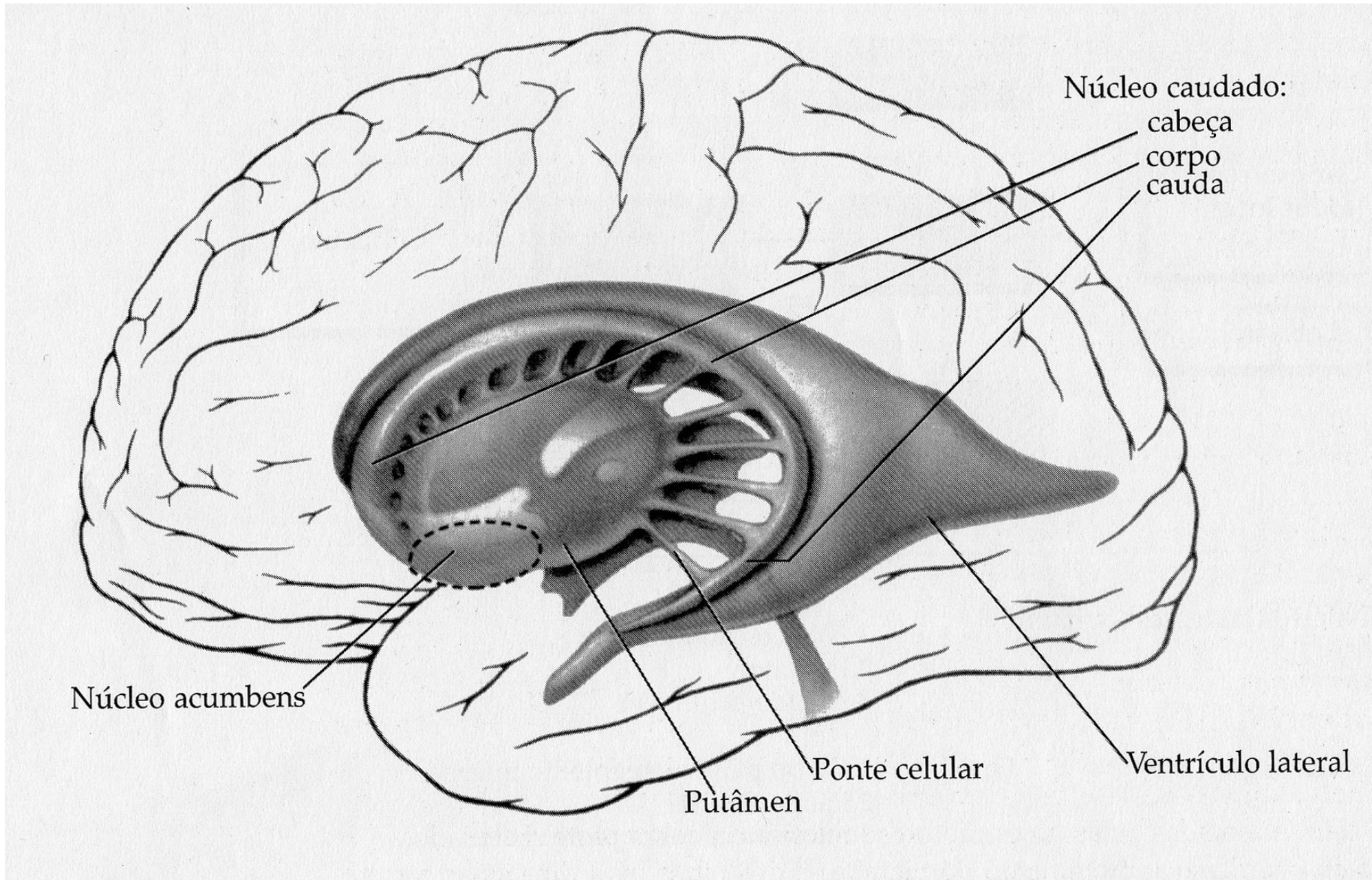
Núcleos da Base

a) Divisão Anatômica:

- Caudado
- Putamen
- Núcleo Acumbens
- Globo Pálido

b) Divisão Funcional:

- Striatum ou Estriado (Caudado + Putamen + Acumbens)
- Pallidum ou Pálido (Globo Pálido)



Núcleo caudado:
cabeça
corpo
cauda

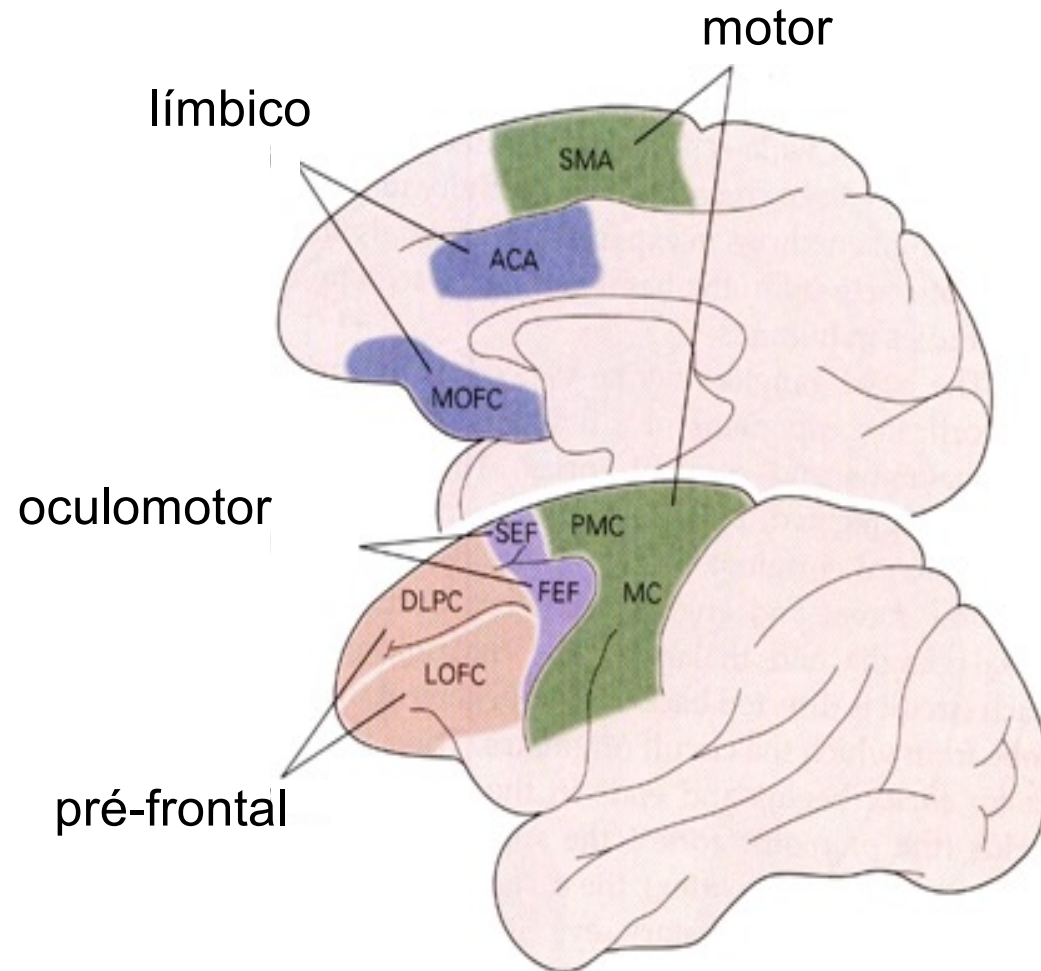
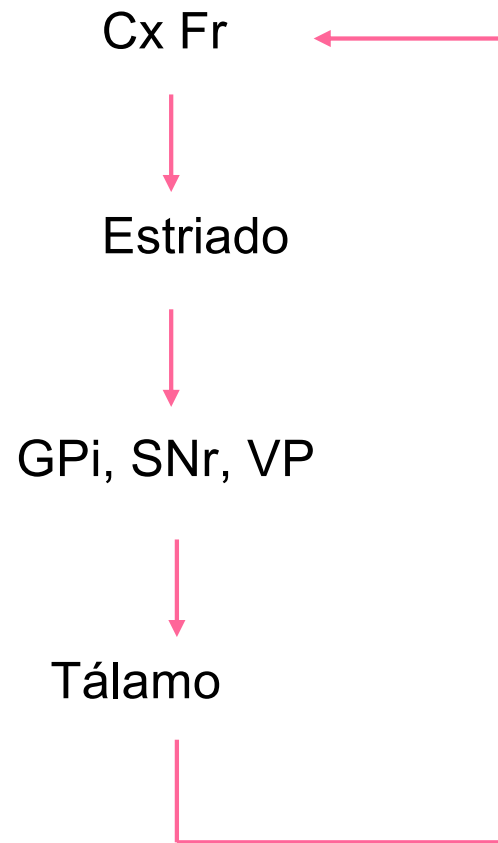
Núcleo acumbens

Putâmen

Ponte celular

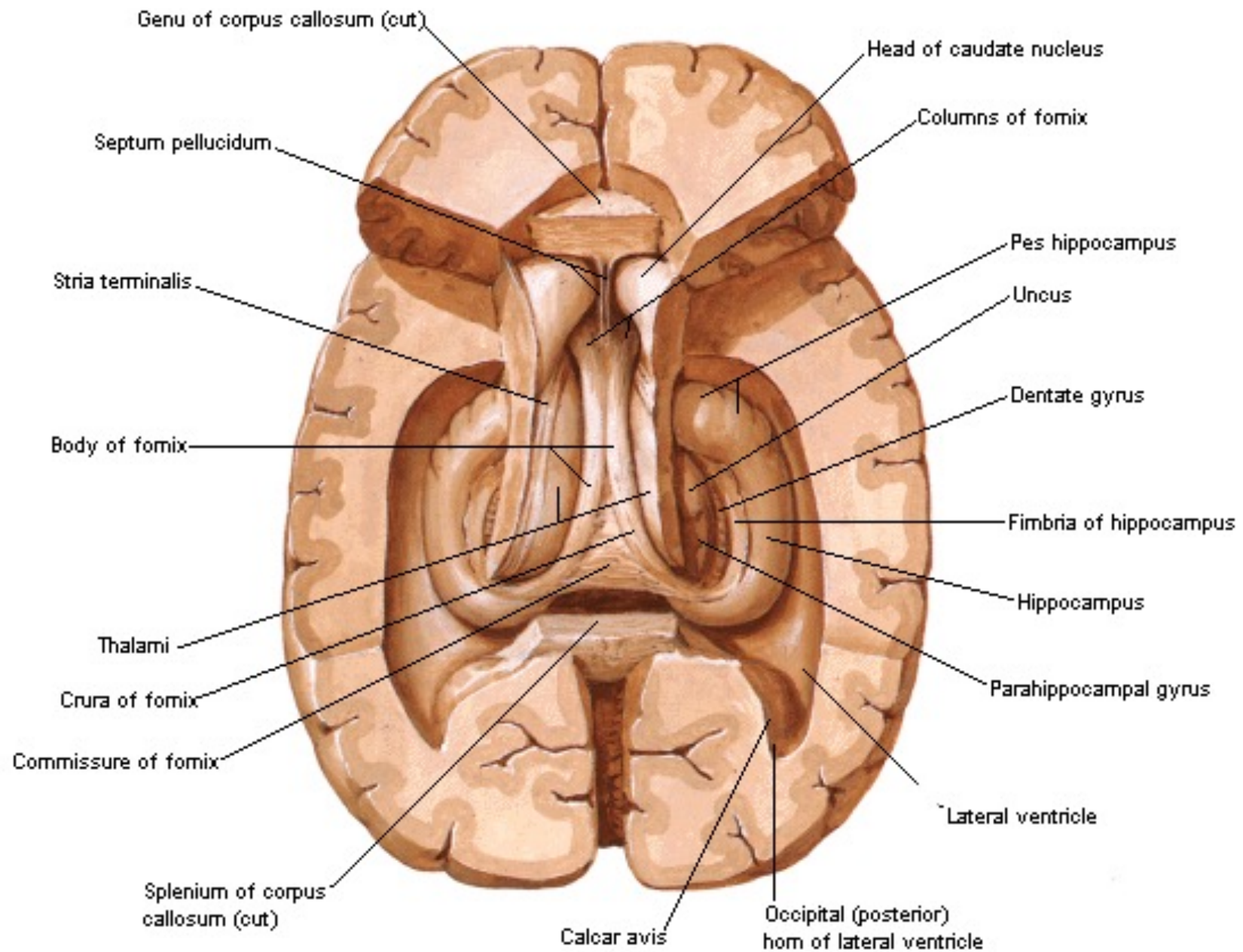
Ventrículo lateral

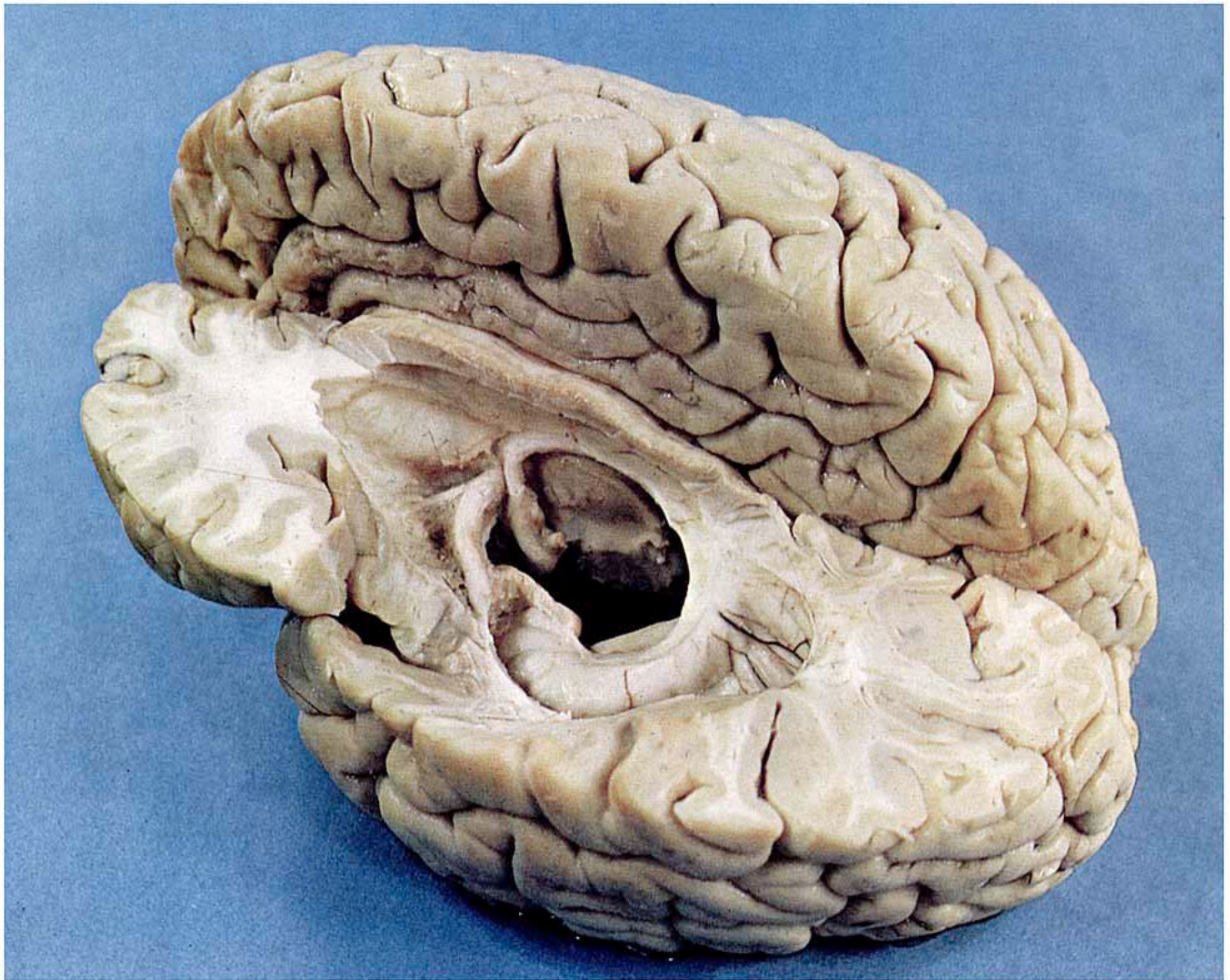
ALÇAS PARALELAS, SEGREGADAS

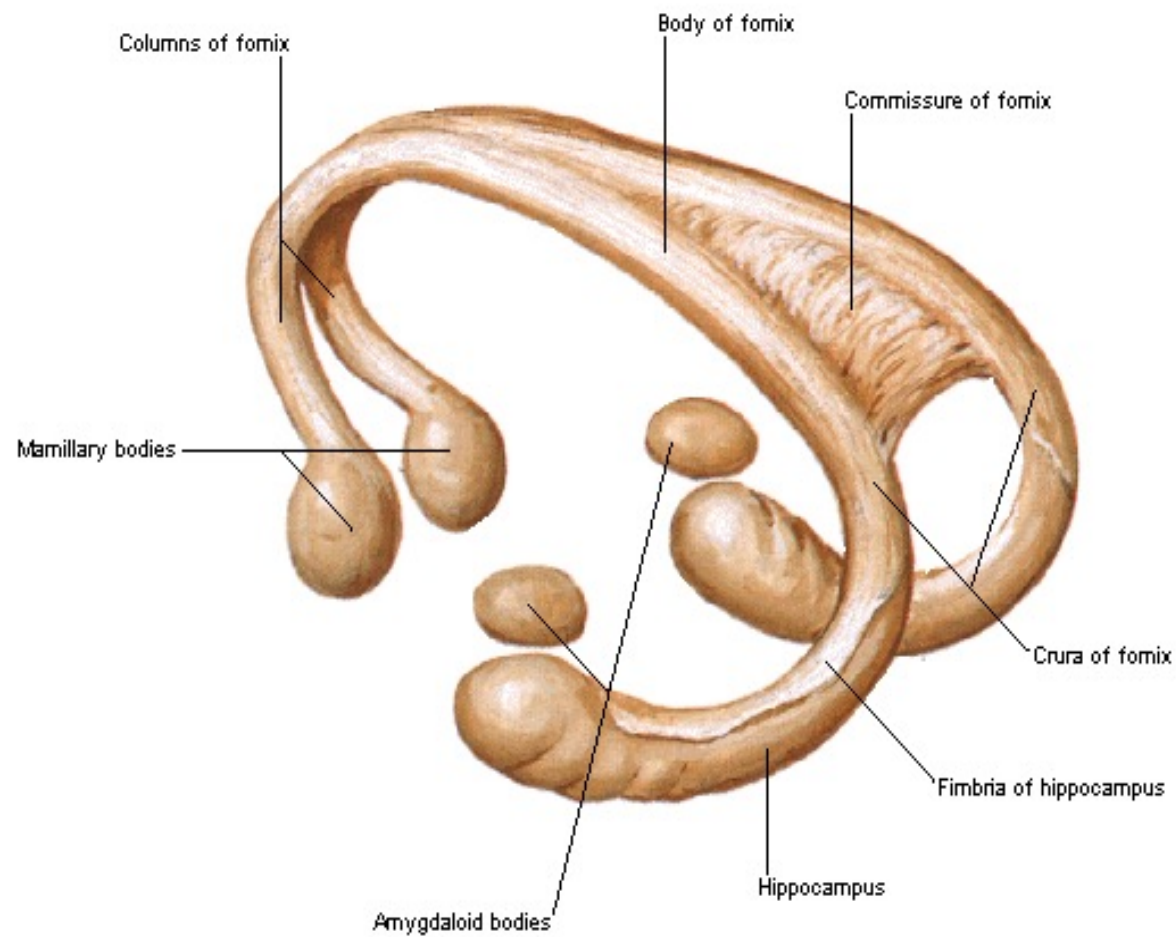


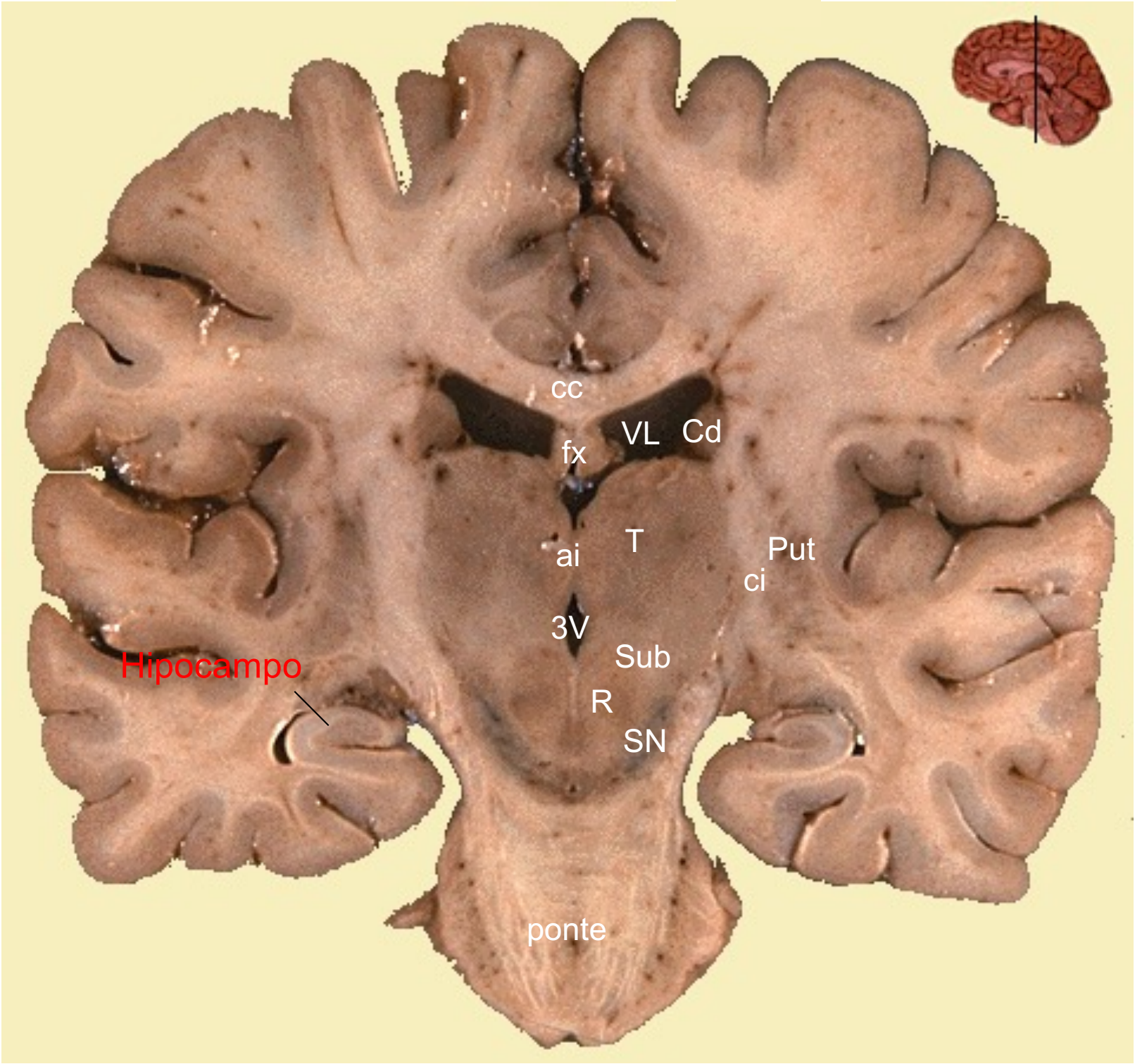
Alexander et al. Ann Rev Neurosci

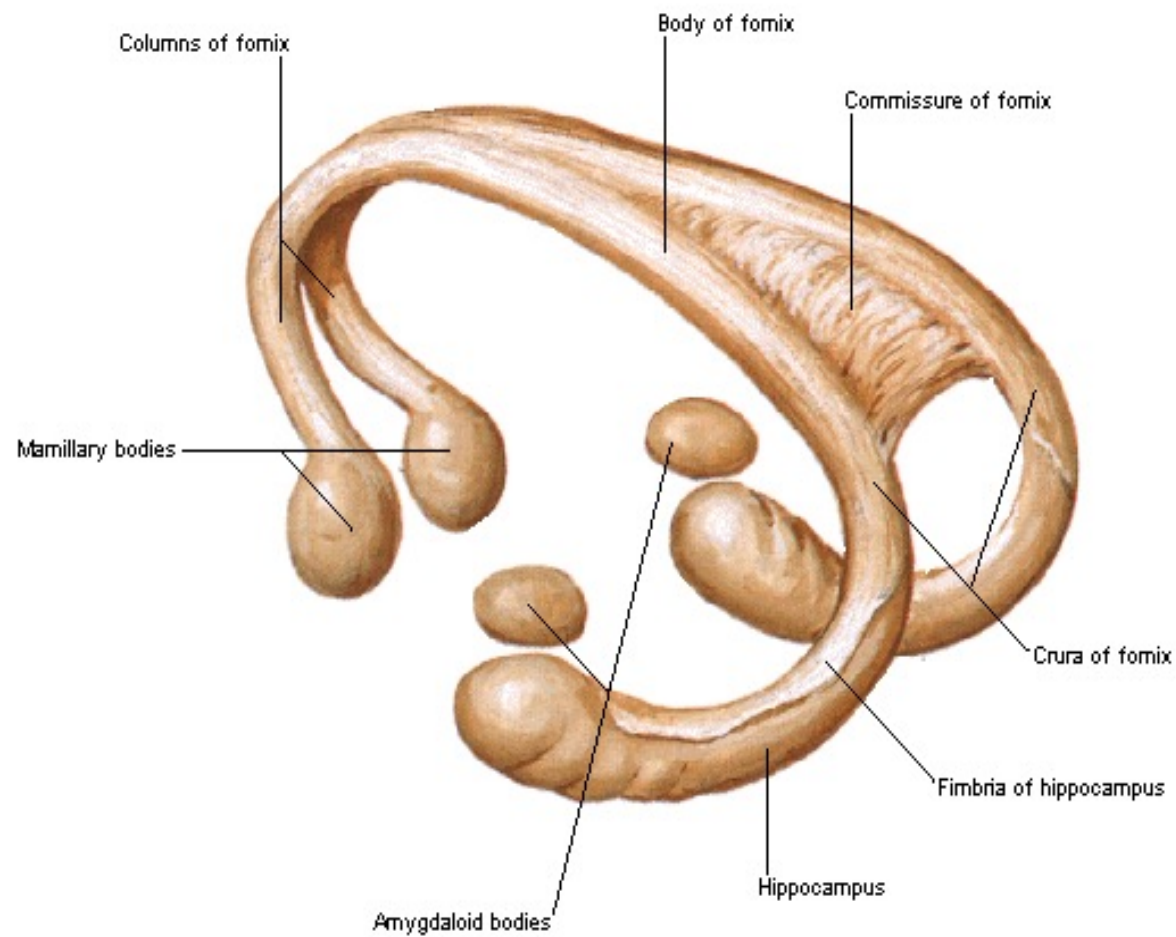
Hipocampo

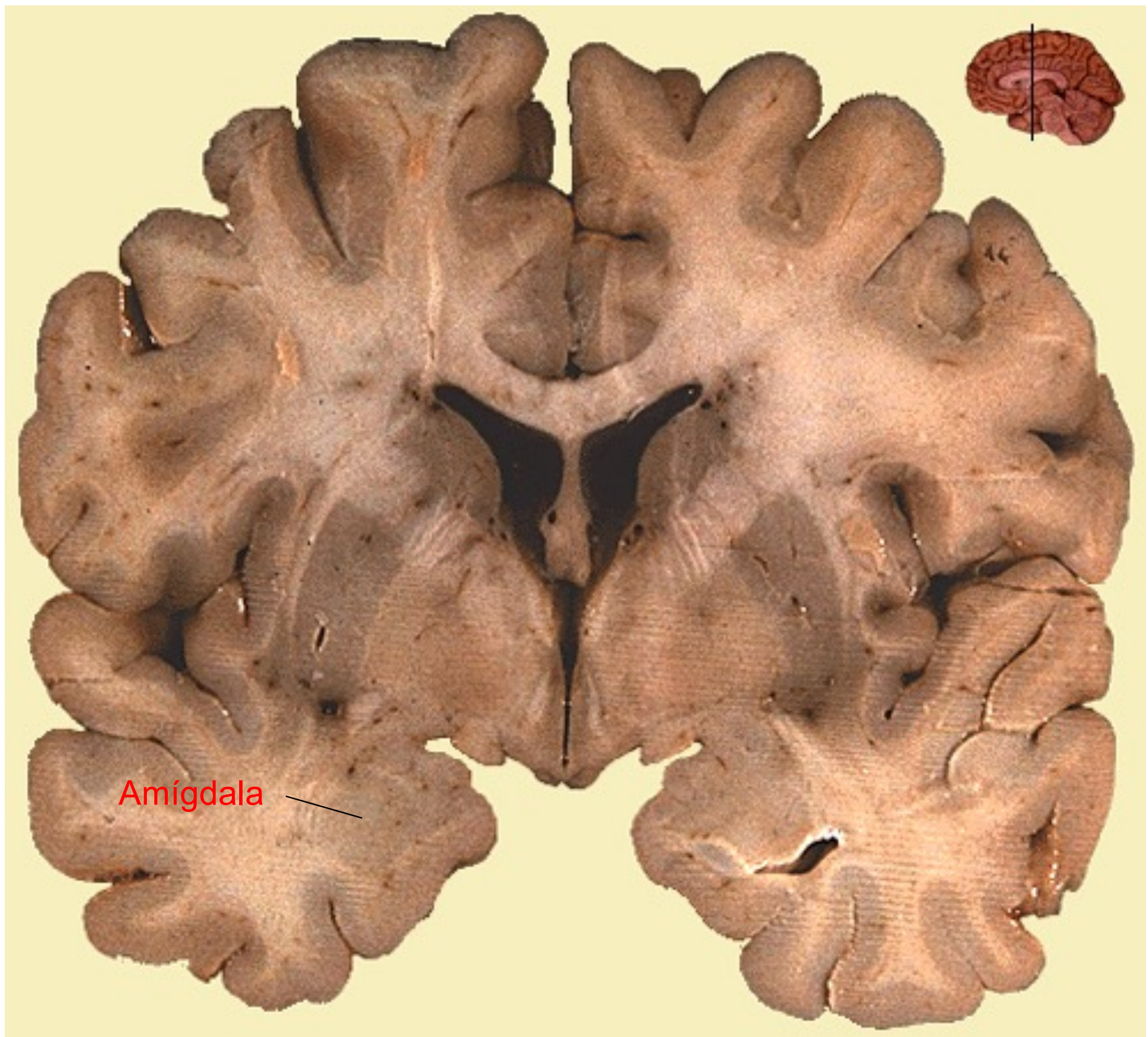












Amígdala