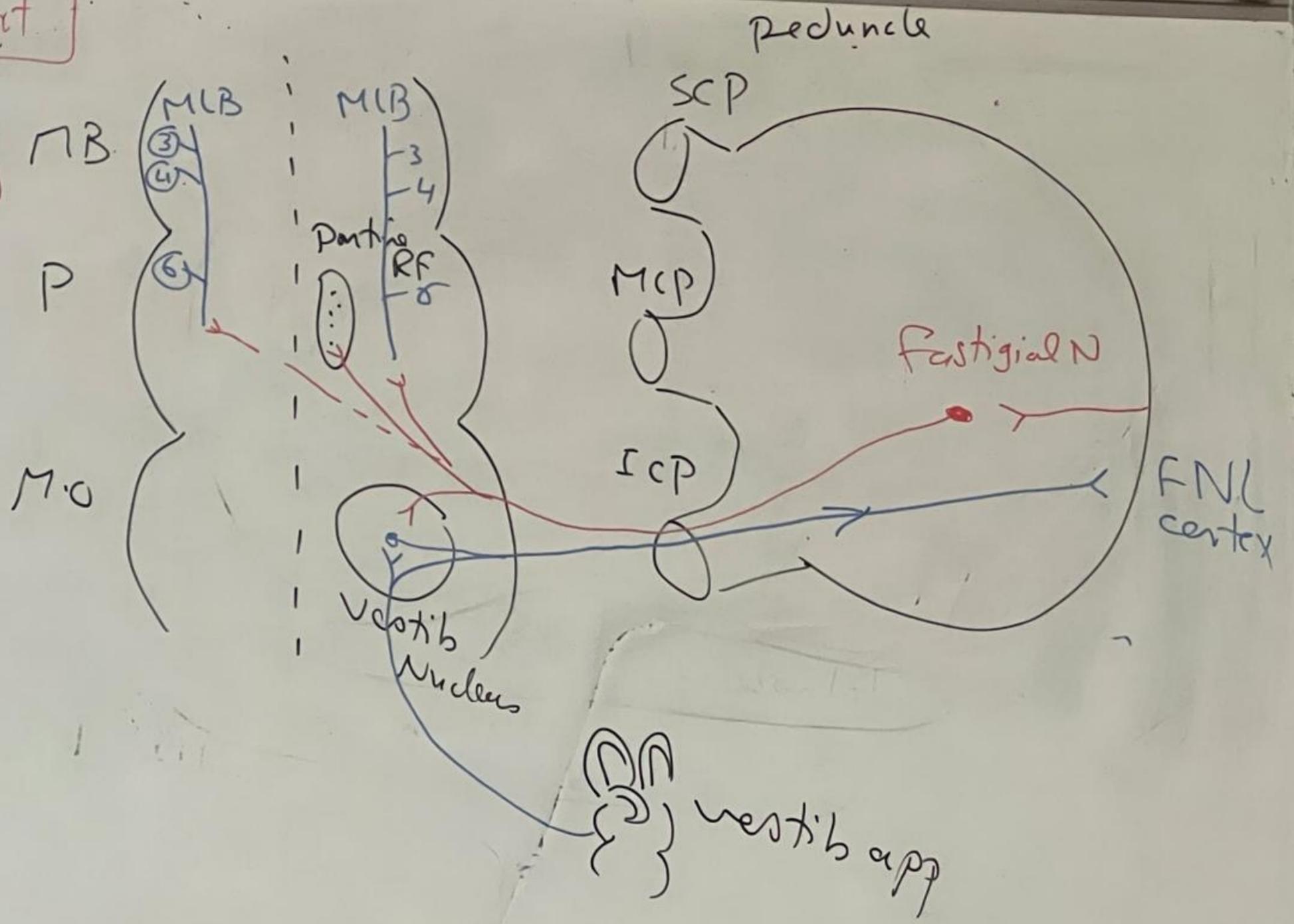


Afferent

Efferent



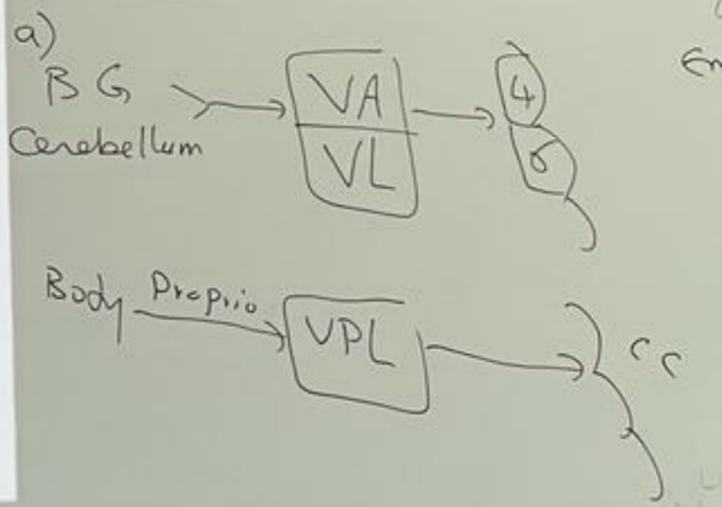
... in
... nses

... dial

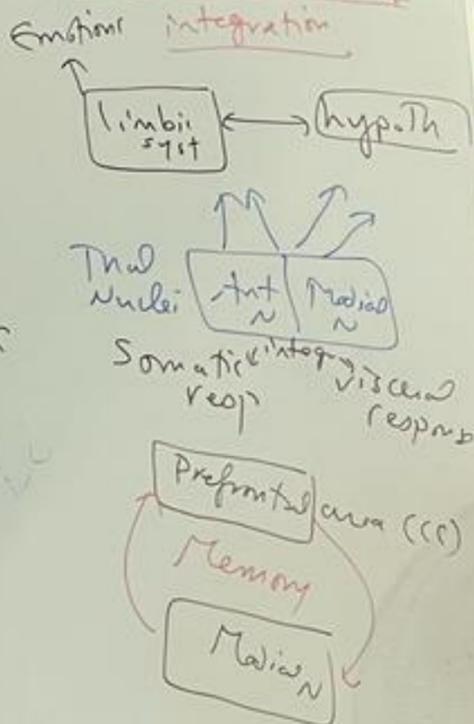
... as

of

(II) Motor



(III) Association & Integration



Anatomically

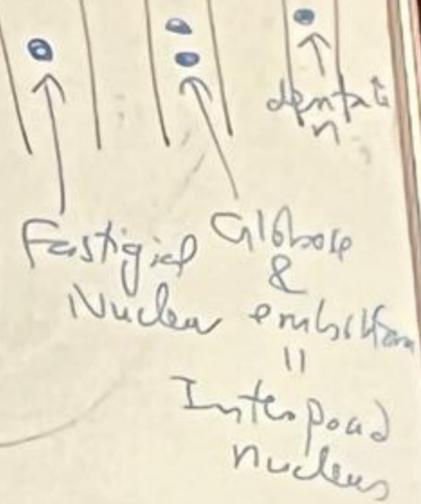
Cerebellar cortex
(outer)
Cerebellar cortex
Cere of white matter

Anterior lobe

Posterior lobe

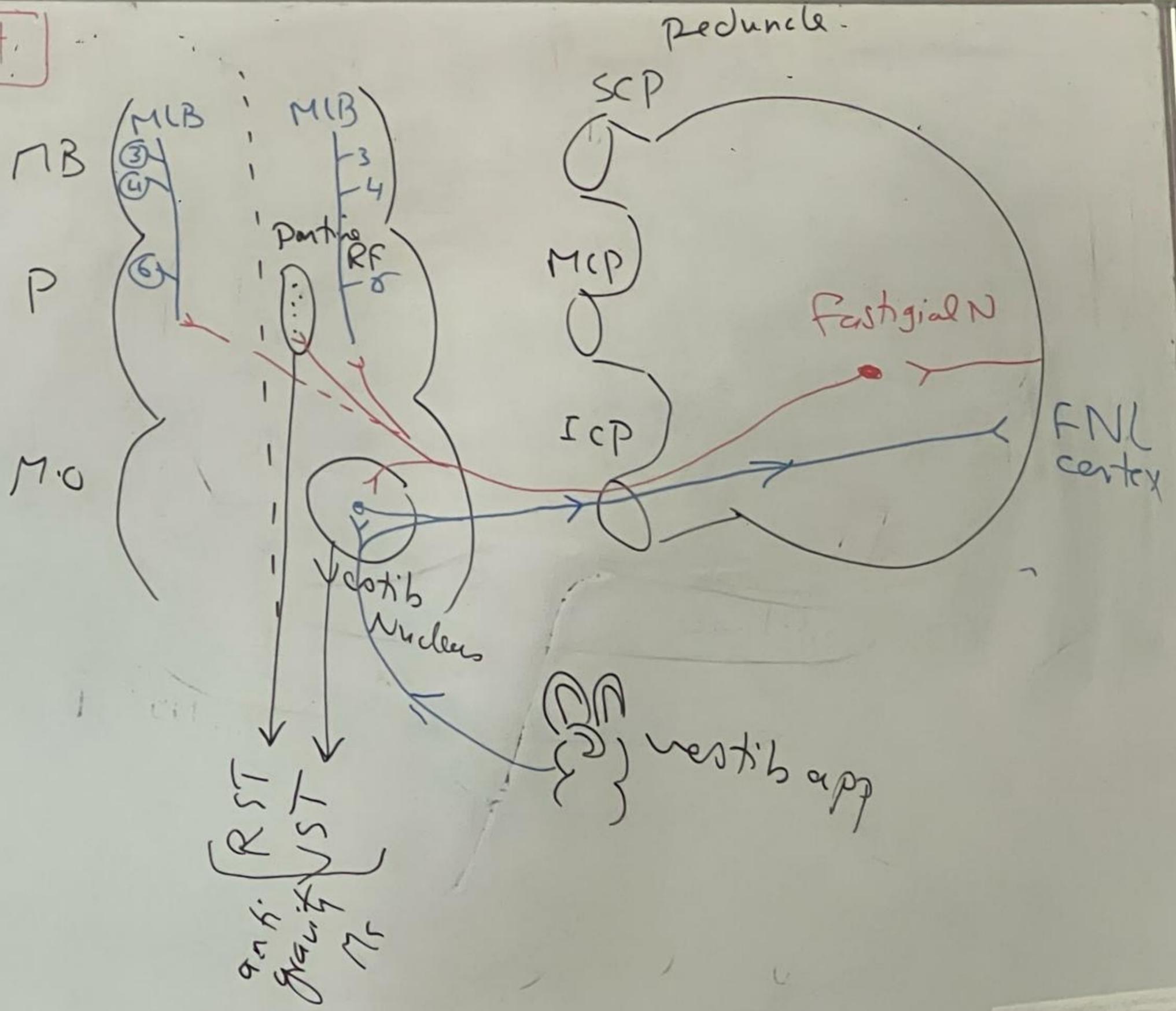
es. lateral →
Fissure

Flocculonodular lobe



Afferent

Efferent



of movement

Failure of

pred &
jumping
(PV)

plan of
seq & timing
(lat)

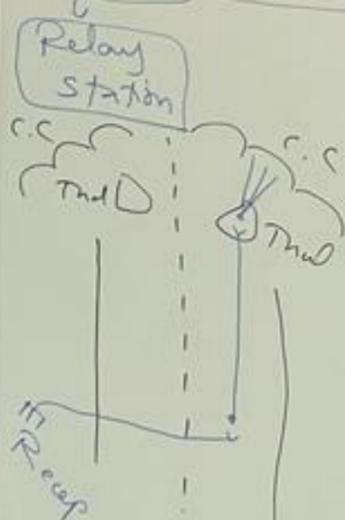
nucleus

G.B. and

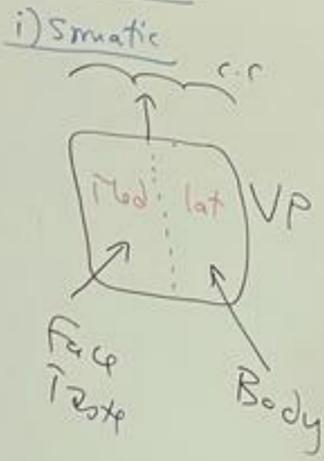
M.G.B.

Functions of Thalamus

(I) Sensory

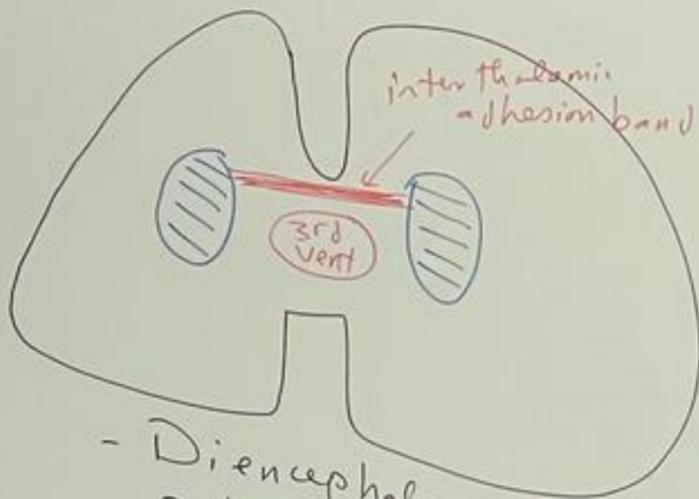


Grating



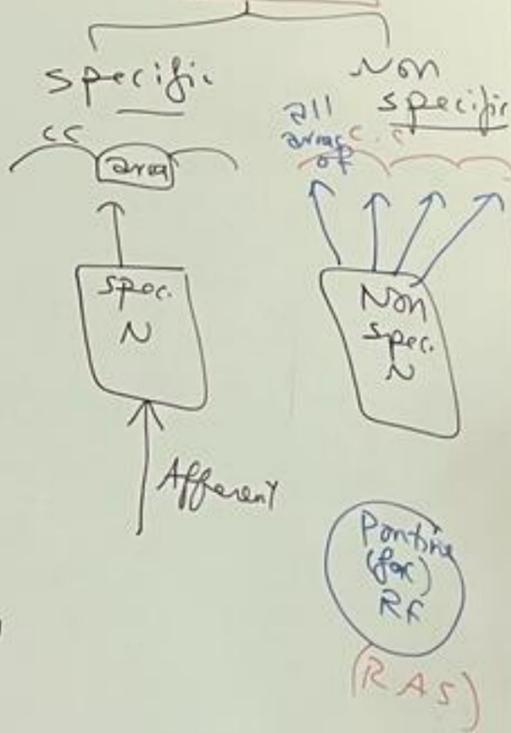
Higher center
ii) Special

Thalamus

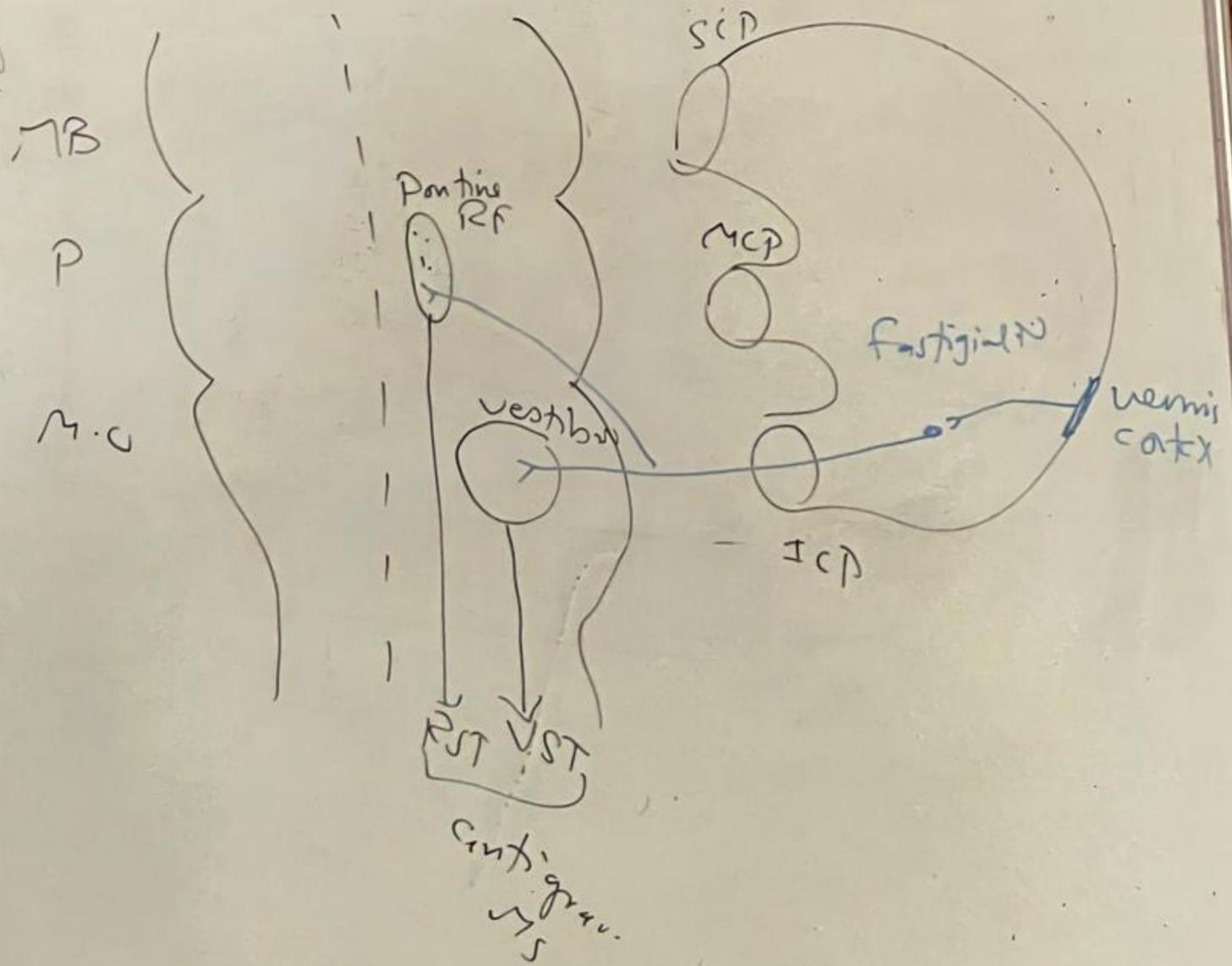


- Diencephalon
- 2 large ovoid gray masses
- connected by IT
- sep by RT

Nuclei



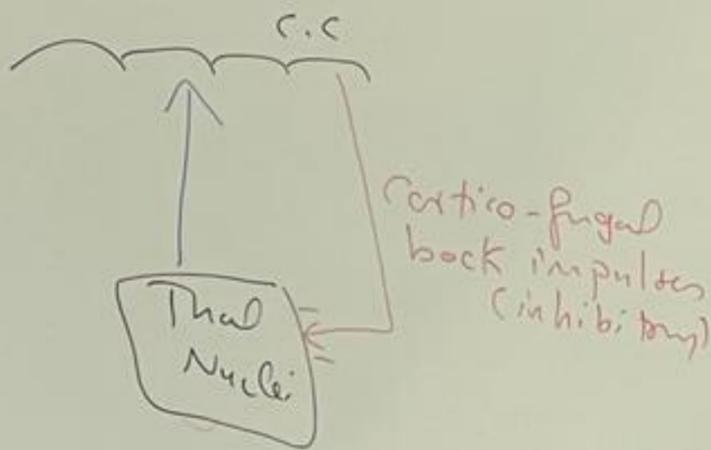
Vermis
Efferent



I) Sensory

a) Relay station → Somatic ✓
→ Special

b) Crating



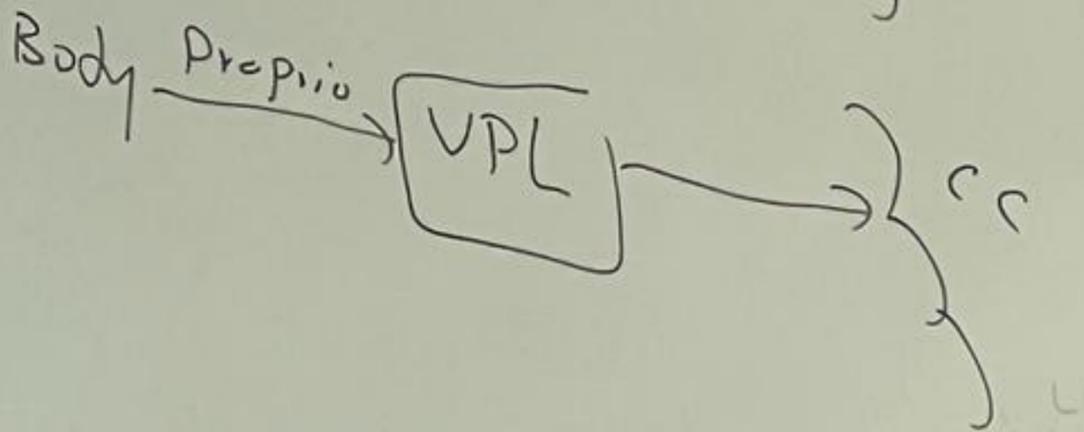
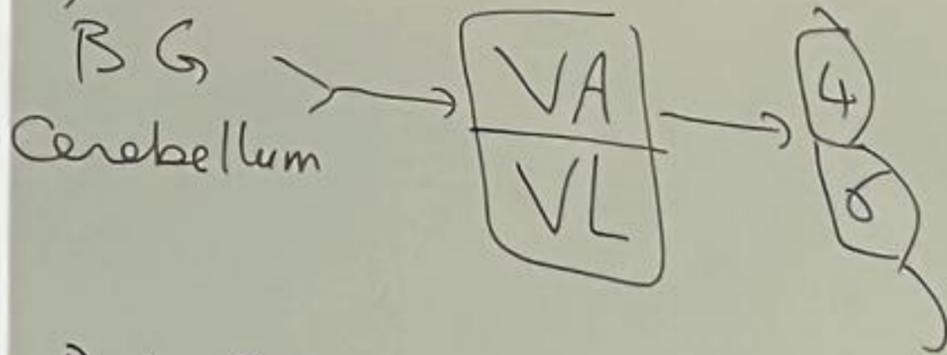
c) higher center

crude touch

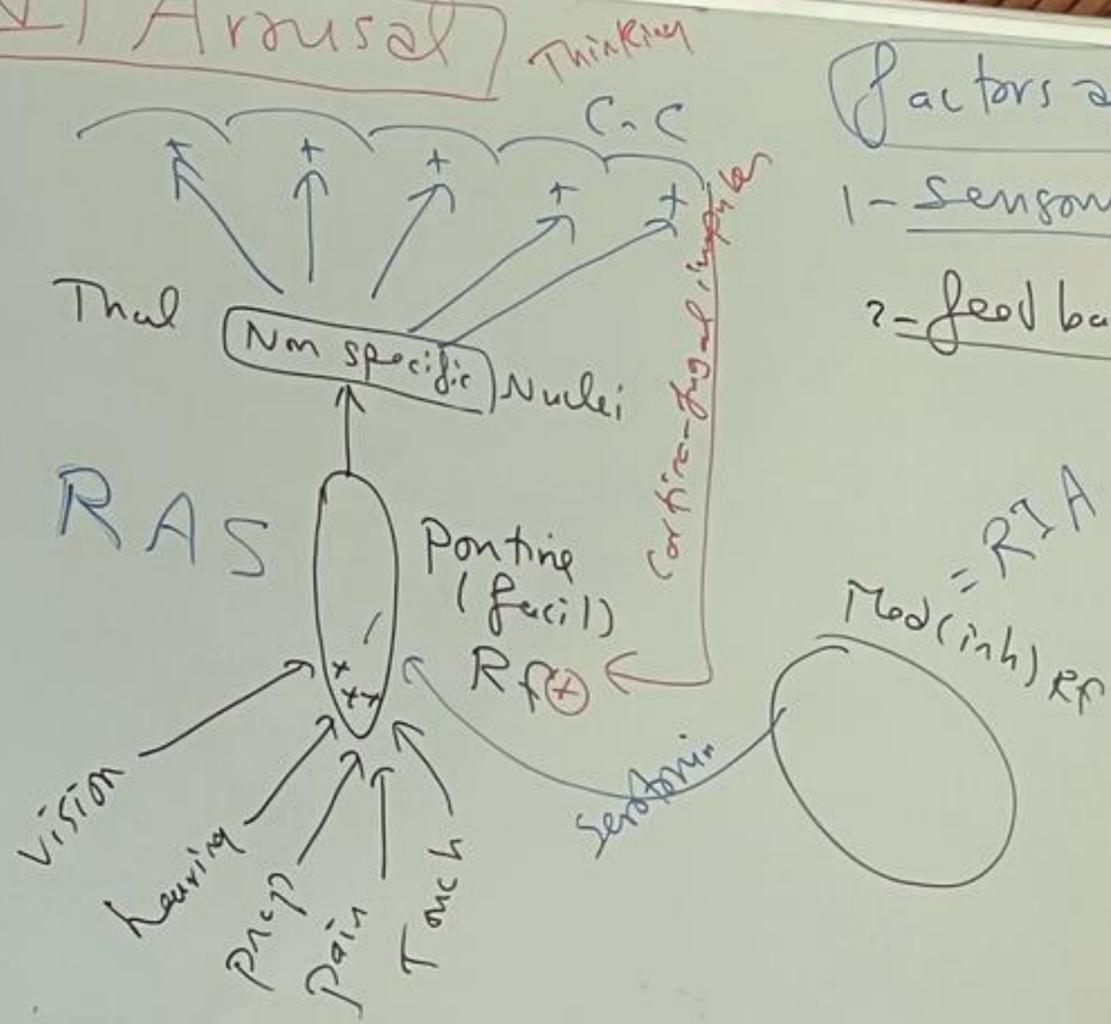
Diffuse Pain

(I) Motor

a)



(IV) Arousal

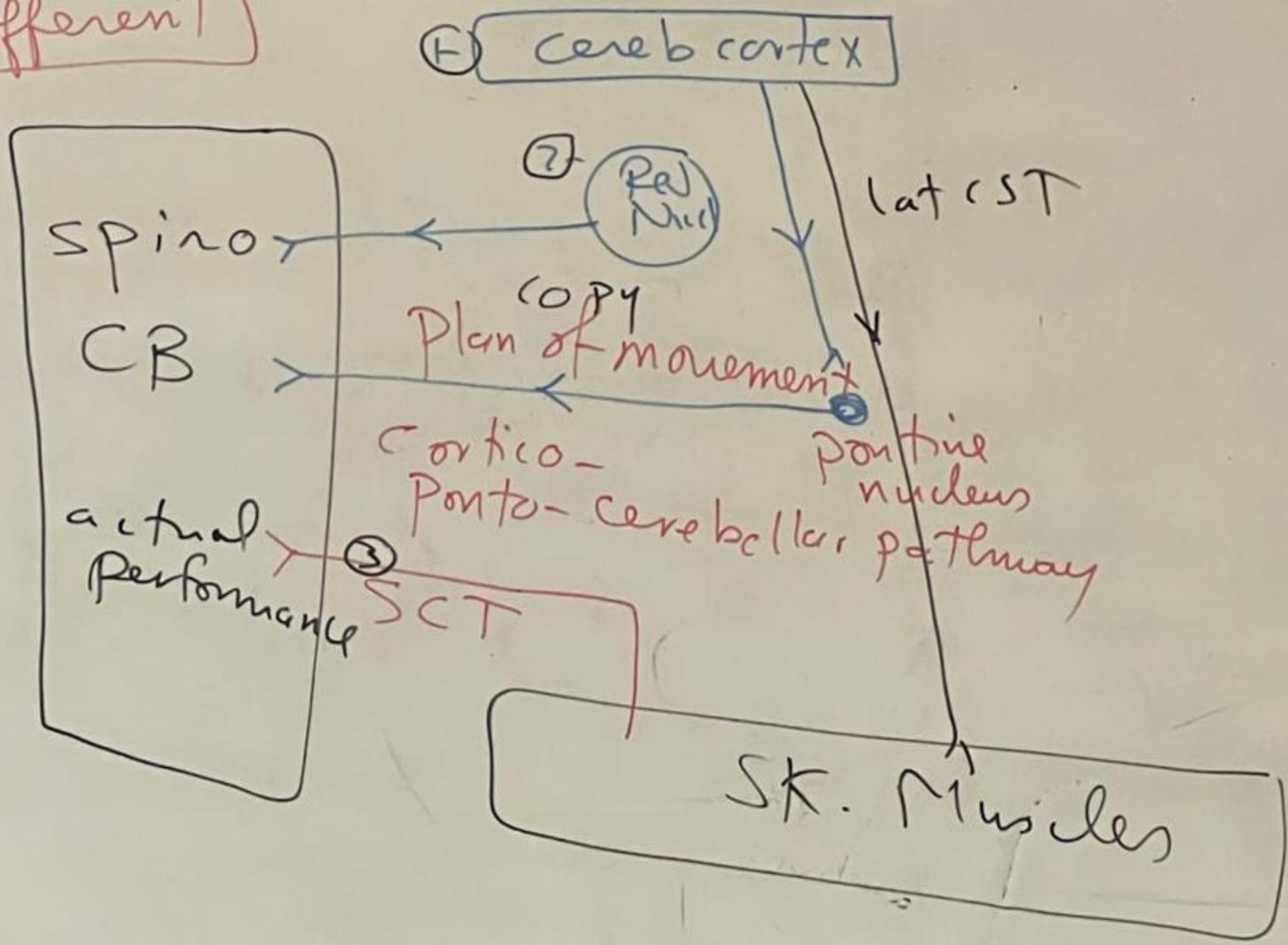


Factors affecting RAS

- 1- sensory:
- 2- feedback signals

Mod = RTA
Mod (inh) RF

Afferent

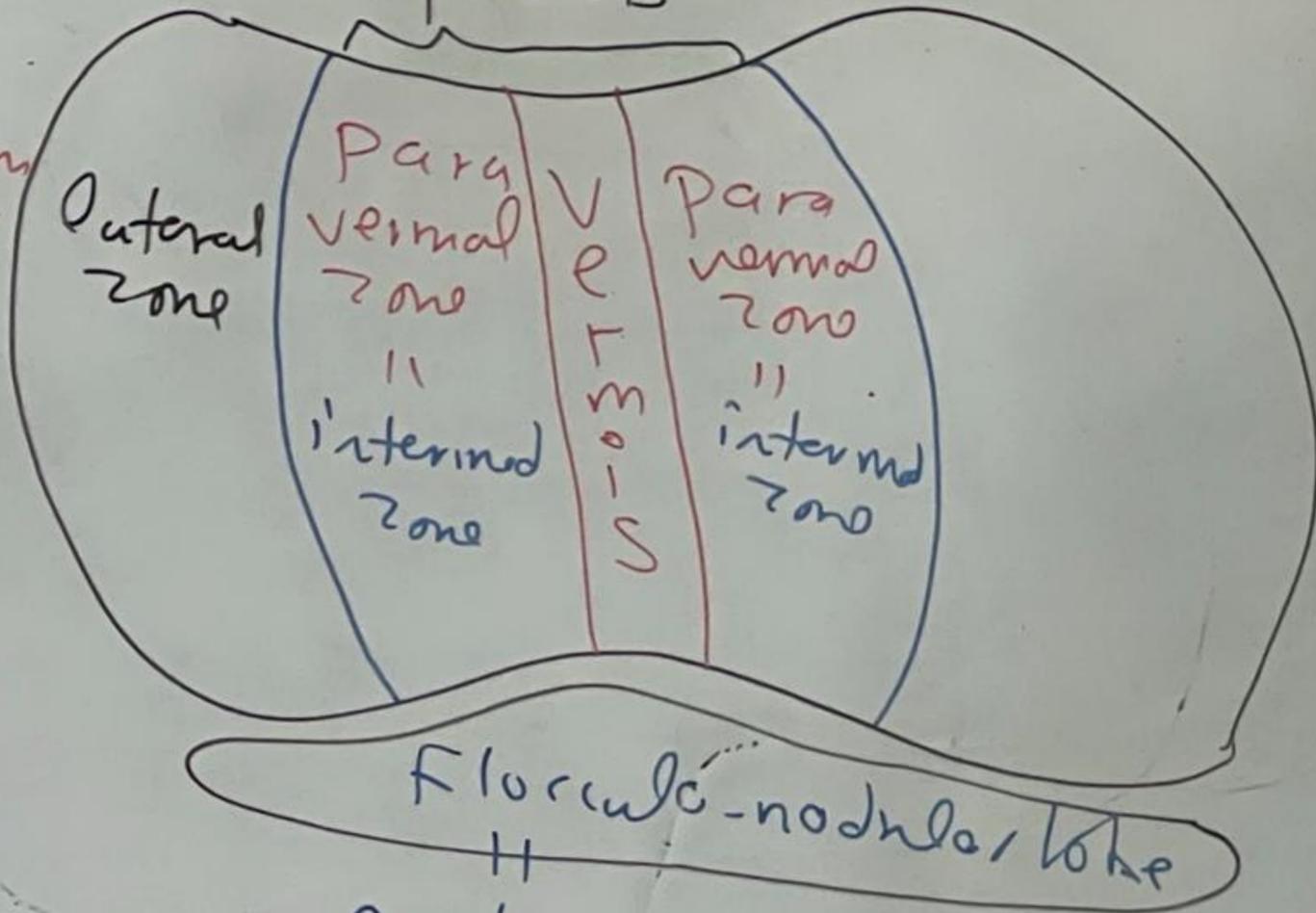


Functionally

Cerebellar hemisphere hemisphere

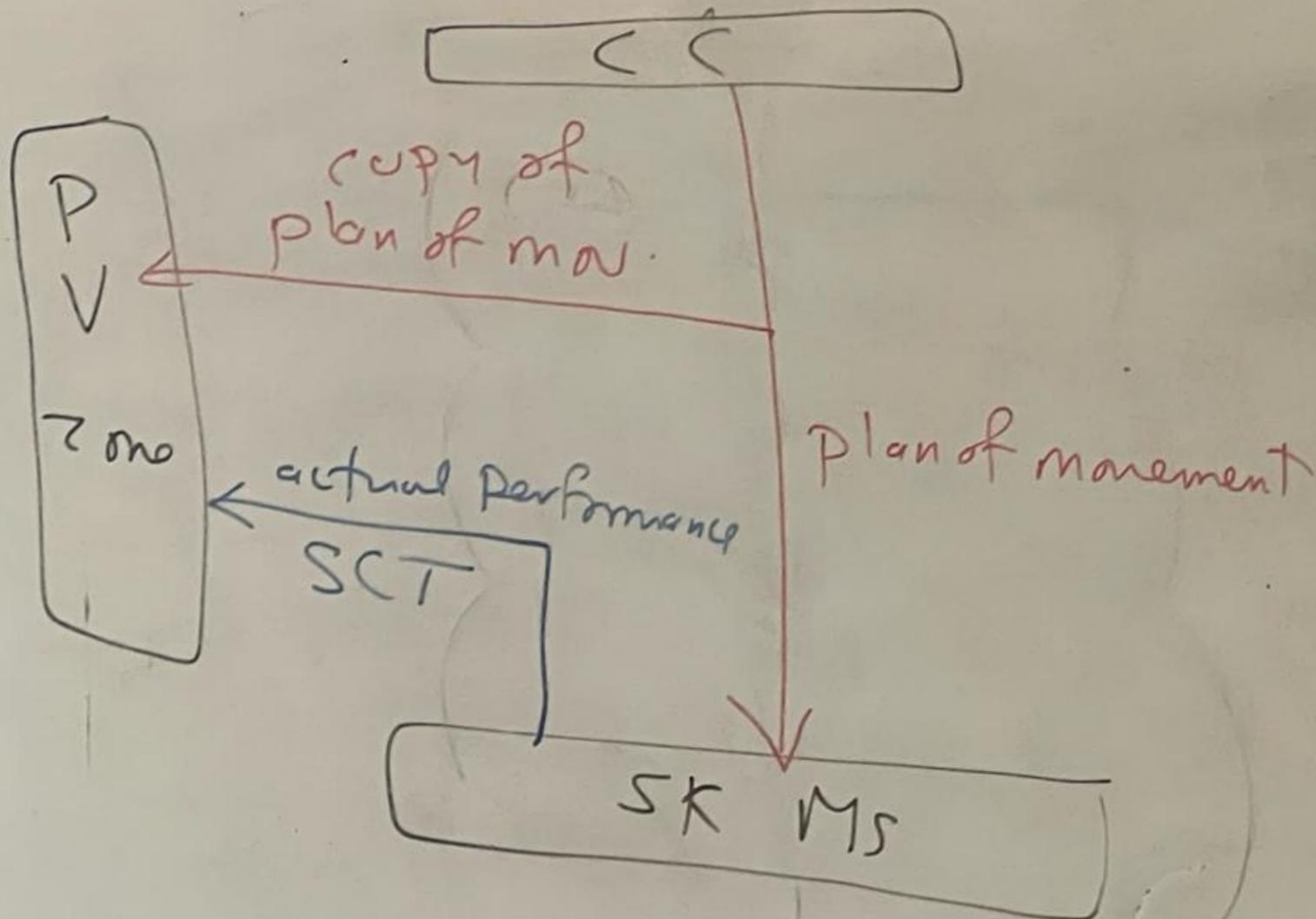
↓ paleoCB
↓ SpinoCB

Neocerebellum =
Cerebro CB



archi-cerebellum

||
Vestibulo-cerebellum



① Comparator and error correction

Nuclei of Thalamus

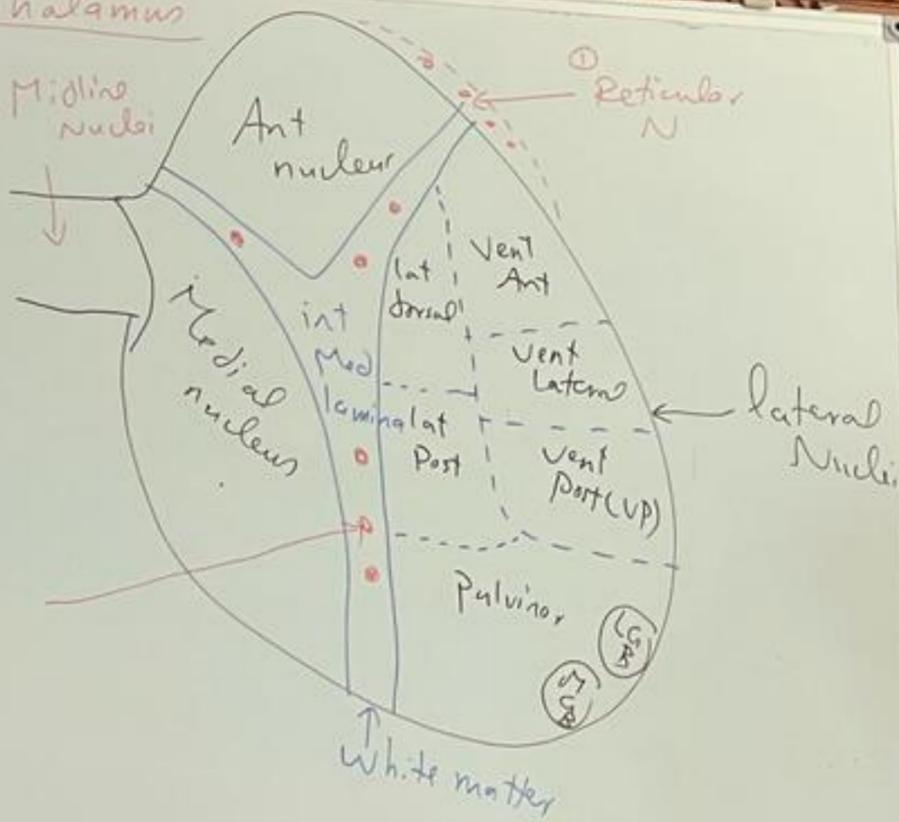
Non specific
2
↓
1-2-3

specific

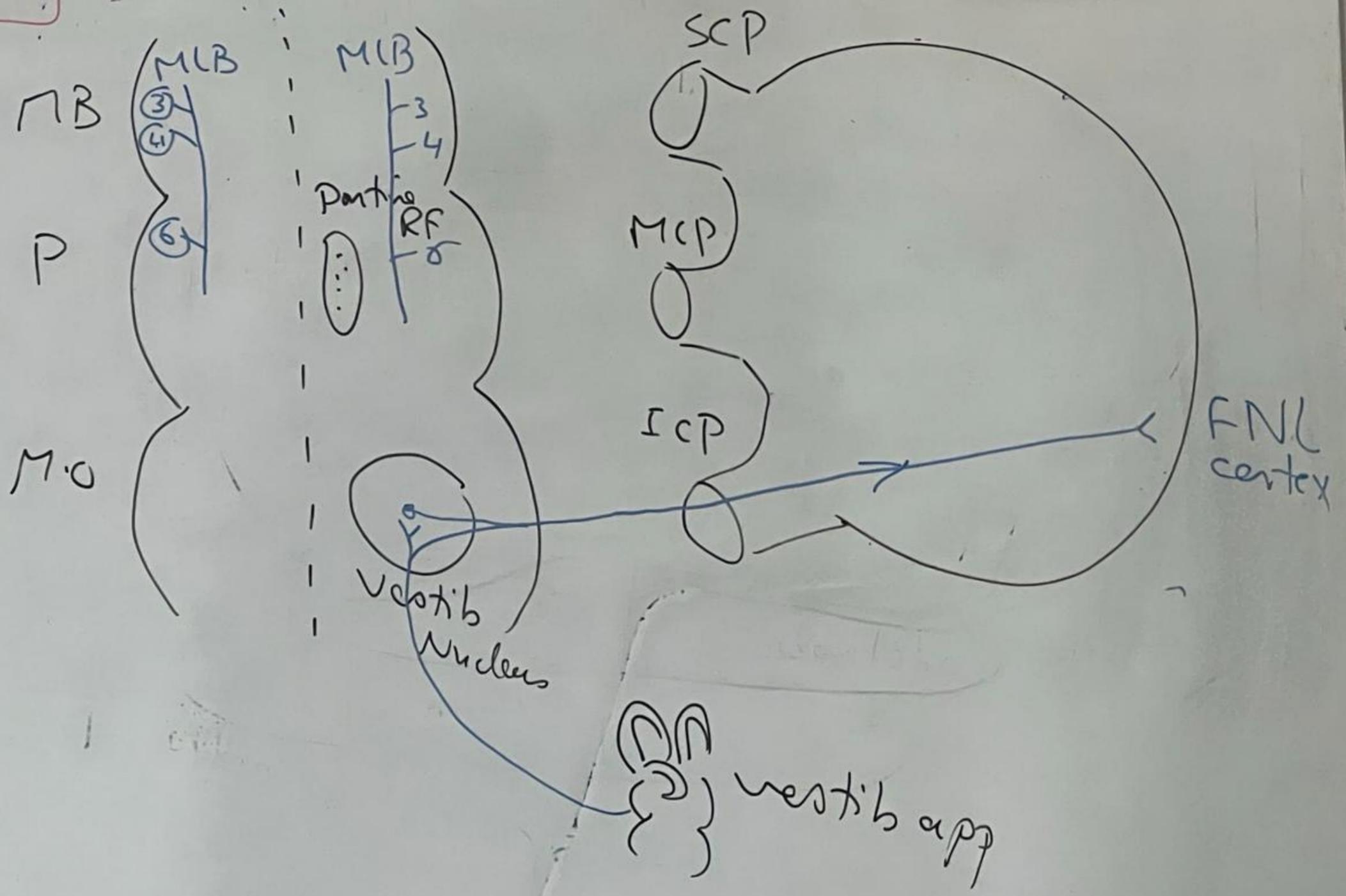
② Midline nuclei

① Reticular N

③ Intra laminer N



Afferent



I) Sensory

a) Relay station

→ somatic
→ special

hearing

vision

