



# Anatomy of Basal Ganglia & internal Capsule

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# Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs)

1. Describe anatomy of the basal ganglia.
2. Describe anatomy of the internal capsule.





# Agenda

1. Anatomy of the basal ganglia.
2. Anatomy of the internal capsule.





# Anatomy of Basal Ganglia

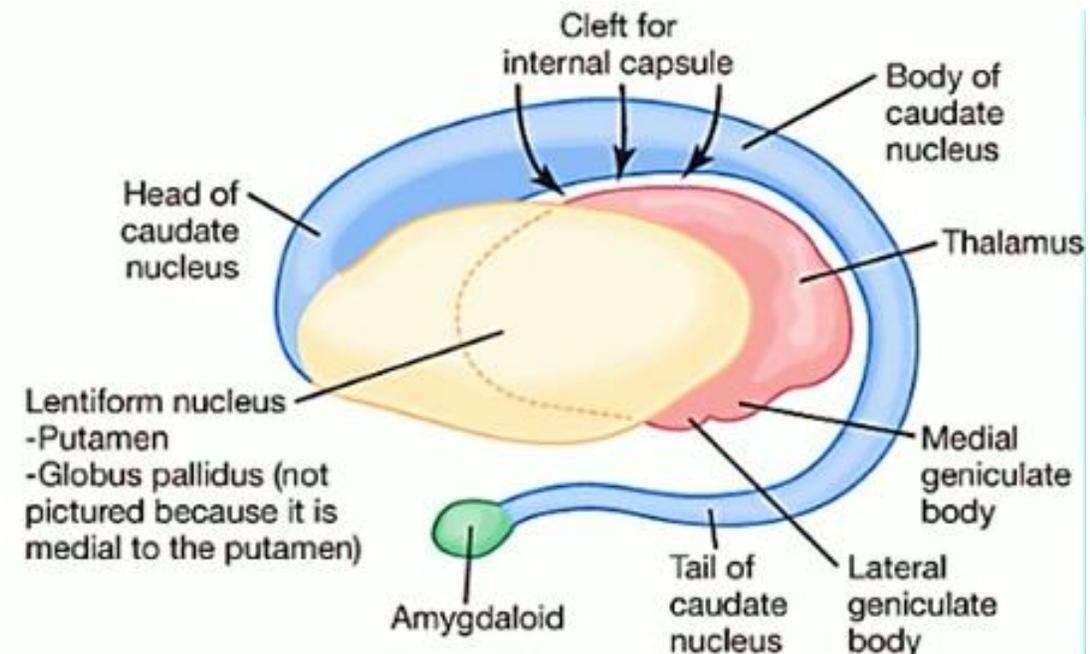


# Basal Ganglia

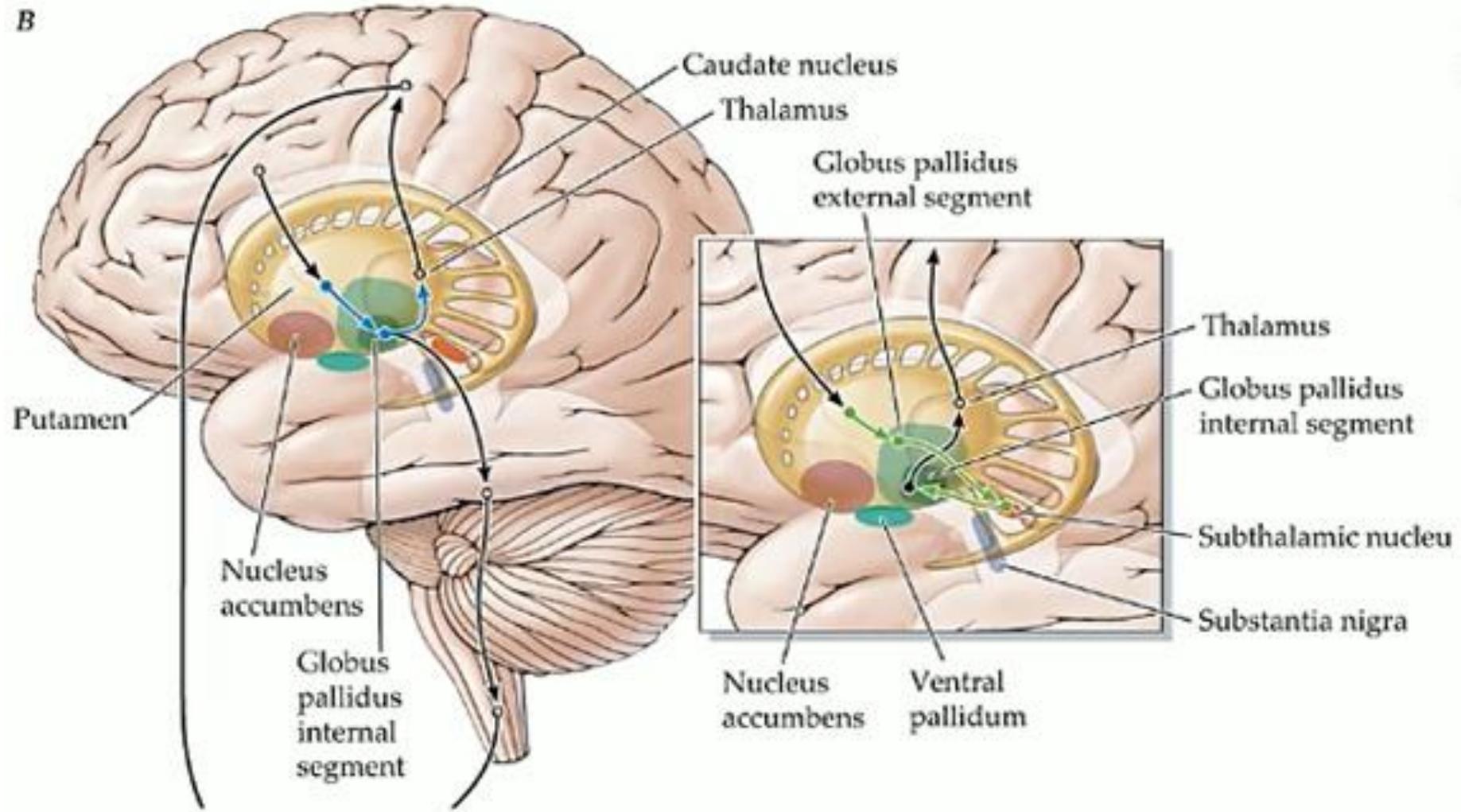
Masses of grey matter deep to the floor of the lateral ventricle & are involved in motor control and cognition

Components: they are composed of: A.

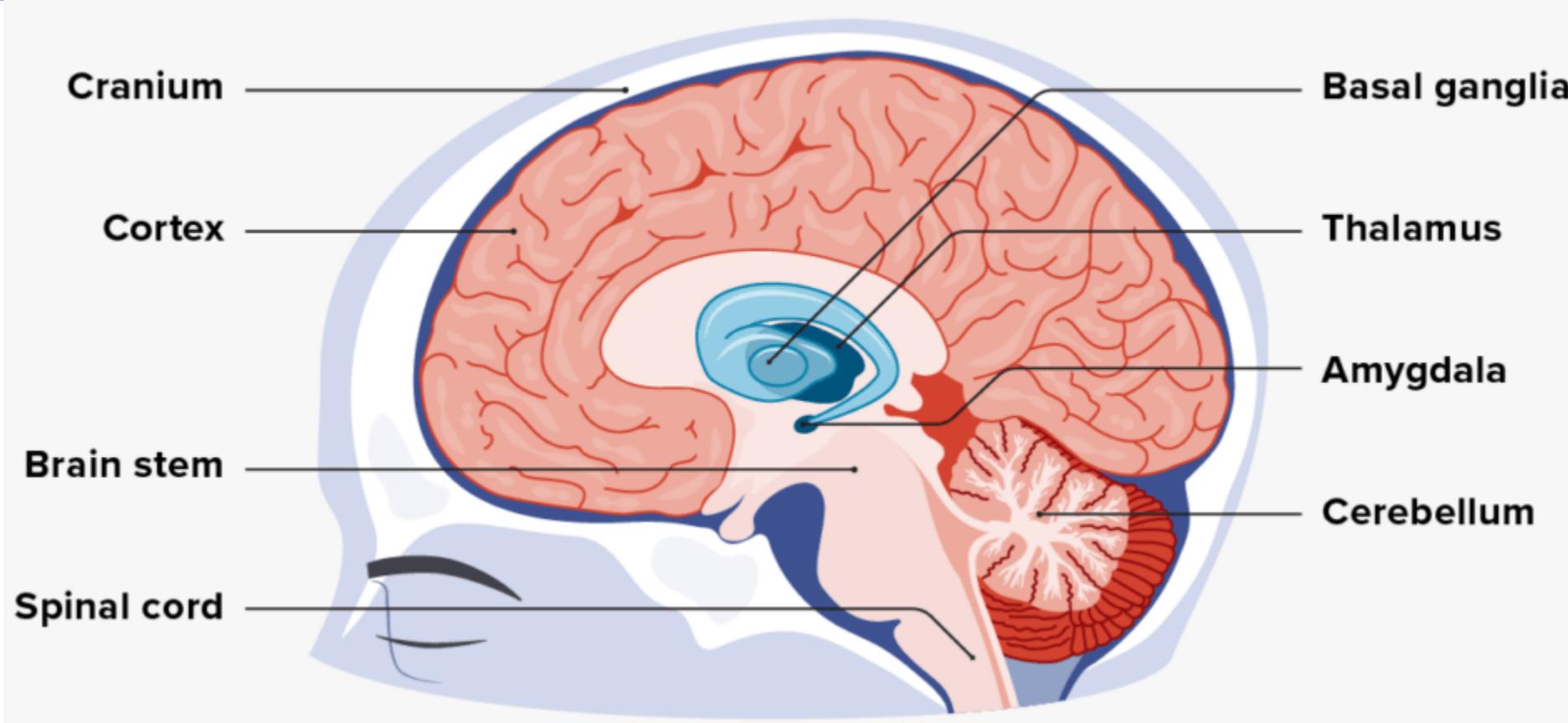
- 1. Corpus Striatum:** formed of:
  - a. Caudate nucleus.
  - b. Lentiform nucleus.
- 2. Amygdaloid nucleus:** functionally, it is a part of the limbic system.
- 3. Claustrum:** controversial function.



B

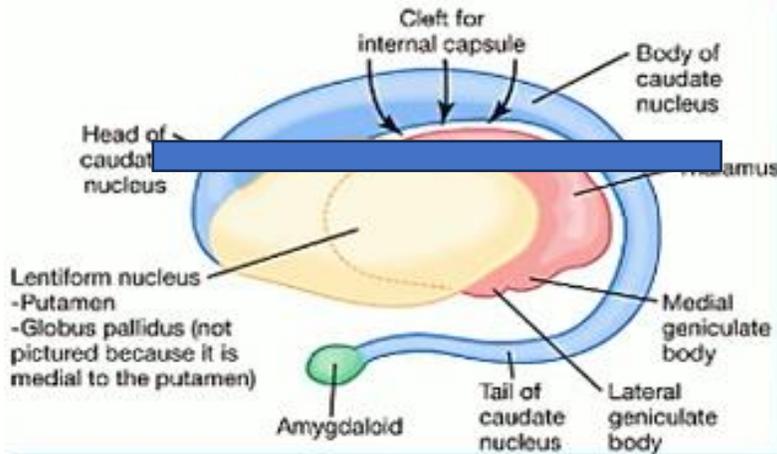


# Components of Basal Ganglia



# BASAL GANGLIA

## Corpus striatum



## Other nuclei

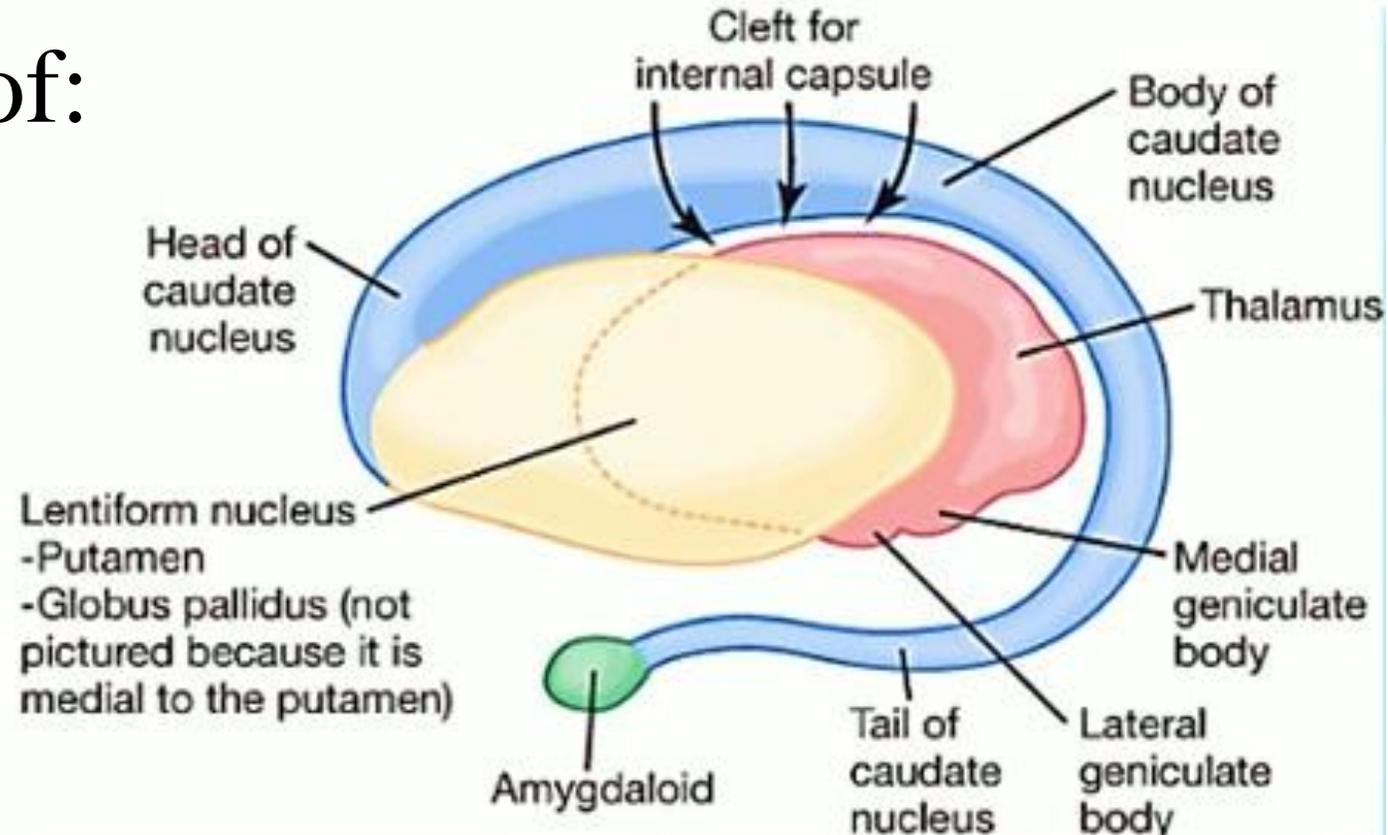
- **Amygdaloid nuclei:** they are part of the limbic system.
- **Clastrum:** a band of grey matter that lies lateral to lentiform nucleus, and separated from it by the external capsule. It is separated from grey matter of the insula by the extreme capsule.

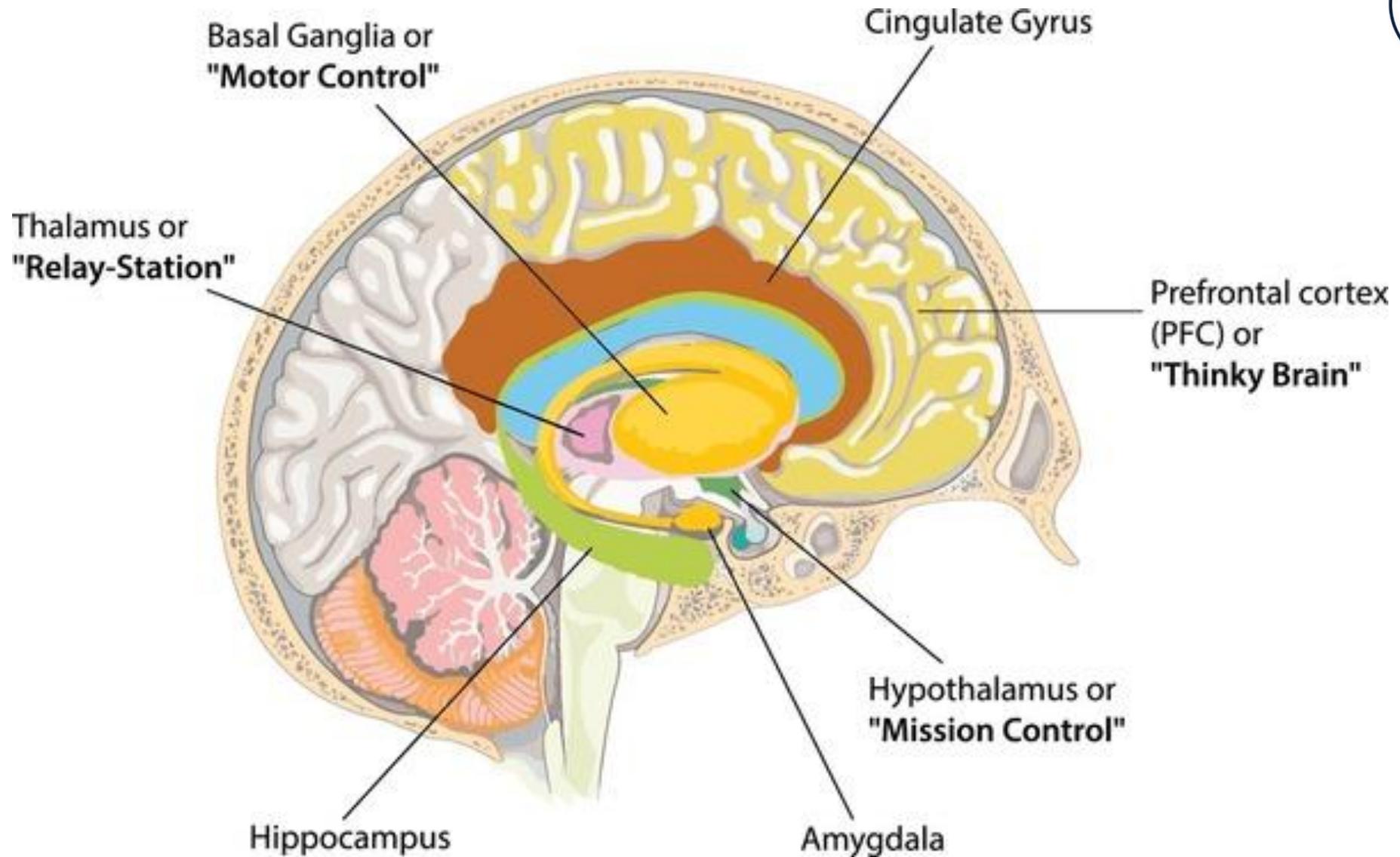


# 1. Corpus Striatum

**Corpus Striatum:** formed of:

- A. Caudate nucleus.
- B. Lentiform nucleus.



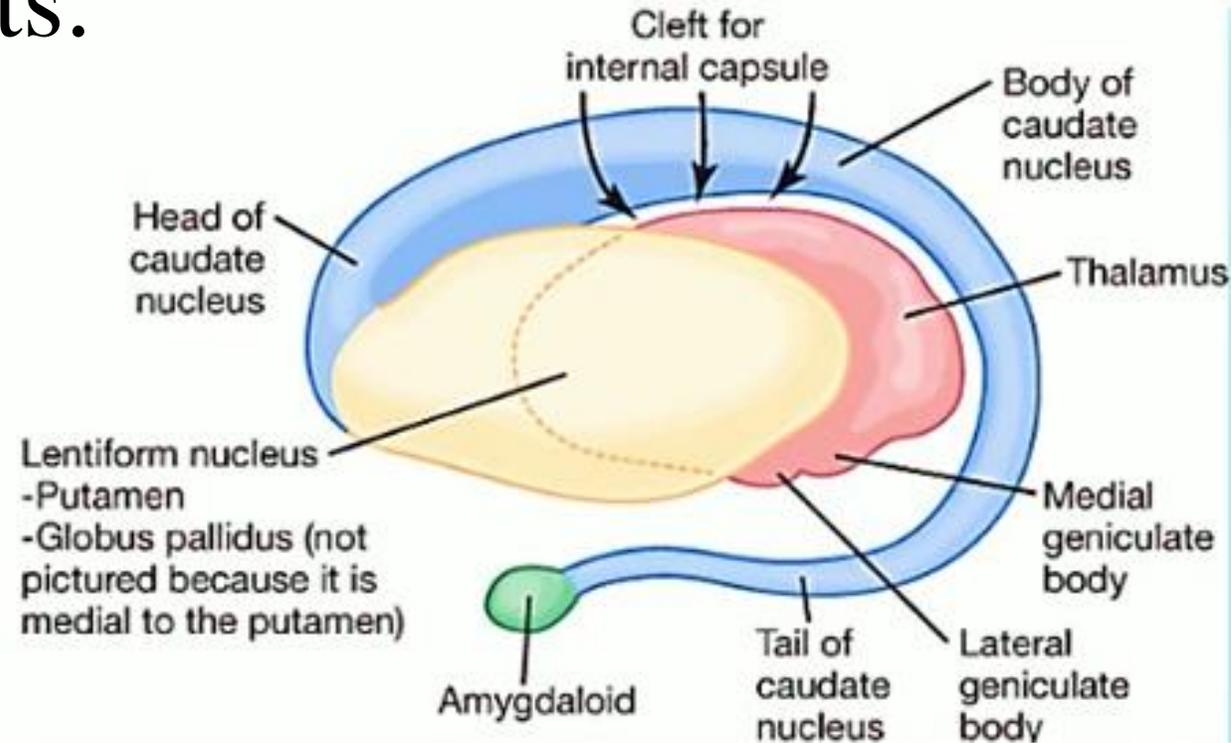


# A. Caudate nucleus

**Shape:** is a C-shaped nucleus.

**Parts:** it is formed of 3 parts:

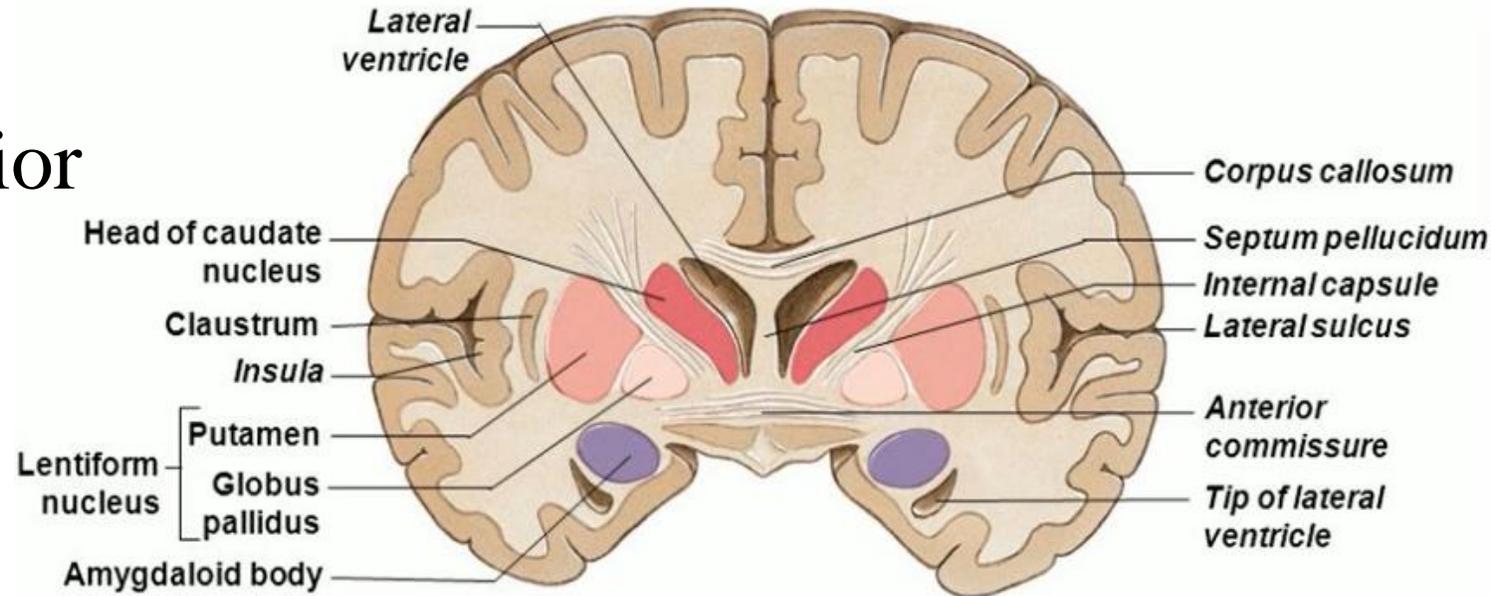
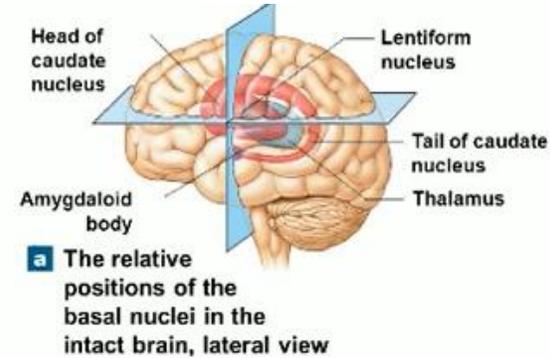
1. Head
2. Body
3. Tail.



# 1. Head of caudate nucleus

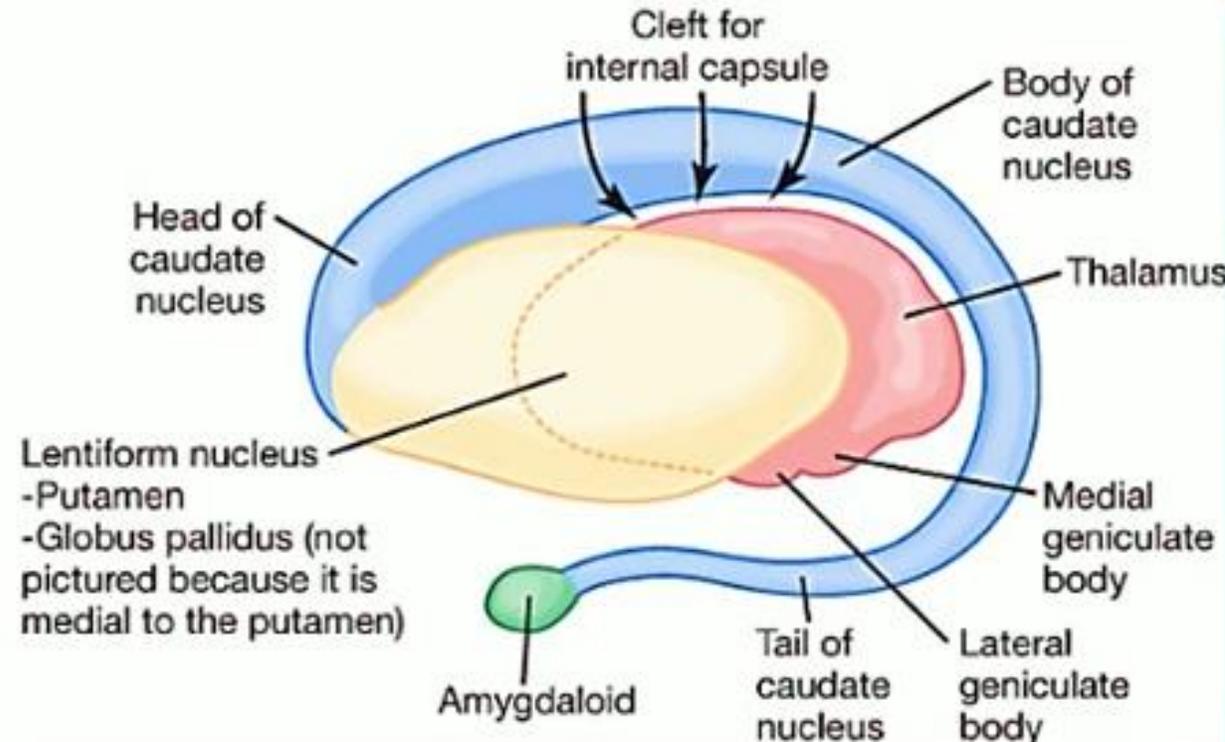
Coronal section

- It forms the **lateral wall of the anterior horn** of the lateral ventricle
- It is separated from the lentiform nucleus by the anterior limb of the **internal capsule**.



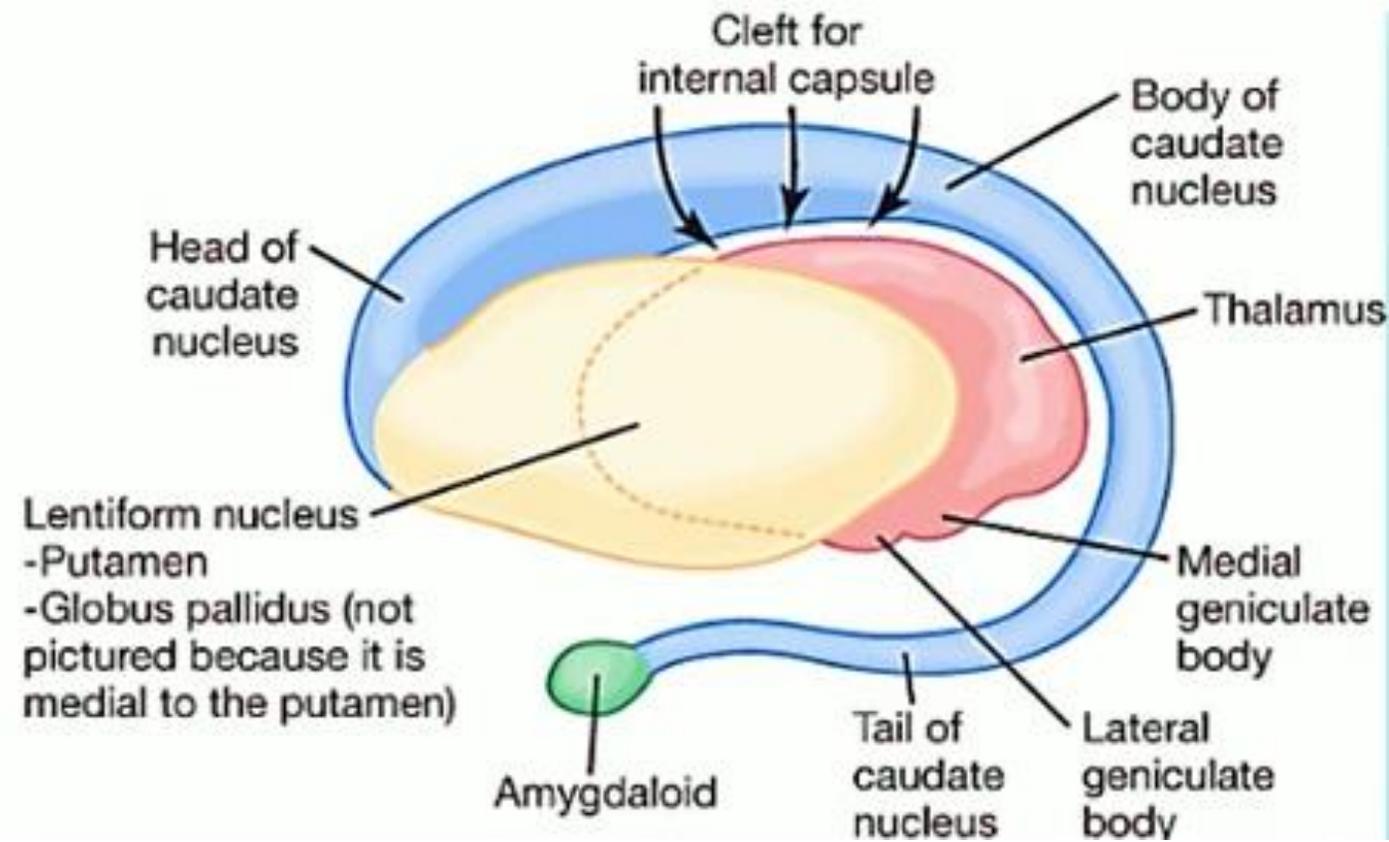
## 2. Body of caudate nucleus

- It lies in the **floor of the body part of the lateral ventricle**
- It is separated from the thalamus by the thalamo-striate vein and the stria terminalis (fibers connecting the amygdaloid nucleus with the hypothalamus and septal area).



# 3. Tail of caudate nucleus

- Extends into the temporal lobe in the roof of the **inferior horn of the lateral ventricle**.
- Ends anteriorly at the **amygdaloid** nucleus.

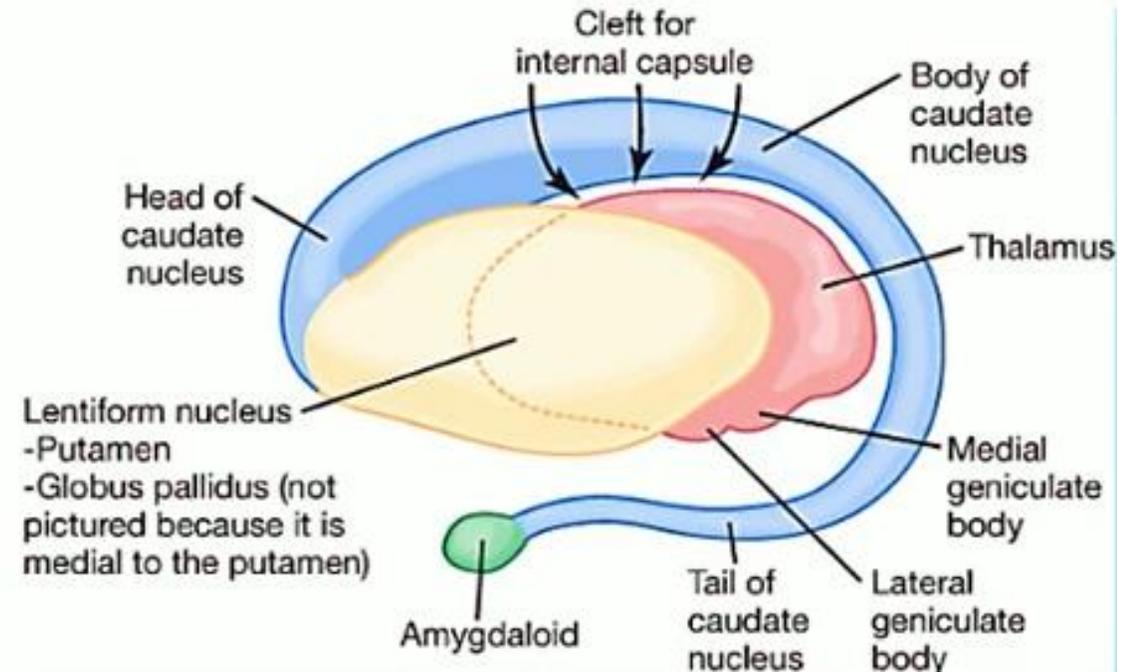


# B. Lentiform nucleus

**Shape:** wedge-shaped. Its apex is directed medially.

**Parts:** It is divided into two parts:

- 1. Putamen:** is the lateral part.
- 2. Globus pallidus:** is the medial part.



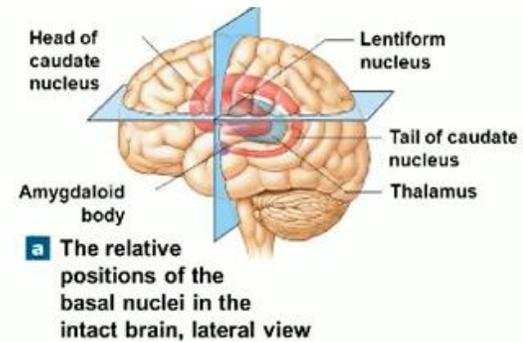
# Relation of lentiform nucleus

**Medially:** related to the internal capsule.

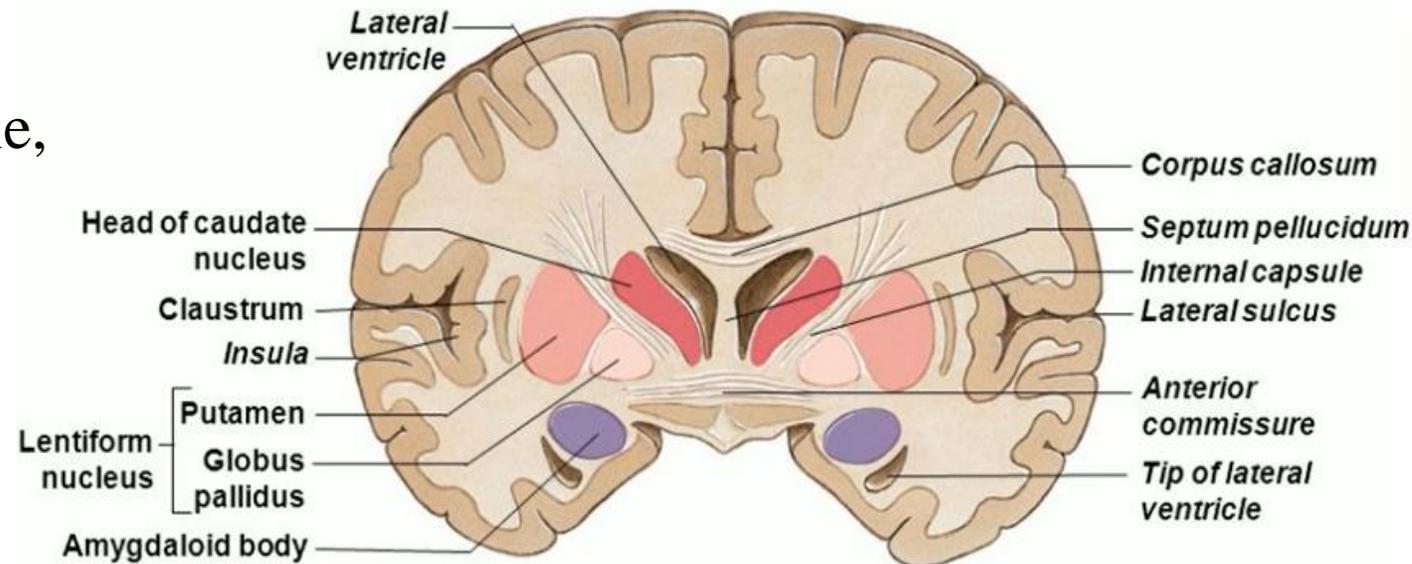
- Anterior limb separates it from caudate nucleus.
- Posterior limb separates it from the thalamus.

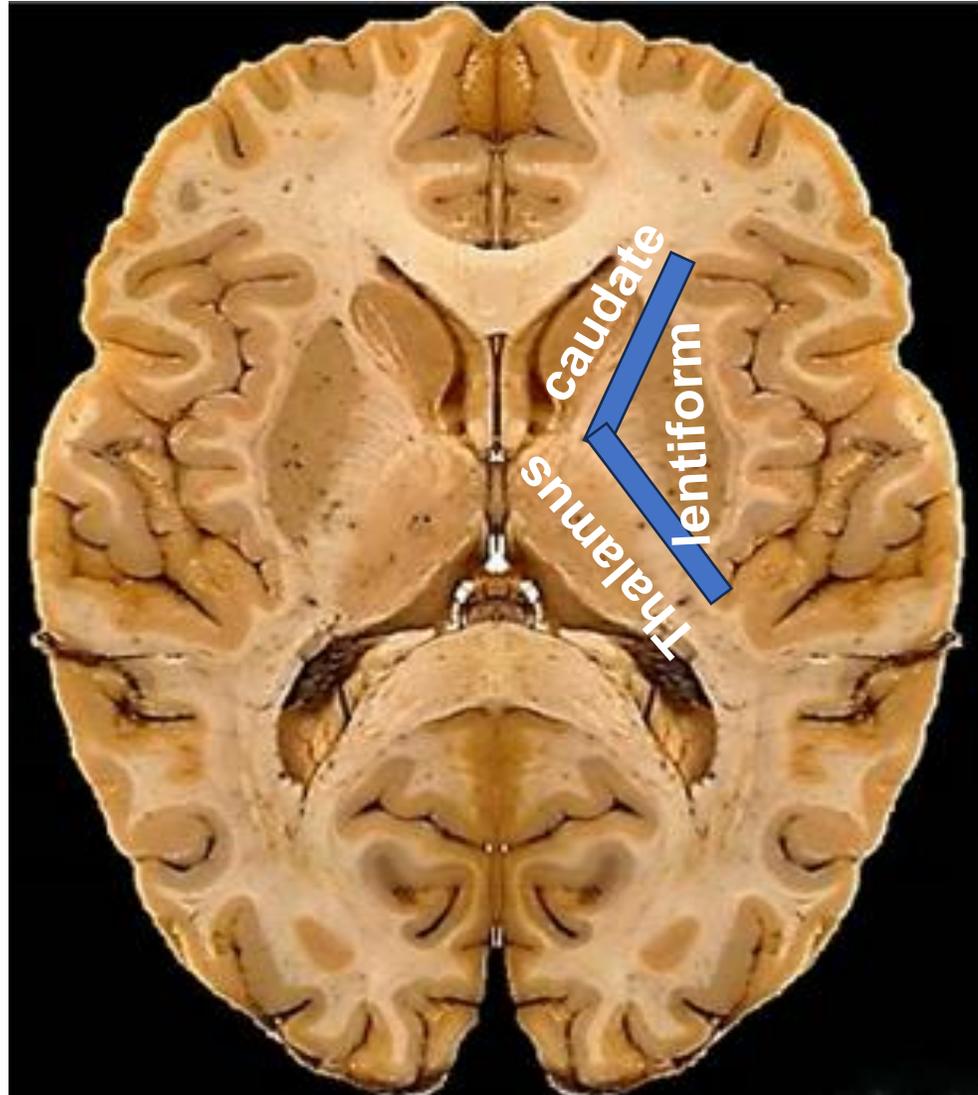
**Laterally:** related to the external capsule, which separates it from the claustrum.

**Inferiorly:** related to the amygdaloid nucleus and the anterior commissure.



**Coronal section**





# Claustrum

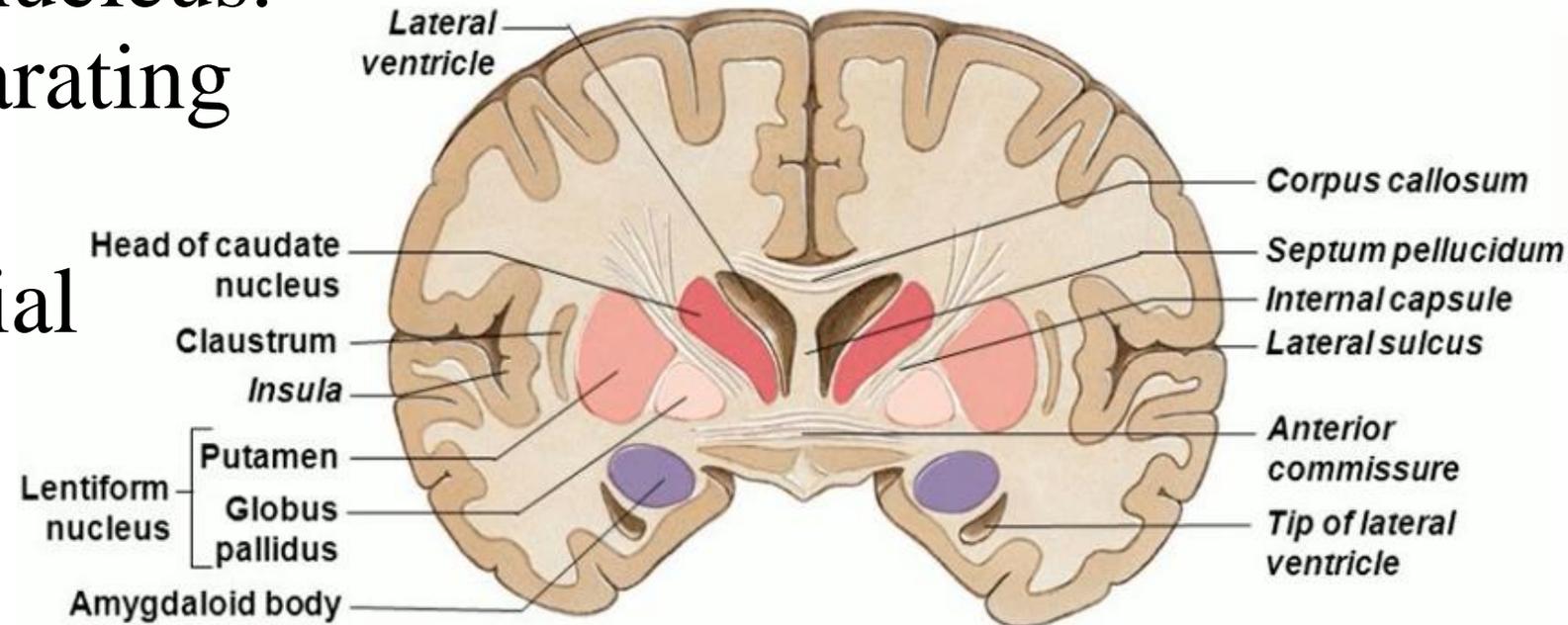
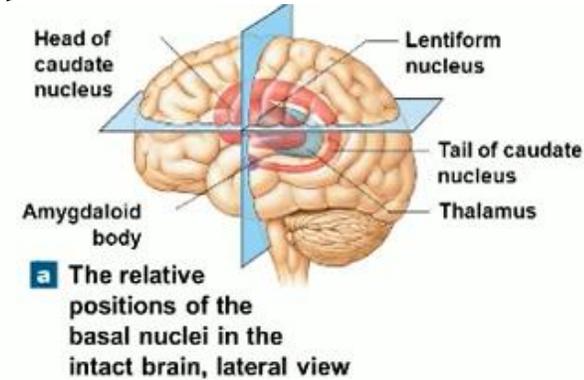
Coronal section

**Relation: deep to the insula**

**External capsule: separating it from the lentiform nucleus.**

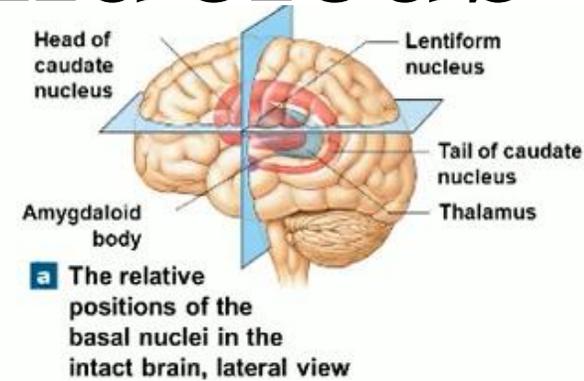
**Extreme capsule: separating it from the insula.**

**Function: controversial function**

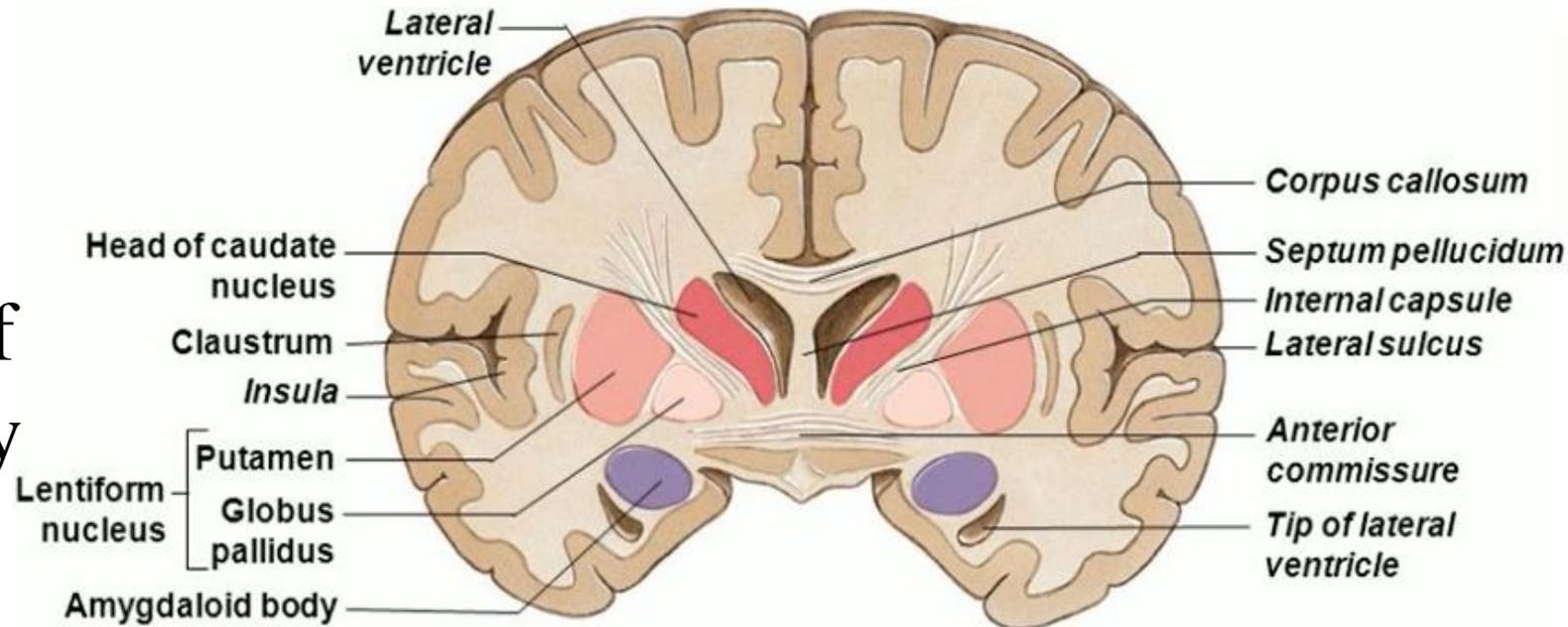


# Amygdaloid nucleus

- It lies in the anterior part of the temporal lobe in the roof and in front of the tip of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle.
- **Function:** It is a part of the limbic and olfactory systems.



Coronal section



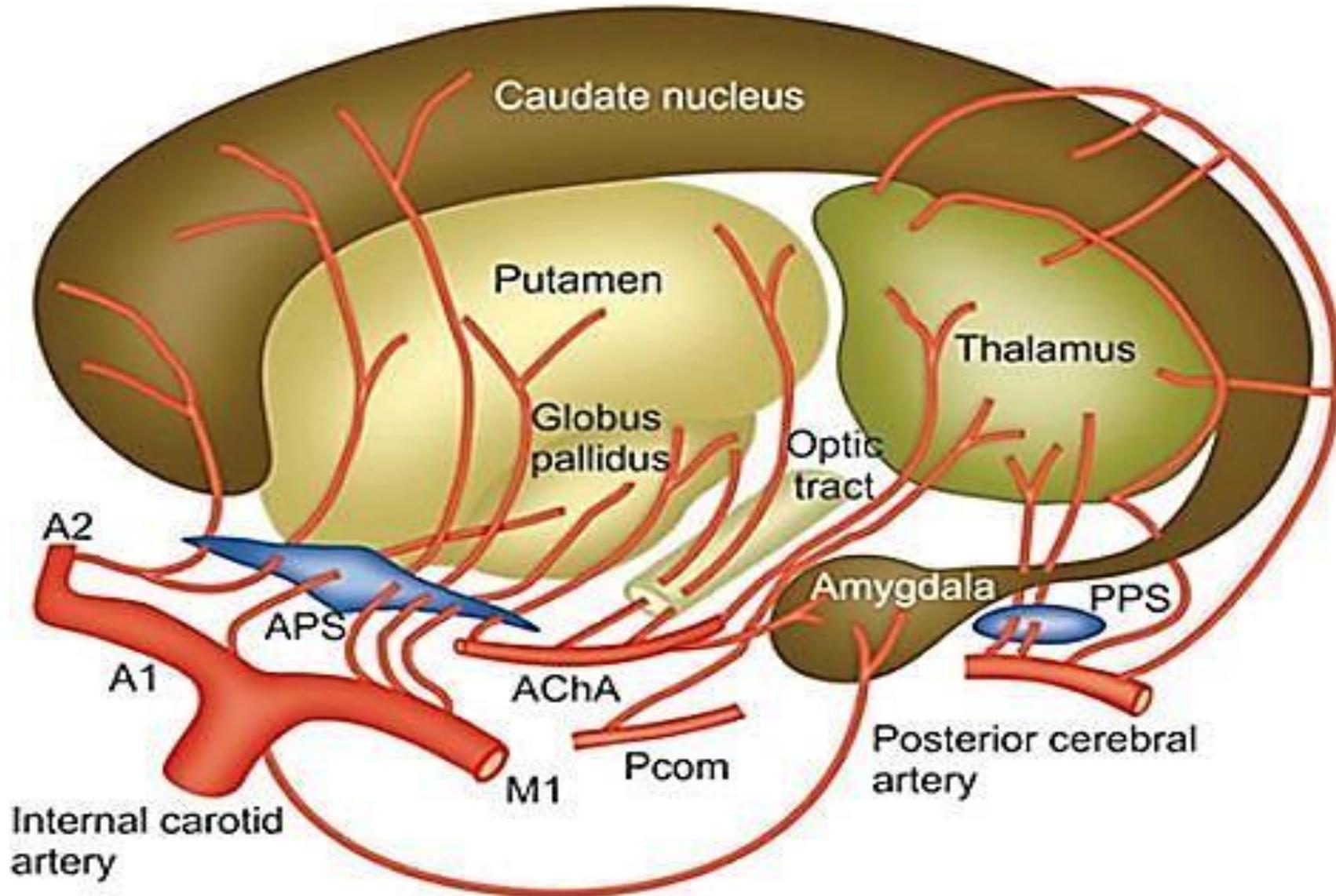


# Blood Supply of basal ganglia



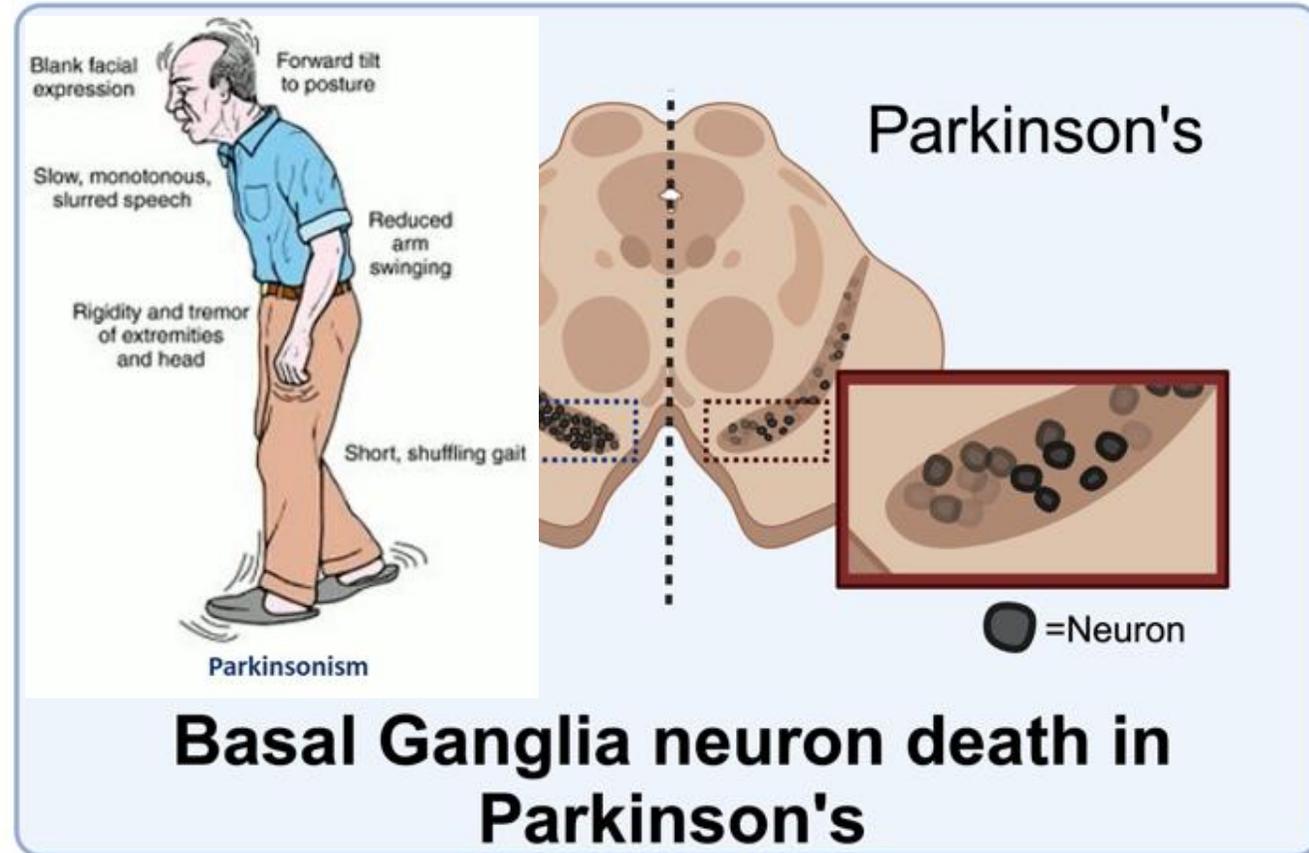
# Arterial supply of the Basal Ganglia

- Basal ganglia are supplied by **internal carotid artery (ICA)**
  1. Anterior part of corpus striatum: by the **anterior cerebral artery (medial striate artery)** from the ICA.
  2. Remaining parts of corpus striatum except tail of the caudate nucleus:
    - by the **middle cerebral artery (lateral striate arteries)** from the ICA.
  3. Tail of the caudate nucleus & amygdaloid nucleus: **anterior choroidal artery** from the ICA



# Malfunction of Basal Ganglia

- Damage to the basal ganglia cells may cause problems controlling speech, movement, and posture. This combination of symptoms is called **parkinsonism**. A person with basal ganglia dysfunction may have trouble starting, stopping, or sustaining movement



# Quiz

- 1. Corpus striatum is supplied by**
- a. Vertebral
  - b. Basilar
  - c. Internal carotid
  - d. External carotid
  - e. Subclavian

**Answer: c**



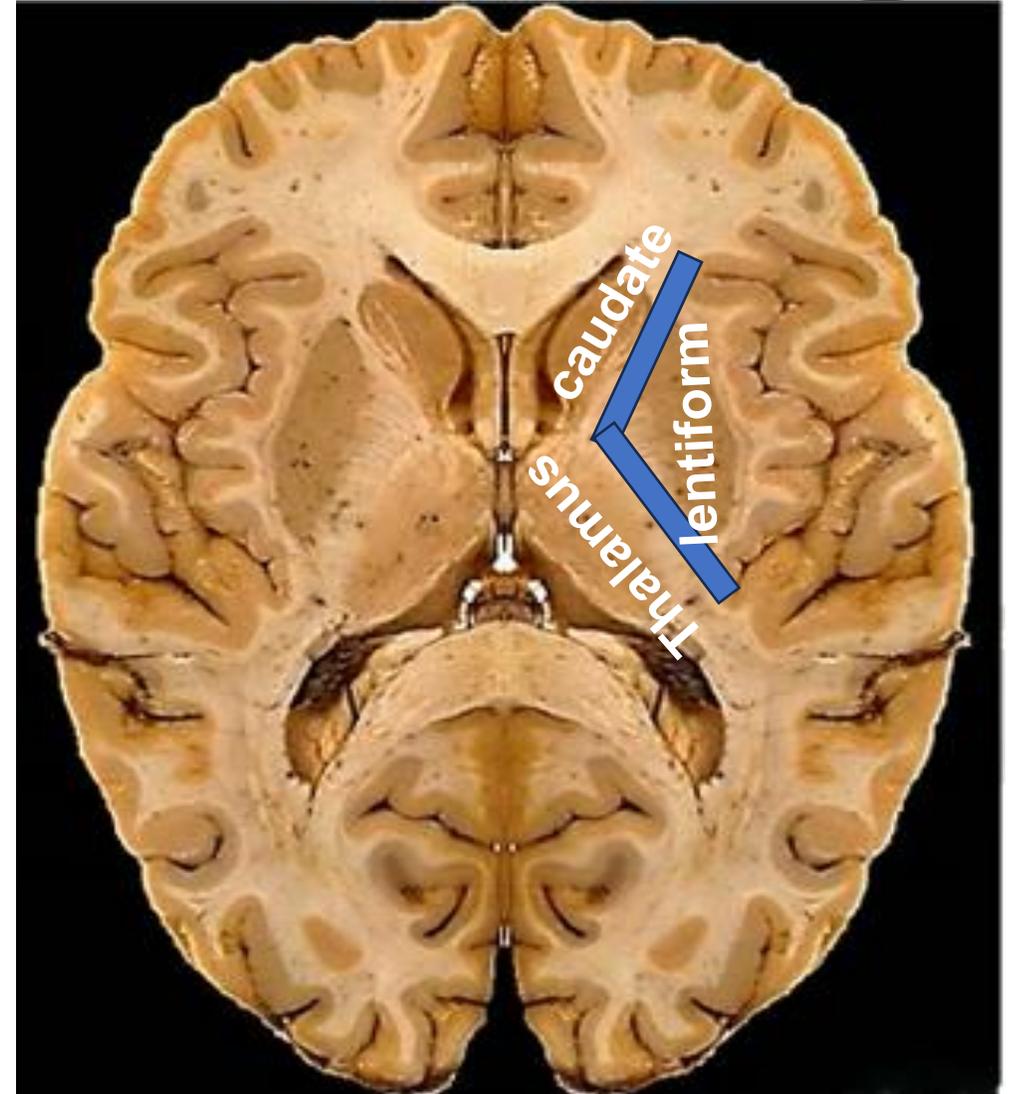


# Anatomy of Internal Capsule

**Definition:** It is a band of **projection** fibers

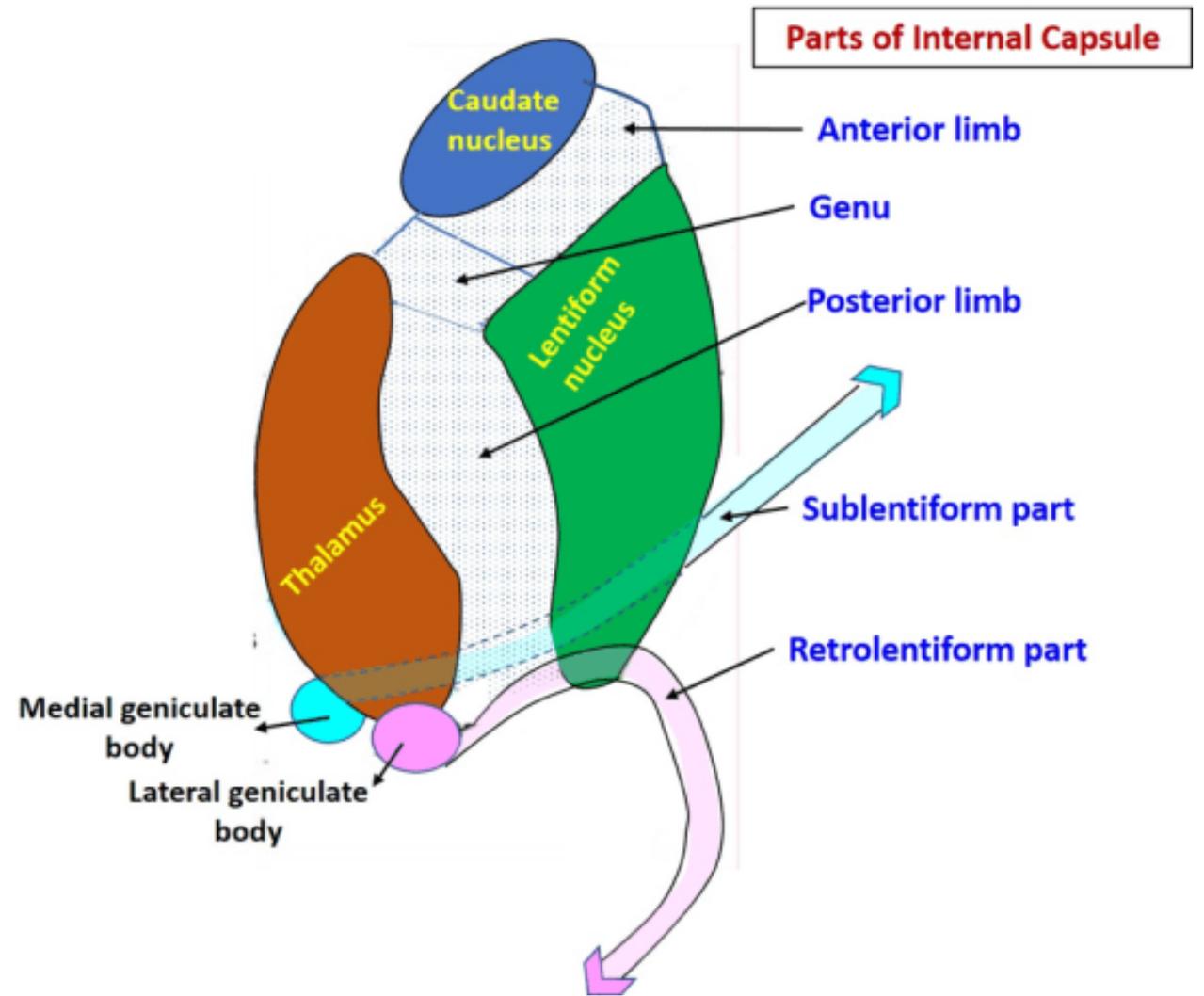
**Divisions:** It is divided into 3 **parts:**

- **Anterior limb:** between the **lentiform** nucleus and the head of the **caudate** nucleus.
- **Genu:** opposite the **apex** of the **lentiform** nucleus.
- **Posterior limb:** between the **lentiform** nucleus and the **thalamus**

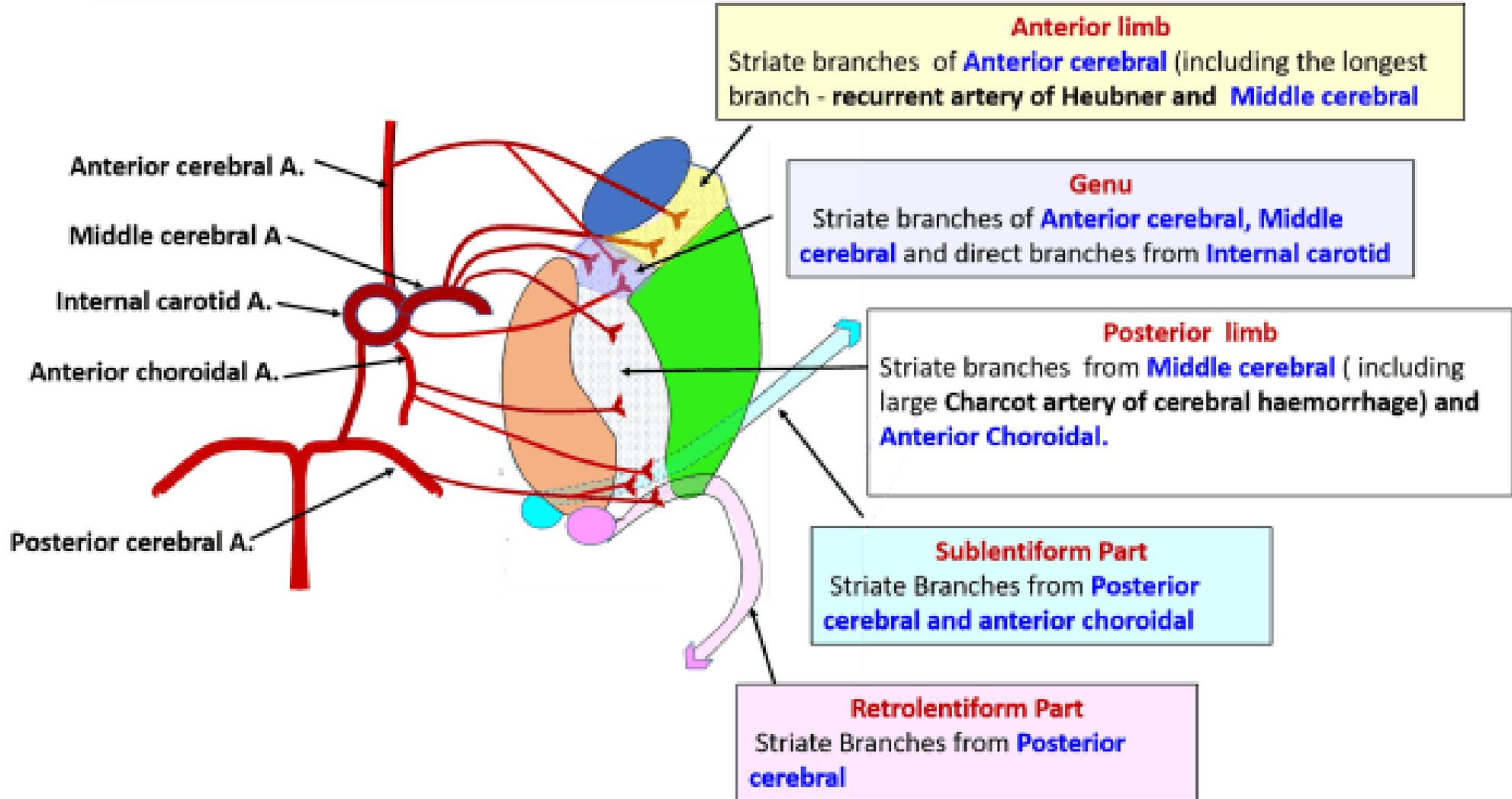


• **Posterior limb: is divided into:**

- A. Lenticulothalamic part:** between the lentiform nucleus and the thalamus.
- B. Retolenticular part:** behind the lentiform nucleus.
- C. Sublenticular part:** below the lentiform nucleus.



# Arterial supply of the internal capsule



# Quiz

**1. Anterior limb of internal capsule lies between the lentiform nucleus and...**

- a. Head of the caudate nucleus.
- b. Body of the caudate nucleus.
- c. Tail of the caudate nucleus.
- d. Thalamus
- e. Claustrum

**Answer: a**

# Quiz

1. Is the main arterial supply of internal capsule
- a. Vertebral
  - b. Basilar
  - c. Internal carotid
  - d. External carotid
  - e. Subclavian

**Answer: c**

# References for further readings

- Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine (3rd edition).
- Gray's anatomy for students
- The Clinical Practice Of Neurological and Neurosurgical Nursing Fourth Edition.

