

Ромбовидный мозг

Мозжечок

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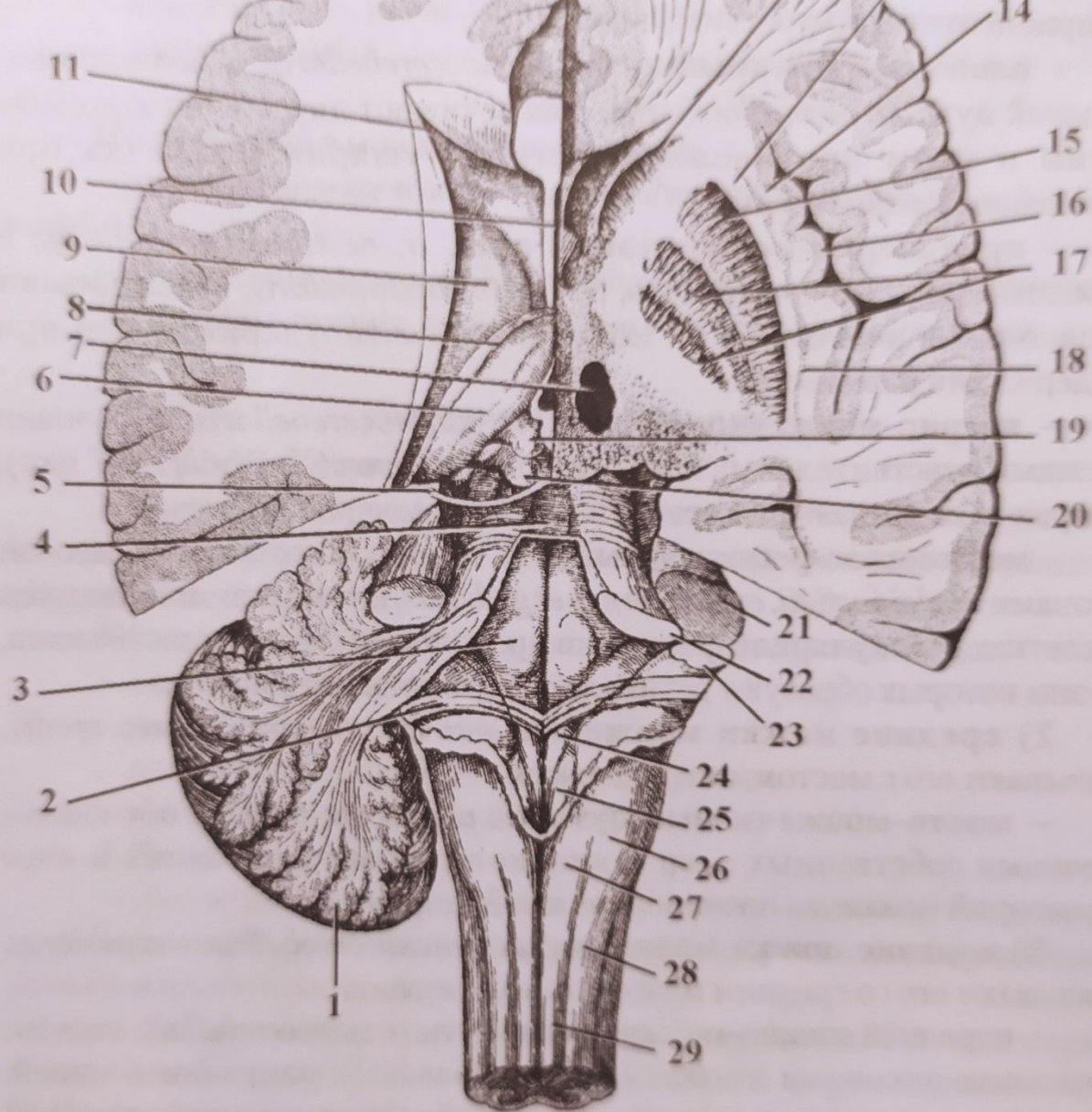


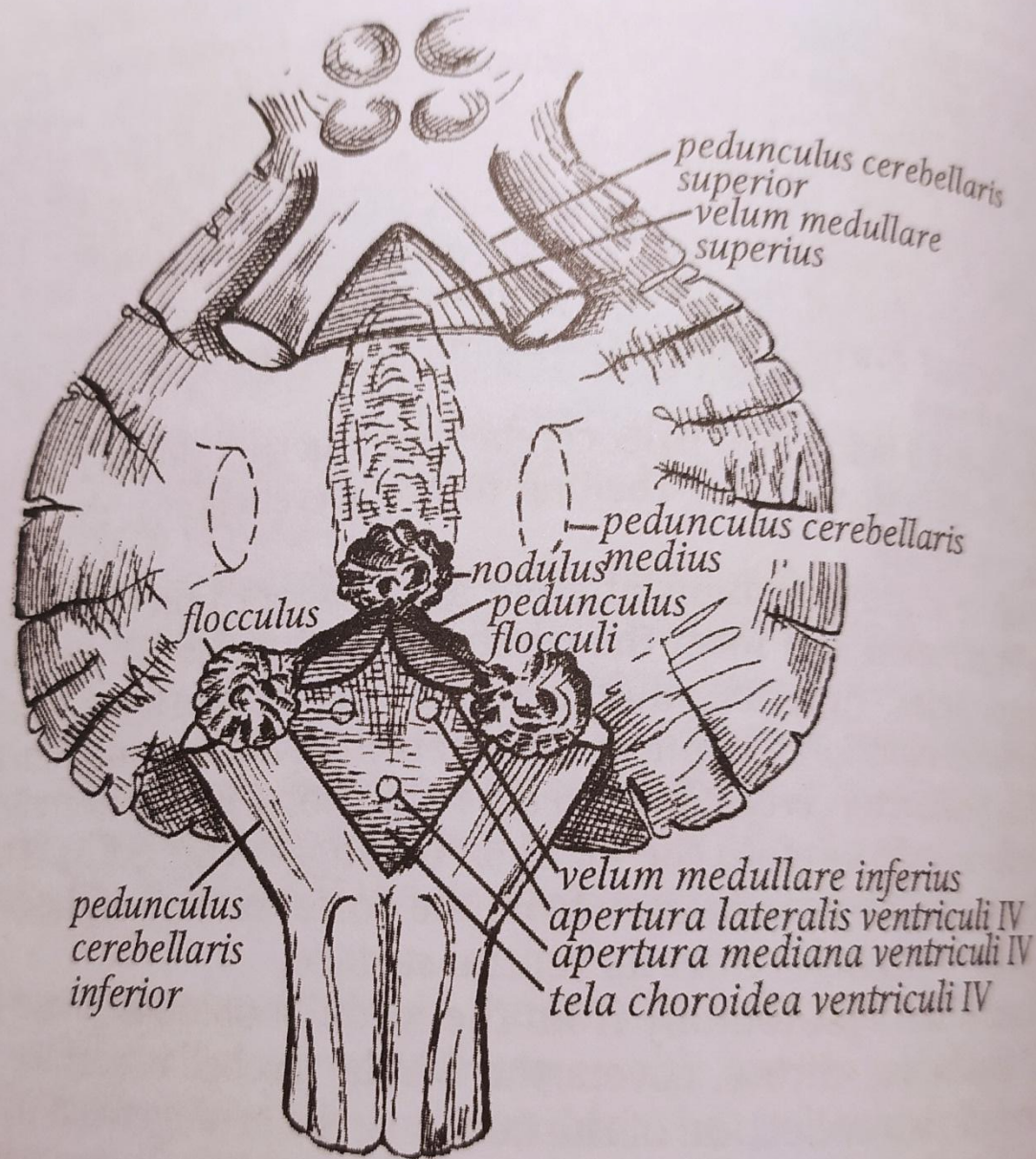
Рис. 20. Дорсальная поверхность ствола головного мозга. Горизонтальный разрез конечного мозга на уровне базальных ядер:

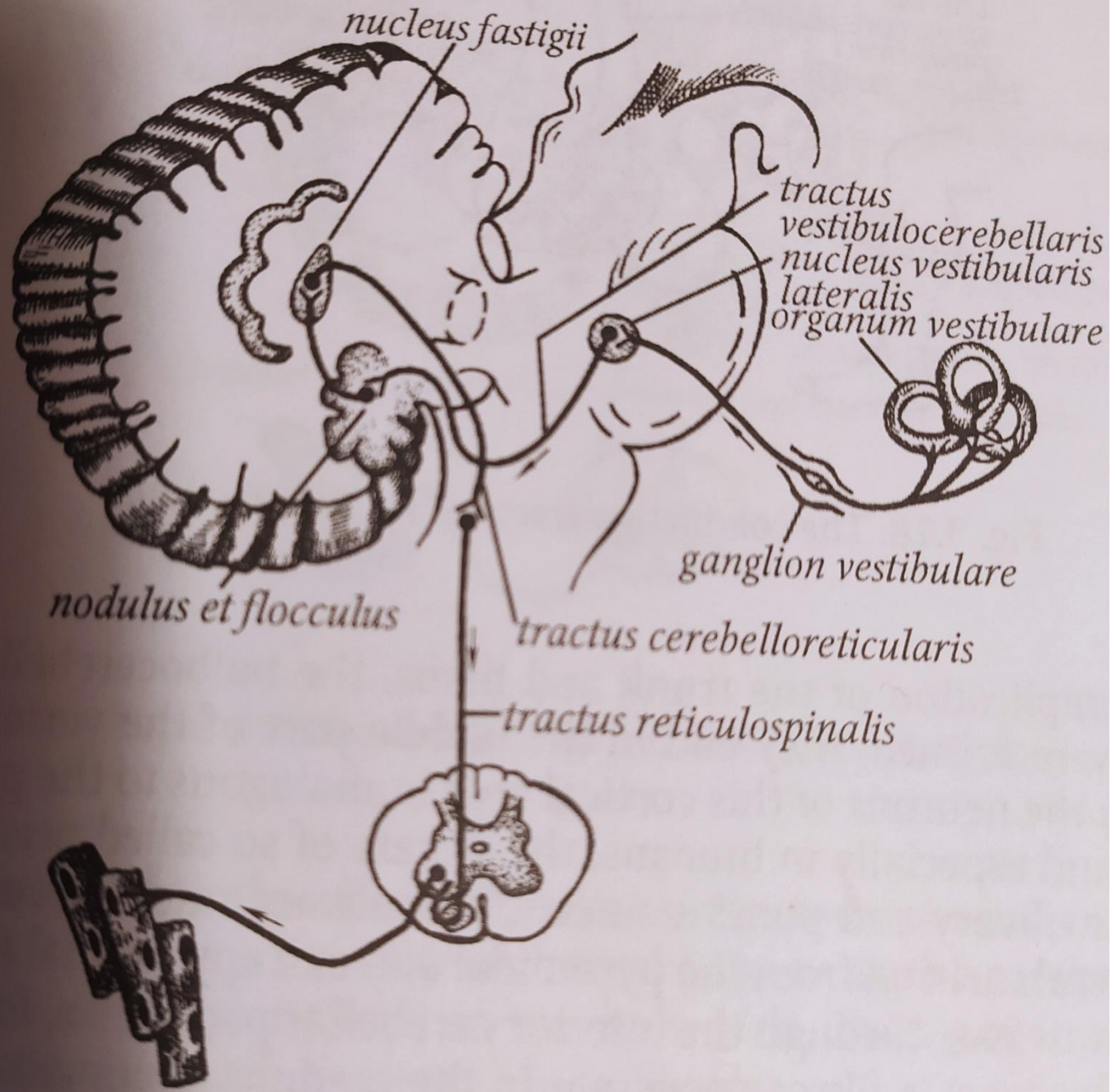
- 1 – cerebellum; 2 – striae acustici; 3 – colliculus facialis; 4 – velum medullare superius; 5 – n. trochlearis; 6 – thalamus; 7 – nucleus ruber; 8 – stria terminalis; 9 – corpus nuclei caudati; 10 – septum pellucidum; 11 – cornu anterius ventriculi lateralis; 12 –



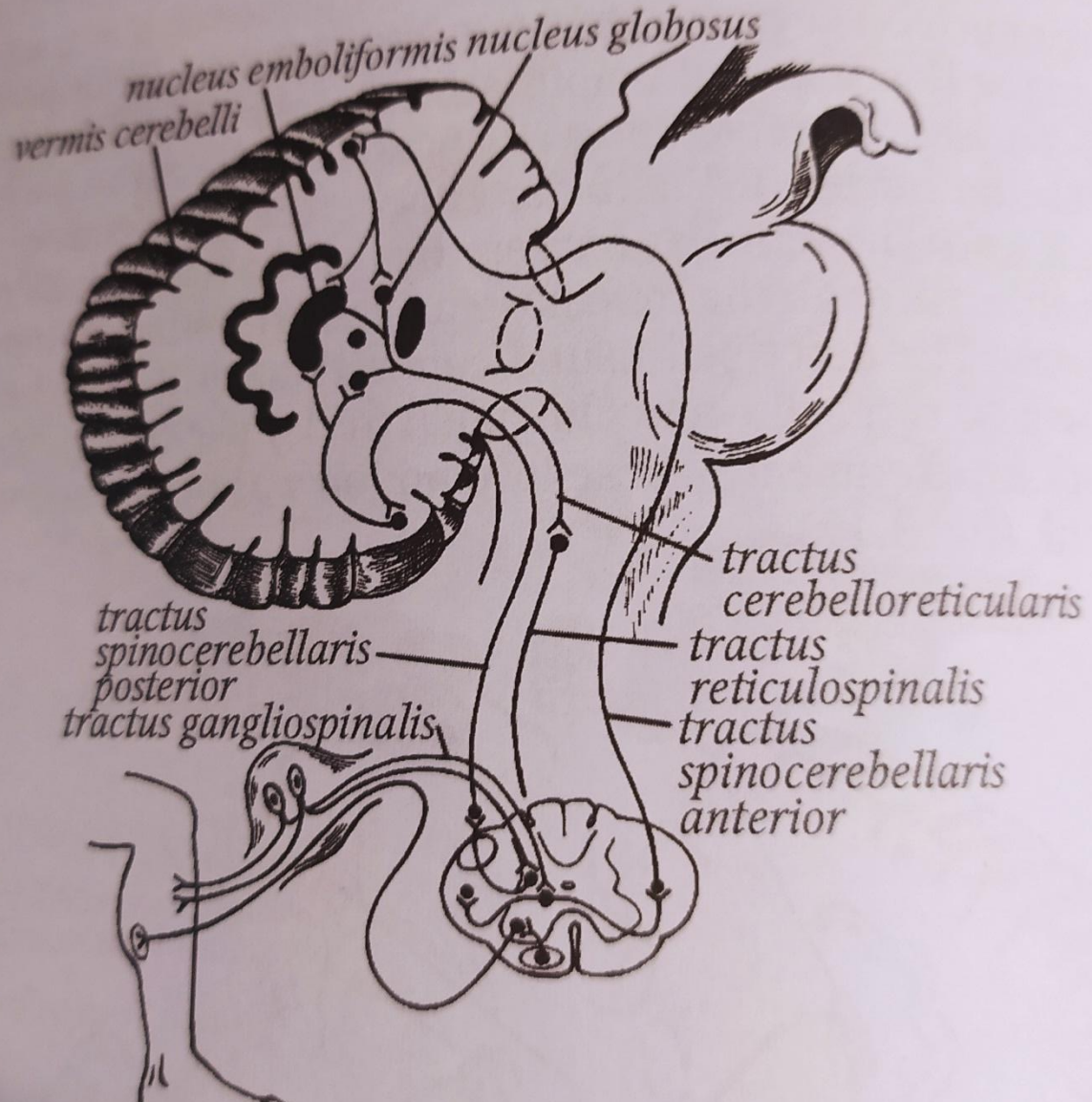
Fig. 3.15. The arrangement of white and grey matter in the cerebellum

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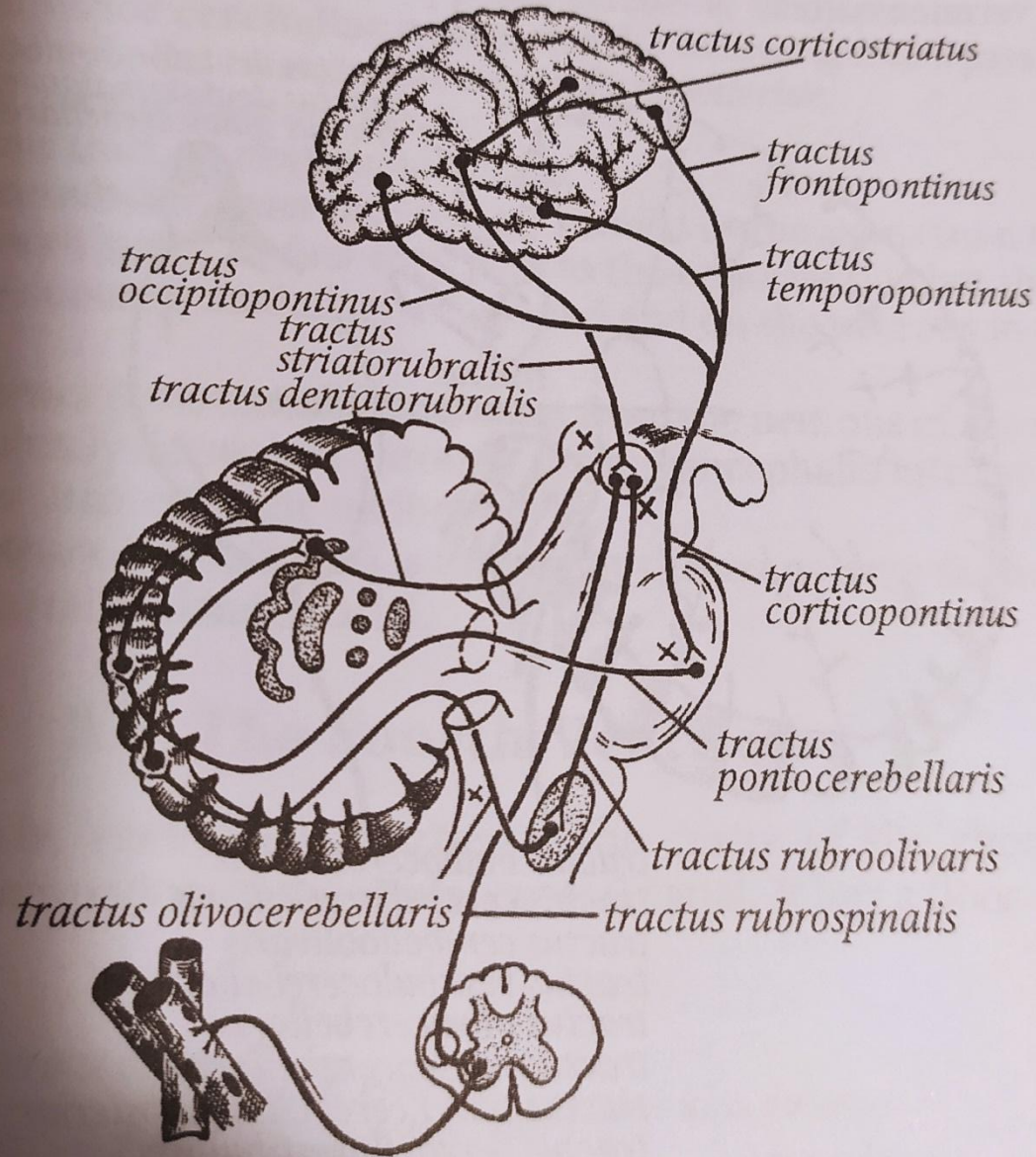




e nuclei leave the cerebellum via the inferior peduncles and reach the neurons in the reticular formation. Further, the efferent impulses pass through the reticulospinal tracts to the limbs' s muscles (fig. 3.18).



...characteristic functions and manifest in such symptoms as cerebellar
tension tremor during the performance of fine movements and disorder of the
ion.



...cerebellar tract (afferent) is formed by the axons of the thoracic nucleus neurons. All fibres of this tract ascend on the same side without decussation in the posterolateral part of the spinal lateral funiculus. They synapse with the neurons of the inferior vermal cortex.

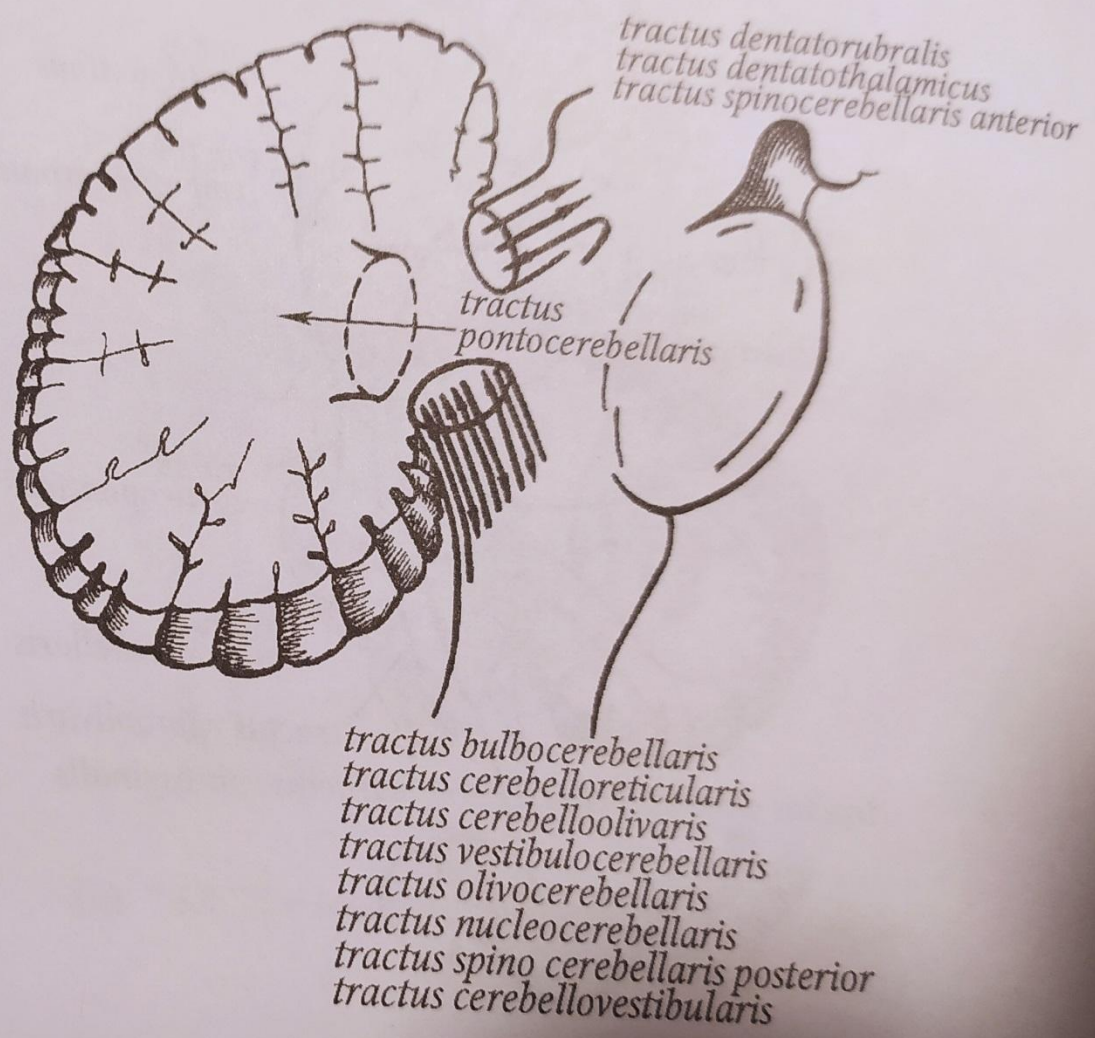


Fig. 3.20. The position of the main tracts which pass through the cerebellar peduncles (schematic)

Bulbocerebellaris

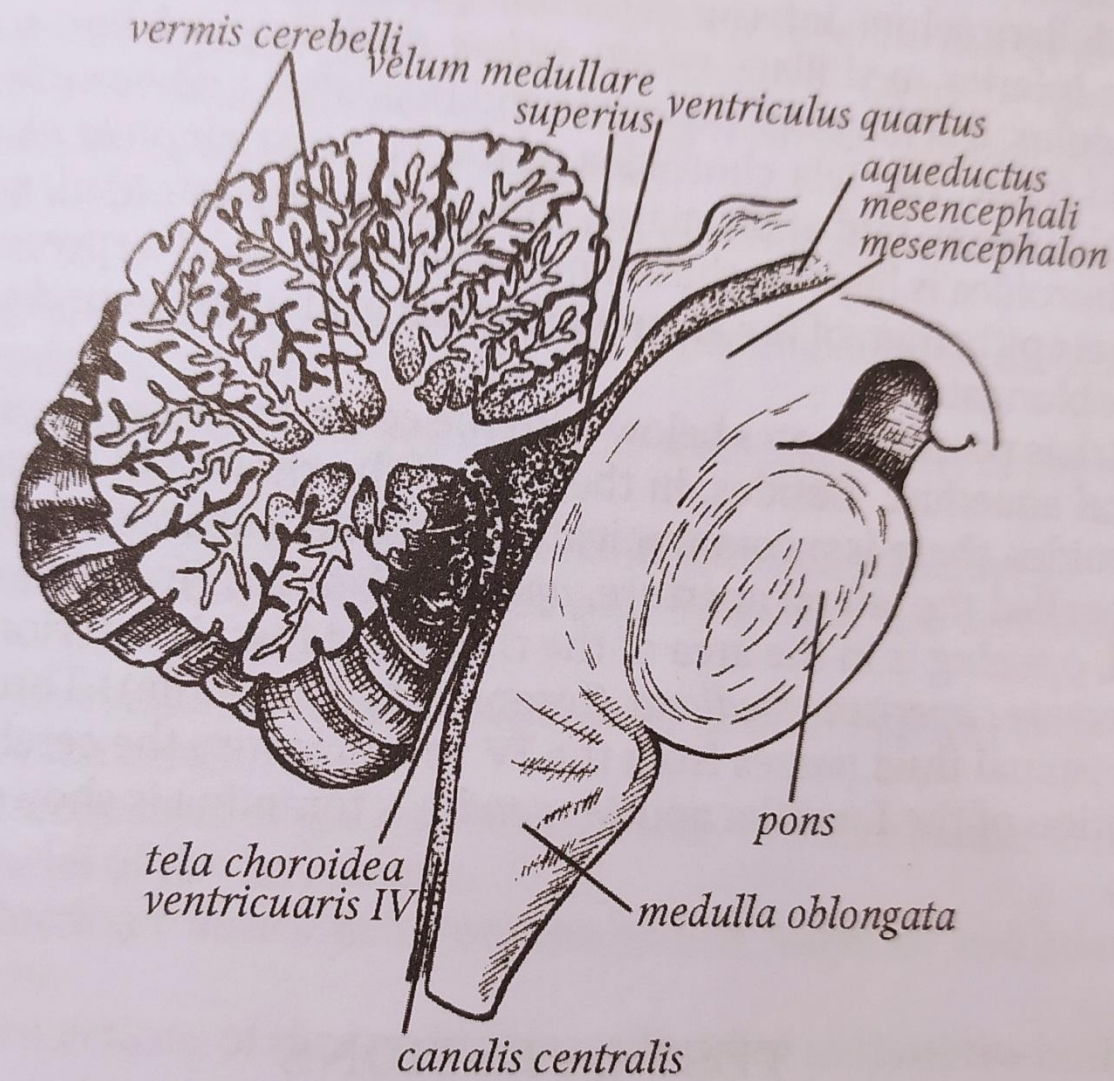


Fig. 3.21. The IV ventricle: floor, roof, communications. Median section