# Ромбовидный мозг
# Мозжечок

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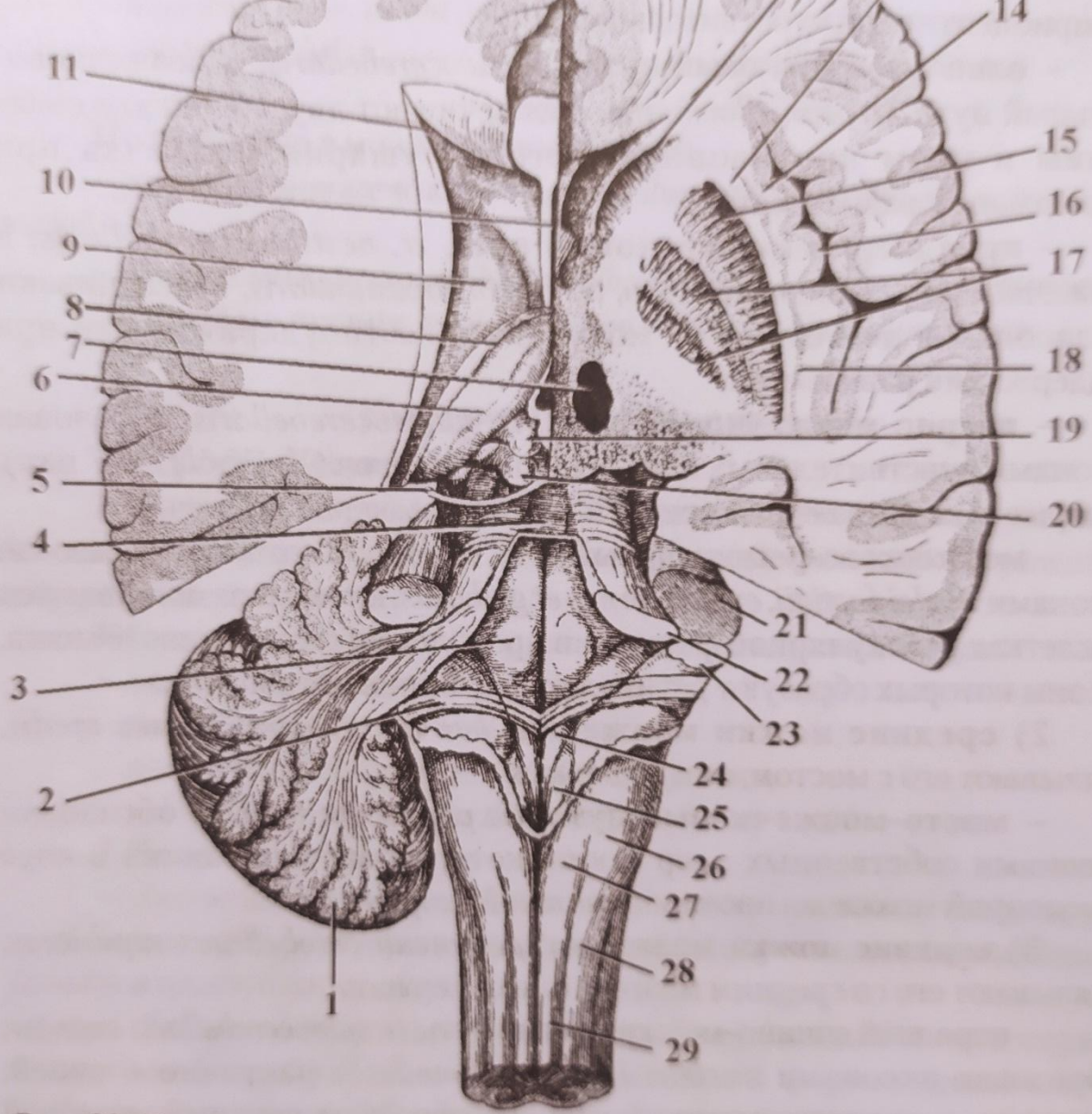


Рис. 20. **Дорсальная поверхность ствола головного мозга. Горизонтальный разрез конечного мозга на уровне базальных ядер:**
1 – cerebellum; 2 – striae acustici; 3 – colliculus facialis; 4 – velum medullare superius; 5 – n. trochlearis; 6 – thalamus; 7 – nucleus ruber; 8 – stria terminalis; 9 – corpus nuclei caudati; 10 – septum pellucidum; 11 – cornu anterius ventriculi lateralis; 12 –

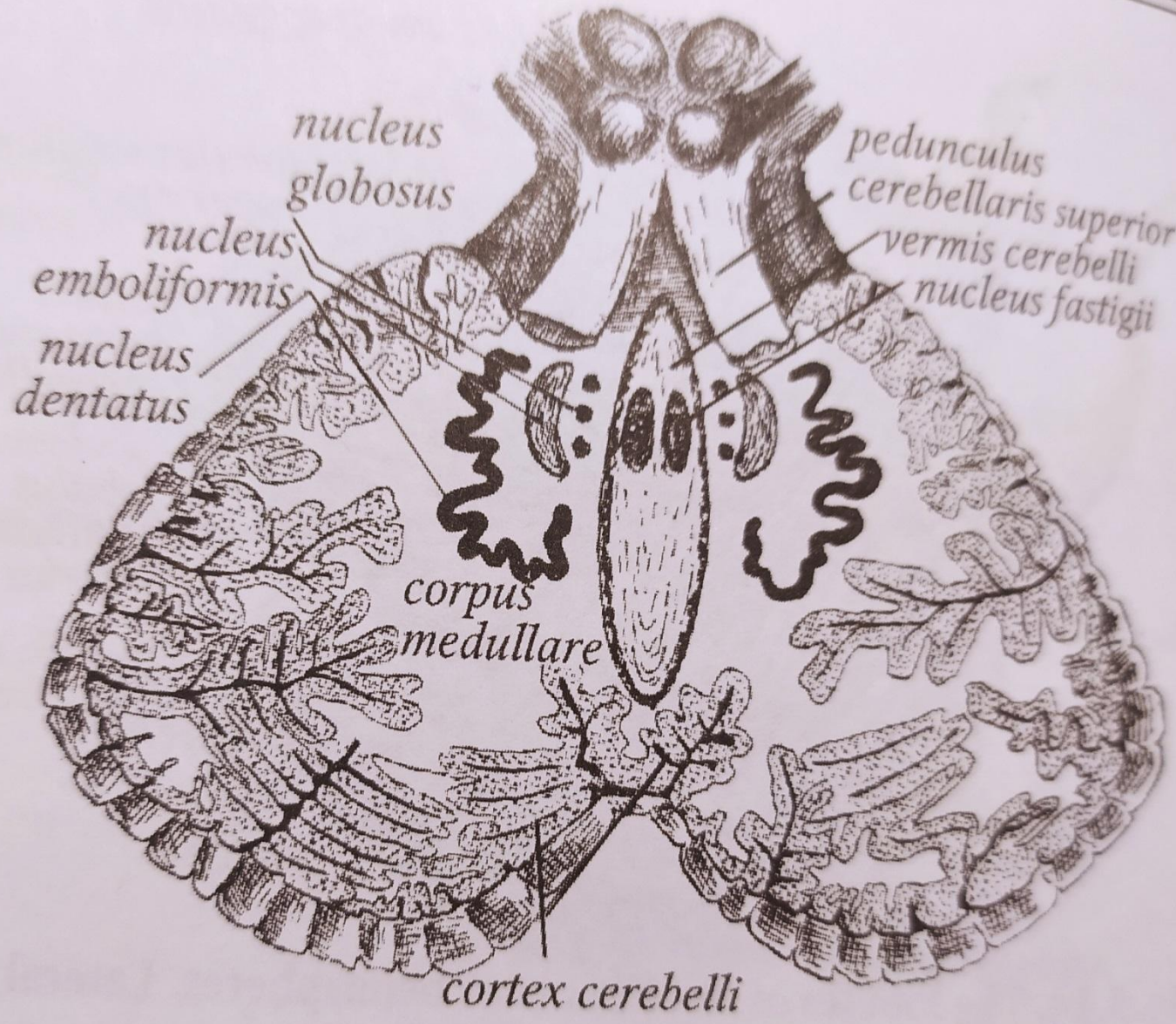


Fig. 3.15. The arrangement of white and grey matter in the cerebellum

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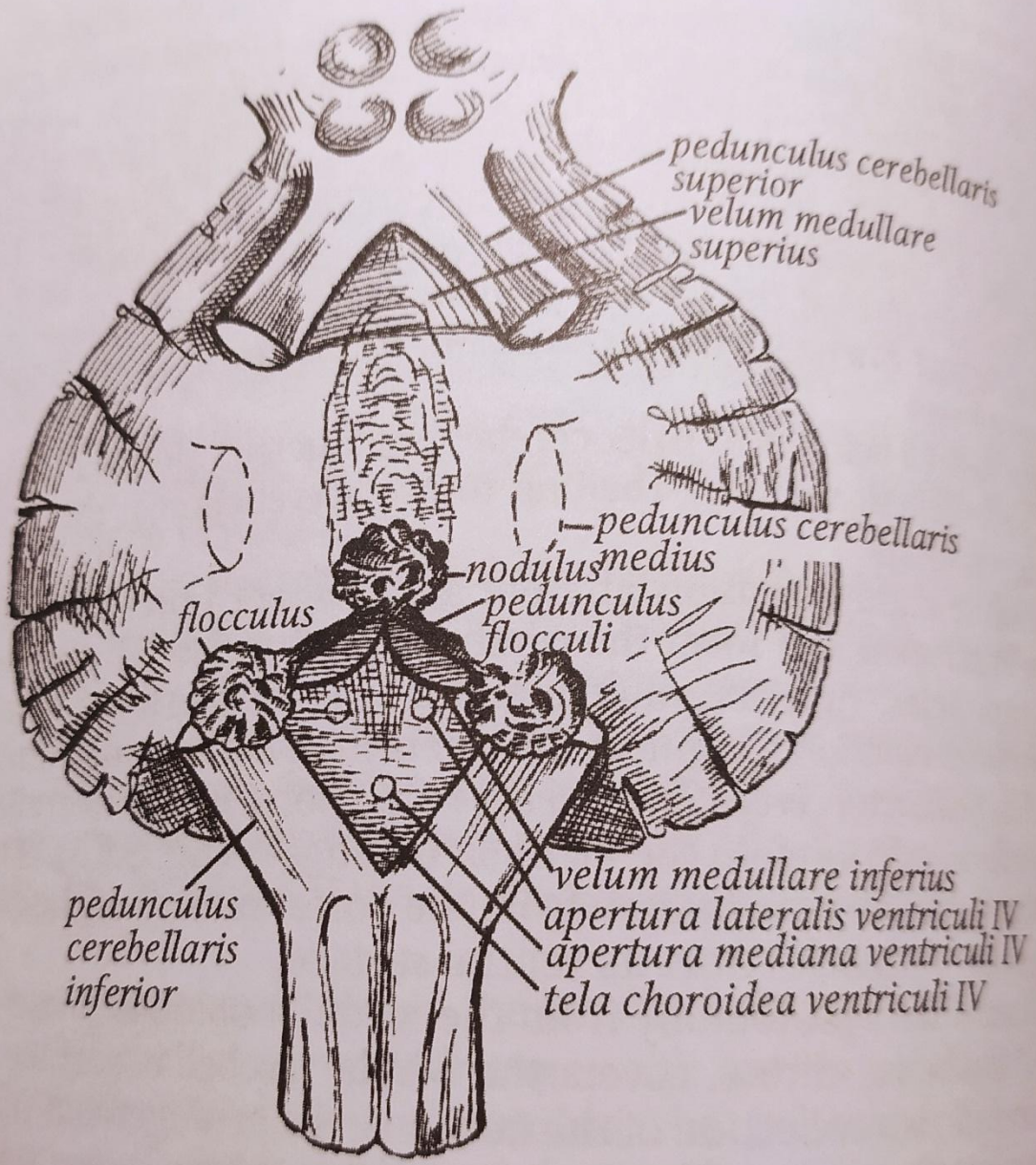
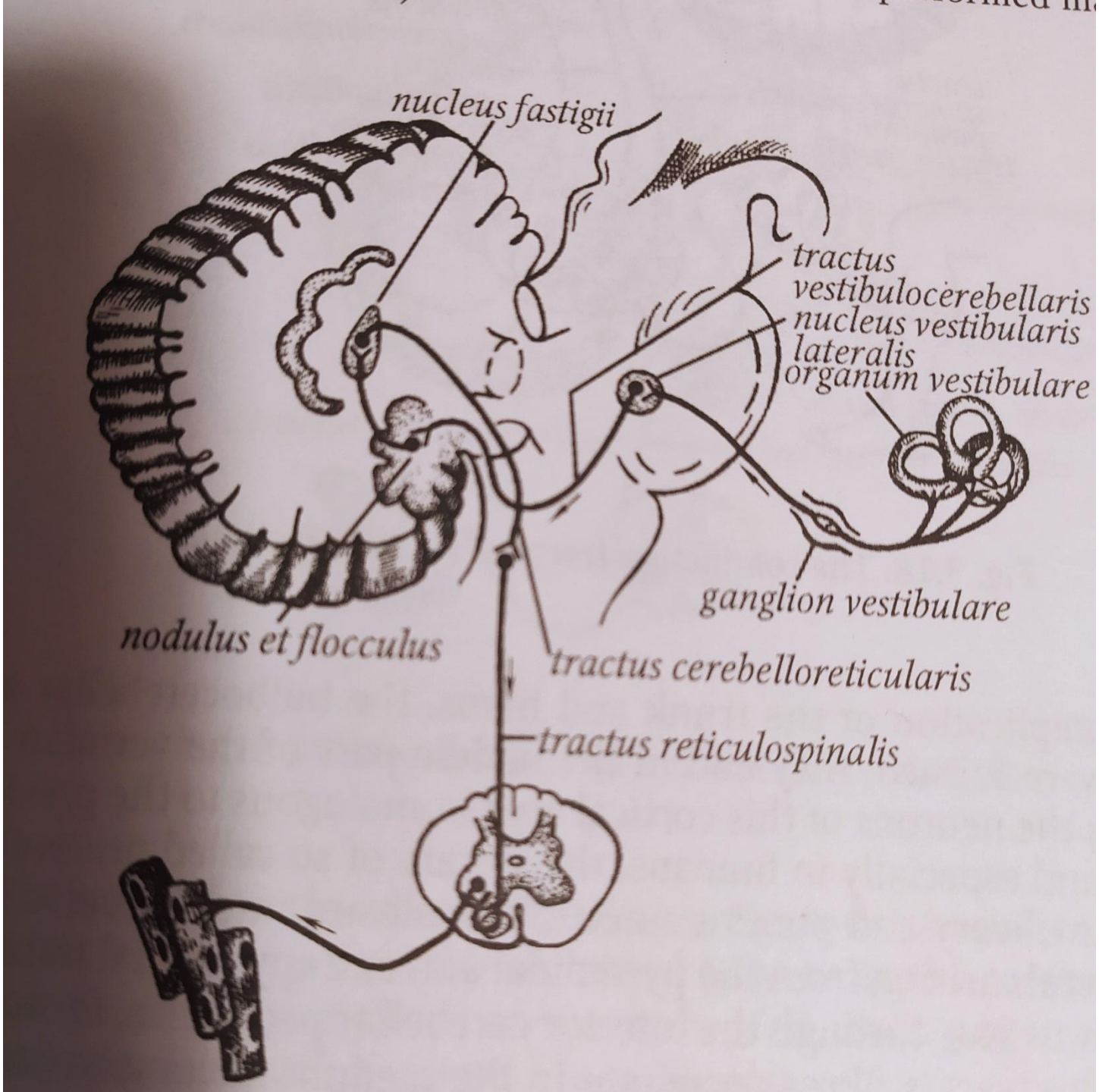
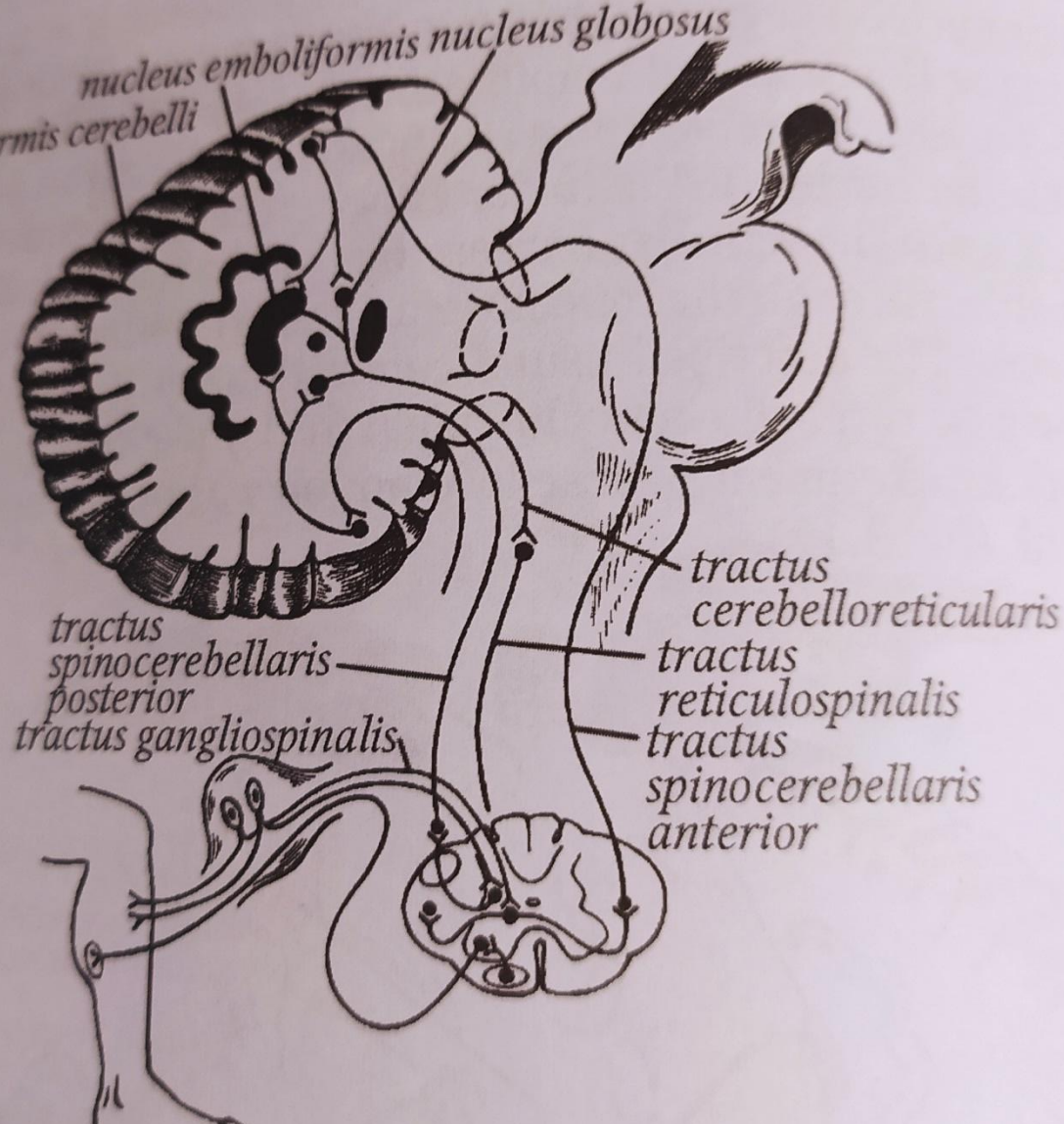
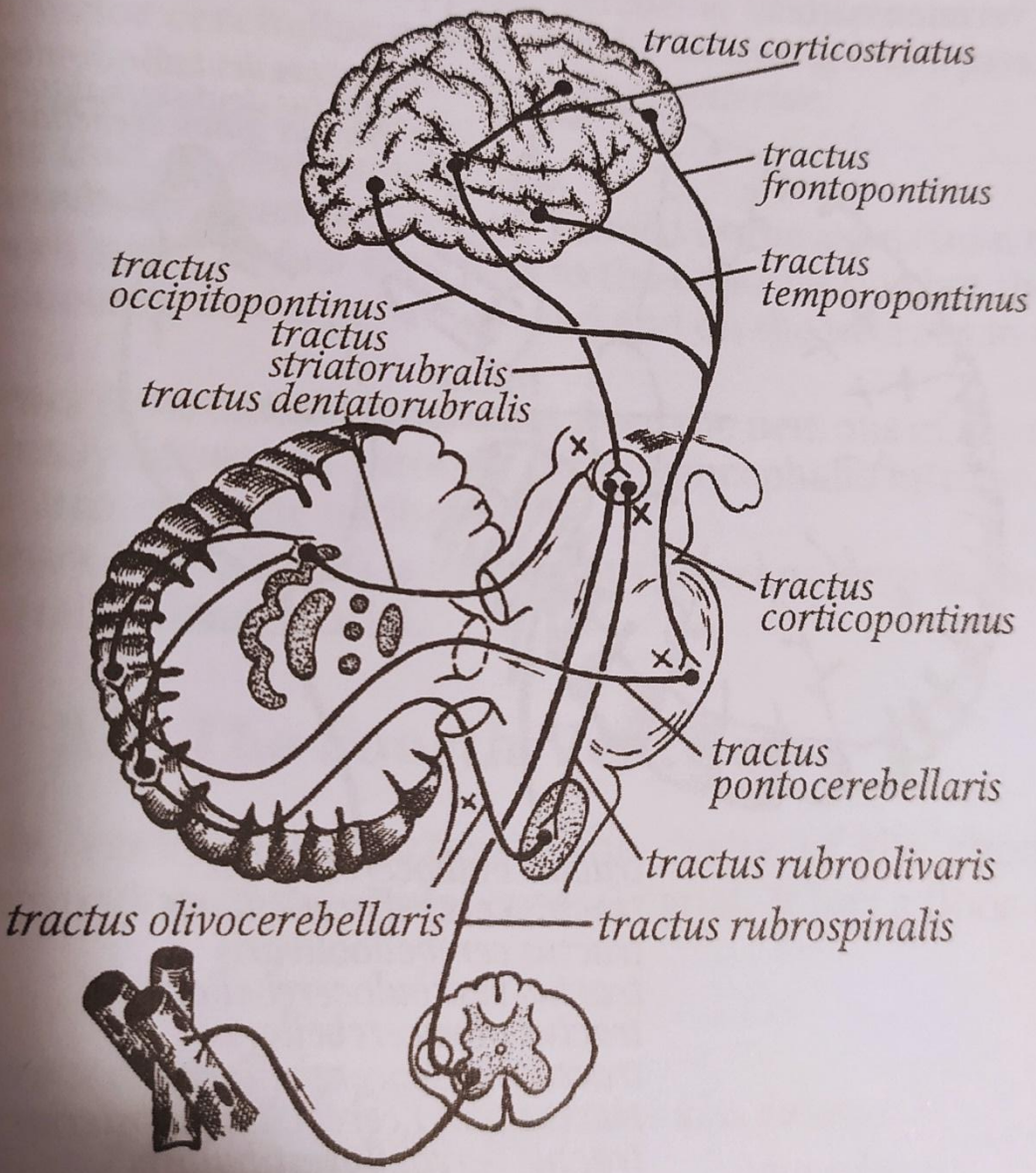



nucleus fastigii
tractus
vestibulocerebellaris
nucleus vestibularis
lateralis
organum vestibulare
ganglion vestibulare
nodulus et flocculus
tractus cerebelloreticularis
tractus reticulospinalis

e nuclei leave the cerebellum via the inferior peduncles and reach the neuron
ular formation. Further, the efferent impulses pass through the reticulospina
e limbs`s muscles (fig. 3.18).



characteristic functions and manifest in such symptoms as cerebellar structures are accompanied by
tention tremor during the performance of fine movements and disorder of the
ion.



nucleus neurons. All fibres of this tract ascend on the same side without decussation
the posterolateral part of the spinal lateral funiculus. They synapse with the neurons
the inferior vermian cortex.

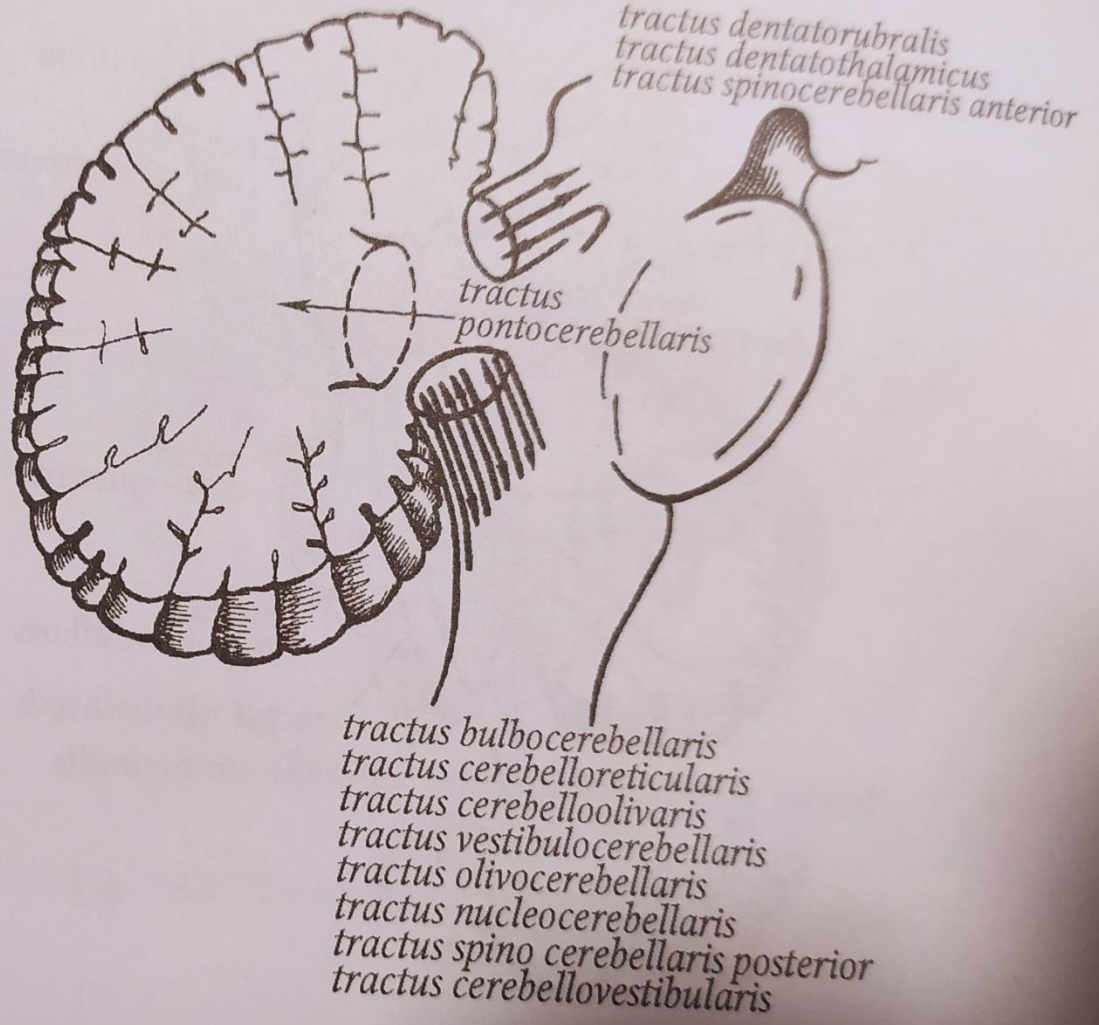



Fig. 3.20. The position of the main tracts which pass through the cerebellar peduncles (schematic

canal. It has a floor and roof.

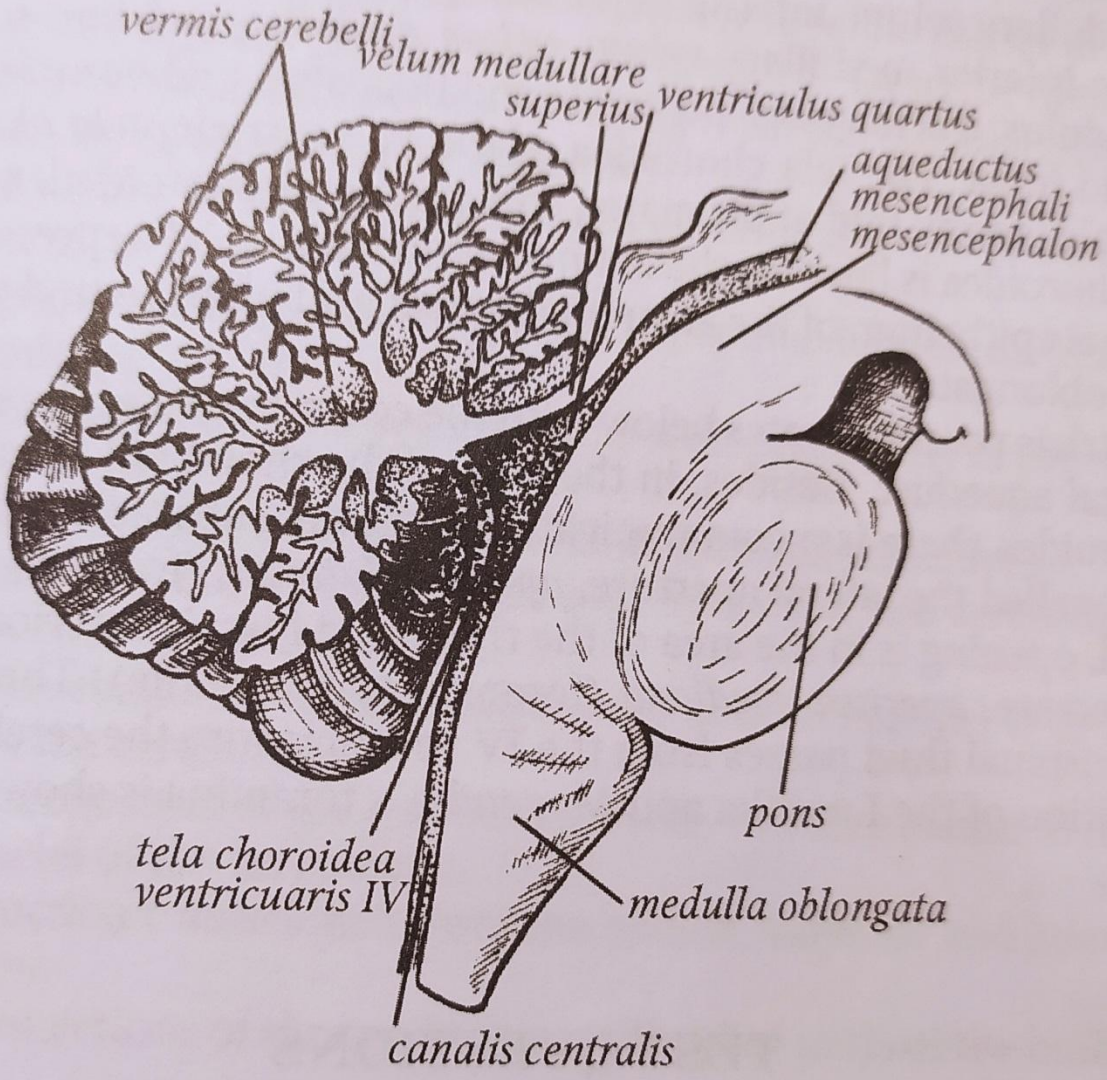



Fig. 3.21. The IV ventricle: floor, roof, communications. Median section