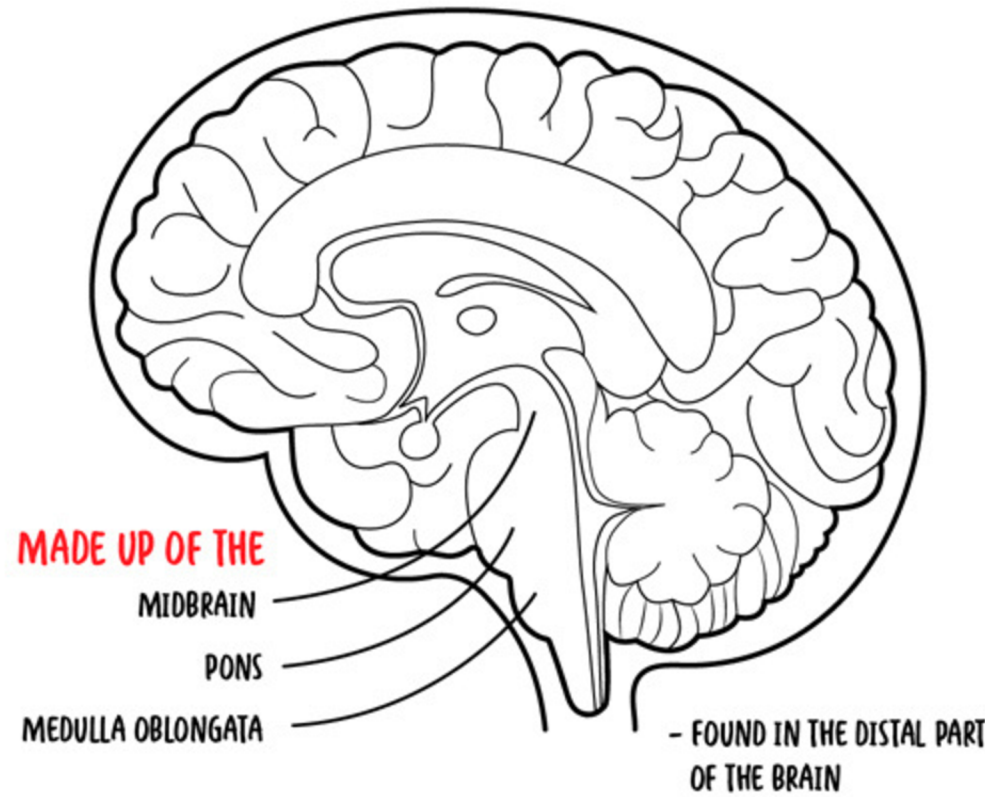


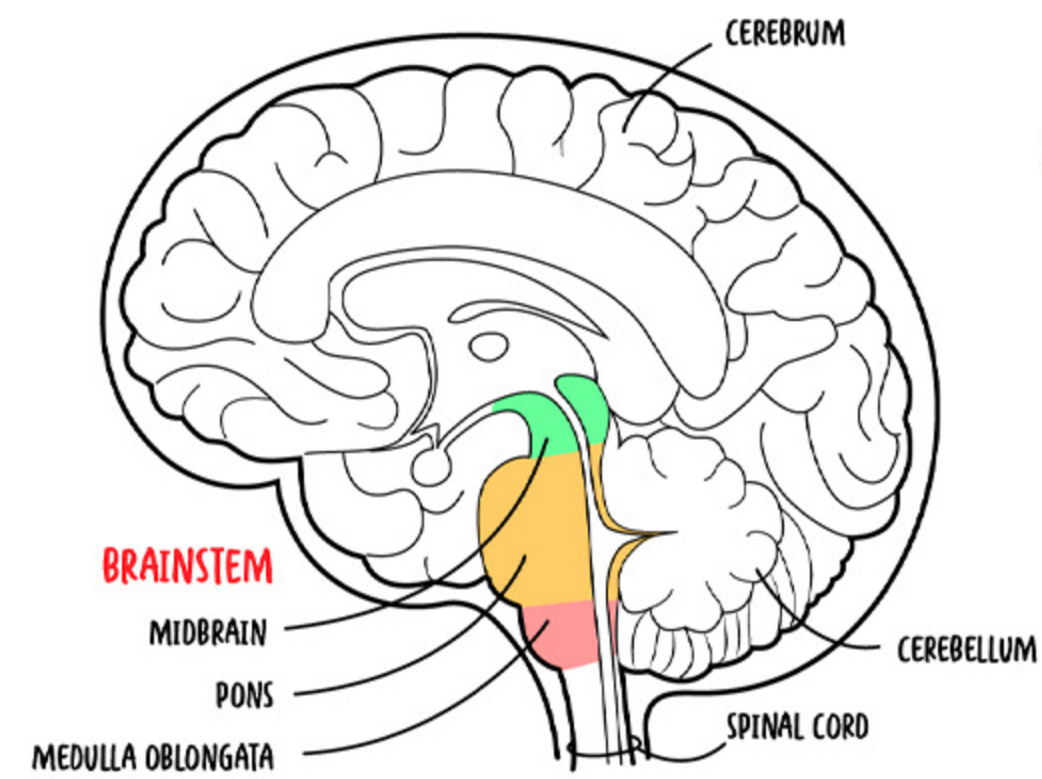
BRAINSTEM



FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

1. ALLOWS COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CEREBRUM, CEREBELLUM AND SPINAL CORD
2. CONTAINS THE CARDIOVASCULAR, RESPIRATORY, VOMITING, AND VASOMOTOR CENTRES
3. PASSAGEWAY FOR MANY NEURAL PATHWAYS
4. HOME TO CRANIAL NERVE NUCLEI

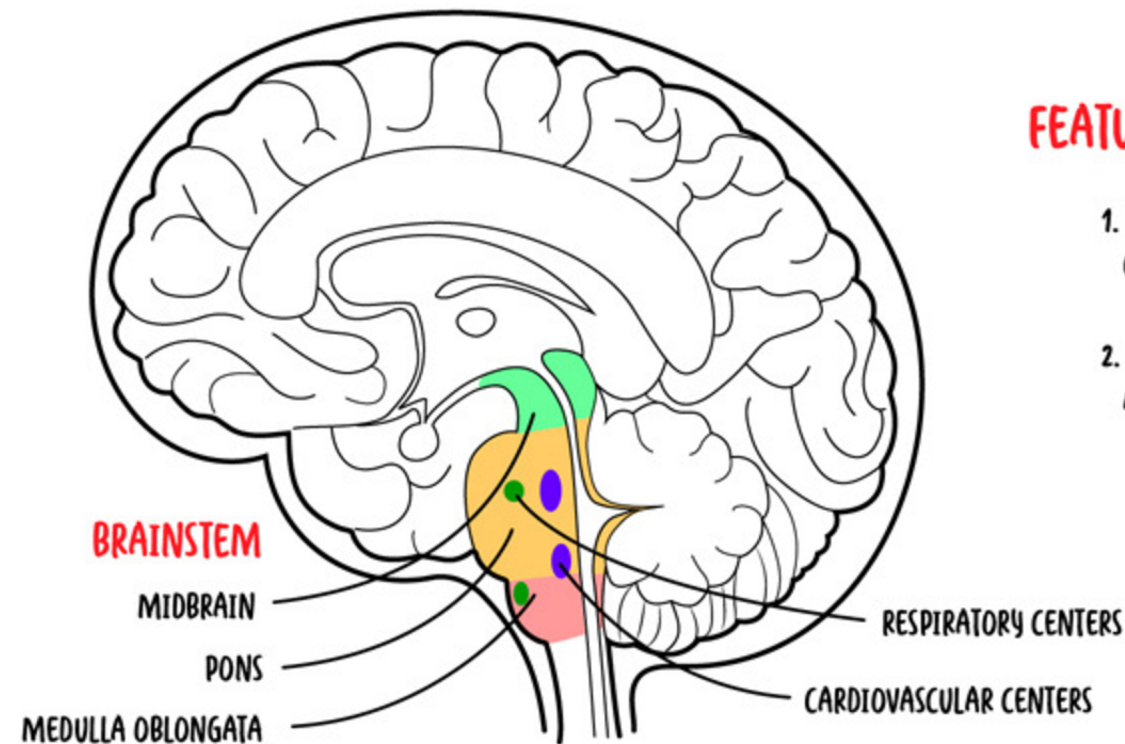
BRAINSTEM



FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

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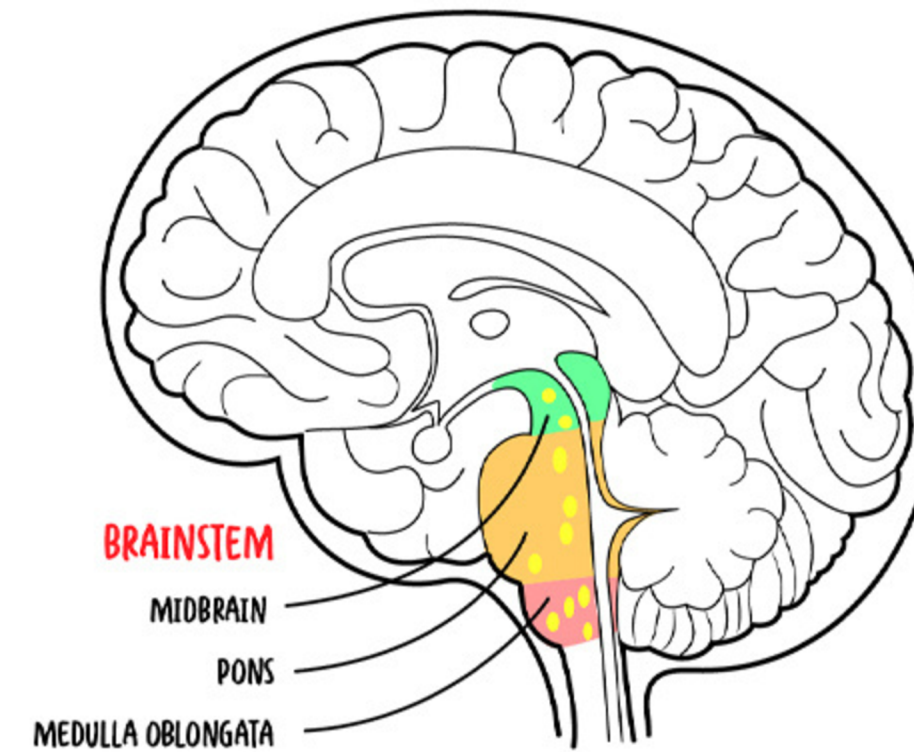
BRAINSTEM



FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

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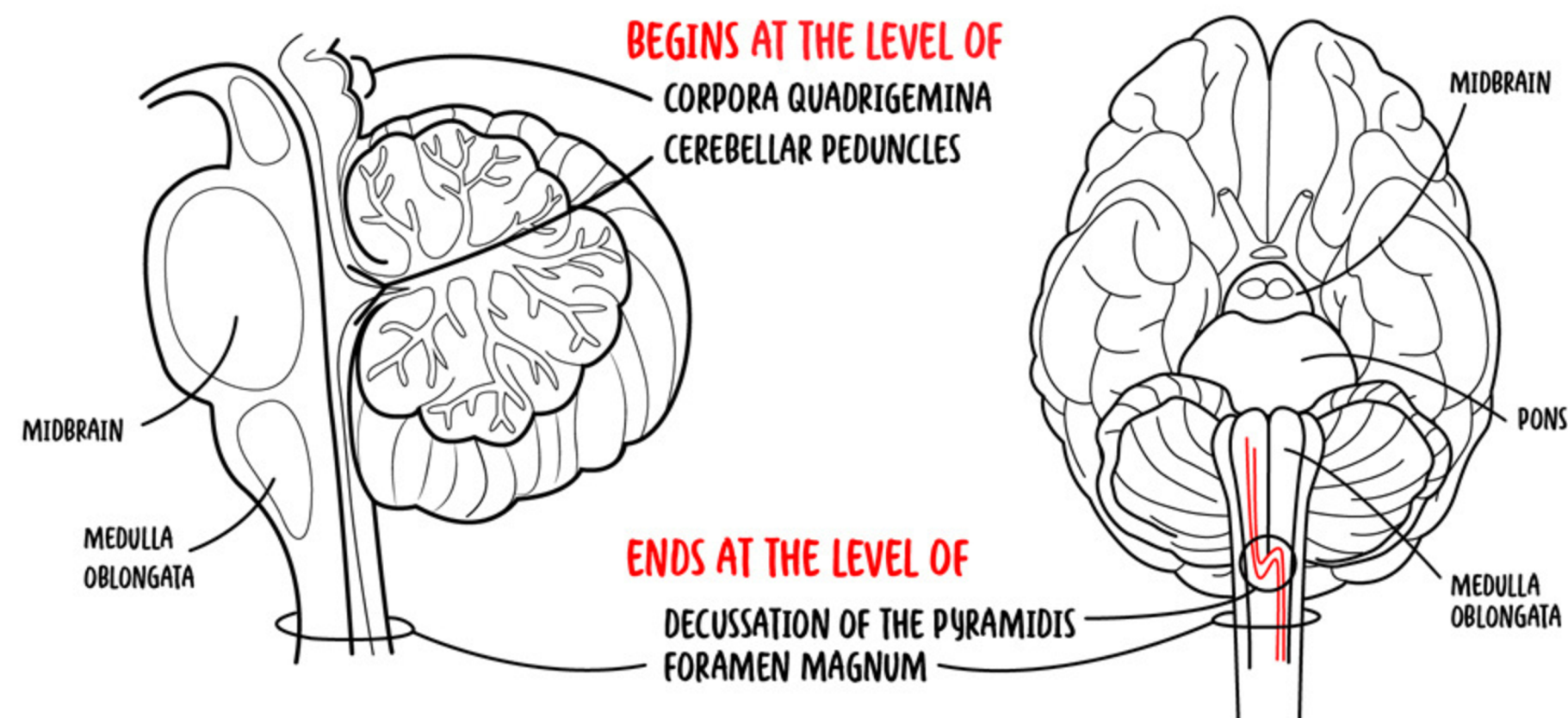
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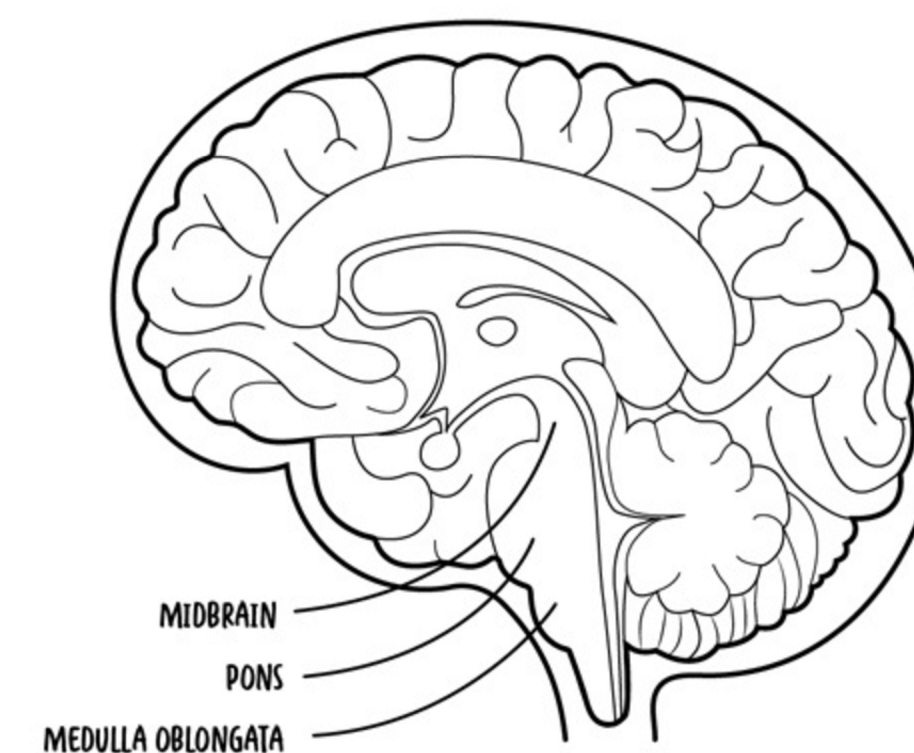
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BRAINSTEM



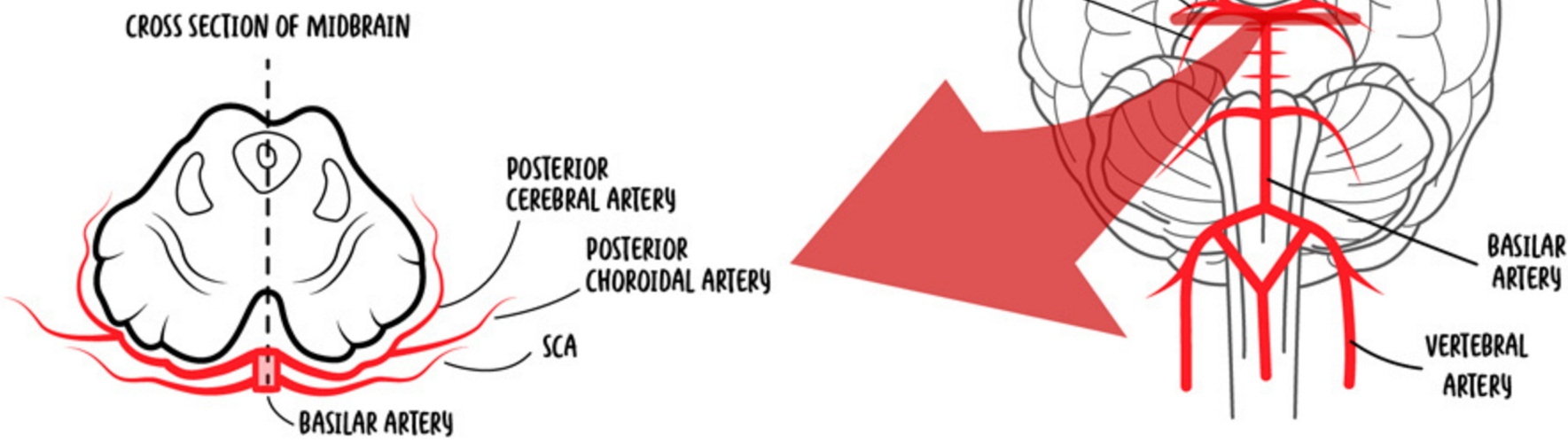
- MEDULLA OBLONGATA** - THE MOST DISTAL AND NARROWEST PART
- PONS** - FOUND ANTERIORLY AND IN THE MIDDLE SEGMENT
- MIDBRAIN** - THE MOST SUPERIOR AND WIDEST PART

Armando H. Faigl

BLOOD SUPPLY

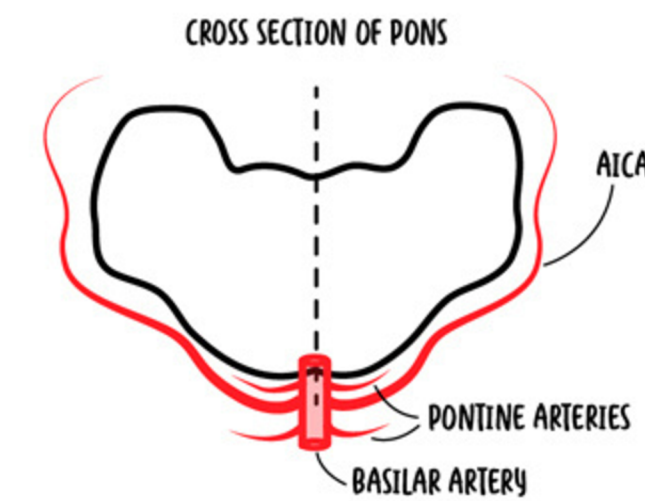
MIDBRAIN:

- THE POSTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY AND ITS PEDUNCULAR BRANCH
- THE SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR ARTERY (SCA)
- THE POSTERIOR CHOROIDAL ARTERY
- THE INTERPEDUNCULAR BRANCHES OF THE BASILAR ARTERY

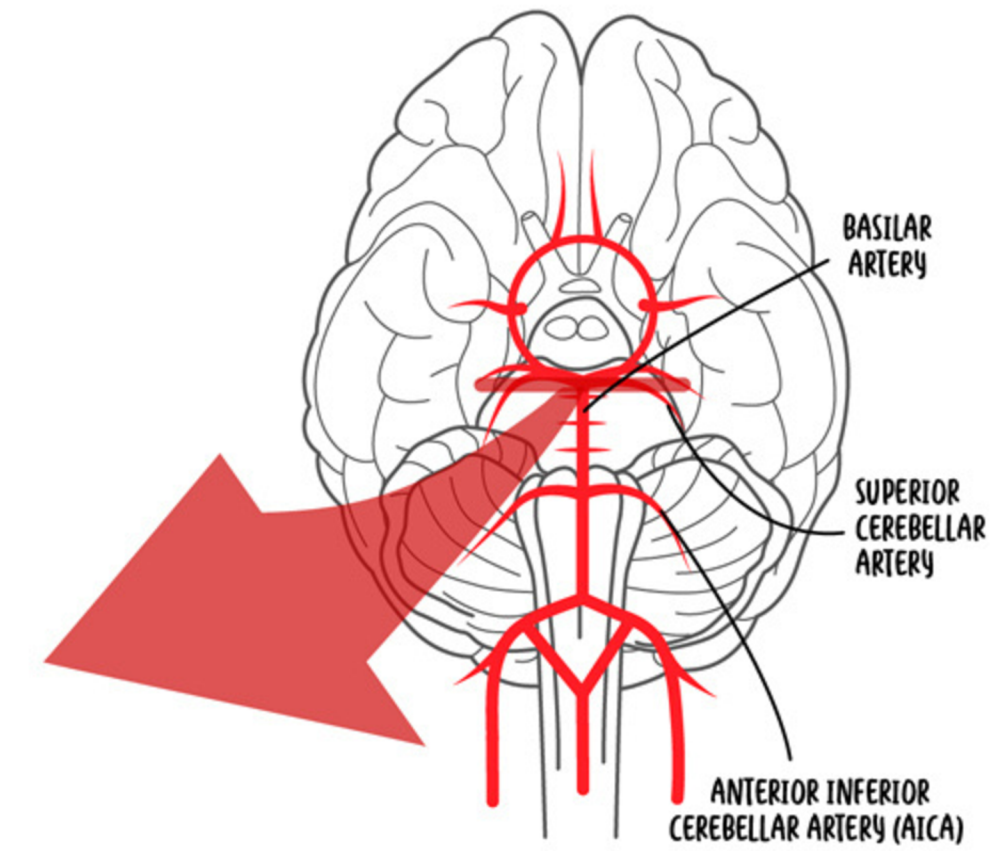


PONS

- THE PONTINE ARTERIES
- THE ANTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR ARTERY (AICA)
- THE SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR ARTERY (SCA)



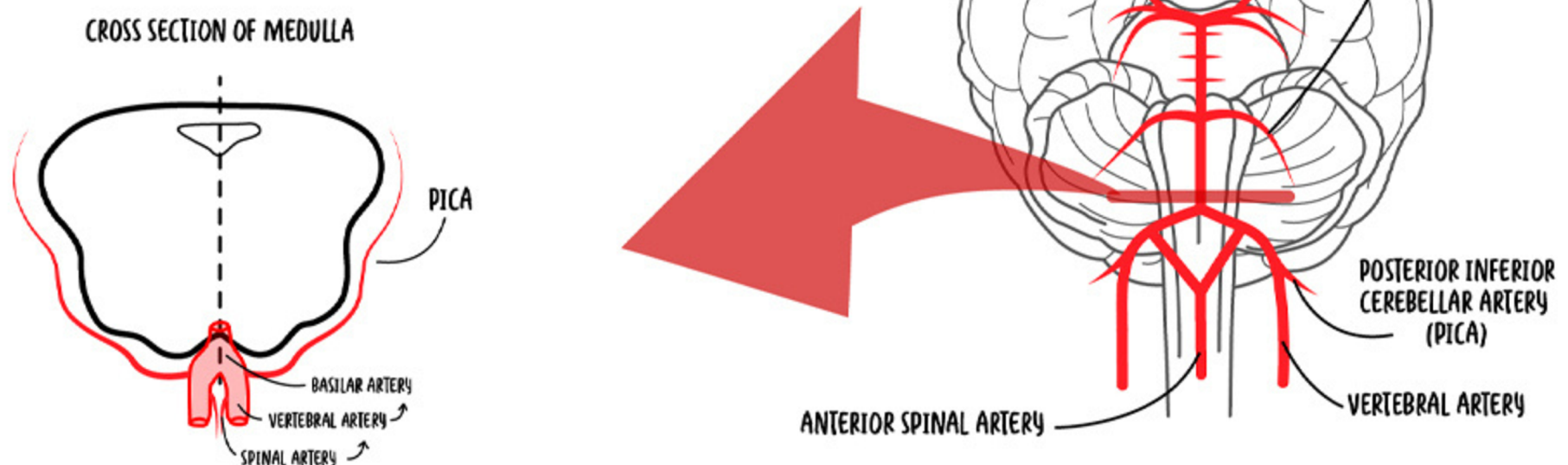
BLOOD SUPPLY



BLOOD SUPPLY

MEDULLA OBLONGATA

- SPINAL ARTERY
- THE POSTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR ARTERY (PICA)
- THE ANTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR ARTERY (AICA)
- THE VERTEBRAL ARTERY

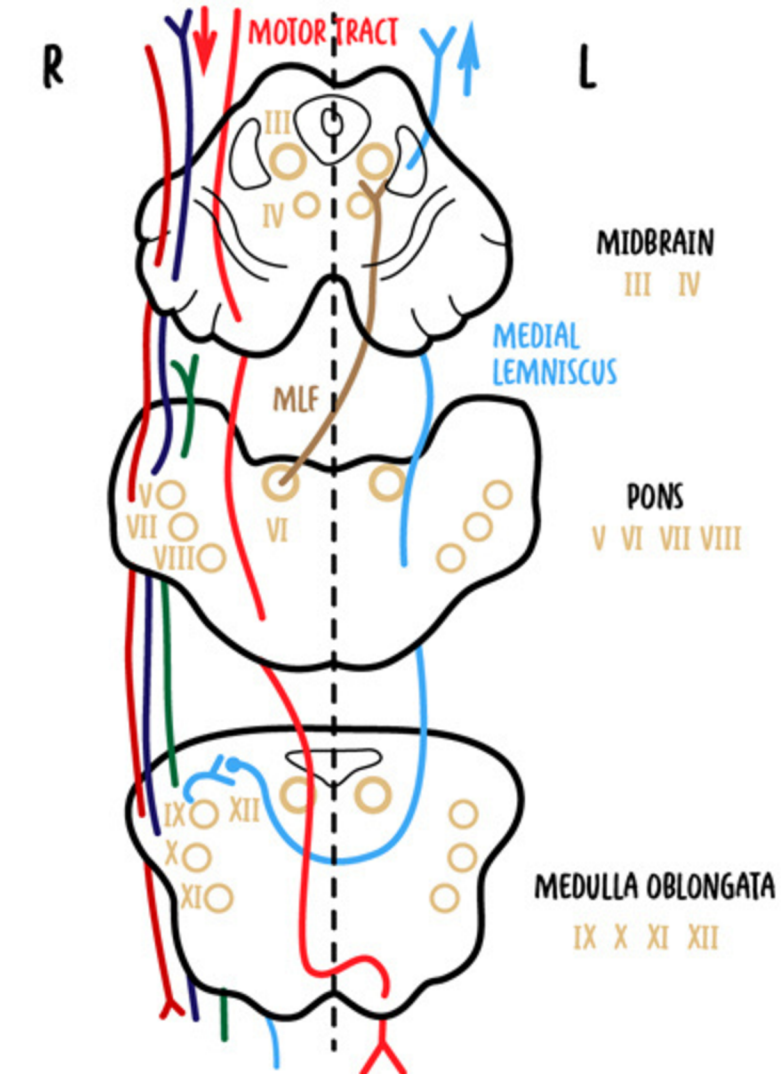


EXAMPLES



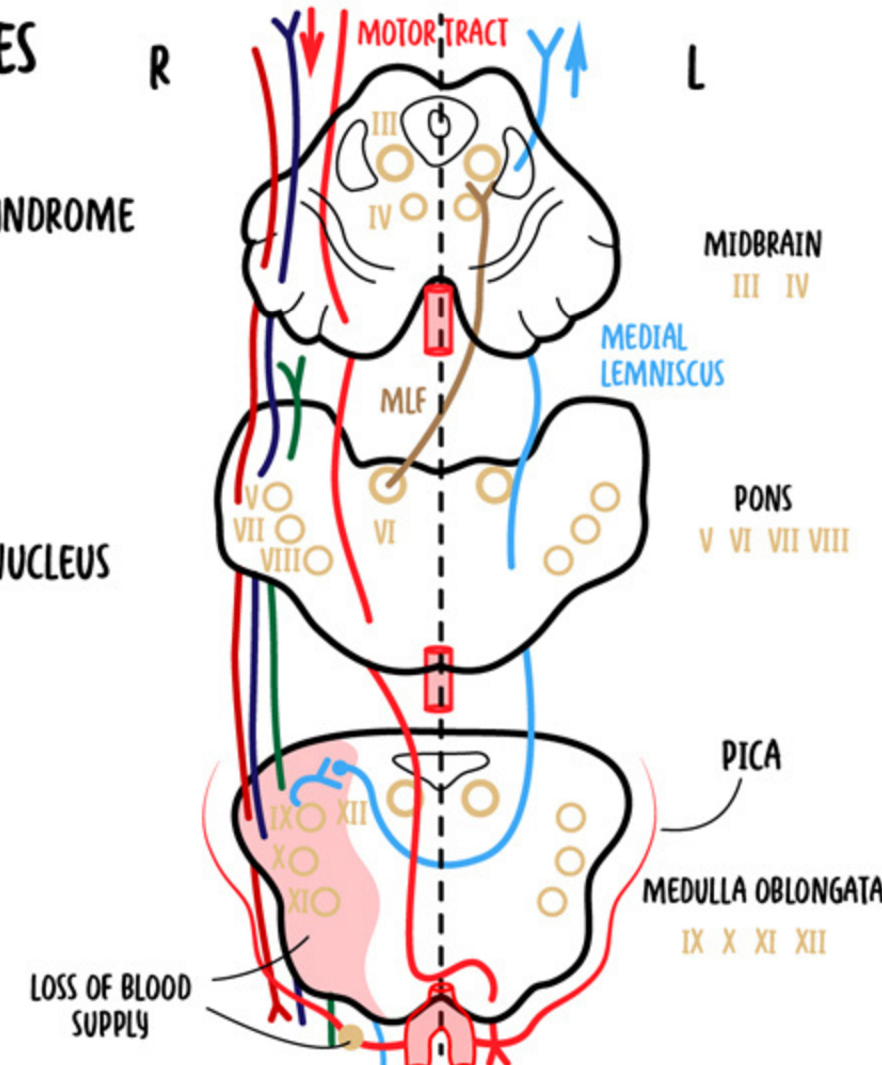
HORNER'S SYNDROME (ON THE RIGHT)

- ATAXIA (ON THE RIGHT)
- LOSS OF FACIAL SENSATION (ON THE RIGHT)
- LOSS OF TEMPERATURE AND PAIN SENSATION (ON THE RIGHT)
- DYSARTHRIA
- DYSPHAGIA

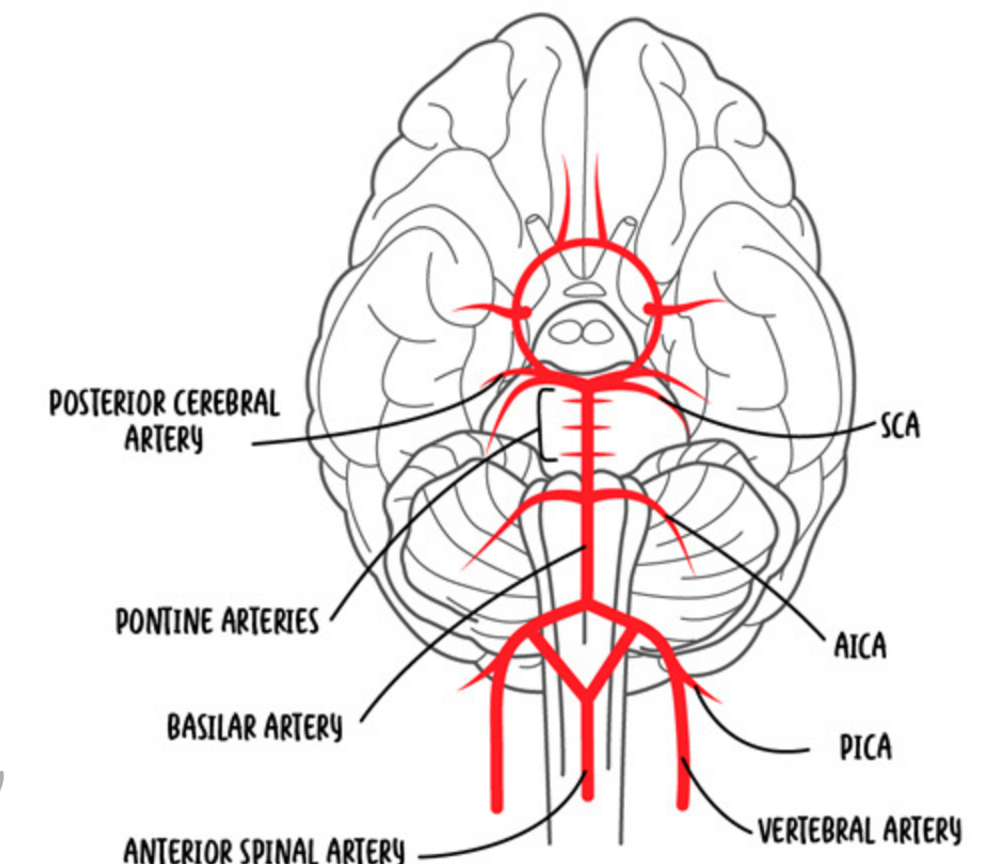
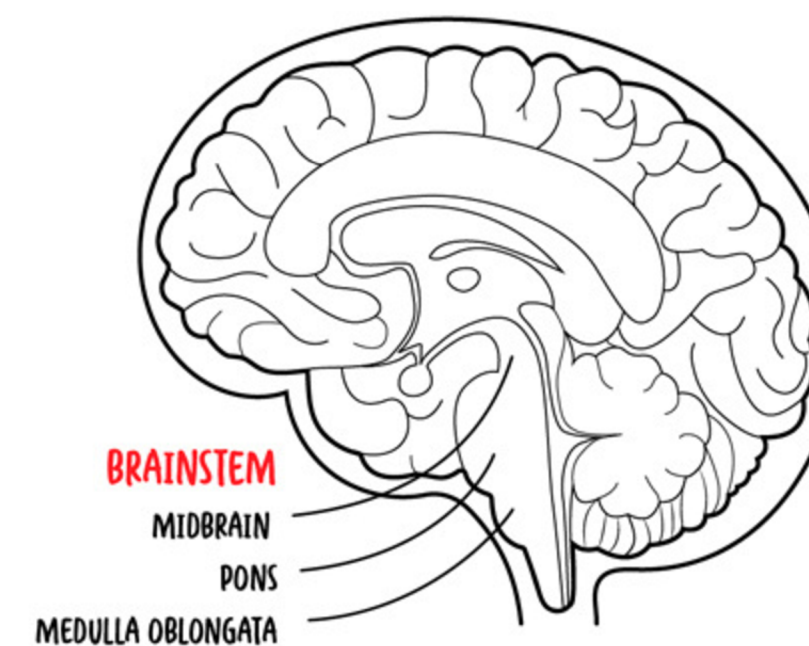


EXAMPLES

- LOSS OF BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE PICA CAUSING WALLENBERG SYNDROME OR LATERAL MEDULLARY SYNDROME
- IPSILATERAL HORNER'S SYNDROME - SYMPATHETIC PATHWAY
- IPSILATERAL ATAXIA DUE TO SPINOCEREBELLAR PATHWAY
- IPSILATERAL LOSS OF FACIAL SENSATION DUE TO TRIGEMINAL NUCLEUS WHICH EXTENDS TO THE MEDULLA LATERALLY
- CONTRALATERAL LOSS OF TEMPERATURE AND PAIN SENSATION DUE TO SPINOTHALAMIC INVOLVEMENT
- DYSARTHRIA, DYSPHAGIA DUE TO CRANIAL NERVE IX AND X



SUMMARY



Armando H. Faigl