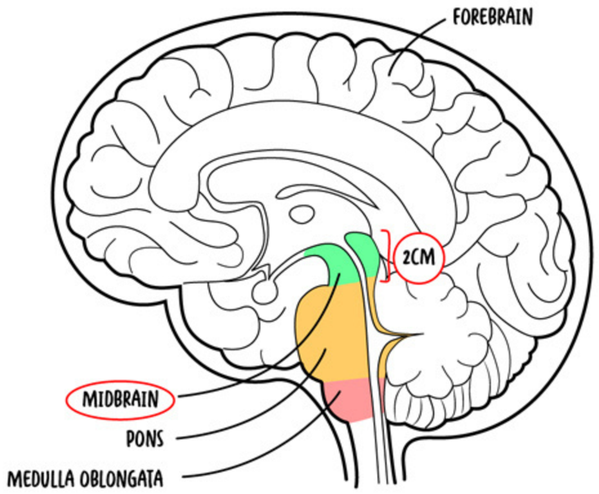
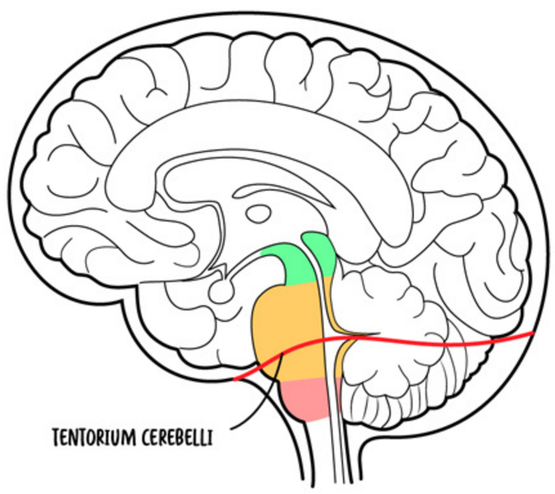


MIDBRAIN

1. CONDUIT BETWEEN THE FOREBRAIN ABOVE AND THE PONS AND CEREBELLUM BELOW

2. 2CM IN LENGTH

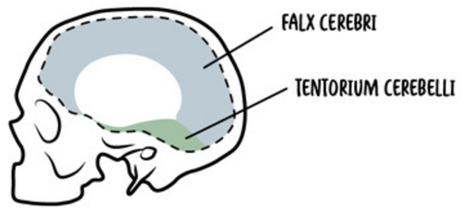


MIDBRAIN

1. CONDUIT BETWEEN THE FOREBRAIN ABOVE AND THE PONS AND CEREBELLUM BELOW

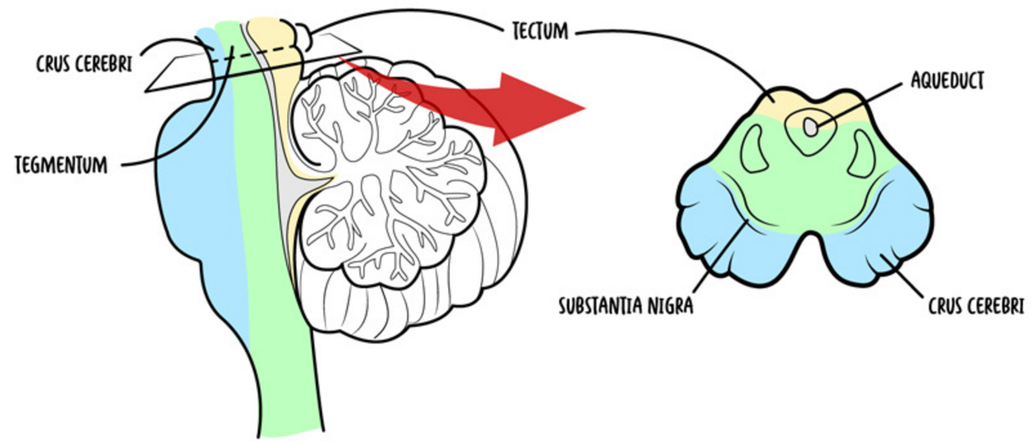
2. 2CM IN LENGTH

3. TRAVELS THROUGH THE TENTORIUM CEREBELLI



TWO MAJOR PARTS

1. THE PAIRED CEREBRAL PEDUNCLES
2. THE TECTUM

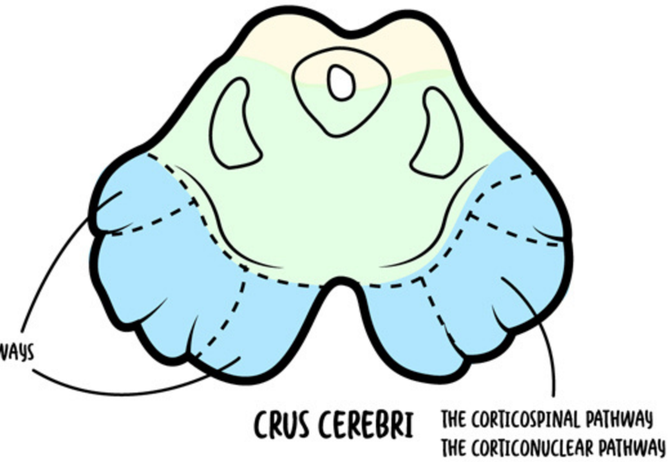


CRUS CEREBRI (VENTRAL AREA)

THREE DESCENDING PATHWAYS

THE CORTICOSPINAL PATHWAY
THE CORTICONUCLEAR PATHWAY
THE CORTICOPONTINE PATHWAYS

THE LONGITUDINAL PONTINE FIBRES

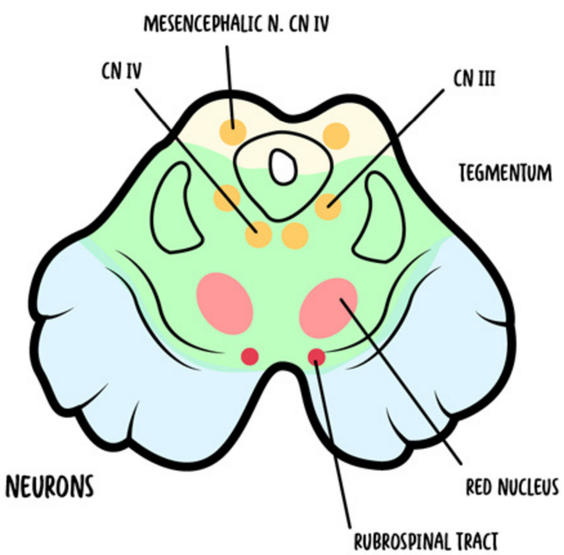


TEGMETUM (CENTRAL AREA)

CONTAINS

RETICULAR AND CRANIAL NERVE

THE OCULOMOTOR NERVE (CN III)
TROCHLEAR NERVE (CN IV)
THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE (CN V)
RED NUCLEUS



NEURAL PATHWAYS

RUBROSPINAL TRACT

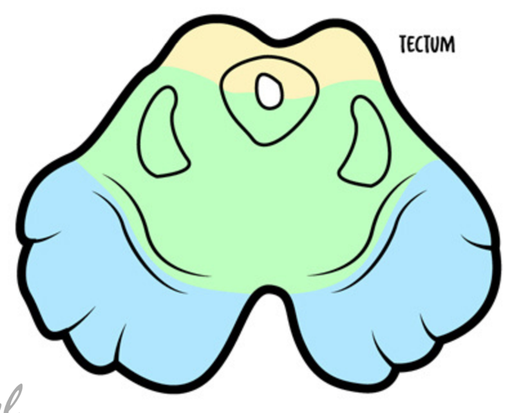
PART OF THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM
IMPORTANT FOR REGULATING THE ACTIVITY OF THE MOTOR NEURONS

TWO PAIRS OF RELAY NUCLEI

THE SUPERIOR COLLICULI NUCLEI (VISUAL)
THE INFERIOR COLLICULI NUCLEI (AUDITORY)

THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA

QUADRIGEMINAL PLATE

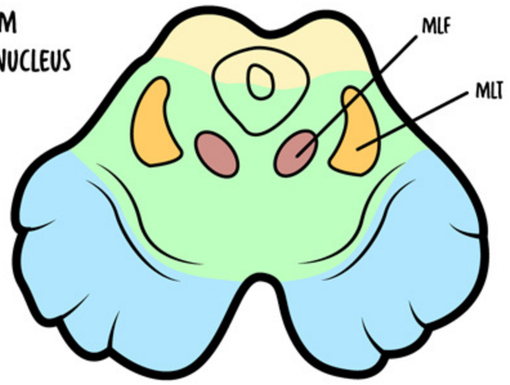


ASCENDING PATHWAYS

- THE SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES
  CARRIES PROPRIOCEPTIVE INFORMATION INTO THE CEREBELLUM
  CARRIES INFORMATION OUT OF THE CEREBELLUM TO THE RED NUCLEUS

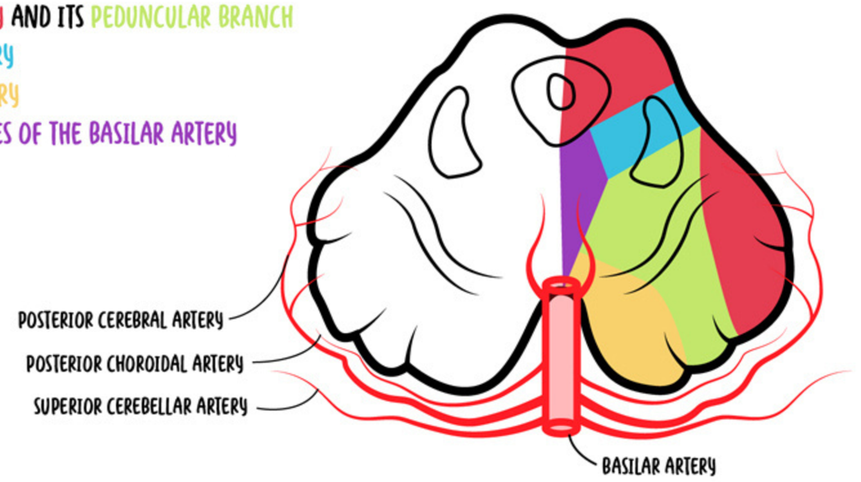
- THE MEDIAL LONGITUDINAL FASCICULUS (MLF)

- THE MEDIAL LEMNISCUS TRACT (MLT)



COMES FROM THE BASILAR ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES:

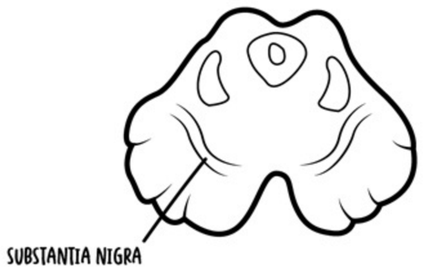
THE POSTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY AND ITS PEDUNCULAR BRANCH
THE SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR ARTERY
THE POSTERIOR CHOROIDAL ARTERY
THE INTERPEDUNCULAR BRANCHES OF THE BASILAR ARTERY



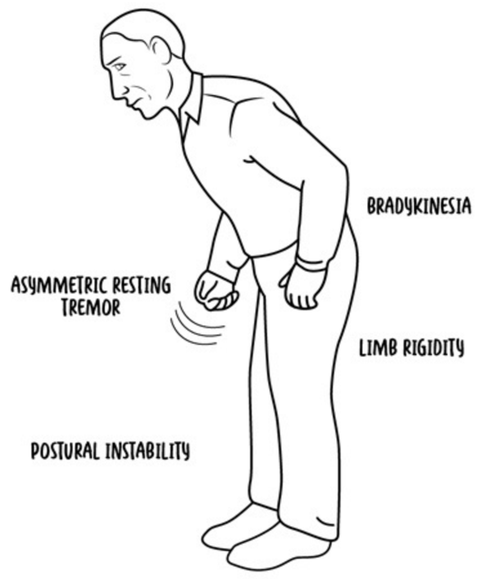
PARKINSON'S DISEASE

- NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDER

- CAUSED BY DESTRUCTION OF DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS IN THE PARS COMPACTA OF THE SUBSTANTIA NIGRA



CARDINAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS



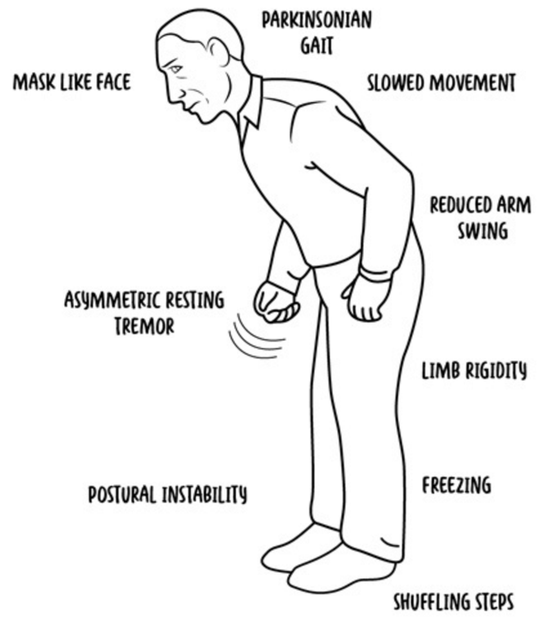
PARKINSON'S DISEASE

- NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDER

- CAUSED BY DESTRUCTION OF DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS IN THE PARS COMPACTA OF THE SUBSTANTIA NIGRA

CARDINAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- RESTING TREMOR
- BRADYKINESIA
- LIMB RIGIDITY
- POSTURAL INSTABILITY



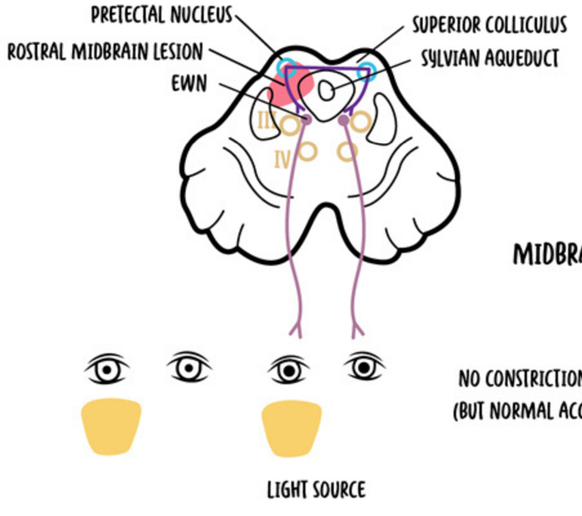
ARGYLL ROBERTSON PUPIL (ARP)

BILATERALLY SMALL PUPILS THAT

DO NOT CONSTRICT WHEN EXPOSED TO BRIGHT LIGHT

DO CONSTRICT WHEN FOCUSED ON A NEARBY OBJECT

LIGHT REFLEX
ARGYLL ROBERTSON PUPIL



OTHER CAUSES INCLUDE

- DIABETES
- MIDBRAIN LESIONS
- TUMOUR
- INFARCT
- DEMYELINATION
- WERNICKE'S ENCEPHALOPATHY

HIGHLY SPECIFIC SIGN OF LATE-STAGE SYPHILIS

Armando H. Faigl