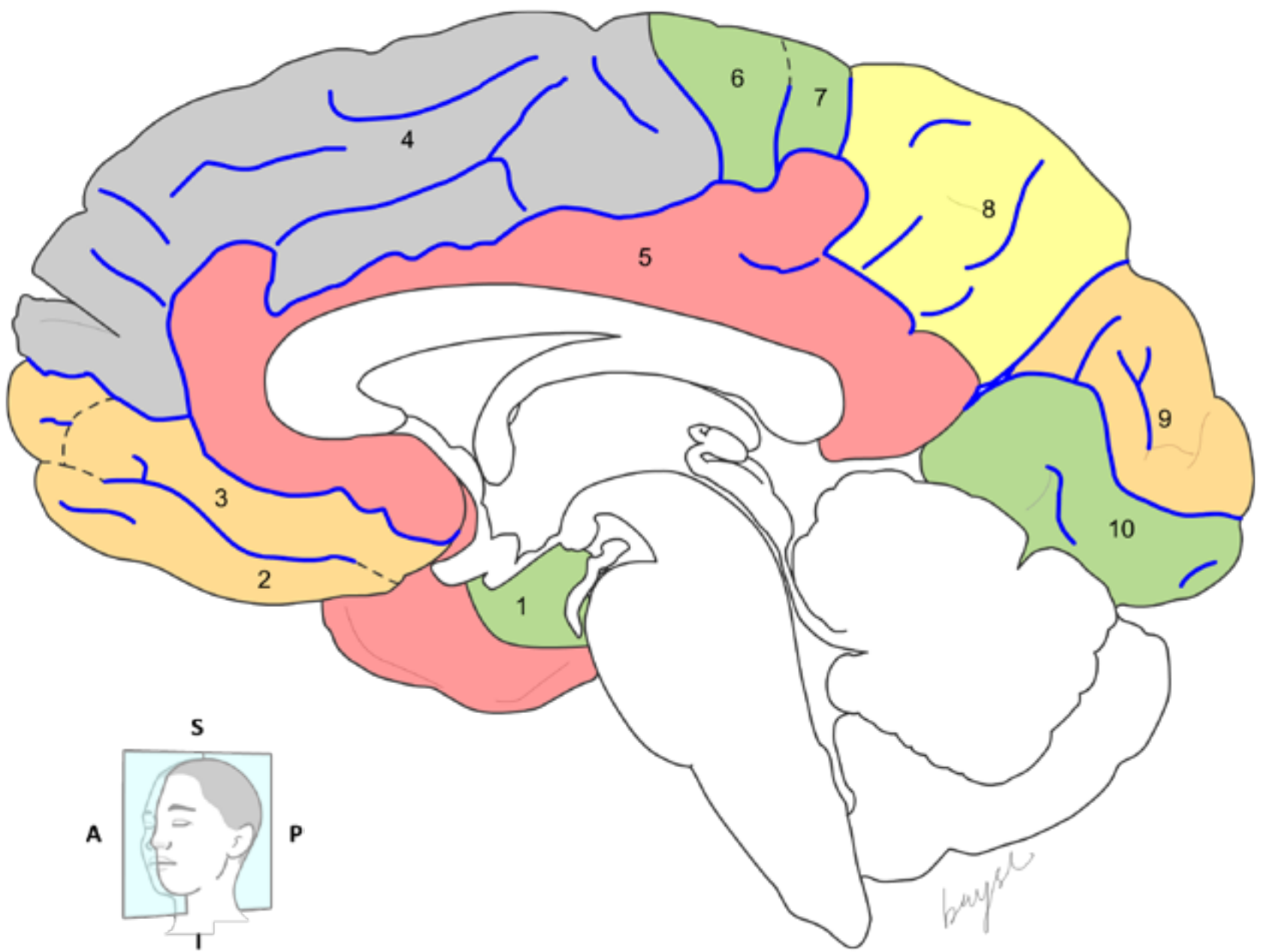


# MEDIAN SECTION OF THE BRAIN

(SHOWING DIFFERENT LOBES OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX, THALAMUS, CEREBELLUM AND BRAINSTEM)



**Median section of the brain**, showing gyri (singular: gyrus) and sulci (singular: sulcus).

1. Parahippocampal gyrus
2. Gyrus rectus
3. Rostral gyrus
4. Medial frontal gyrus
5. Cingulate gyrus
6. Precentral gyrus
7. Postcentral gyrus
8. Precuneus
9. Cuneus
10. Lingual gyrus

The cerebral hemispheres are made up of folds (gyri) and grooves (sulci) between these gyri. Folding of the cerebral cortex creates gyri and sulci (colored in blue) which separate brain regions and increase the brain's surface area and cognitive ability.

## CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cerebral atrophy is a common feature of many of the diseases, including stroke and Alzheimer's disease that affect the brain. In brain tissue, atrophy means a loss of brain cells called neurons and the connections between them. A cerebral atrophy can be observed through CT and MRI where sulci are noticeably widened and there is shrinkage of the gyri.

### Question(s)

- *What is the arterial supply to the calcarine sulcus and adjacent gyri in the occipital lobe?*
- *What would be the functional loss if the artery supplying this area is occluded?*