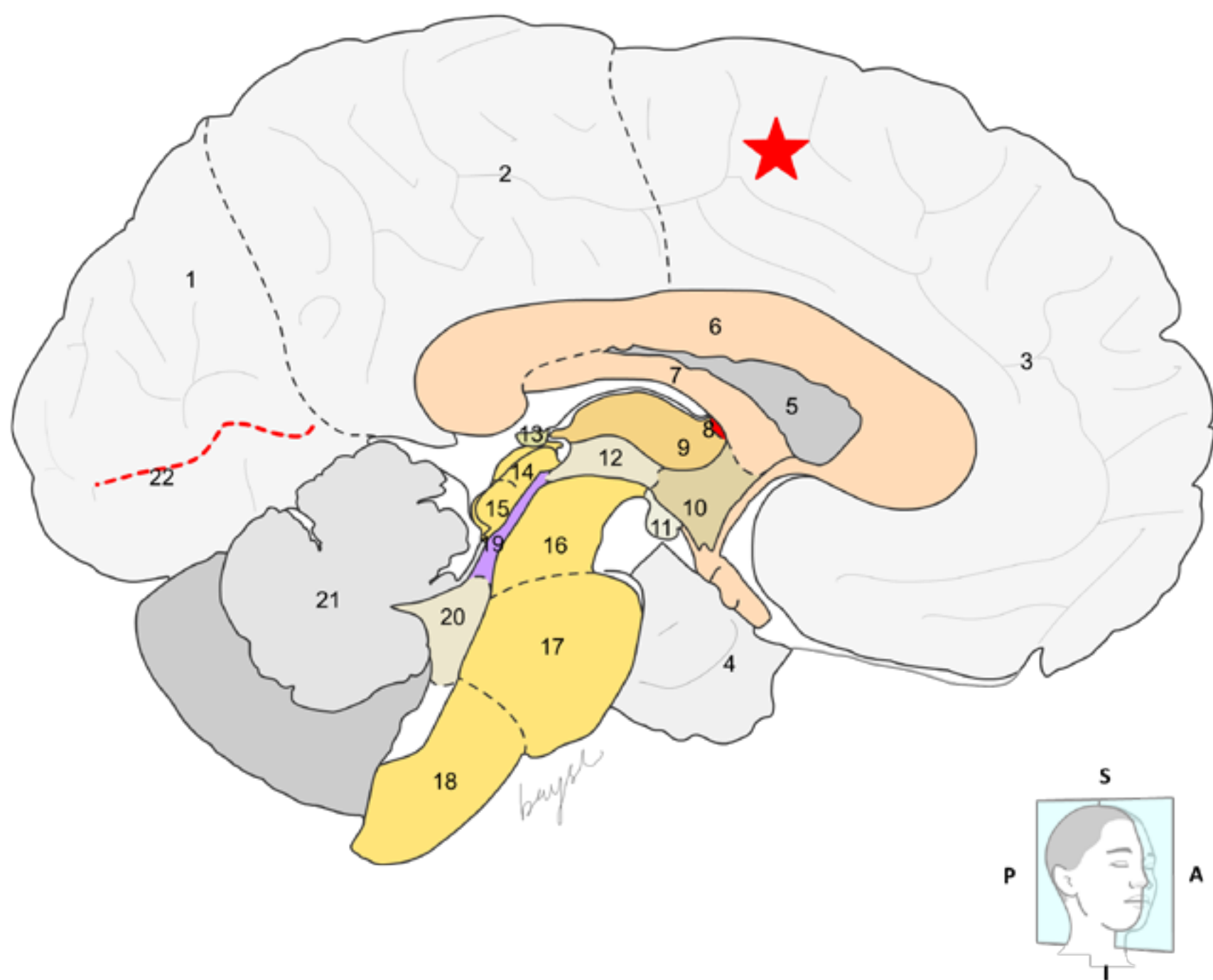


TELENCEPHALON (CEREBRUM) AND DIENCEPHALON



Median section of the brain, showing the cerebral cortex, thalamus, hypothalamus, midbrain, pons, medulla oblongata and cerebellum. In the cerebral cortex, note the convoluted surface with many gyri and sulci. In the cerebellum, the convoluted surface is marked by many folia.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Lobes of the cerebral cortex | } | 1. Occipital lobe |
| | | 2. Parietal lobe |
| | | 3. Frontal lobe |
| | | 4. Temporal lobe |
| | | 5. Lateral ventricle (septum pellucidum has been perforated) |
| Diencephalon | } | 6. Corpus callosum |
| | | 7. Fornix |
| | | 8. Interventricular foramen |
| | | 9. Thalamus |
| | | 10. Hypothalamus |
| | | 11. Mammillary body |
| | | 12. Third ventricle |
| Brainstem | } | 13. Pineal gland |
| | | 14. Superior colliculus |
| | | 15. Inferior colliculus |
| | | 16. Midbrain |
| | | 17. Pons |
| | | 18. Medulla oblongata |
| | | 19. Cerebral aqueduct |
| | | 20. Fourth ventricle |
| | | 21. Vermis of cerebellum |
| | | 22. Calcarine sulcus |

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Obstruction of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) circulation may result in hydrocephalus.

Question(s)

- *What is the arterial supply to the area marked with an “asterisk”?*
- *How is the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) produced, circulated and drained into?*
- *Name the neurohormone produced by the pineal gland. What are the functions of the neurohormone?*
- *What is the limbic system? What are its functional components?*
- *What does the corpus callosum contain and what is its main function?*