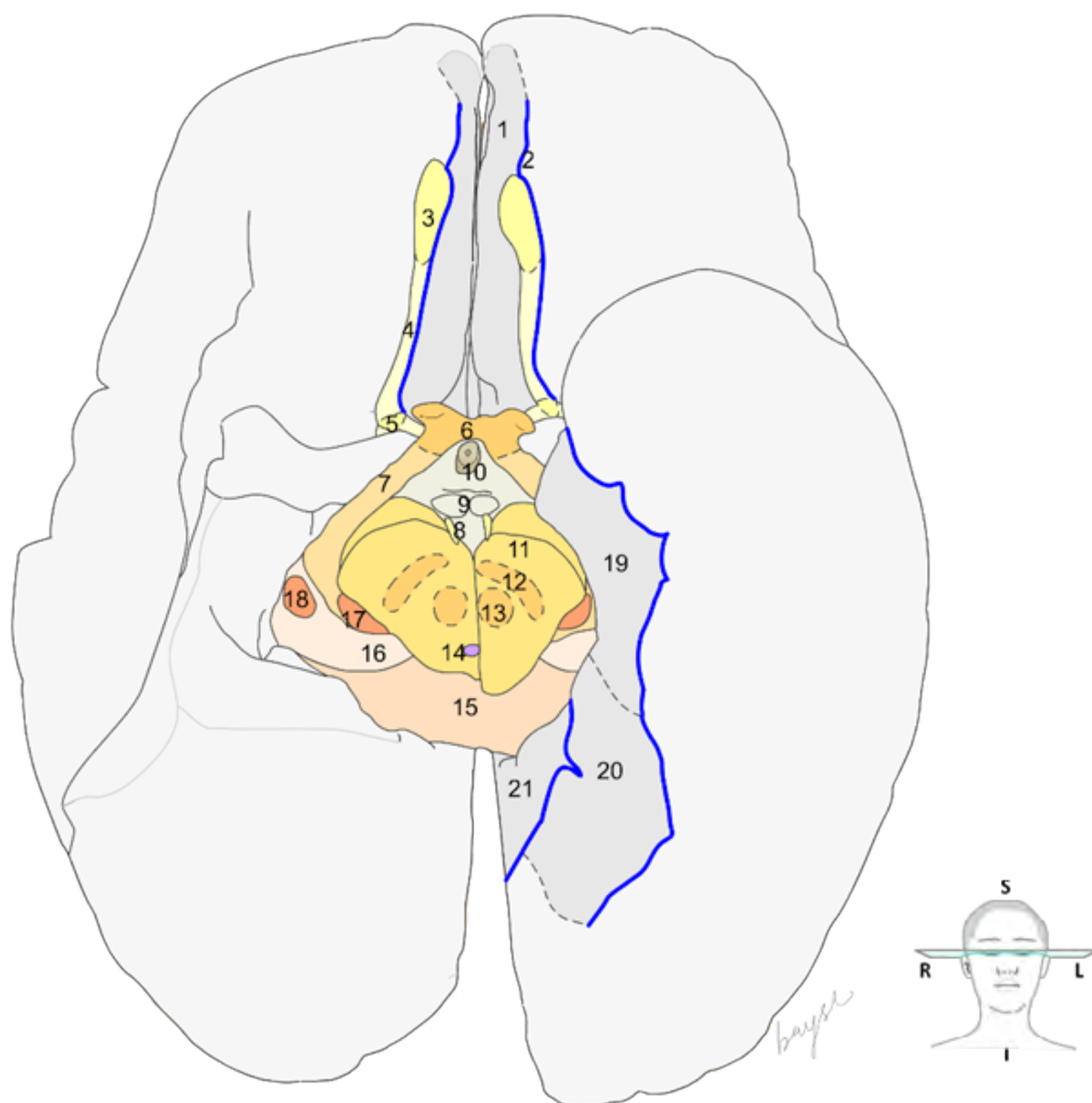


BASAL SURFACE OF CEREBRUM



Basal view of the brain showing some of the cranial nerves. Showing also transverse section of the brainstem through the midbrain.

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|----------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| | 1. | Rectus gyrus |
| | 2. | Olfactory sulcus |
| Cranial nerves | 3. | Olfactory bulb |
| | 4. | Olfactory tract |
| | 5. | Olfactory trigone |
| | 6. | Optic chiasma |
| | 7. | Optic tract |
| Brainstem | 8. | Oculomotor nerve |
| | 9. | Mamillary body |
| | 10. | Infundibulum |
| | 11. | Cerebral crus (of cerebral peduncle) |
| | 12. | Substantia nigra |
| | 13. | Red nucleus |
| | 14. | Cerebral aqueduct |
| | 15. | Splenium of corpus callosum |
| | 16. | Pulvinar of thalamus |
| | 17. | Medial geniculate nucleus |
| | 18. | Lateral geniculate nucleus |
| | 19. | Parahippocampal gyrus |
| | 20. | Lingual gyrus |
| | 21. | Cuneus |

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Damage to olfactory nerves can result in anosmia, also known as smell blindness. Most of the time, anosmia is temporary that is caused by inflammation in the nasal cavity. This is what happens when someone has a cold or sinus infection. Relevant to this is the recent COVID-19 pandemic whose virus infection has been reported to cause anosmia in some of the patients. Loss of olfaction or anosmia is considered to be one of important diagnostic criteria for COVID-19 infection.

Question(s)

- Which cerebral ventricles will be dilated when there is obstruction of the cerebral aqueduct?
- What will be the visual loss if there is a lesion at the optic chiasma[1], and the optic tract [2]?
- What neurological disease may result if the substantia nigra is lesioned?
- What are the functions of lateral and medial geniculate body?
- What is the arterial supply to the lingual gyrus and cuneus, and what function do these gyri subserve?