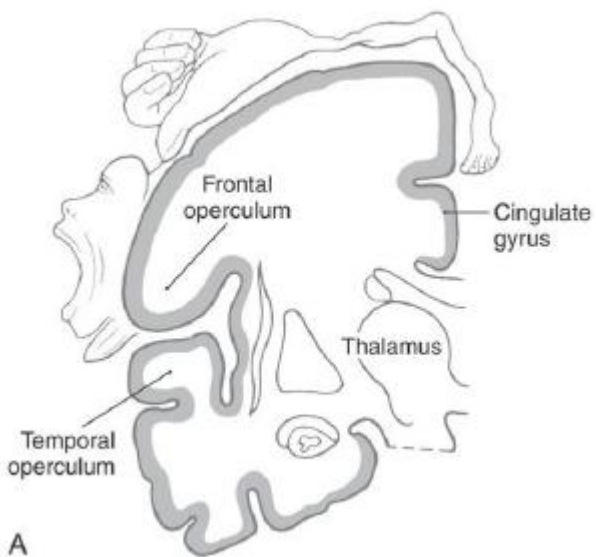


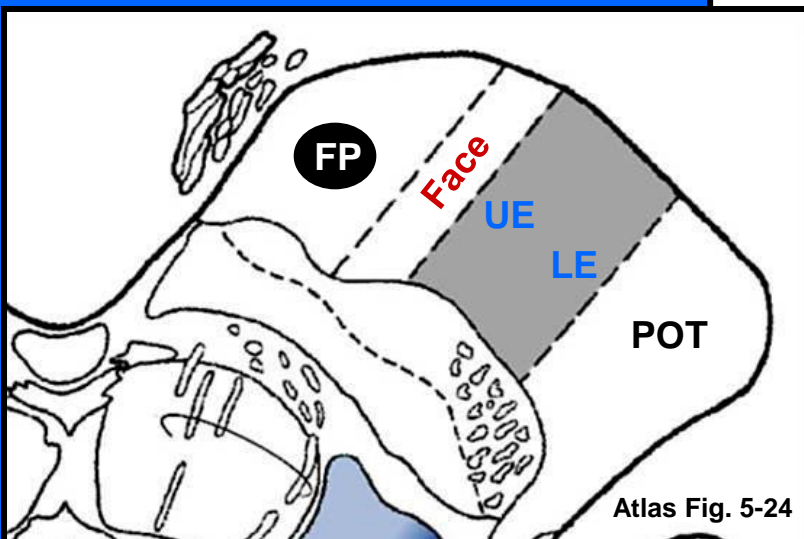
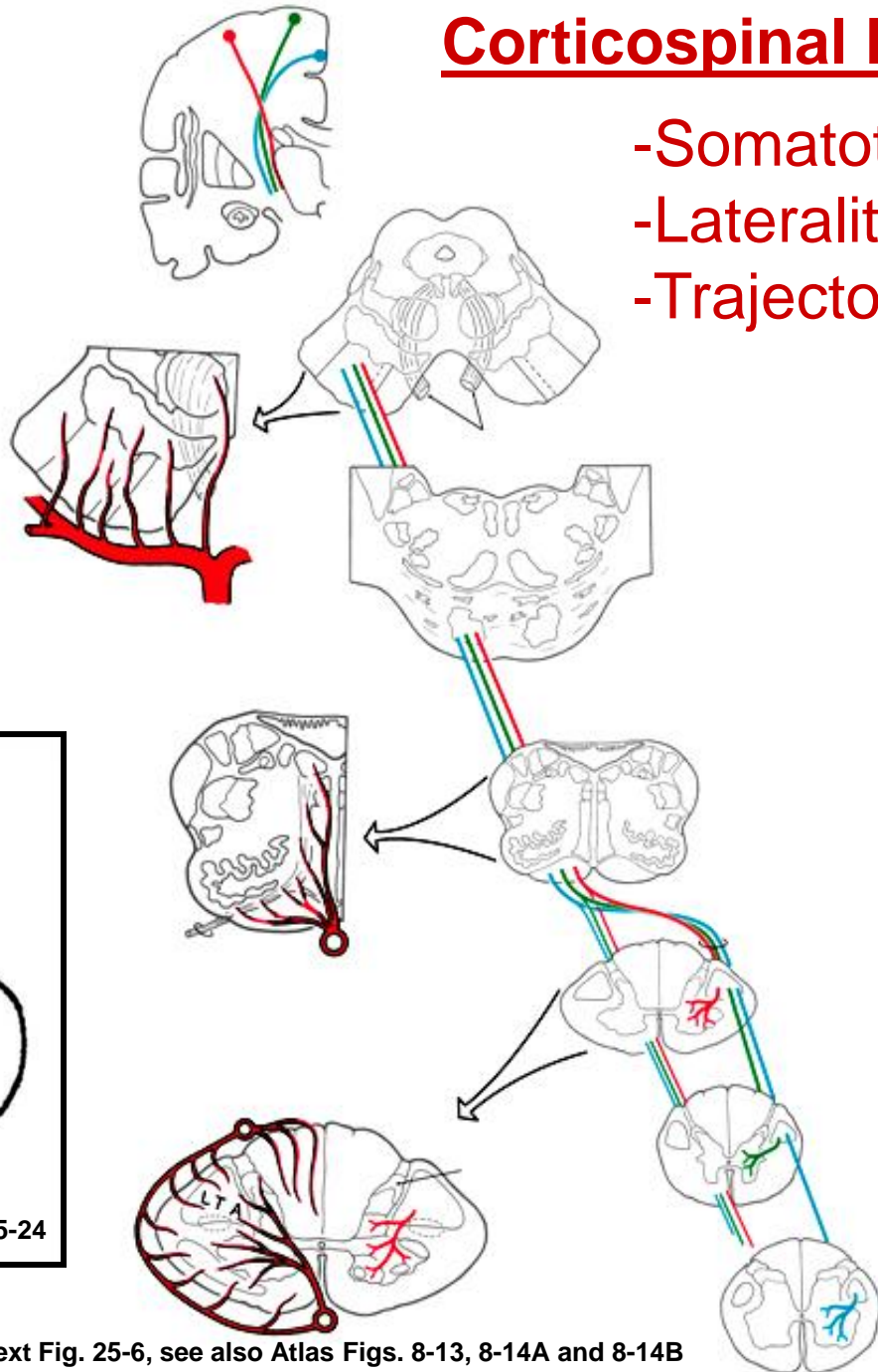
Chapter 25

Motor System II Corticofugal Systems and the Control of Movement



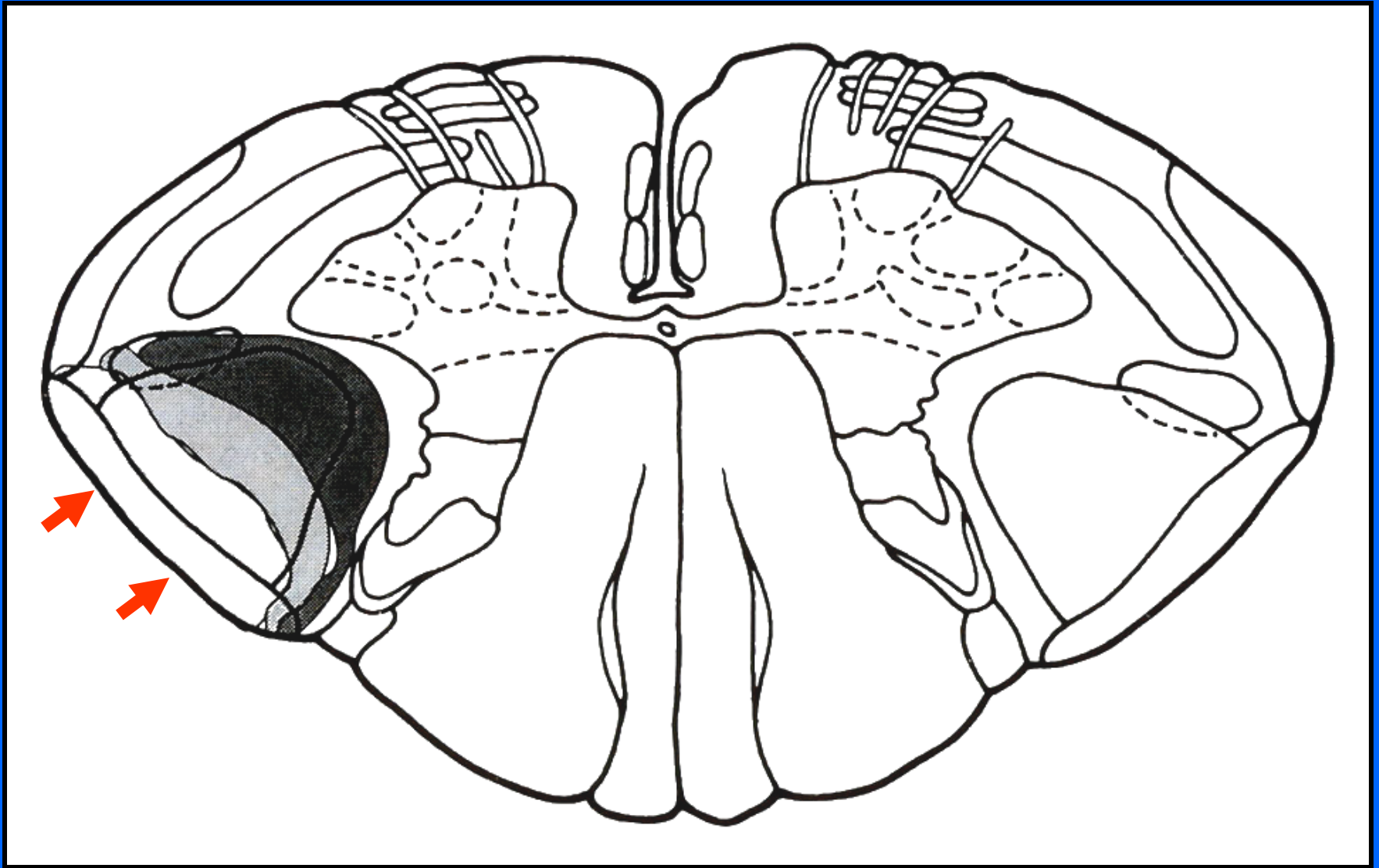
Corticospinal Fibers:

- Somatotopy,
- Laterality,
- Trajectory

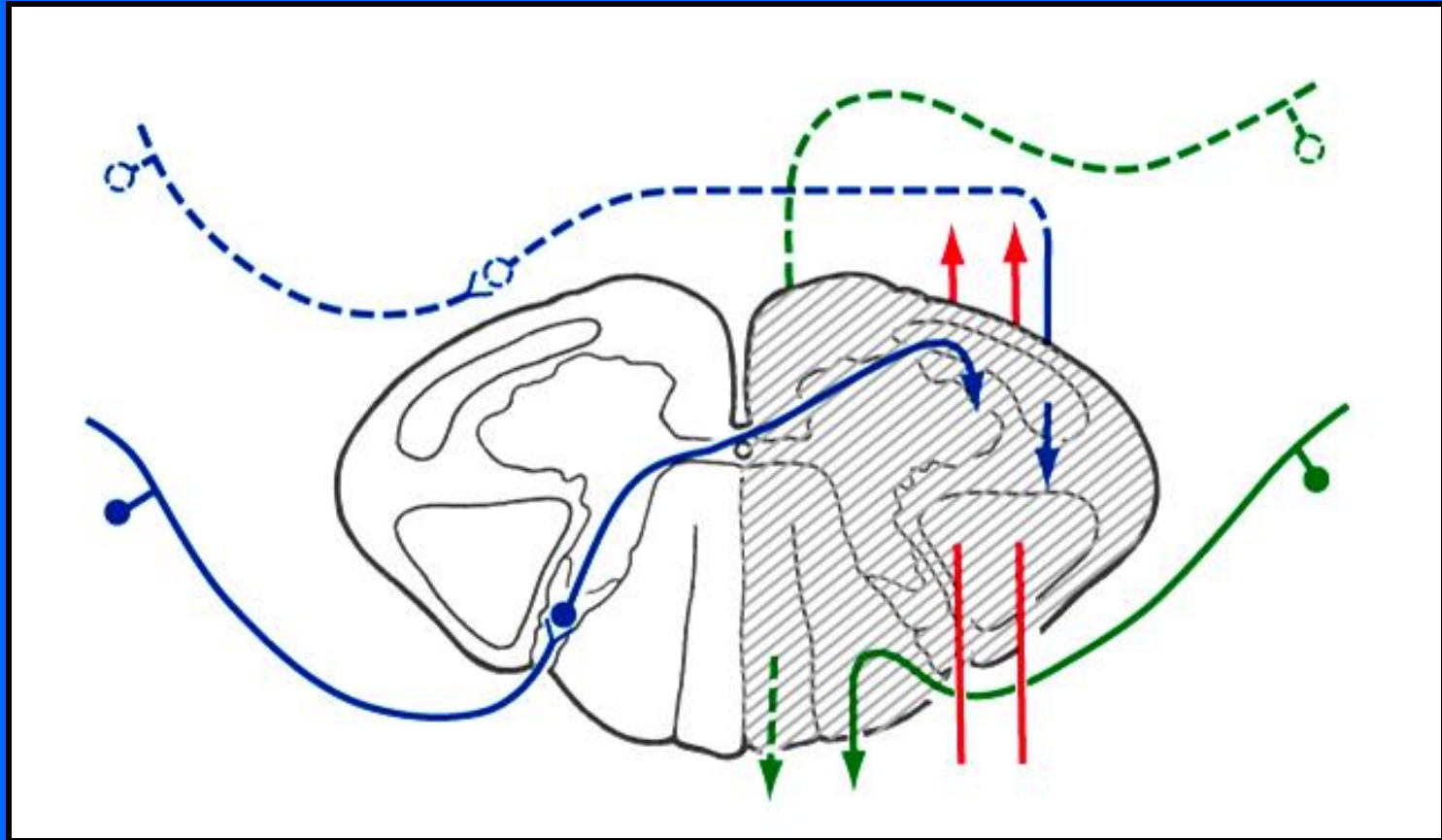


Text Fig. 25-6, see also Atlas Figs. 8-13, 8-14A and 8-14B

Expanding Extramedullary Lesion



The Brown-Sequard Syndrome



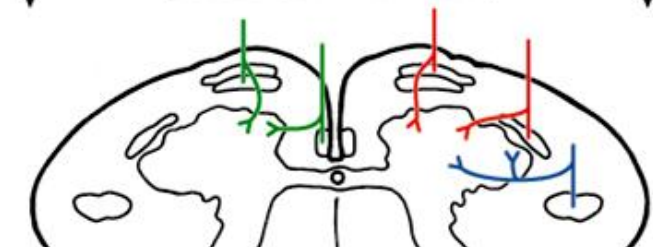
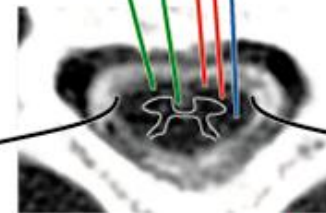
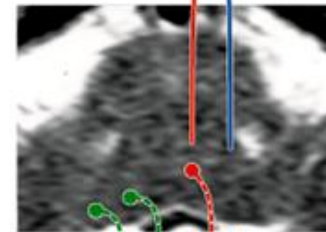
Decorticate and Decerebrate Rigidity

Extension of lesion for decerebrate rigidity

- Extension and internal rotation of UE, wrist and fingers flexed
- Rigidity/extension of neck, back, and LE (with internal rotation)
- Plantar flexion of feet and toes
- Opisthotonos

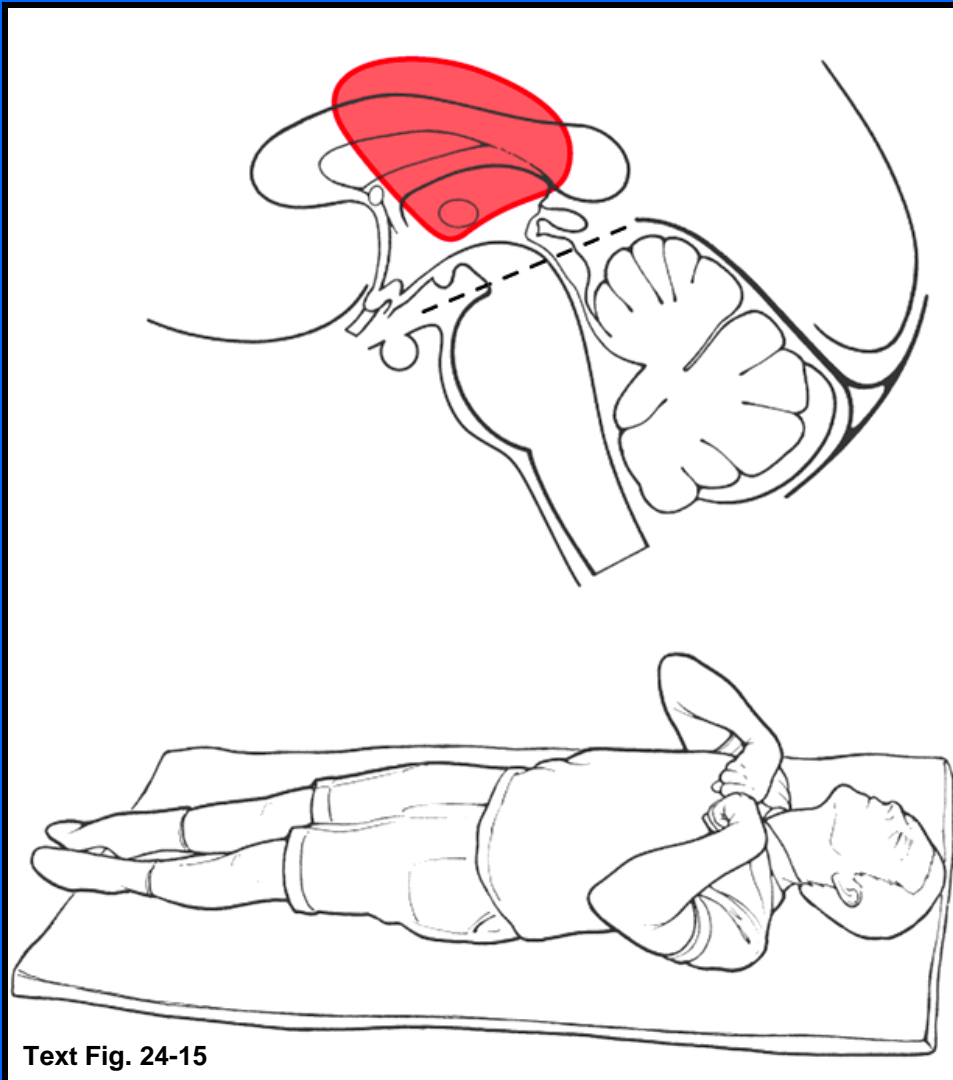
Lesion for decorticate rigidity

- Flexion (sometimes slow) of UE at elbow and wrist
- Extension and internal rotation of LE
- Plantar flexion of feet and toes

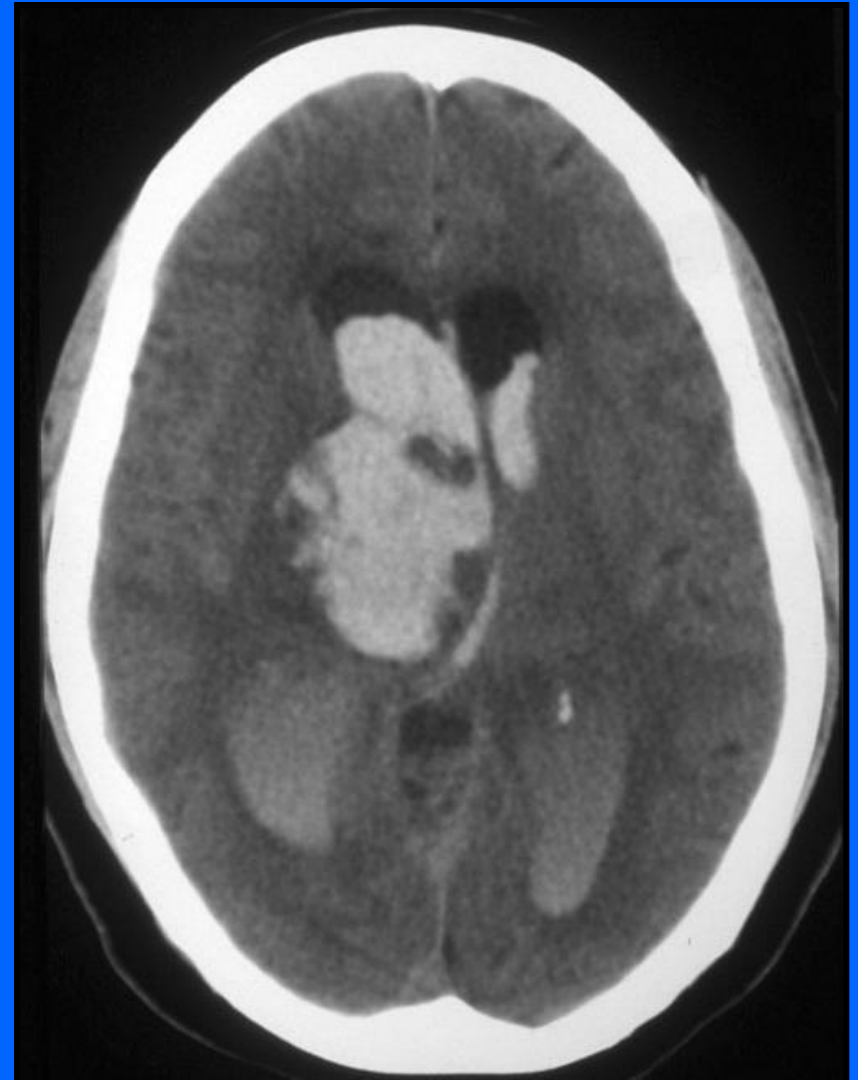


Atlas Fig. 8-19B

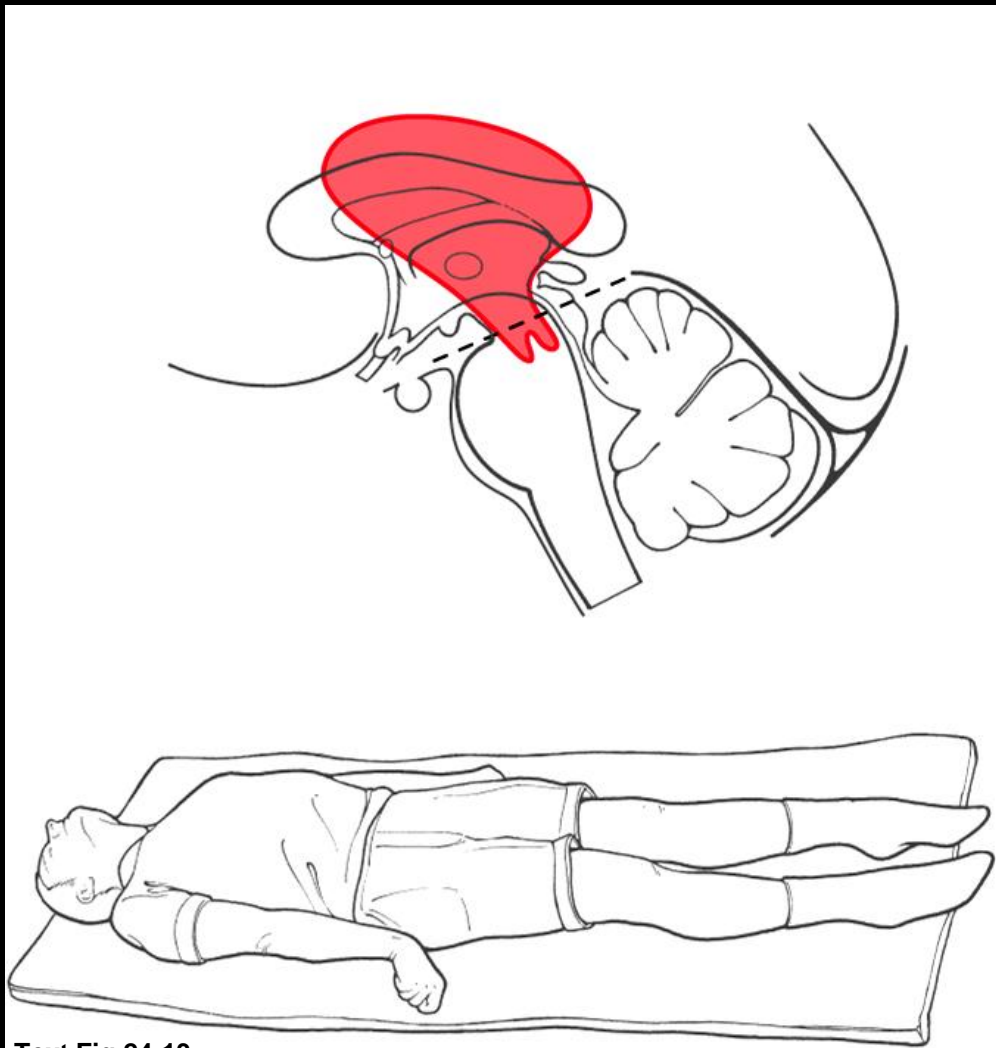
Decorticate



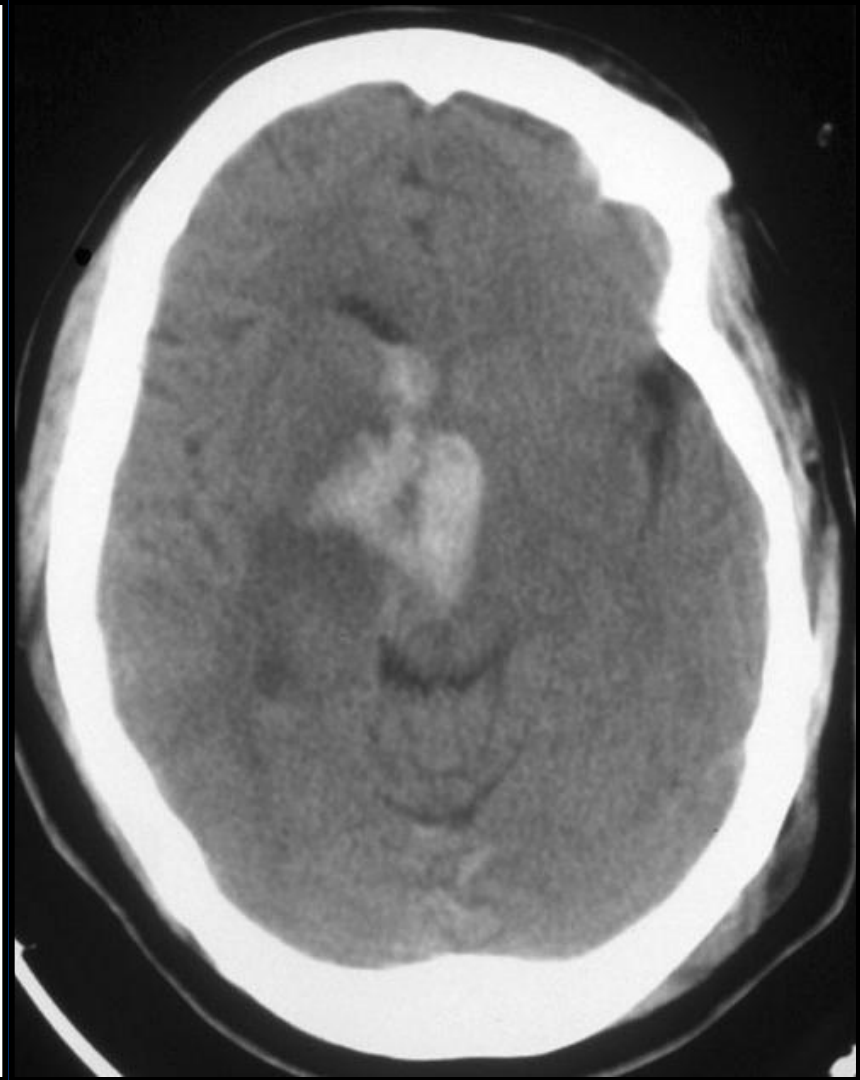
Text Fig. 24-15



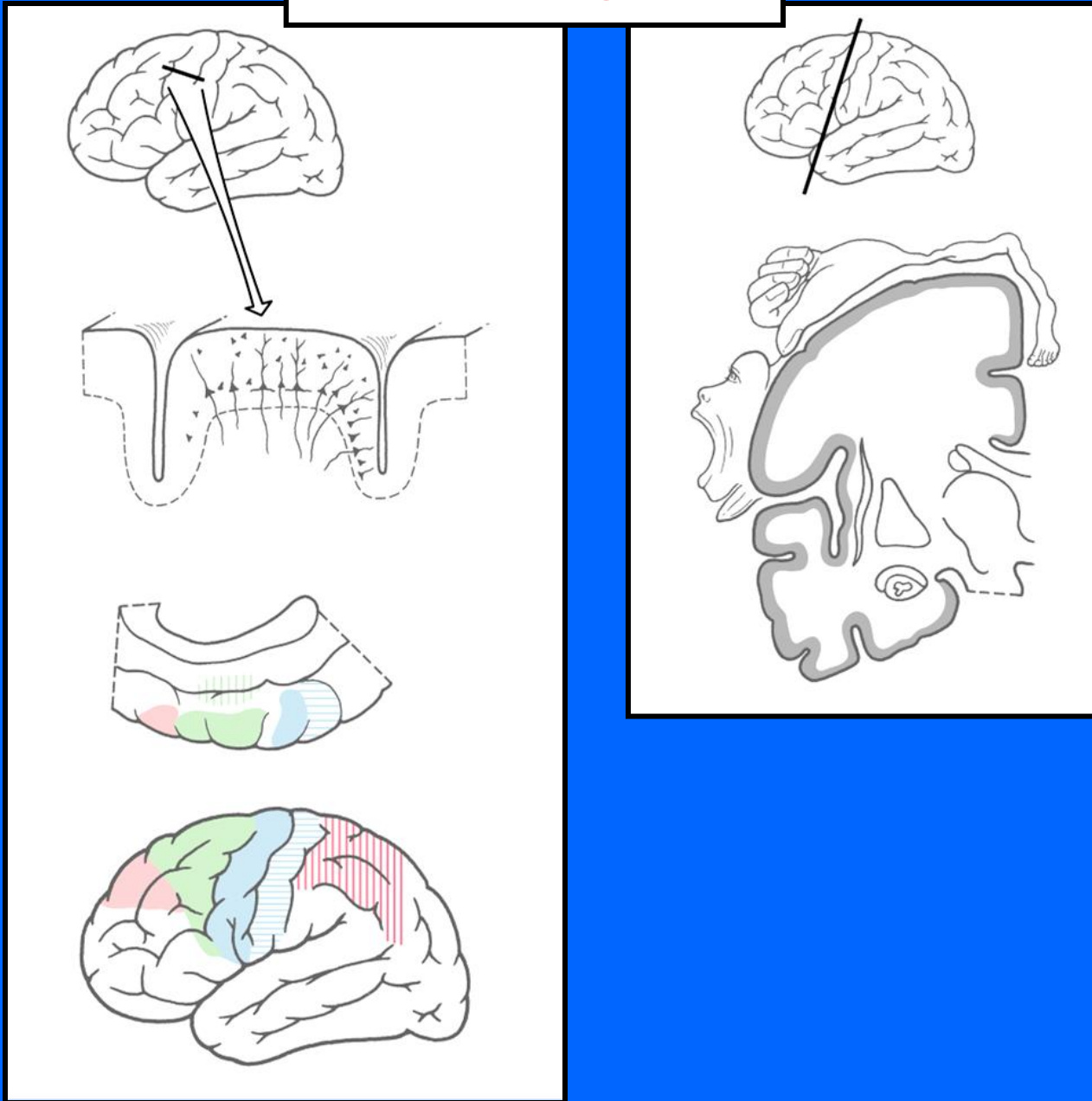
Decerebrate



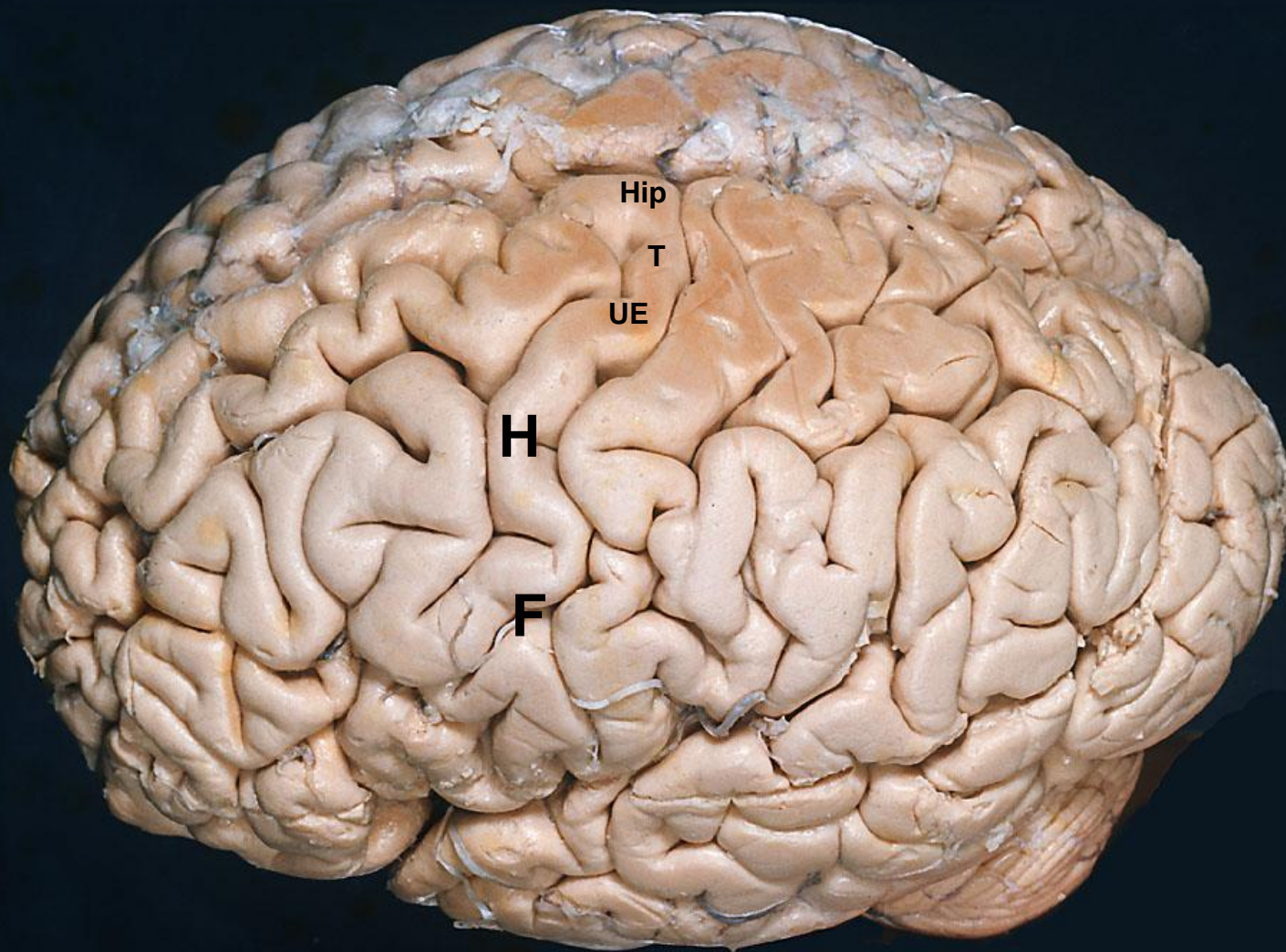
Text Fig 24-13



The Motor Cortex



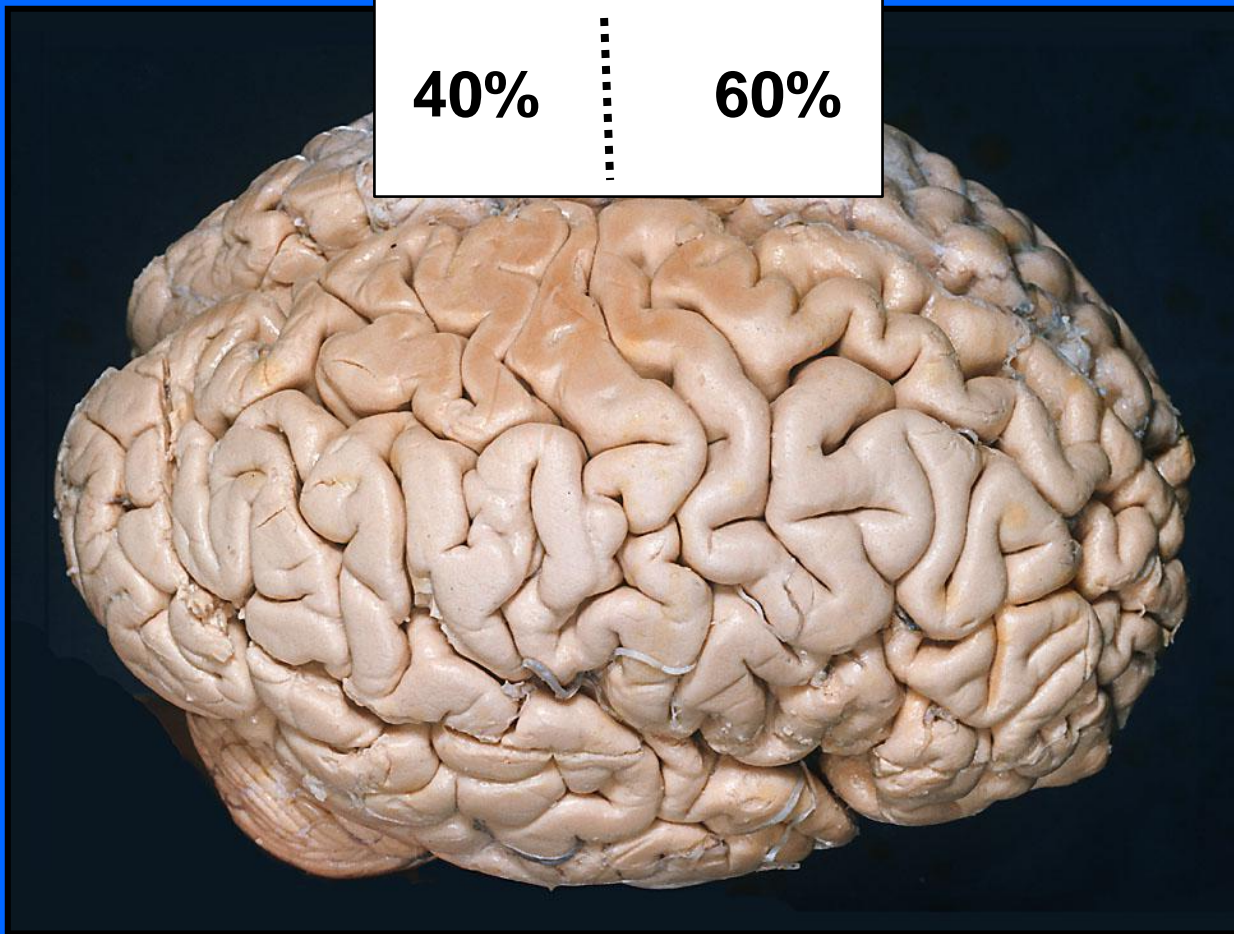
The Primary Somatomotor Cortex



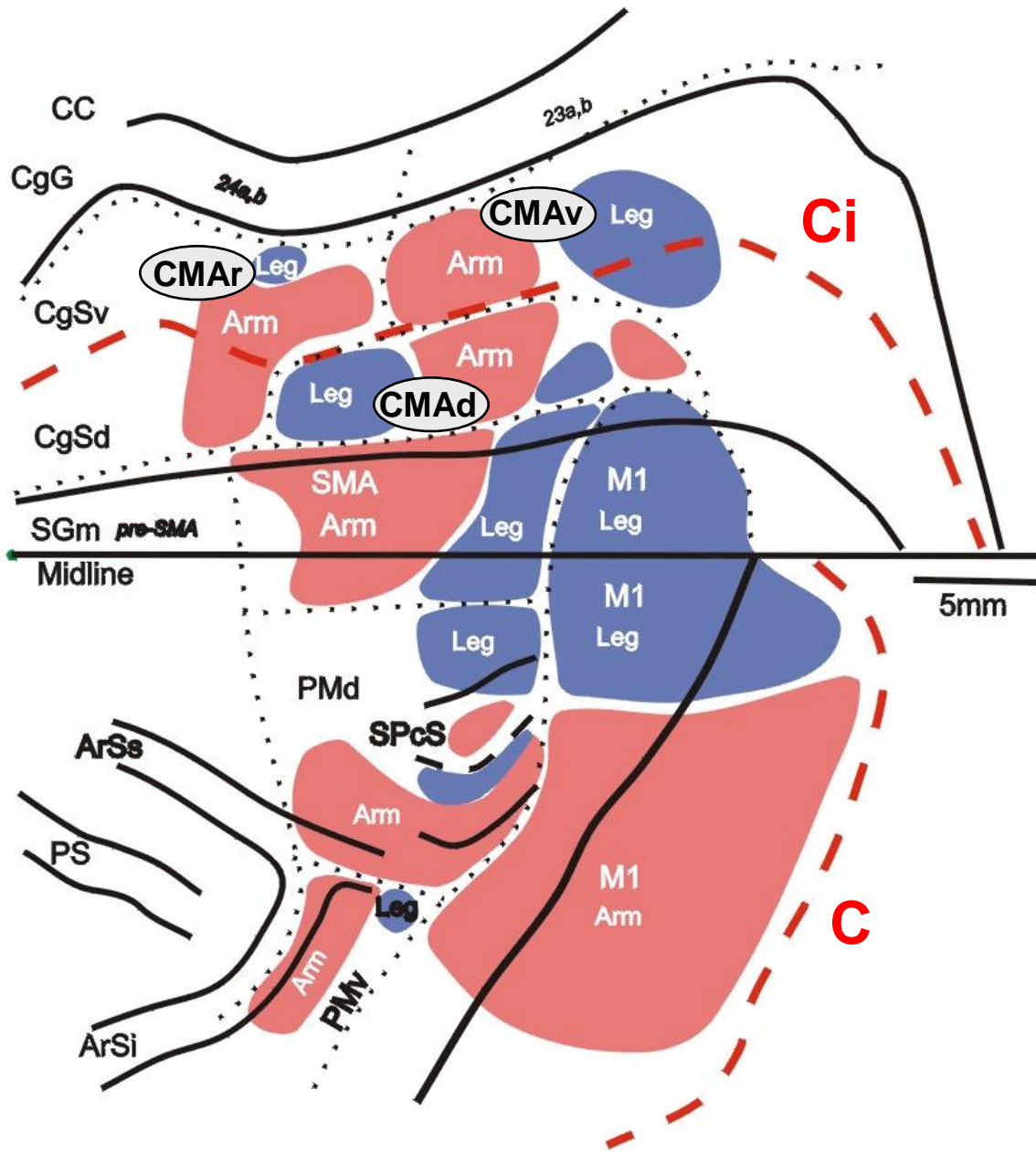
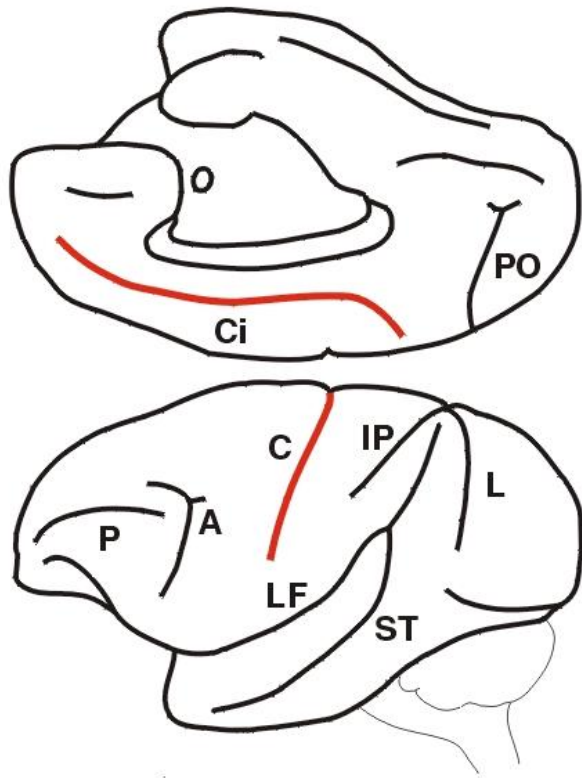
see Atlas Fig. 2-11

40%

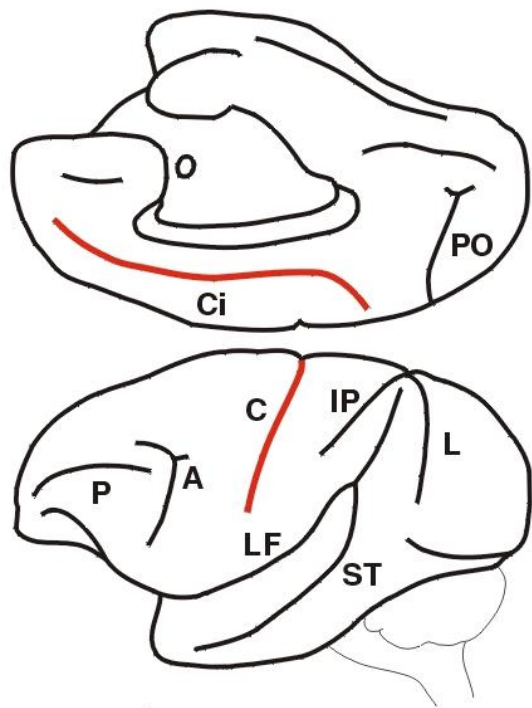
60%



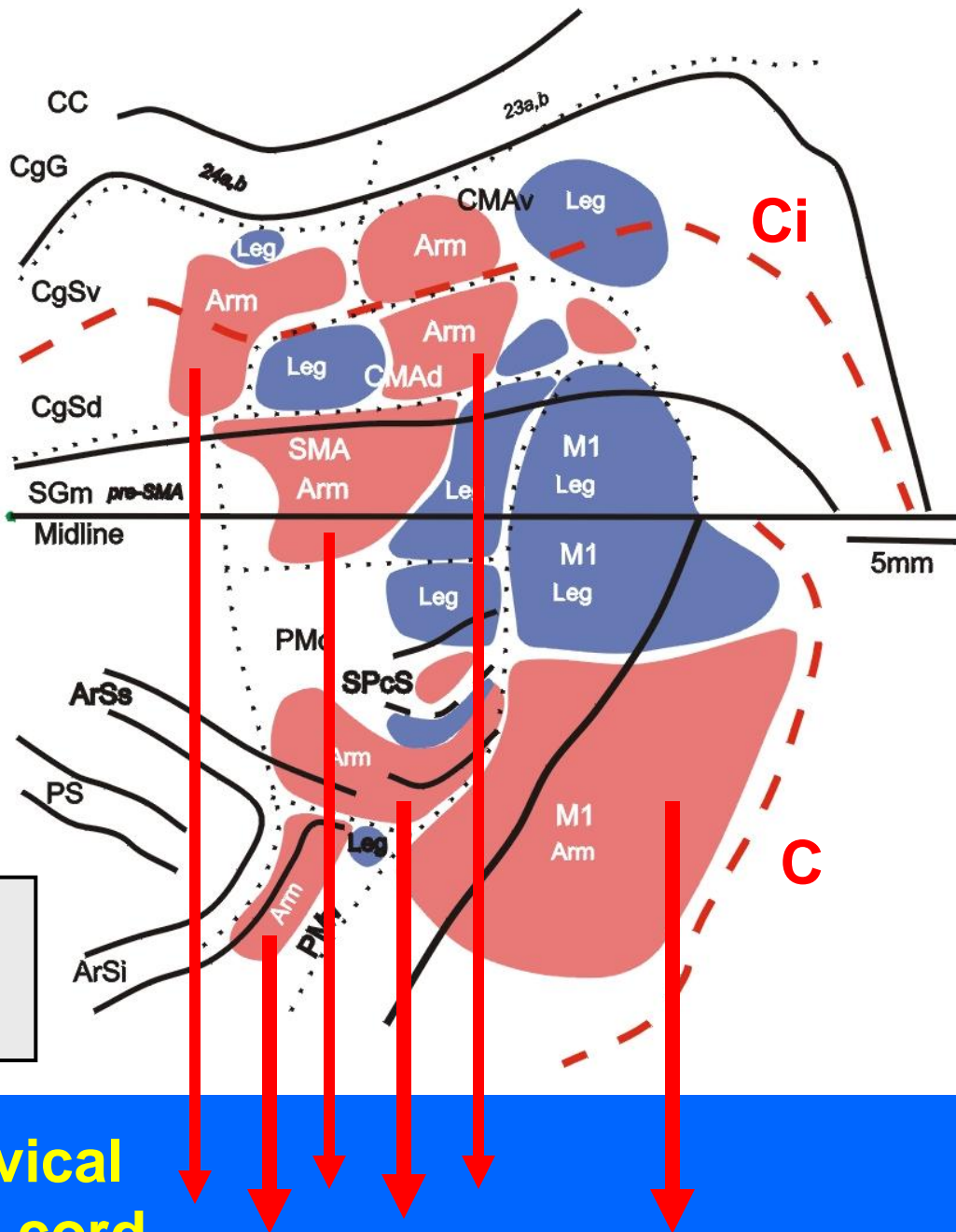
Motor areas in the cerebral cortex



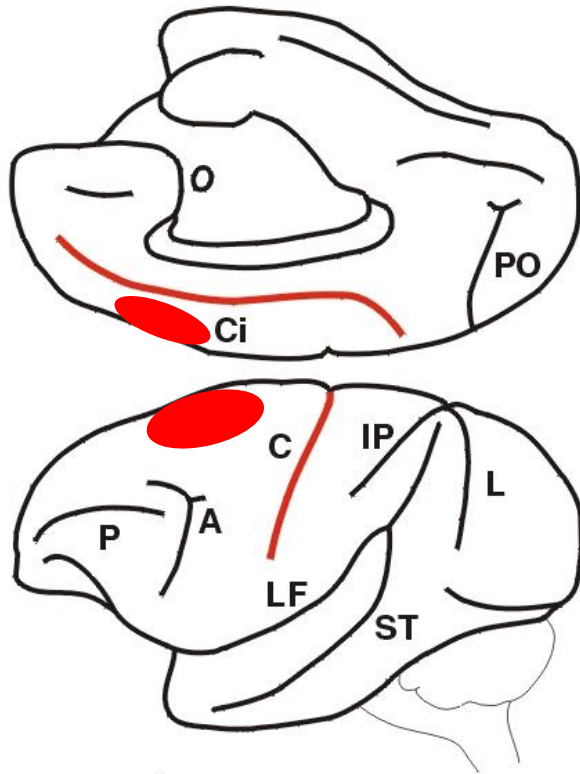
adapted from Strick, PL and Dum, RP,
The Corticospinal System, in
 Handbook of Physiology, Oxford, 1996.



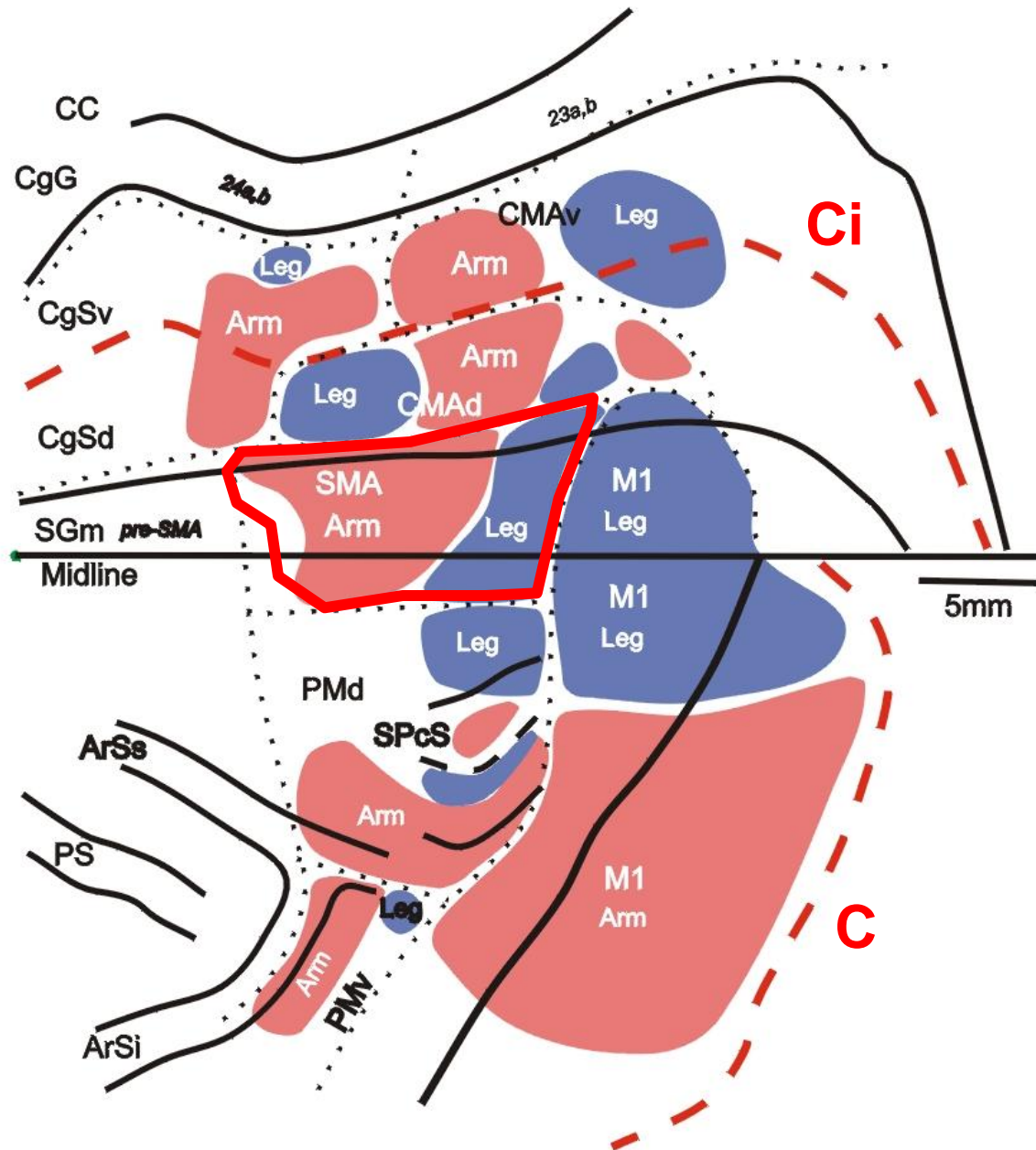
Each cortical motor area projects to spinal cord (anterior horn or interneurons)



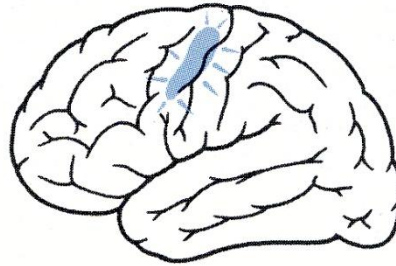
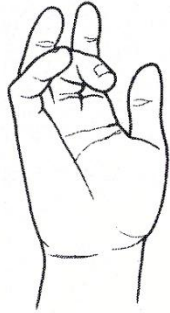
Supplementary Motor Area



“Preparation for movement,
Coordination of two hands”

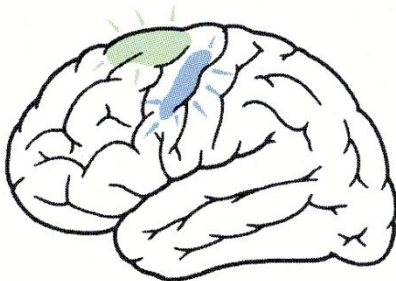
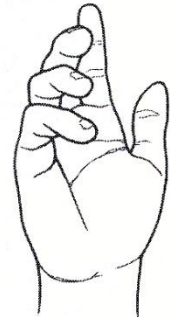


A



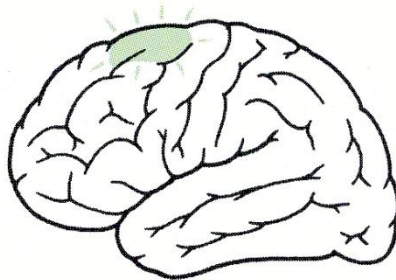
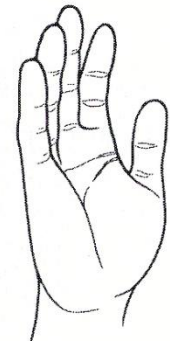
Move one finger
repetitively

B



Execute complex
learned pattern
of finger
movements

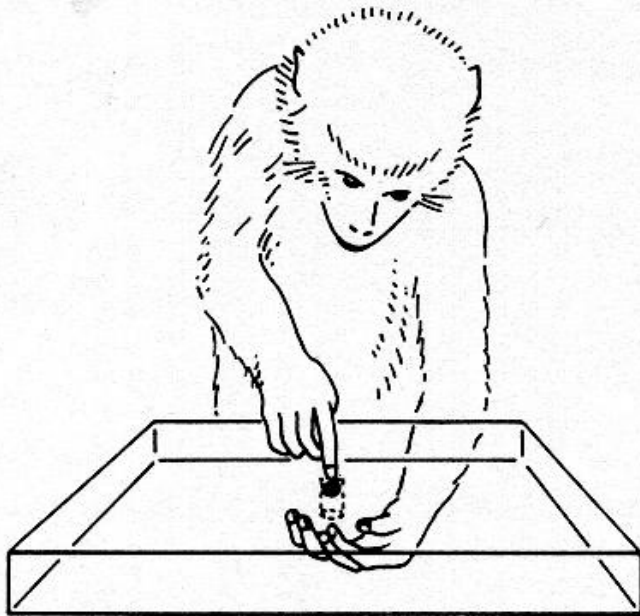
C



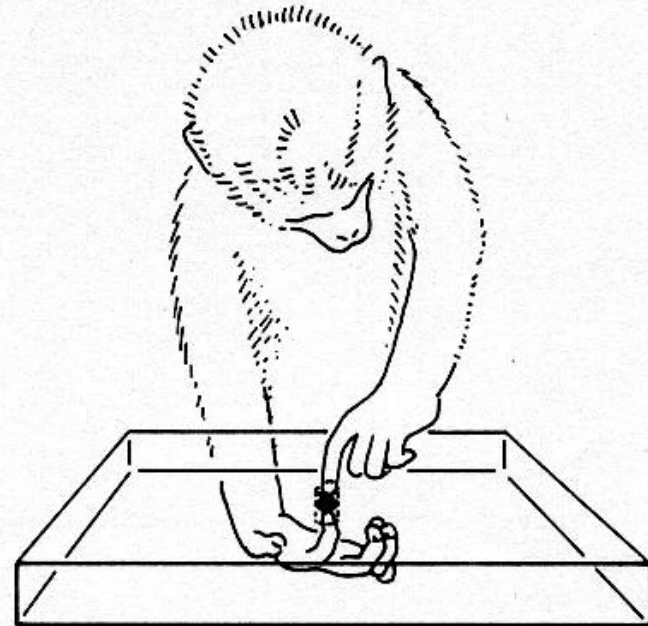
Imagine complex
learned pattern
of finger
movements

SUPPLEMENTARY MOTOR AREA

Normal animal

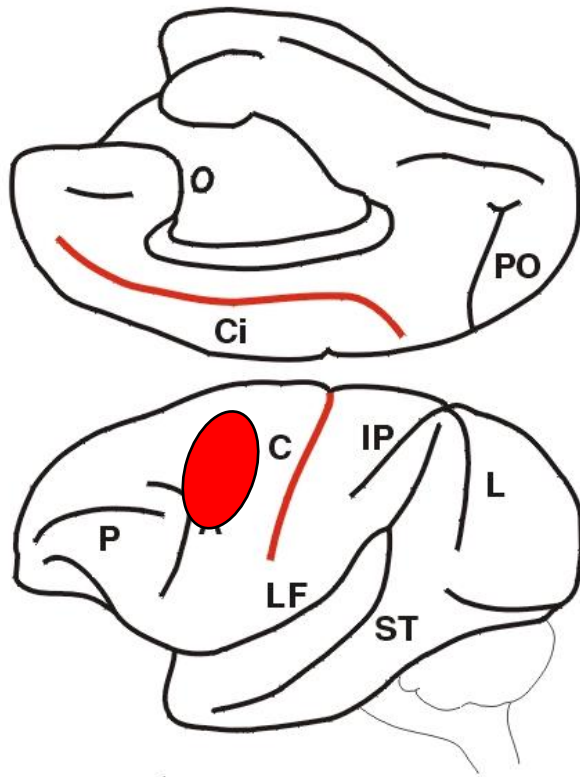


5 months after right SMA lesion

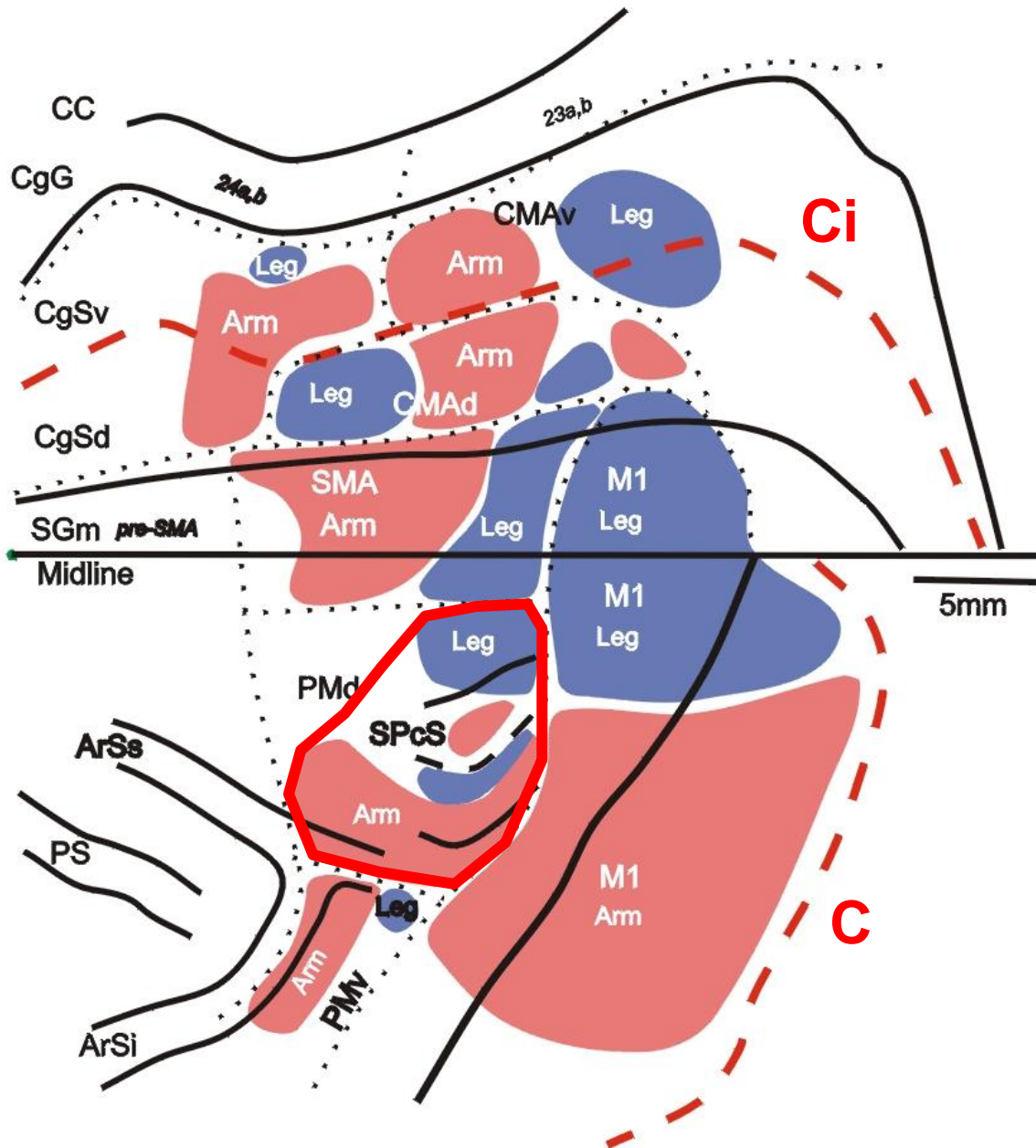


Effect of damage in the Supplementary Motor Area:
difficulty in using two hands together

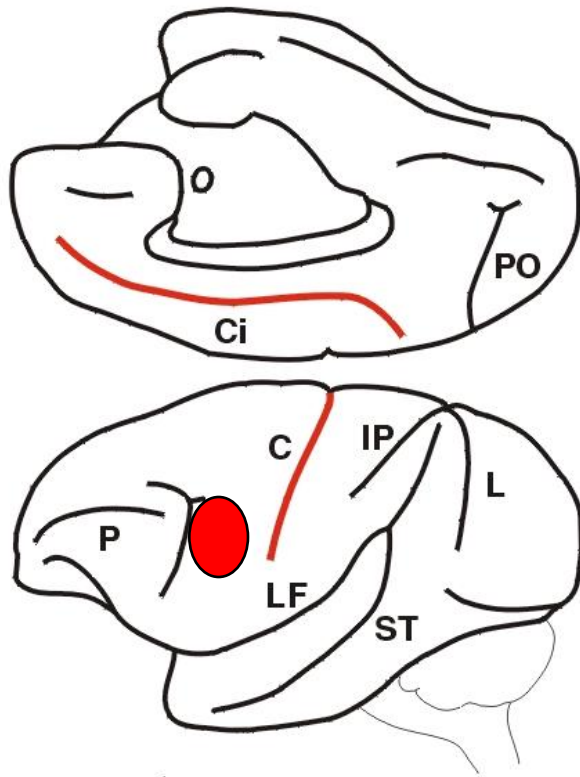
Dorsal Premotor Cortex



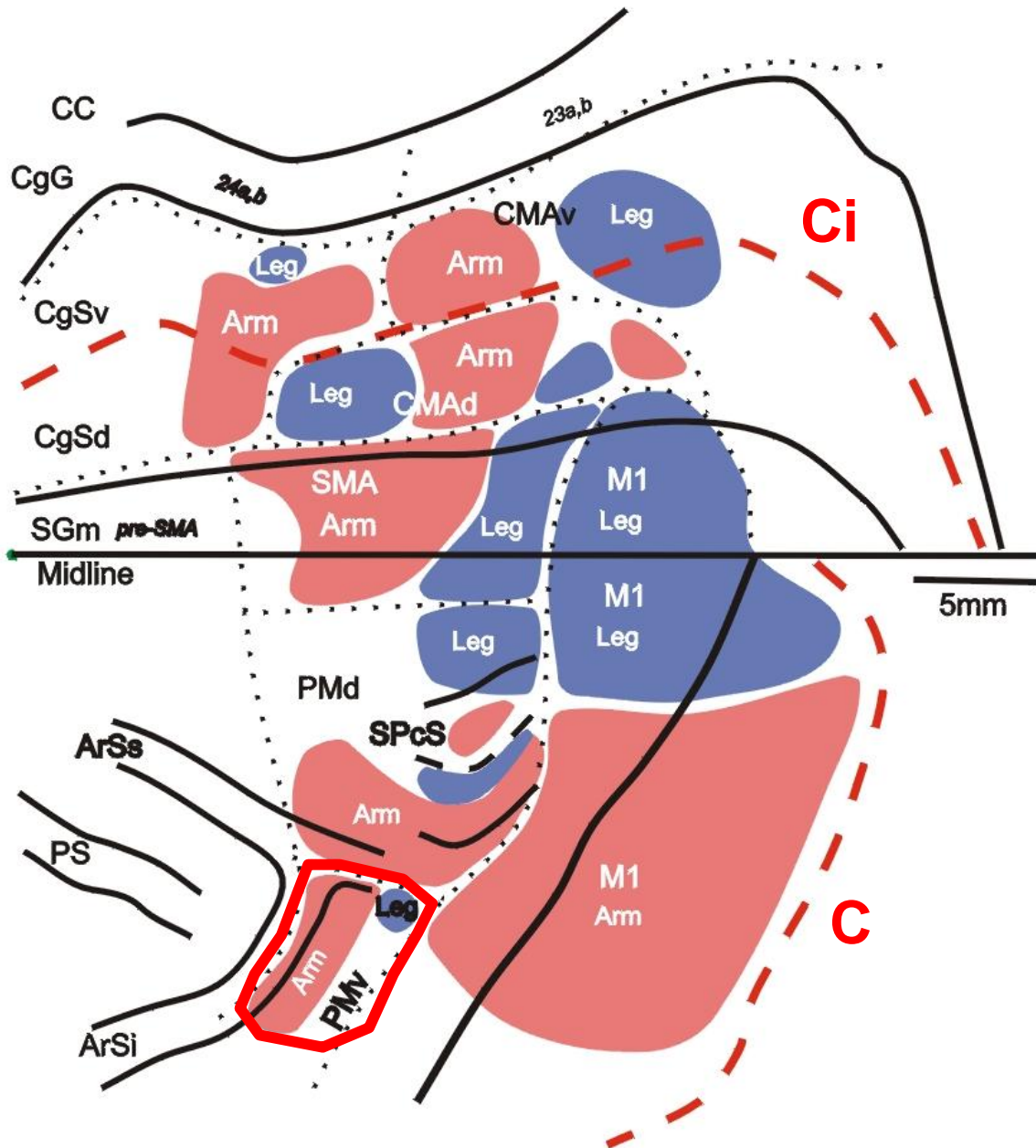
“Complex movements,
Preparation for movement”



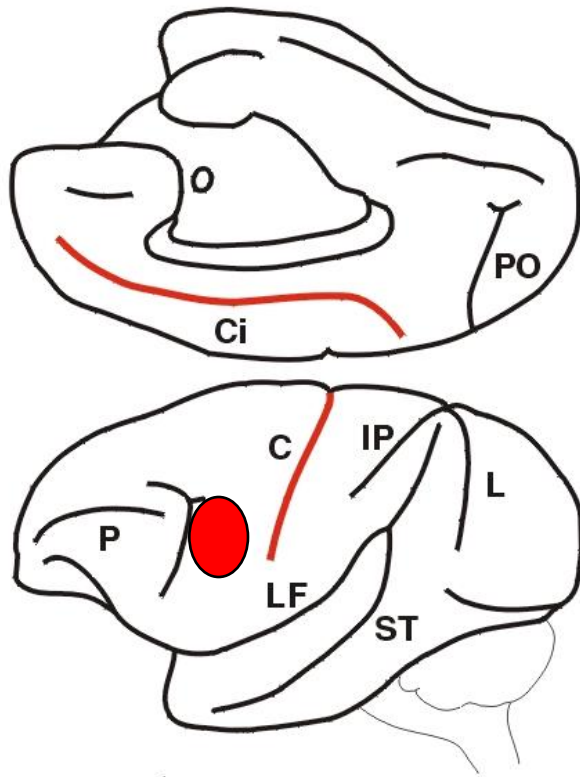
Ventral Premotor Cortex



“Hand-eye coordination”



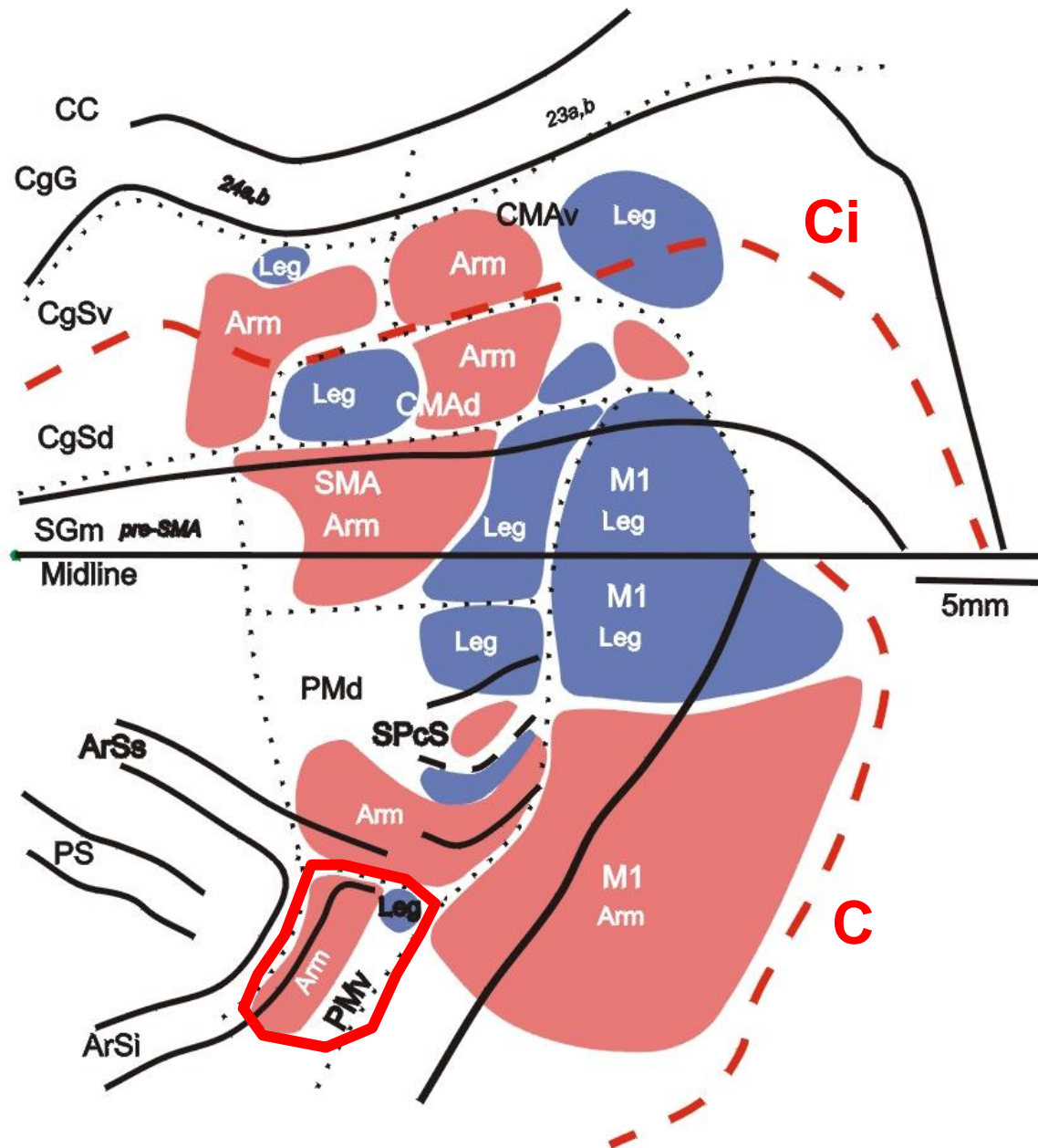
Ventral Premotor Cortex



“Hand-eye coordination”

+

mirror motor neurons



WHOLE-BODY EXOSKELETON



Design: Gordon Cheng (Technical University of Munich)

MIGUEL
NICOLELIS
Inspira.SP



BRAIN-MACHINE INTERFACES TO RESTORE MOBILITY

Miguel Nicolelis

Center for Neuroengineering, Duke University
Edmond and Lily Safra International Institute
of Neuroscience of Natal, Brazil



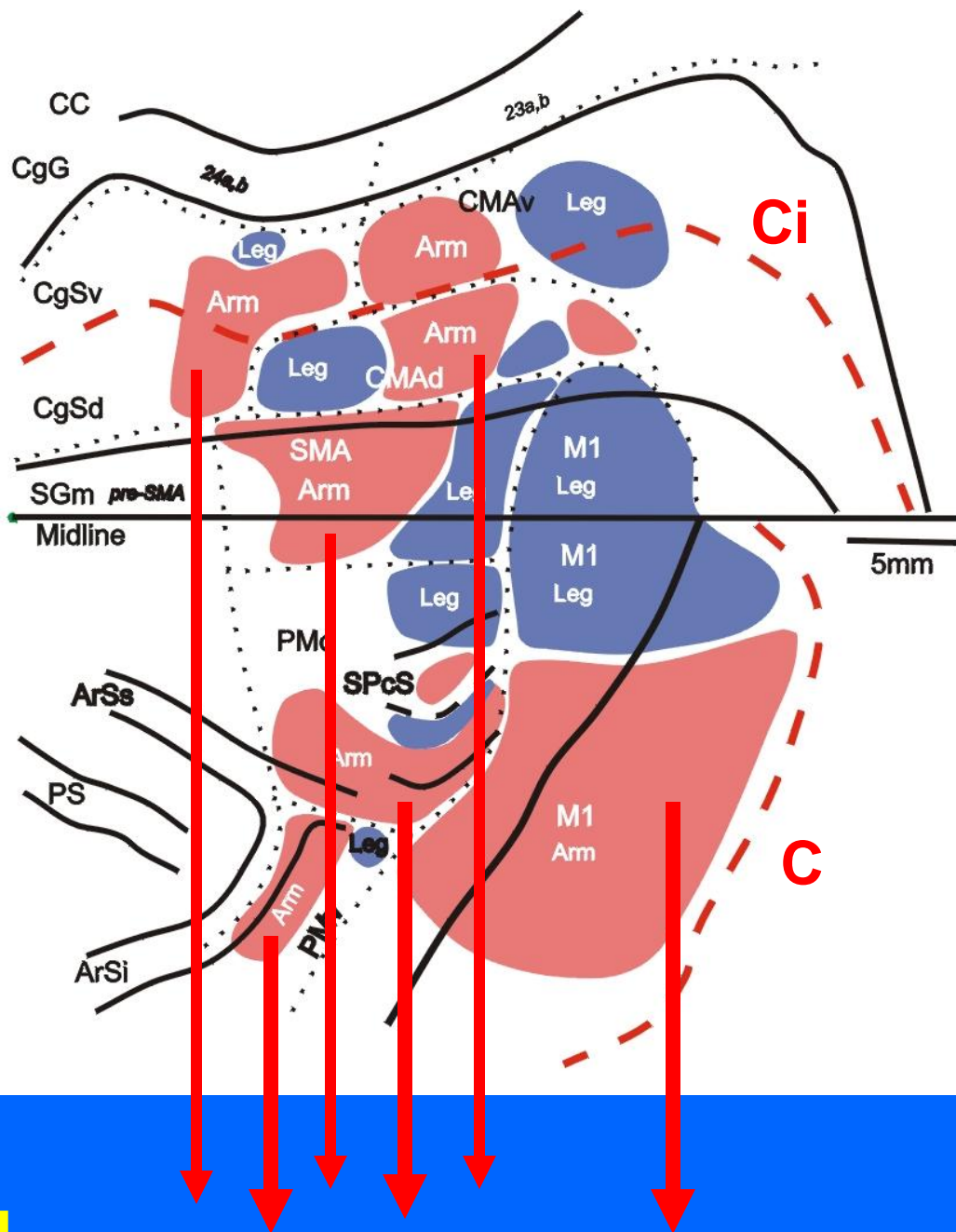
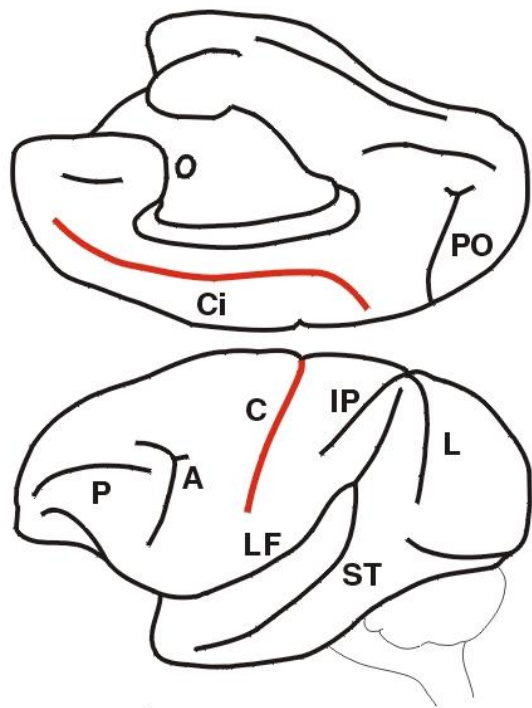
Posterior Parietal Cortex (5+7) & Cingulate Motor Cortex

**Posterior Parietal Cortex (5+7)
&
Cingulate Motor Cortex**

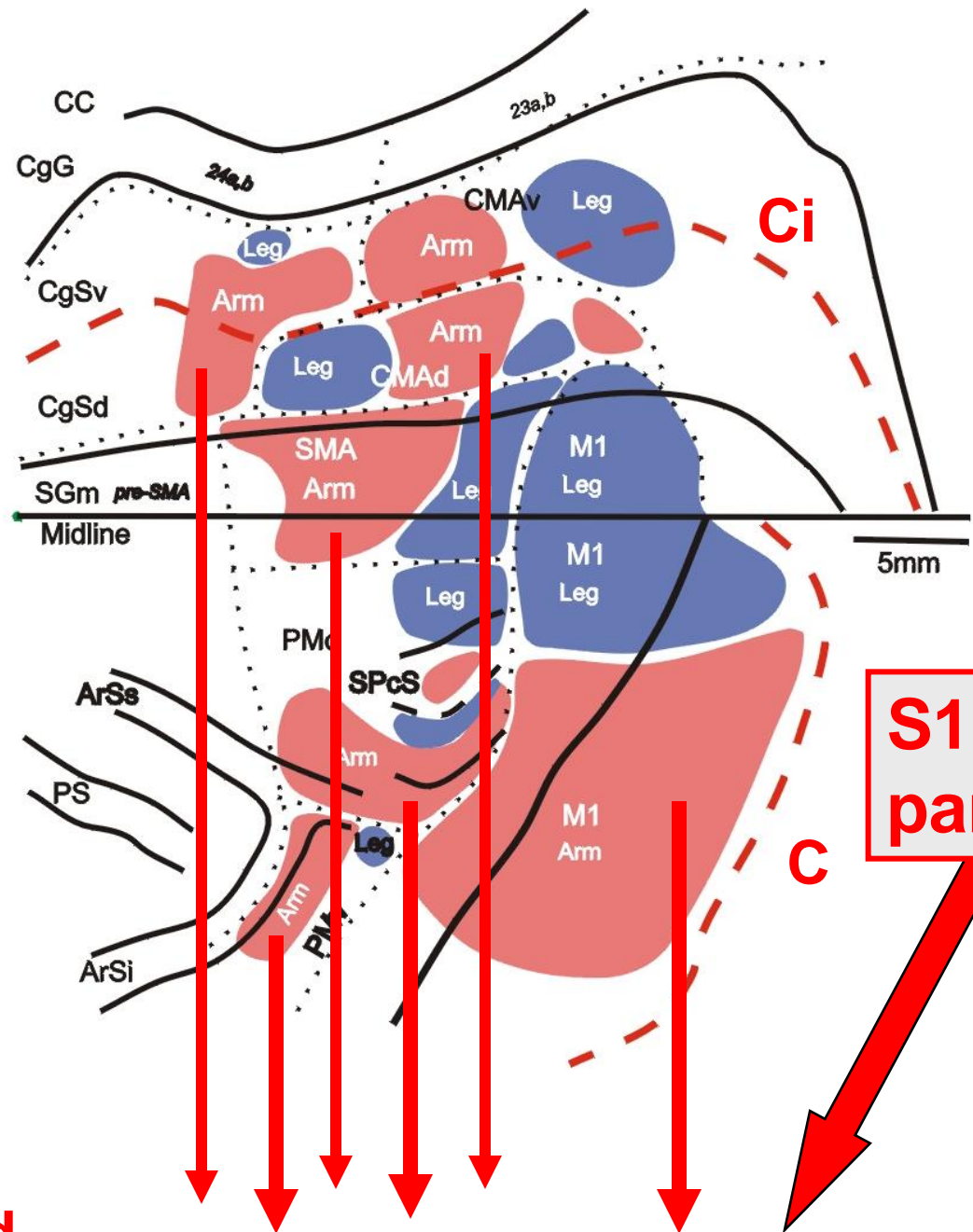
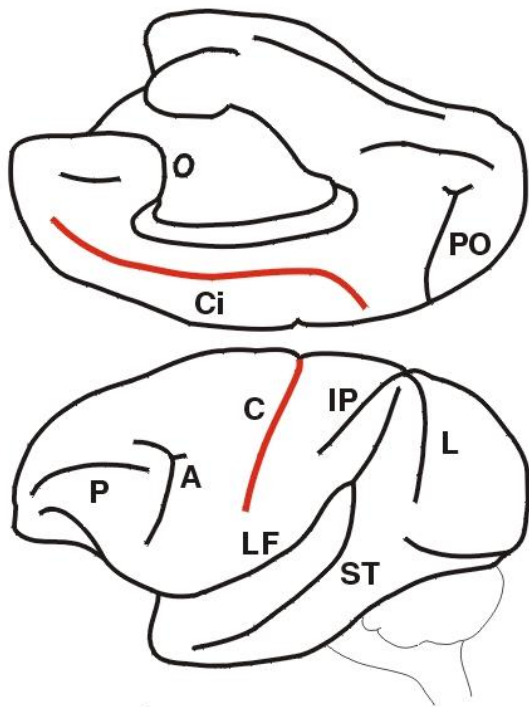
Vs

**Limbic
Prefrontal (9 + 46)
&
Posterior Parietal Cortex (5+7)**

3. pathways from the cerebral cortex to the spinal cord

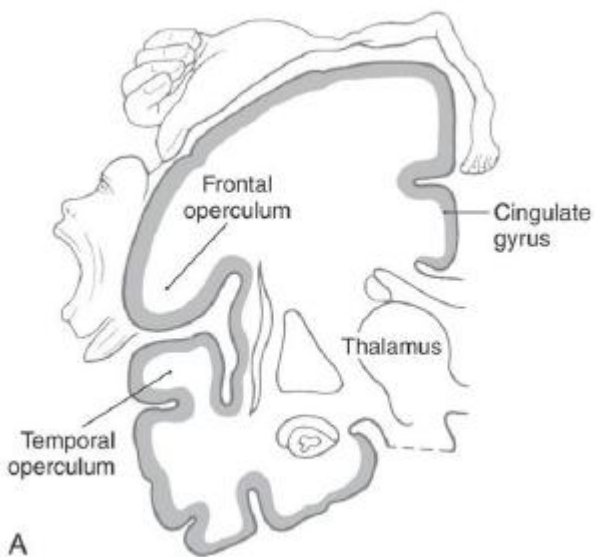


to cervical
spinal cord



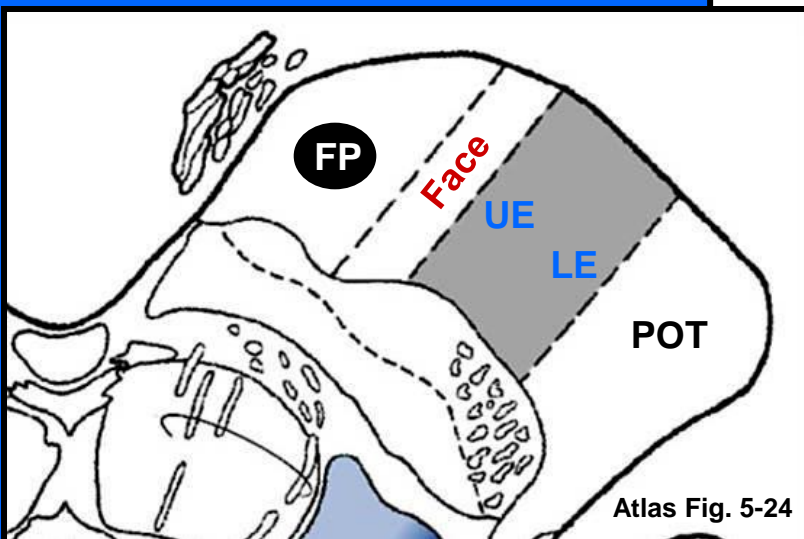
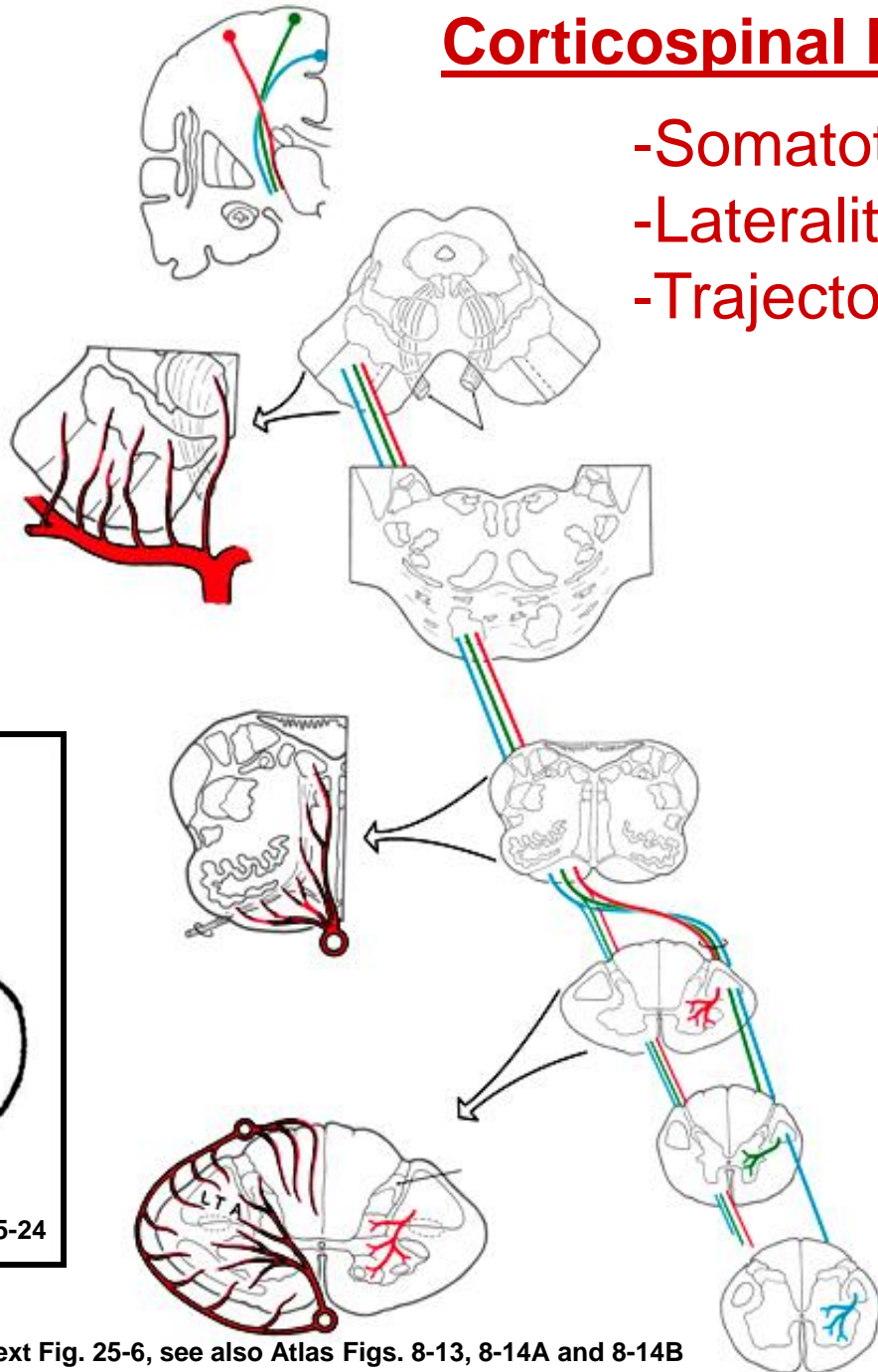
to cervical
spinal cord

S1, &
parietal



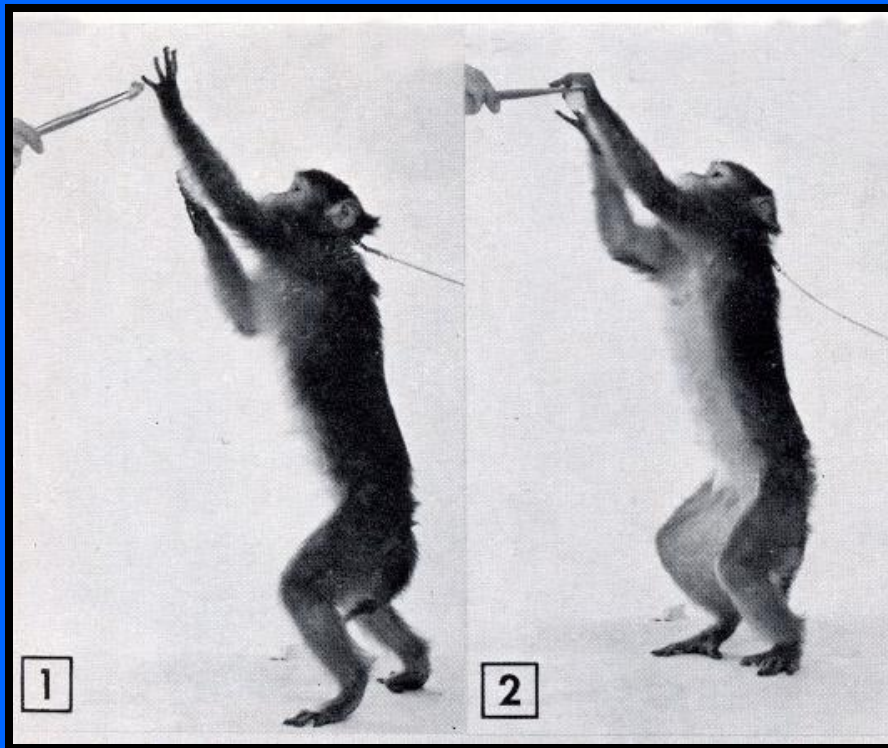
Corticospinal Fibers:

- Somatotopy,
- Laterality,
- Trajectory

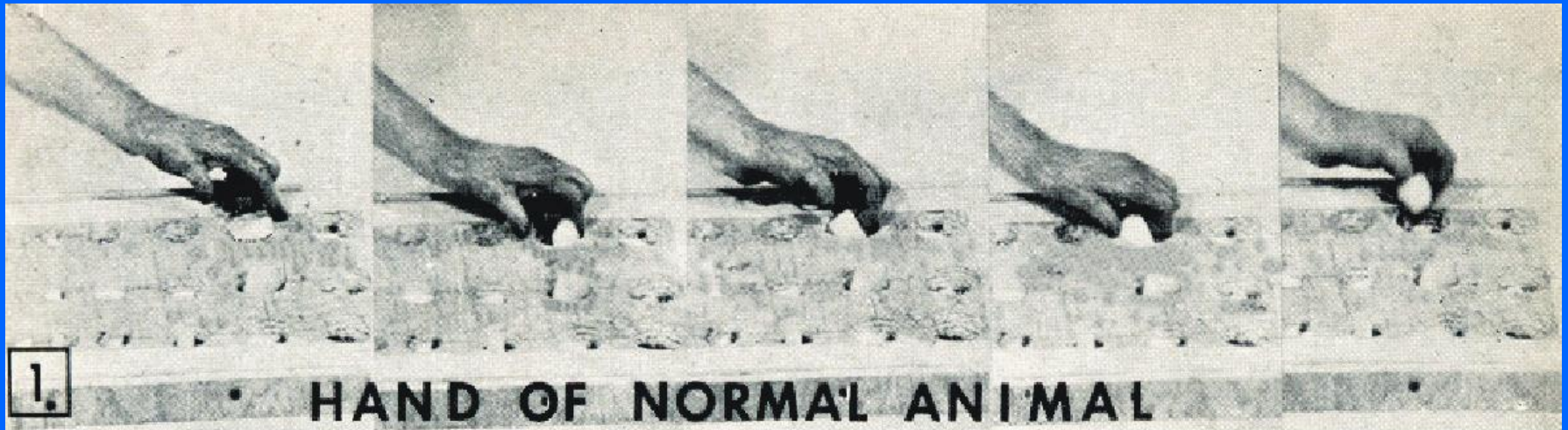


Text Fig. 25-6, see also Atlas Figs. 8-13, 8-14A and 8-14B

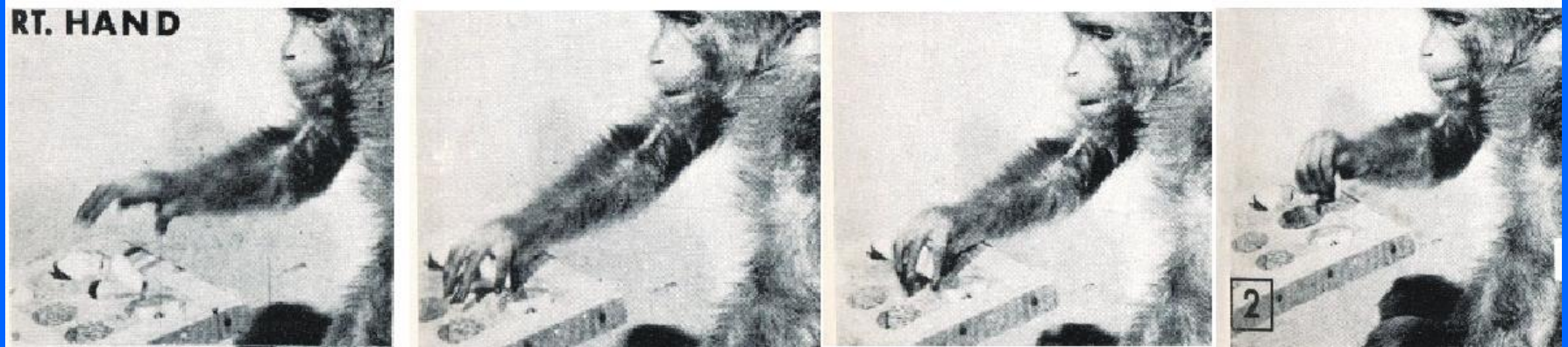
Pyramidotomy



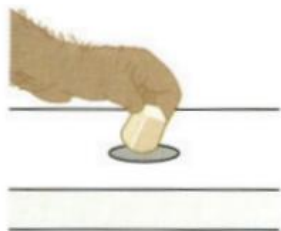
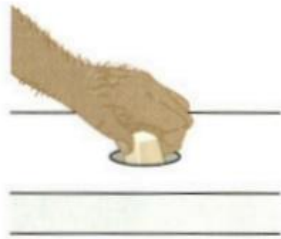
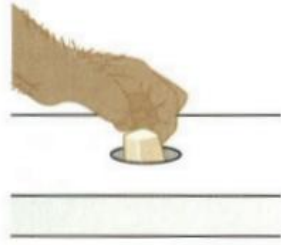
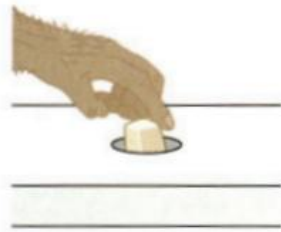
4 DAYS AFTER
BILAT. PYRAMIDOTOMY



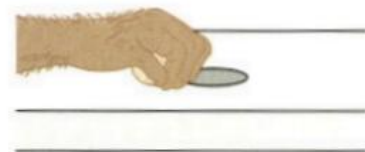
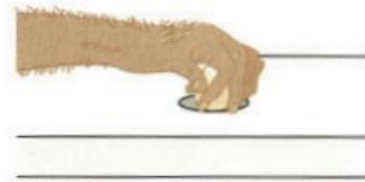
5 months after pyramidal tract lesion:



A Normal



B After sectioning of corticospinal fibers



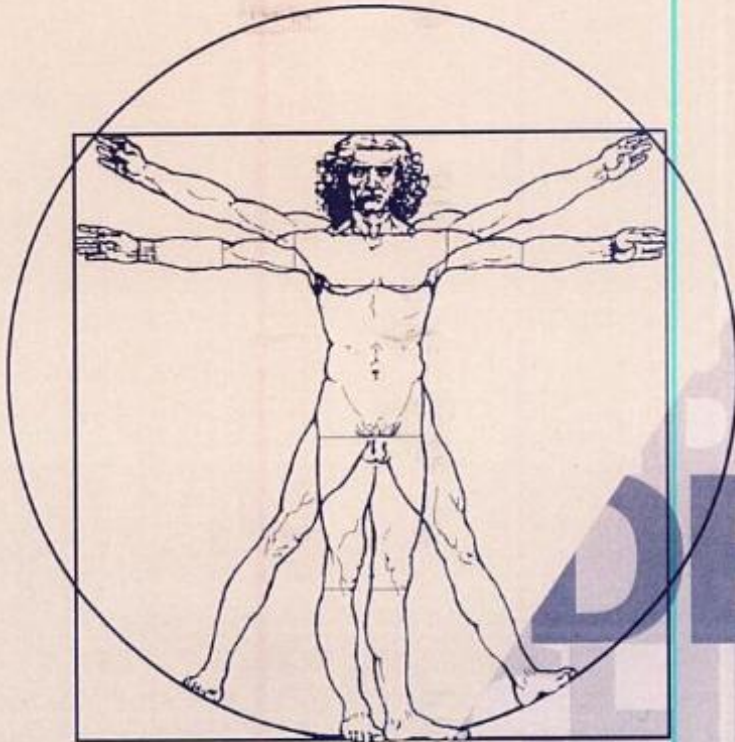
Hemiparesis versus Hemiplegia

Corticobulbar

~~Corticobulbar = Corticonuclear~~

International Anatomical Terminology

FCAT
Federative Committee on Anatomical Terminology



Thieme

Terminologia Anatomica

International Anatomical Terminology

FCAT
Federative Committee on Anatomical Terminology



1998

Thieme Stuttgart · New York