UQ

Deep Cerebellar Nuclei / Intracerebellar nuclei

- masses of grey matter embedded in white matter of cerebellum.
- 4 pairs. {4 on either side of midline}

#. Lateral to medial. DEGF ✓ ~~ABDEFGX~~.

Dentate, emboliformis, globose, fastigeal nucleus

Dentate nucleus

- nucleus of neocerebellum.
- shape → crumpled bag → T.S.
- efferents → dentatorubral → red nucleus; dentatothalamic → thalamus (relaying in) — forms most of superior cerebellar peduncle
- afferents → from neocerebellum.

Nucleus Interpositus

Emboliform nucleus

- oval shape
- nucleus of paleocerebellum

Globose nucleus

- rounded shape.
- paleocerebellum

Same for both

- efferents → red nucleus → via superior cerebellar peduncle.
- afferents → from paleocerebellum

Fastigial Nucleus

- lies in vermis.
- Nucleus of archicerebellum.
- Afferents → from flocculonodular lobe.
- Efferents → vestibular & reticular nuclei.

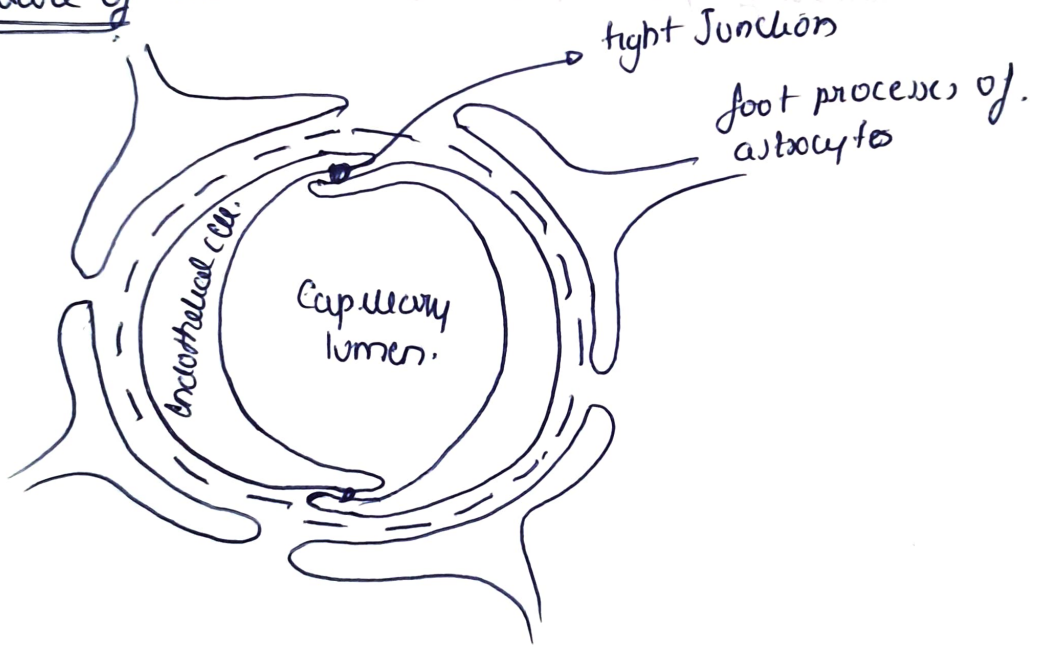
BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER.

- Brain & S.C need stable environment to function.
- This is provided by Blood brain barrier.

↓

protects brain and Spinal cord.
from harmful substances.

Structure of BBB.



① Capillary endothelial cell & tight junctions between them.

② Basement membrane on which capillary endothelial cell, are arranged

③ foot process of astrocytes ~~that adhere to~~

- areas of Brain devoid of BBB.

① pineal gland.
② post lobe of pituitary.
③ Tuber cinereum.
④ Area postrema.

Applied

- Kernicterus → injure → Basal ganglia.
- L Dopa in treatment of parkinsonisms.