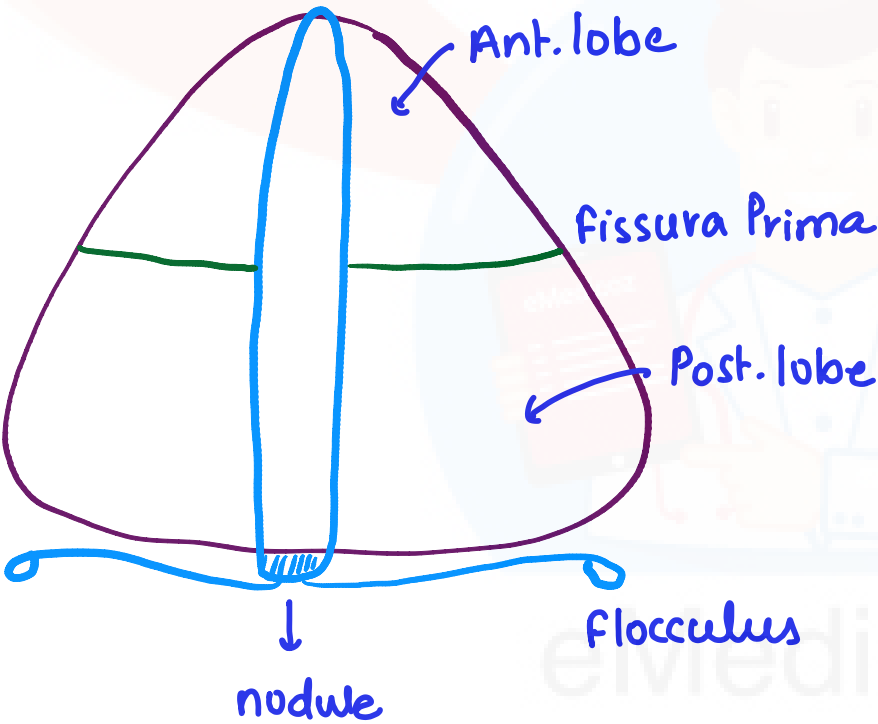
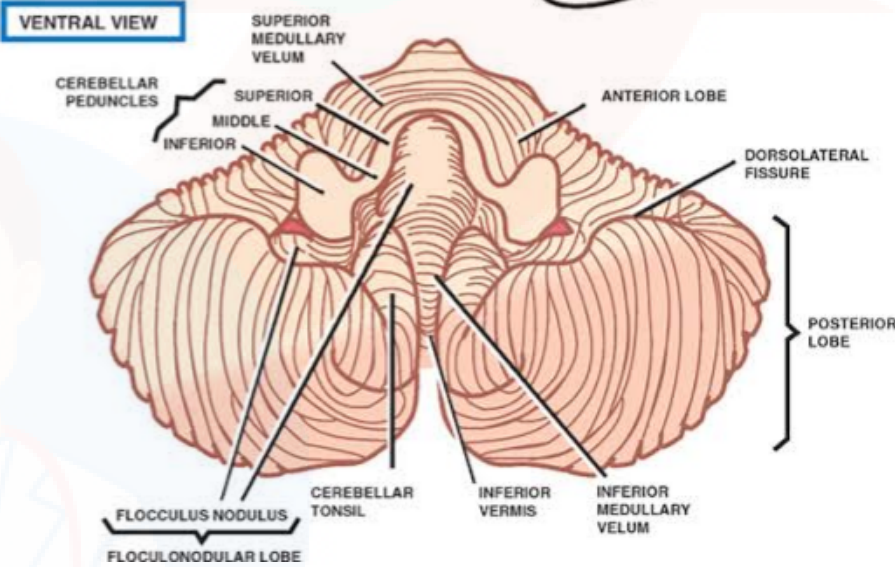
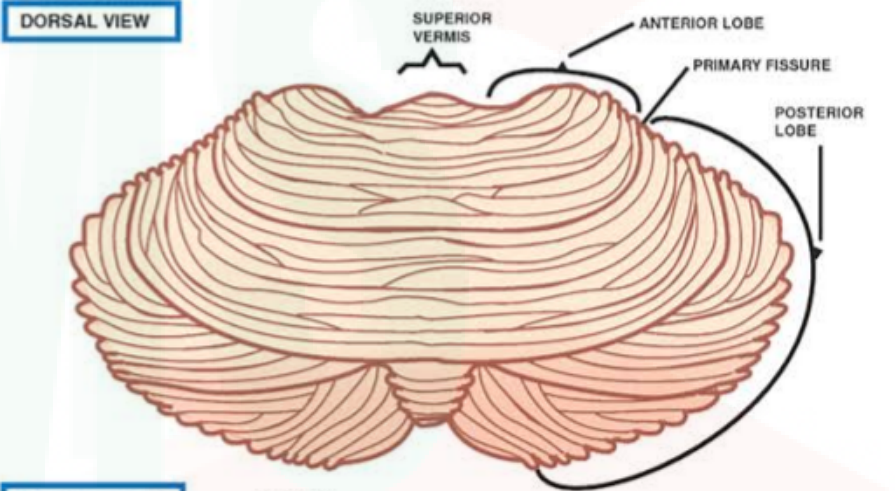
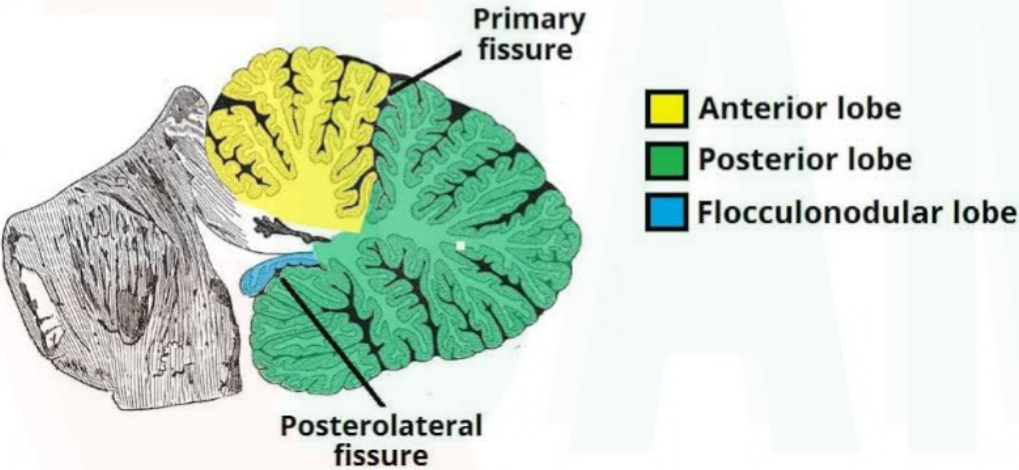
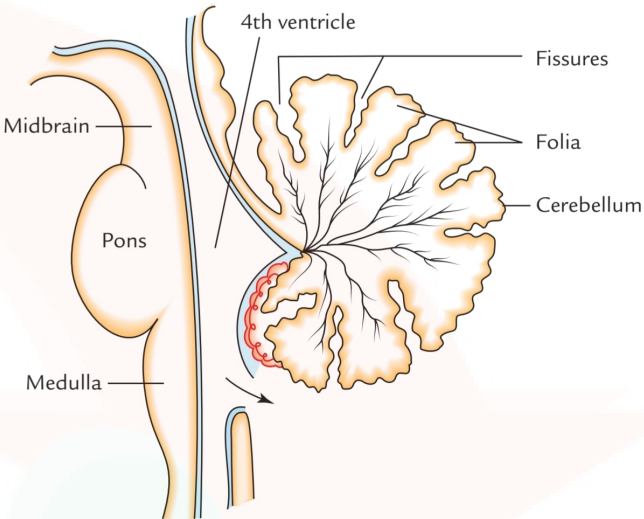
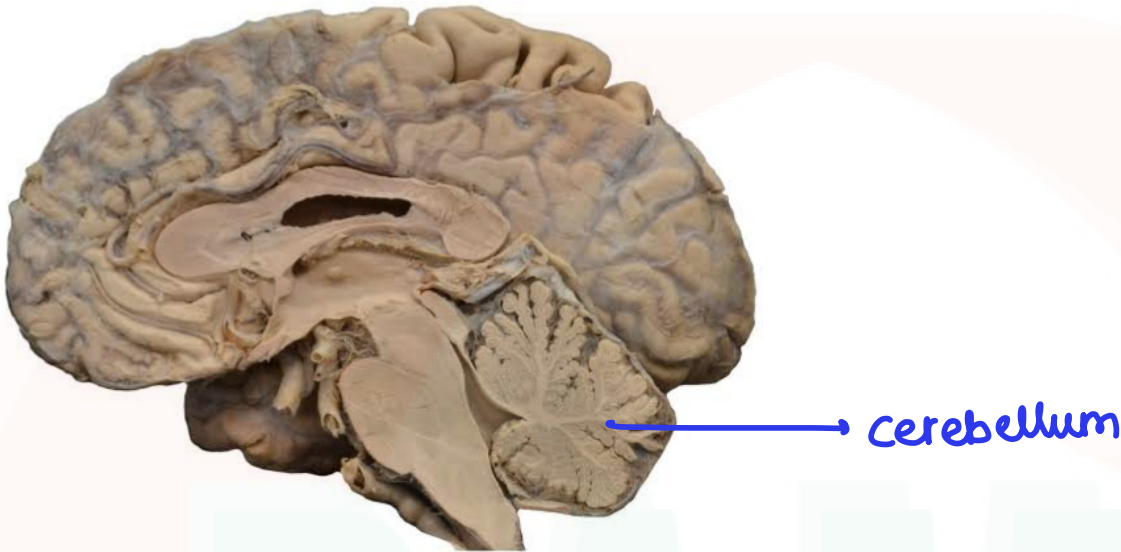
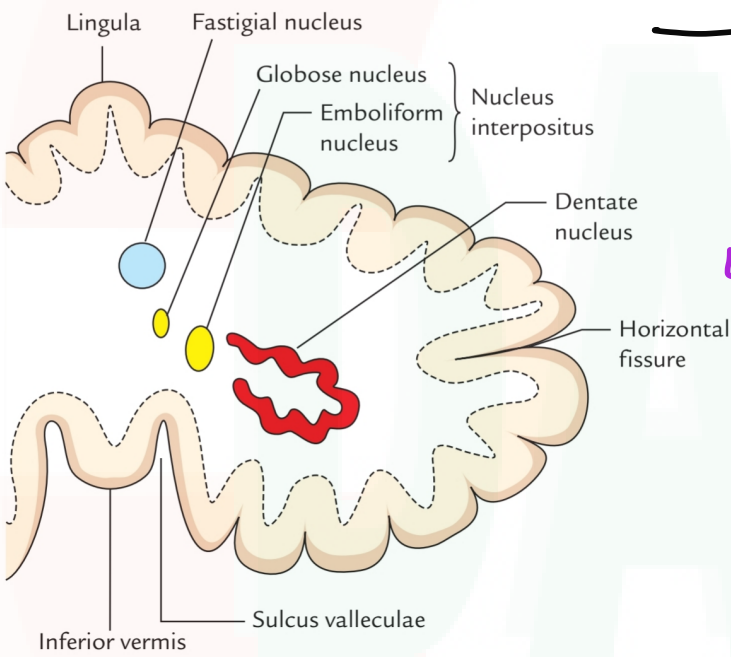


CEREBELLUM



	Archaic cerebellum	Paleo cerebellum	Neocerebellum
Connection	vestibular	Spinal	Cerebral
Function	Balance & Equilibrium	Gross movements	Fine & Coordinated movements .



→ Nucleus of cerebellum

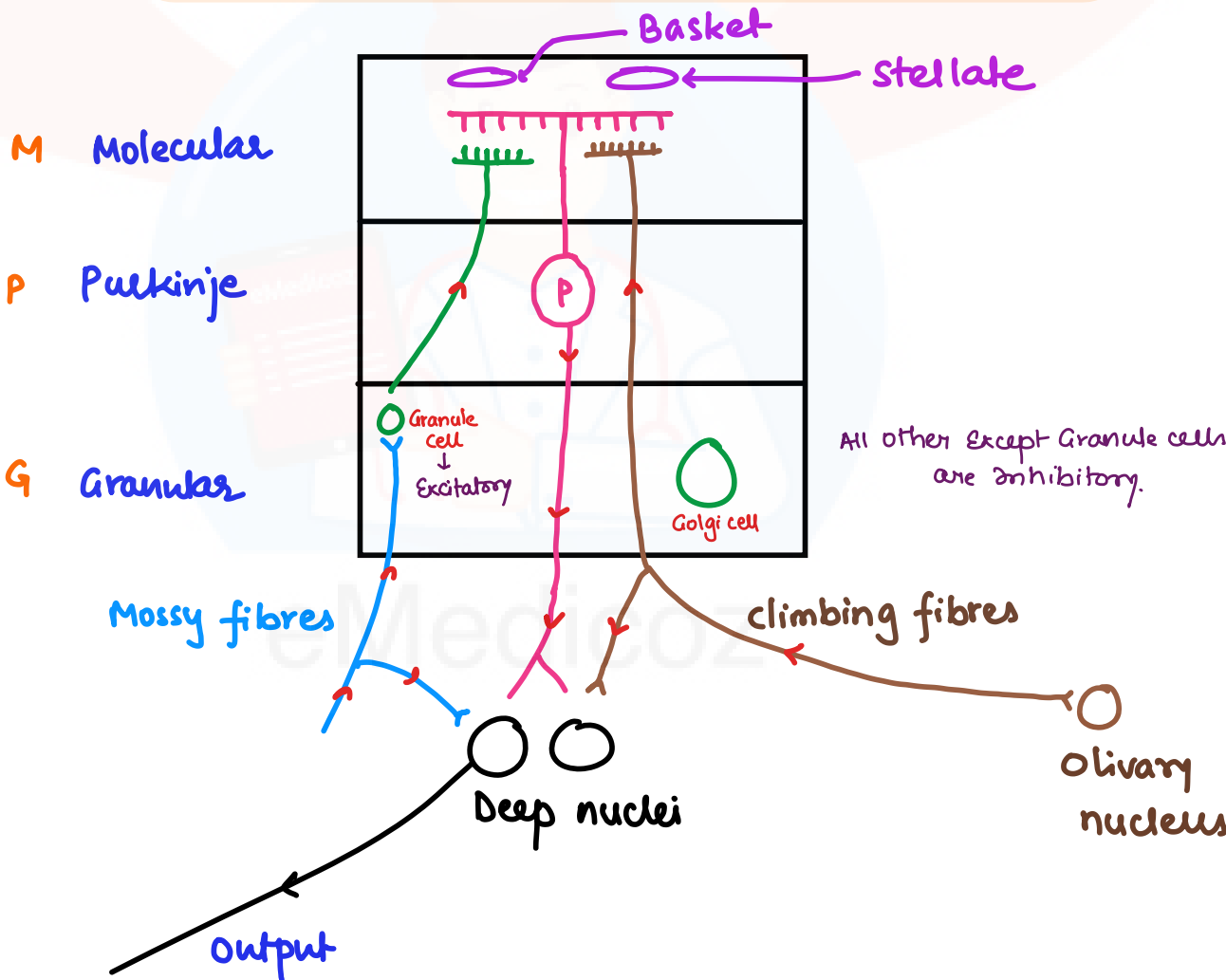
Deep cerebellar Nuclei

Dr	Dentate
Eat	Emboliform
GooD	Globose
Food	Fastigial

Lat → Med

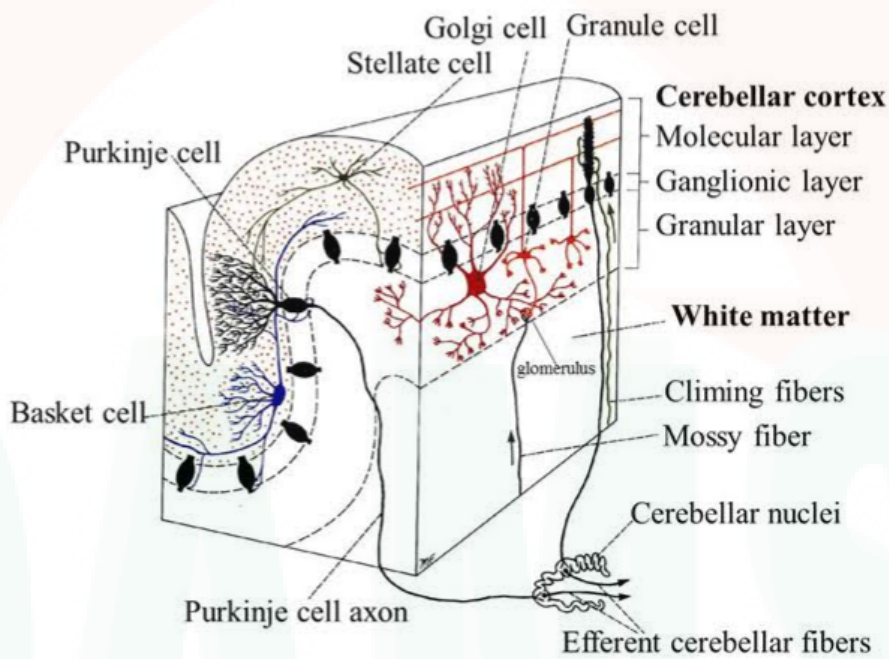
} N. interpositus

HISTOLOGY OF CEREBELLUM



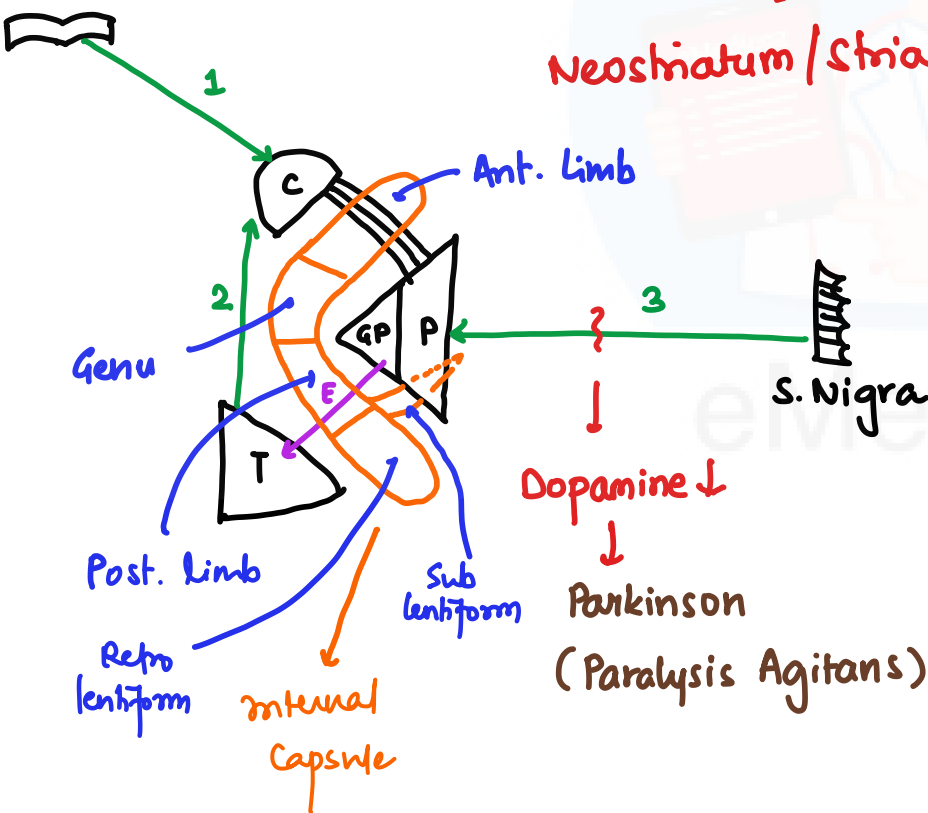
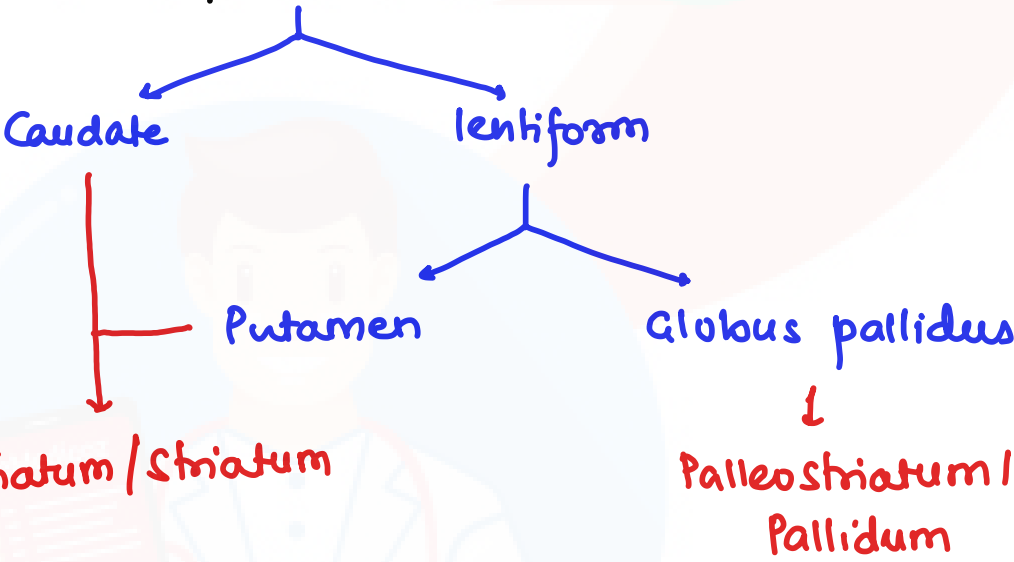
→ output cells :-

from cerebellar cortex → Purkinje cells
from cerebellum → Deep nuclei



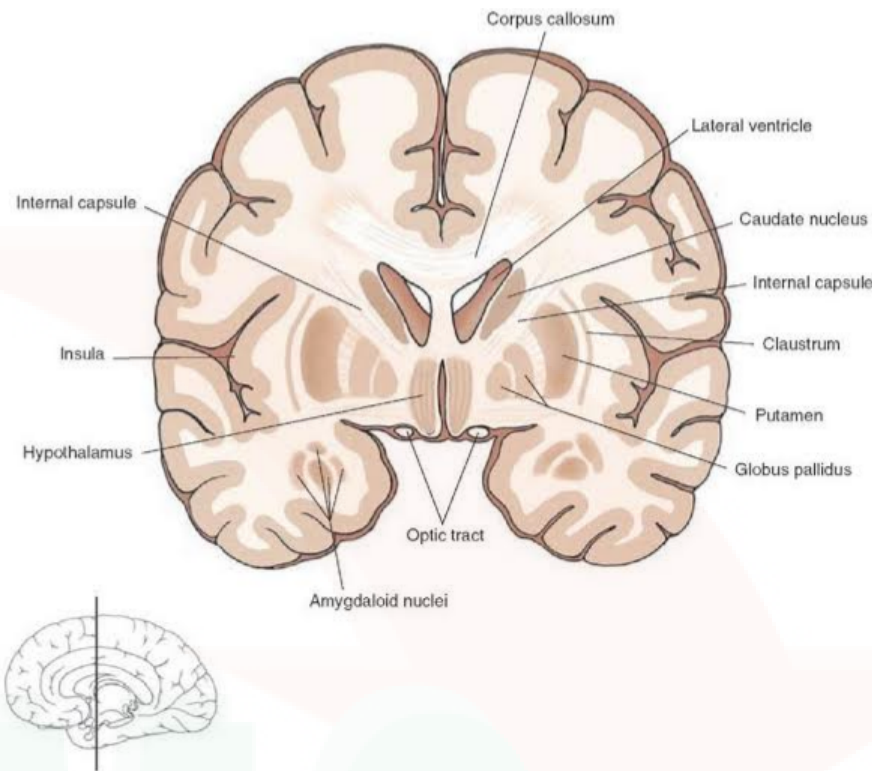
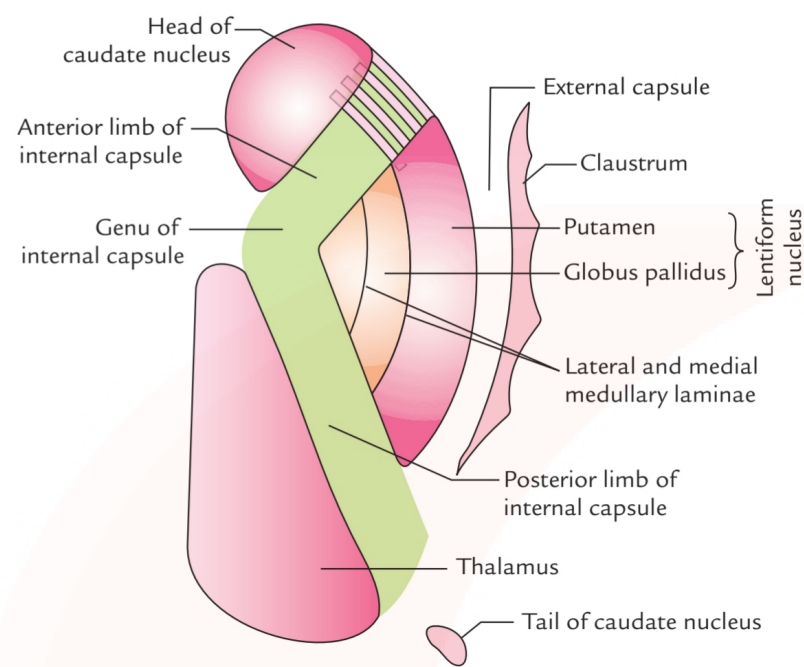
BASAL NUCLEI

(corpus striatum)



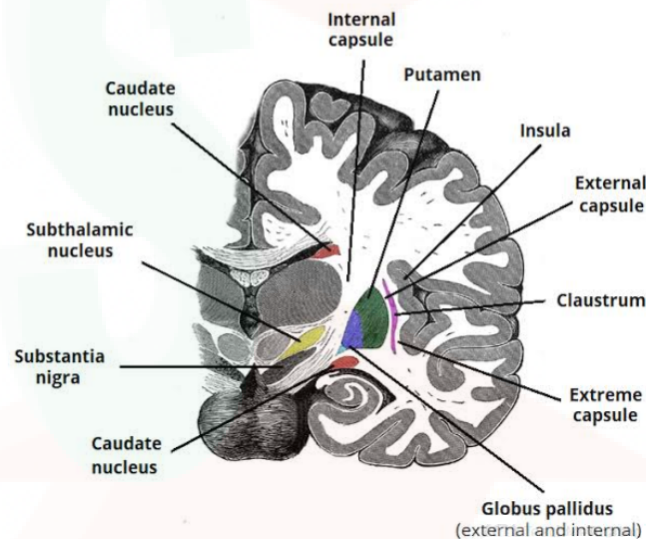
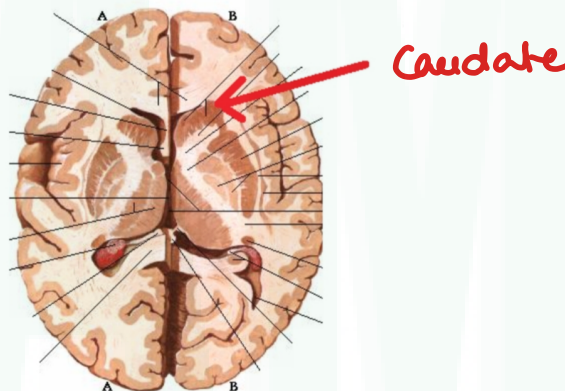
Afferent :

- 1) Corticostriate
- 2) Thalamostriate
- 3) Nigrostriate

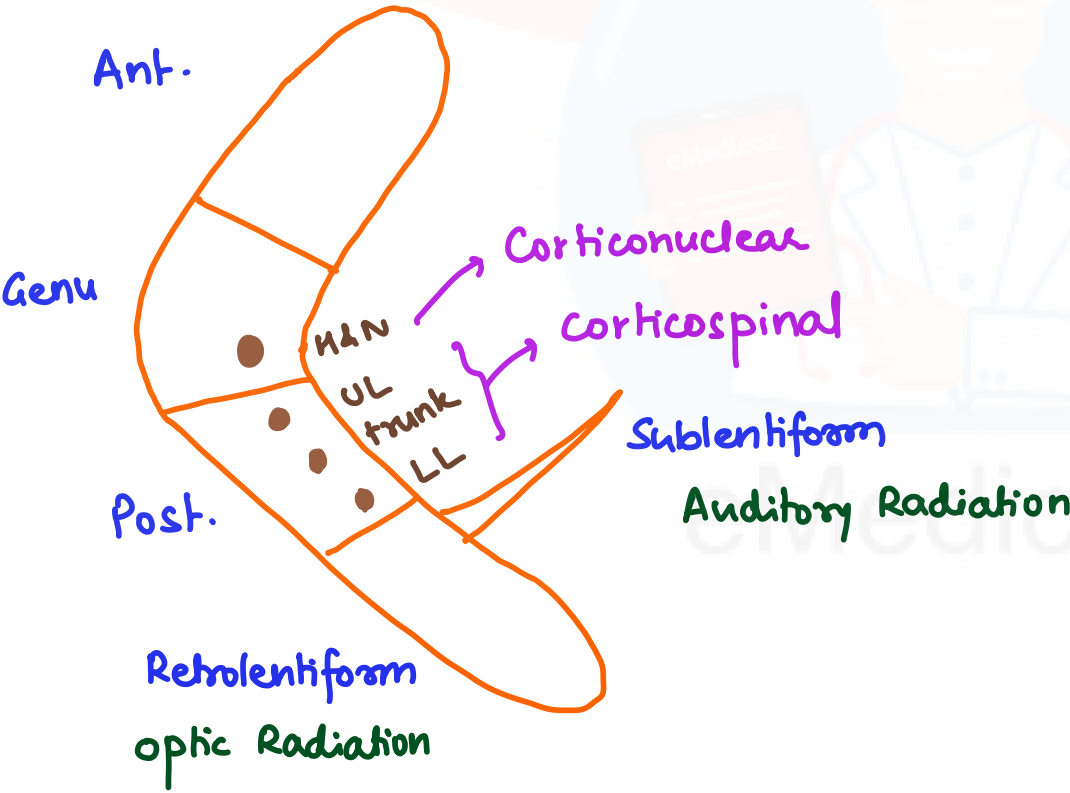


Q. The marked structure in the diagram is involved with motor activities. It receives afferents from all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Spinal cord
- b. Thalamus
- c. Cerebral cortex
- d. Substantia nigra



INTERNAL CAPSULE



→ Blood supply :-

Grey's Anat 41e {

- 1) Ant. cerebral
- 2) Middle cerebral
- 3) Ant. choroidal

+

- Post. cerebral
- Post. Communicating