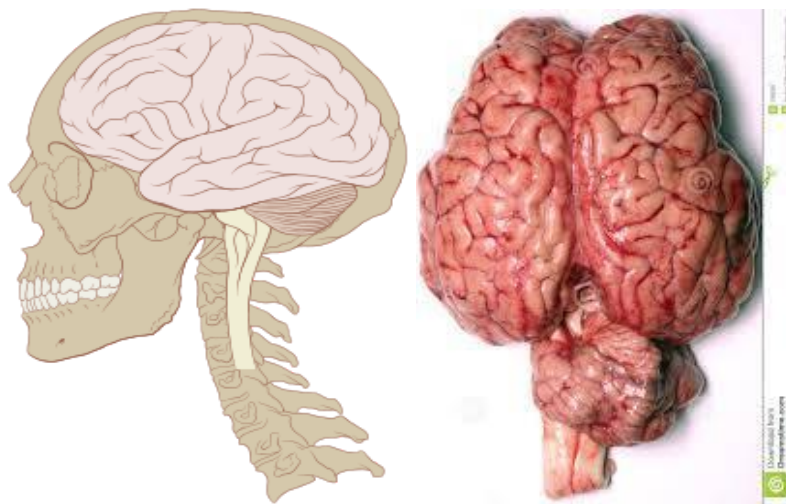
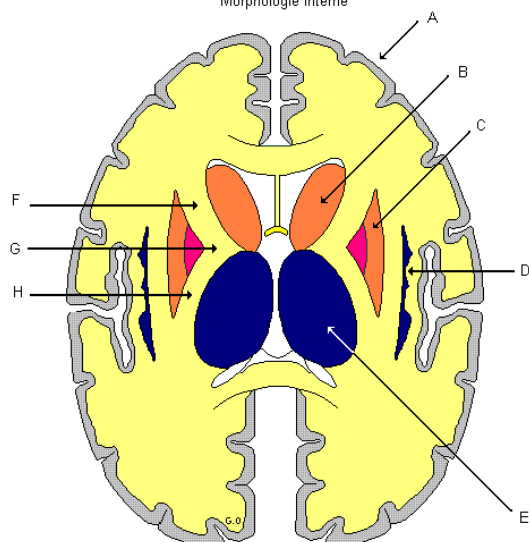


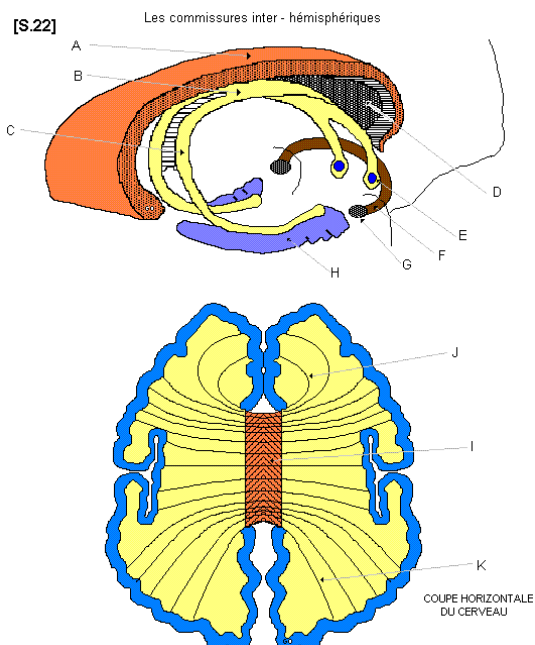
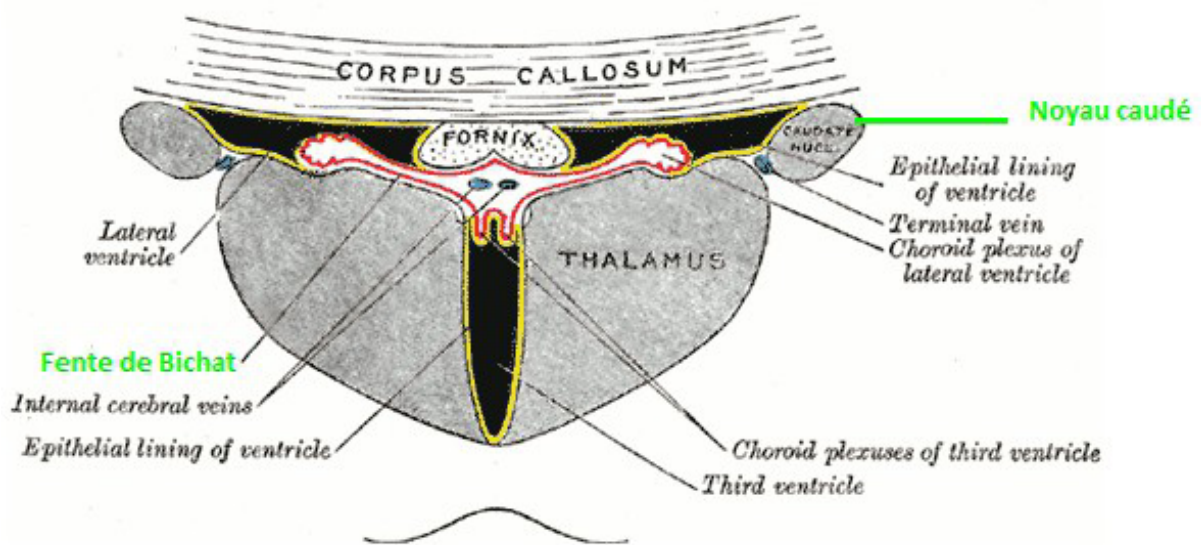


[S.23]

CERVEAU : COUPE HORIZONTALE
Morphologie interne

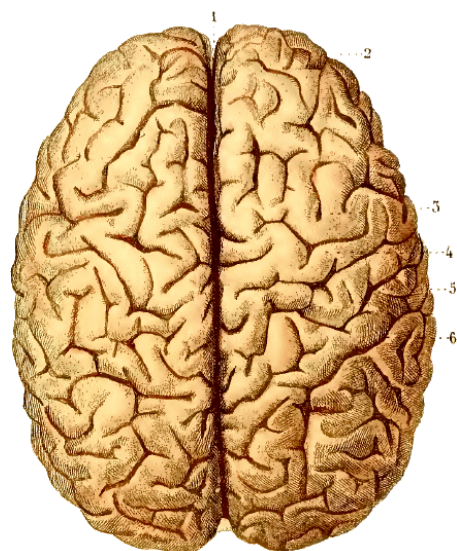


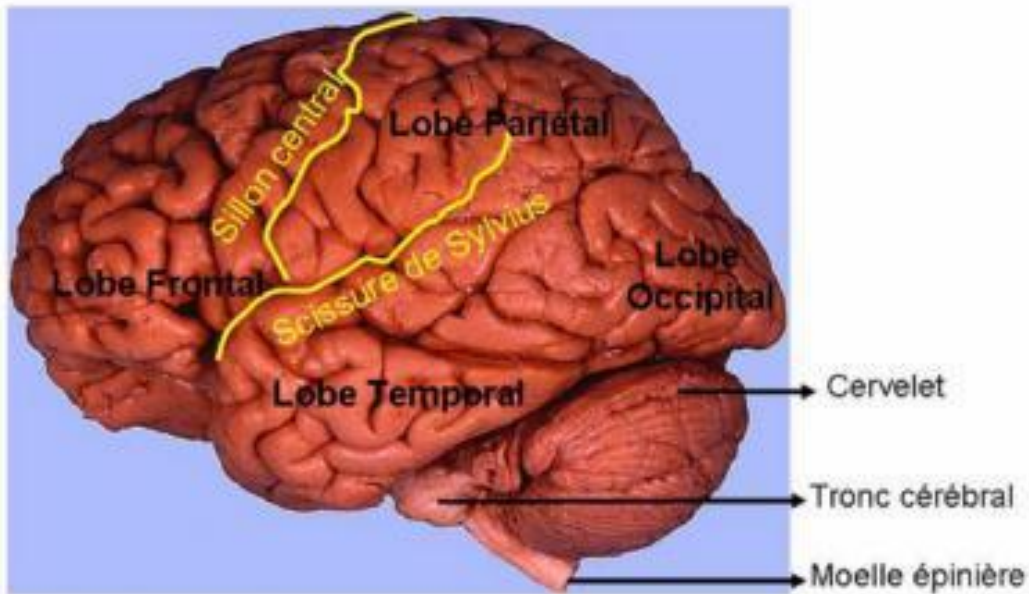
A: Cortex. B: Noyau caudé. C: Noyau lenticulaire. D: Claustrum. E: Thalamus.
F: Capsule interne. G: Genou de la capsule interne.
H: Bras postérieur de la capsule interne.



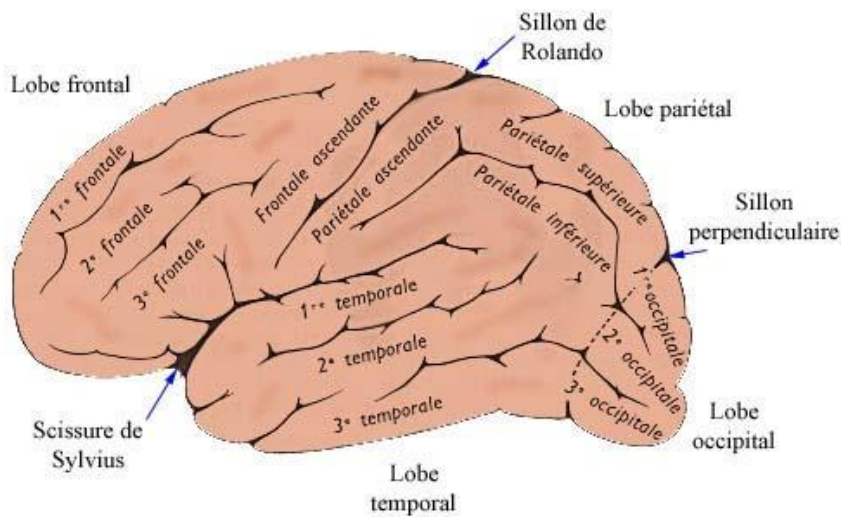
En haut:
 A: Corps Calleux B: Fornix C: Piliers dorsaux du fornix D: Région scotale.
 E: Tubercule mamillaire F: Commissure blanche antérieure G: Noyau amygdalien.
 H: Hippocampe.

En bas:
 I: Corps calleux J: Forceps minor K: Forceps minor

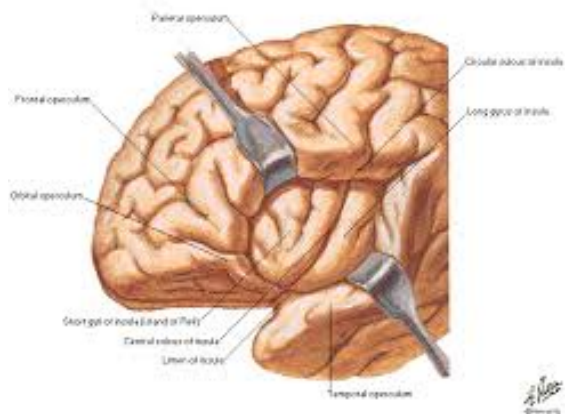


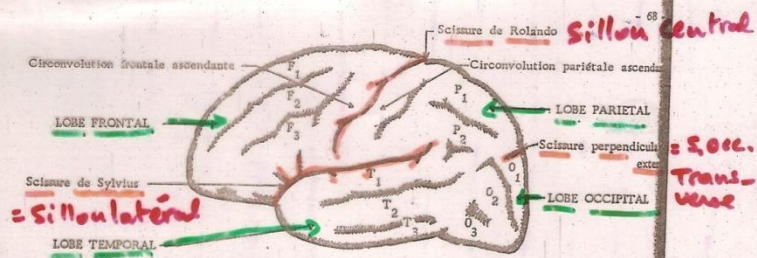


Lobes et circonvolutions de l'hémisphère cérébral gauche

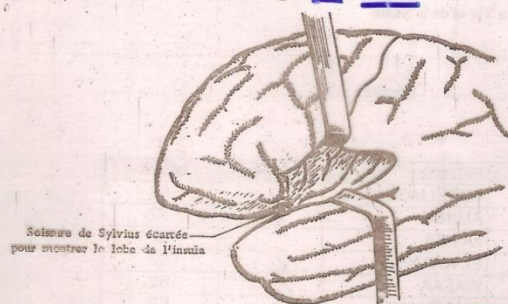


Cerebrum - Insula [Island of Reil] Lateral View

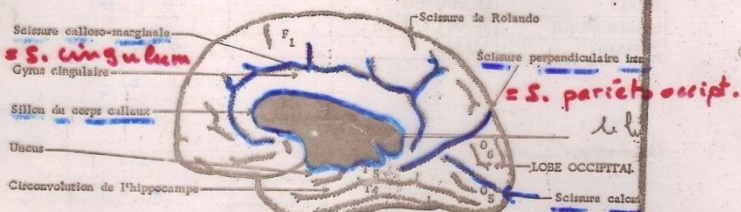




(A) - FACE EXTERNE

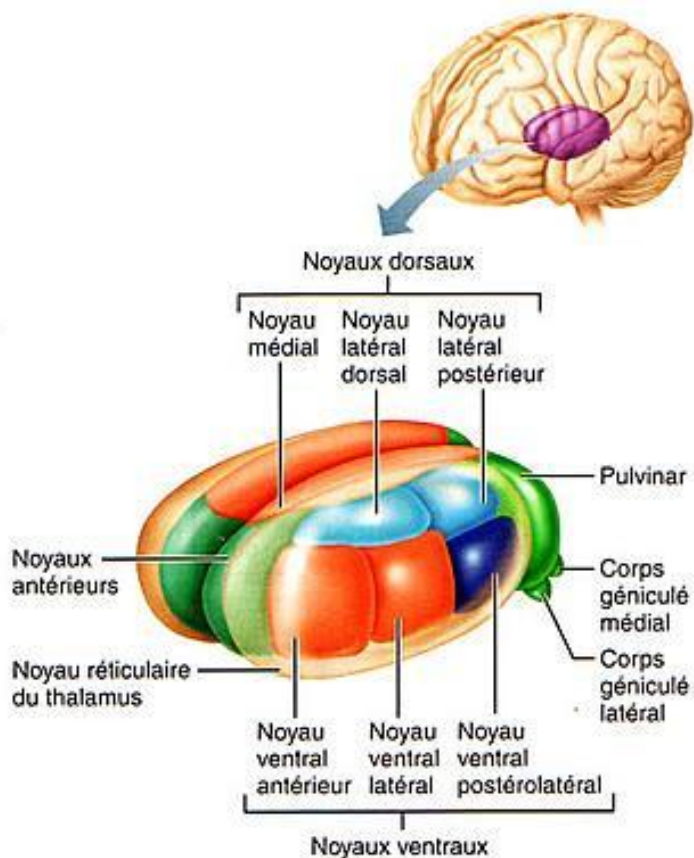
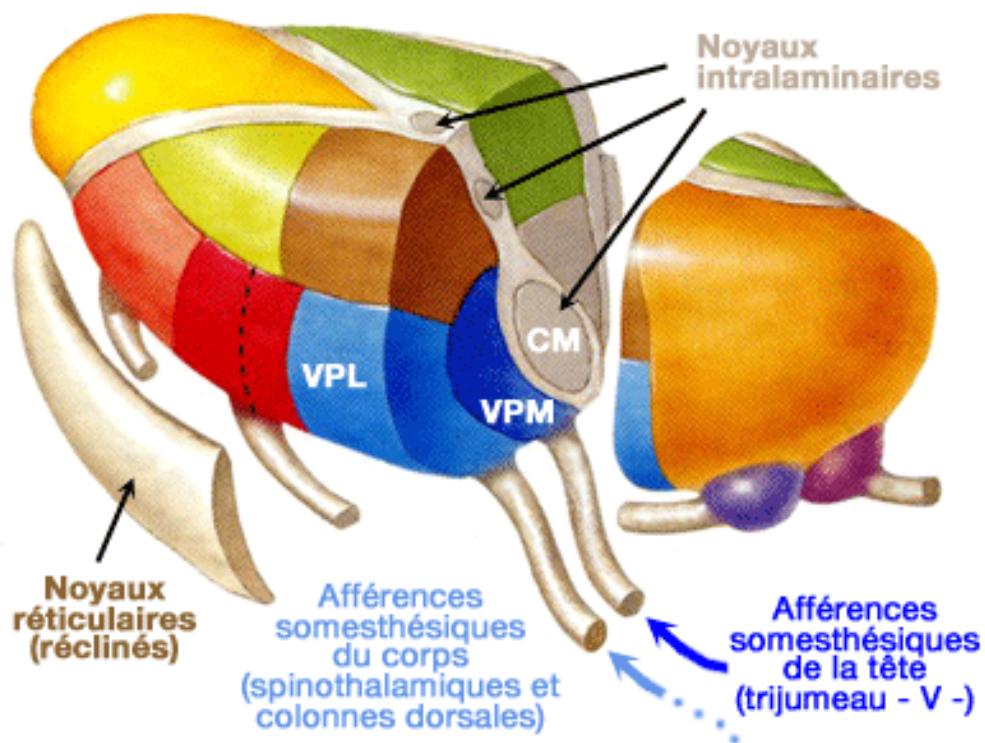


(B) - LOBE DE L'INSULA



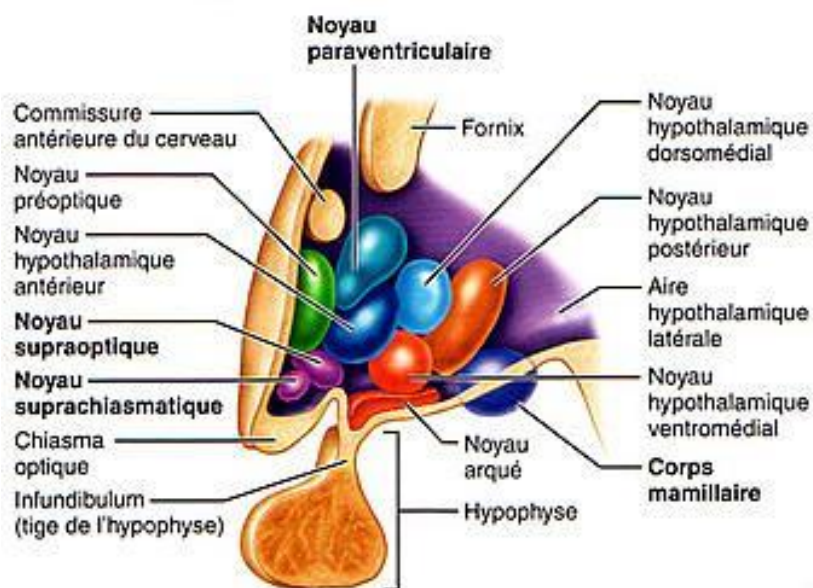
(C) - FACE INTERNE

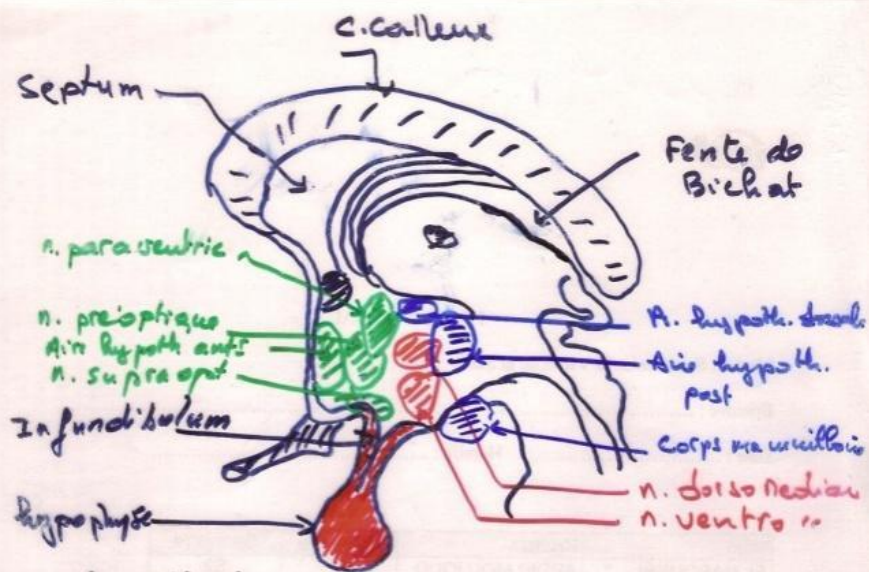
Fig. 47 - Morphologie externe du cerveau



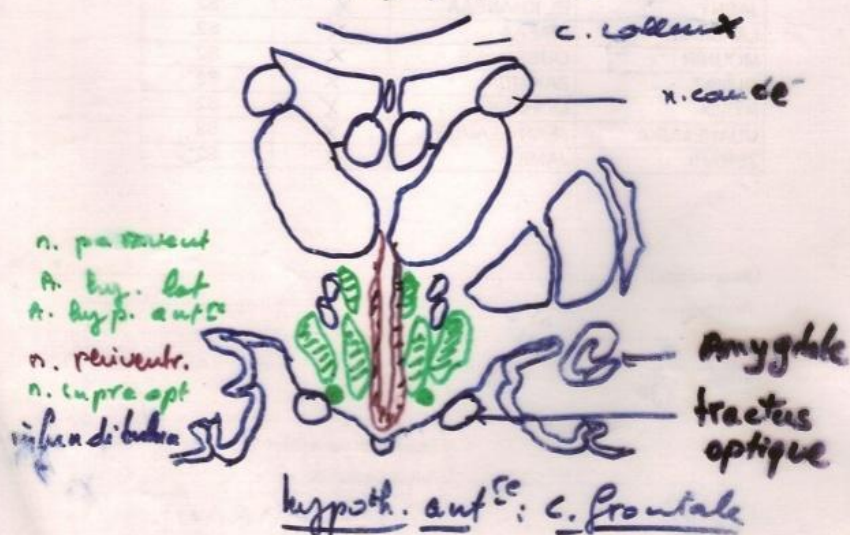


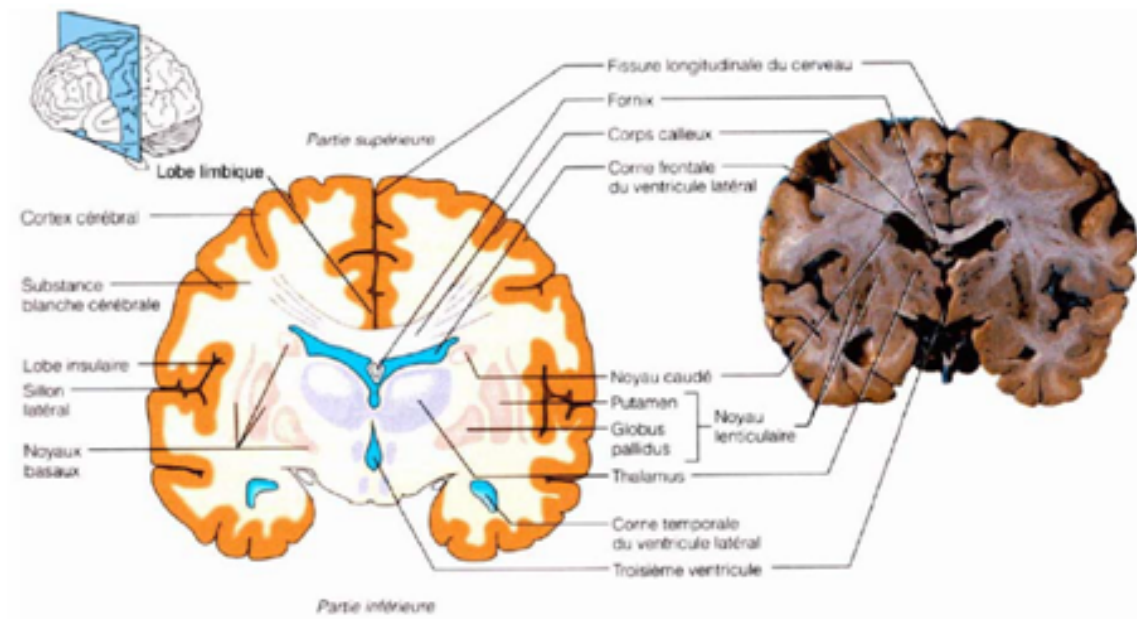
coupe frontale - noyaux gris centraux





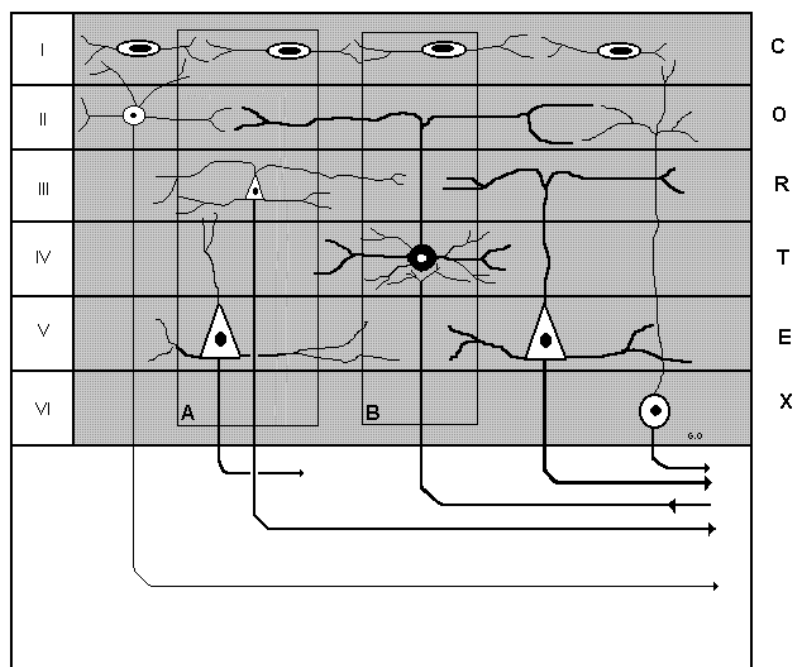
hypothalamus en c. sagittale





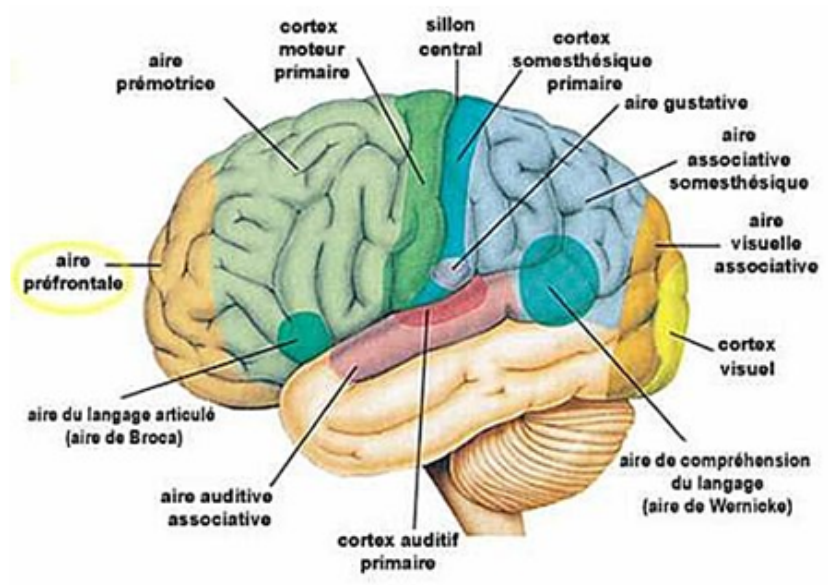
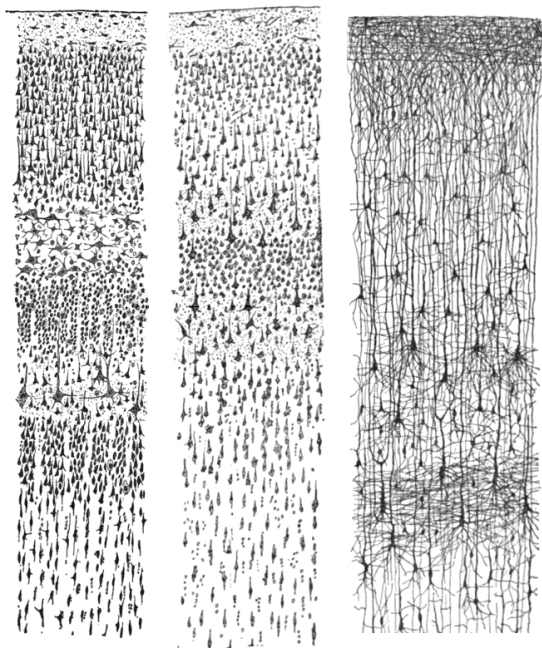
[S.24]

ARCHITECTONIE DU CORTEX CEREBRAL

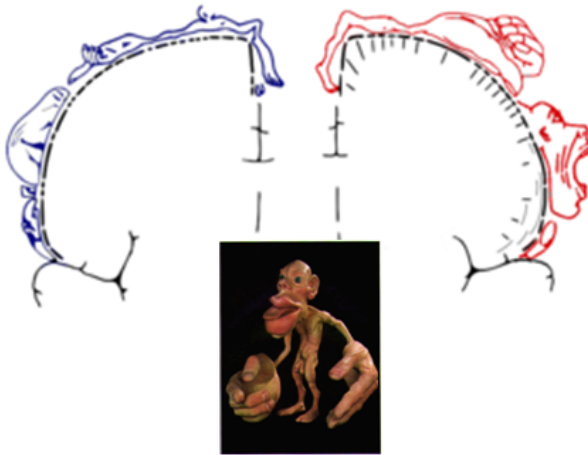
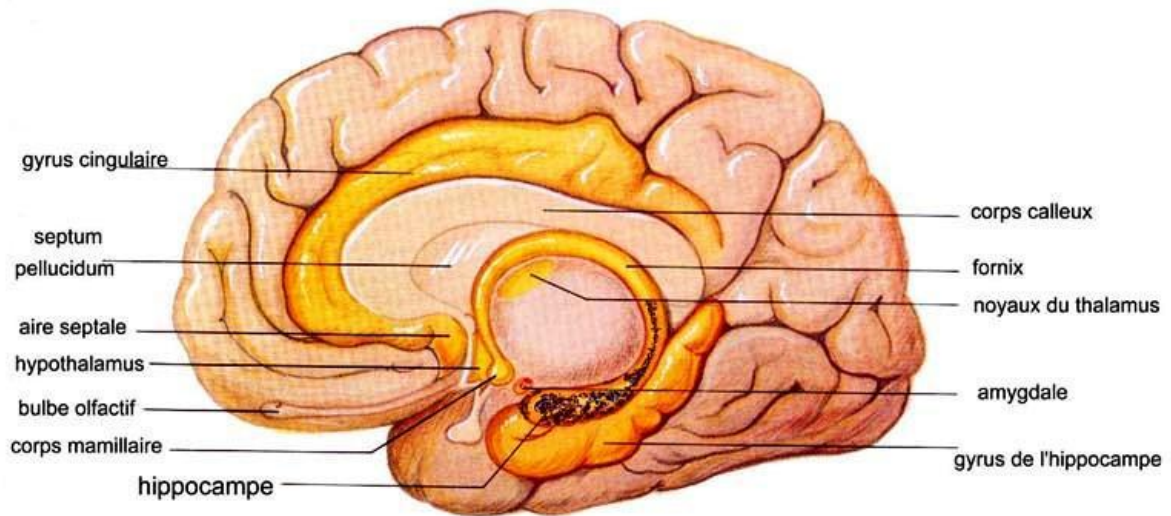


I : cellules d'association superficielles. II : cellules d'association intra-hémisphériques.
 III : petites cellules pyramidales. IV : Cellules de projection sensibles et sensorielles.
 V : grandes cellules pyramidales de Betz (origine du faisceau pyramidal).
 VI : cellules d'association inter- hémisphériques (fibres calleuses).

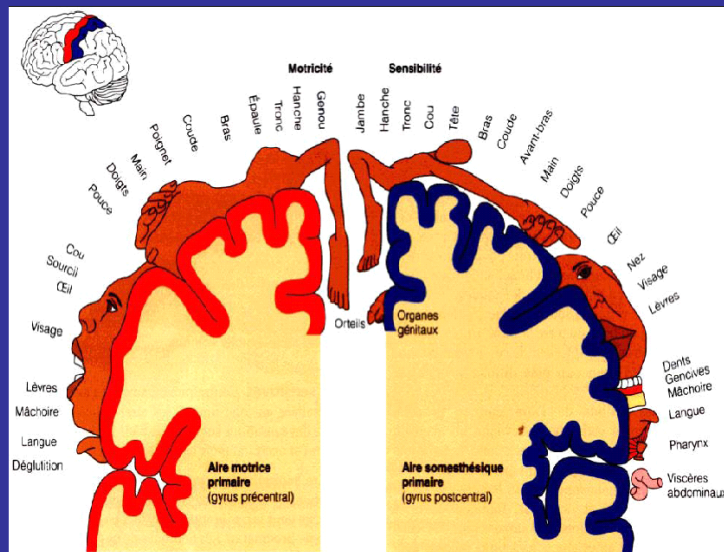
A et B: Structure fonctionnelle en colonnes

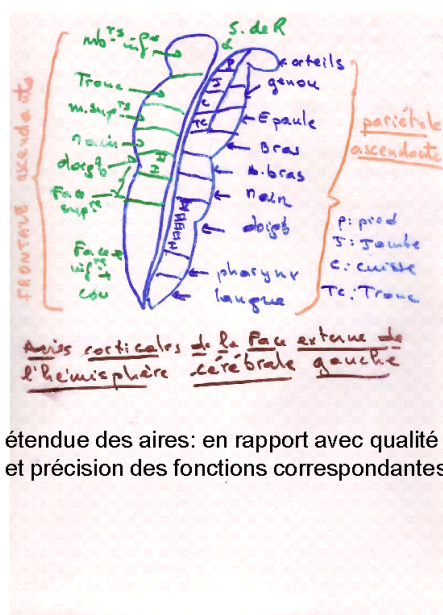
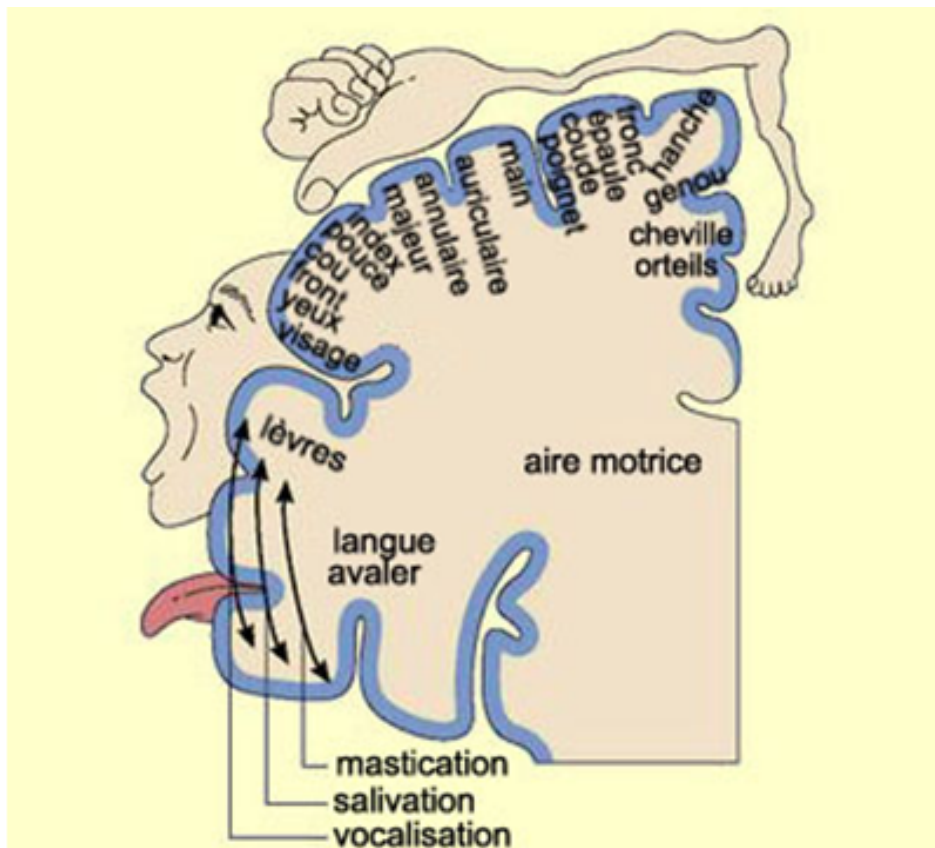


Coupe sagittale médiane du cerveau avec mise en évidence des structures du système limbique



- L'homonculus sensitif





étendue des aires: en rapport avec qualité et précision des fonctions correspondantes