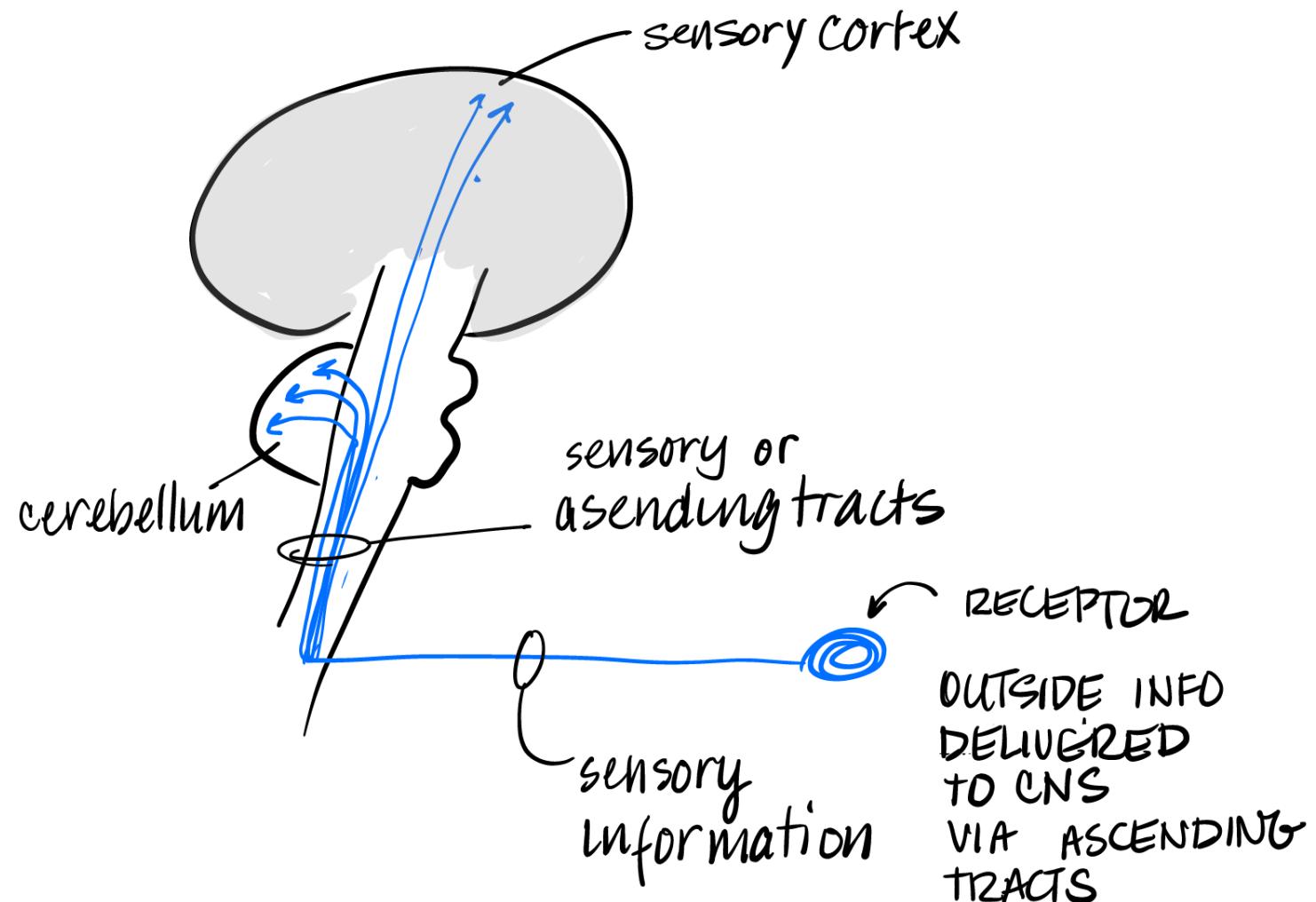
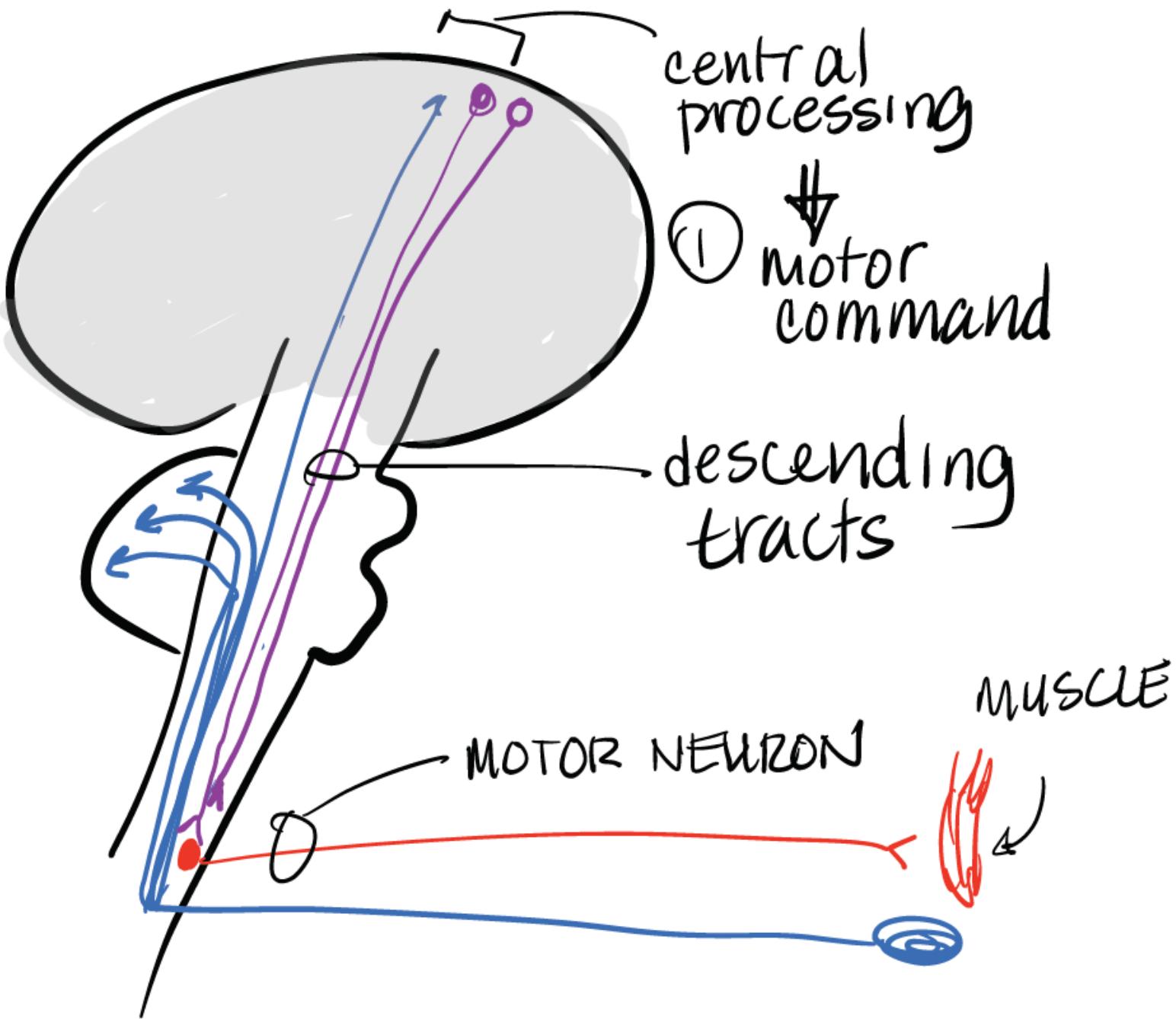
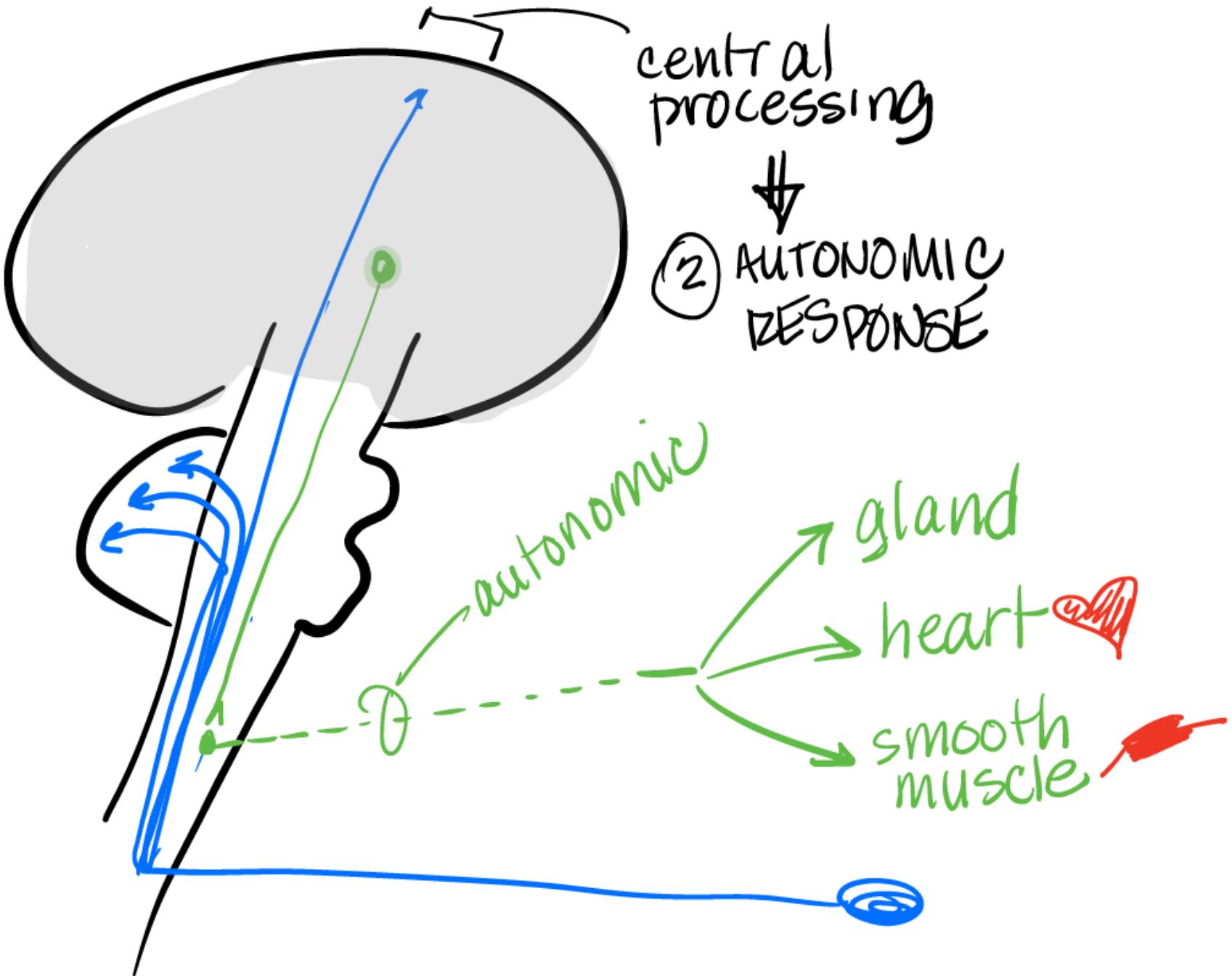


Brain Control of Movement



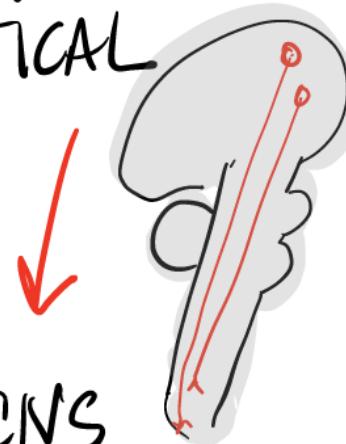






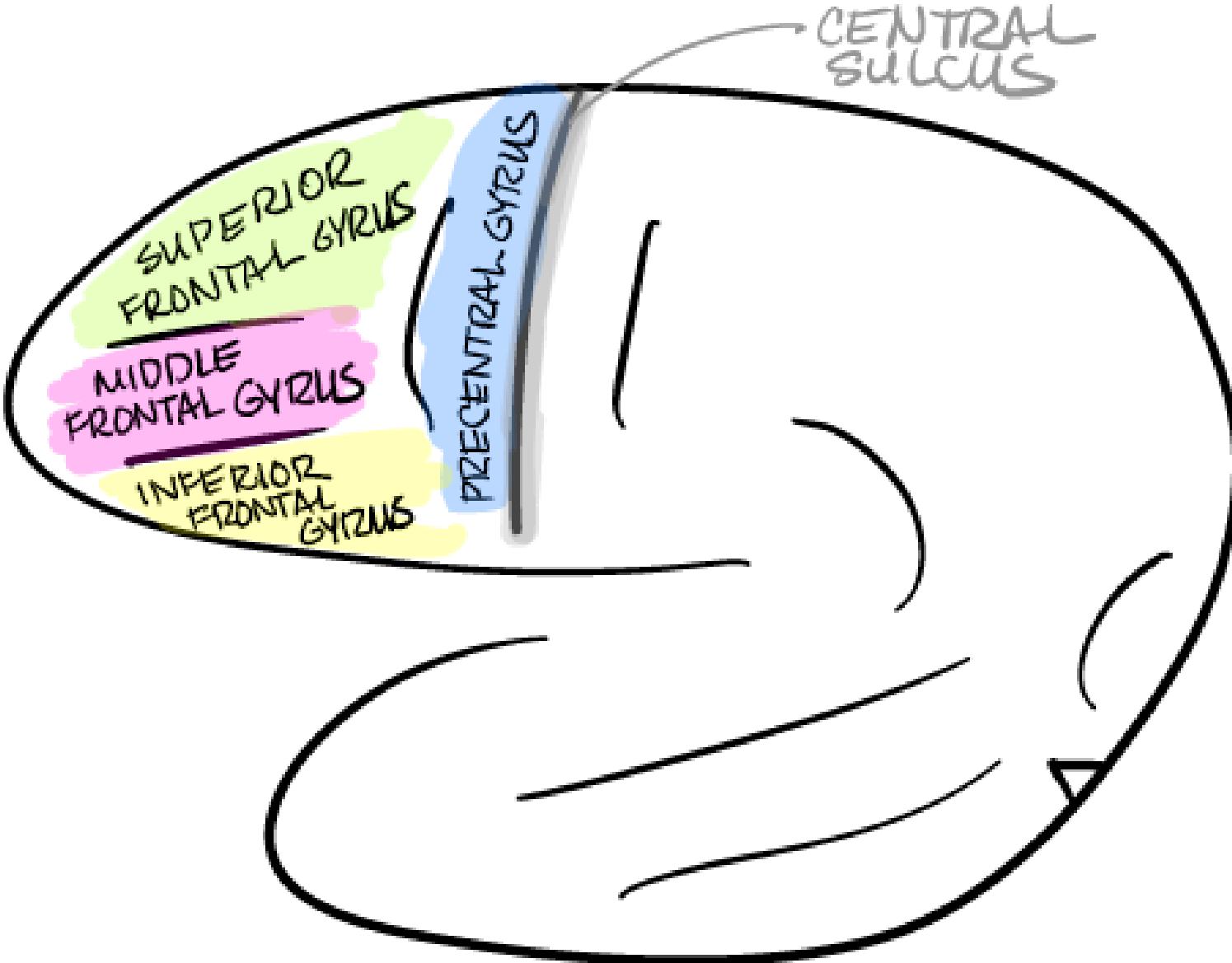
DESCENDING TRACTS

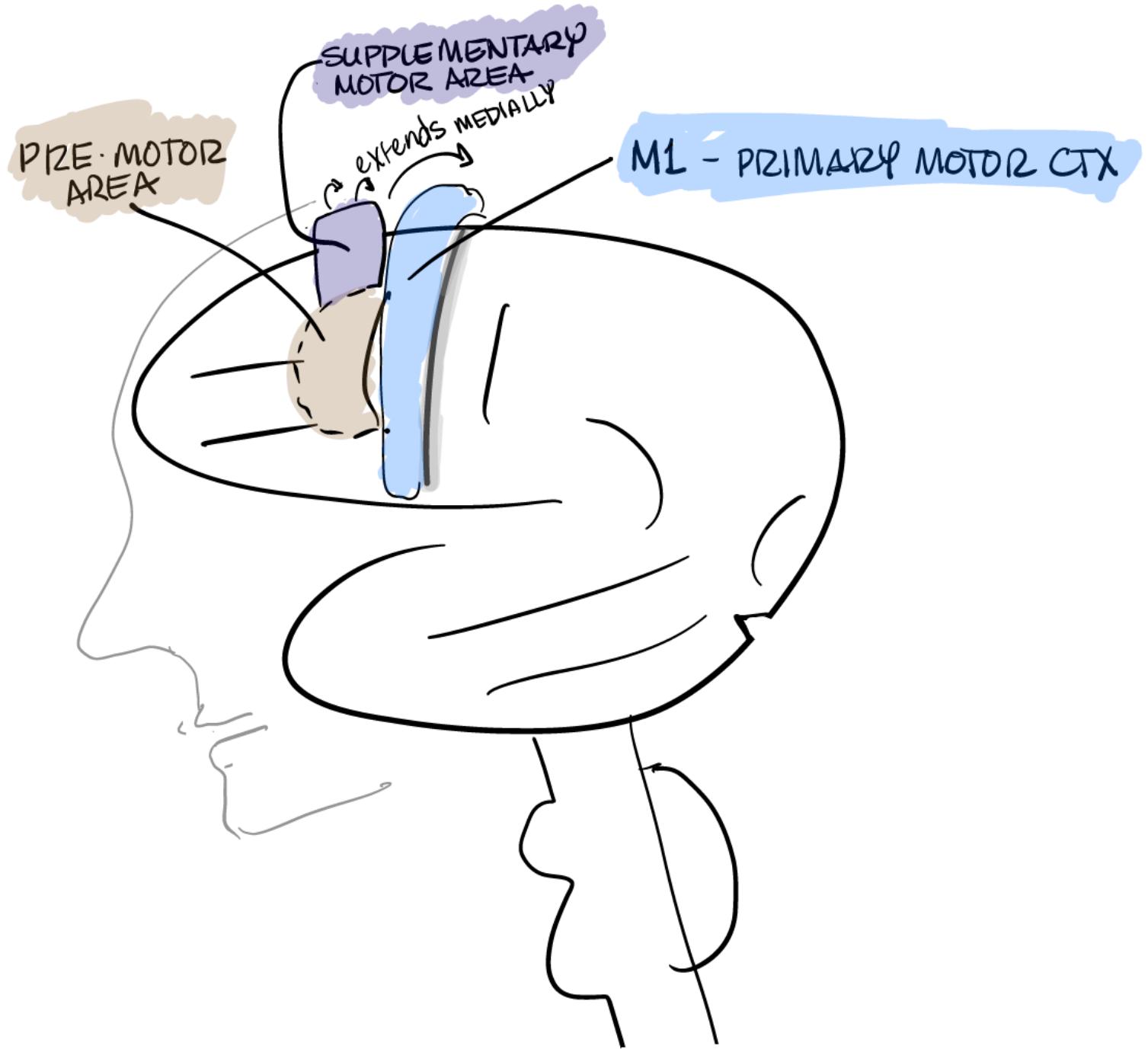
- ①
 - BRING MOTOR DECISIONS FROM HIGHER CORTICAL LEVELS
→ TO
 - LOWER LEVEL OF CNS
- ②
 - PRODUCE A MOTOR RESPONSE VIA
 - A SKELETAL MUSCLES (VOLUNTARY MOTOR MTS)
 - B AUTONOMIC MOTOR (GLANDS, SMOOTH MUSCLE, HEART)



MOTOR CORTEX

↑ HIGHEST CENTER CONCERNED
WITH MOTOR ACTIVITY
→ VOLUNTARY



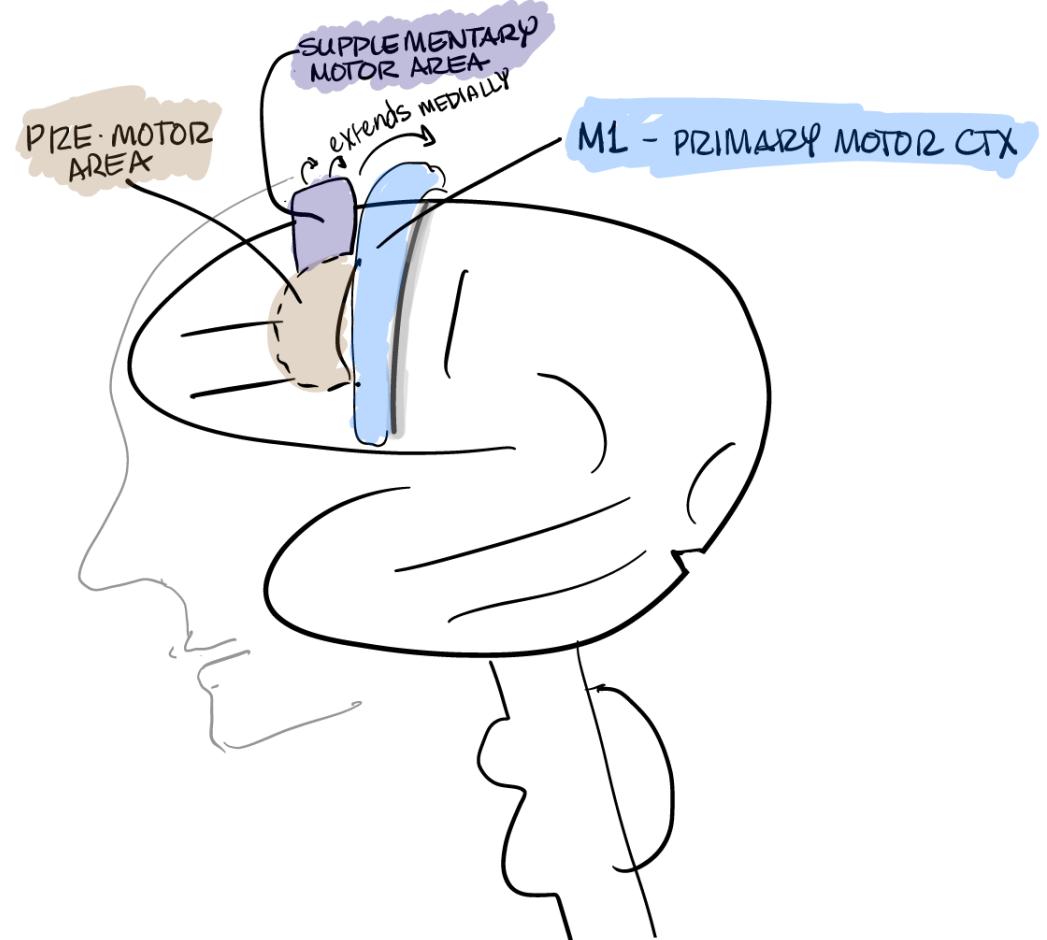


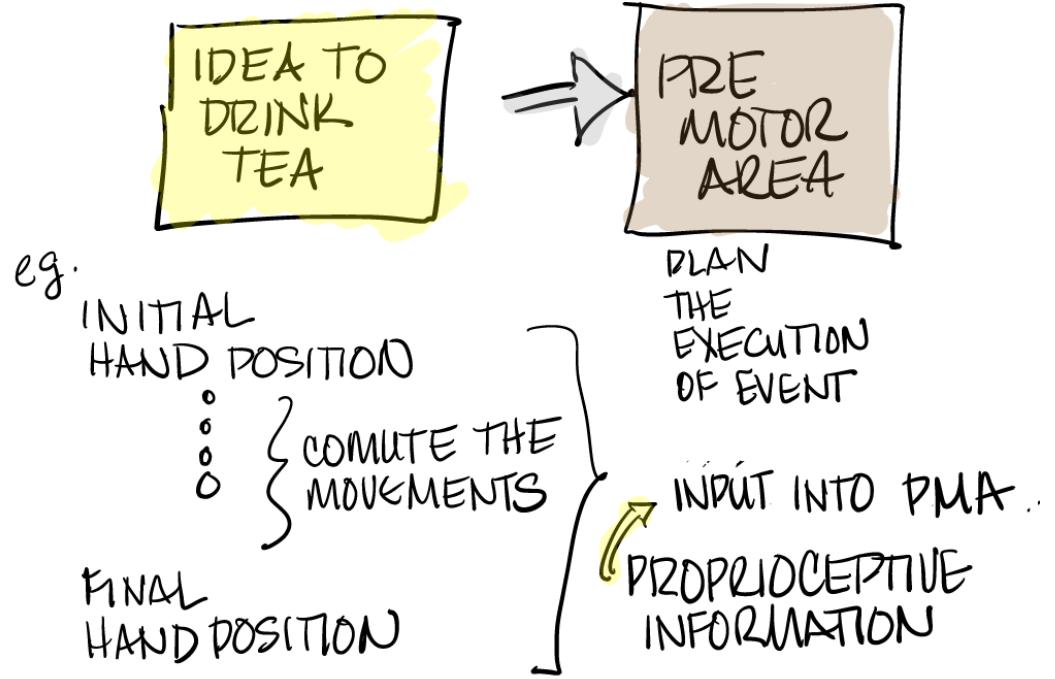
① PREMOTOR AREA

- PLANS THE MOTOR ACTIVITY

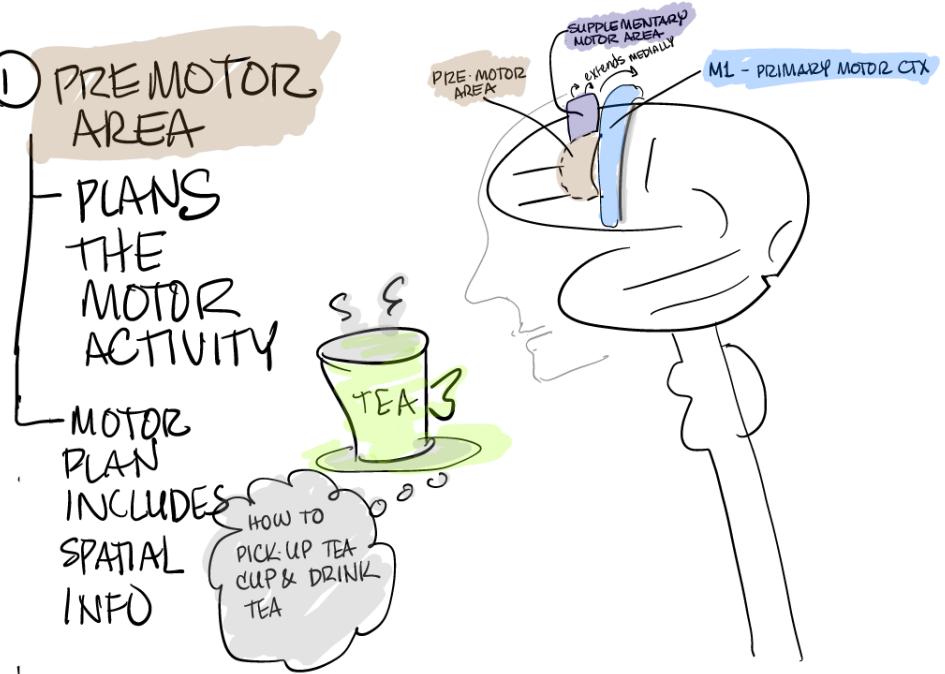
MOTOR PLAN INCLUDES SPATIAL INFO

HOW TO
PICK UP TEA CUP & DRINK TEA





- ① PREMOTOR AREA
- PLANS THE MOTOR ACTIVITY
 - MOTOR PLAN INCLUDES SPATIAL INFO



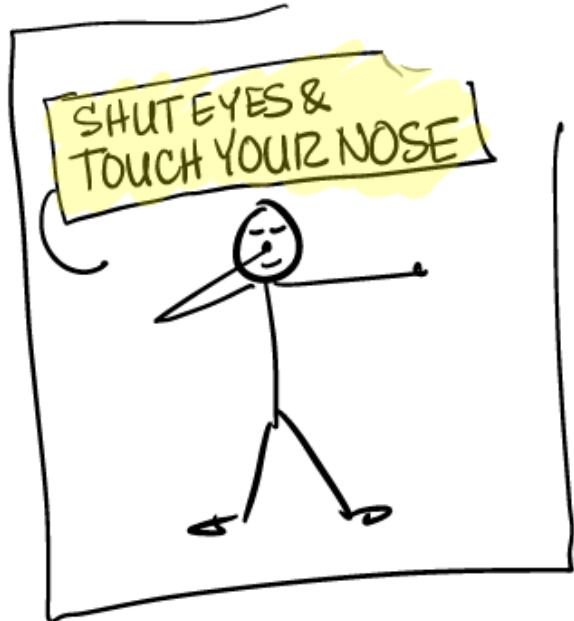
SHUT EYES &
TOUCH YOUR NOSE



VIA ASCENDING
TRACTS

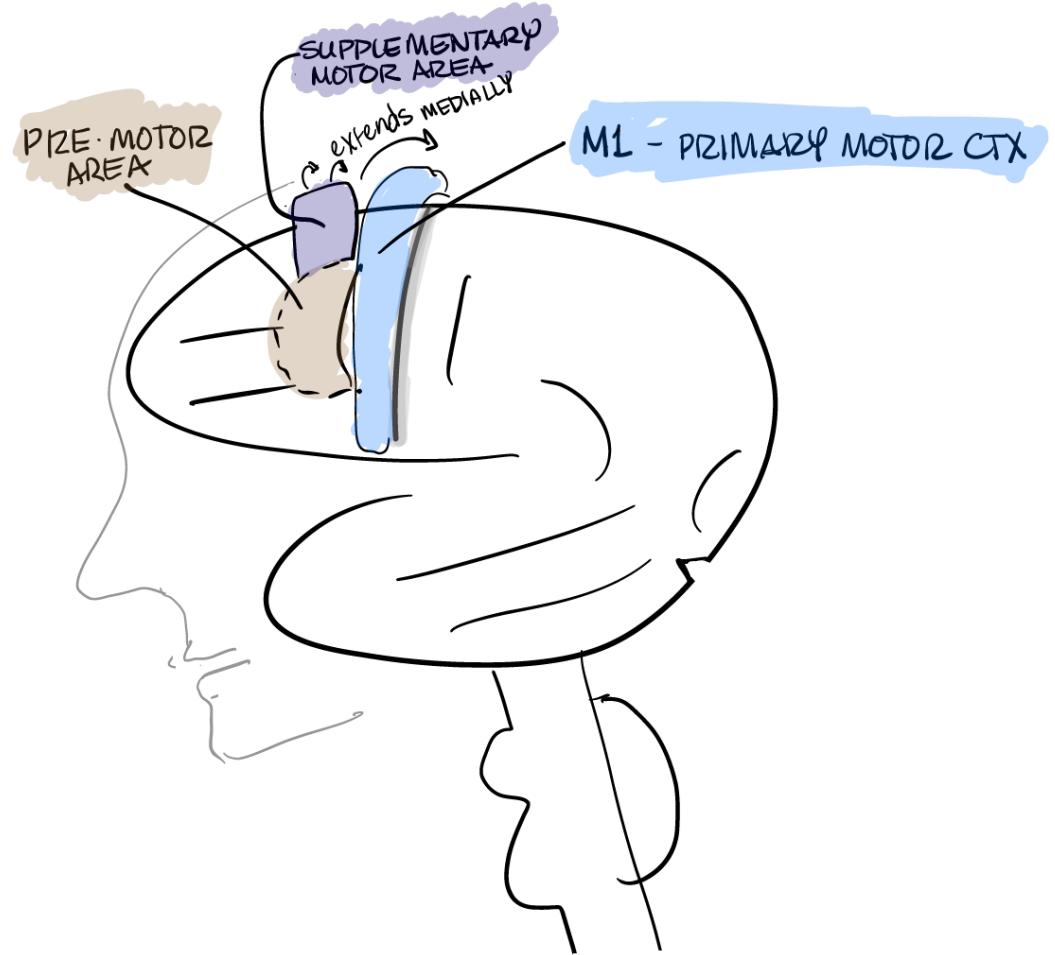
(CNS) ↓
① MOTOR SYSTEM
ALWAYS HAS
POSITION OF
BODY

② CNS - SHOULD
HAVE AN "IMAGE"
ABOUT THE FINAL
POSITION
(THOUGHT
COMMAND)

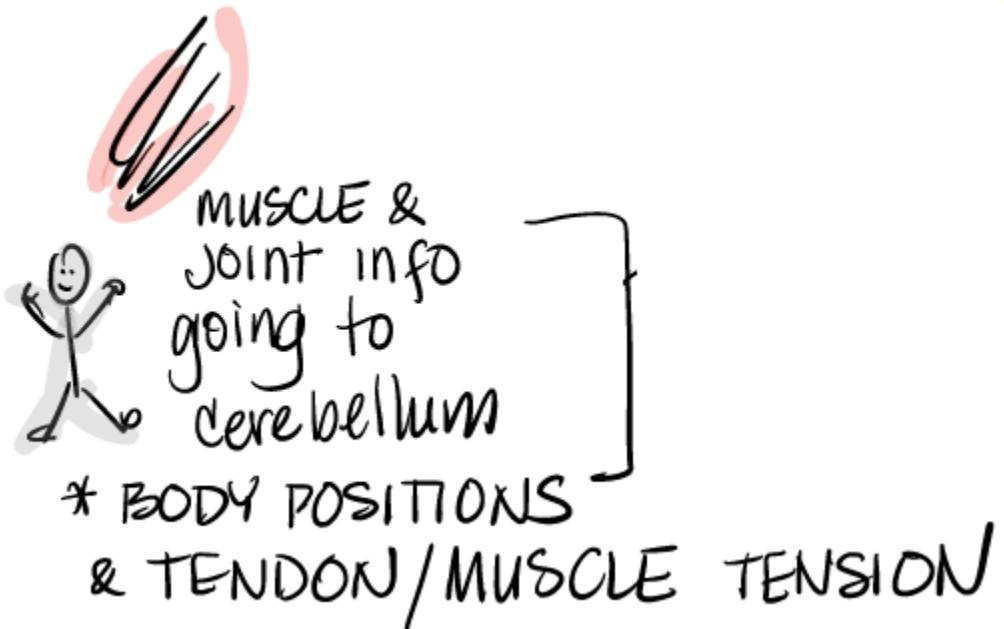


PMA → ③ USING THE PMA's PLAN
CONSULTS WITH THE CEREBELLUM & SENSORY CORTICAL REGIONS. THE DESCENDING FIBERS WILL EXECUTE IT ↴ SPEED & TENSION

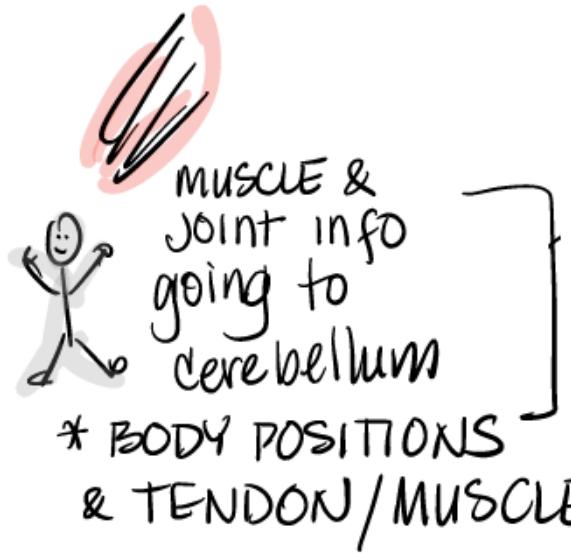
PMA PLANS LIMB & FINE MVTS



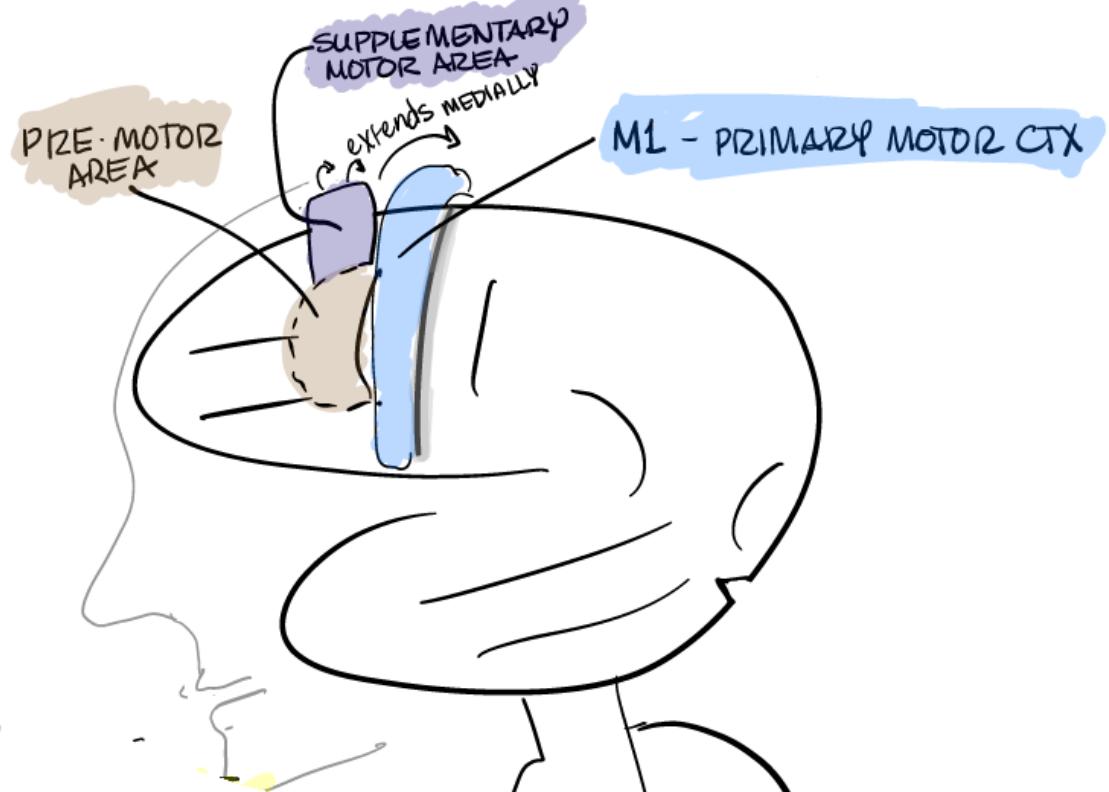
PMA
CONSULTS
WITH THE
CEREBELLUM
& SENSORY
CORTICAL REGIONS.



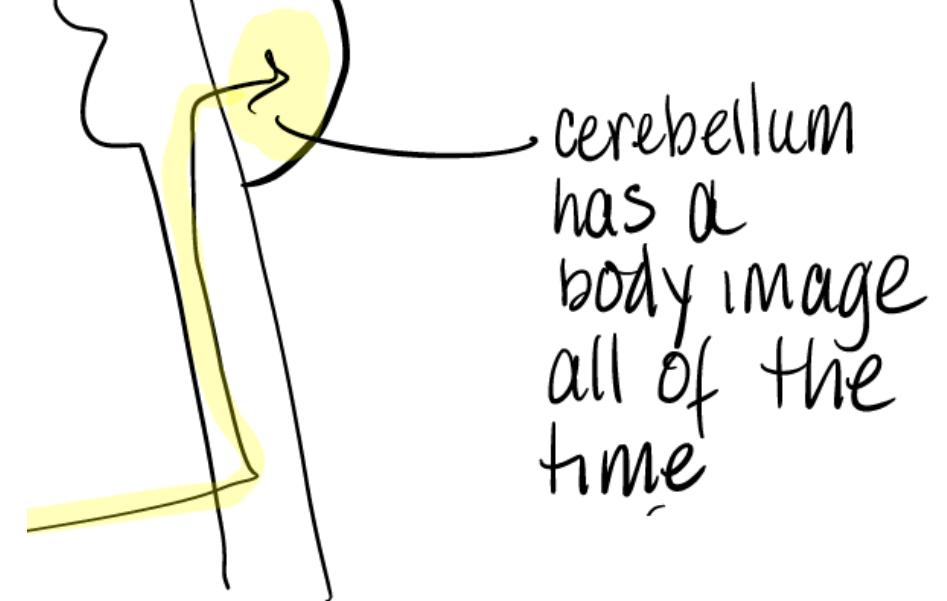
cerebellum
has a
body image
all of the
time

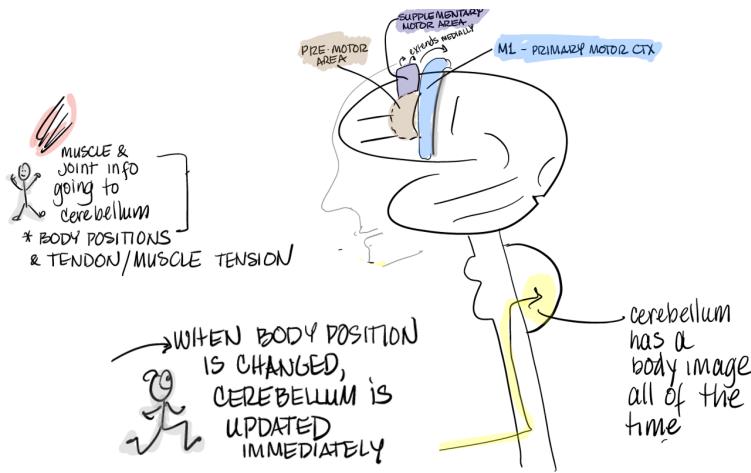


PMA
CONSULTS
WITH THE
CEREBELLUM
& SENSORY
CORTICAL REGIONS.



→ WHEN BODY POSITION
IS CHANGED,
CEREBELLUM IS
UPDATED
IMMEDIATELY

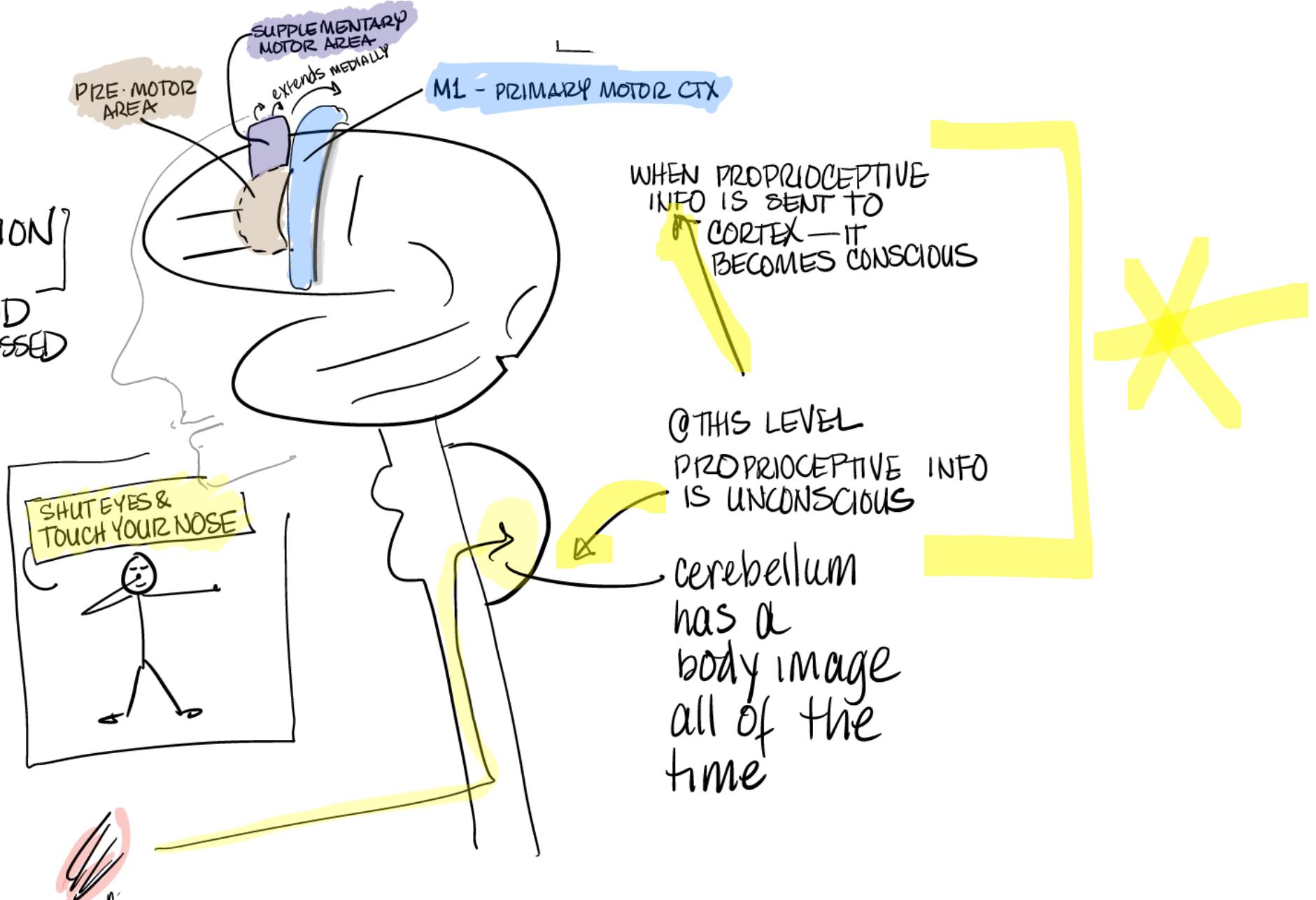




* POSTURE INFORMATION & TONE CHANGE

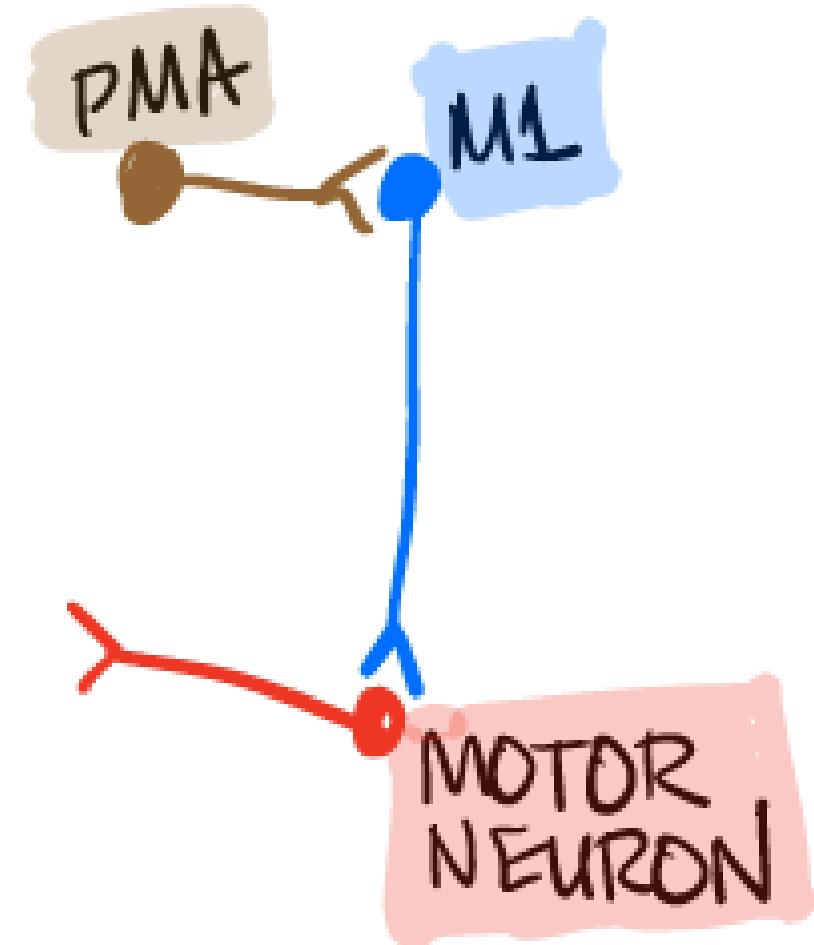
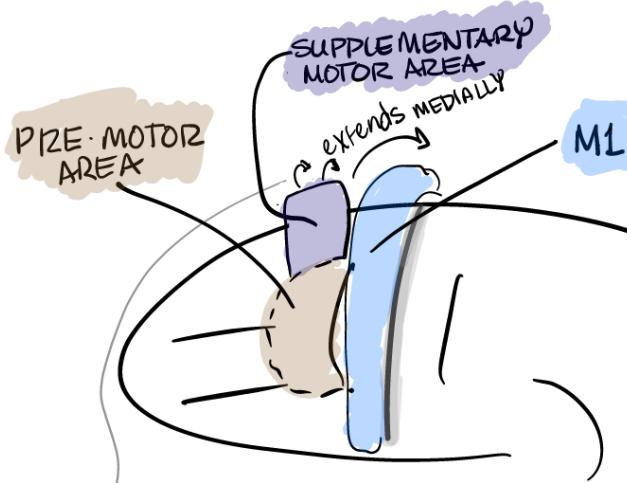
BACKGROUND INFO PROCESSED

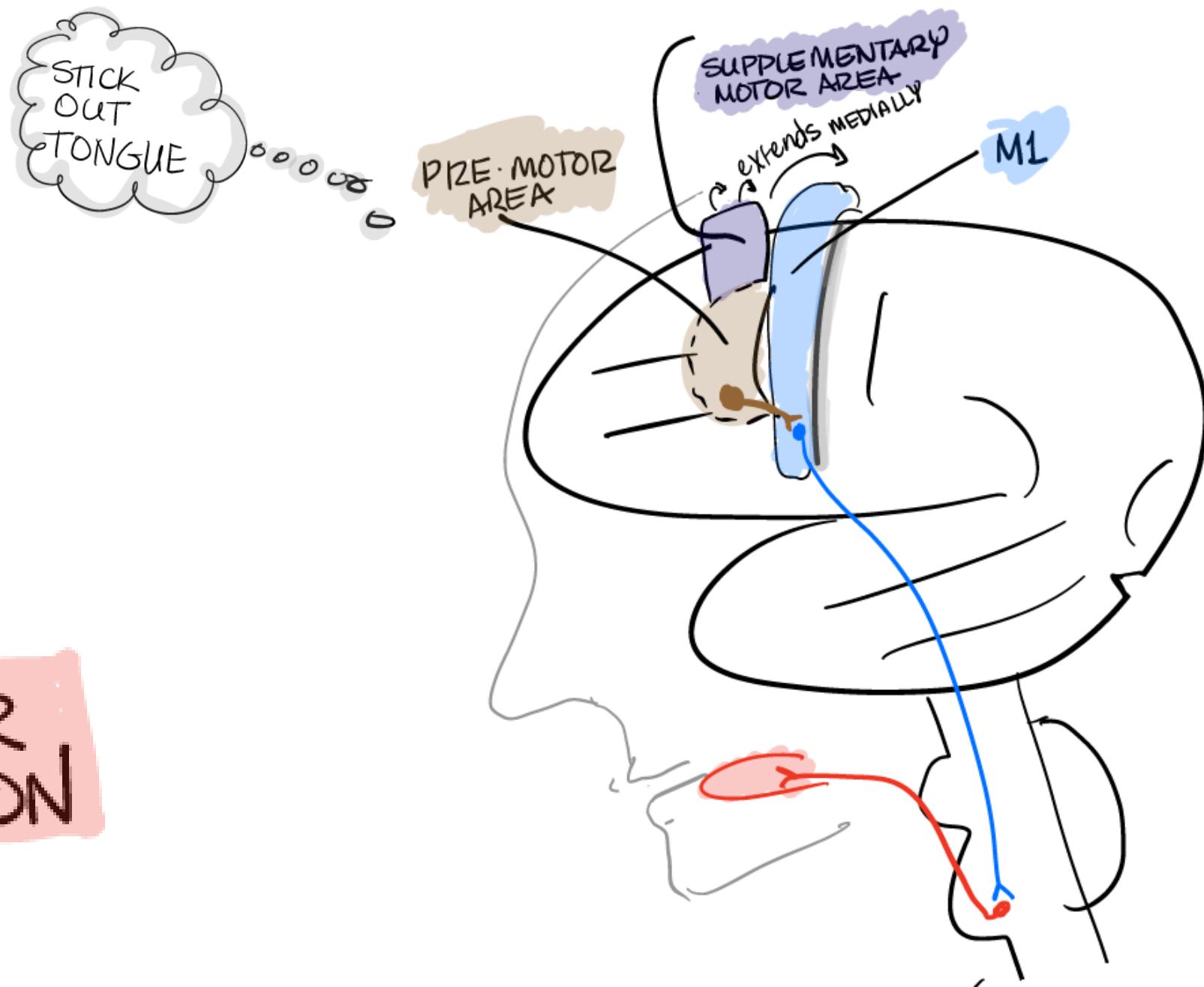
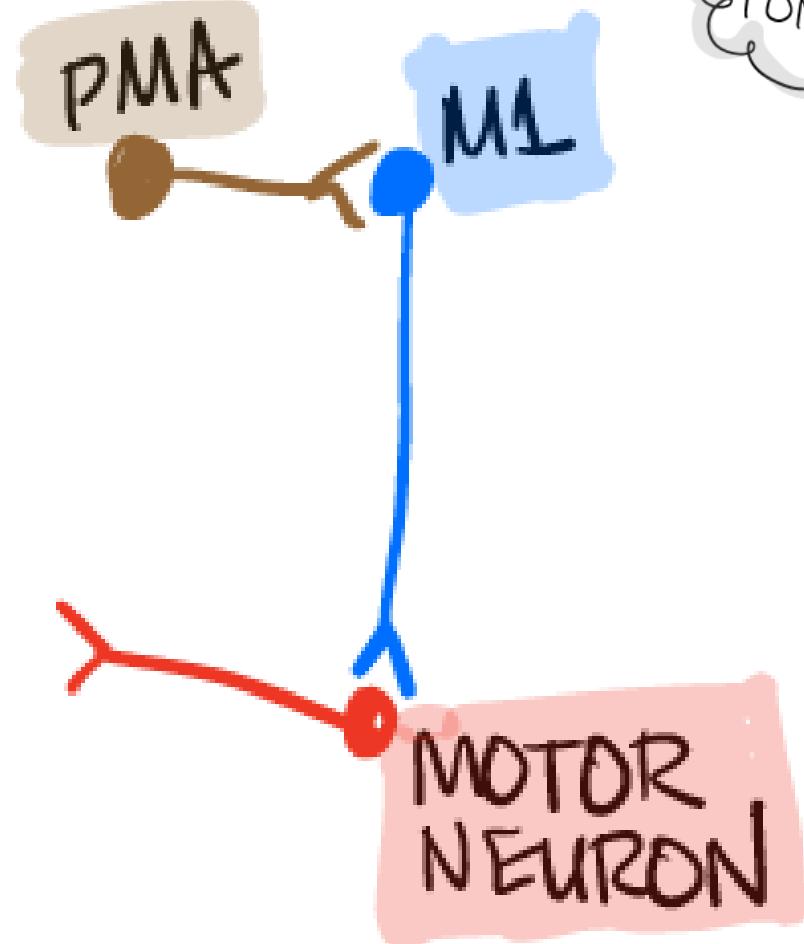
* POSTURE INFORMATION
& TONE CHANGE
BACKGROUND
INFO PROCESSED



PMA neurons

1. DO NOT HAVE A DIRECT CONNECTION TO THE MUSCLES
2. MOTOR PROGRAMS IN PMA STIMULATE M₁ NEURONS
3. M₁ NEURONS DO NOT HAVE PLANNING \Rightarrow THEY ARE ORCHESTRATED CAPACITY BY PMA
4. BI-LATERAL PRIMITIVE SMA SUPPLEMENTARY MOTOR AREA



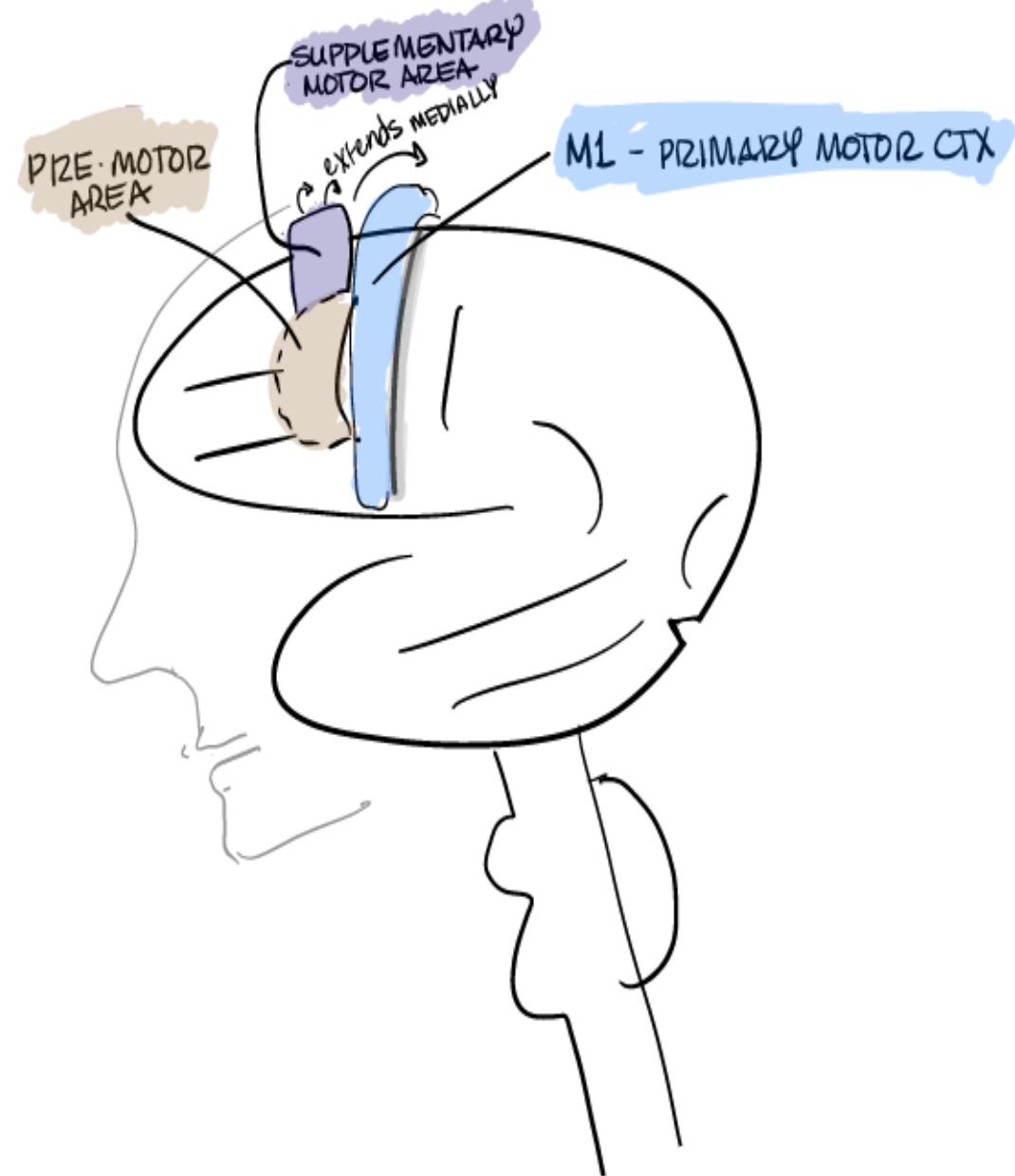


SUPPLEMENTARY MOTOR AREA

SMA

PLANS

- CONCERNED WITH VERY PRIMITIVE MVMTS
- LOWER ANIMAL MVMTS
 - TRUNK CONTROL
 - AXIAL MUSCLES - LOWER SPINE & HIP MOVEMENTS
- BILATERAL MOVEMENT IS ELICITED WHEN SMA IS STIMULATED



ELECTRICAL STIMULATION

VS.

PMA

M1

- A COORDINATED MVMNT WILL OCCUR
- MEANINGFUL MVMTS

- A SINGLE OR A COUPLE OF MUSCLES WILL MOVE



BROCA'S APHASIA

DAMAGE CAUSES
SPEECH
PRODUCTION

BROCA'S
AREA
↑ PLAN
SPEECH

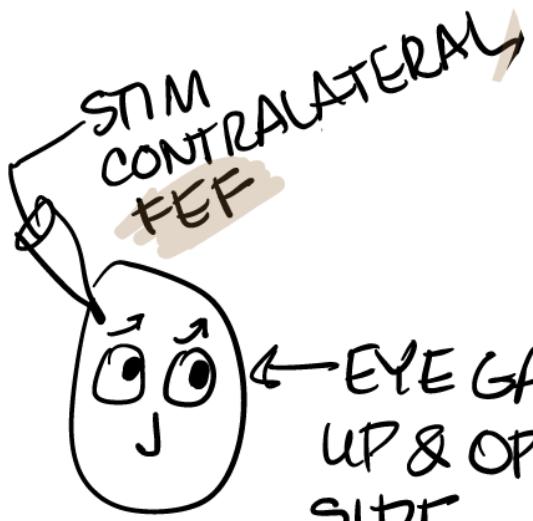
SMA
M1

area associated
with speech

FACIAL
EXPRESSION

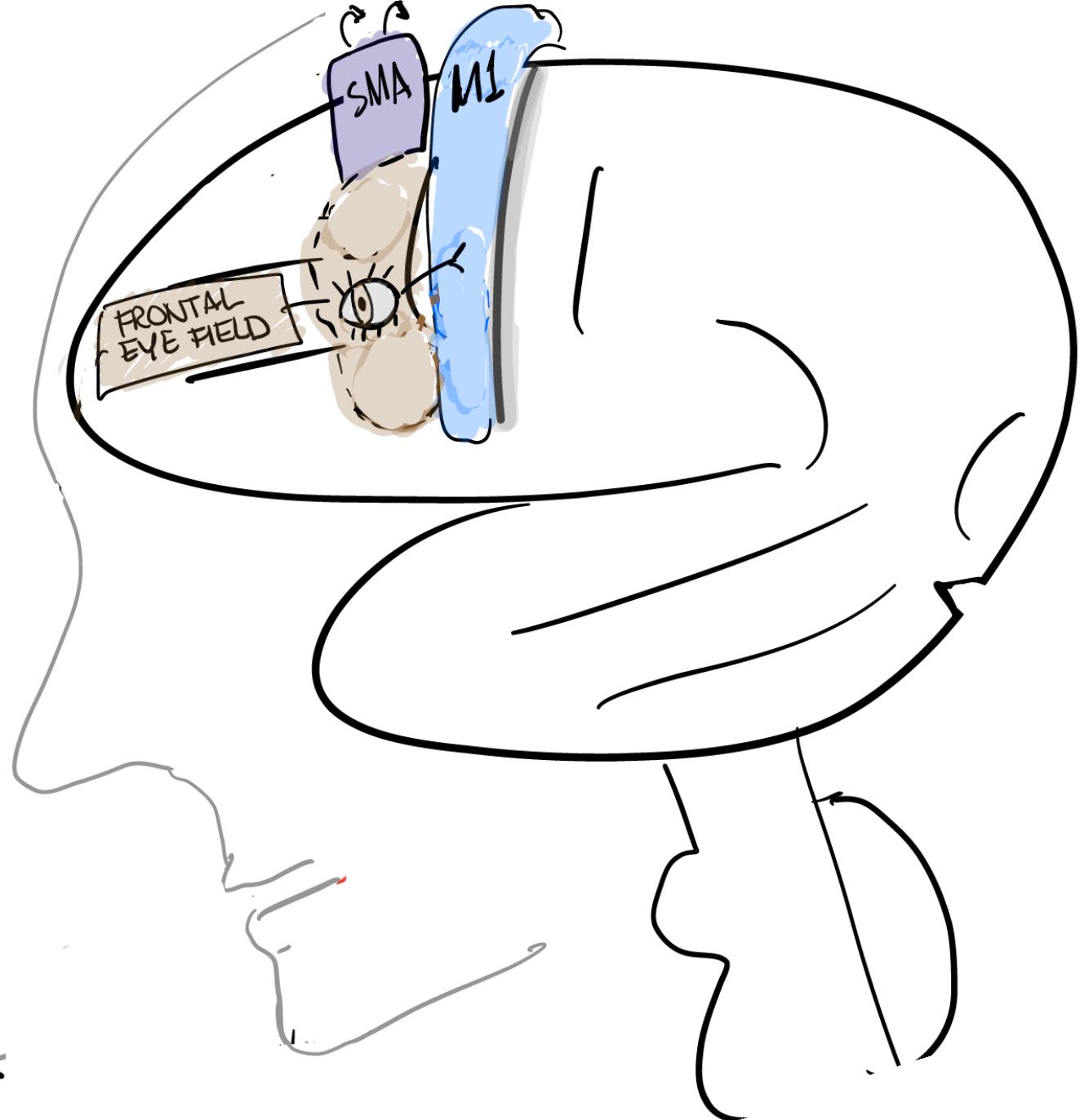
- LARYNX
- PHARYNX
- TONGUE

SPEECH
RELATED
MUSCLES



← EYE GAZE
UP & OPPOSITE
SIDE

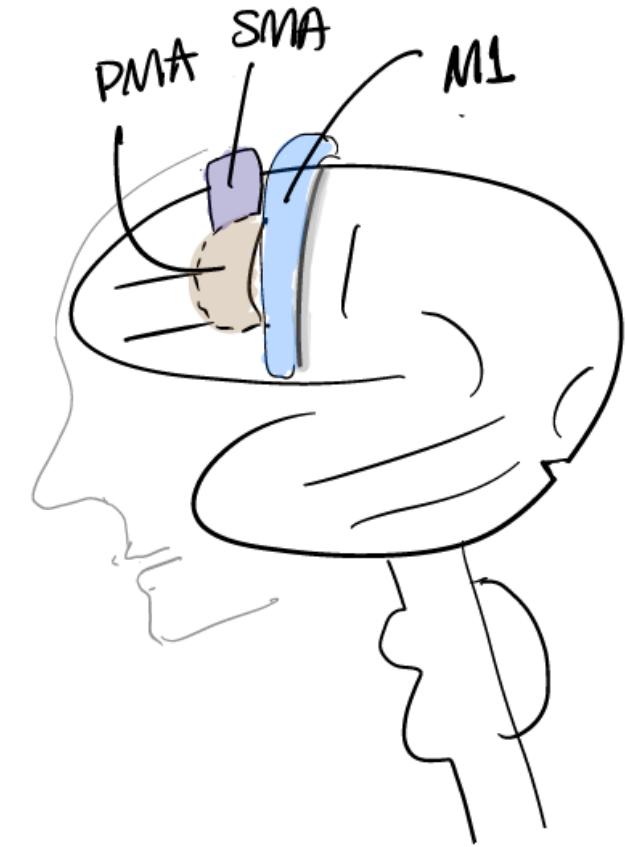
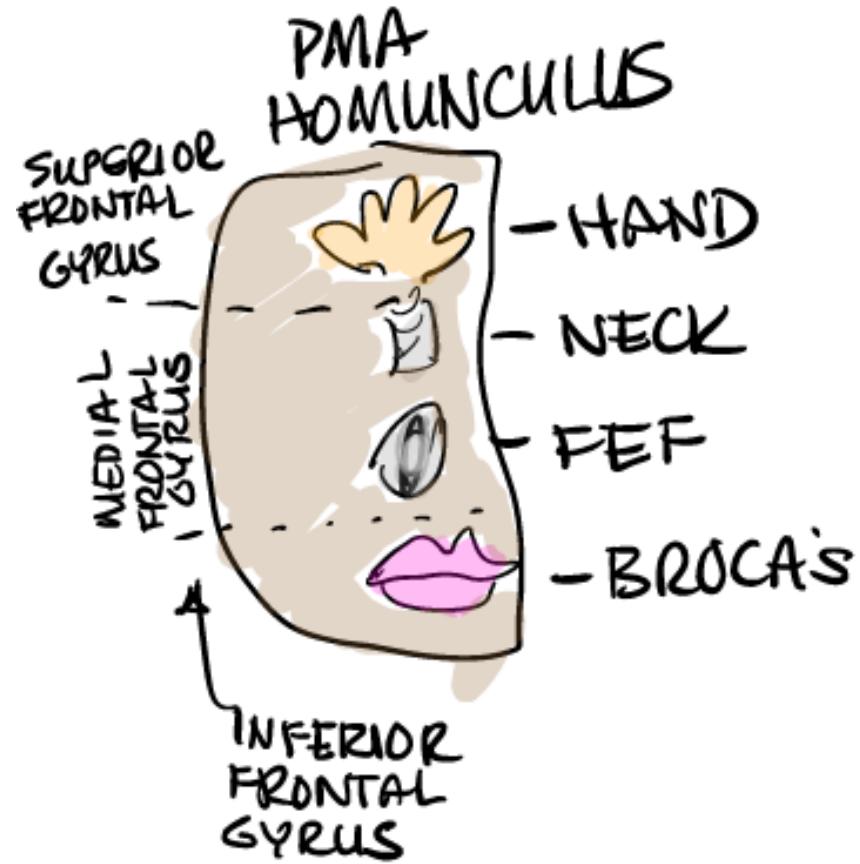
FEF: CONJUGATE MVT
TO CONTRALATERAL
SIDE - EPILEPSY
- CANCER
TUMORS





PREMOTOR AREA HOMUNCULUS

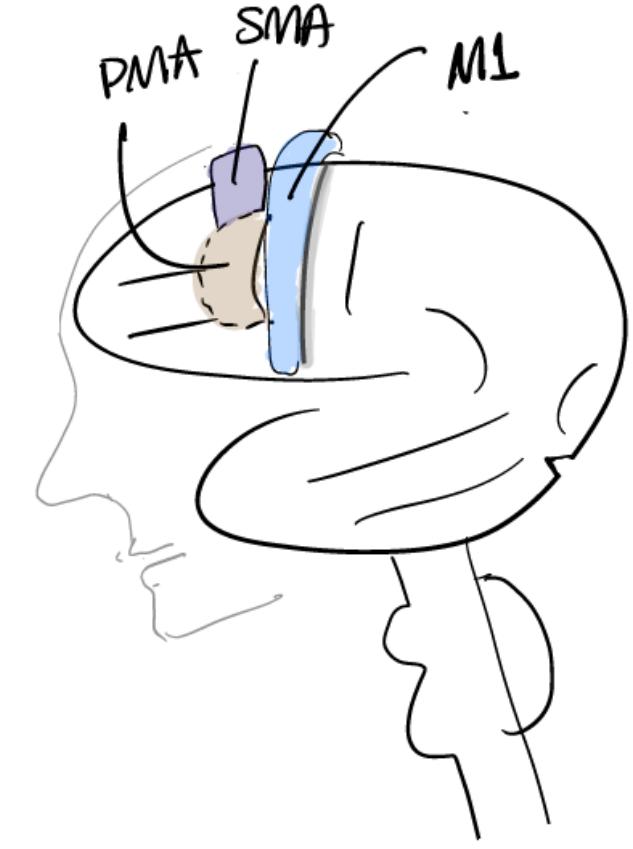
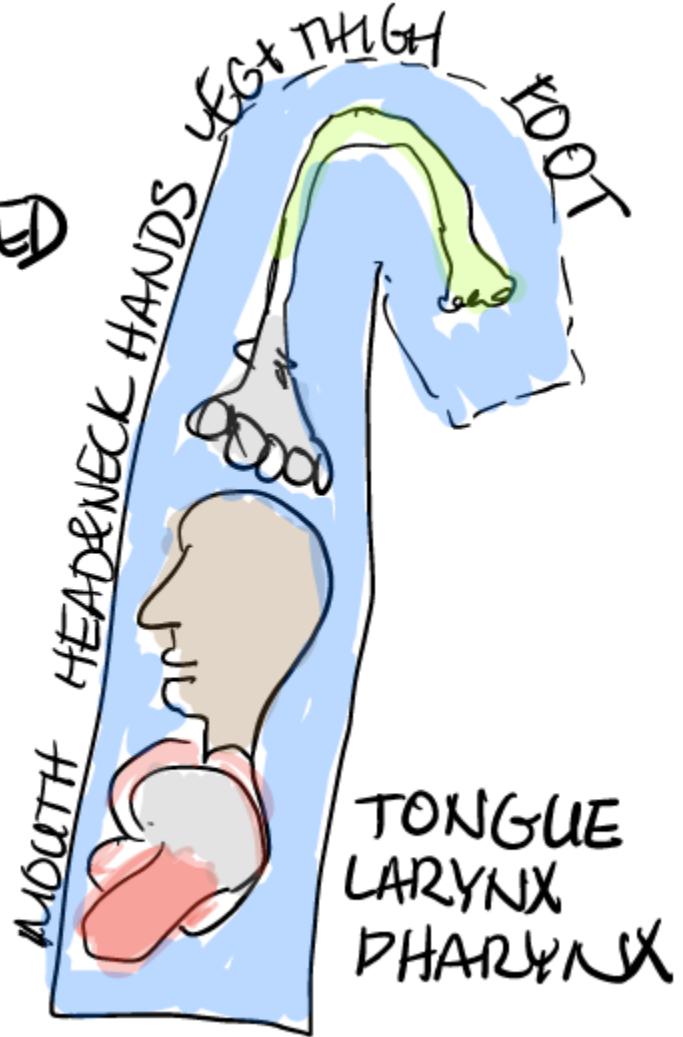
→ BODY MAPPED WITH MOTOR PURPOSE
eg  STIMULATE HAND AREA → WAVING OR TYPING MVT



HOMUNCULUS

PRIMARy
MOTOR
HOMUNCULUS

DETAILED



SUPPLEMENTARY MOTOR AREA HOMUNCULUS

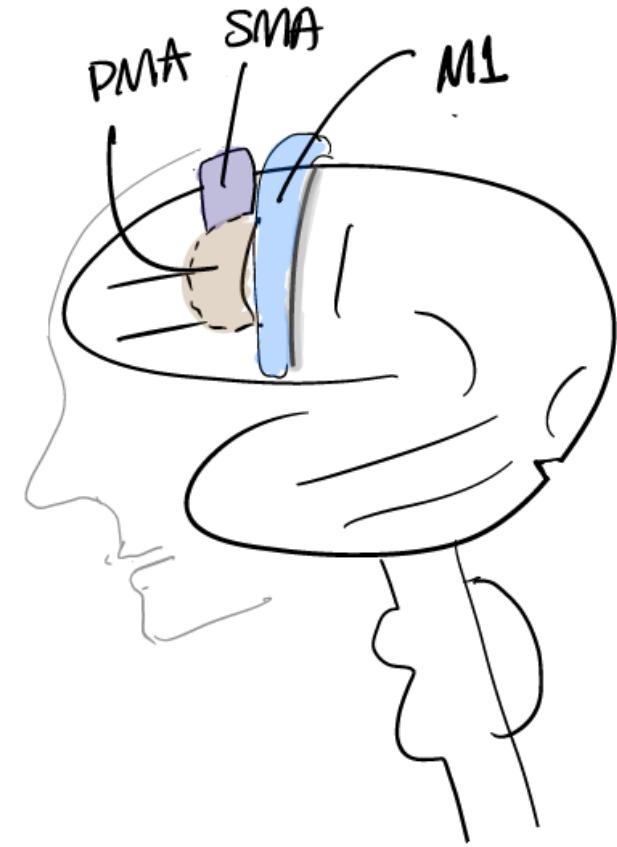
eg → HAND AREA STIMULATED
↳ BILATERAL PRIMITIVE MUMTS



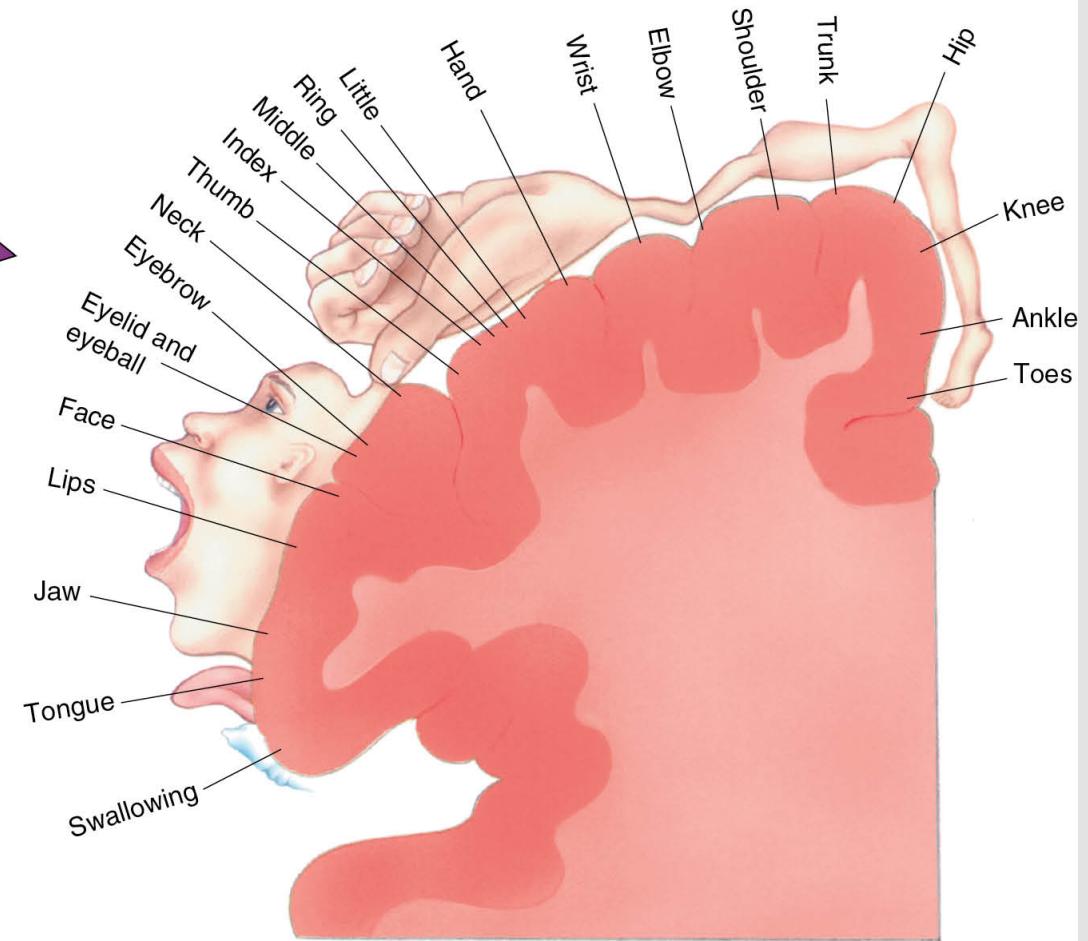
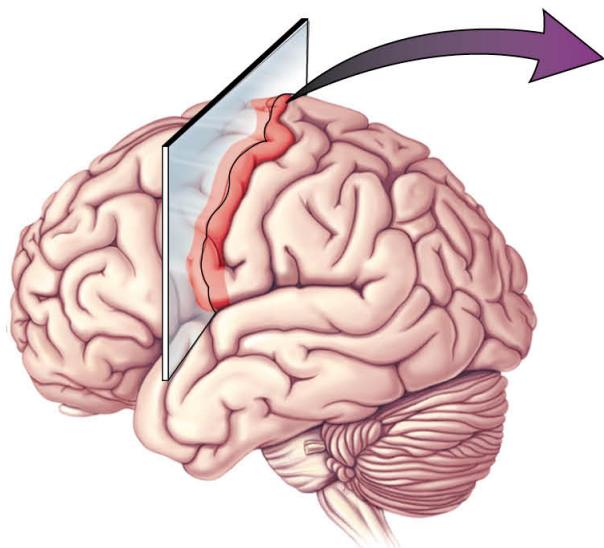
BILATERAL MUMTS
- CLIMBING A ROPE



SWINGING
HANING
MOVEMENTS

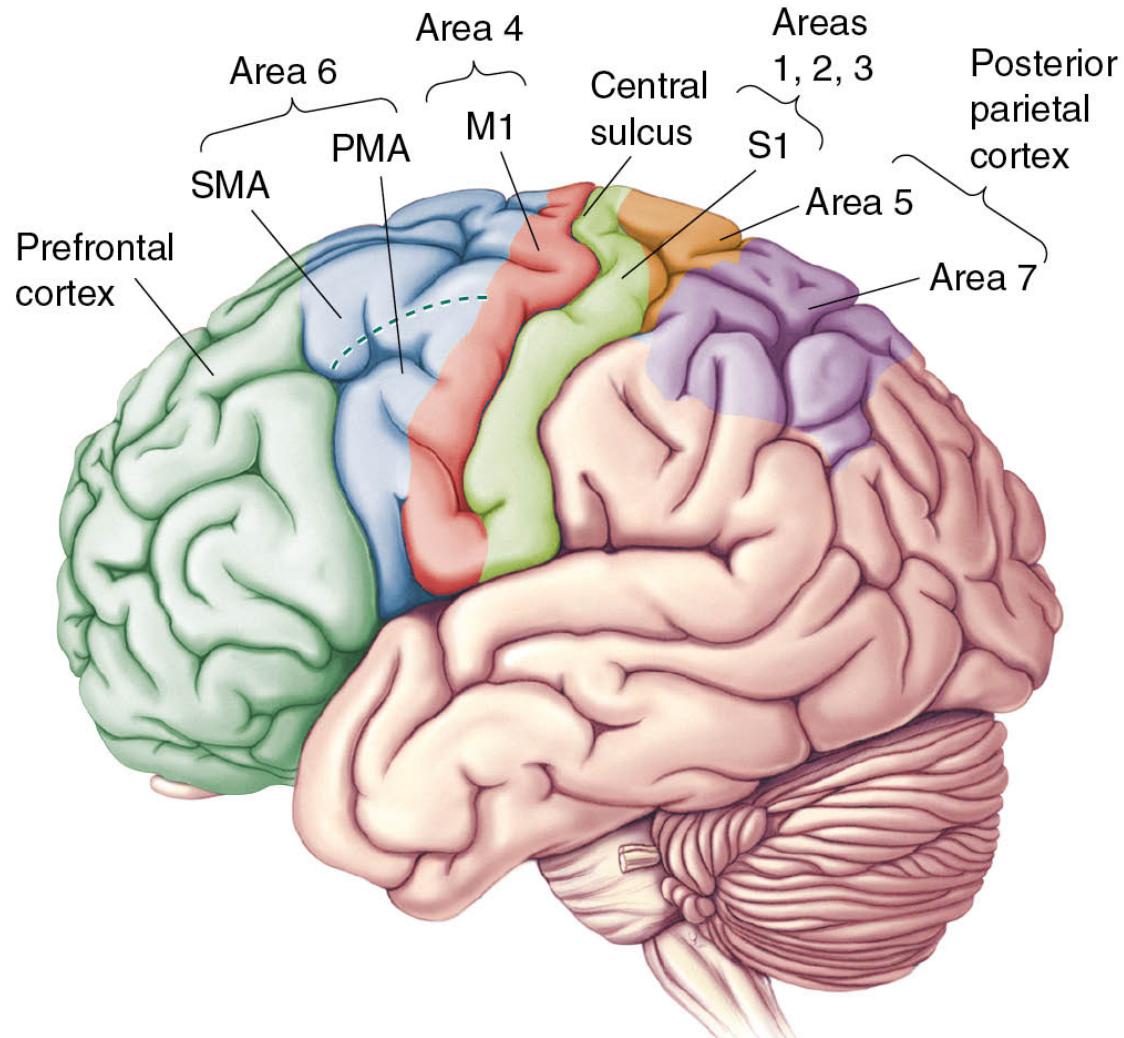


Somatotopic Motor Map of Precentral Gyrus



The Planning of Movement by the Cerebral Cortex

- Motor cortex: areas 4 and 6 of the frontal lobe



Motor Cortex— Penfield's Research

- Area 4: primary motor cortex, or M₁
- Area 6: “higher” motor area (Penfield)
 - Lateral region → premotor area (PMA)
 - Medial region → supplementary motor area (SMA)
 - Motor maps in PMA and SMA
 - Similar functions, different groups of muscles innervated

Thought to Action



hierarchy of control levels

- The brain influences motor activity of the spinal cord.
 - Initiates voluntary movements
- Sensorimotor system
 - Sensory information used by all levels of the motor system

HIGHEST LEVEL

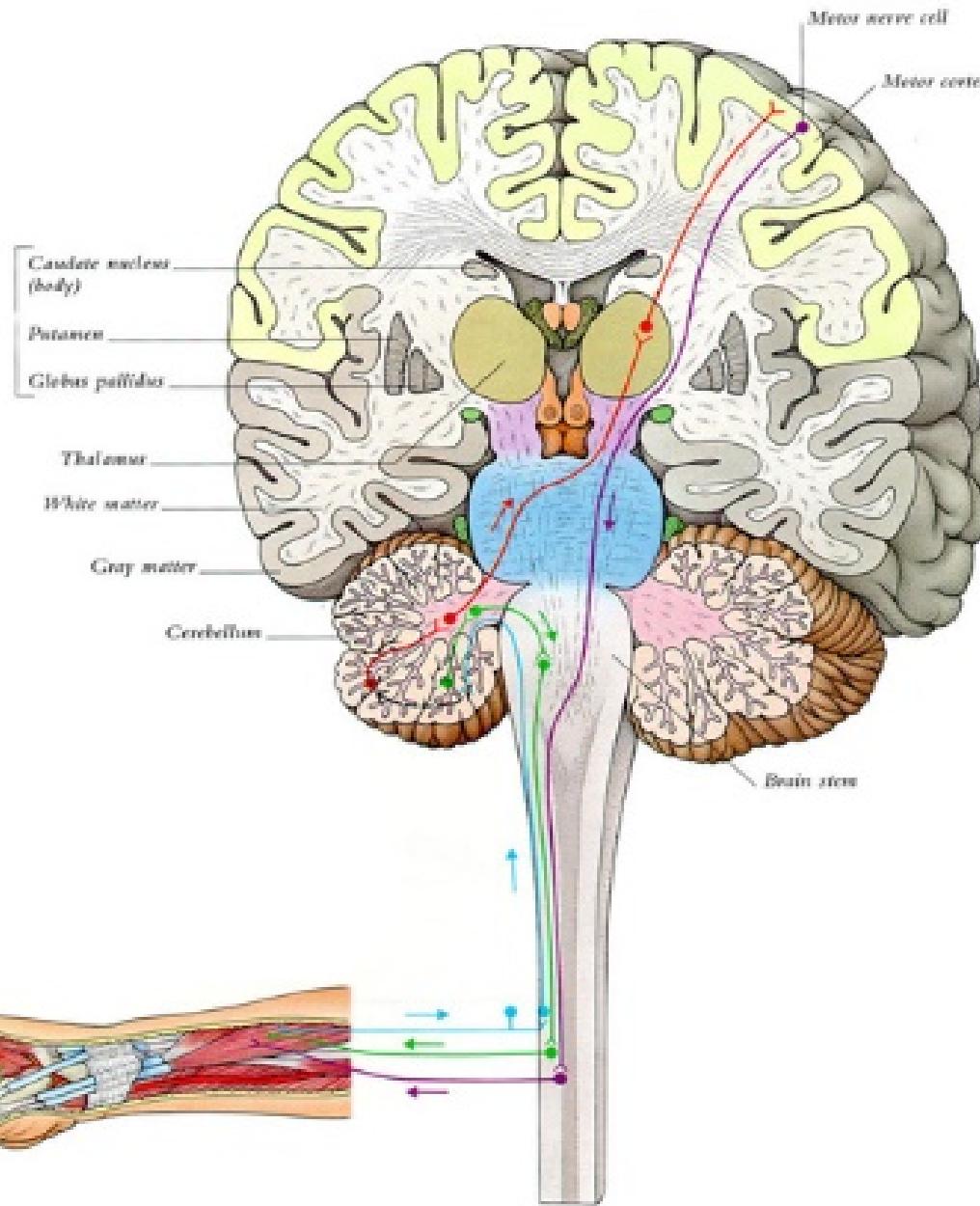
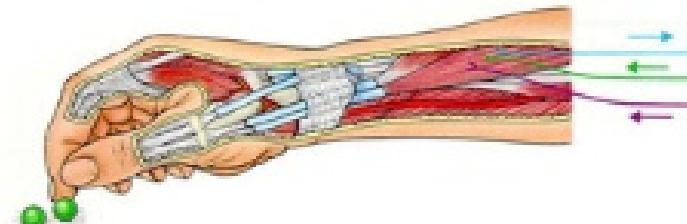
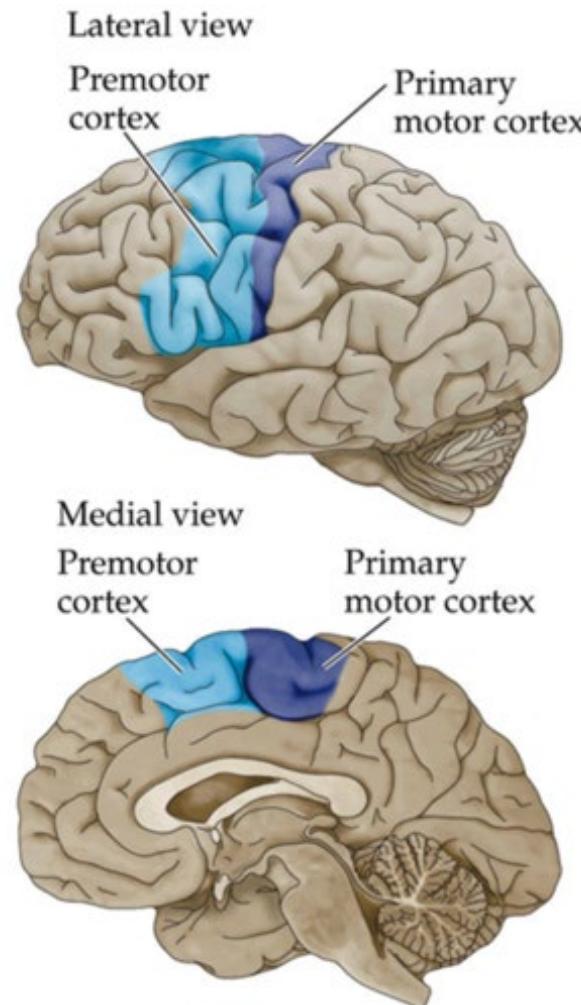
STRATEGY

MIDDLE LEVEL

TACTICS

LOWEST LEVEL

EXECUTION



Cortex sends motor message to muscles

Sensory cell in muscle (monitoring movement) sends message to cerebellum

Cerebellum sends corrective signals via the thalamus to cortex to keep movements on course

Cerebellum also sends signal via the spinal cord to muscle to correct the muscle directly

HIGHEST
LEVEL

STRATEGY

Cortex and basal ganglia are concerned with the goal and planning of the movement

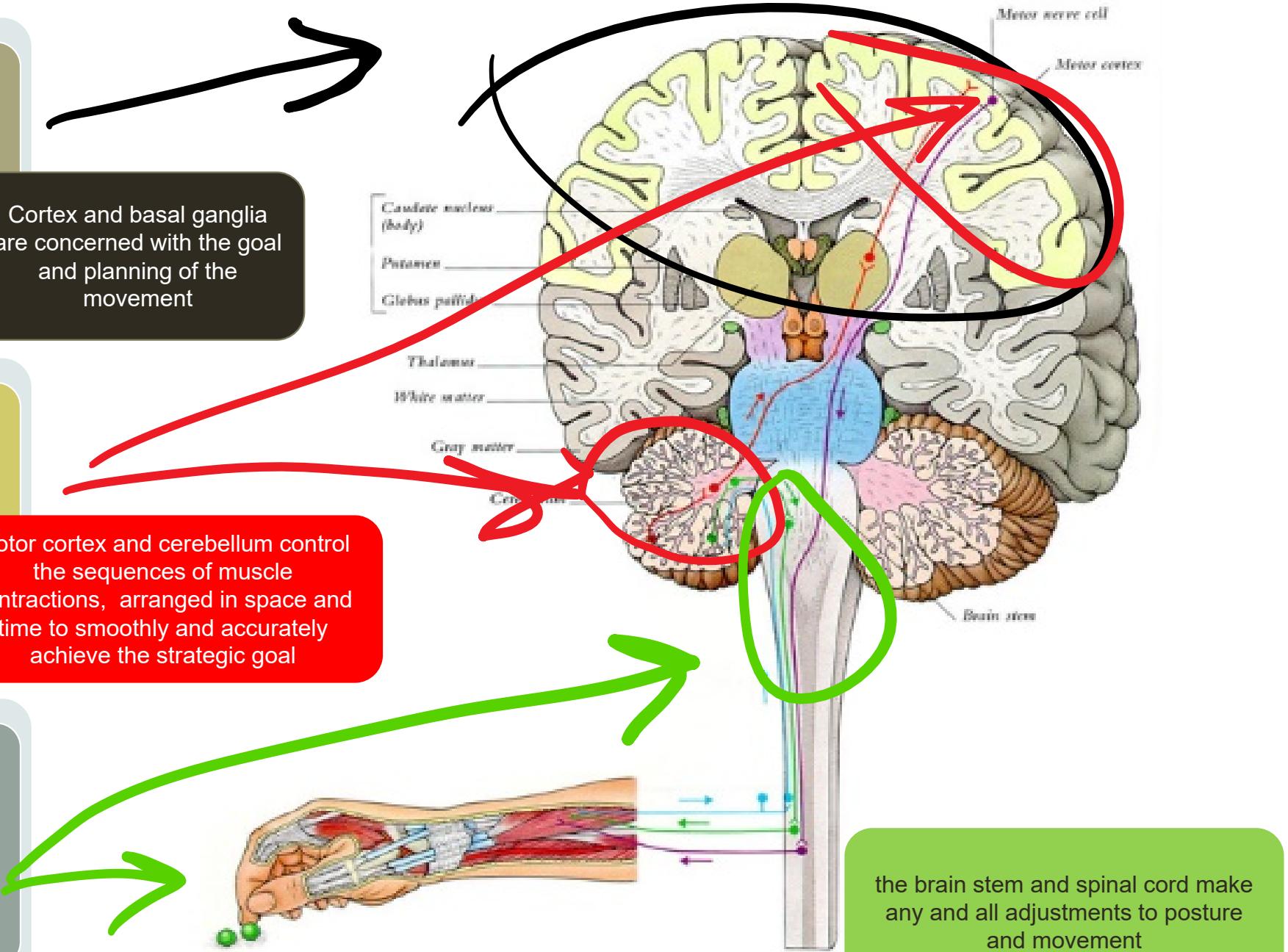
MIDDLE
LEVEL

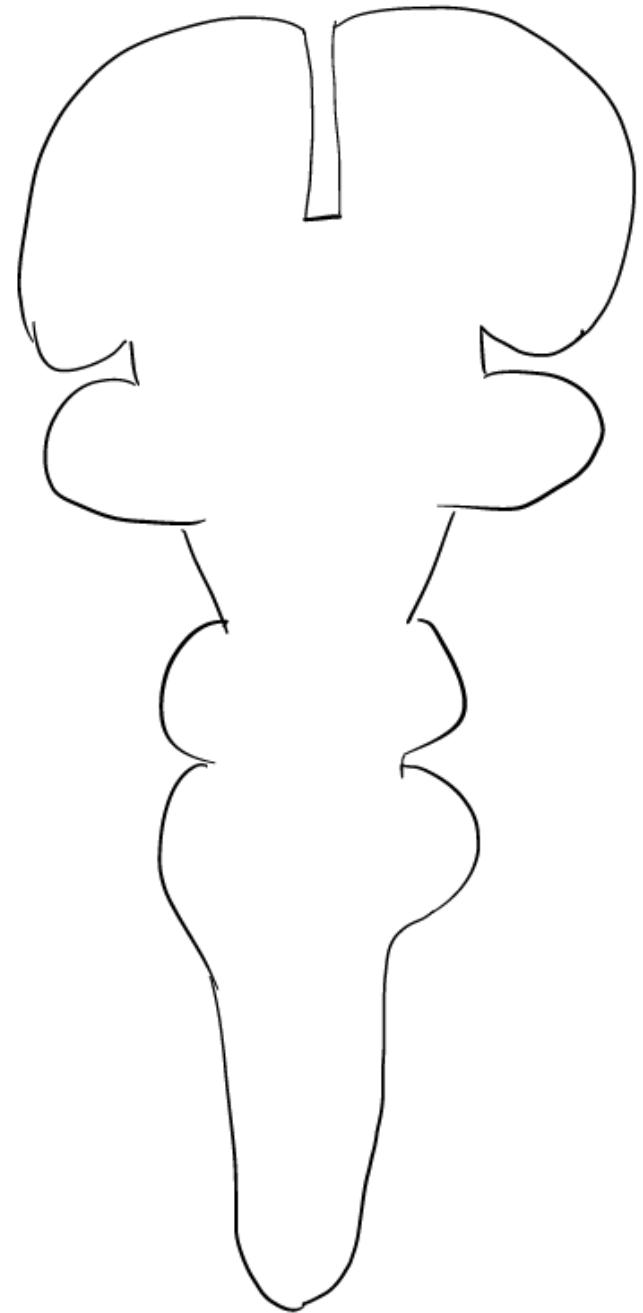
TACTICS

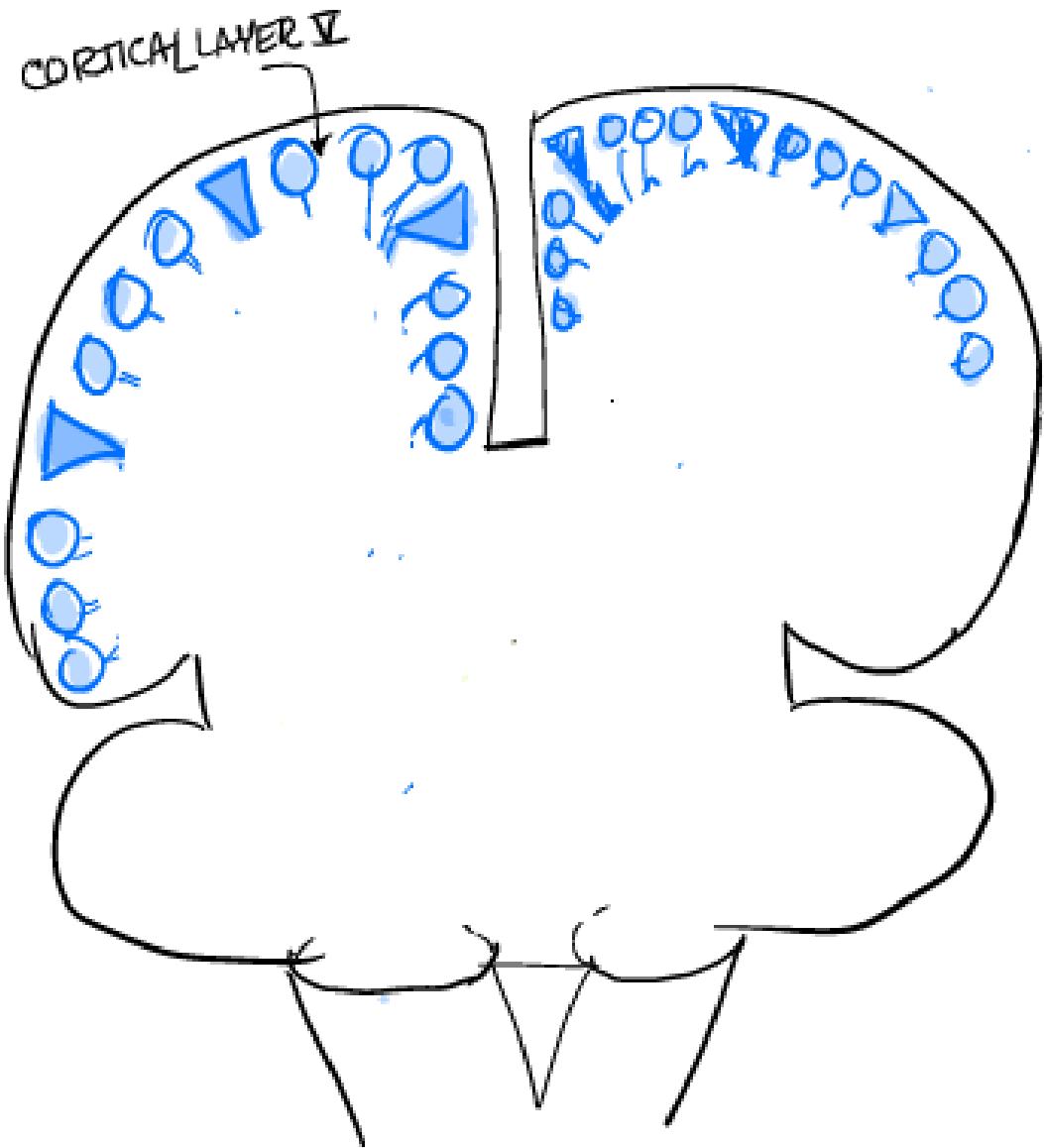
motor cortex and cerebellum control the sequences of muscle contractions, arranged in space and time to smoothly and accurately achieve the strategic goal

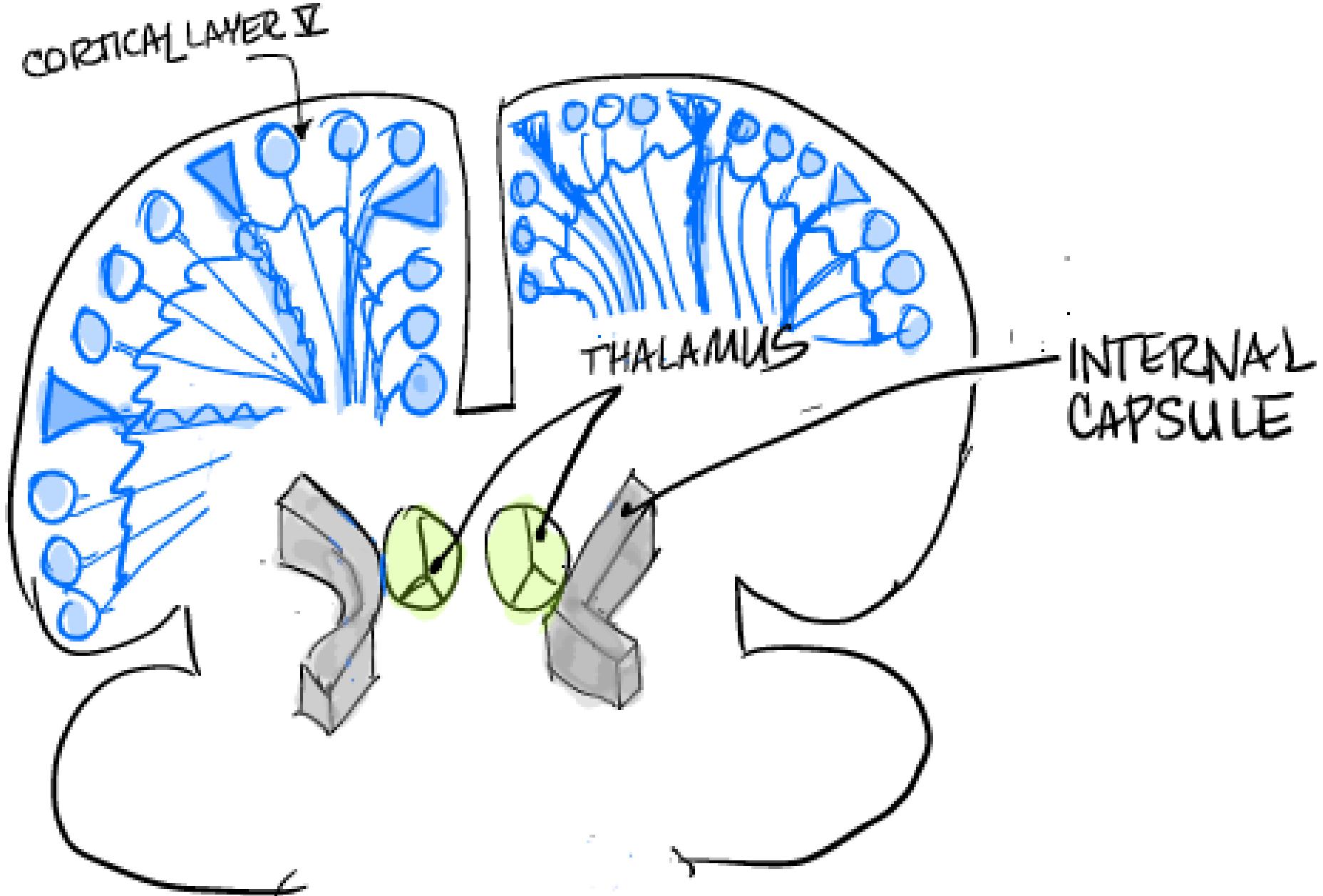
LOWEST
LEVEL

EXECUTION

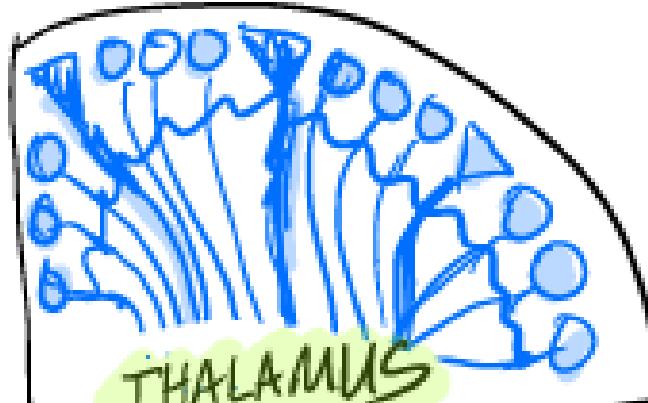
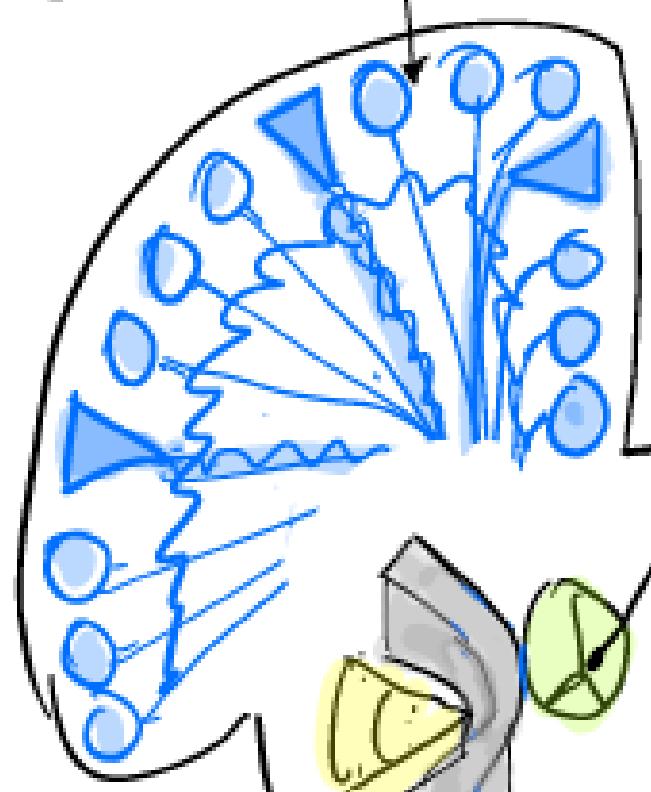




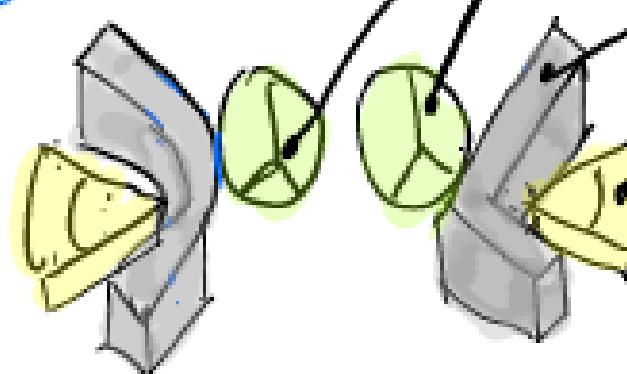


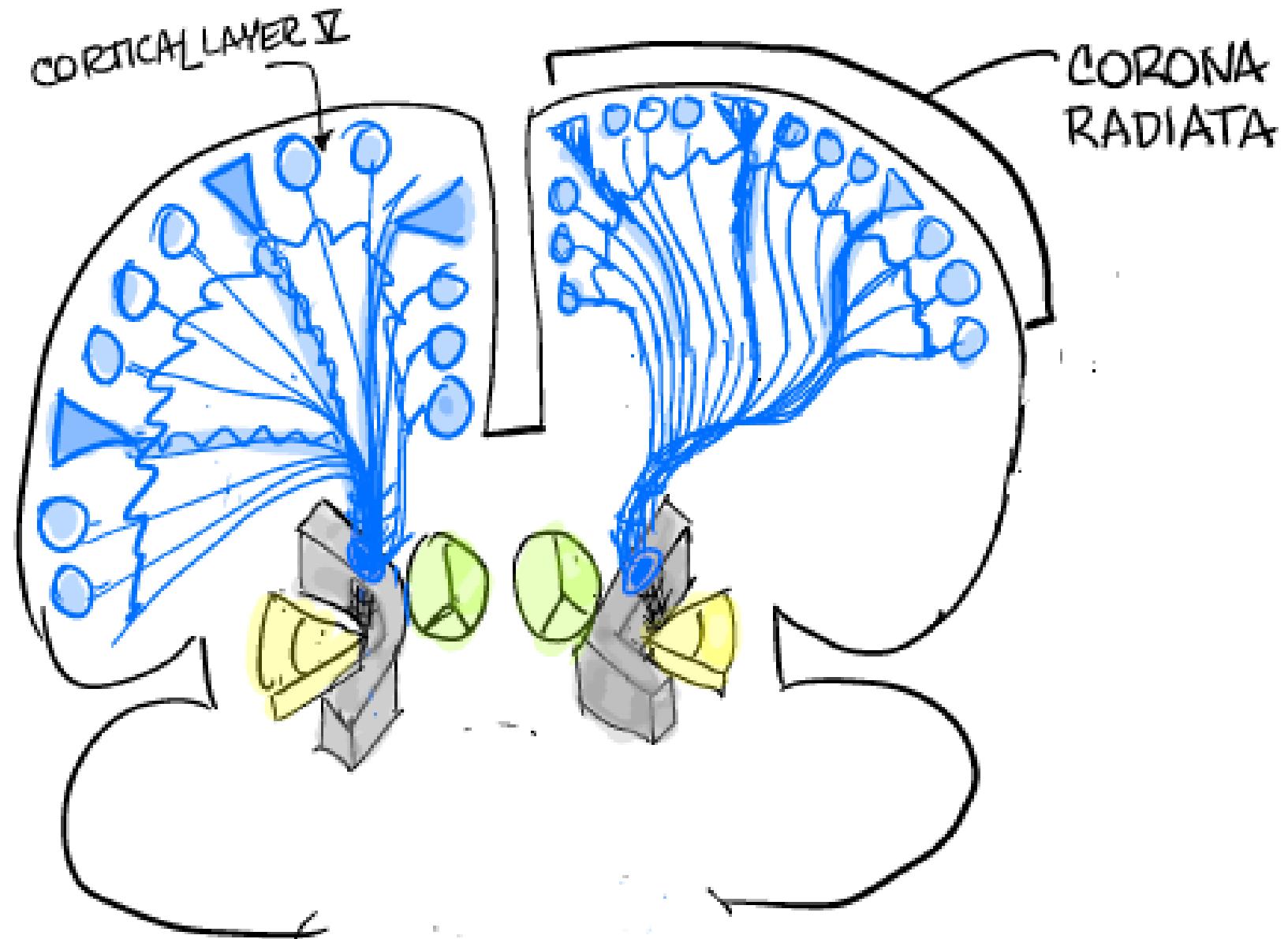


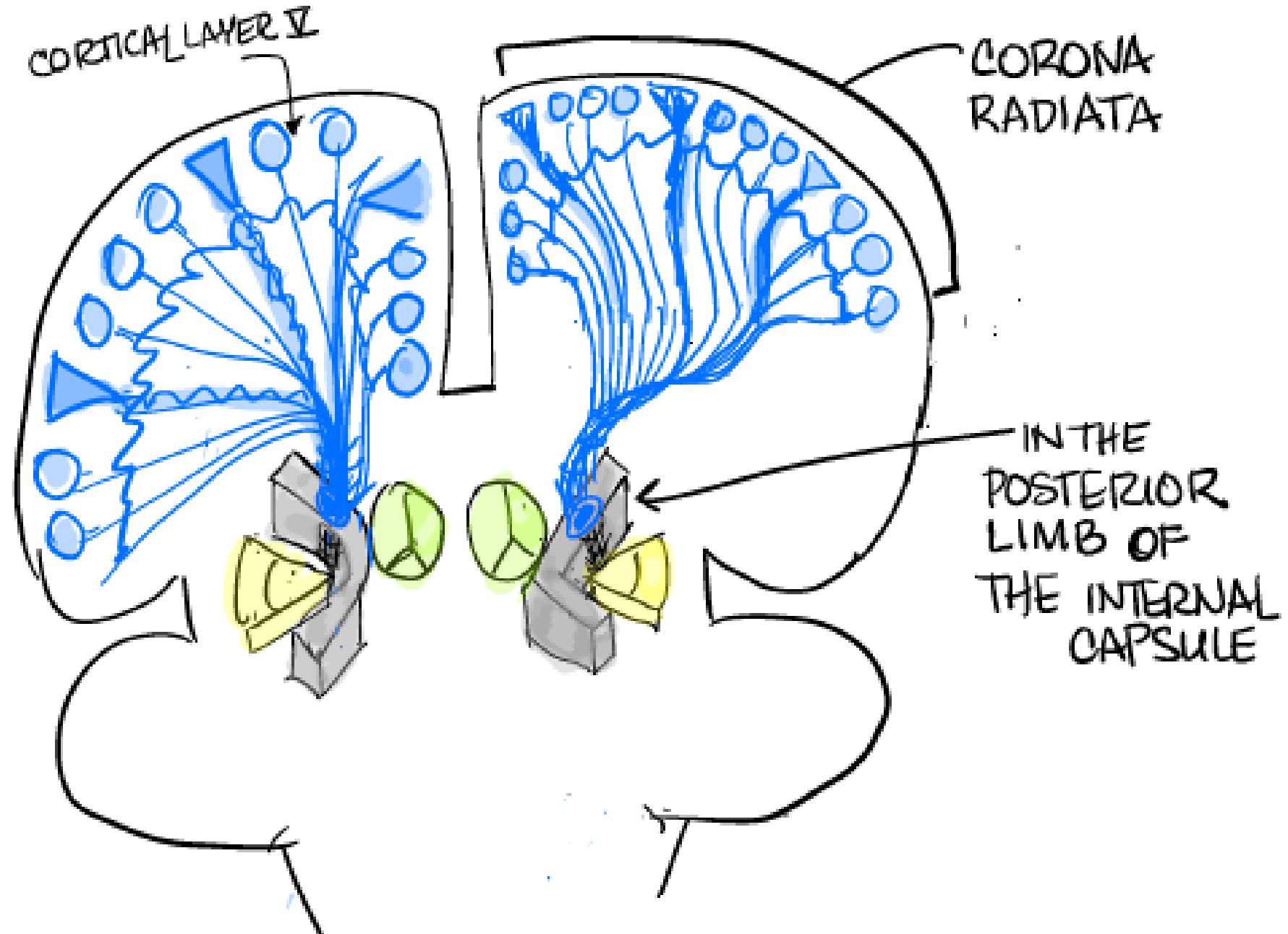
CORTICAL LAYER II

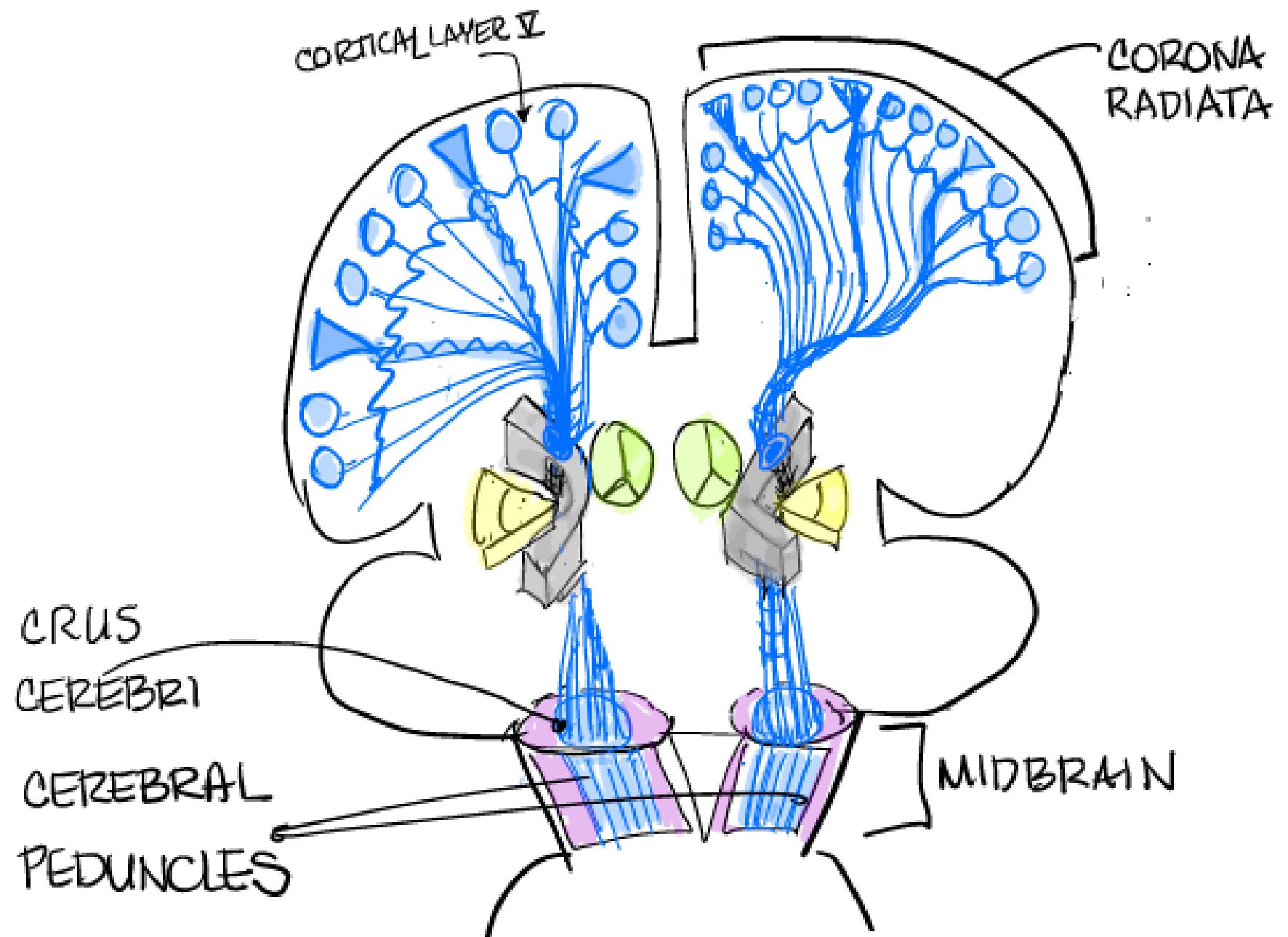


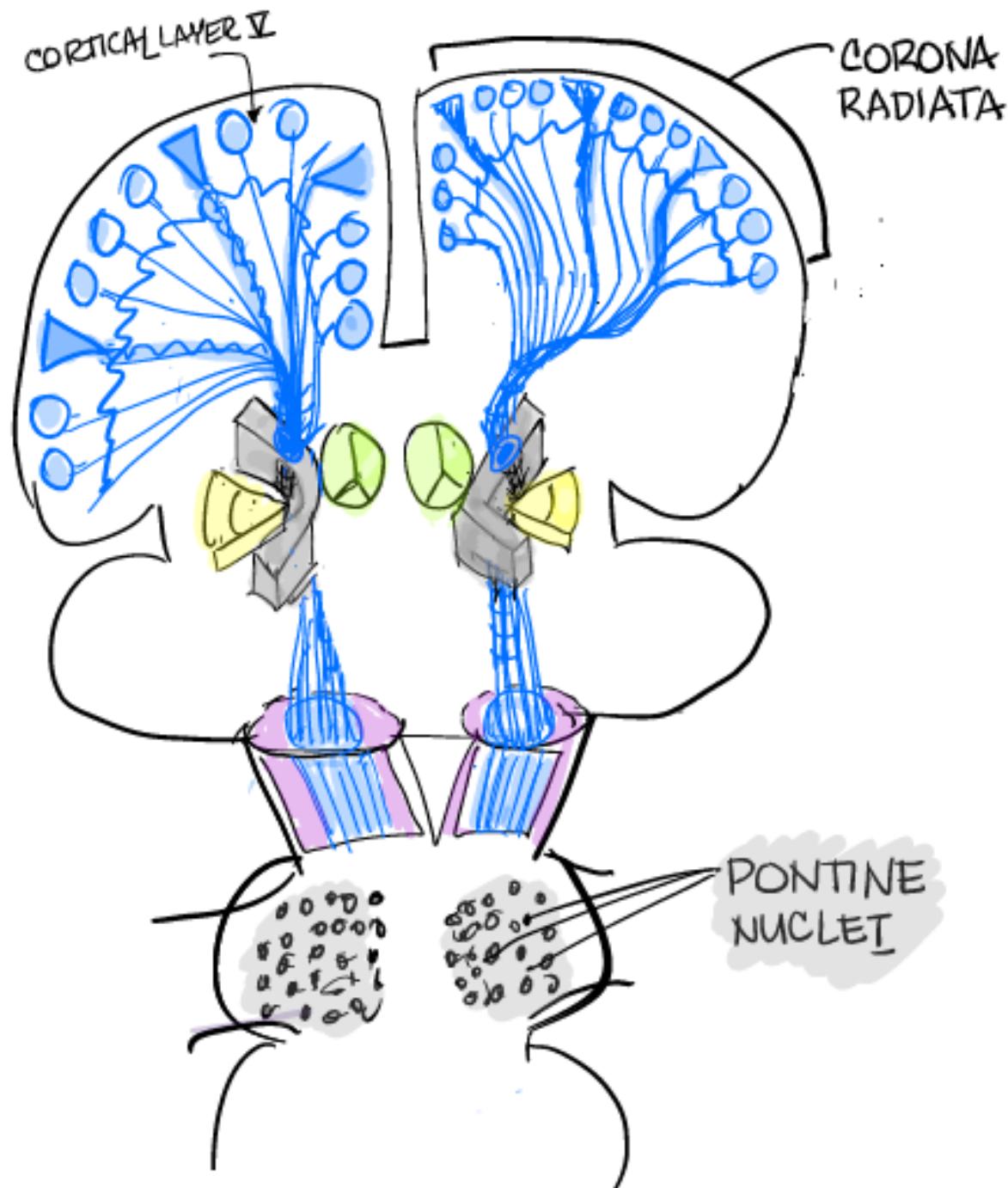
INTERNAL
CAPSULE
LENTIFORM
NUCLEUS

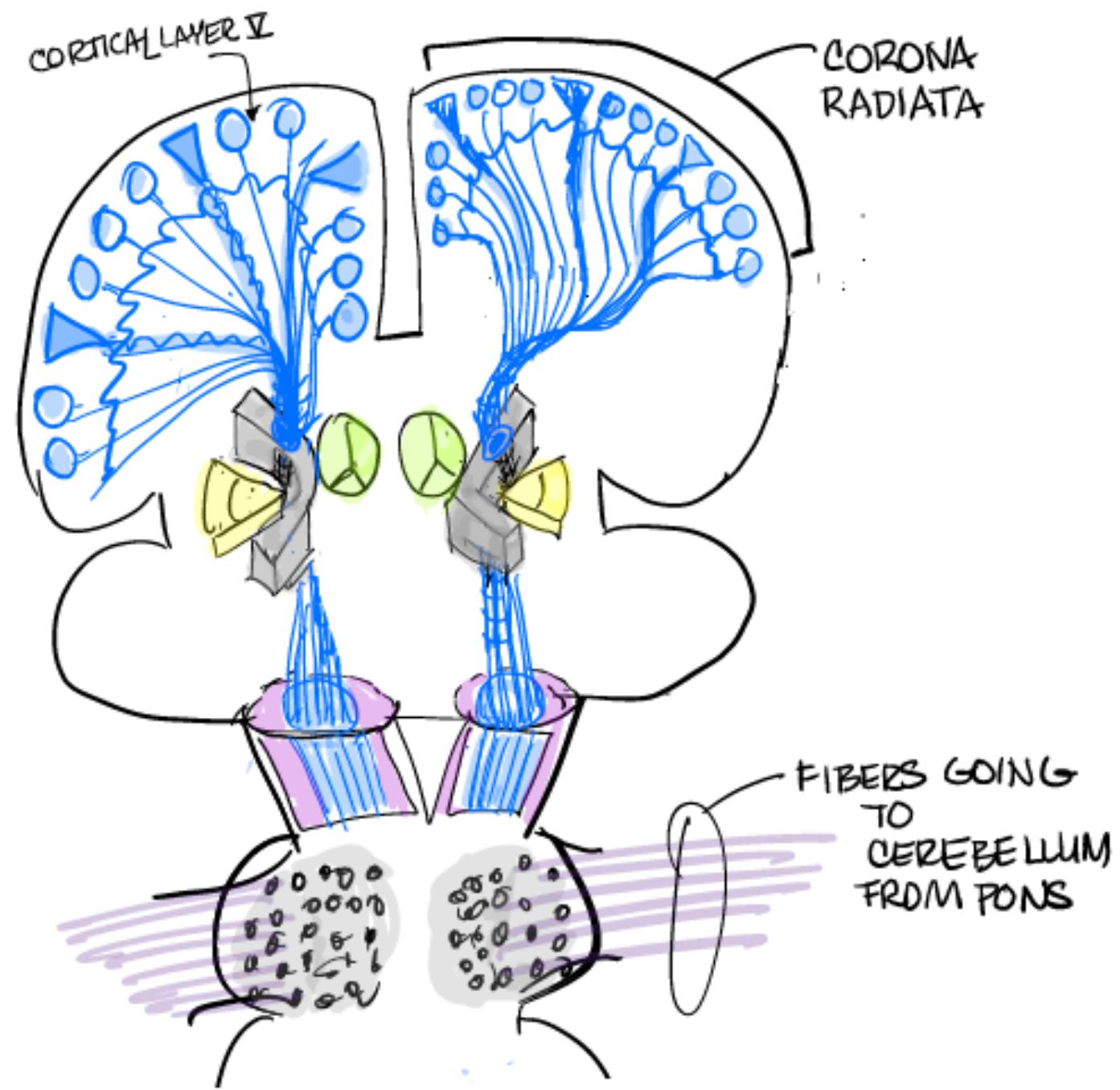


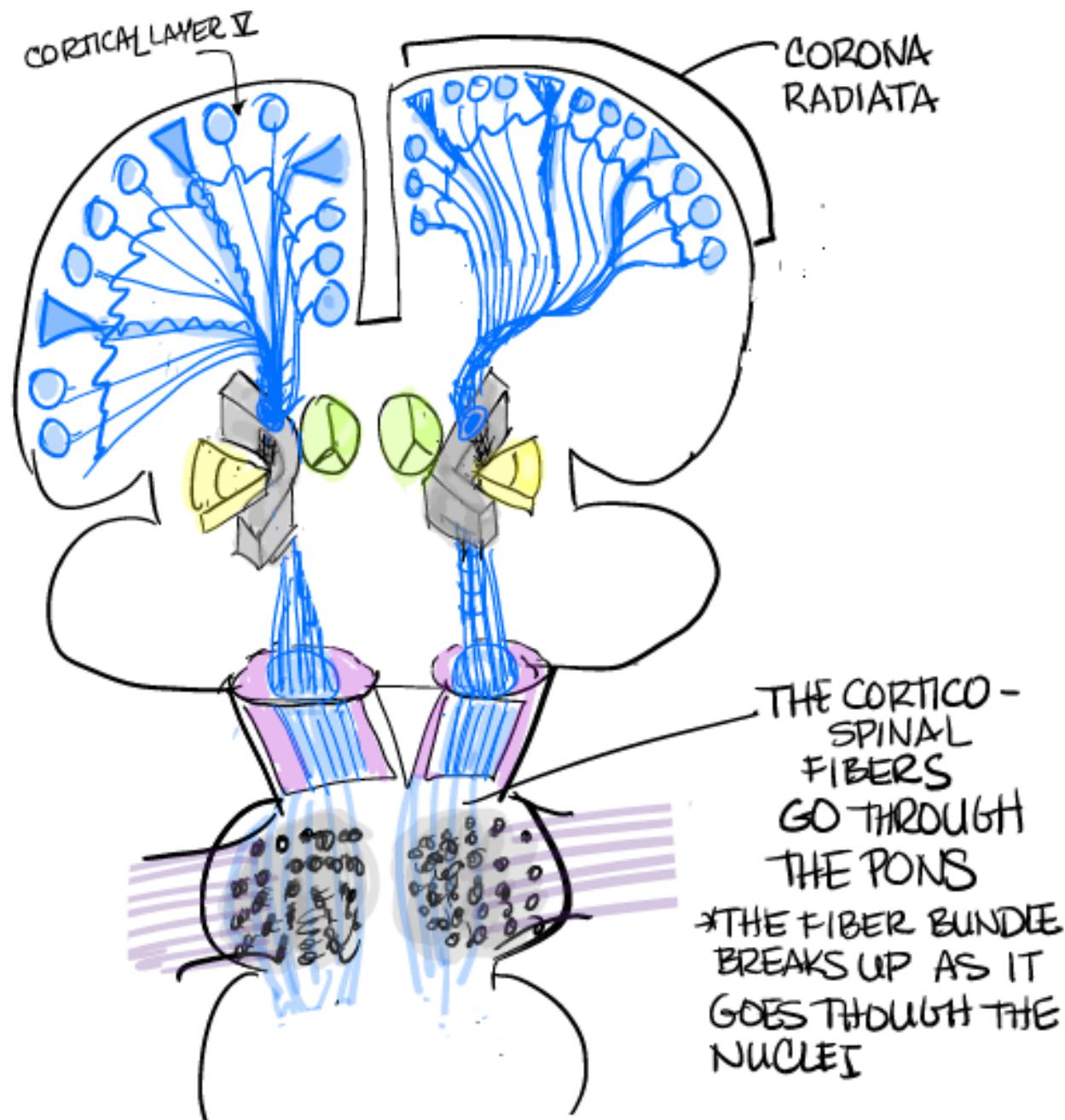


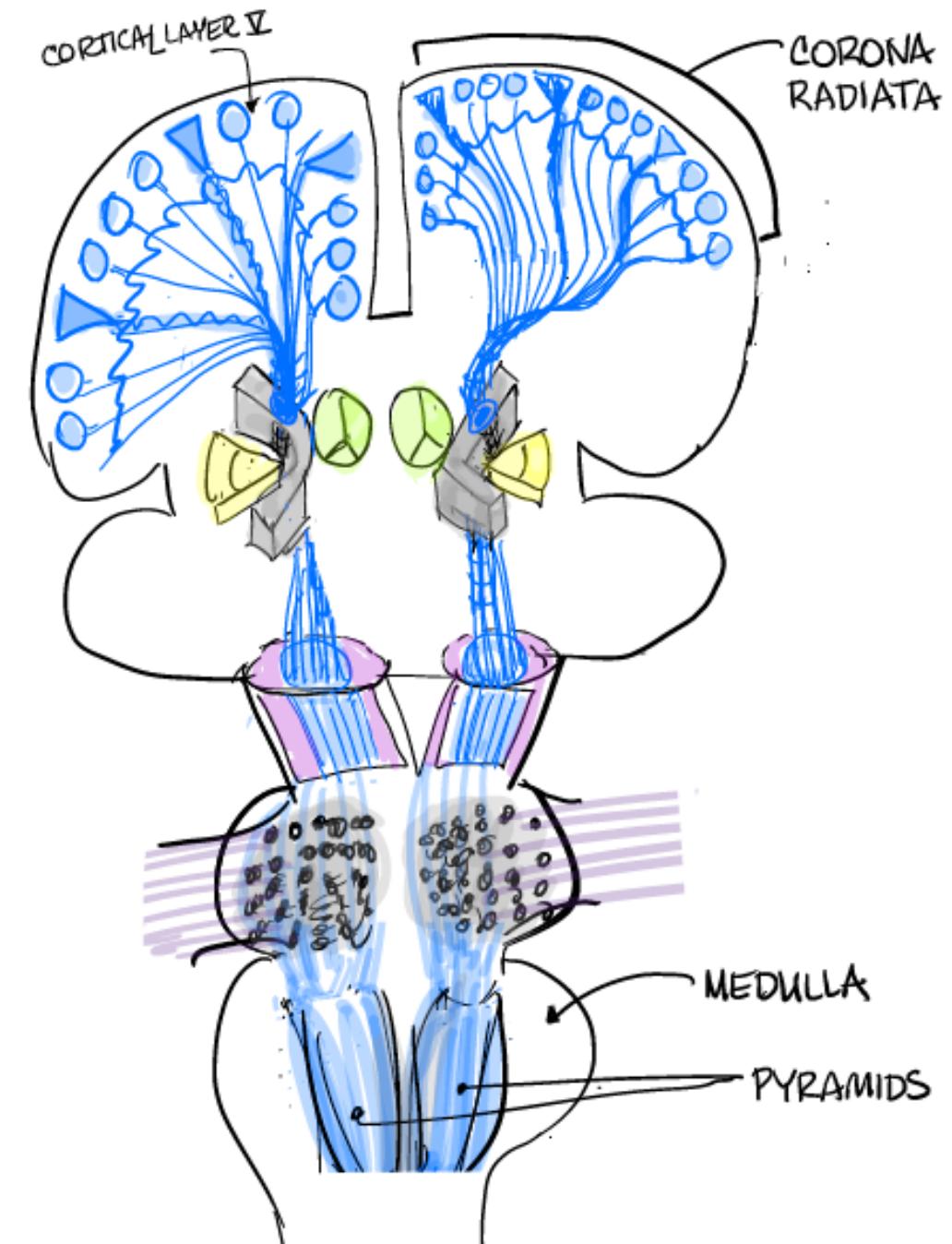






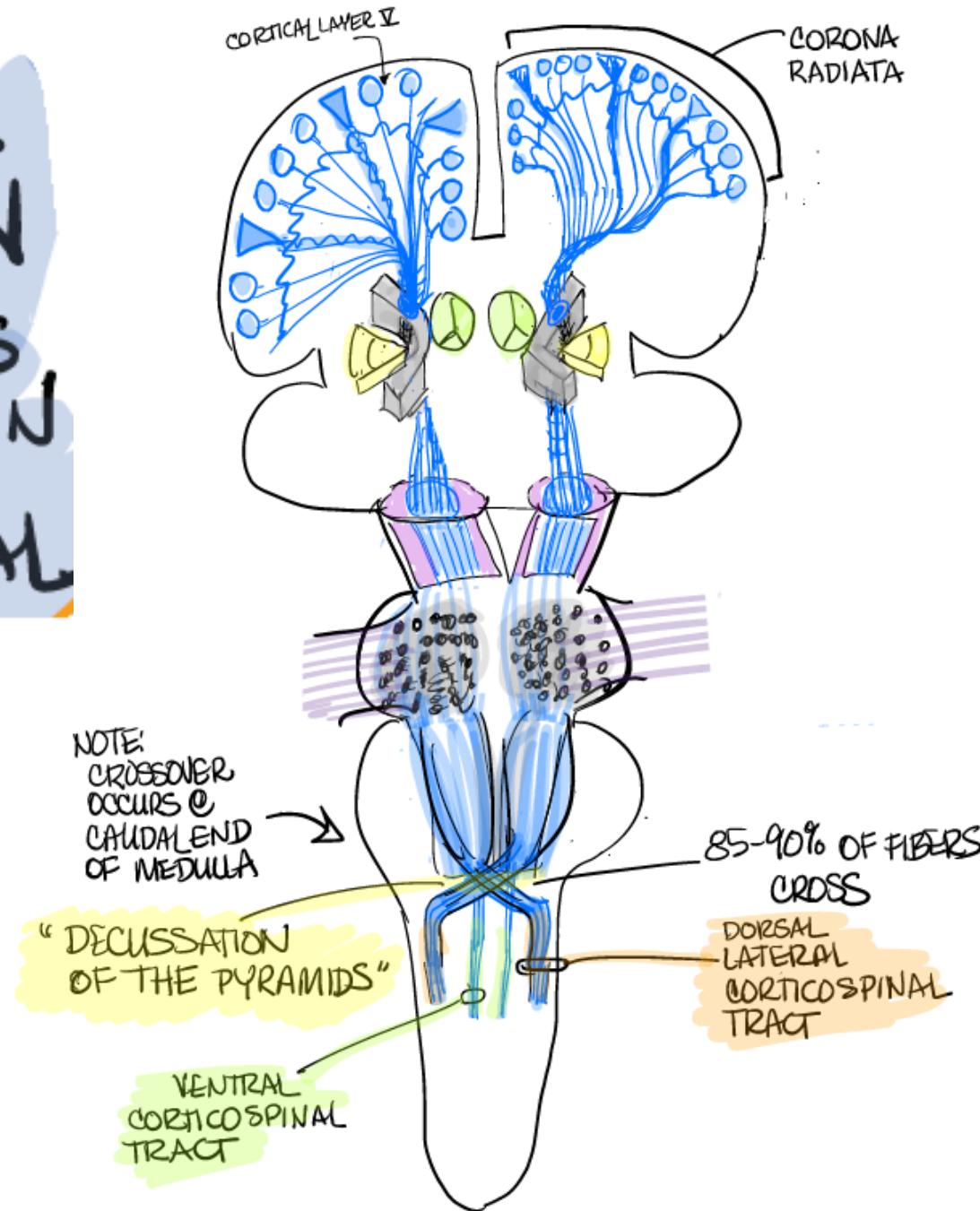


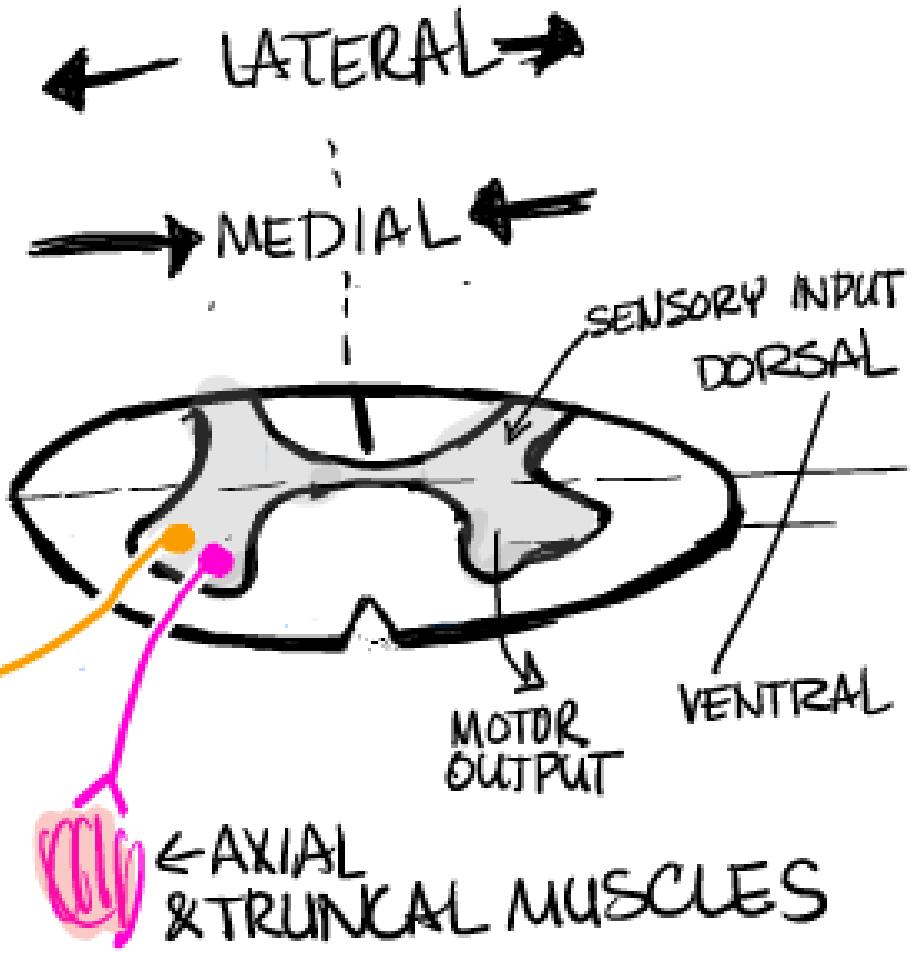
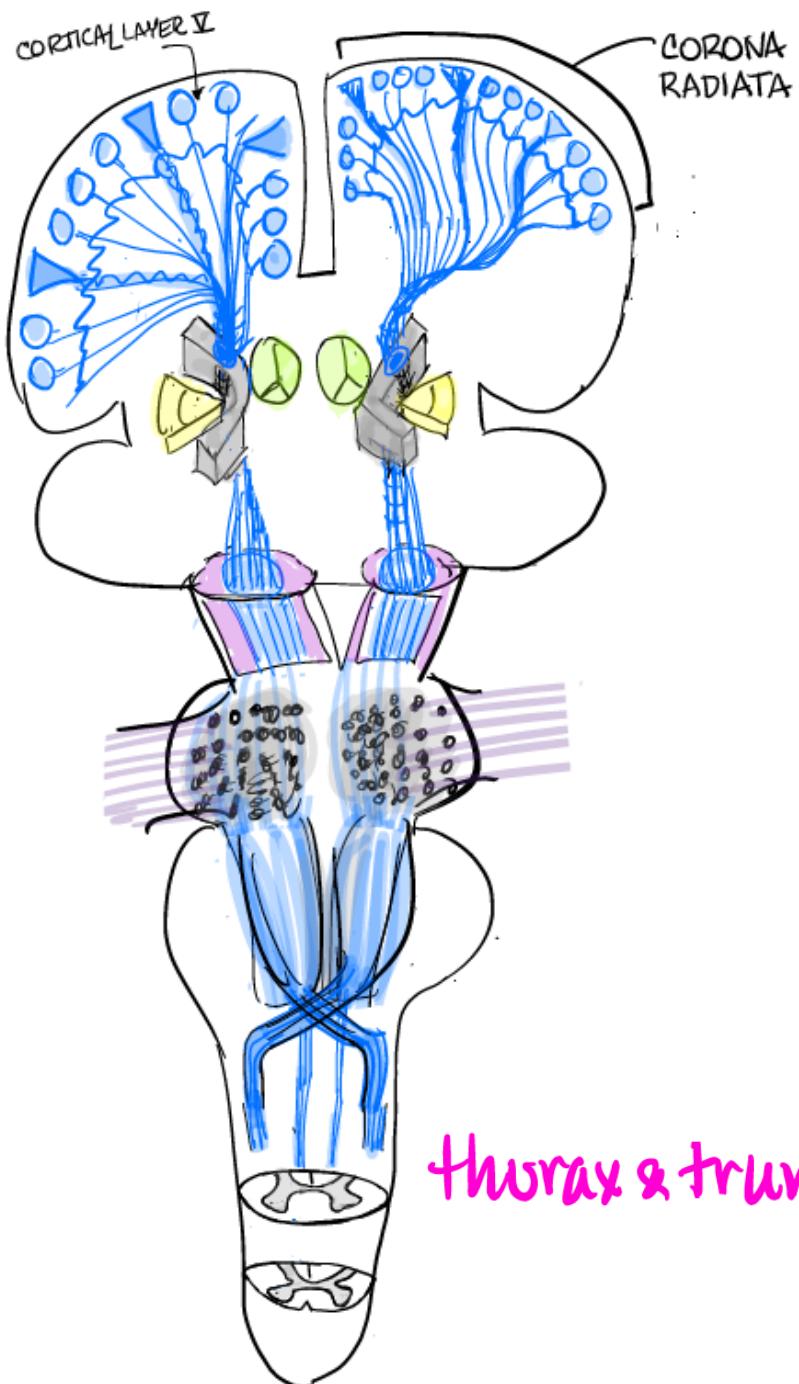




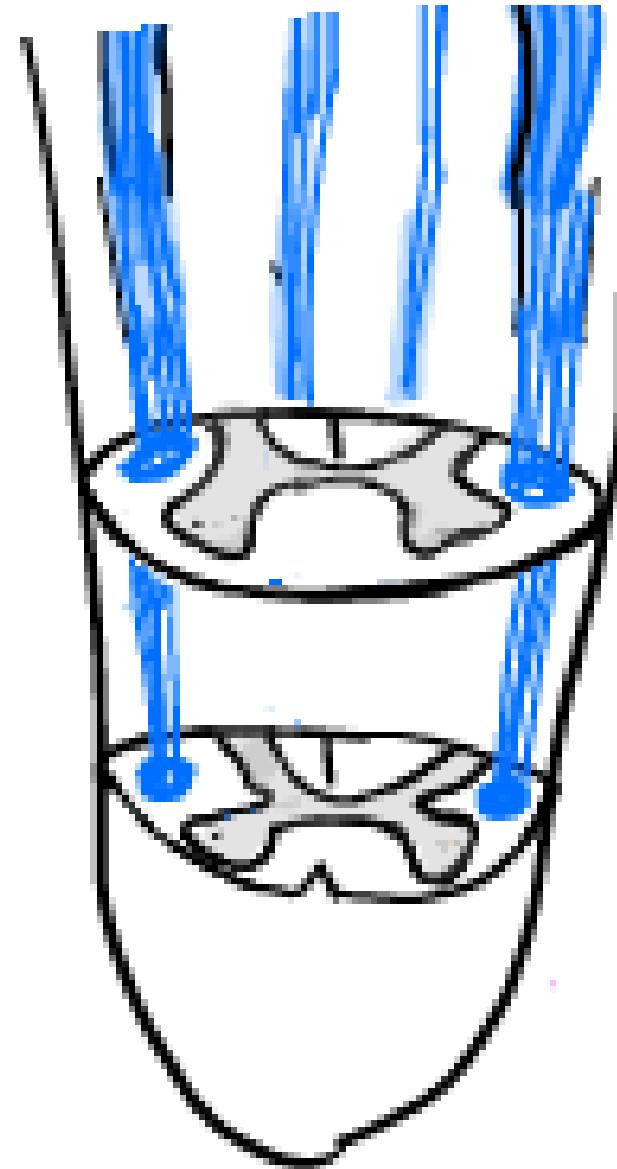
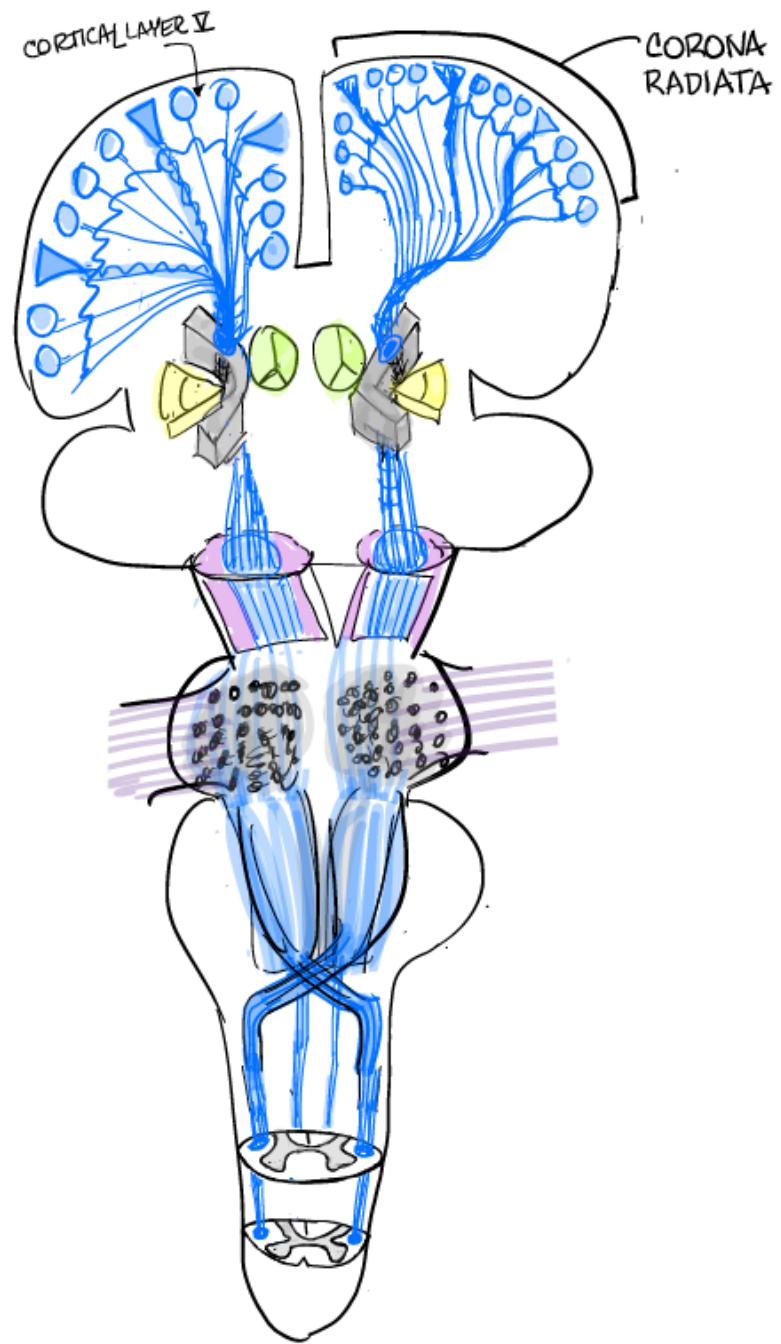
PYRAMIDAL DECUSSION

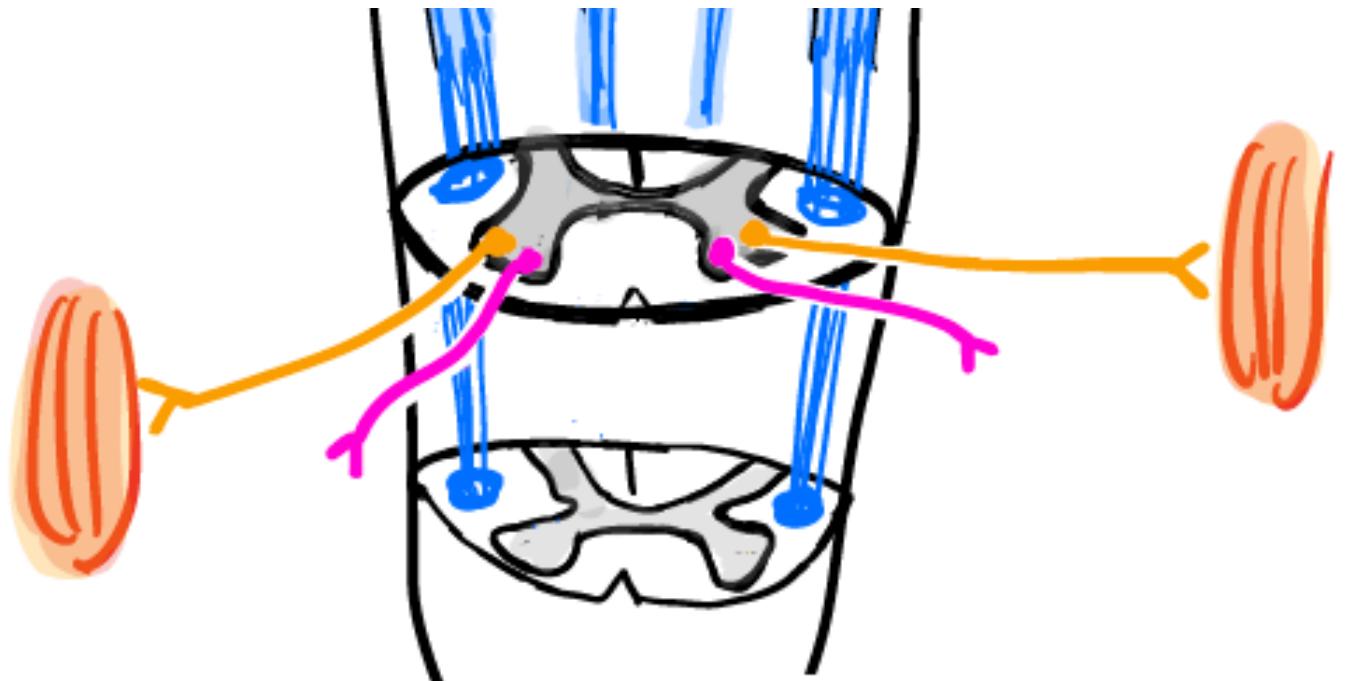
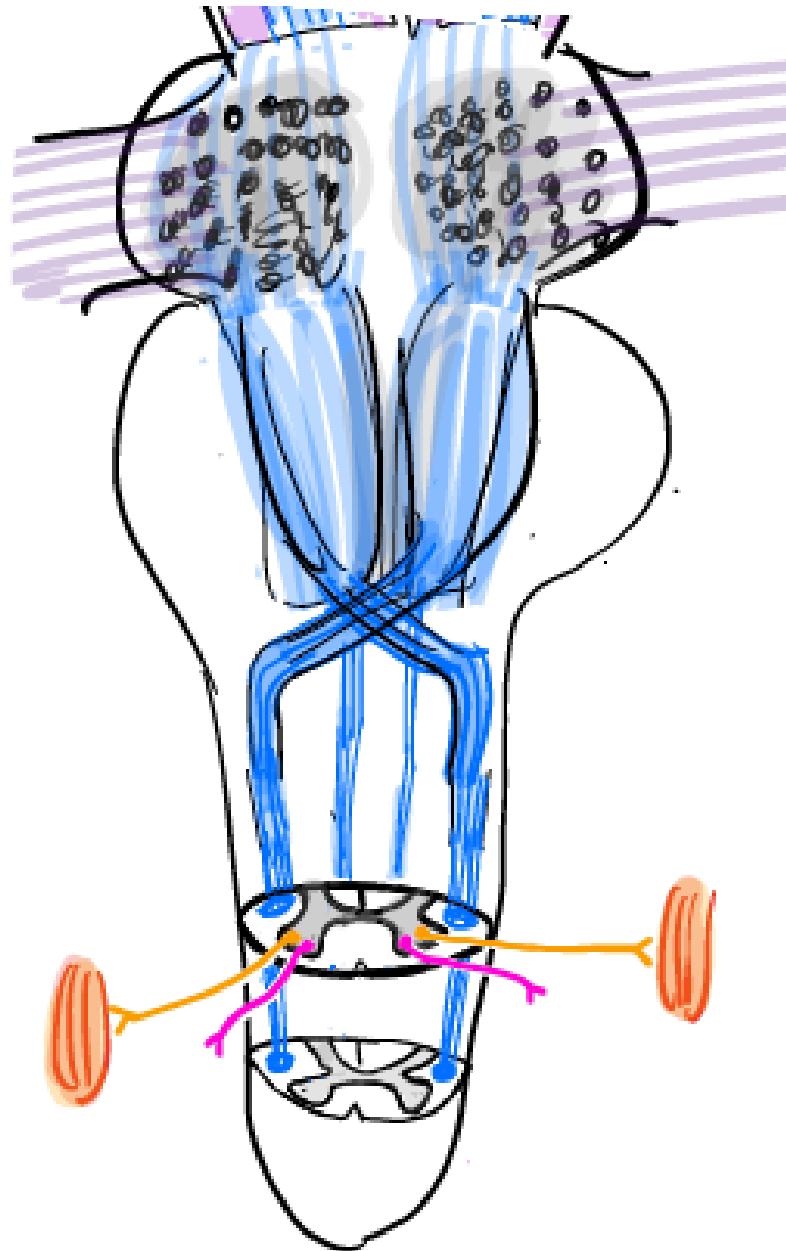
NOTE: ALL LESIONS ABOVE DECUSSEN WILL BE CONTRALATERAL

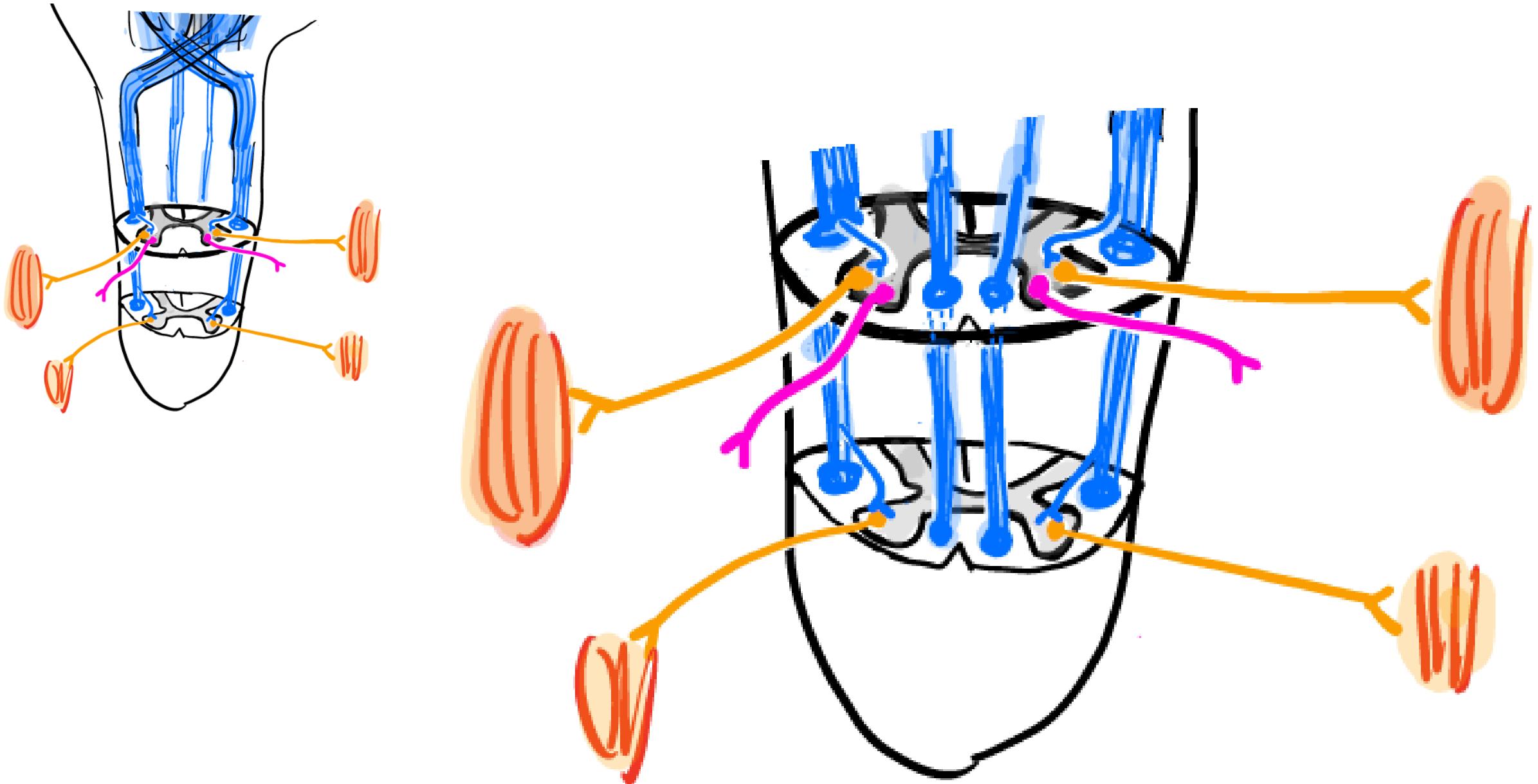


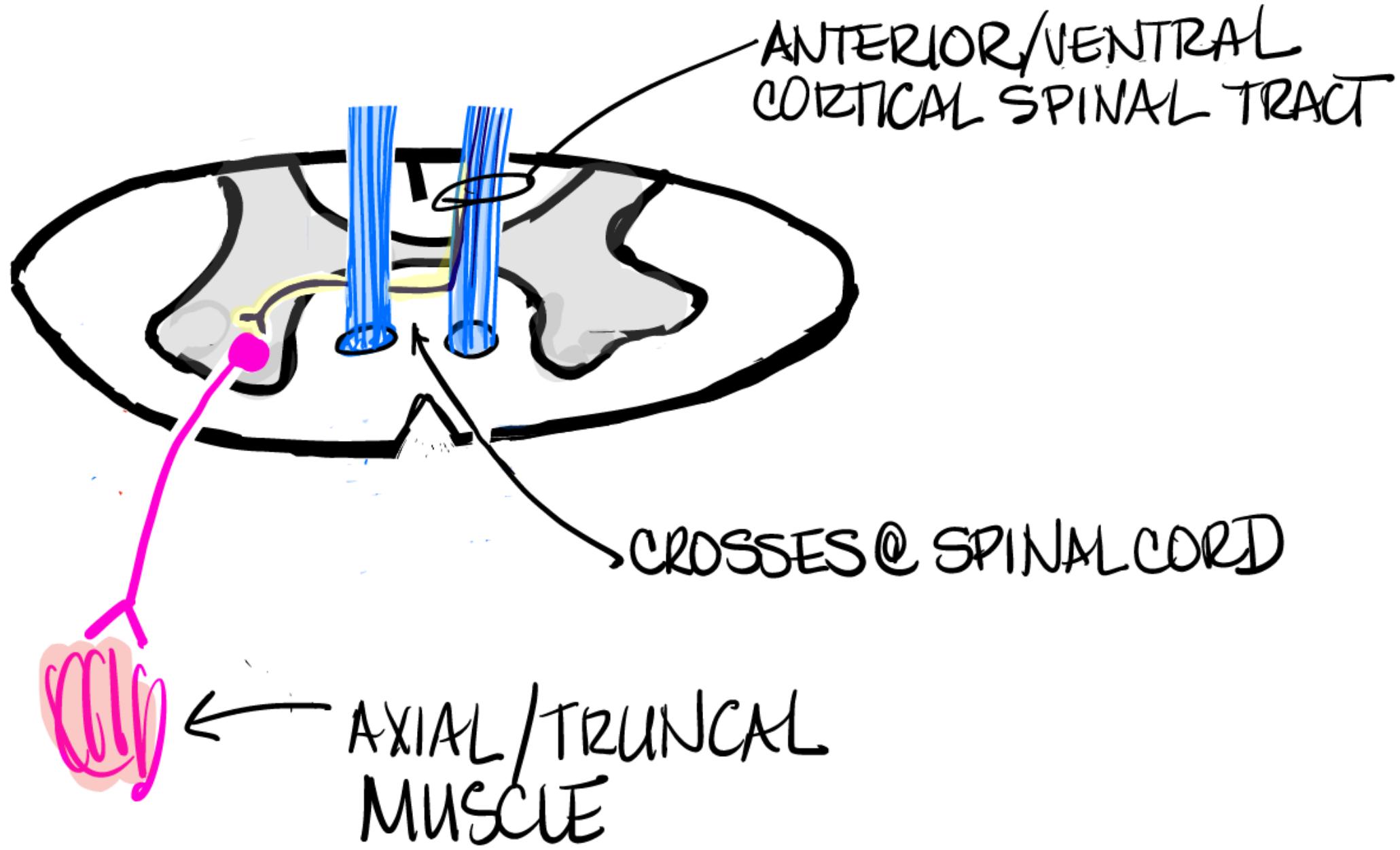


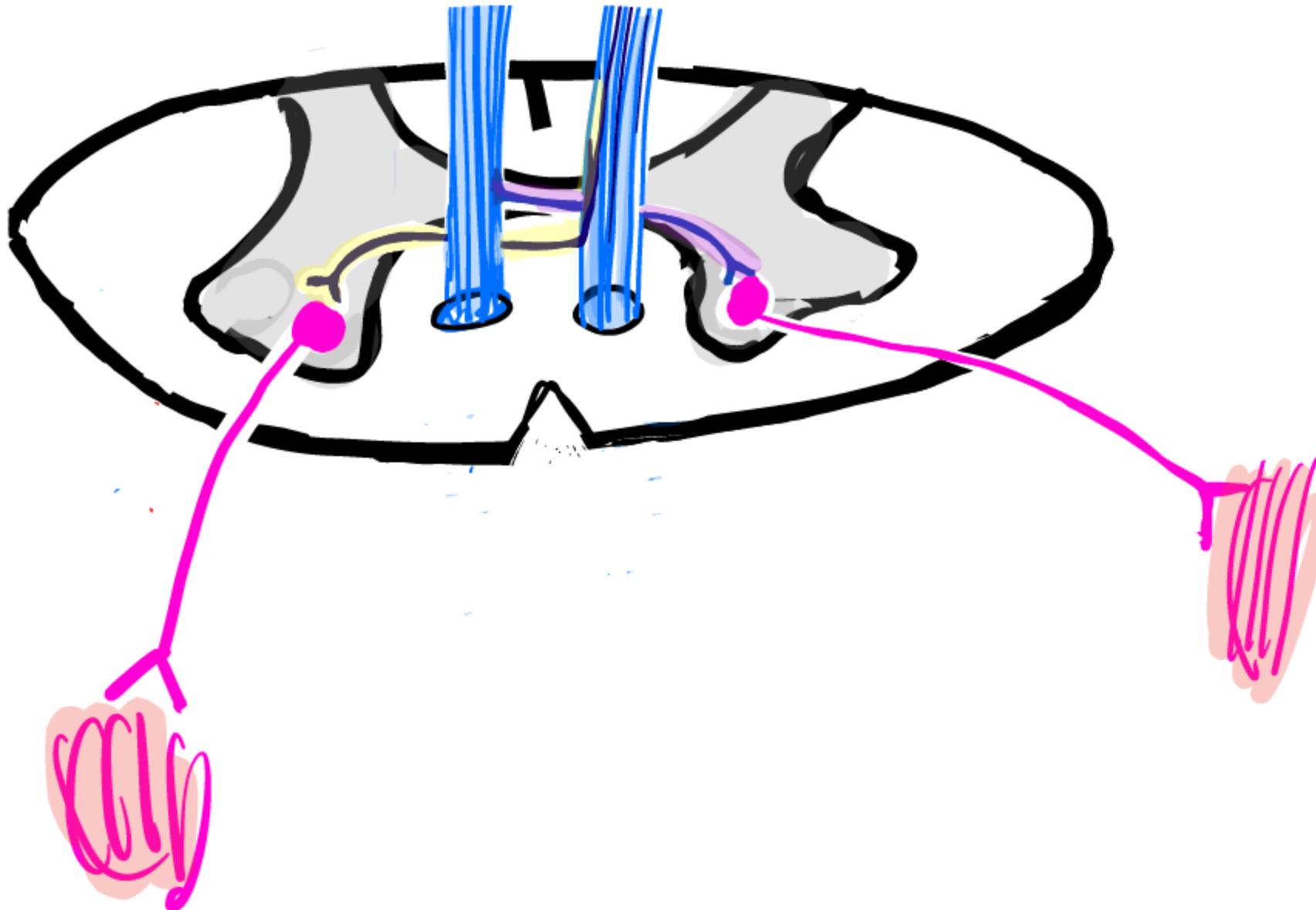
thorax & trunk muscles (mn are in medial ventral horn)

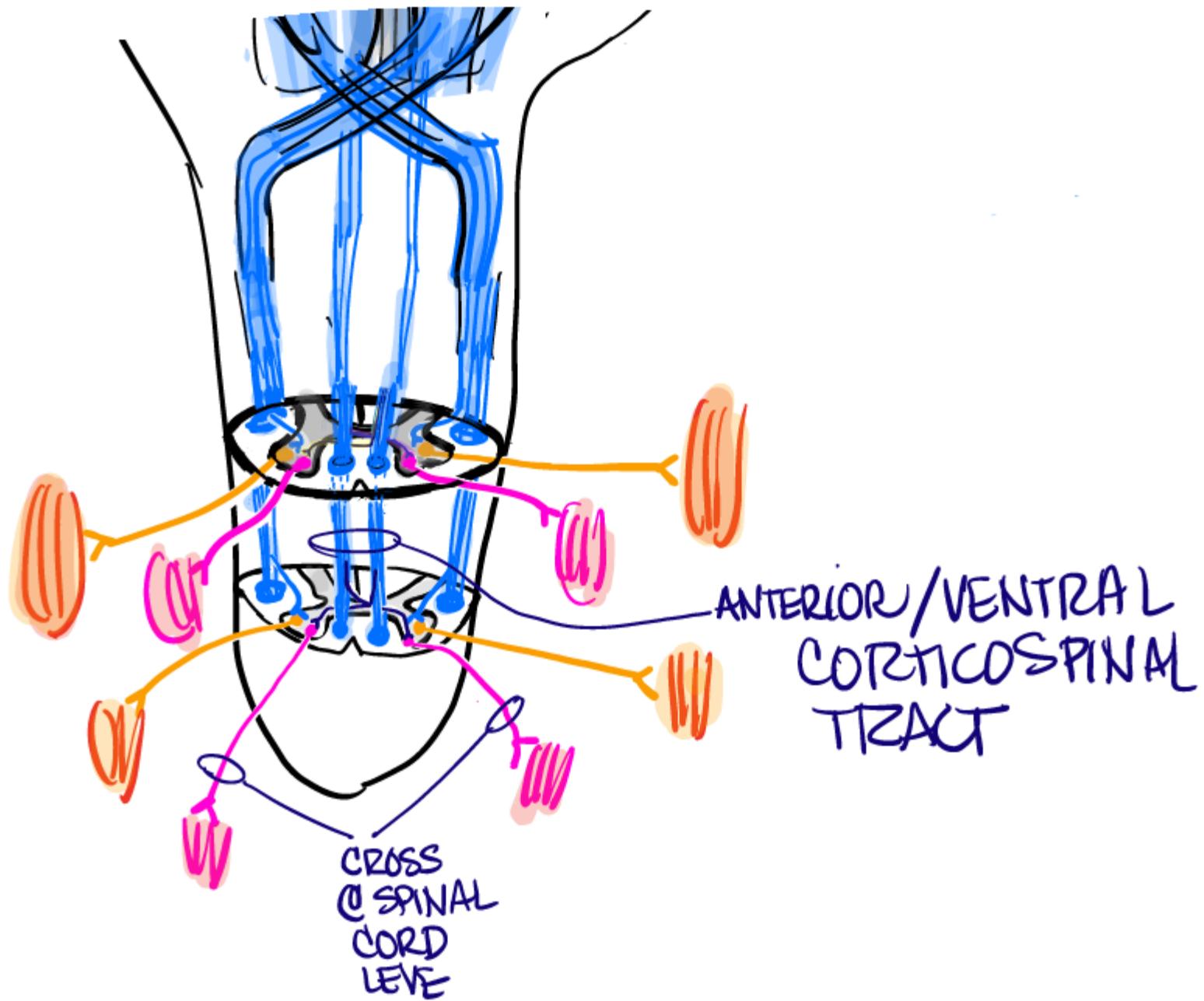














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