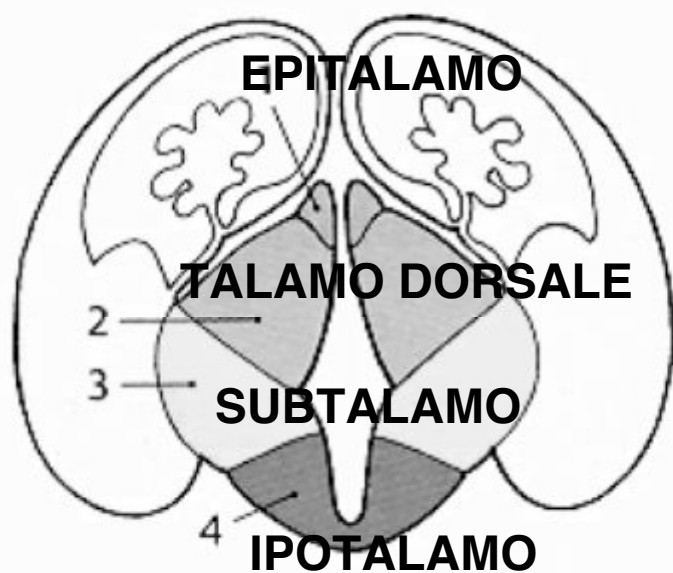


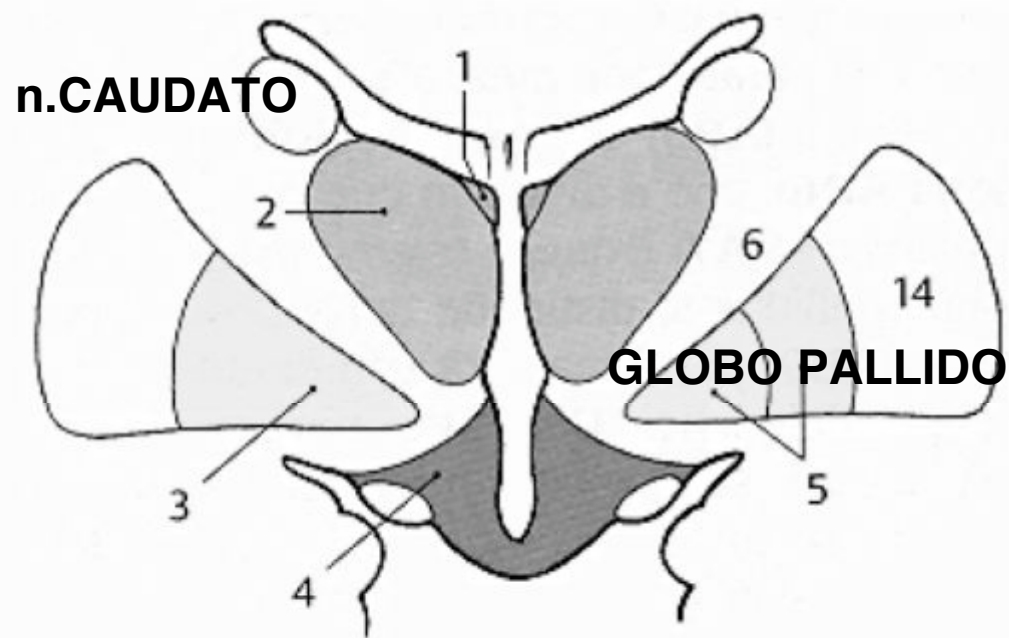
DIENCEFALO

-
- **Epitalamo**
 - **Talamo**
 - **Ipotalamo**

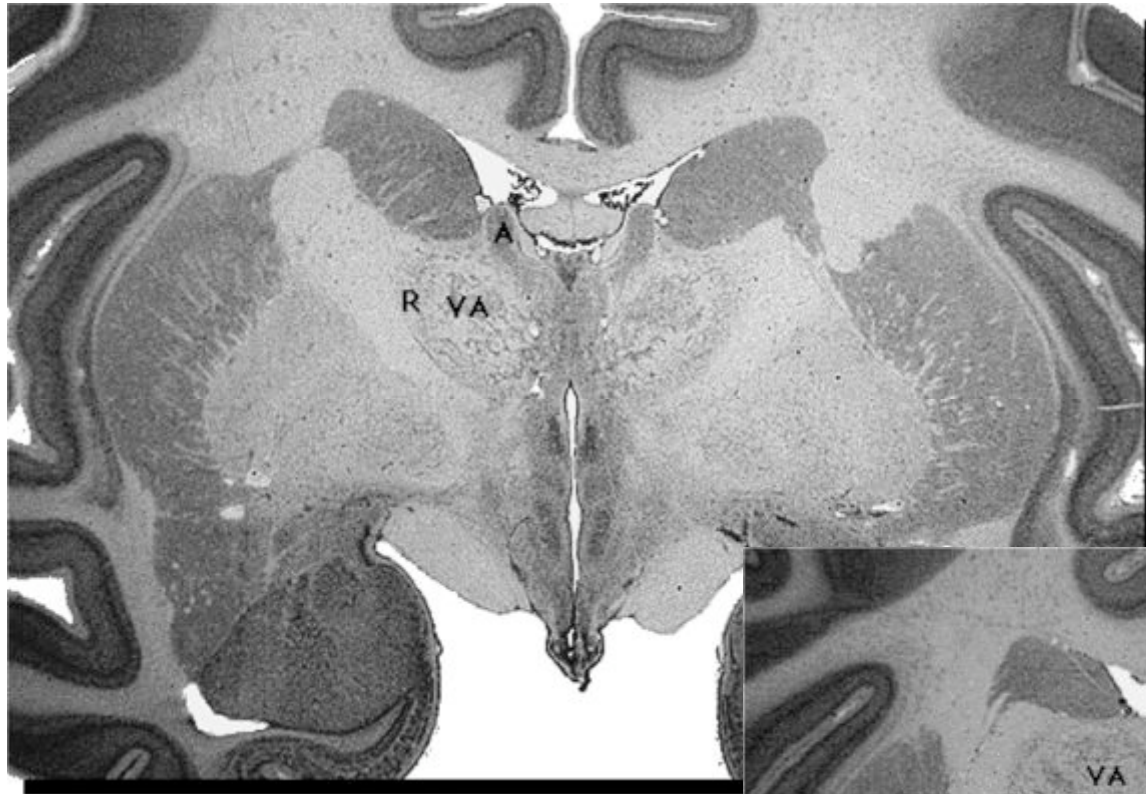
Sviluppo del diencefalo

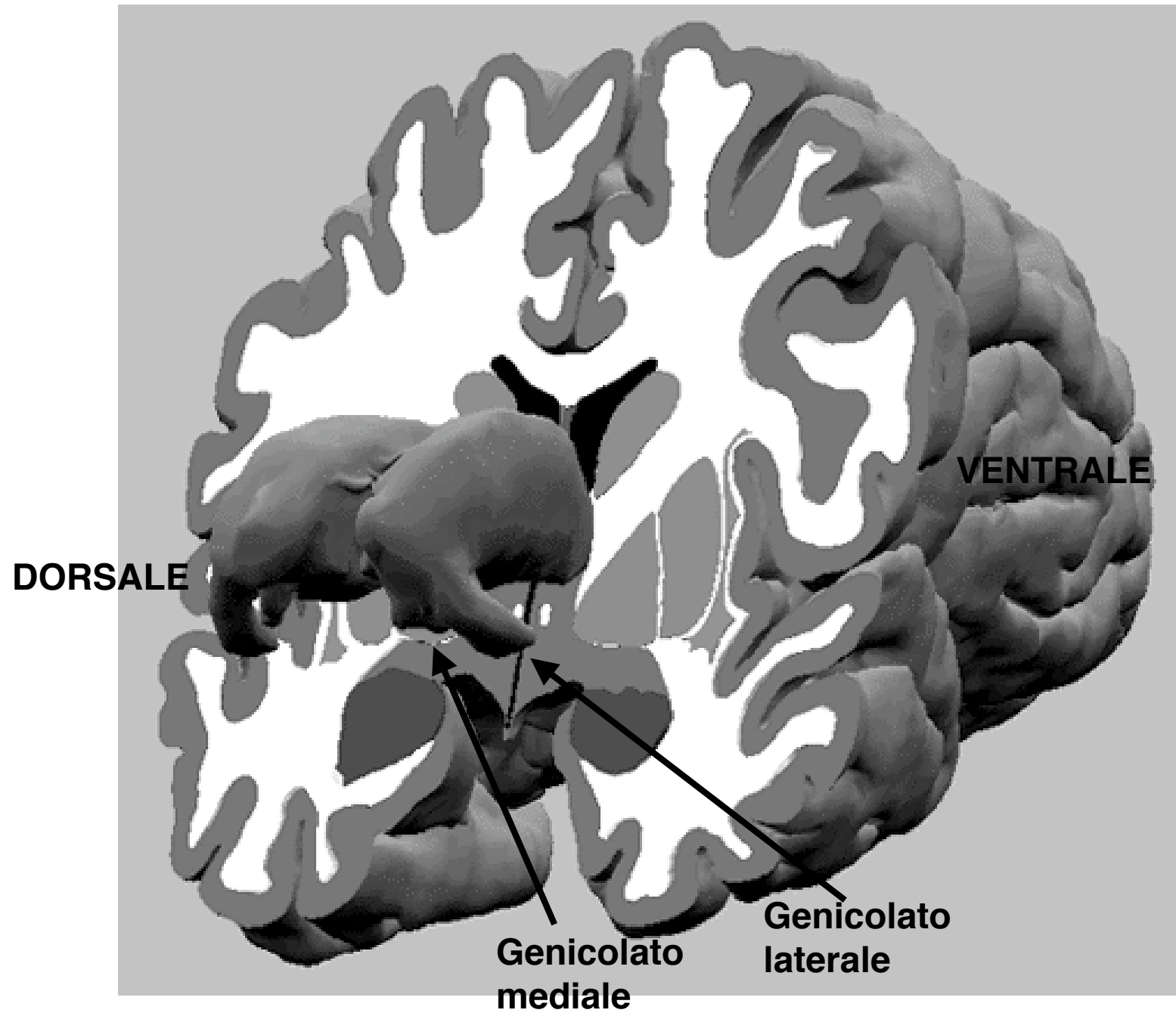


B Morfologia del diencefalo nell'embrione

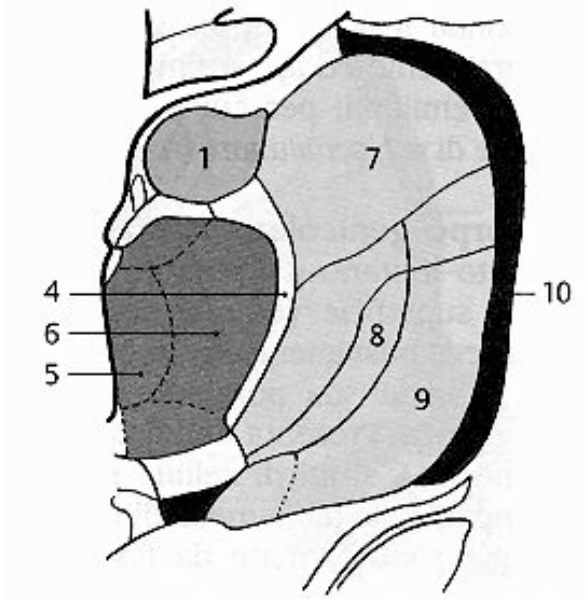
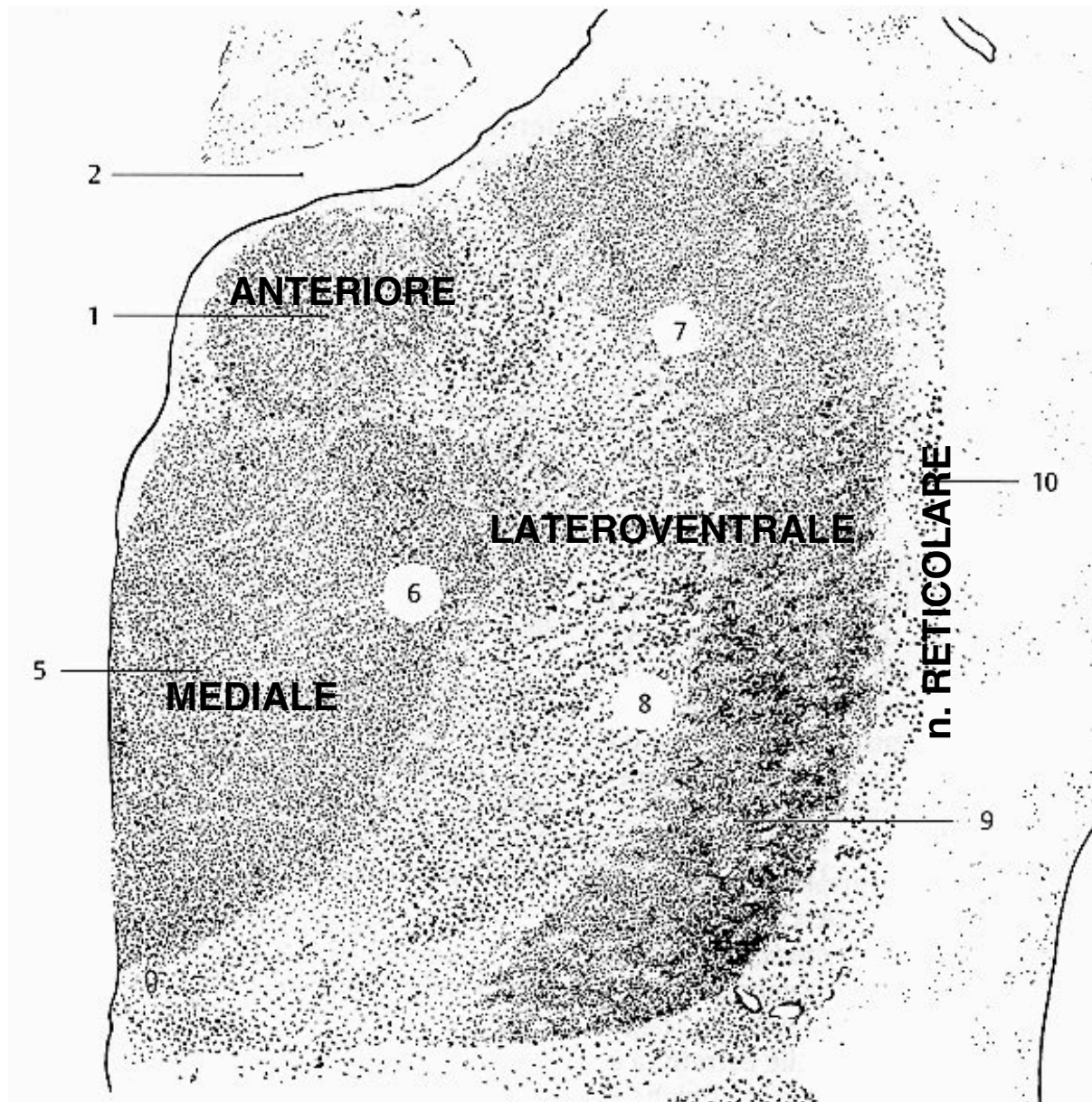


C Morfologia del diencefalo nell'adulto

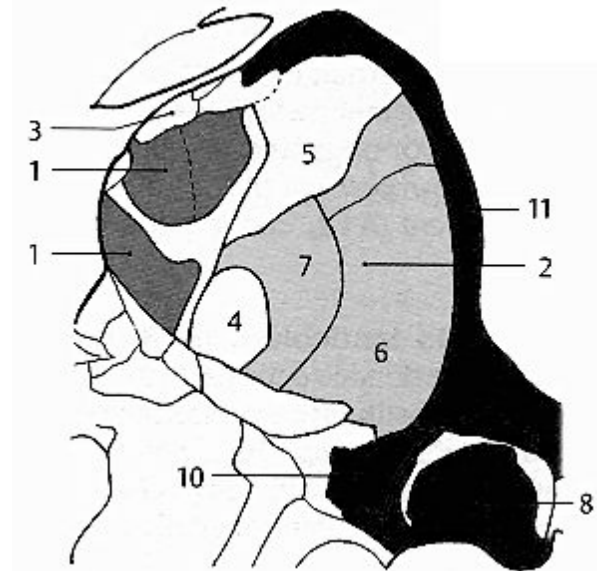
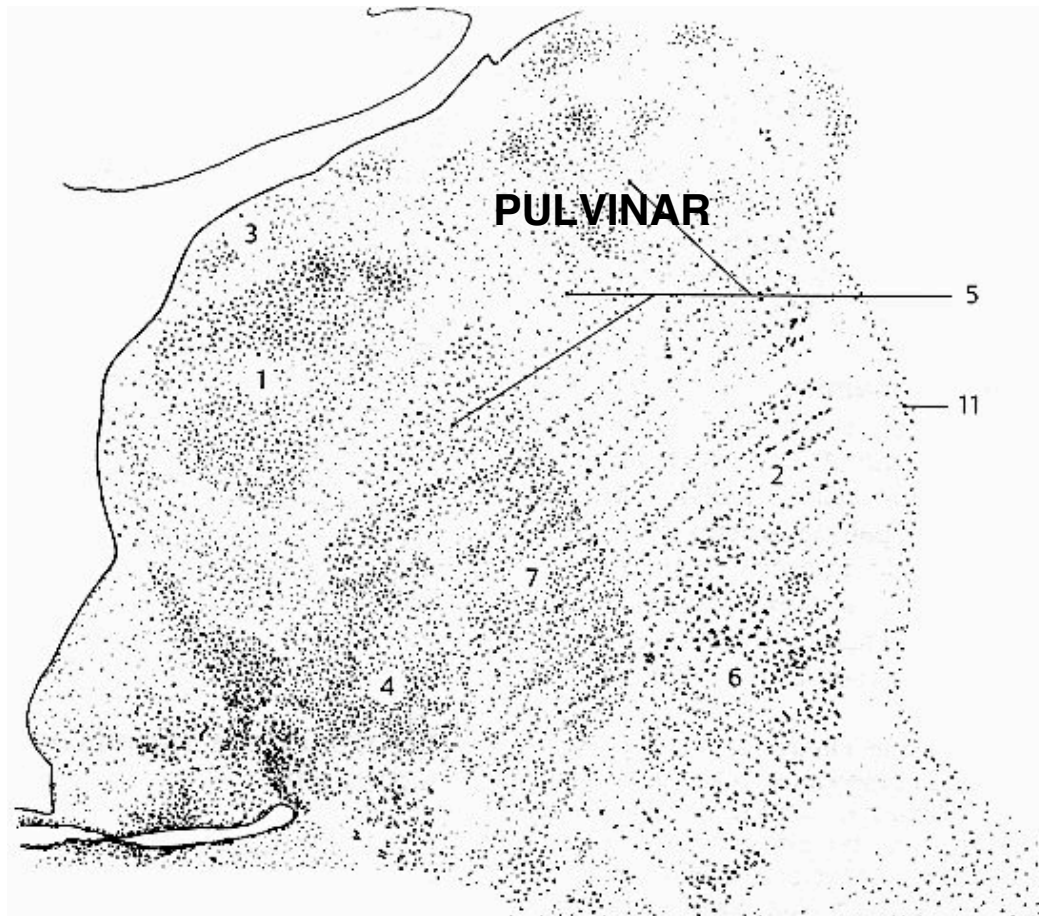




Organizzazione del talamo



Organizzazione del talamo

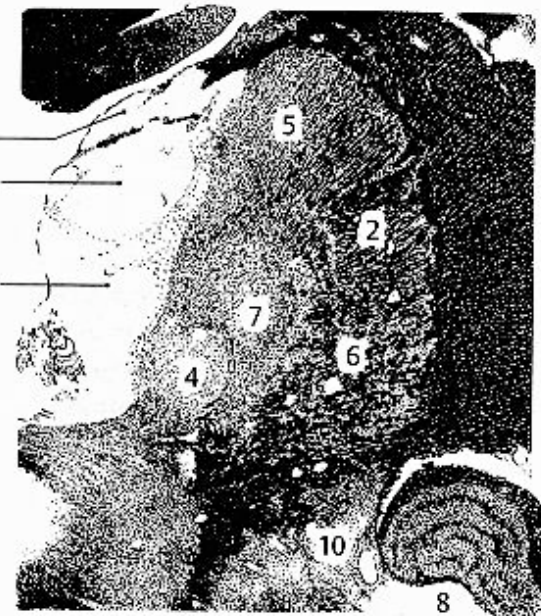


CORPO GENICOLATO MEDIALE

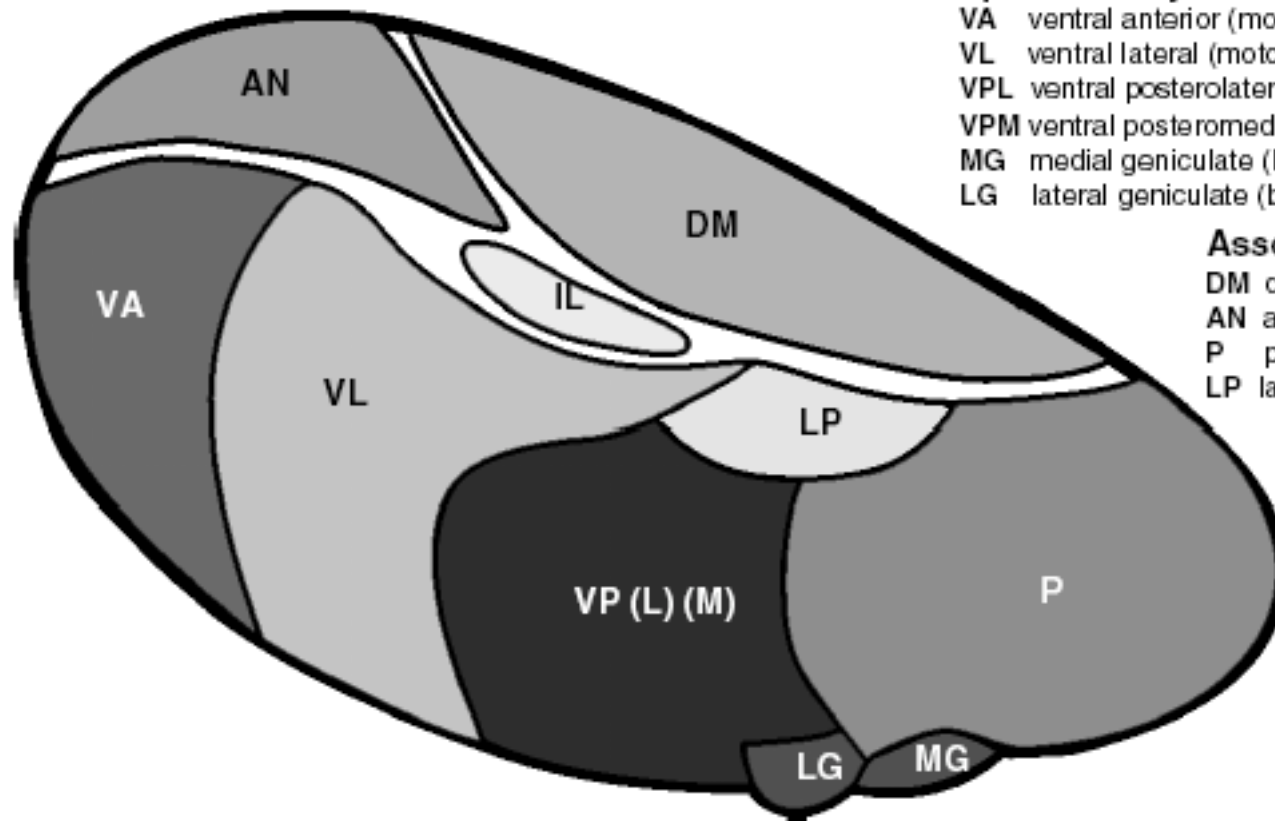
10

CORPO GENICOLATO LATERALE

8



THALAMUS - NUCLEI



Specific relay nuclei

- VA ventral anterior (motor)
- VL ventral lateral (motor)
- VPL ventral posterolateral (somatosensory)
- VPM ventral posteromedial (trigeminal)
- MG medial geniculate (body) nucleus (auditory)
- LG lateral geniculate (body) nucleus (vision)

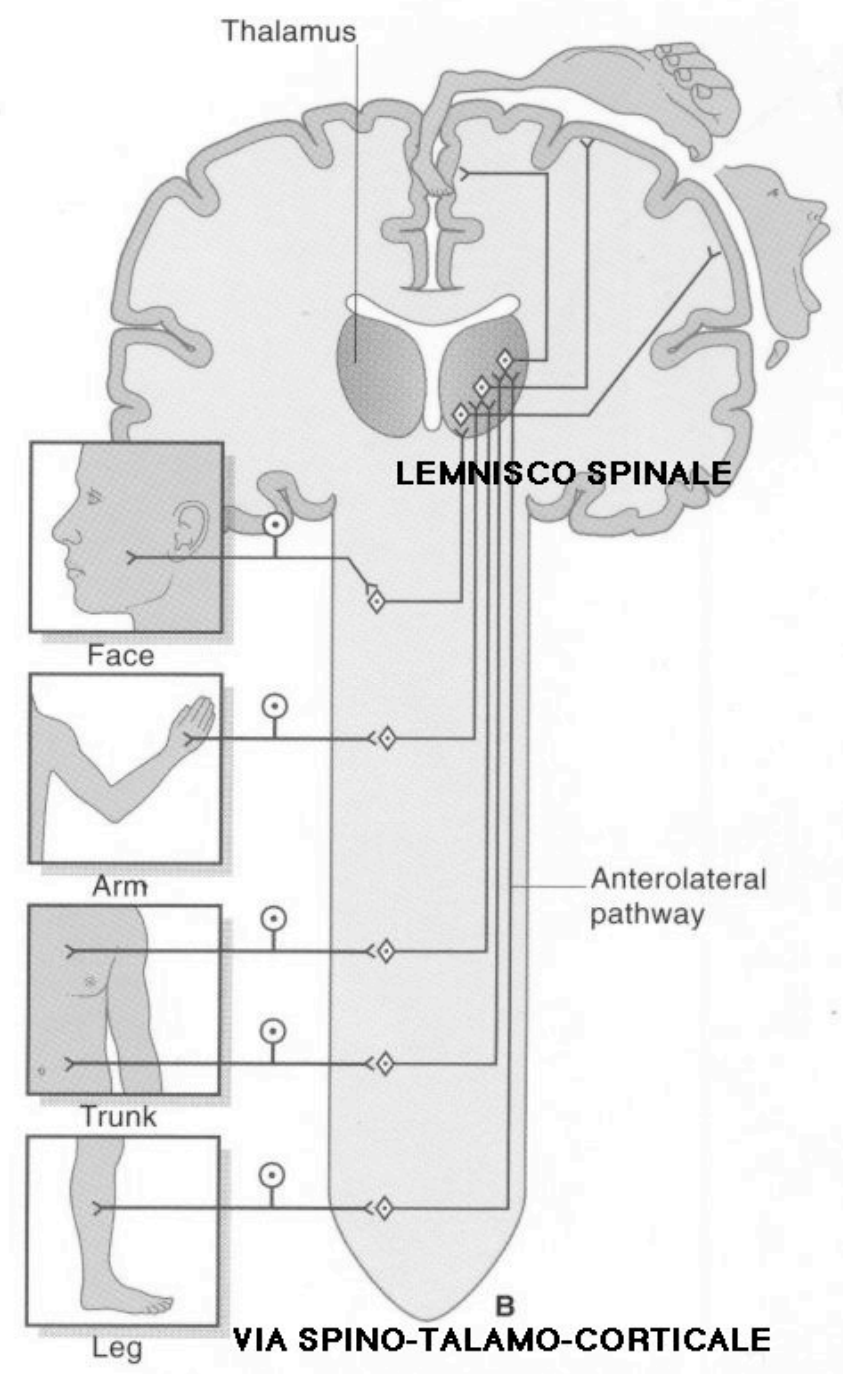
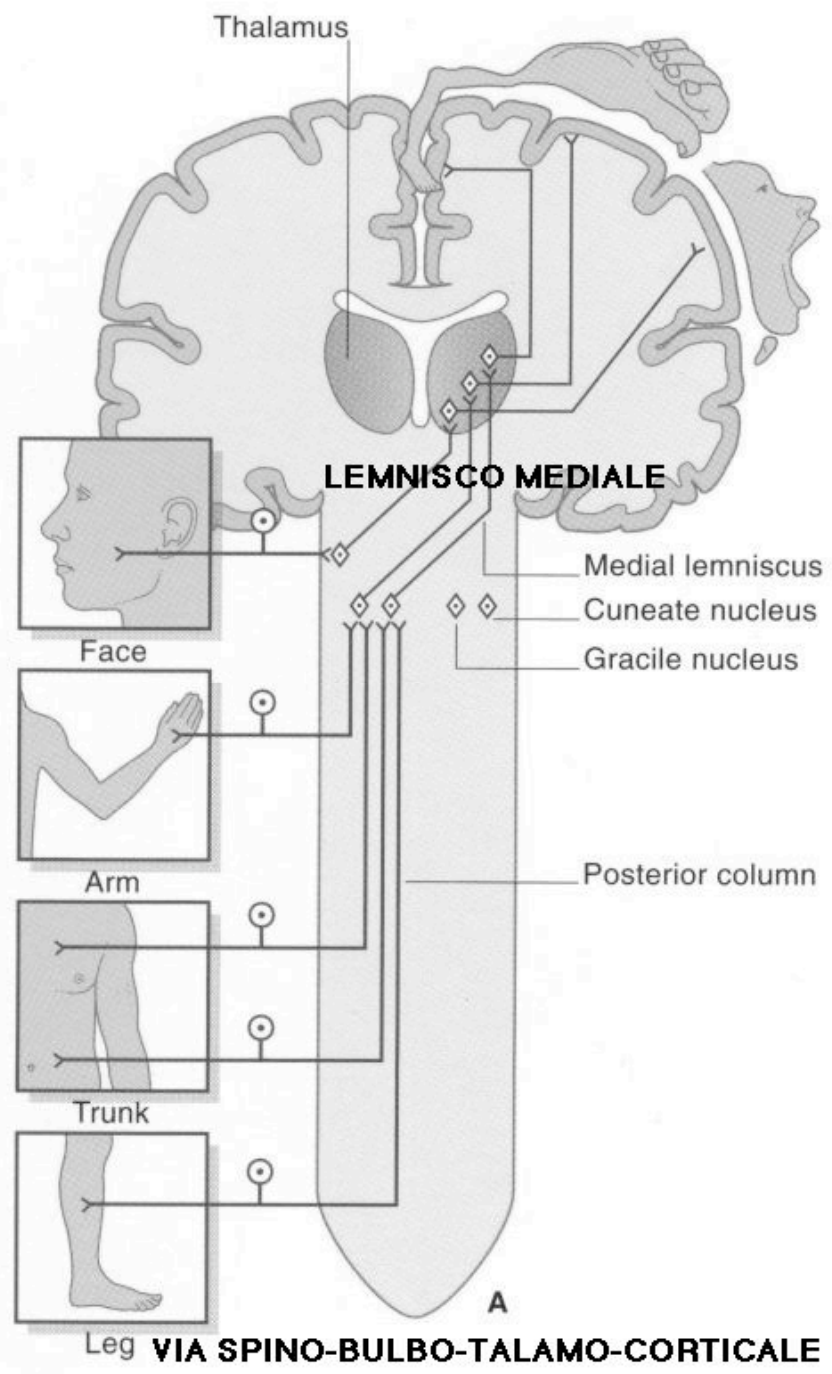
Association nuclei

- DM dorsomedial nucleus (prefrontal cortex)
- AN anterior nucleus (limbic lobe)
- P pulvinar (visual cortex)
- LP lateral posterior (parietal lobe)

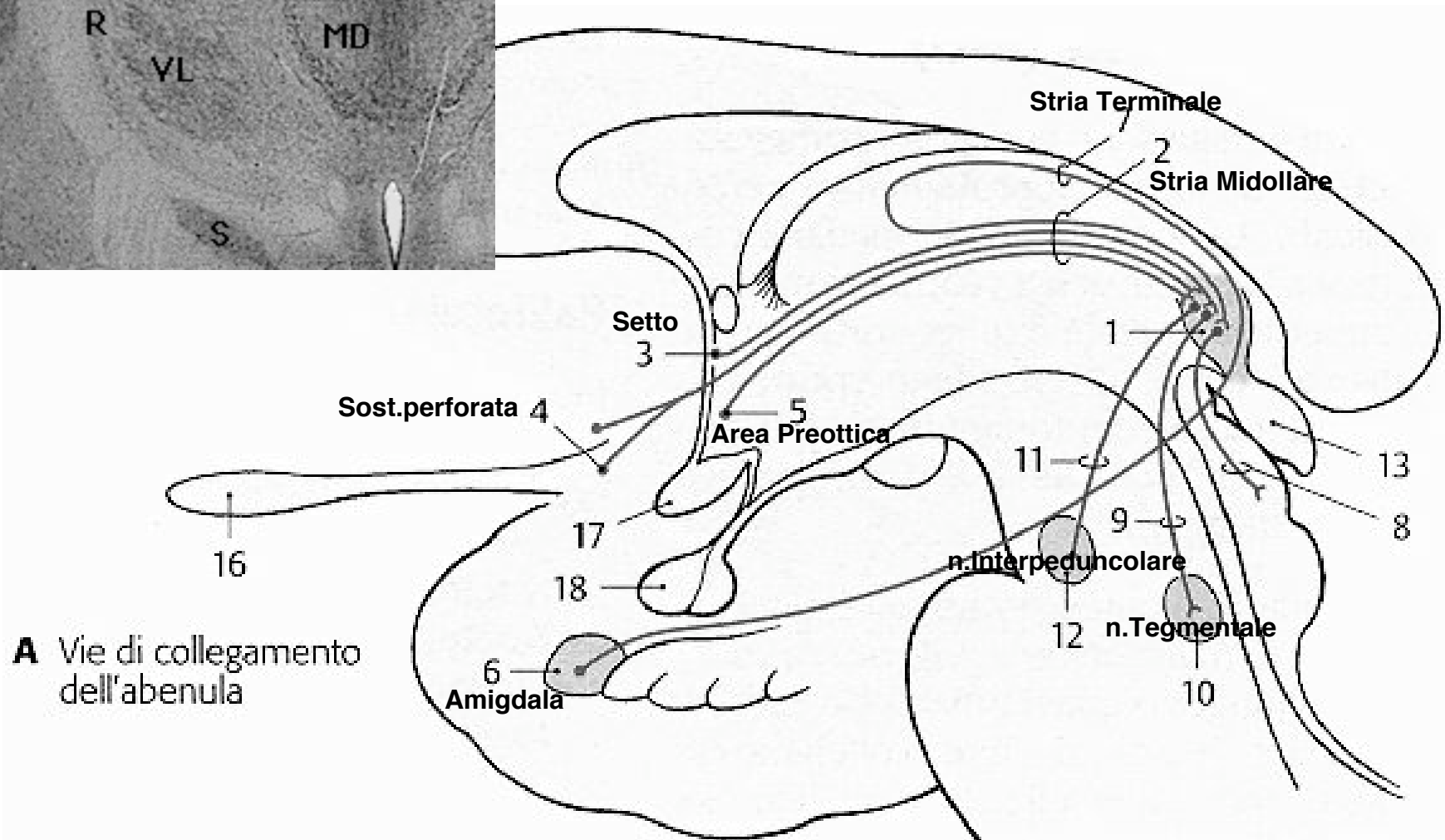
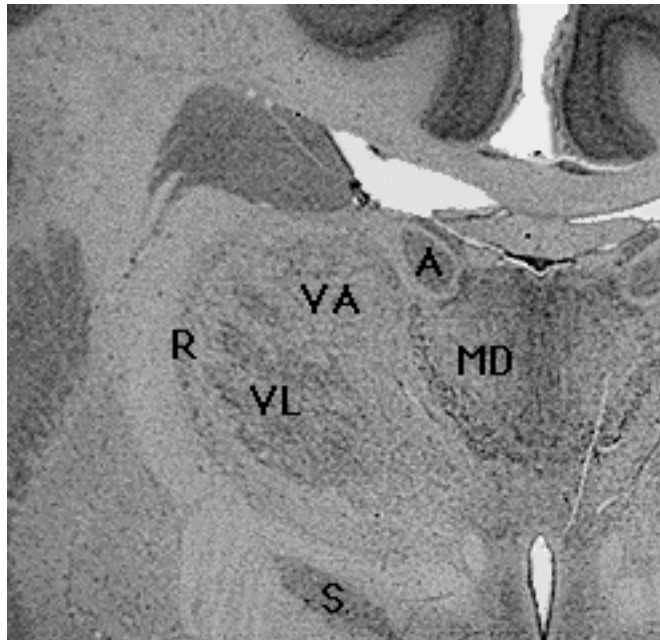
Nonspecific nuclei

- IL intralaminar

The thalamus and its various nuclei are shown diagrammatically. These nuclei are divided into three types, functionally - relay, association and nonspecific. The role of each should be reviewed as one studies the sensory and motor pathways, as well as the various parts of the cerebral cortex.

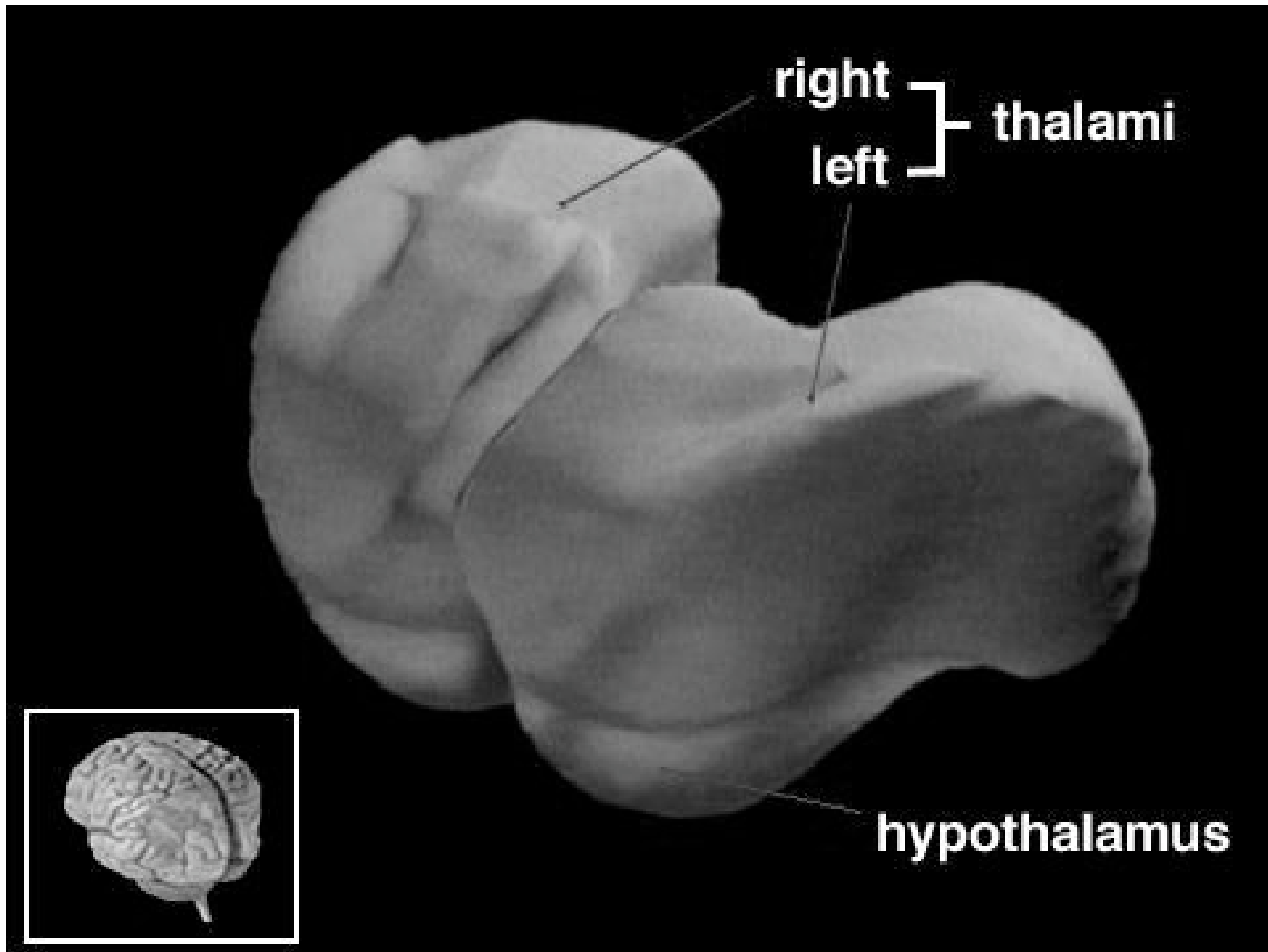


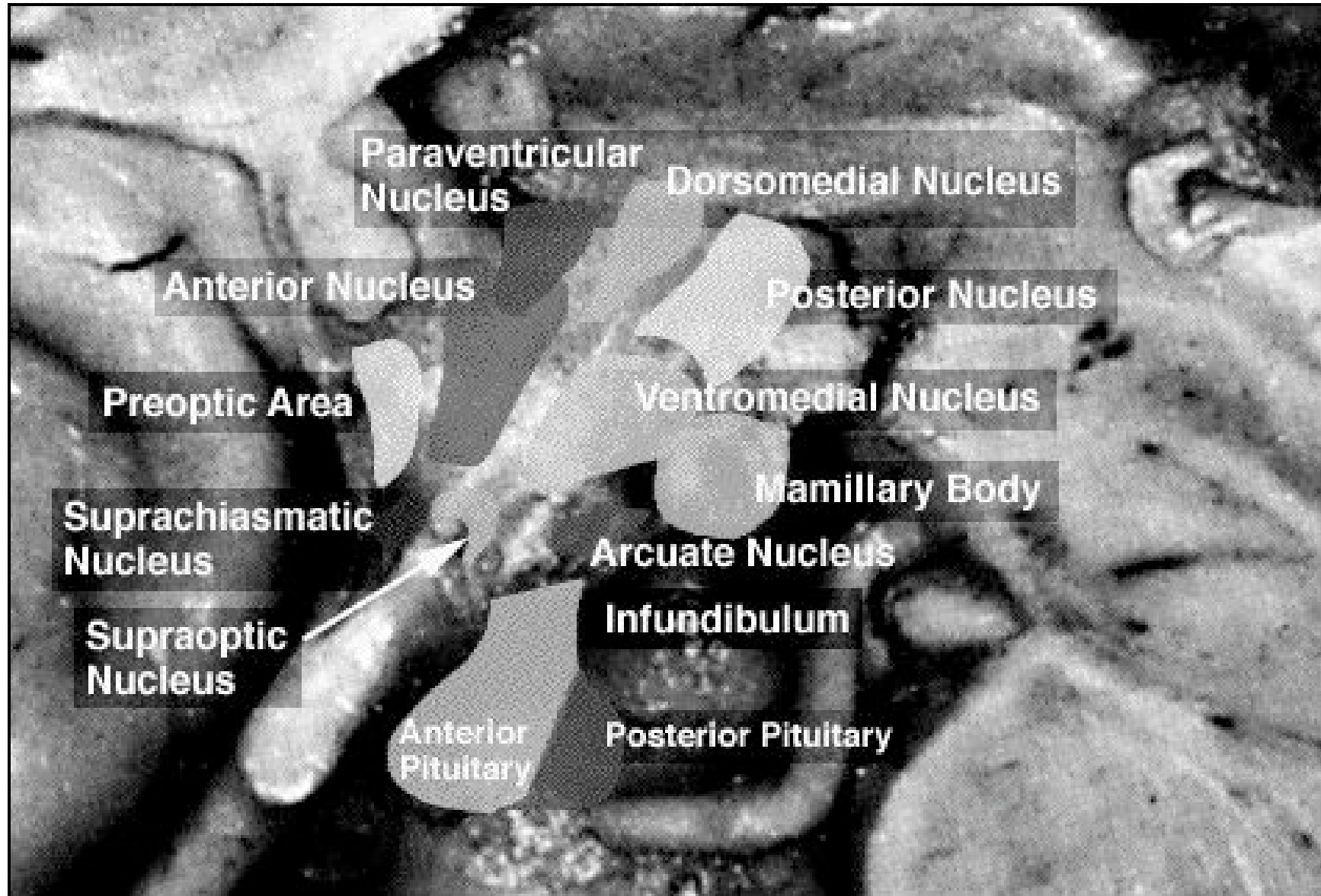
Epitalamo

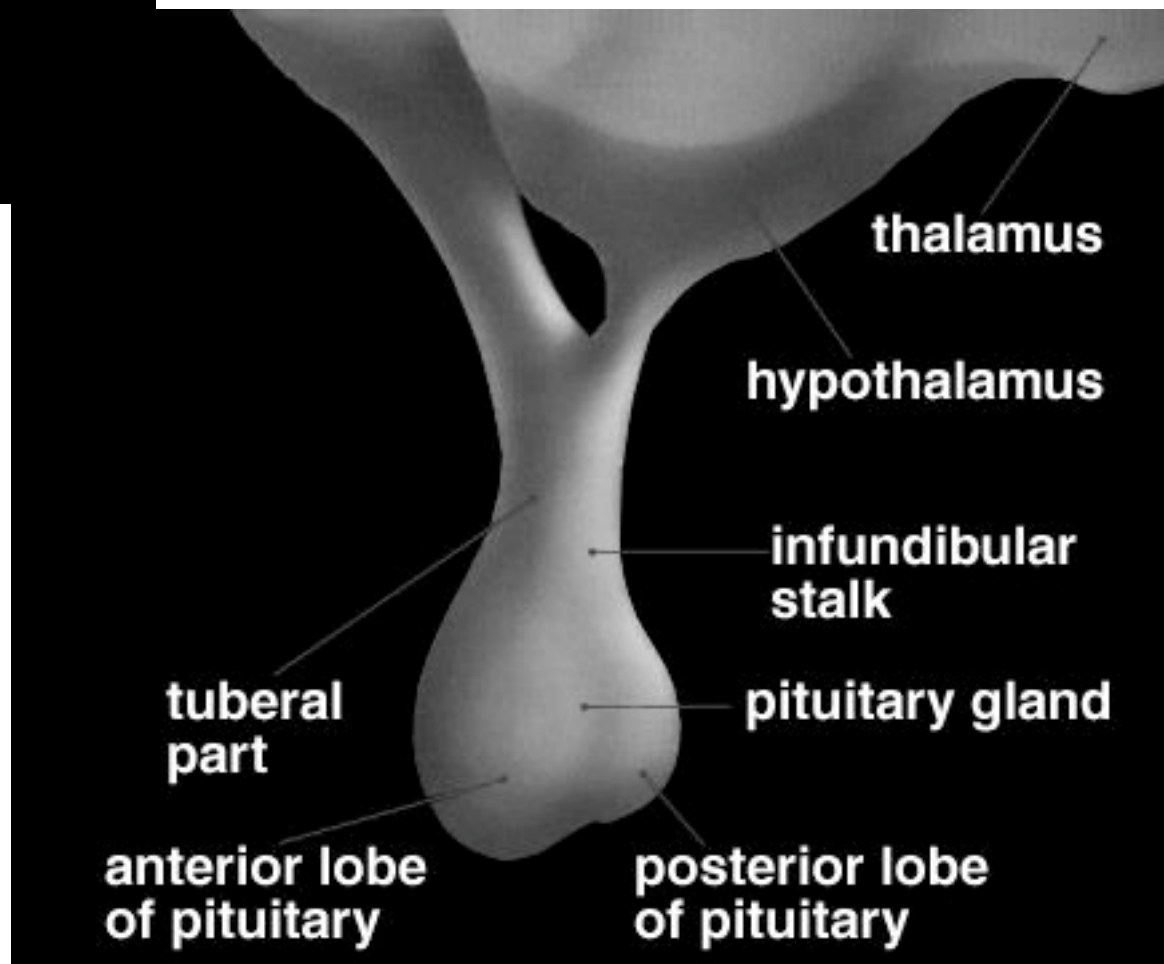
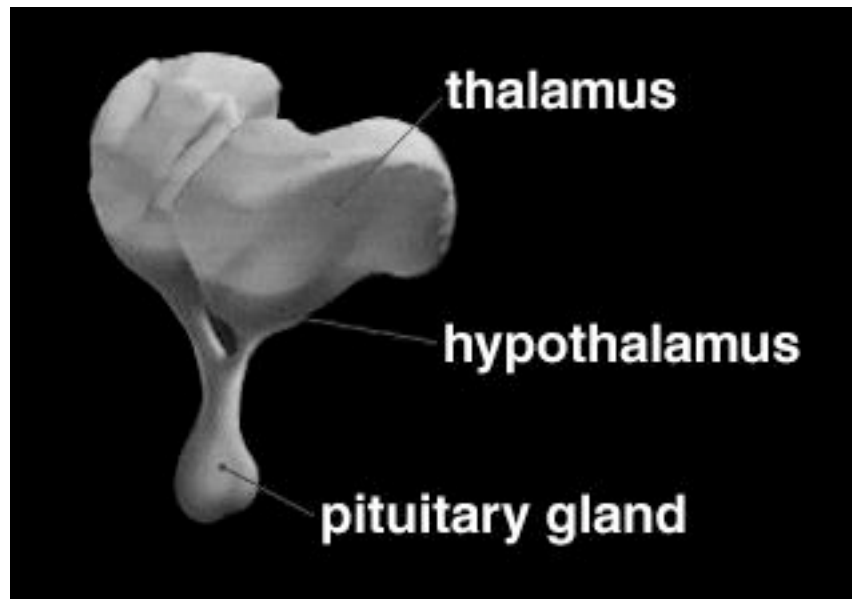


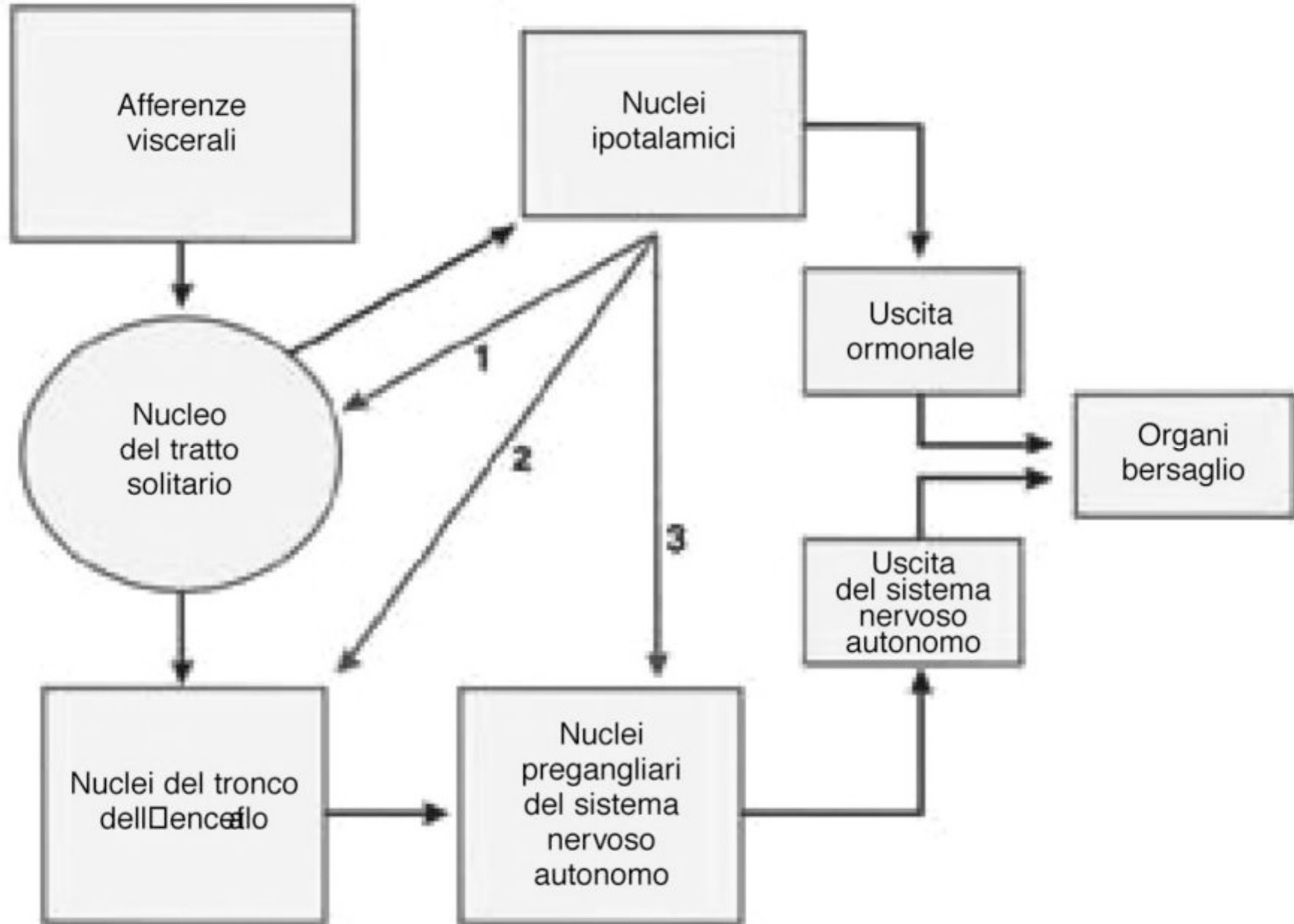
A Vie di collegamento dell'abenula

IPOPOTALAMO





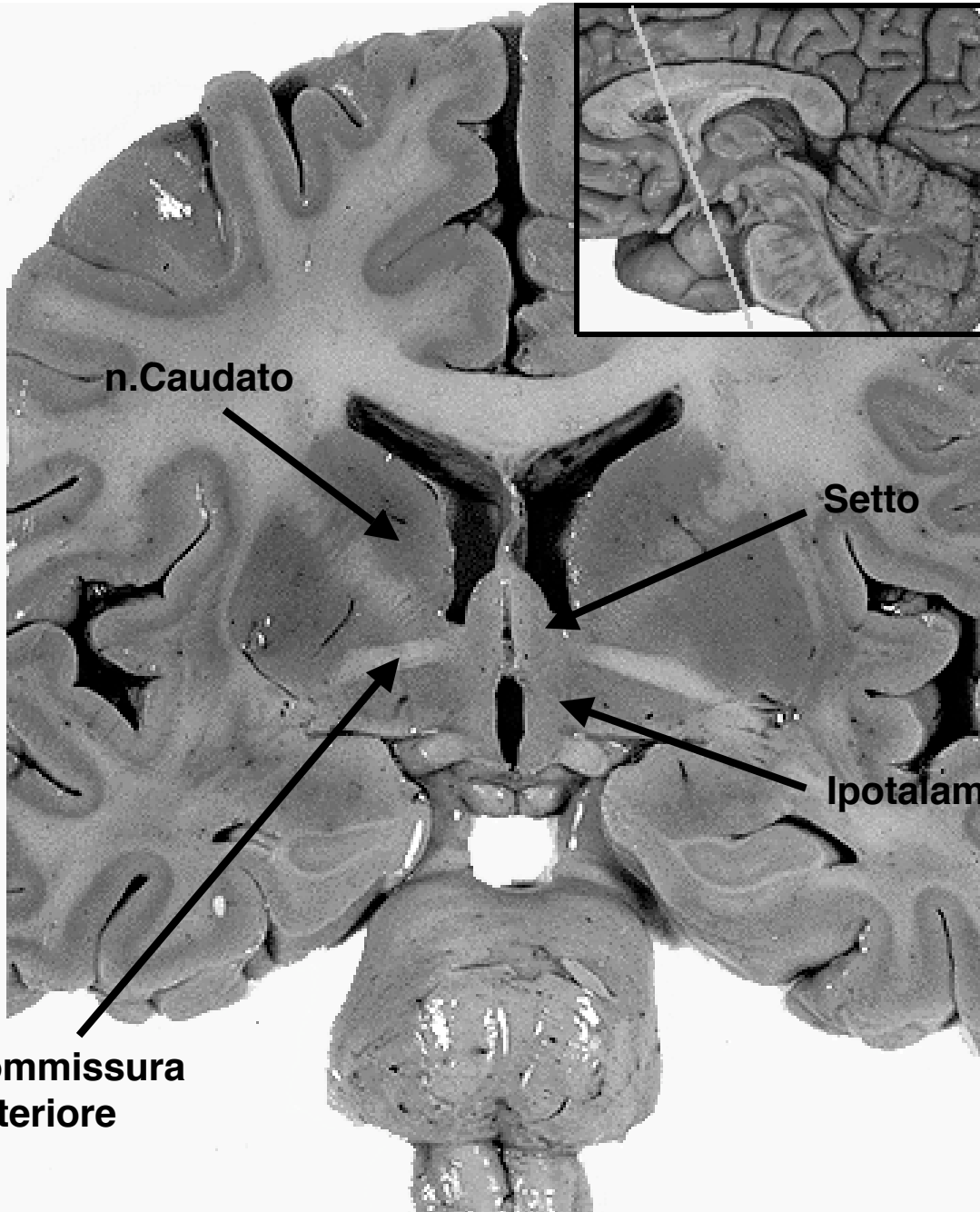




IL SISTEMA NERVOSO CENTRALE COME ORGANO ENDOCRINO

- ✓ **IPOTALAMO**
- ✓ **NEUROPEPTIDI**
- ✓ **NEUROSTEROIDI**

IPO TALAMO



n.Caudato

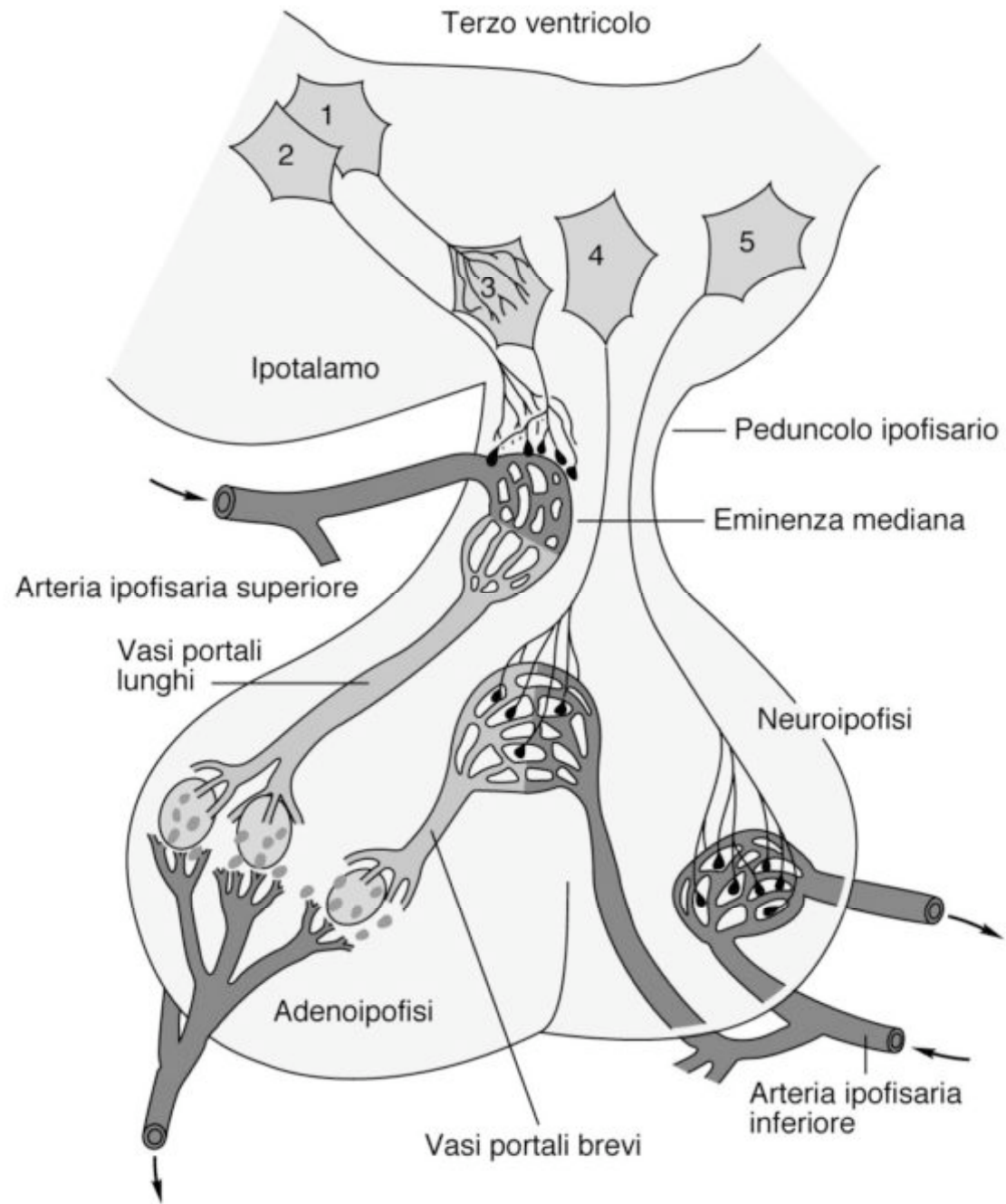
Setto

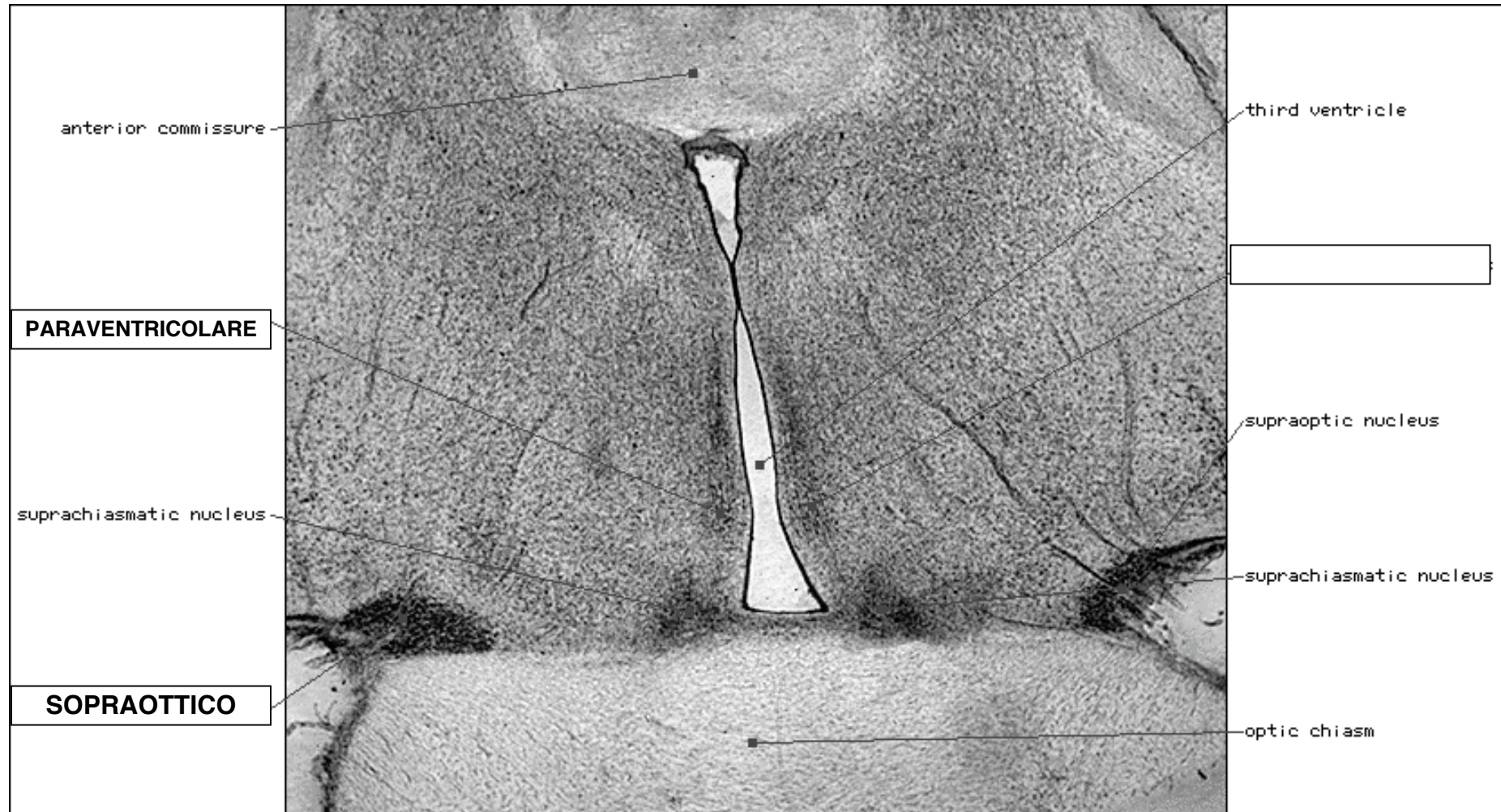
Ipotalamo

Commissura anteriore

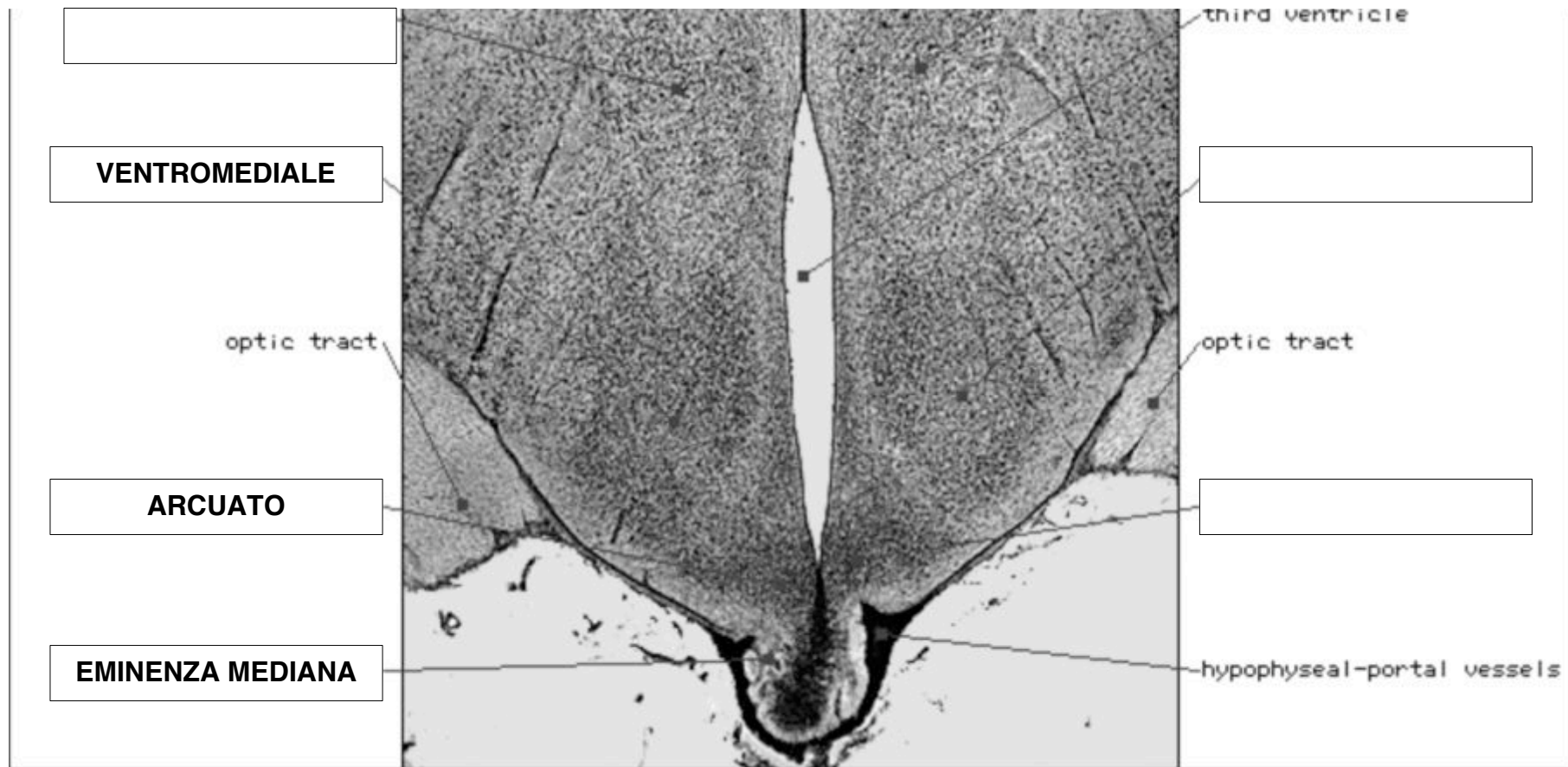
NEURONI NEUROSECERNENTI IPOTALAMICI

- **MAGNOCELLULARI** - Elementi nervosi i cui neuriti arrivano alla neuroipofisi dove secernono gli ormoni neuroipofisari (vasopressina e ossitocina)
- **PARVOCELLULARI IPOFISIOTROPI** - Elementi nervosi i cui neuriti arrivano all'eminenza mediana ove scaricano RF o IF che regolano l'attività ipofisaria





I neuroni magnocellulari si trovano principalmente nei nuclei paraventricolare e supraottico



I neuroni parvocellulari ipofisiotropi si trovano solo in parte nella regione tuberale (n.ventromediale ed arcuato), ma nella grande maggioranza (TRH, GnRH, SIF) si trovano nel nucleo paraventricolare e nella regione preottica.

I neuroni tuberale (ad esempio dopaminergici) regolano la secrezione dei fattori a livello dell'eminenza mediana.