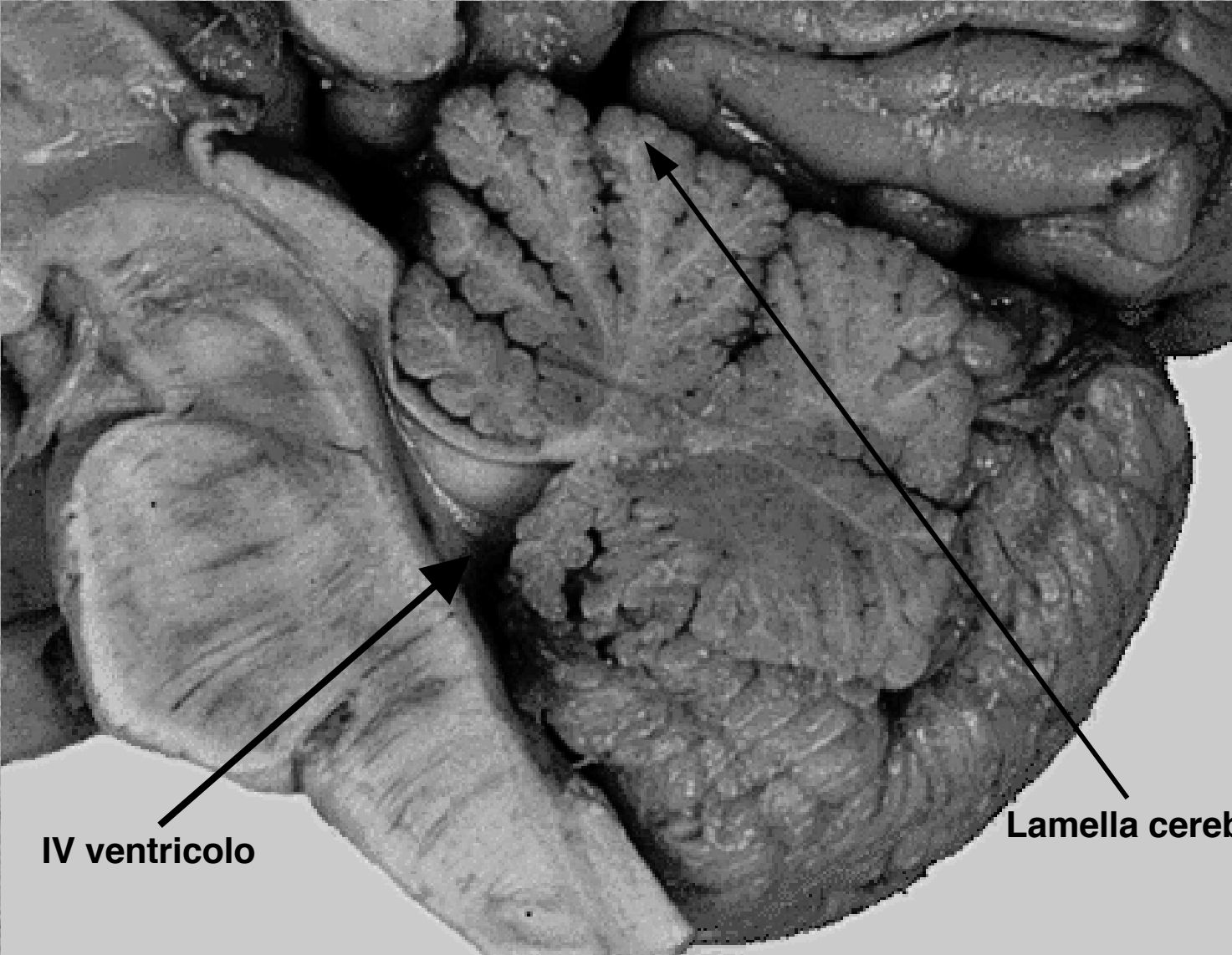


Cervelletto



IV ventricolo

Lamella cerebellare

TALAMO



IPOTALAMO

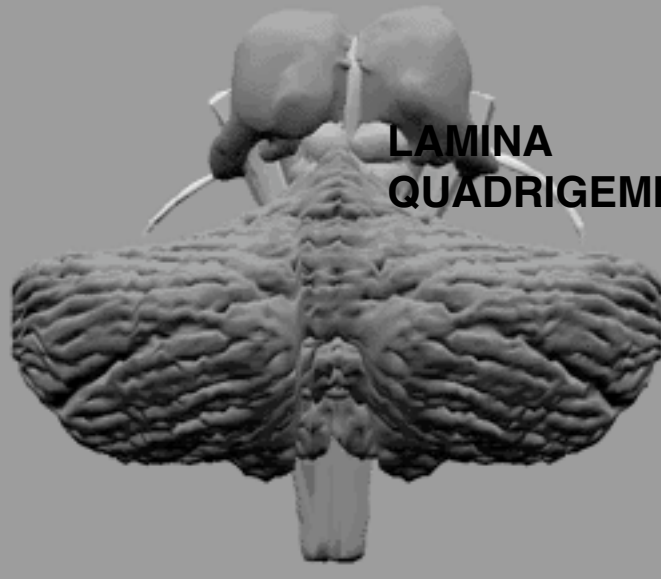


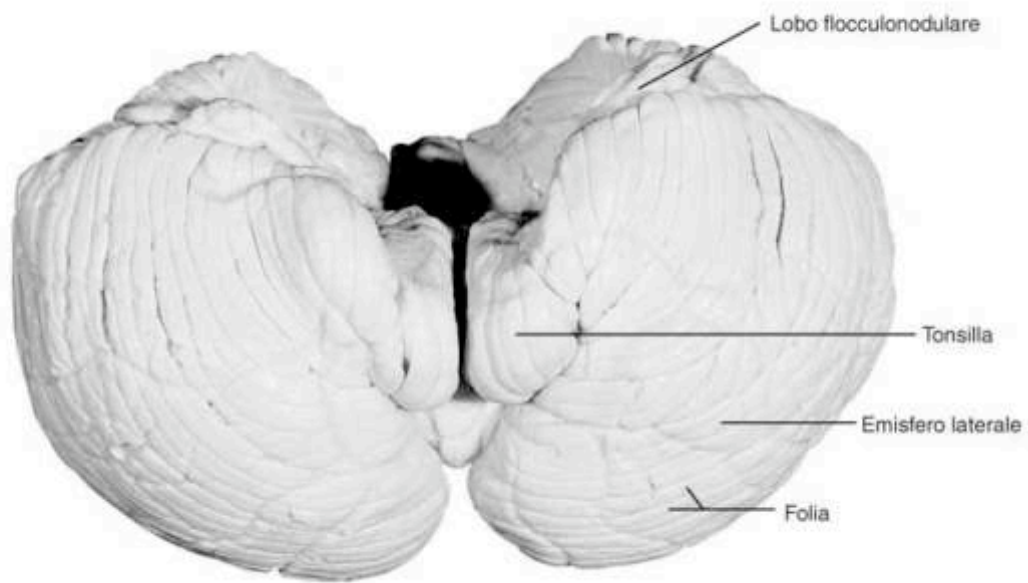
PONTE

BULBO

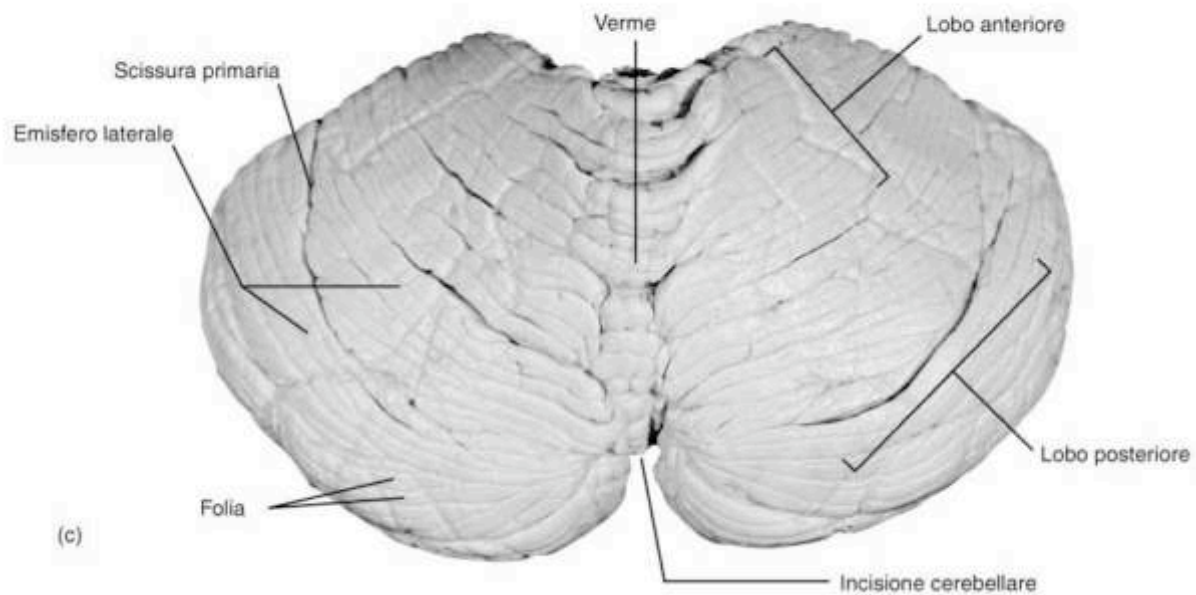


**LAMINA
QUADRIGEMINA**





(b)

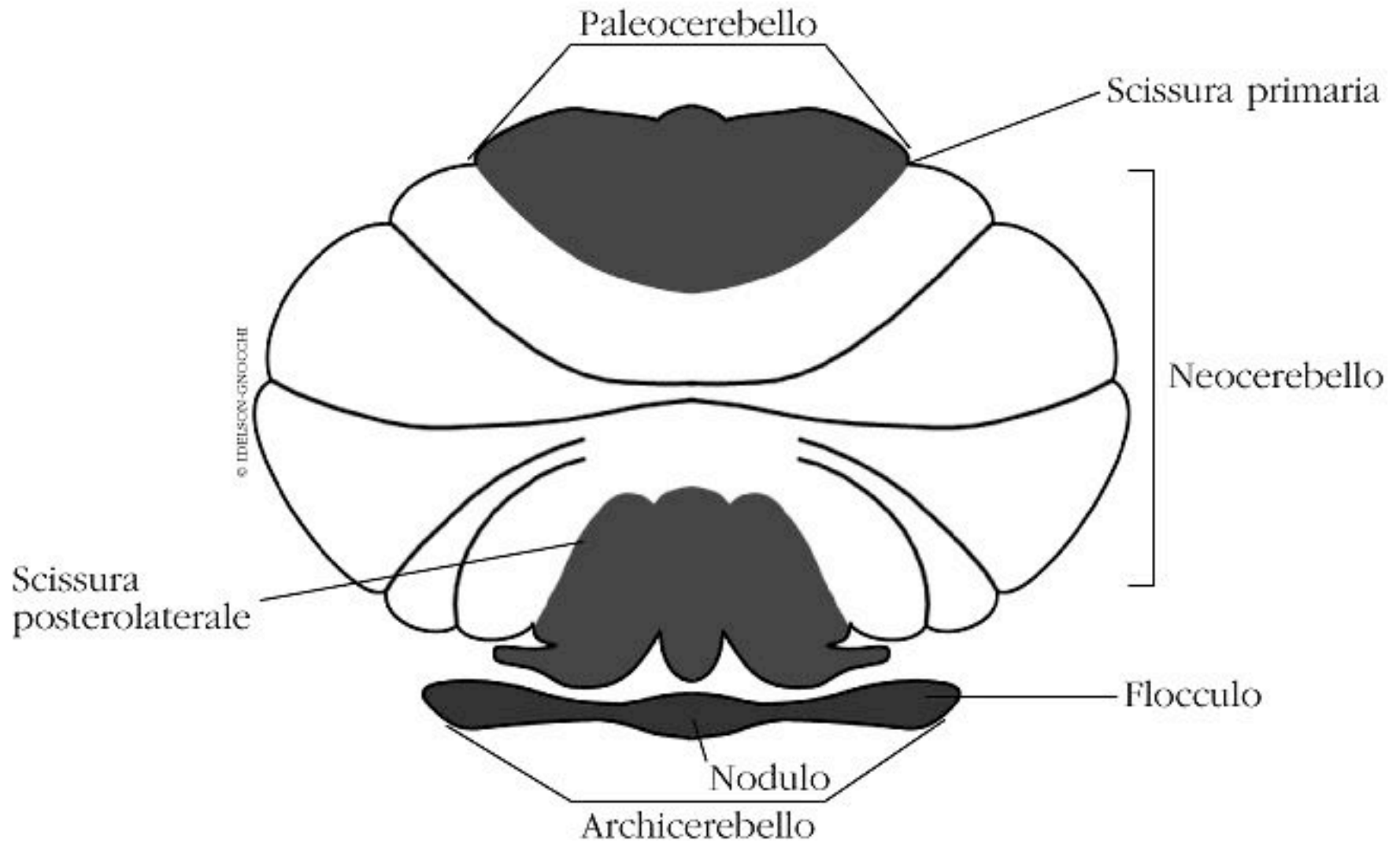


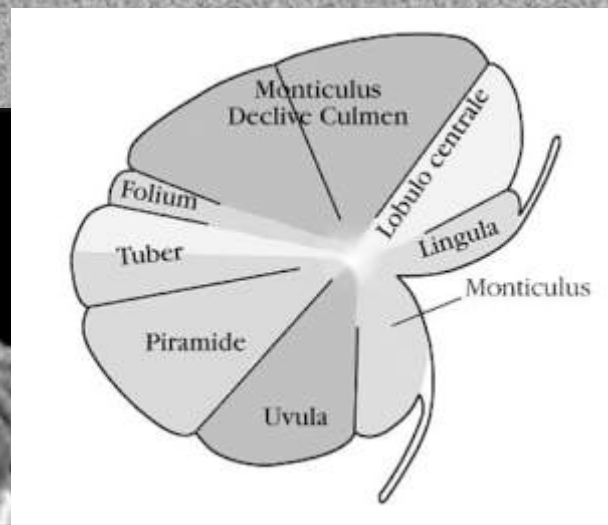
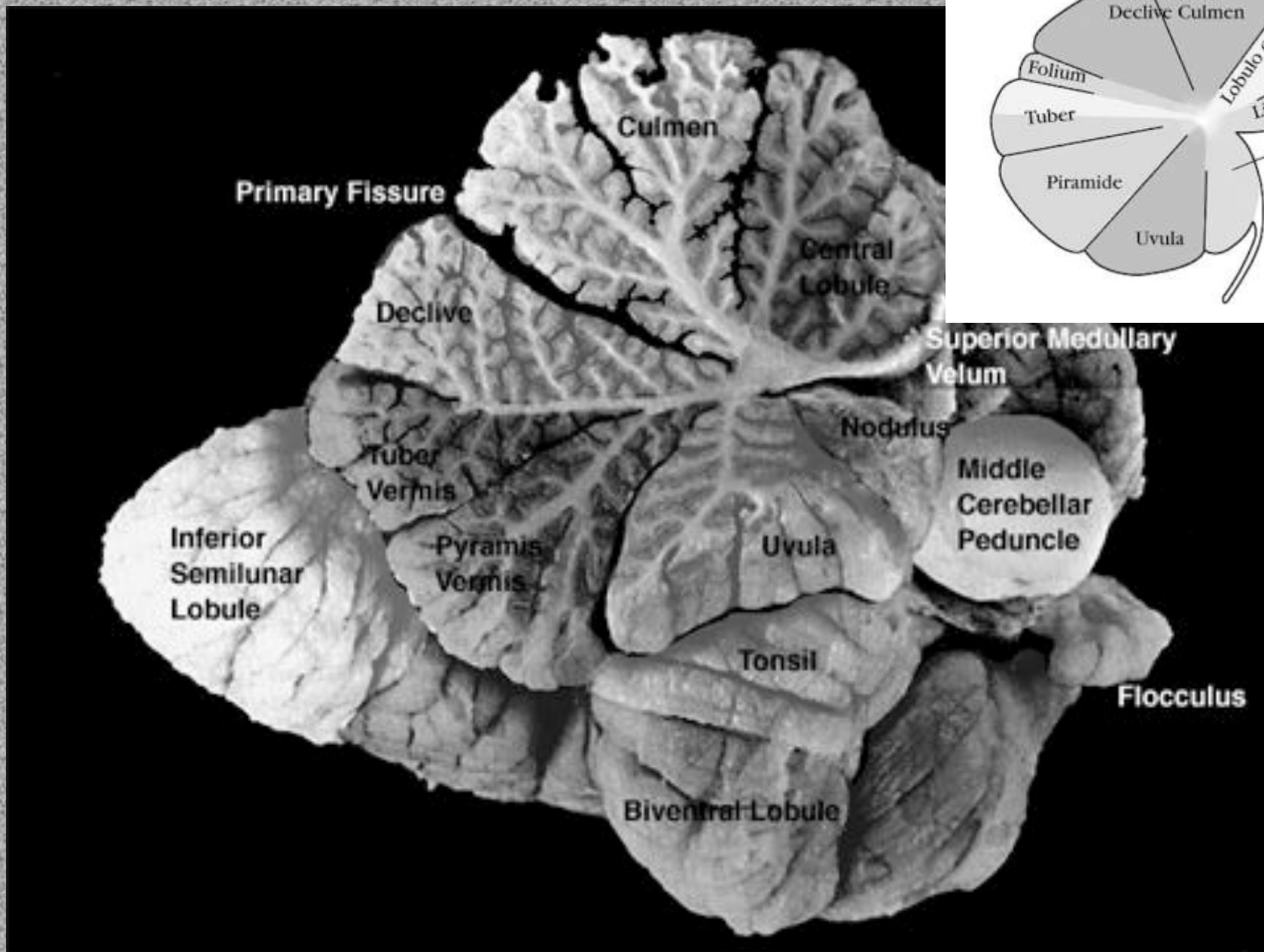
(c)

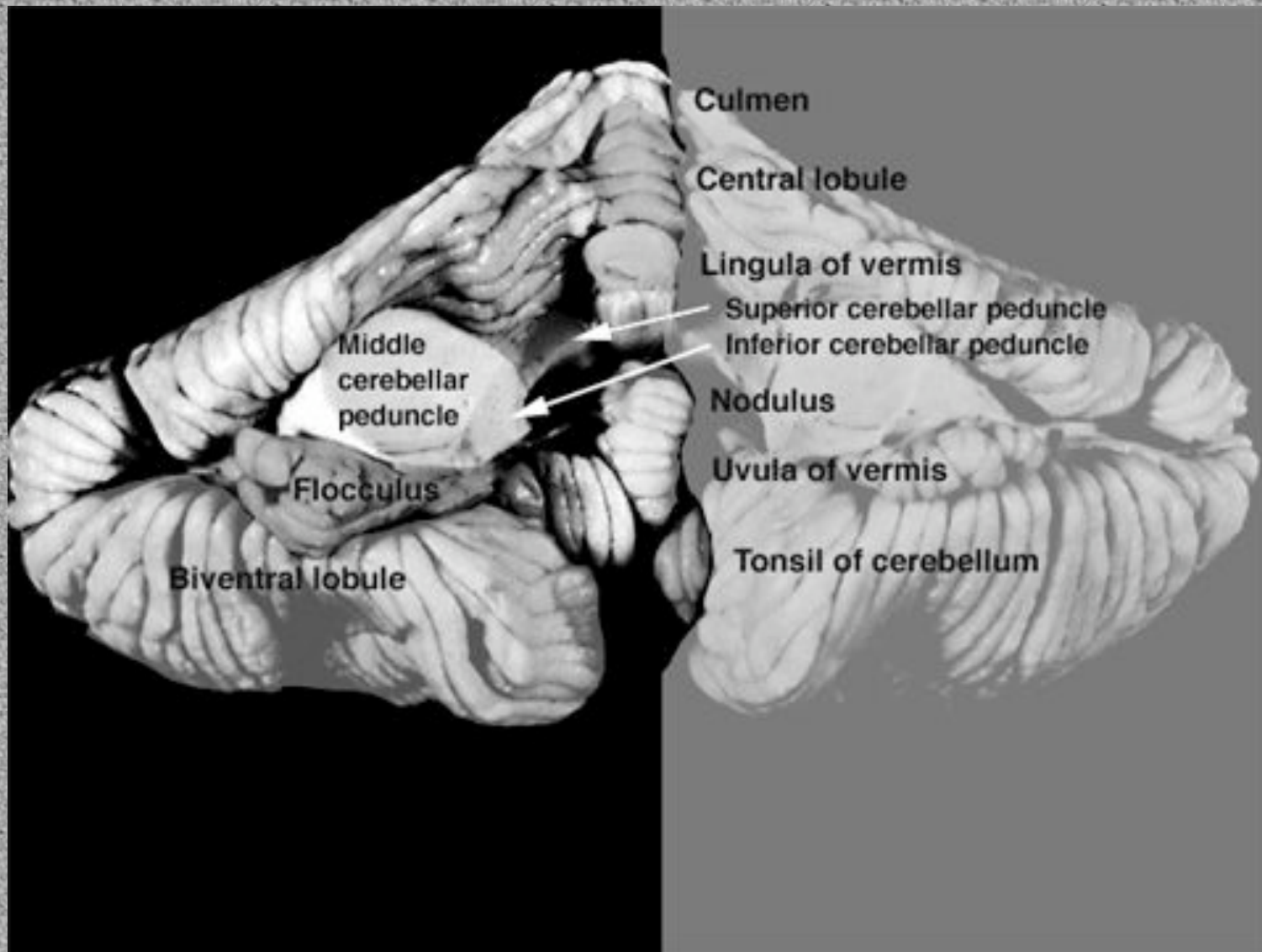
ORGANIZZAZIONE

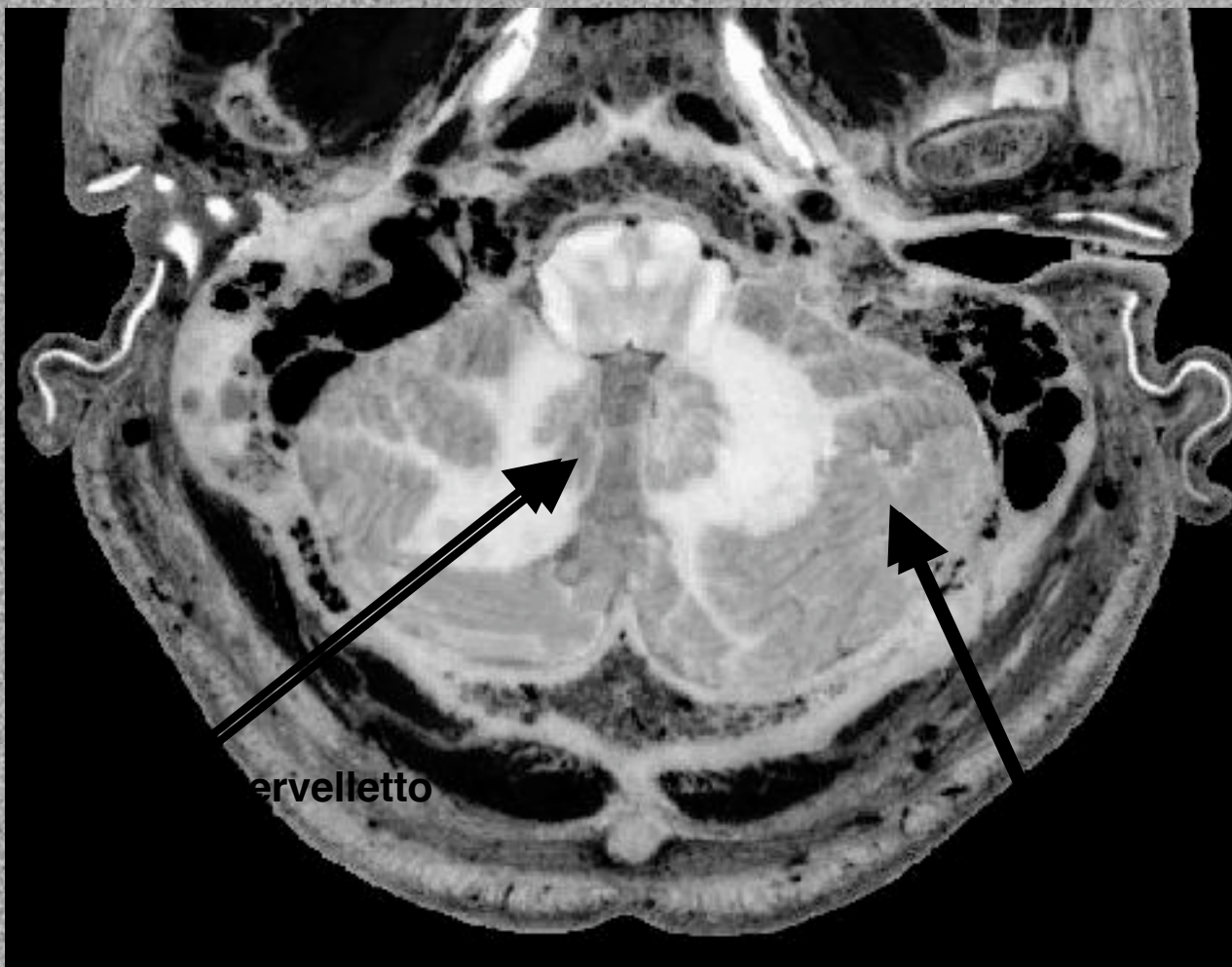
- È l'organo integrativo per:
 - Coordinazione dei movimenti
 - Regolazione del tono muscolare
 - Apprendimento dei movimenti
- Origina dalla lamina alare del tronco encefalico
- Si distinguono porzioni più antiche che esistono in tutti i vertebrati (**archicerebello** e **paleocerebello**) ed altre che si sono invece sviluppate solo nei vertebrati superiori (**neocerebello**)

Schema organizzativo

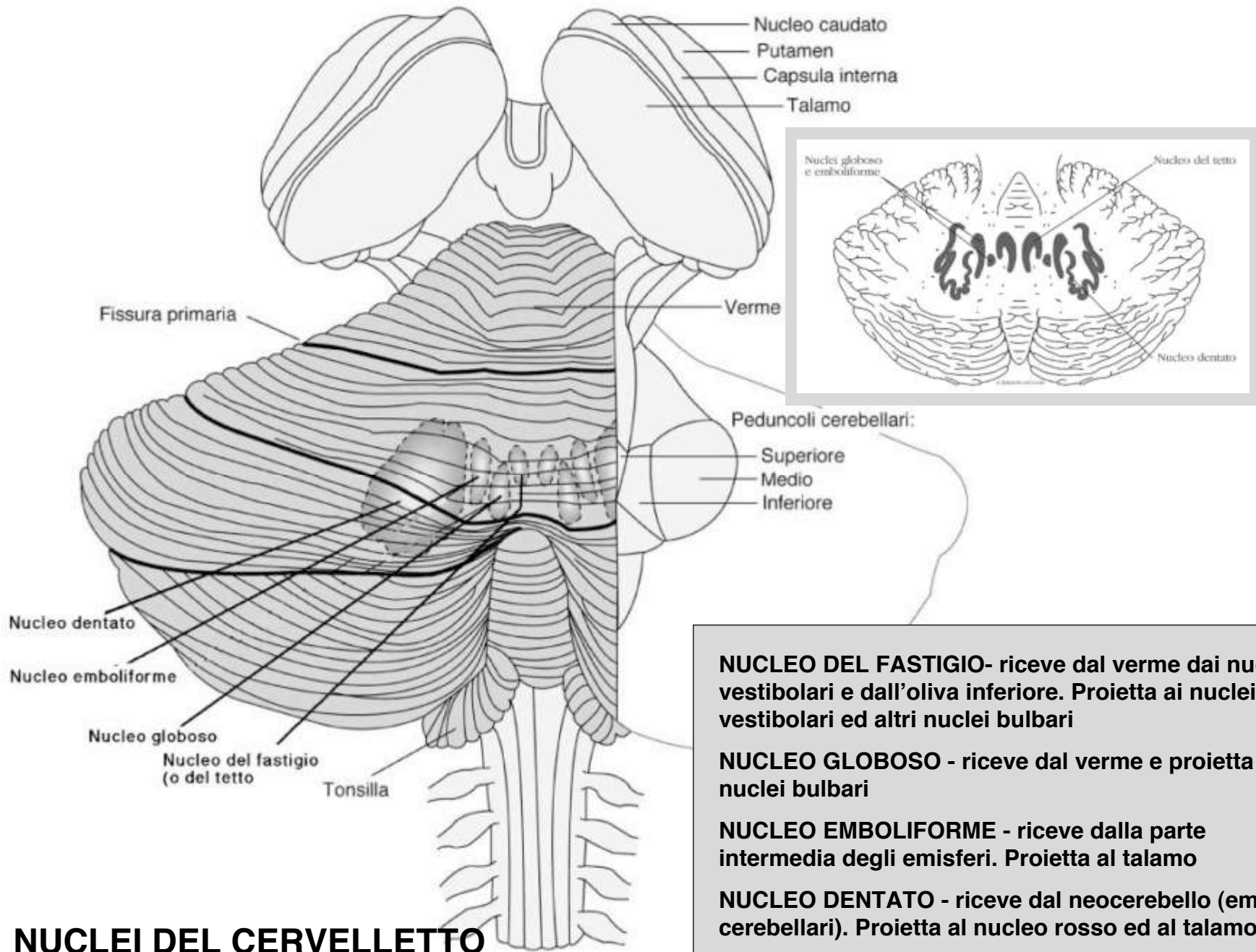








Cervelletto



NUCLEI DEL CERVELLETTO

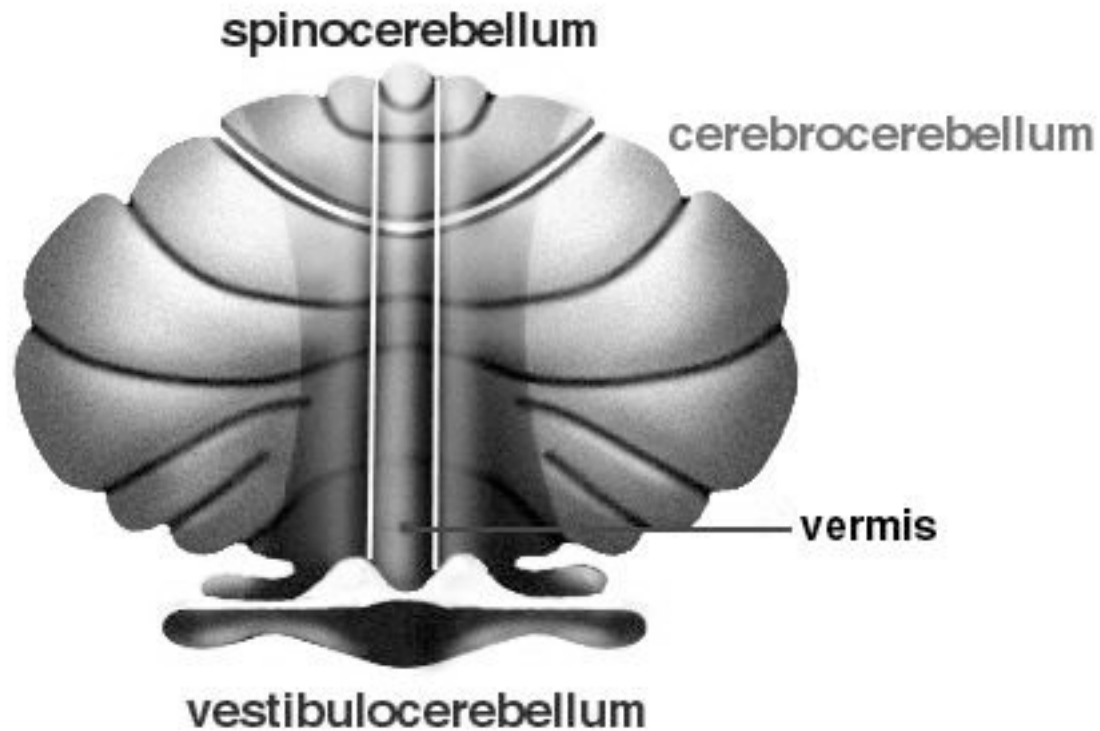
NUCLEO DEL FASTIGIO- riceve dal verme dai nuclei vestibolari e dall'oliva inferiore. Proietta ai nuclei vestibolari ed altri nuclei bulbari

NUCLEO GLOBOSO - riceve dal verme e proietta a nuclei bulbari

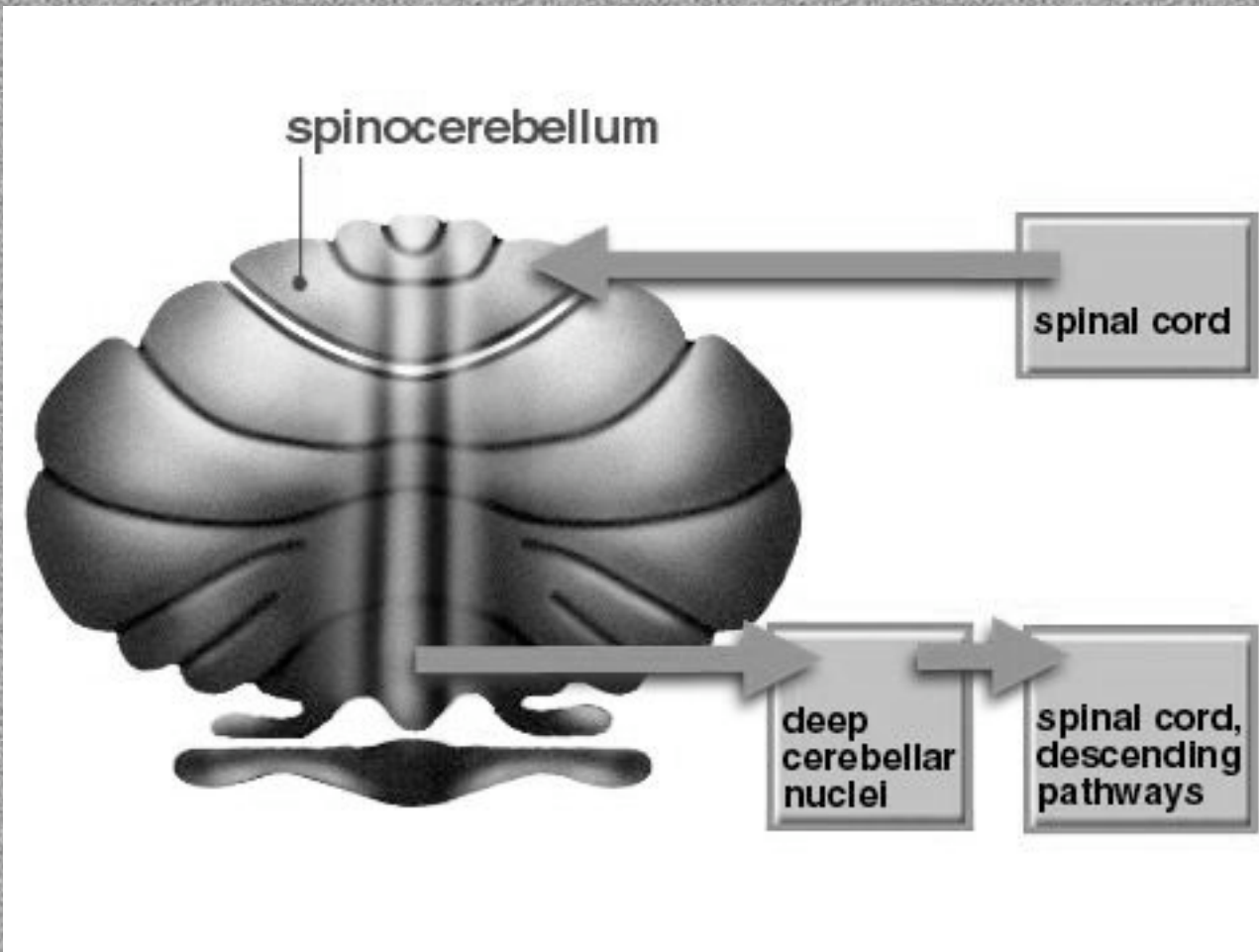
NUCLEO EMBOLIFORME - riceve dalla parte intermedia degli emisferi. Proietta al talamo

NUCLEO DENTATO - riceve dal neocerebello (emisferi cerebellari). Proietta al nucleo rosso ed al talamo

ORGANIZZAZIONE MORFOFUNZIONALE DEL CERVELLETTO

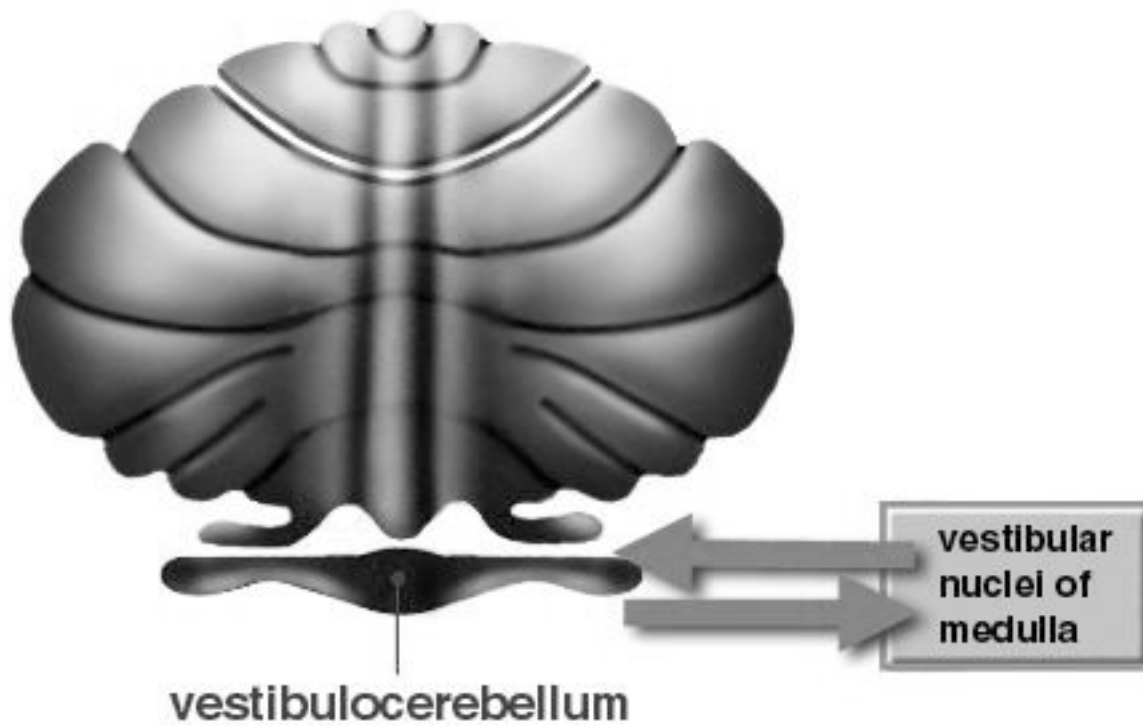


PALEOCEREBELLO



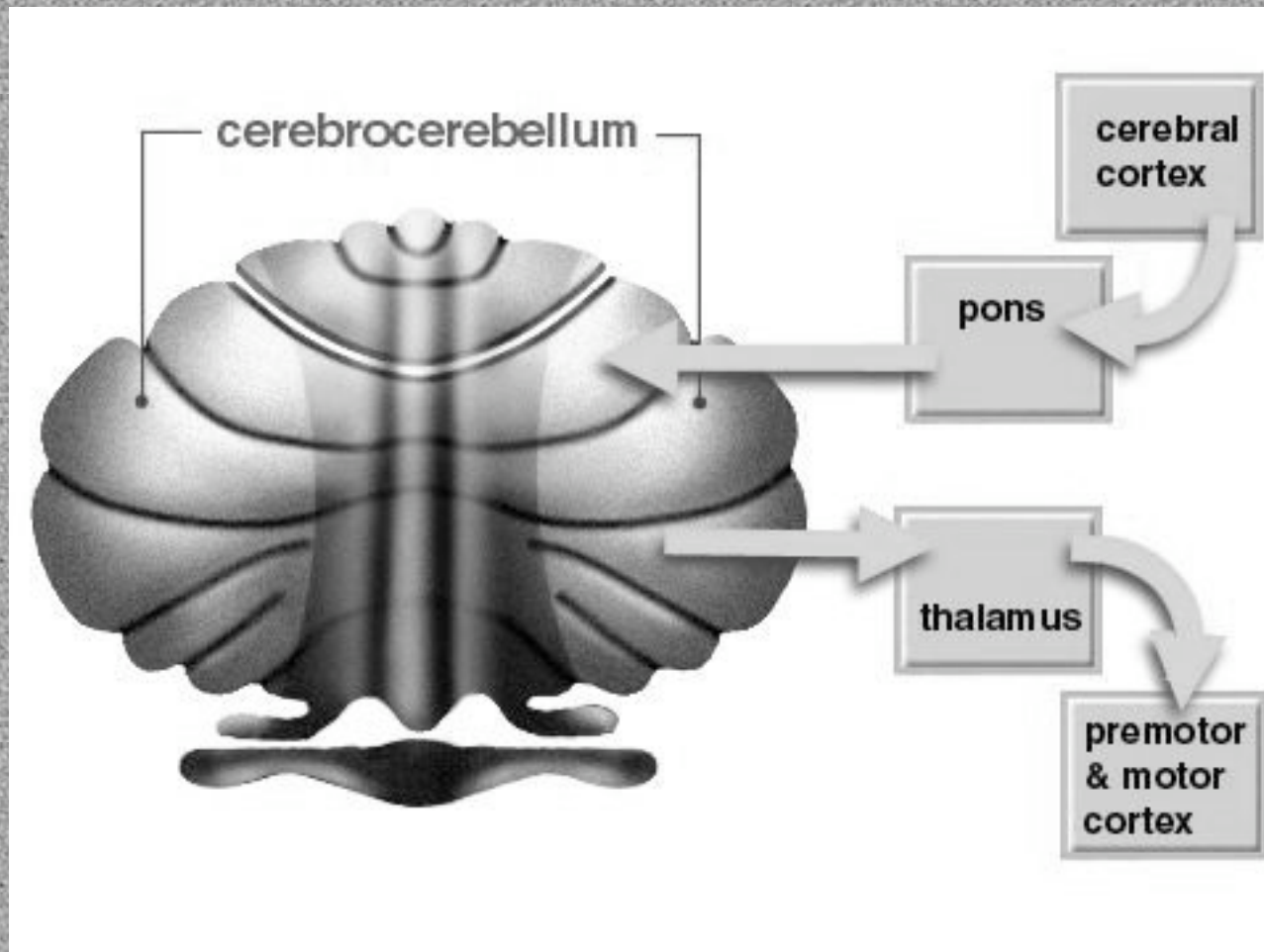
SENSIBILITA' PROPRIOCETTIVA DALLA MUSCOLATURA

ARCHICEREBELLO

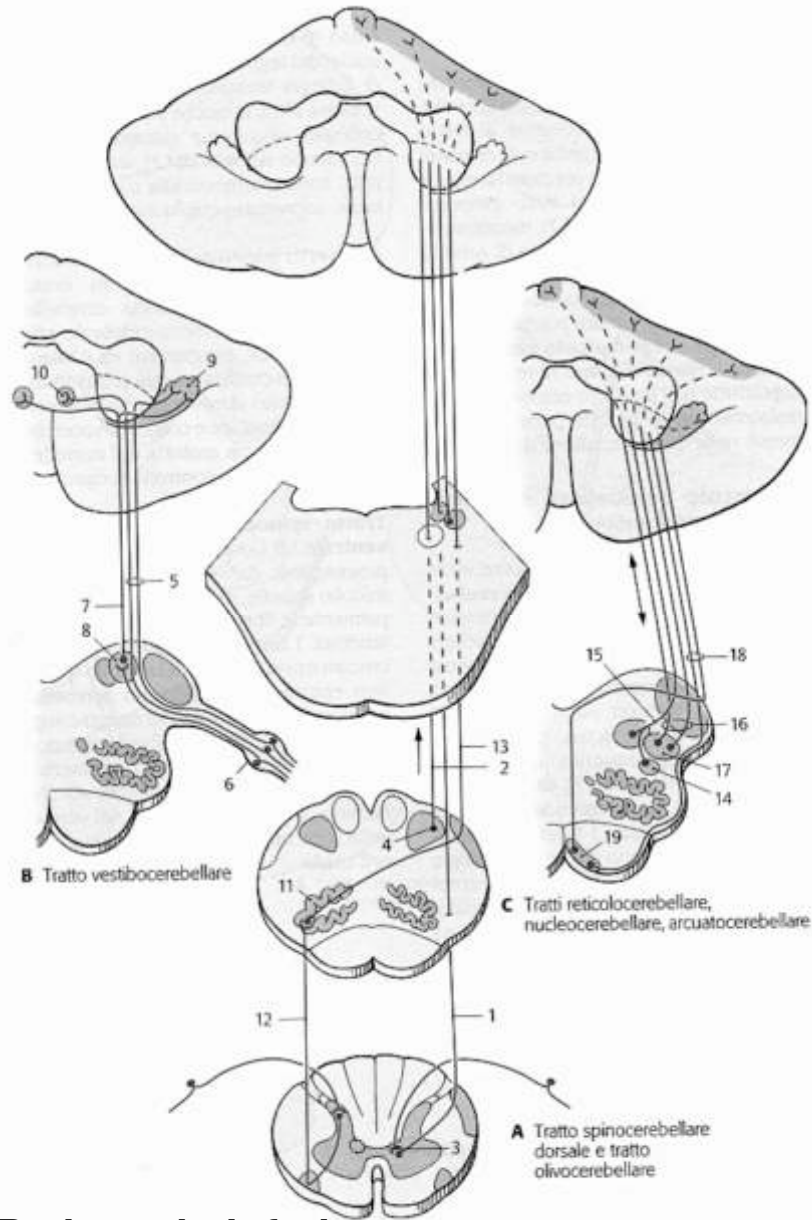


REGOLAZIONE
DELL'EQUILIBRIO

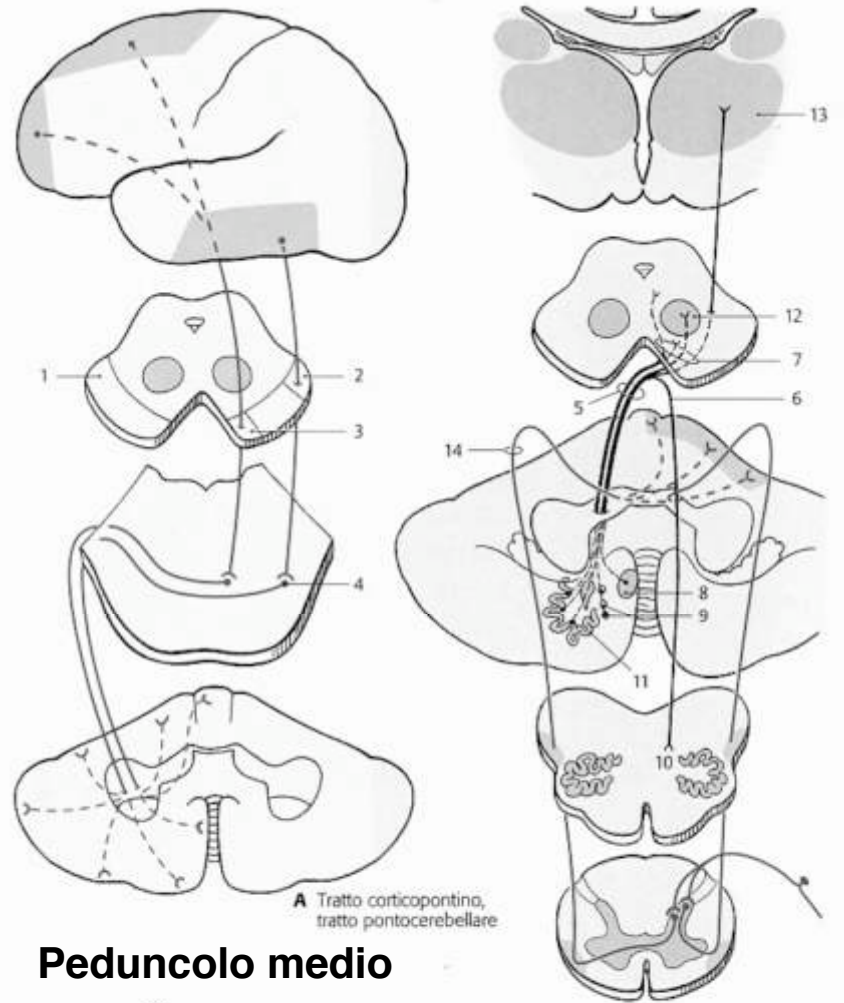
NEOCEREBELLO



**FINE REGOLAZIONE
DEI MOVIMENTI**



Peduncolo inferiore



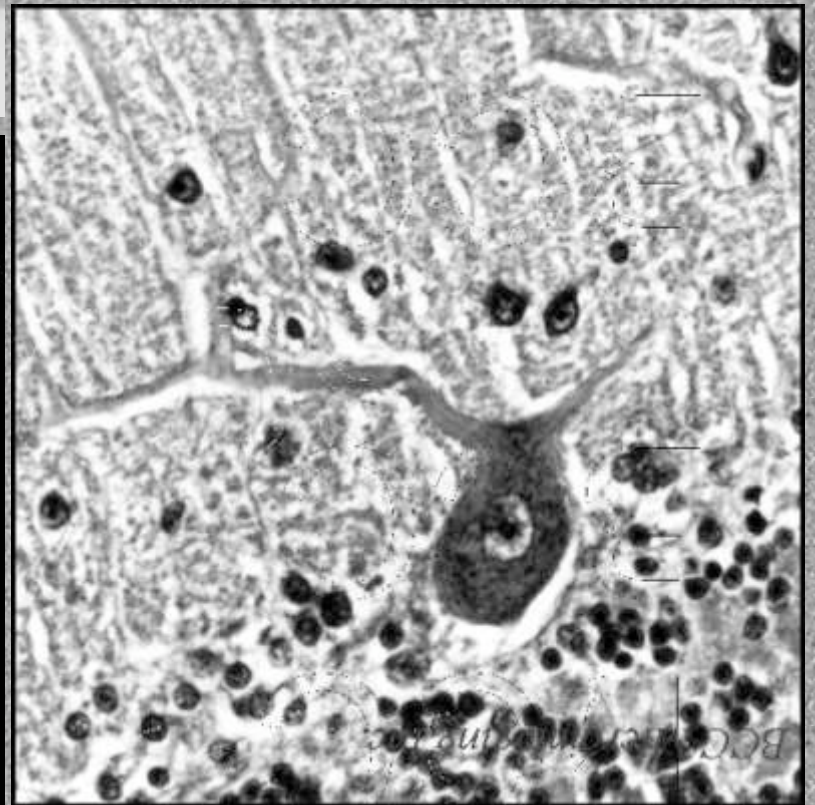
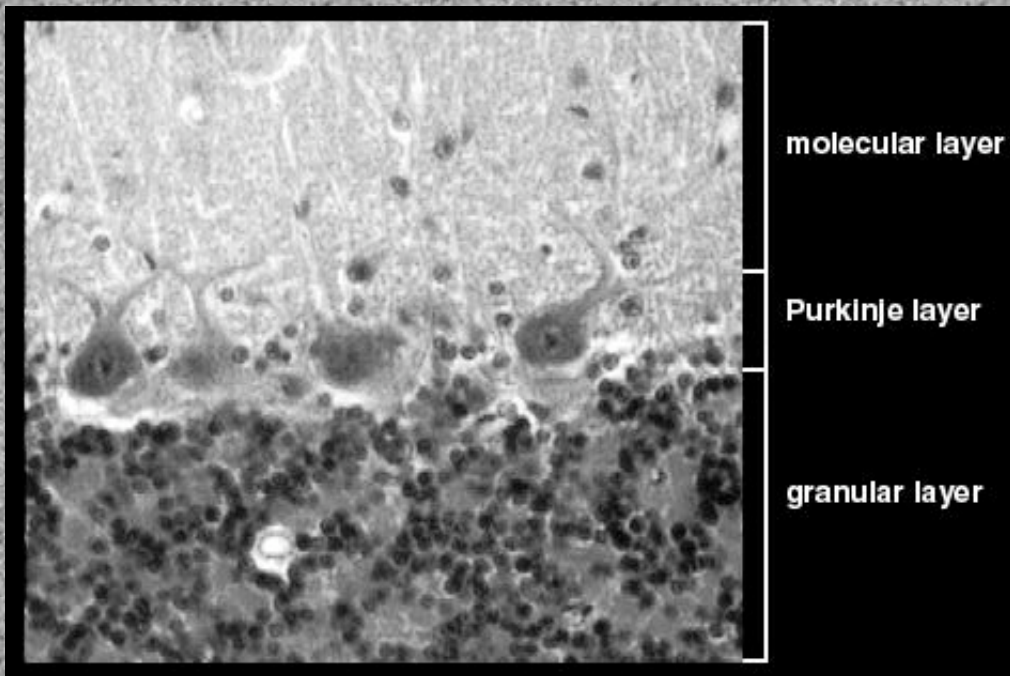
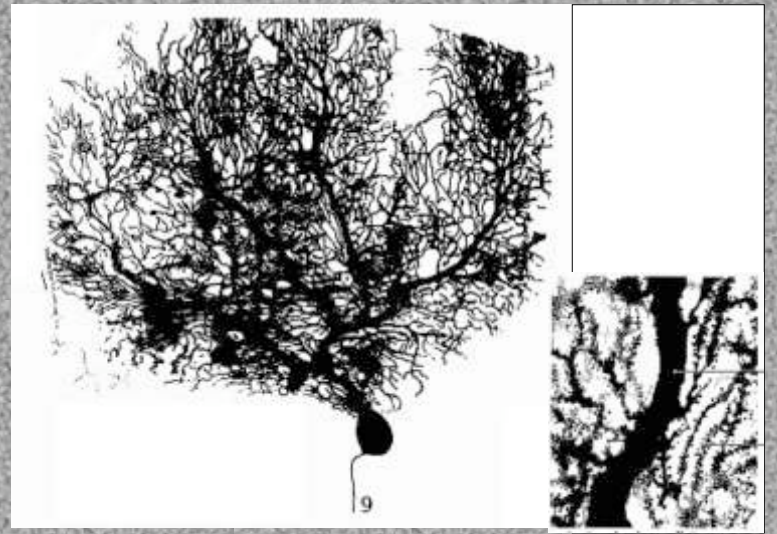
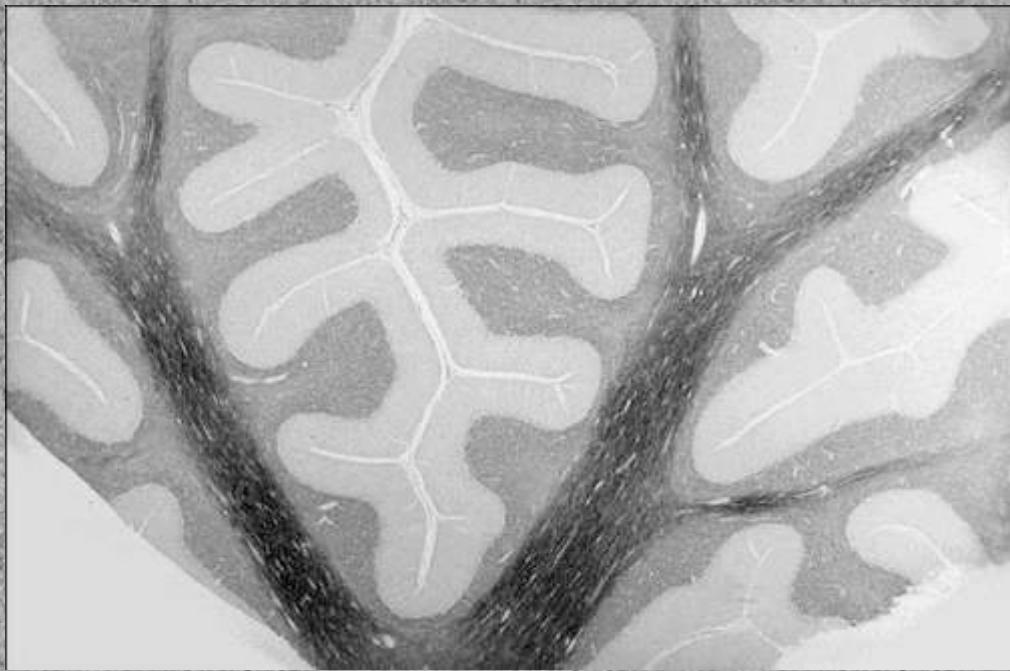
Peduncolo medio

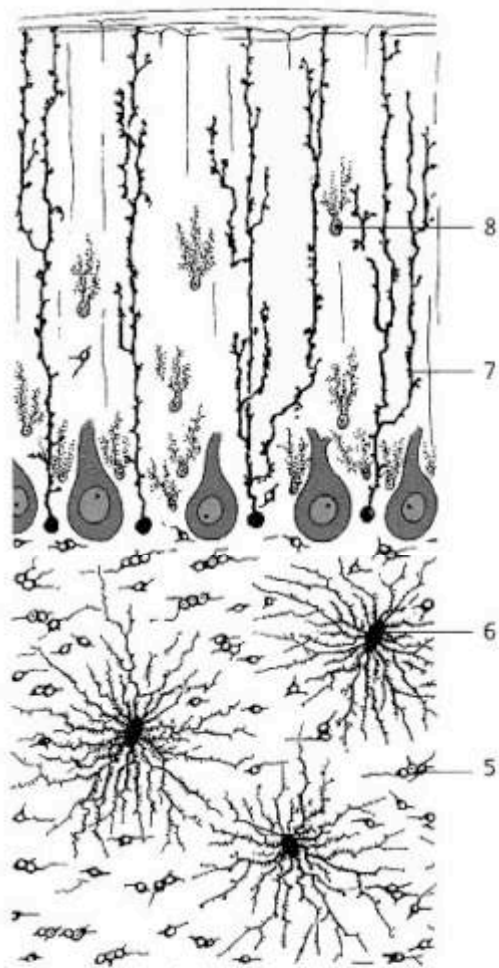


C Tratto spinocerebellare ventrale

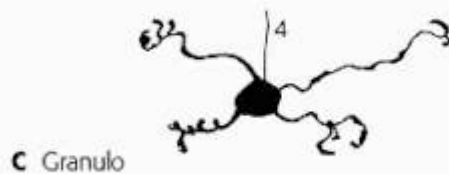
Peduncolo superiore

Corteccia del Cervelletto

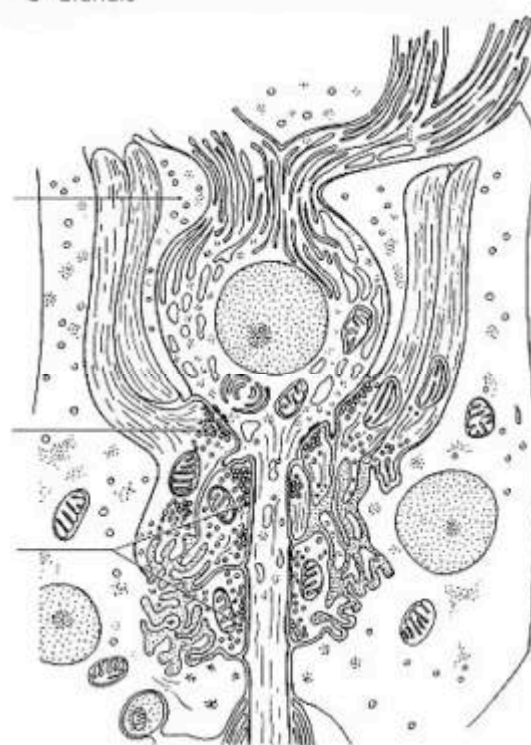




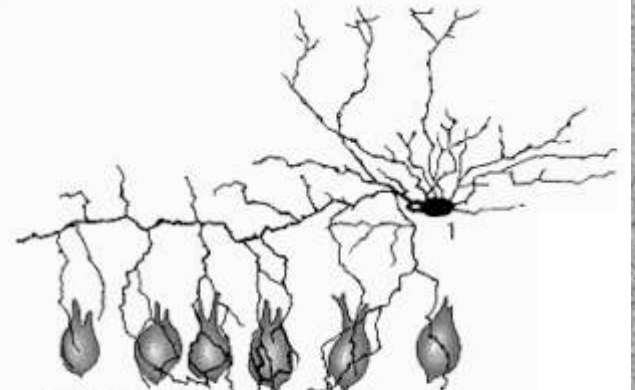
D Cellule gliali del cervelletto



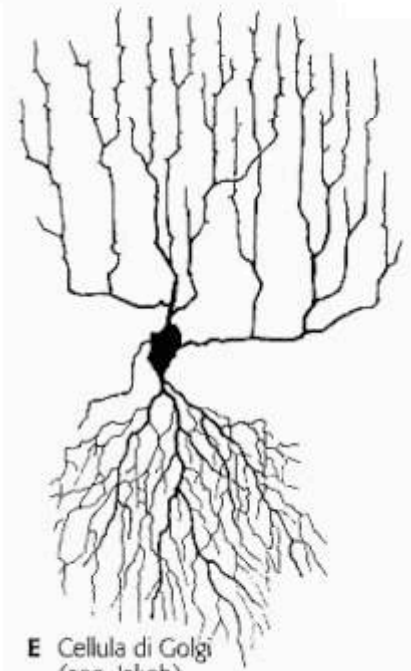
C Granulo



B Cellula di Purkinje: schema ultrastrutturale delle sinapsi con le cellule dei canestri (sec. Háromi e Szentágothai)



A Cellula dei canestri (sec. Jakob)



E Cellula di Golgi (sec. Jakob)

Rappresentazione schematica
dei collegamenti neuronali
nella corteccia cerebellare

