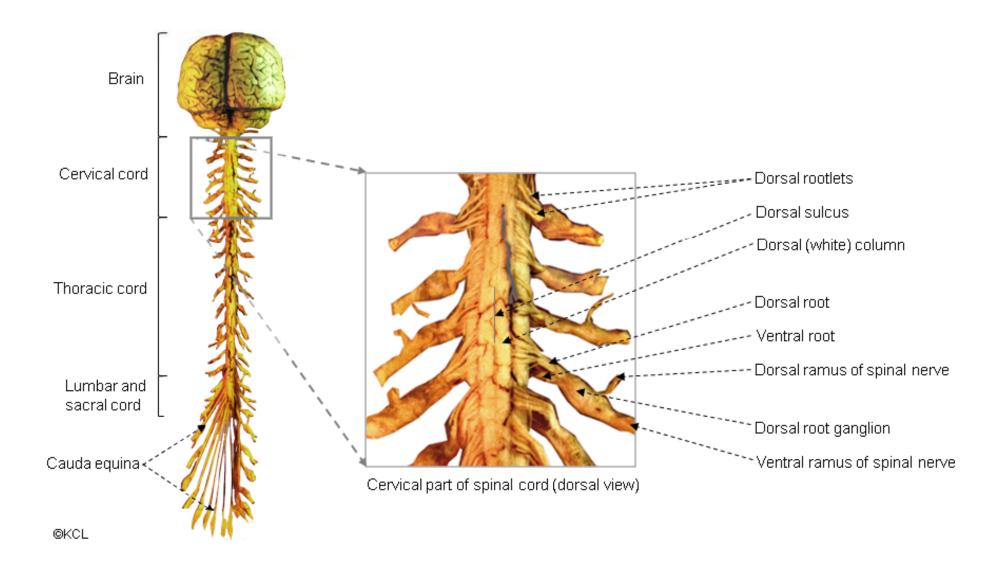


### **NA1** EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATIONS

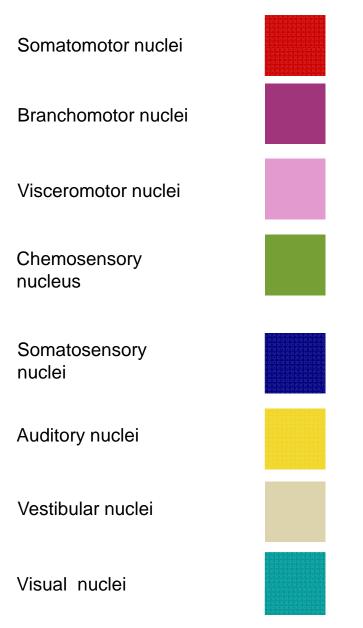
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For the purposes of illustration in this website, a highly simplified template is used to represent major structural landmarks in the brain and spinal cord relevant to the ascending and descending pathways. It is imagined that the brain and spinal cord are viewed from the back towards the front, so that in the diagrams, left and right are the same as for the observer. In most cases the cerebellum is not shown. The somatosensory cortex is coloured blue (as shown above) while the primary motor cortex is coloured red.



The brain and spinal cord have been dissected out and are shown above from a dorsal (posterior) view. An enlargement of the cervical part of the cord shows the spinal roots, dorsal root ganglia, spinal nerve rami (main branches) and the external appearance of the longitudinal dorsal columns of the cord.

# BRAINSTEM NUCLEI COLOUR CODE



Oculomotor (III), Trochlear (IV), Abducens (VI), Hypoglossal (XII), continuous with ventral horns of spinal cord, motor cortex

Trigeminal motor (V), Facial (VII). Glossopharyngeal (IX), Vagus (X), Cranial accessory (XI cr); continuous with spinal accessory nucleus of first 5 spinal segments

Parasympathetic III, VII, IX and X (III= Edinger-Westphal nucleus, VII= superior salivatory nucleus, IX = inferior salivatory nucleus, X = dorsal motor nucleus of X)

Nucleus of solitary tract (receives taste from VII, IX and X), Also visceral chemosensation from carotid body (IX and X) and from aortic receptors (X).

Trigeminal nucleus continuous with dorsal horns of spinal cord, receives trigeminal sensation (V), and also general sensation from VII, IX and X. Somato-sensory cortex

Cochlear nuclei (VIII), Auditory cortex

Reticular nuclei and periaqueductal grey

Vestibular nuclei (VIII)

Visual nuclei (CN II), lateral geniculate nucleus, auditory cortex, pre-tectal nucleus

# BRAINSTEM and SPINAL CORD TRACT COLOUR CODE (Stippled)

Pyramidal tracts and somato-motor nerves Branchomotor nerves Visceromotor (autonomic / parasympathetic) nerves and tracts Chemosensory tract and nerves Somatosensory tracts and nerves Auditory tracts and nerves Vestibular tracts and associated tract and nerves Optic nerve, and tract, Other visual connections.

Reticular nuclei connections + Midbrain connections



Cortico-spinal tracts (lateral and ventral / anterior), cortico-bulbar tract (togther = pyramidal tracts); Some cranial nerves: (Oculomotor (III), Trochlear (IV), Abducens (VI), Hypoglossal (XII)); spinal motor nerves (ventral roots)

**Some cranial nerves**: Trigeminal motor (V), Facial (VII). Glossopharyngeal (IX), Vagus (X), Cranial accessory (XI cr); continuous with spinal accessory nucleus of first 5 spinal segments

Parasympathetic III, VII, IX and X (III= Edinger-Westphal nucleus, VII= superior salivatory nucleus, IX = inferior salivatory nucleus, X = dorsal motor nucleus of X)

Solitary tract; taste and other chemosensory components of CNs VII, IX and X),

Trigeminal sensory nerve, Trigeminal spinal tract, trigemino-thalamic tract, spino-thalamic tract, gracile and cuneate tracts, medial lemniscus, thalamocortical tract. spinal sensory nerves/nerve roots, general sensory components of VII, IX and X.

Cochlear nerve (part of CN VIII); Lateral lemniscus, auditory radiation; Inferior brachium of midbrain

Vestibular nerve (part of CN VIII), vestibulo-spinal tract, medial longitudinal fasciculus.

Optic nerve (CN II), optic tract, visual radiation, etc

Reticulo-spinal tract, tecto-spinal tract, nigro-striate tract, rubrospinal tract



#### Cuneate tract



#### Cerebellum



Cerebellar nuclei Cerebellum-associated tracts: Ventral and dorsal spino-cerebellar tracts Spino-olivary tracts Cerebello-thalamic tract (incl. decussation) Ponto-cerebellar tract, etc