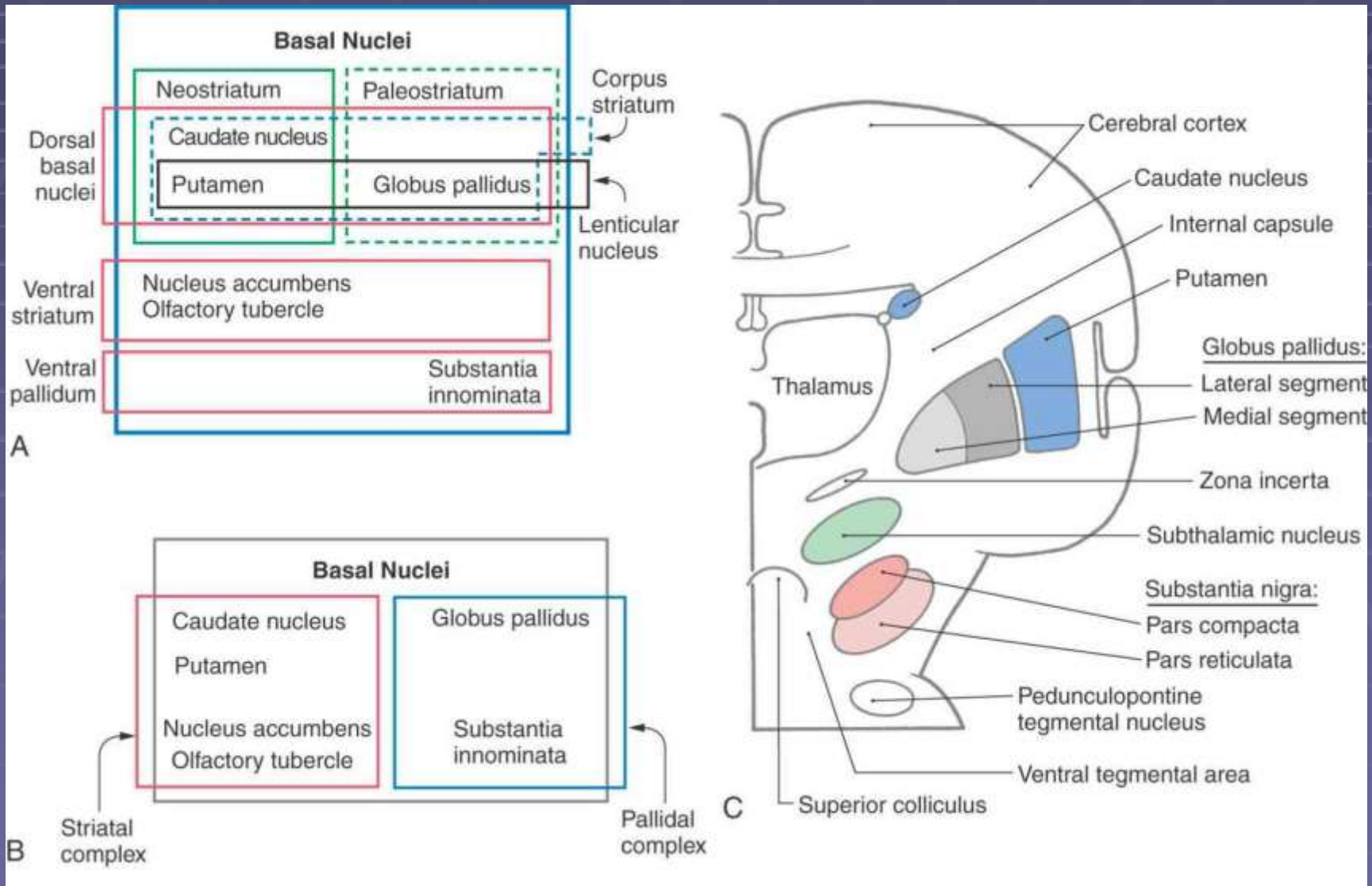
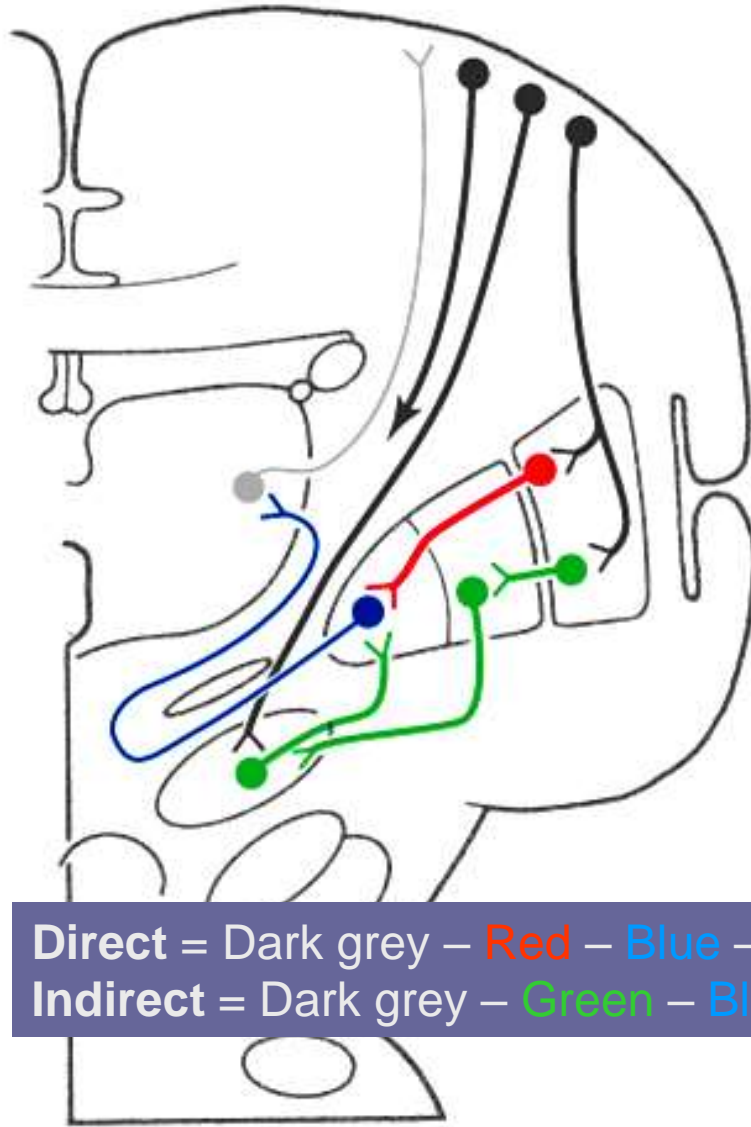


Basal ganglia/nucleus

Parts



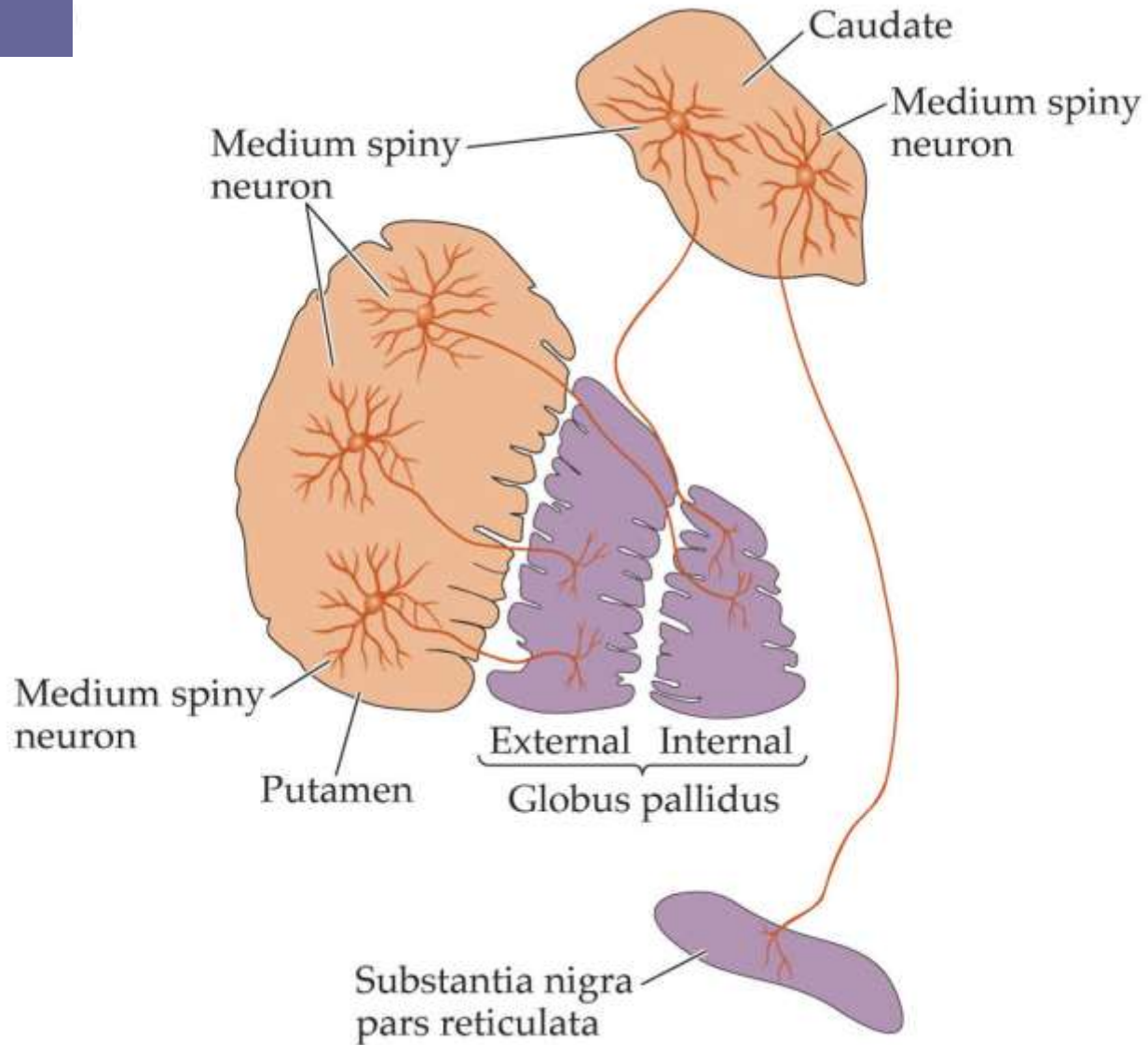
Function of the basal ganglia



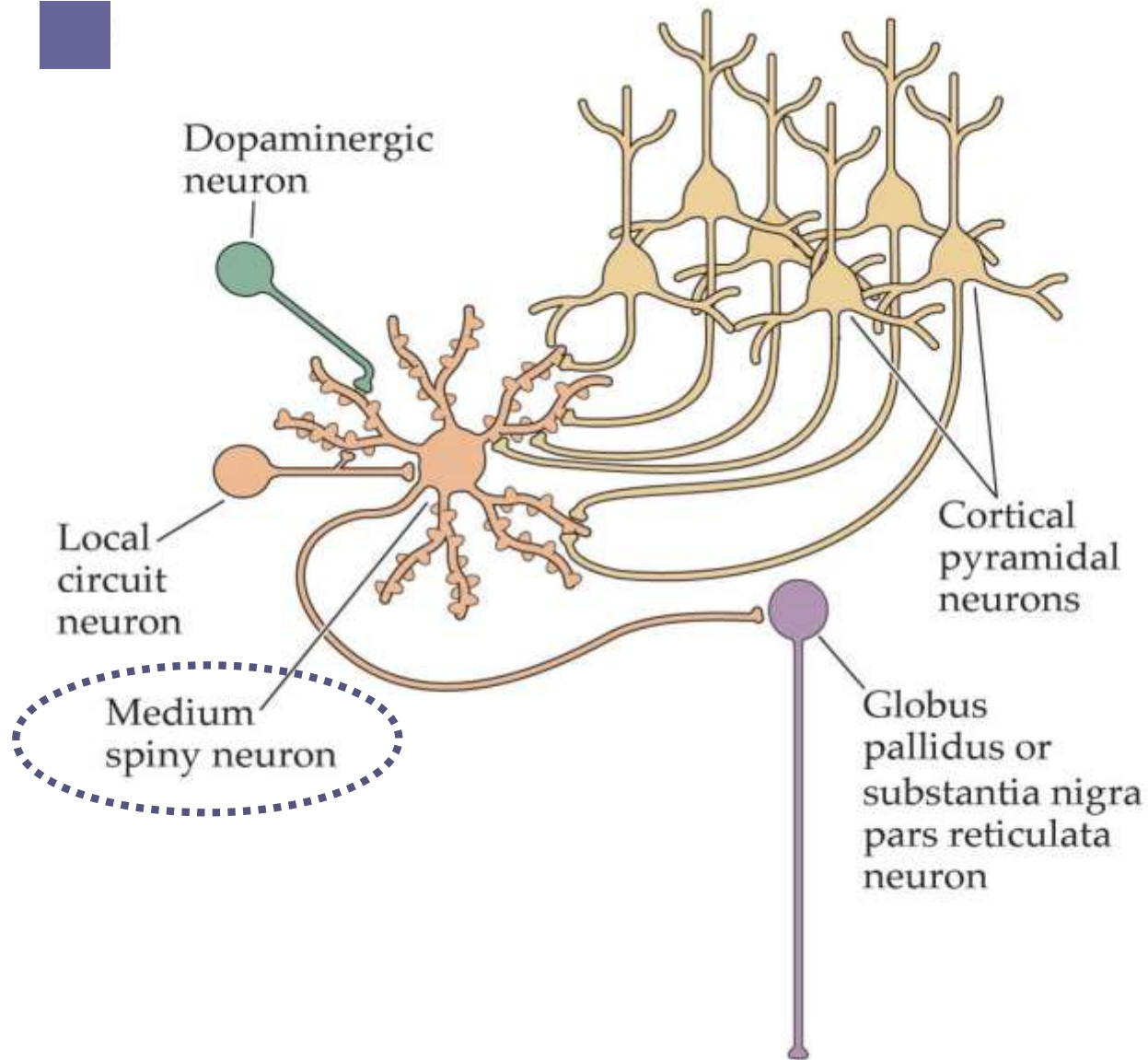
Direct = Dark grey – Red – Blue – Light grey
Indirect = Dark grey – Green – Blue – Light grey

Text Fig. 26-9

Medium spiny neuron projections

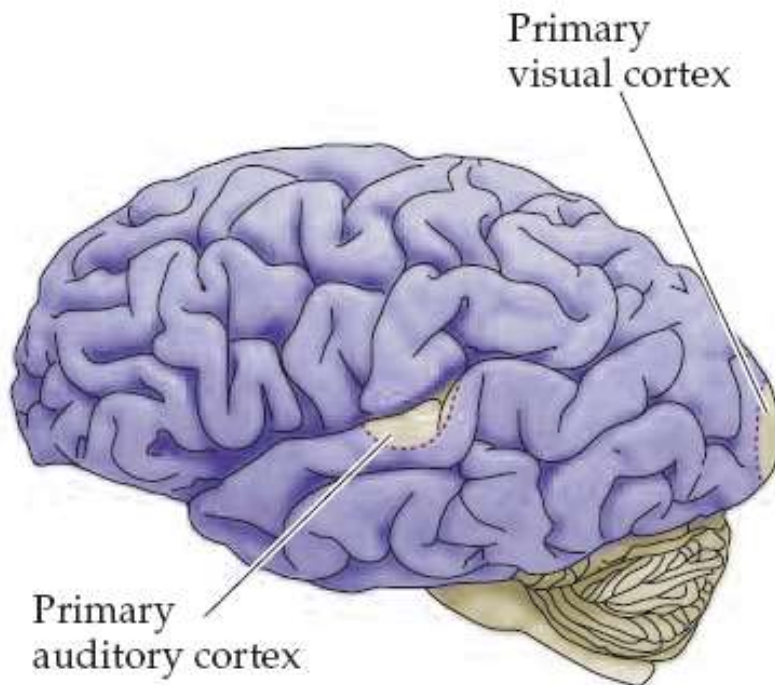


Neurons of the basal ganglia

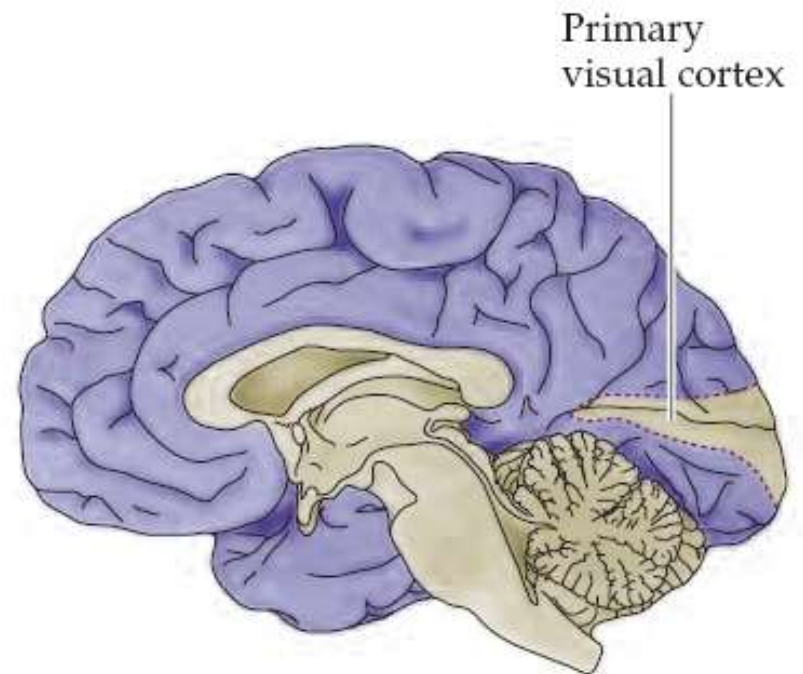


Connections and circuits

(A) Lateral view



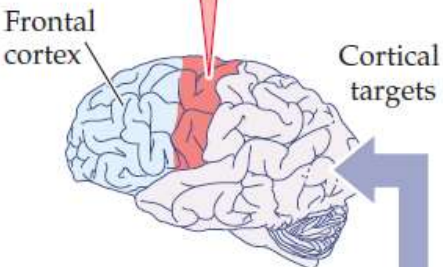
(B) Medial view



Functional loops

Motor loop

Primary motor, premotor, supplementary motor cortex



Cortical input
Motor, premotor, somatosensory cortex

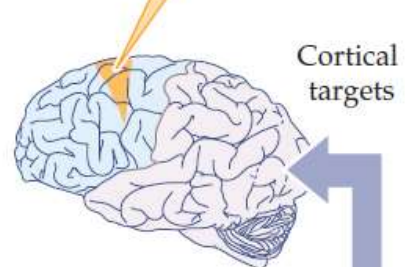
Striatum
Putamen

Pallidum
Lateral globus pallidus, internal segment

Thalamus
Ventral lateral and ventral anterior nuclei

Oculomotor loop

Frontal eye field, supplementary eye field



Posterior parietal, prefrontal cortex

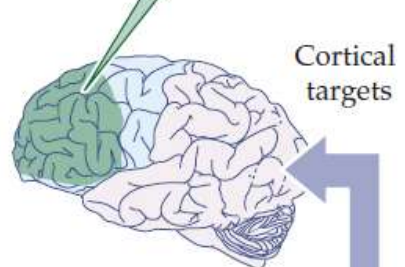
Caudate (body)

Globus pallidus, internal segment; substantia nigra pars reticulata

Mediodorsal and ventral anterior nuclei

Prefrontal loop

Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex



Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex

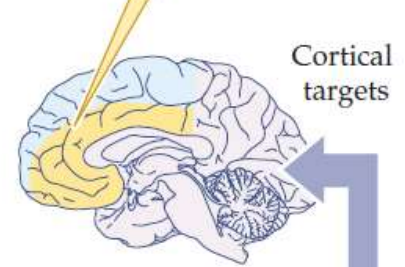
Anterior caudate

Globus pallidus, internal segment; substantia nigra pars reticulata

Mediodorsal and ventral anterior nuclei

Limbic loop

Anterior cingulate, orbital frontal cortex



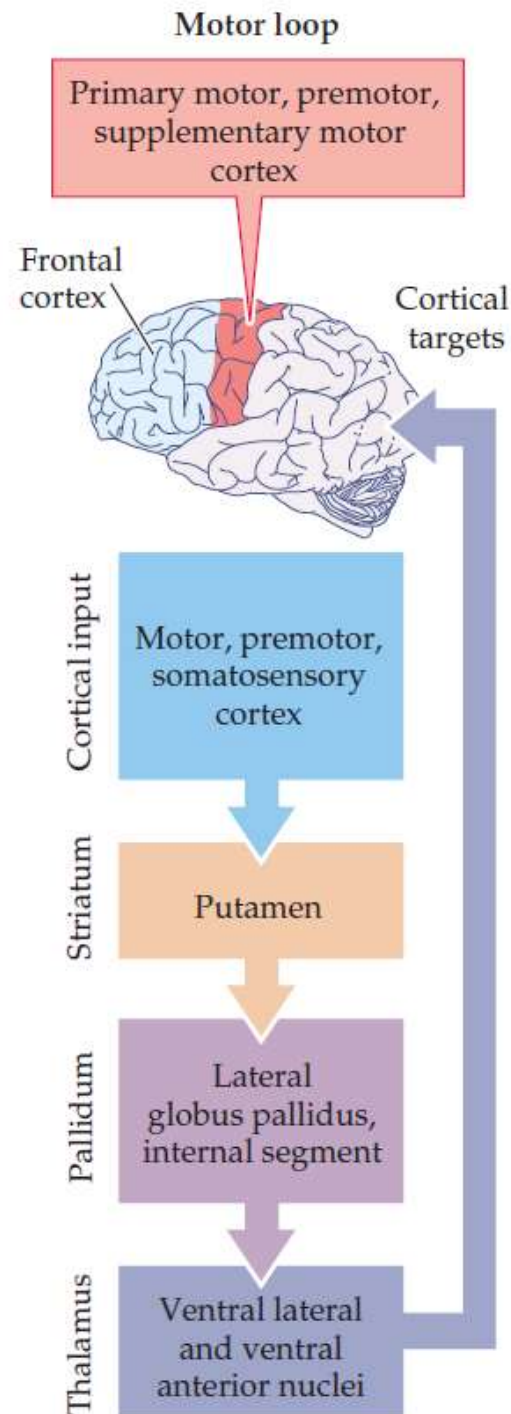
Amygdala, hippocampus, orbitofrontal, anterior cingulate, temporal cortex

Ventral striatum

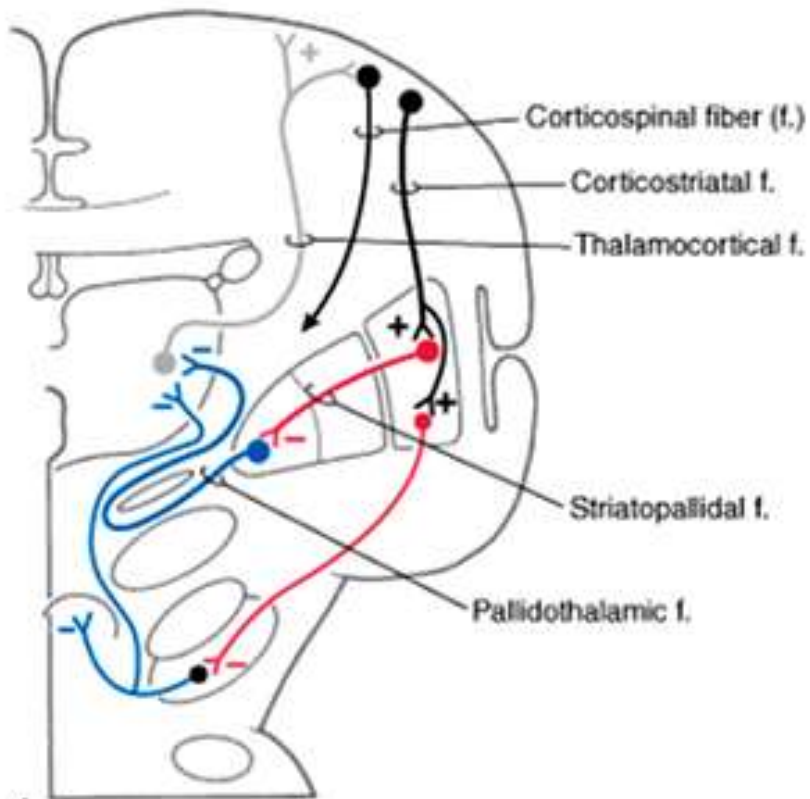
Ventral pallidum

Mediodorsal nucleus

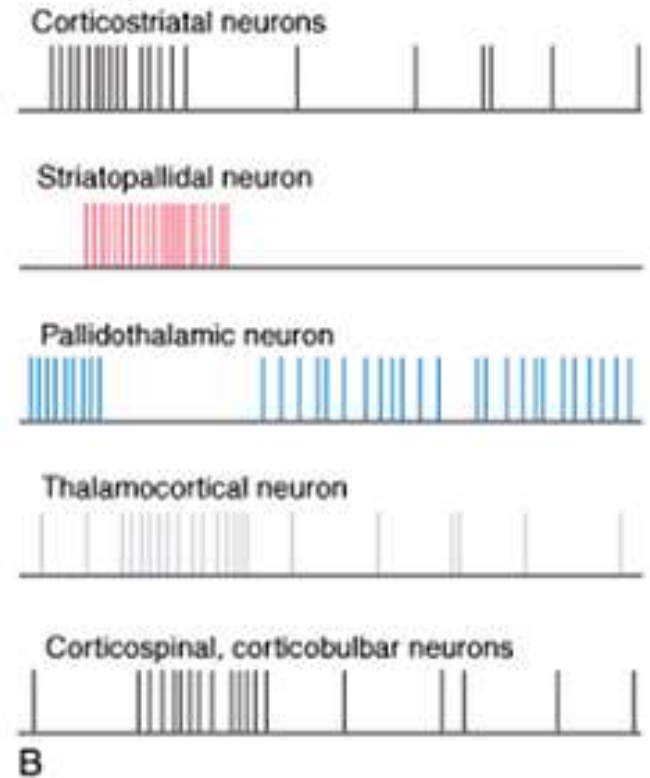
Motor Loop



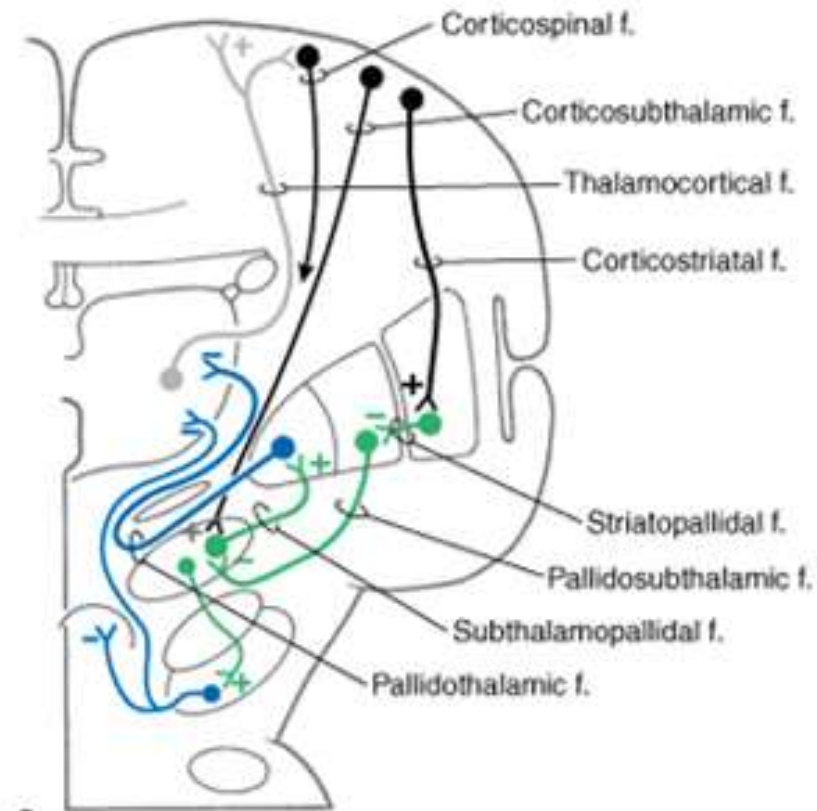
Direct Pathway



Firing Patterns of Neurons



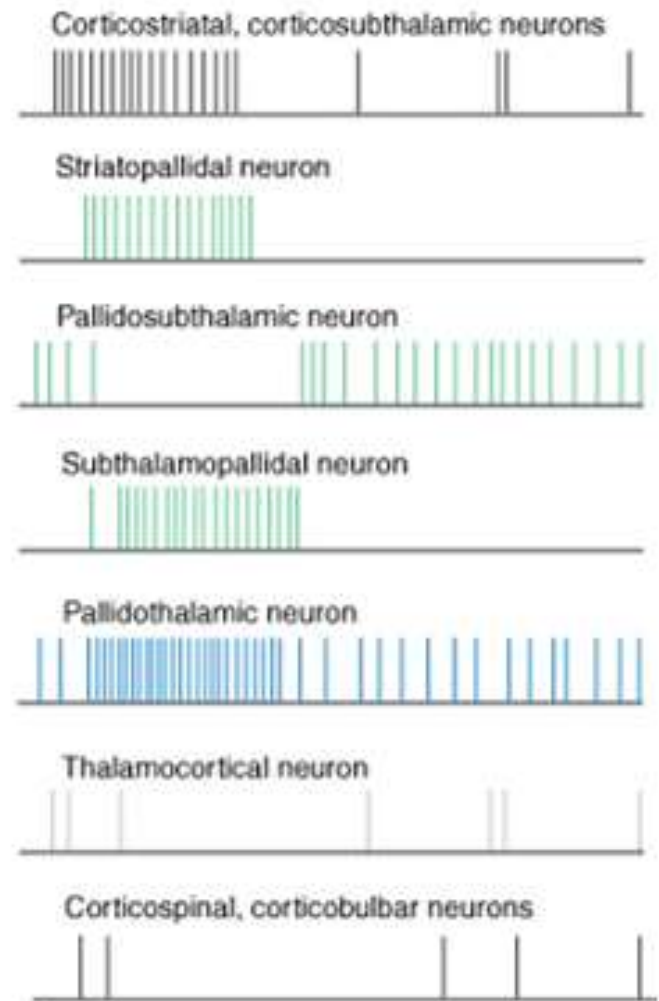
Indirect Pathway



C

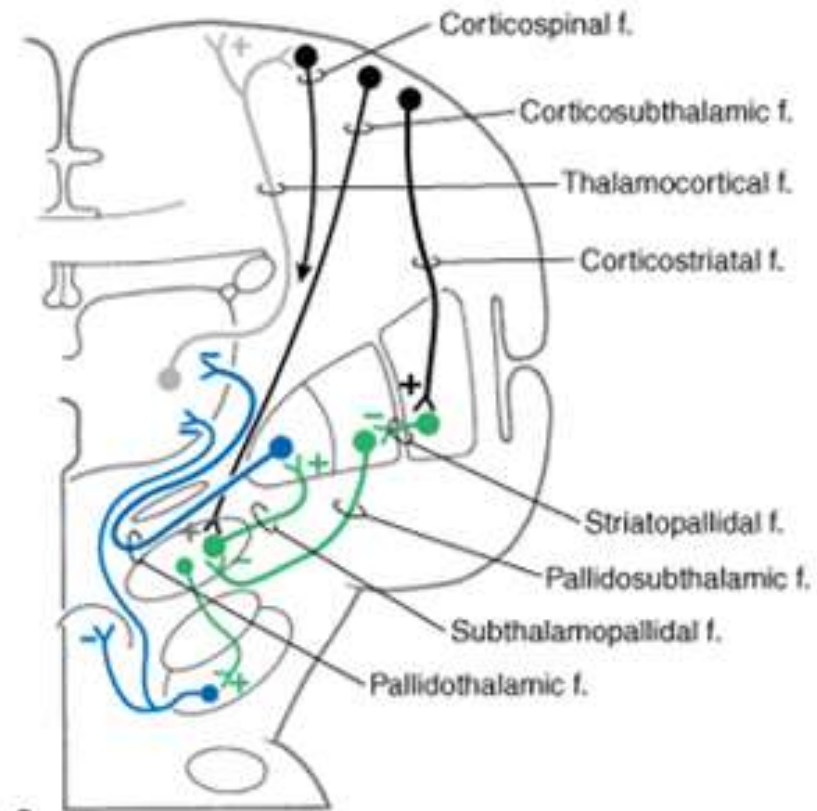
Text Fig. 26-10C,D

Firing Patterns of Neurons



D

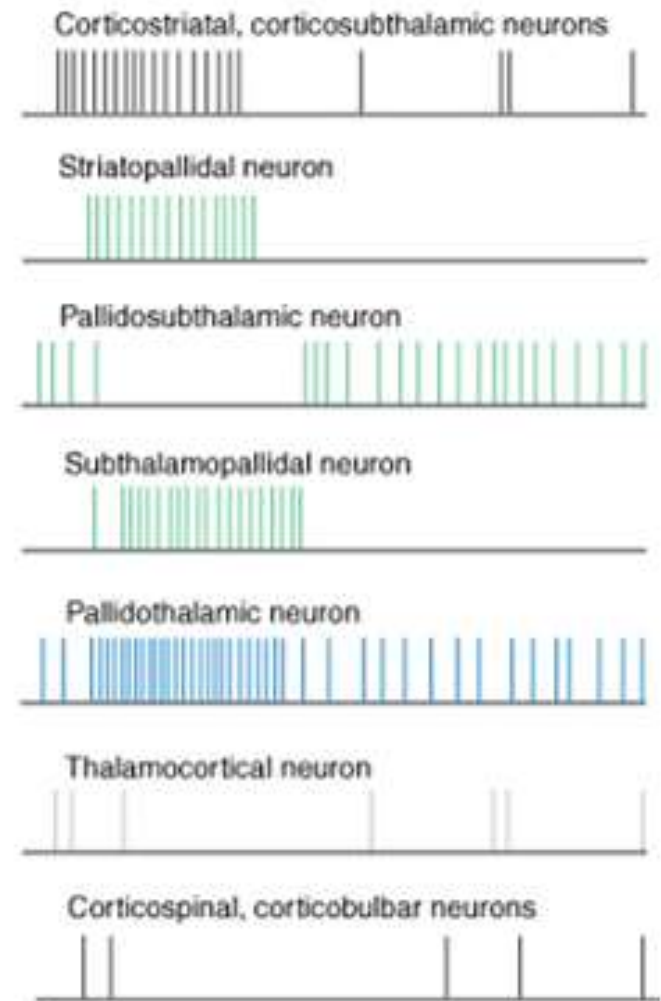
Indirect Pathway



C

Text Fig. 26-10C,D

Firing Patterns of Neurons



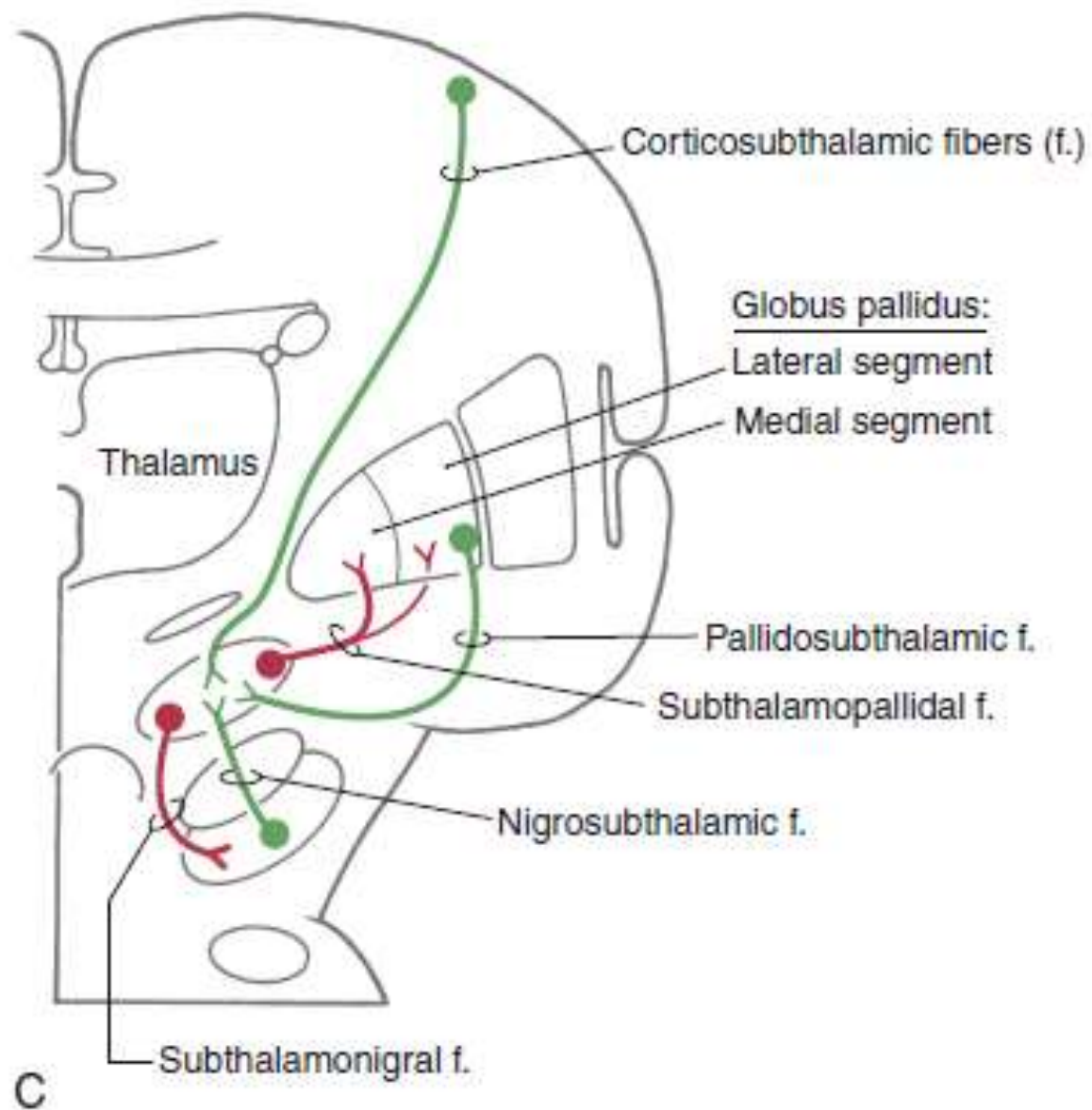
D

Modulators (associated nuclei)

Modulators (associated nuclei)

- Subthalamic Nucleus ??????
- Nigral Complex (Dopamine)
- Pedunculo-pontine nucleus (Acetylcholine)

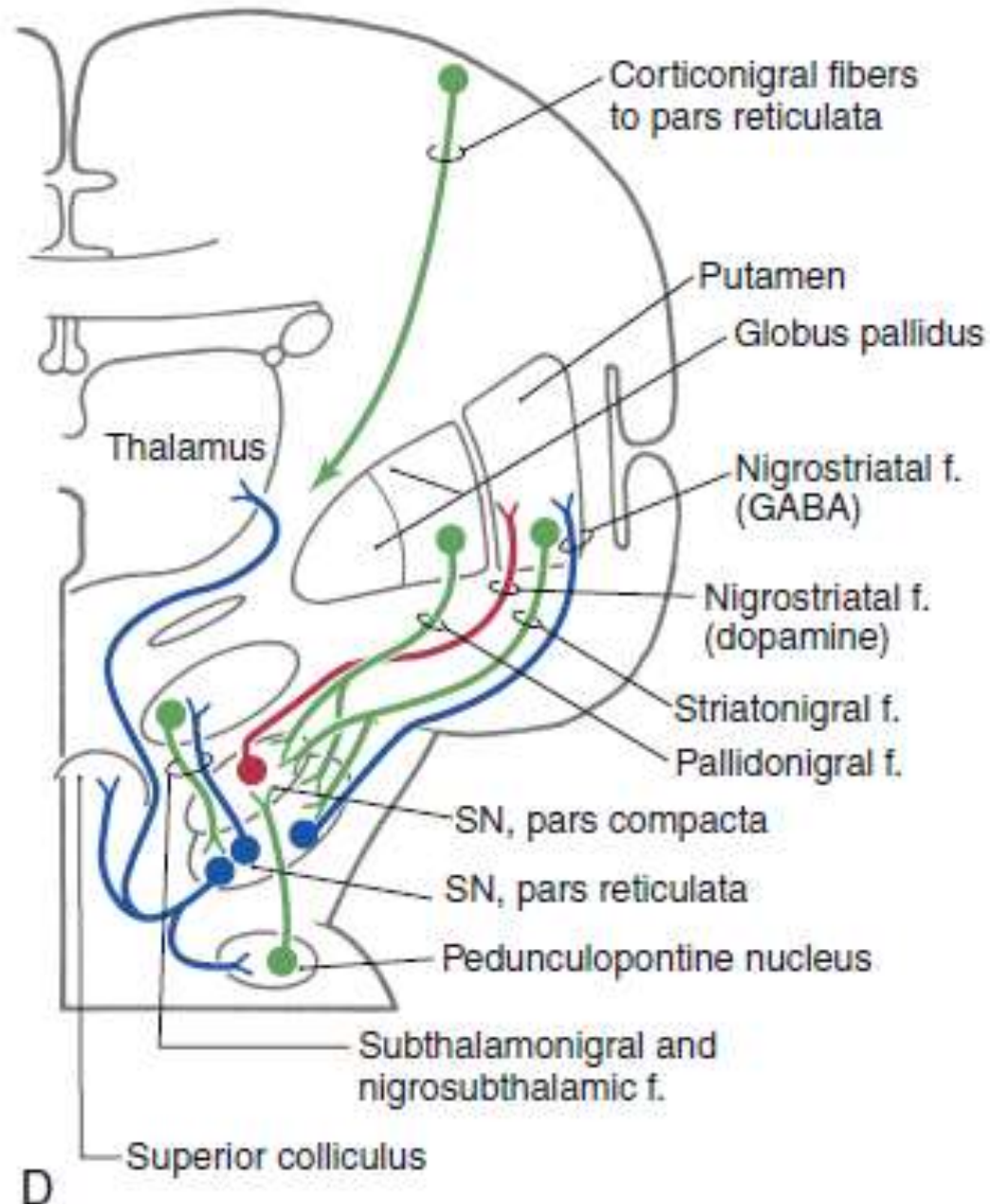
Connections of Subthalamus



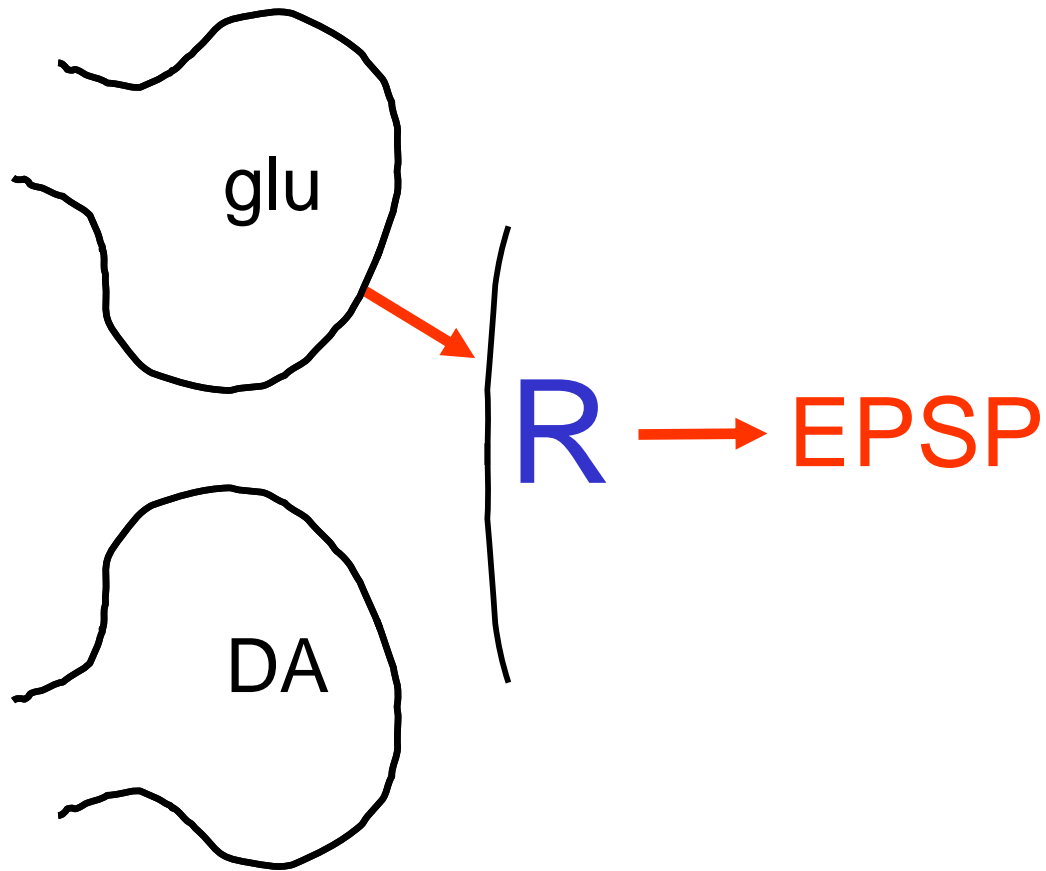
Modulators (associated nuclei)

- Subthalamic Nucleus ??????
- Nigral Complex (Dopamine)
- Pedunculo-pontine nucleus (Acetylcholine)

Connections of Substantia Nigra

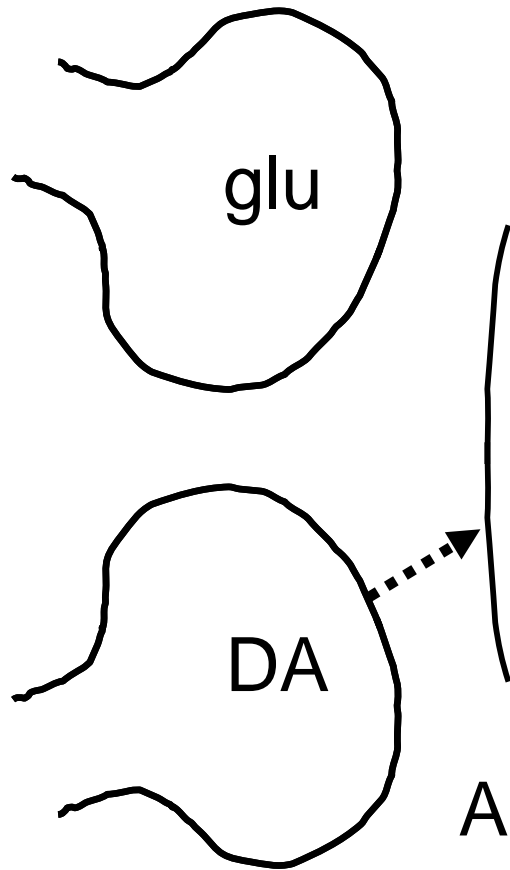


Nigral modulation



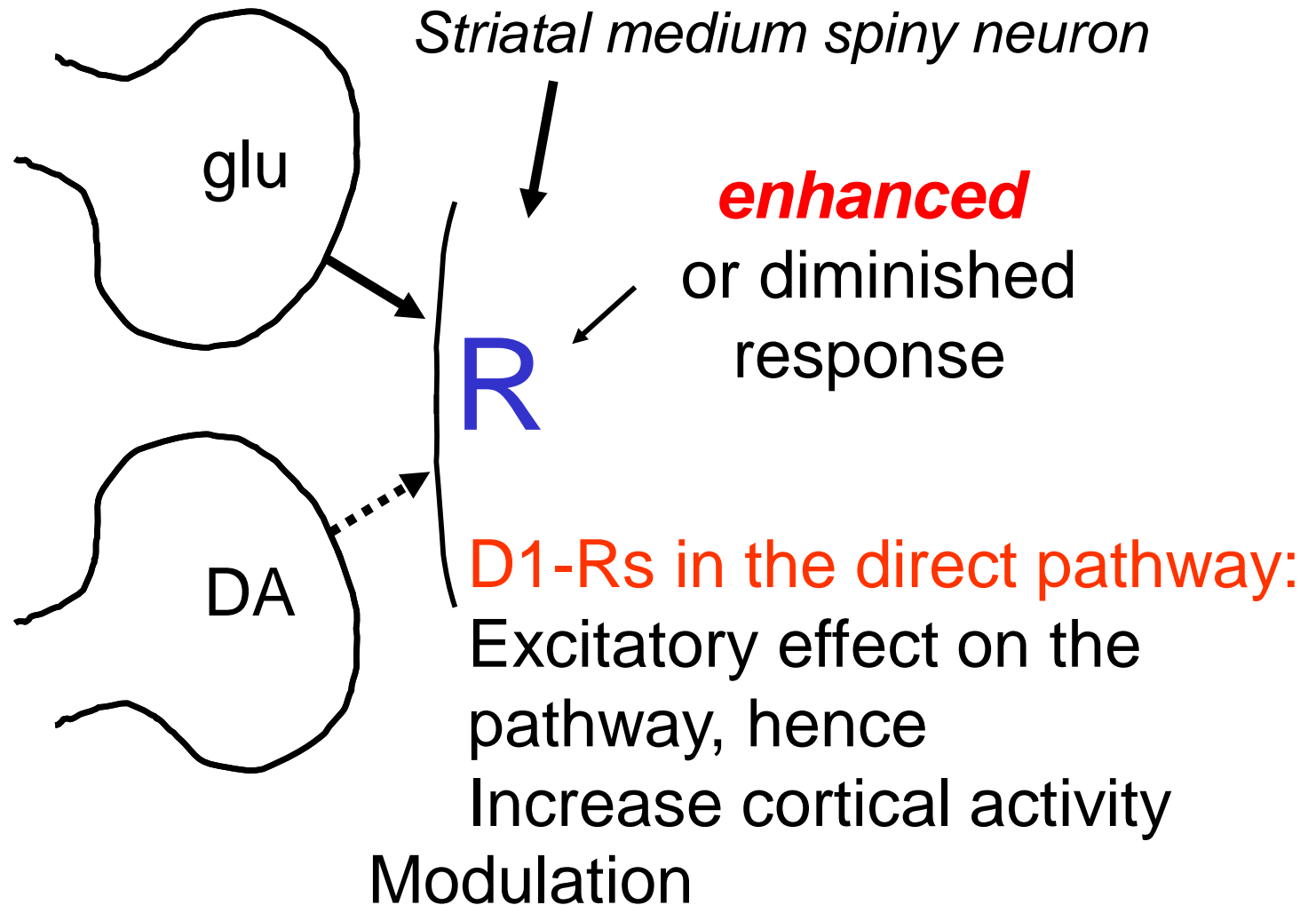
Direct transmission

Direct transmission vs. modulation

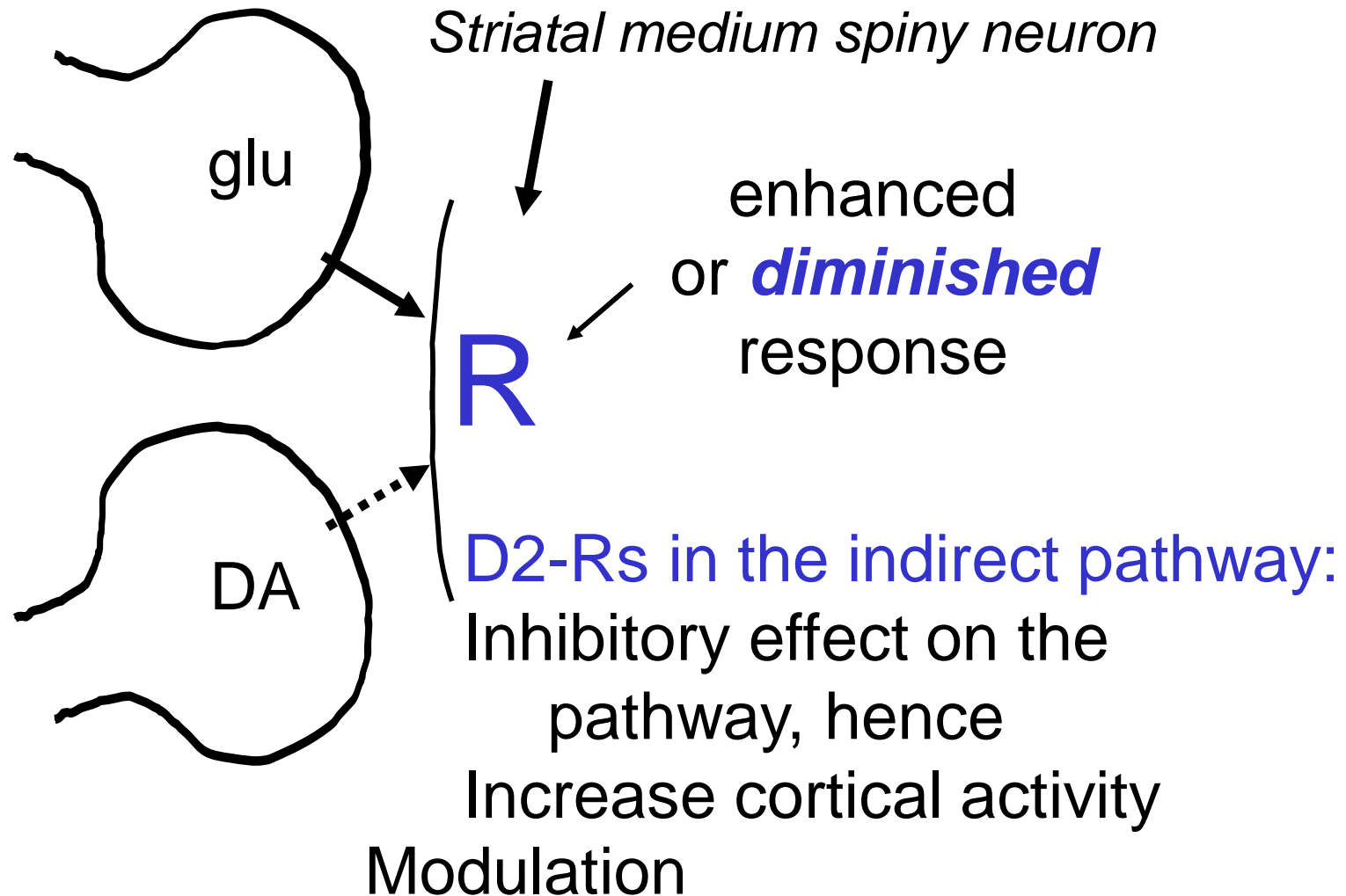


Almost No direct effect of DA

Direct transmission vs. modulation

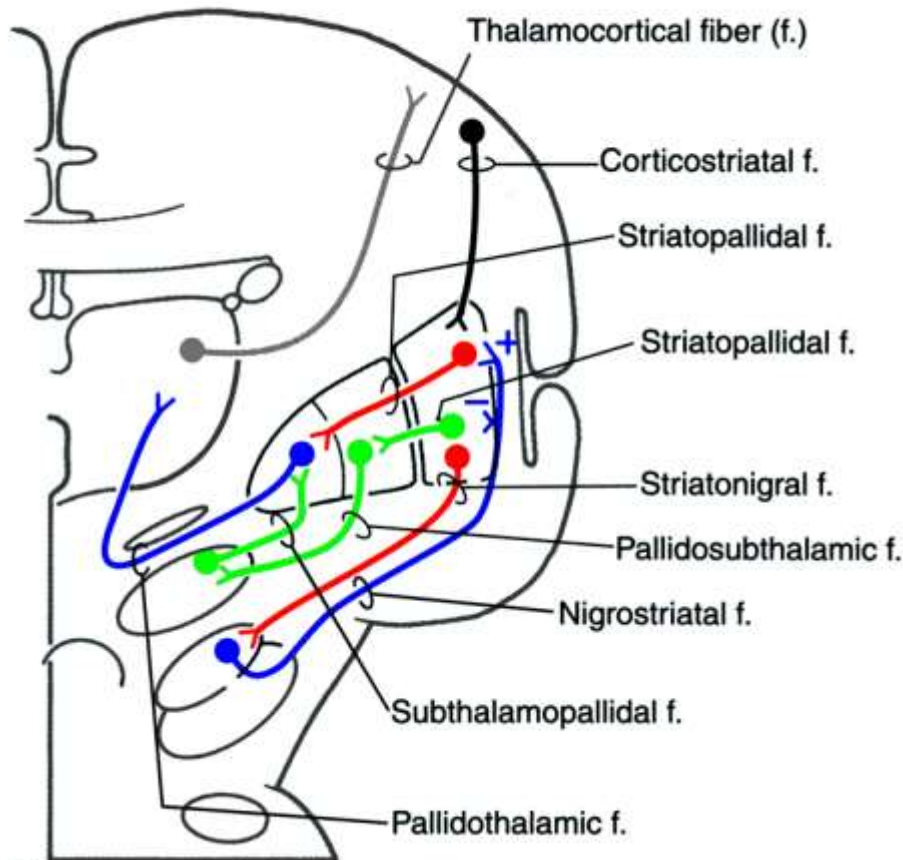


Direct transmission vs. modulation



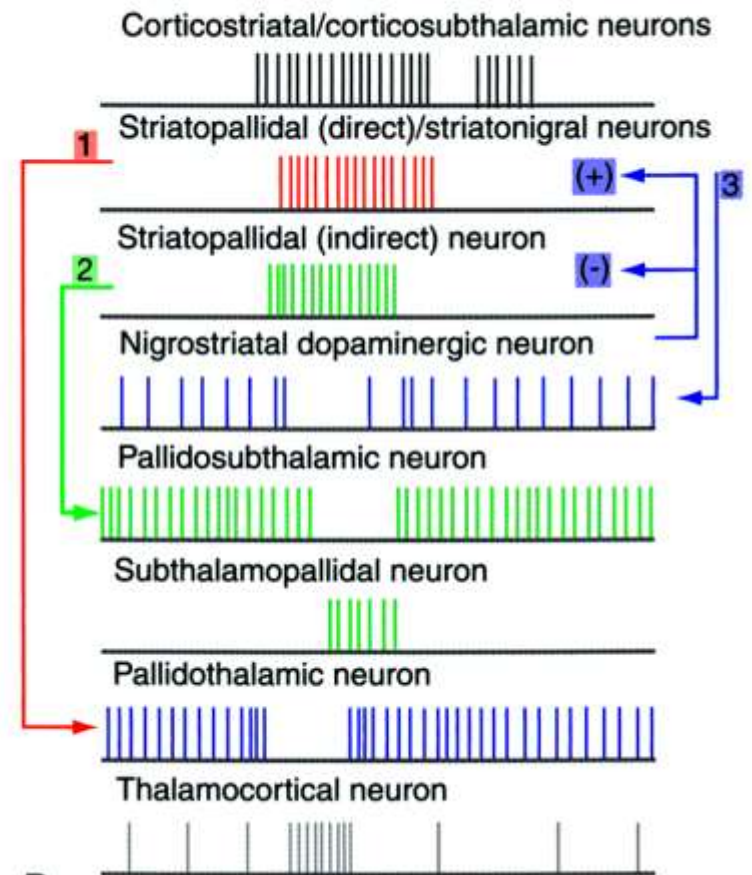
Direct and Indirect Pathways (Including the Substantia Nigra)

Connections



Text Fig. 26-14A,B

Firing Patterns of Neurons

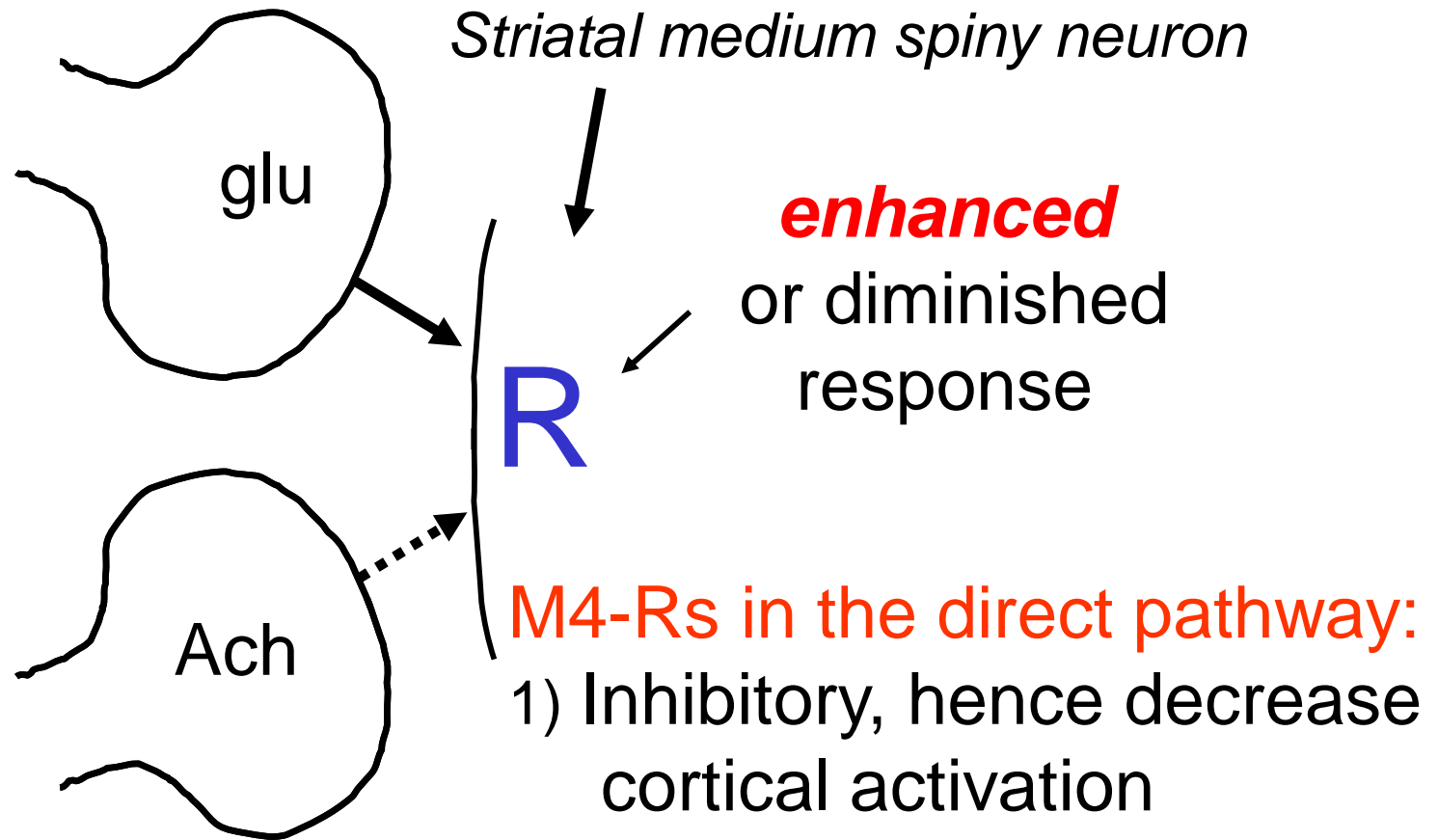


B

Modulators (associated nuclei)

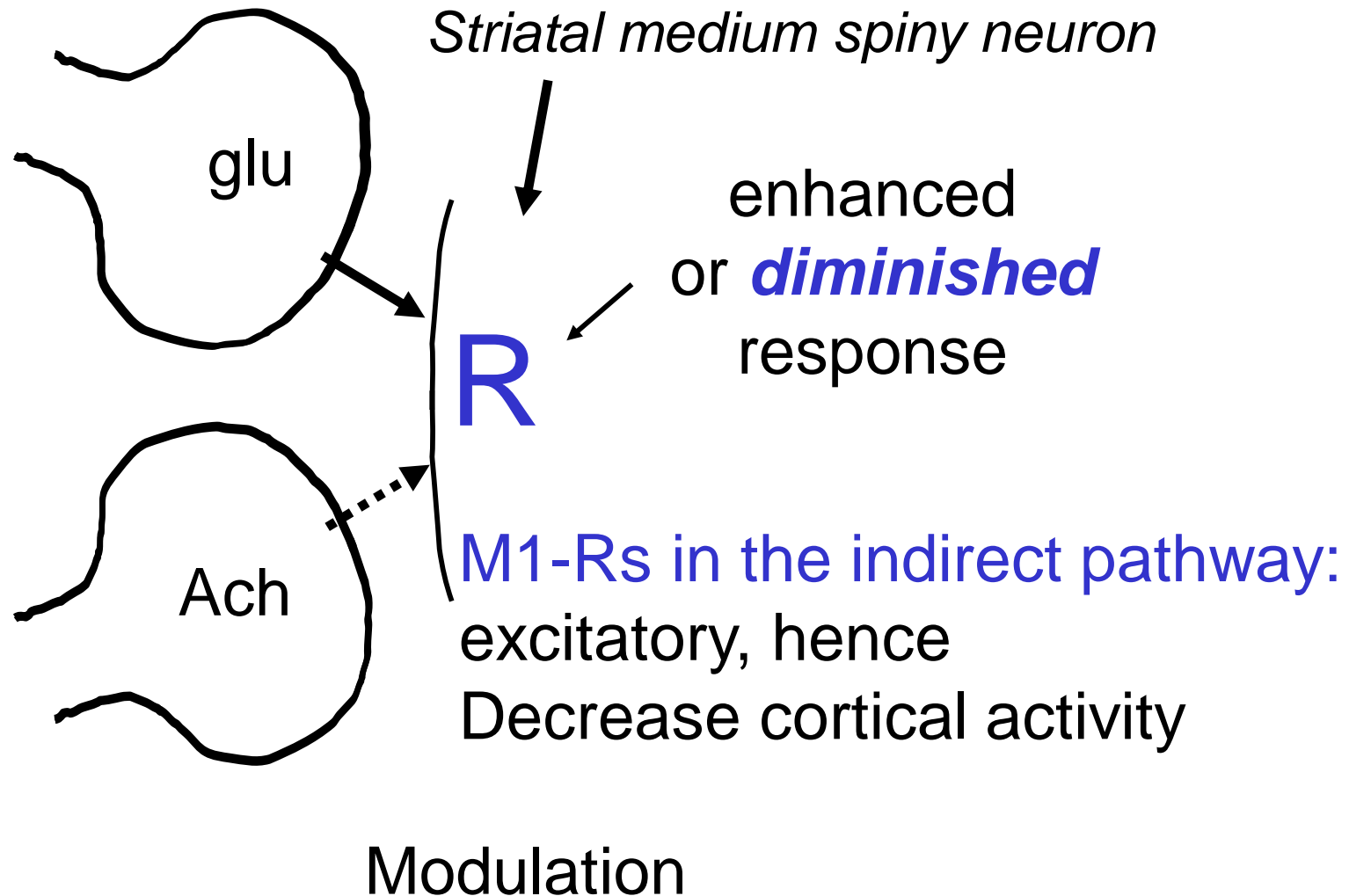
- Subthalamic Nucleus ??????
- Nigral Complex (Dopamine)
- Pedunculo-pontine nucleus (Acetylcholine)

Direct transmission vs. modulation



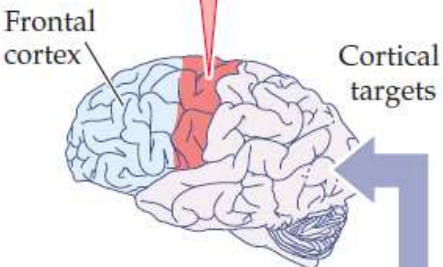
Modulation

Direct transmission vs. modulation



Motor loop

Primary motor, premotor, supplementary motor cortex



Cortical input
Motor, premotor, somatosensory cortex

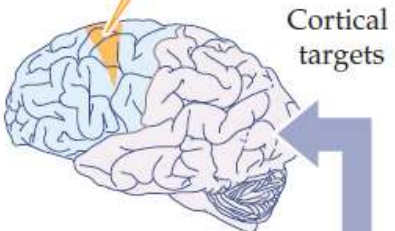
Striatum
Putamen

Pallidum
Lateral globus pallidus, internal segment

Thalamus
Ventral lateral and ventral anterior nuclei

Oculomotor loop

Frontal eye field, supplementary eye field



Posterior parietal, prefrontal cortex

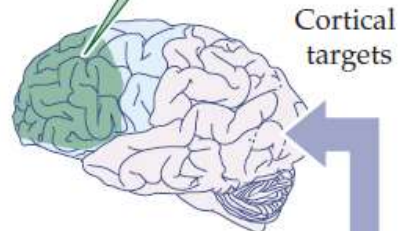
Caudate (body)

Globus pallidus, internal segment; substantia nigra pars reticulata

Mediodorsal and ventral anterior nuclei

Prefrontal loop

Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex



Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex

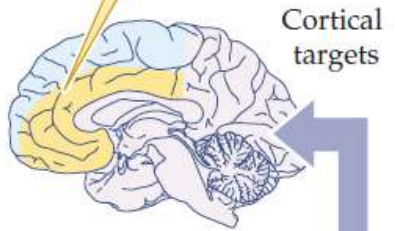
Anterior caudate

Globus pallidus, internal segment; substantia nigra pars reticulata

Mediodorsal and ventral anterior nuclei

Limbic loop

Anterior cingulate, orbital frontal cortex



Amygdala, hippocampus, orbitofrontal, anterior cingulate, temporal cortex

Ventral striatum

Ventral pallidum

Mediodorsal nucleus

Motor behavior is determined by the balance between direct/indirect striatal outputs

Hypokinetic disorders

- **insufficient direct** pathway output
- **excess indirect** pathway output

Hyperkinetic disorders

- **excess direct** pathway output
- **insufficient indirect** pathway output

Parkinson's disease



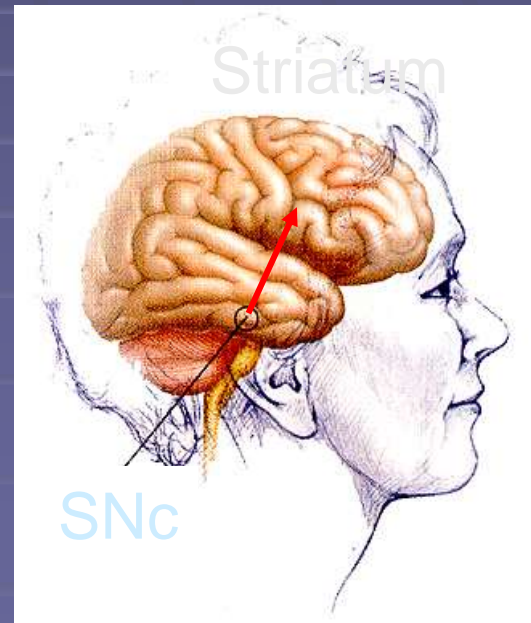
Michael J. Fox



Muhammad Ali

Pathophysiology

Primary: loss of nigrostriatal DA projection



Parkinson's disease

Treatment



Dopamine



Acetylcholine

Deep brain stimulation

subthalamic nucleus (STN)/ globus pallidus interna (GPi)

high frequency stimulation inactivates the STN or GPi.

Motor behavior is determined by the balance between direct/indirect striatal outputs

Hypokinetic disorders

- **insufficient direct** pathway output
- **excess indirect** pathway output

Hyperkinetic disorders

- **excess direct** pathway output
- **insufficient indirect** pathway output

Hyperkinetic symptoms

Involuntary (unwanted) movements

- Chorea
- Ballismus
- Dystonia
- Athetosis

Hyperkinetic disorders: choreatic syndromes

1. Huntington's Chorea
2. Sydenham Chorea
3. Dystonia
4. Tardive dyskinesia
5. DOPA-induced dyskinesia
6. Hemiballismus
7. Tourette's syndrome

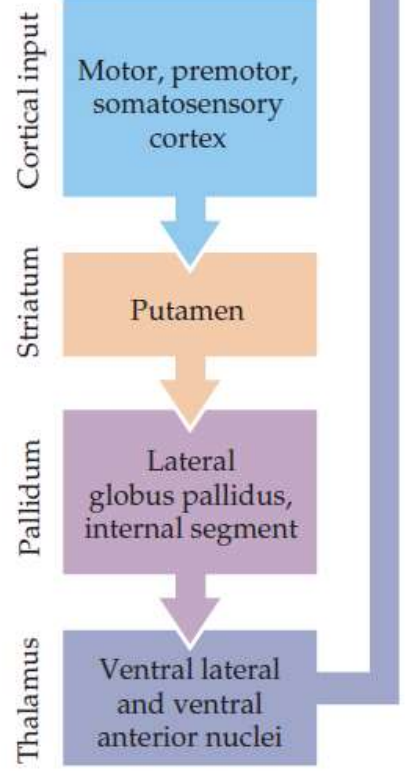
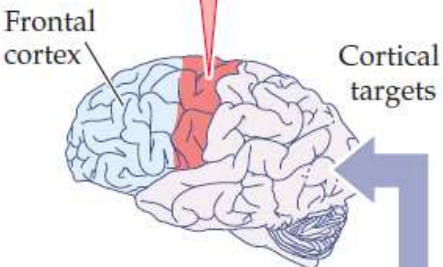
Huntington's disease

Pathophysiology

- Atrophy of striatum
- Loss of striatal neurons
- Neuropathological sequence
 - start , rostral and medial then caudal and lateral

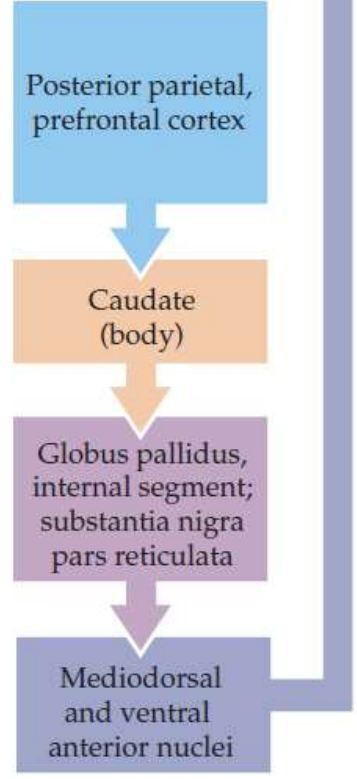
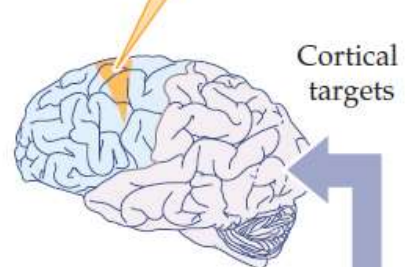
Motor loop

Primary motor, premotor, supplementary motor cortex



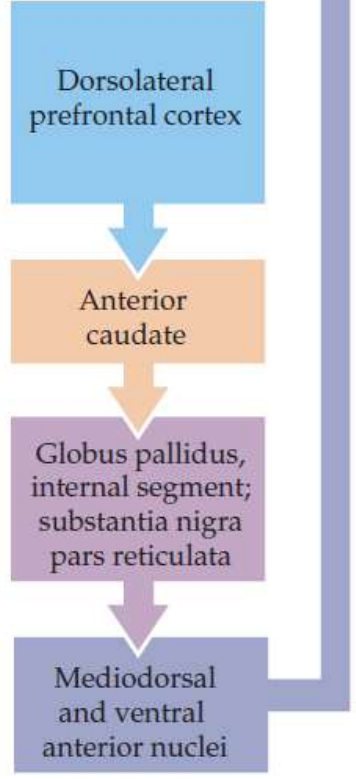
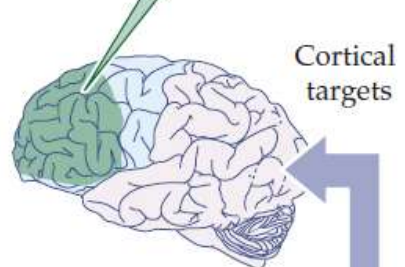
Oculomotor loop

Frontal eye field, supplementary eye field



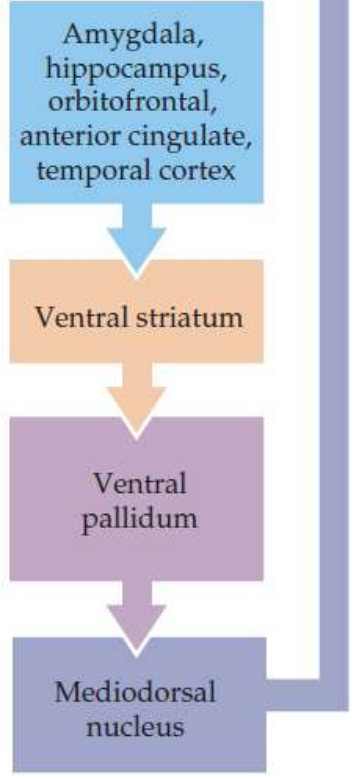
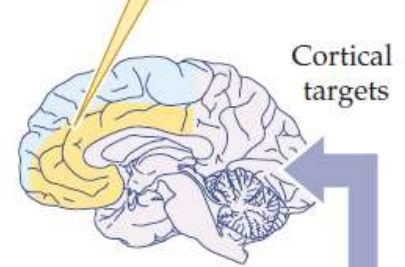
Prefrontal loop

Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex



Limbic loop

Anterior cingulate, orbital frontal cortex



Huntington's disease

Symptoms

Early motor signs

- ▮ chorea (brief, involuntary movements)
- ▮ later have dystonia episodes

Choreatic gait



Dystonic movements



Hyperkinetic disorders:

1. Huntington's Chorea
2. Sydenham Chorea
3. Dystonia
4. Tardive dyskinesia
5. DOPA-induced dyskinesia
6. Hemiballismus
7. Tourette's syndrome

Hyperkinetic disorders: choreatic syndromes

Huntington's disease

Dystonia

Tardive dyskinesia

DOPA-induced dyskinesia

Hemiballismus

Tourette's syndrome

Cervical dystonia



After botulinum toxin



Hyperkinetic disorders: choreatic syndromes

Huntington's disease

Dystonia

Tardive dyskinesia

DOPA-induced dyskinesia

After treatment with the D2-R blocker sulpiride

Hemiballismus – unilateral
STN stroke

Tourette's syndrome

Hyperkinetic disorders:

1. Huntington's Chorea
2. Sydenham Chorea
3. Dystonia
4. Tardive dyskinesia
5. DOPA-induced dyskinesia
6. Hemiballismus
7. Tourette's syndrome

Hyperkinetic disorders:

1. Huntington's Chorea
2. Sydenham Chorea
3. Dystonia
4. Tardive dyskinesia
5. LDOPA-induced dyskinesia
6. Hemiballismus
7. Tourette's syndrome

Hyperkinetic disorders:

1. Huntington's Chorea
2. Sydenham Chorea
3. Dystonia
4. Tardive dyskinesia
5. LDOPA-induced dyskinesia
6. Hemiballismus
7. Tourette's syndrome

Hyperkinetic disorders:

Tourette's syndrome

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e8HtTb0Vk_o

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jYRa-fpNonY>