



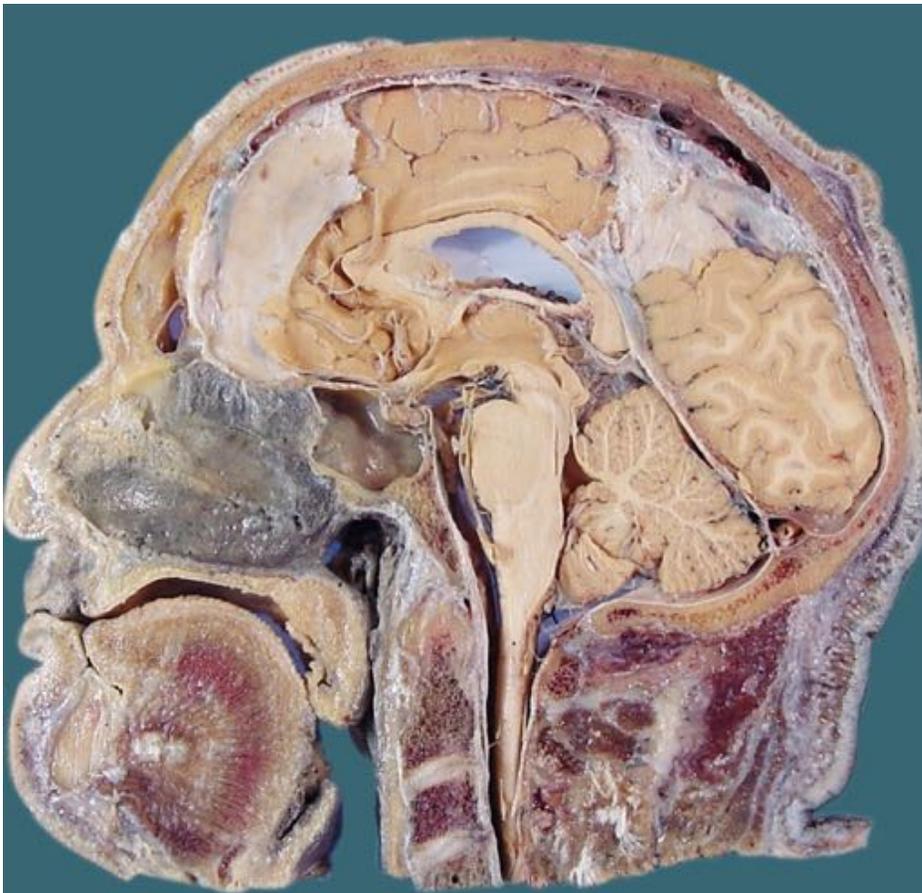
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de Anatomía y Medicina Legal

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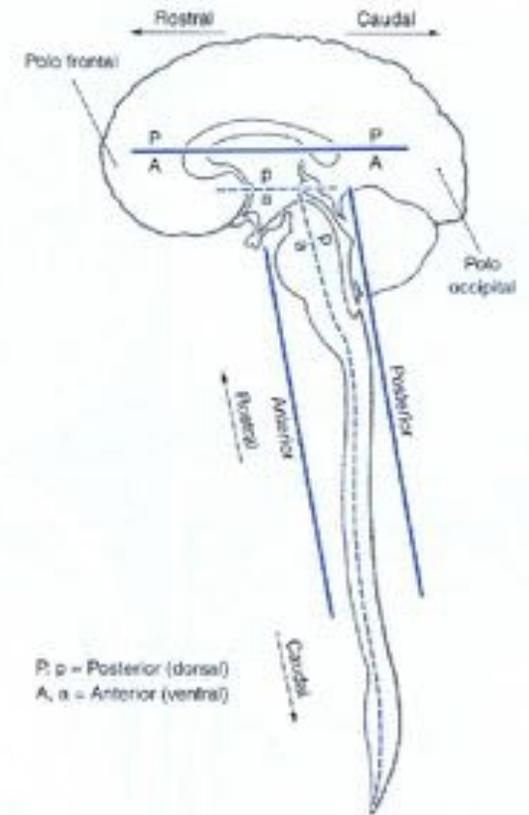
Anatomía Externa del Sistema Nervioso Central

Ximena Rojas, PhD

Sistema Nervioso Central

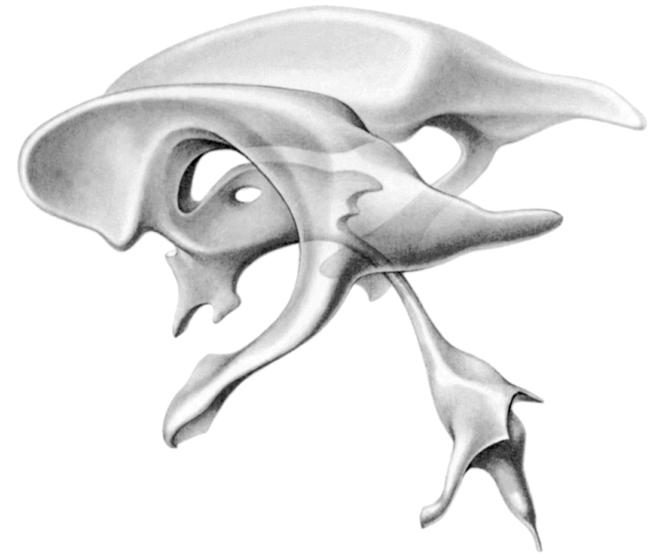
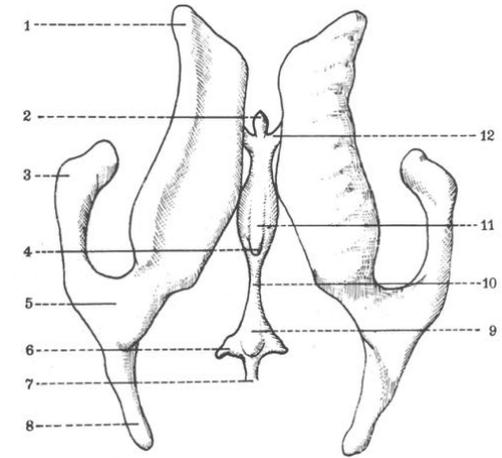
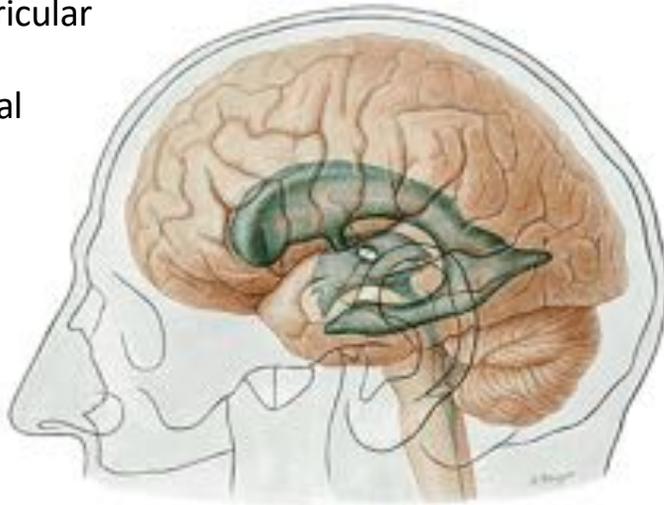


- ▶ **Cerebro**
 - ▶ **Hemisferios**
 - ▶ Corteza cerebral
 - ▶ Núcleos de la base
 - ▶ **Diencéfalo**
 - ▶ Tálamo
 - ▶ Hipotálamo
 - ▶ Epitálamo
- ▶ **Cerebelo**
- ▶ **Tronco encefálico**
 - ▶ Mesencéfalo
 - ▶ Puente
 - ▶ Bulbo
- ▶ **Médula espinal**



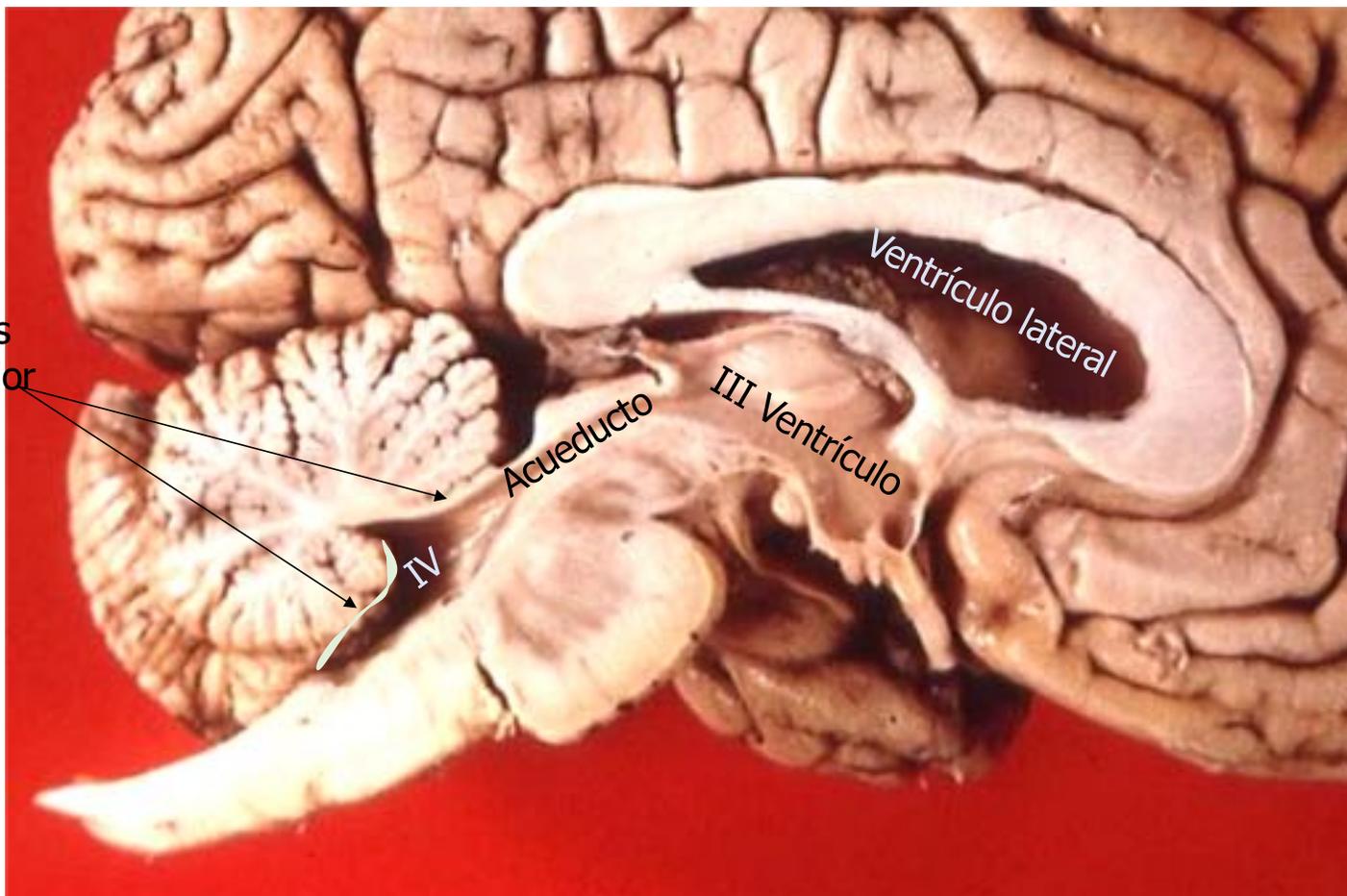
Cavidades Ventriculares

- Ventriculos laterales
- Agujero interventricular
- III ventrículo
- Acueducto cerebral
- IV ventrículo
- Canal central





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Velos medulares
superior e inferior



Velos
medulares
superior e
inferior

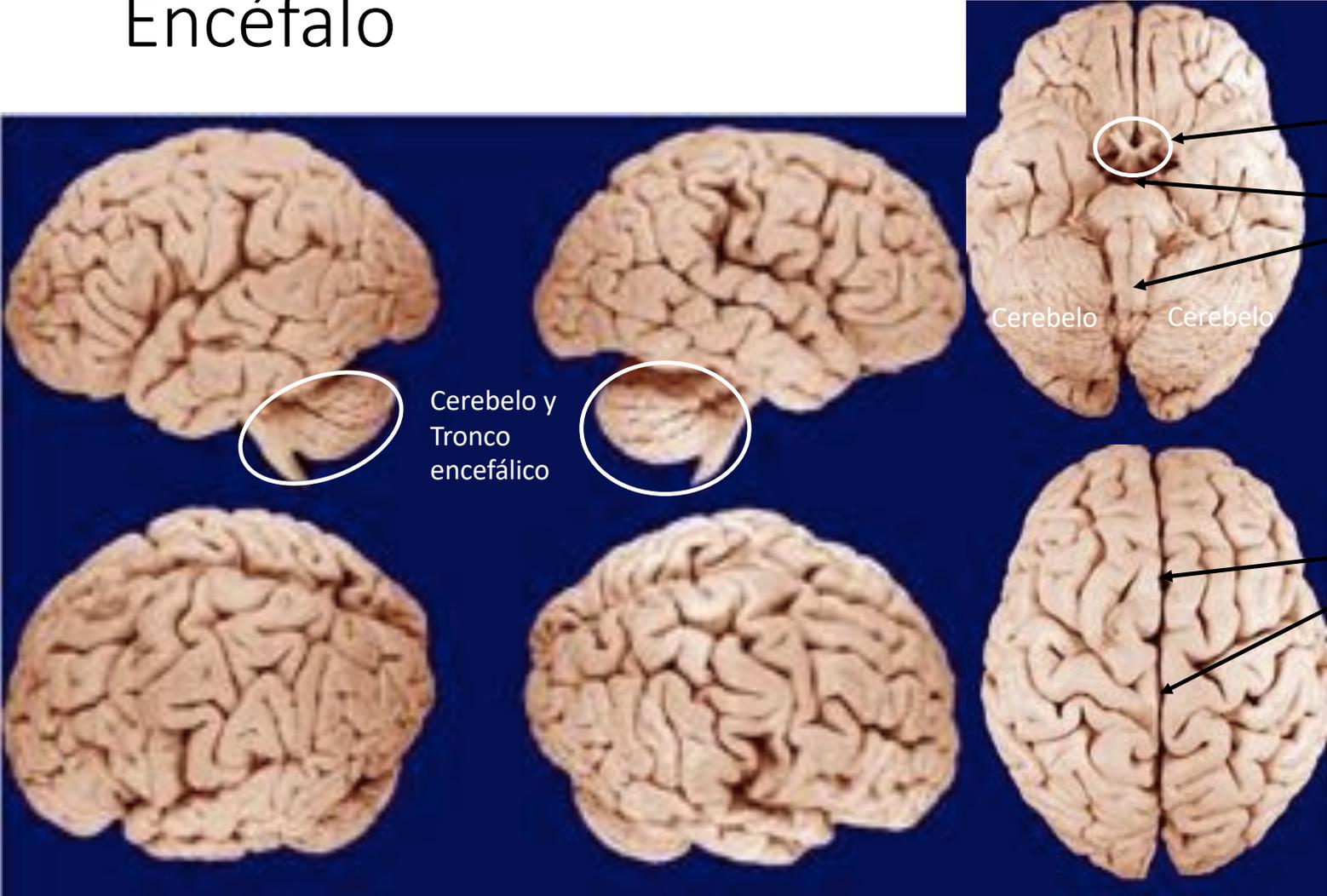
Septo pelúcido

Agujero interventricular



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Encéfalo



Cerebelo y Tronco encefálico

Diencefalo

Tronco encefálico

Cerebelo

Cerebelo

Fisura longitudinal

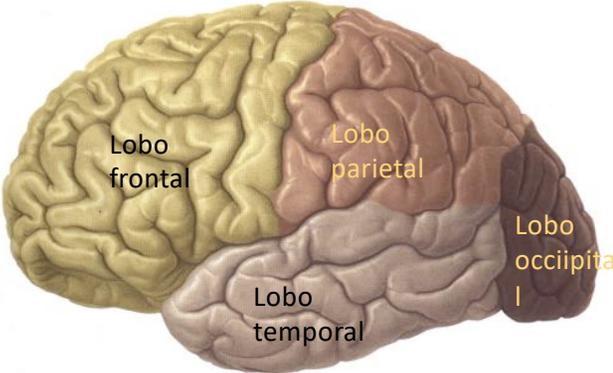
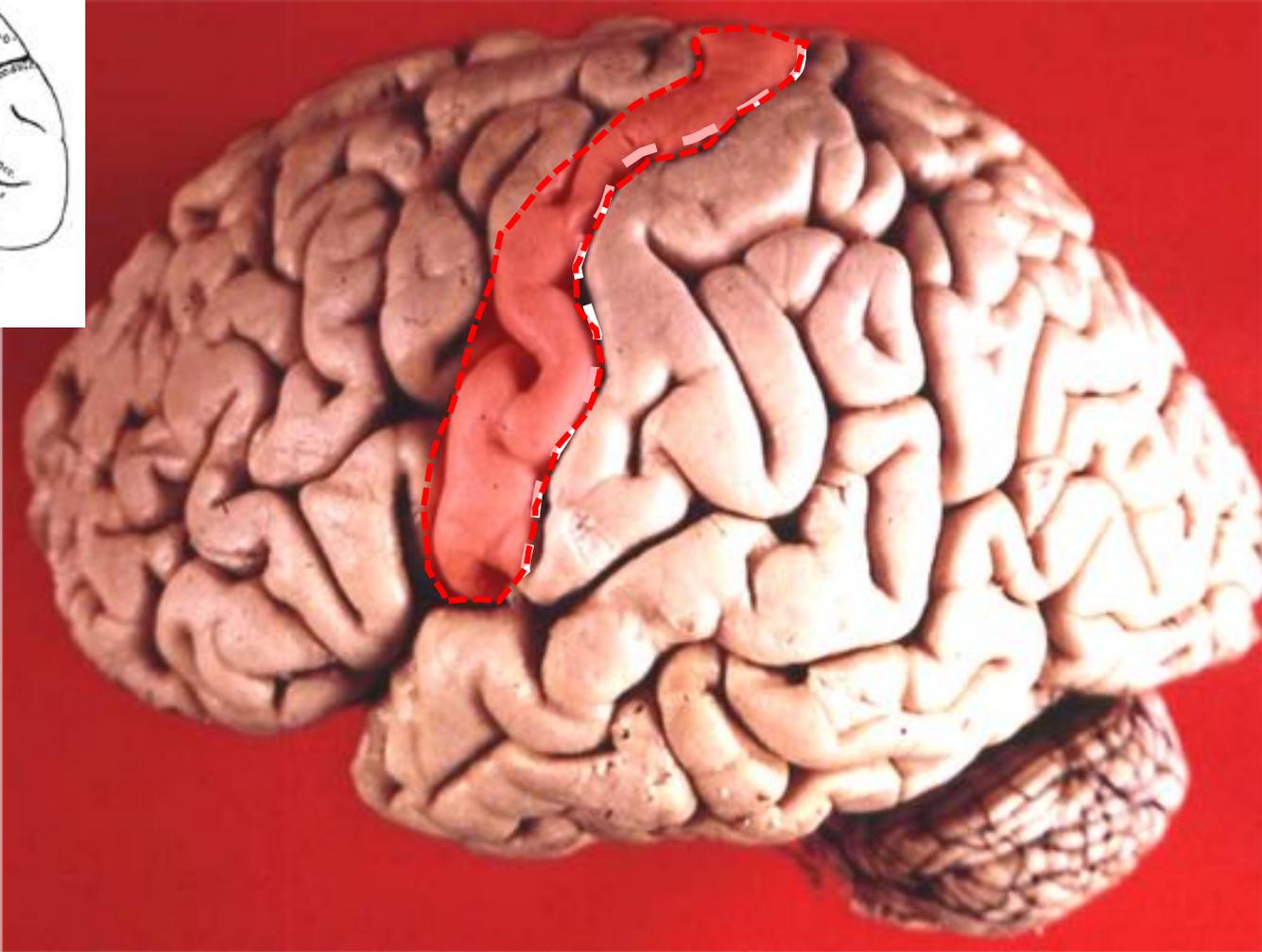
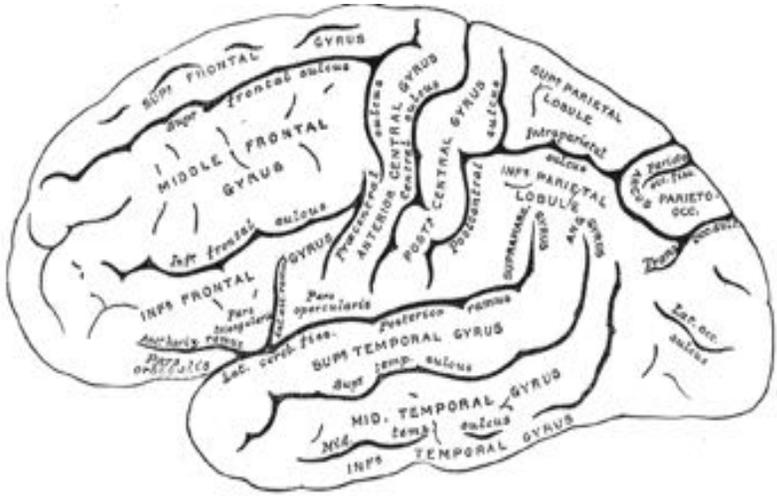
Hemisferios



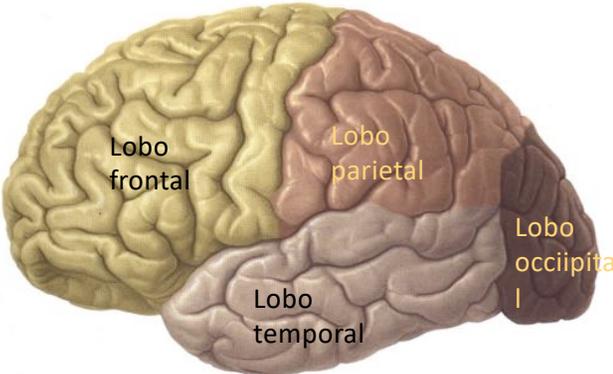
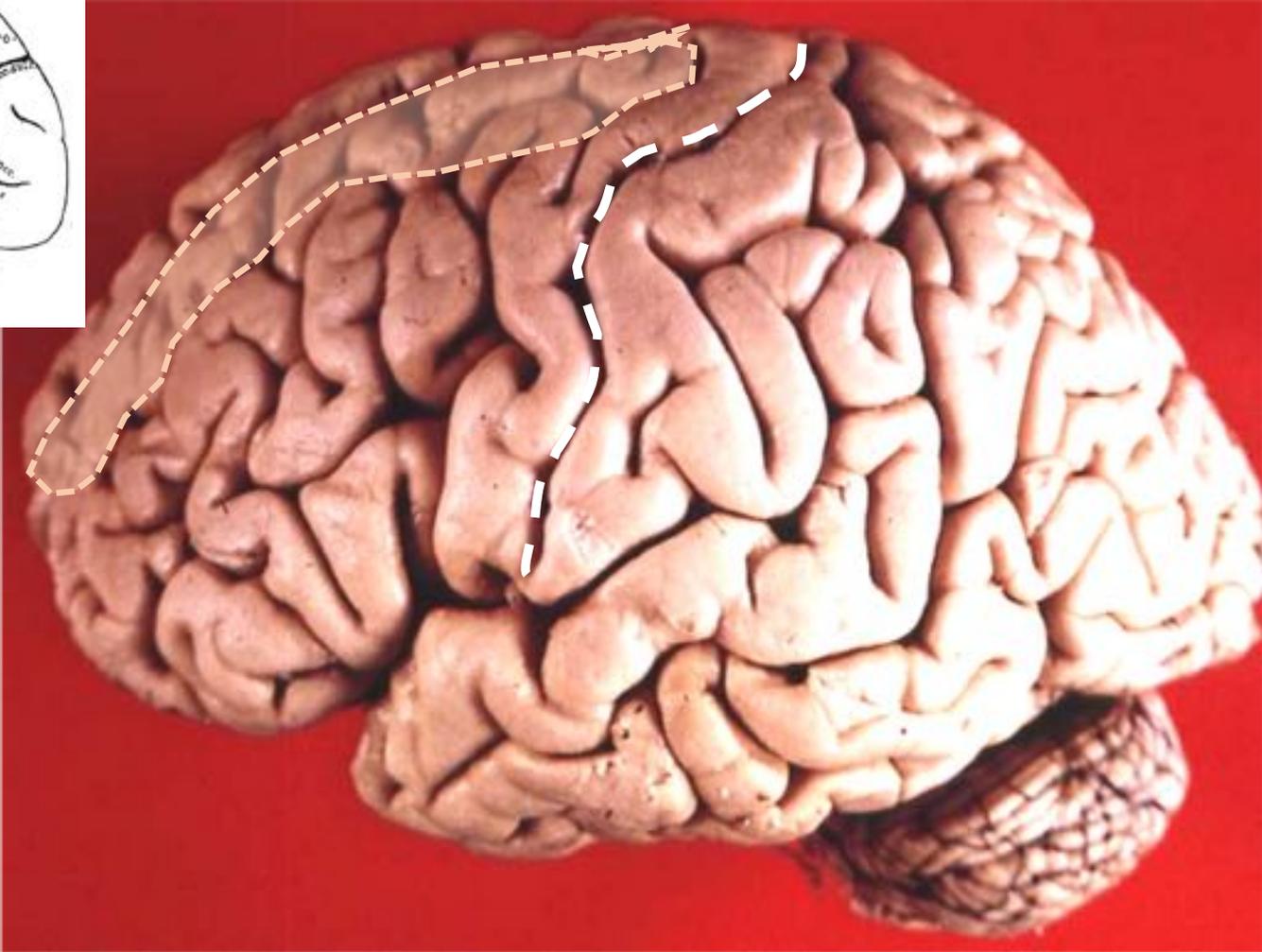
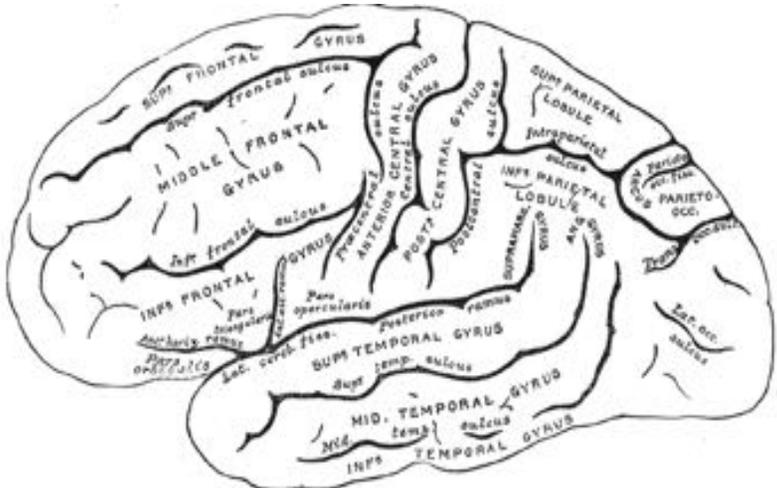
- El plegamiento produce:
 - Giros
 - Surcos
- Los surcos delimitan:
 - Lobos
 - Frontal
 - Parietal
 - Temporal
 - Occipital
 - De la ínsula



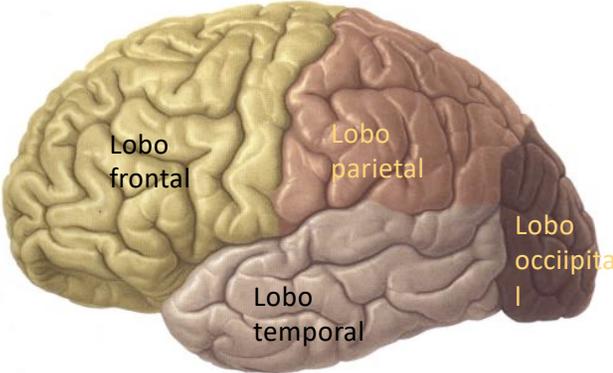
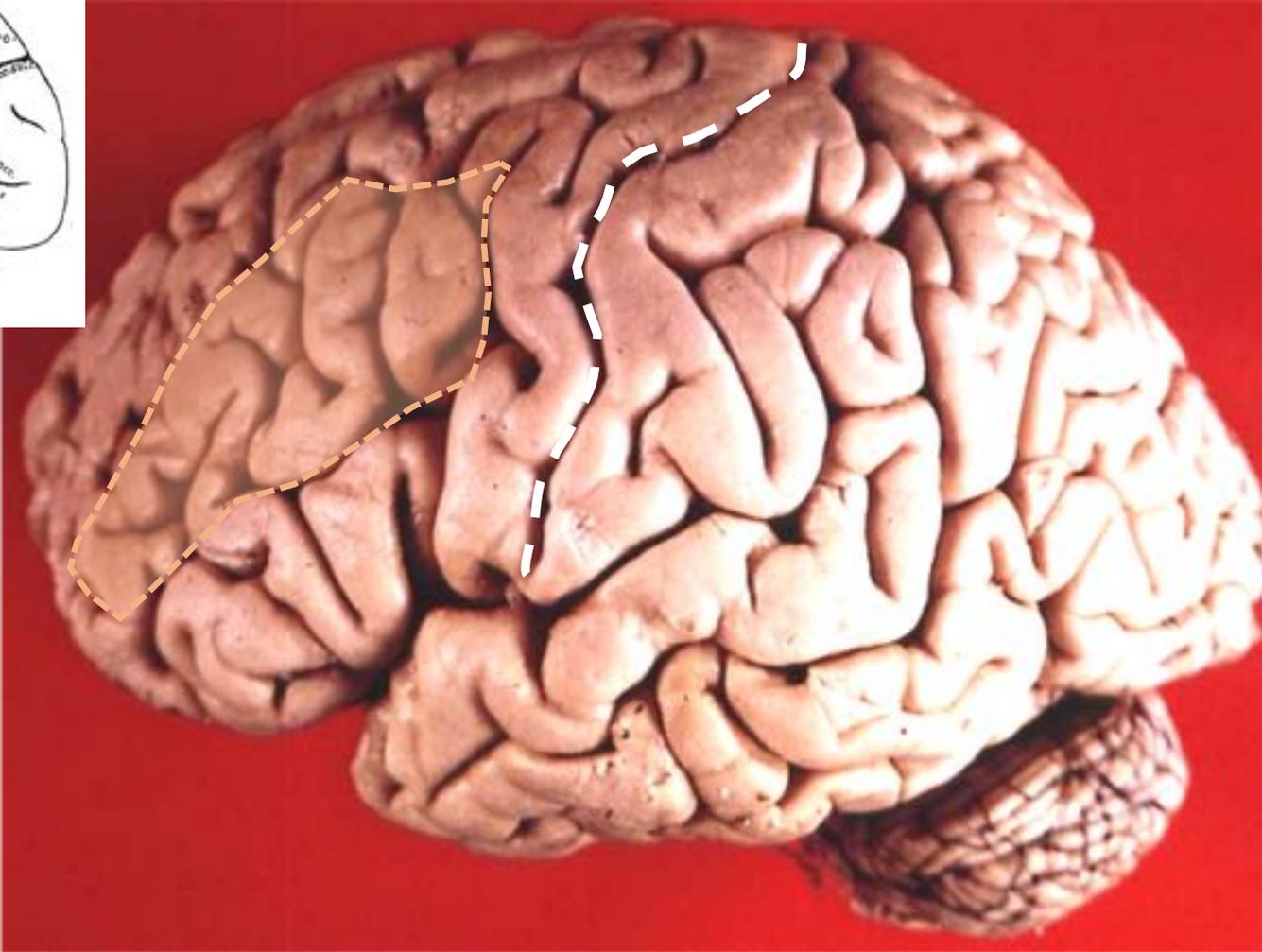
Cara Lateral



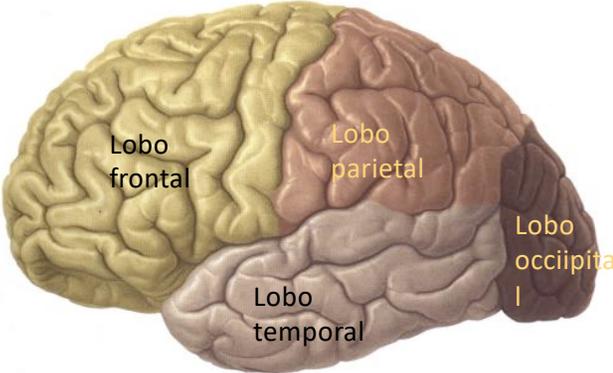
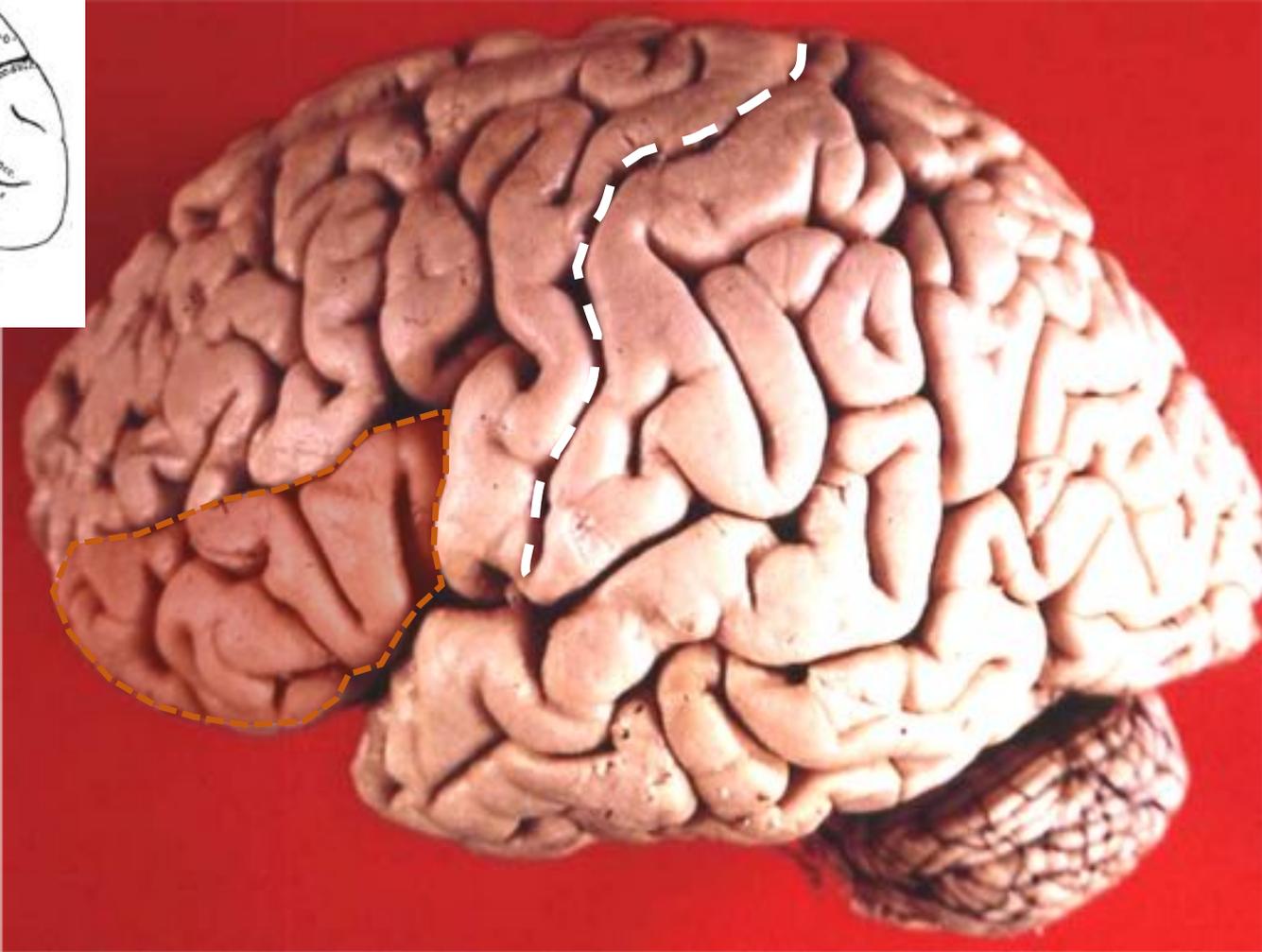
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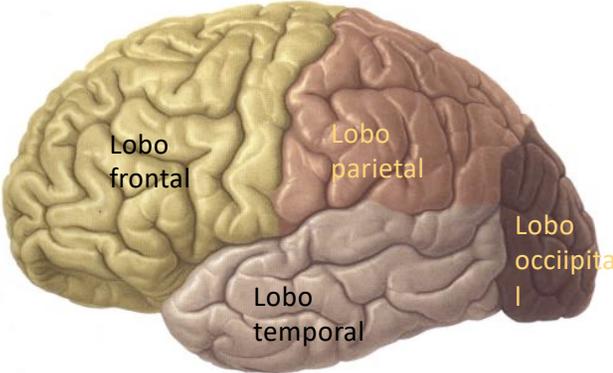
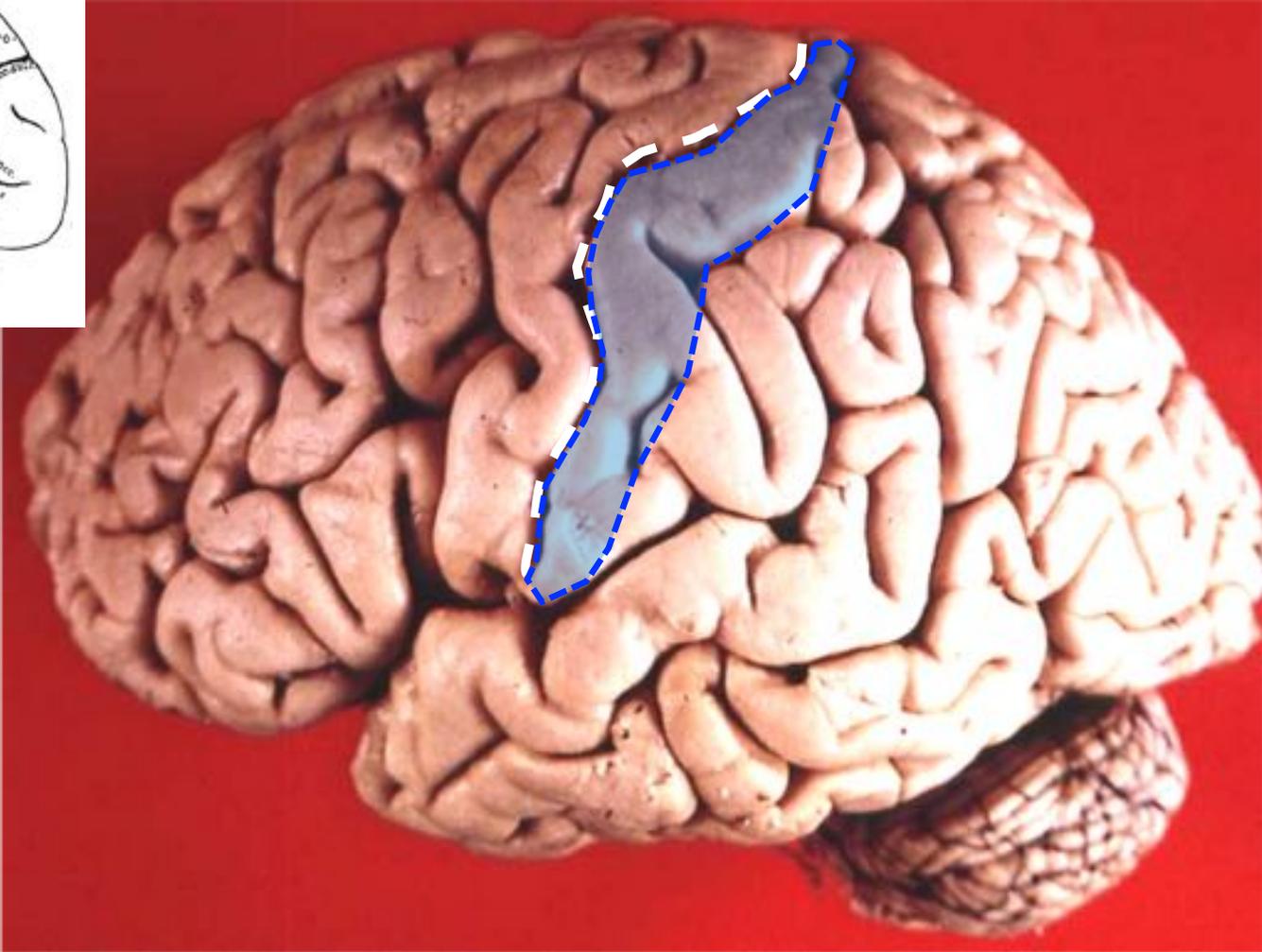
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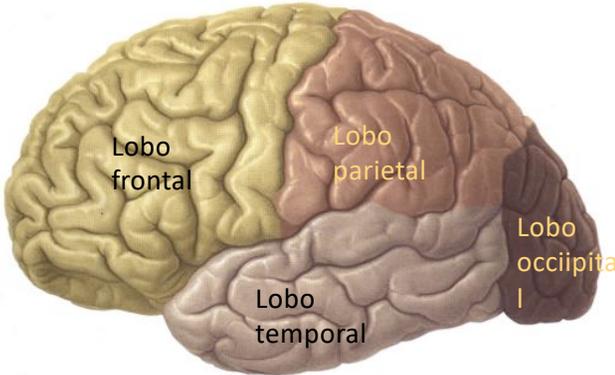
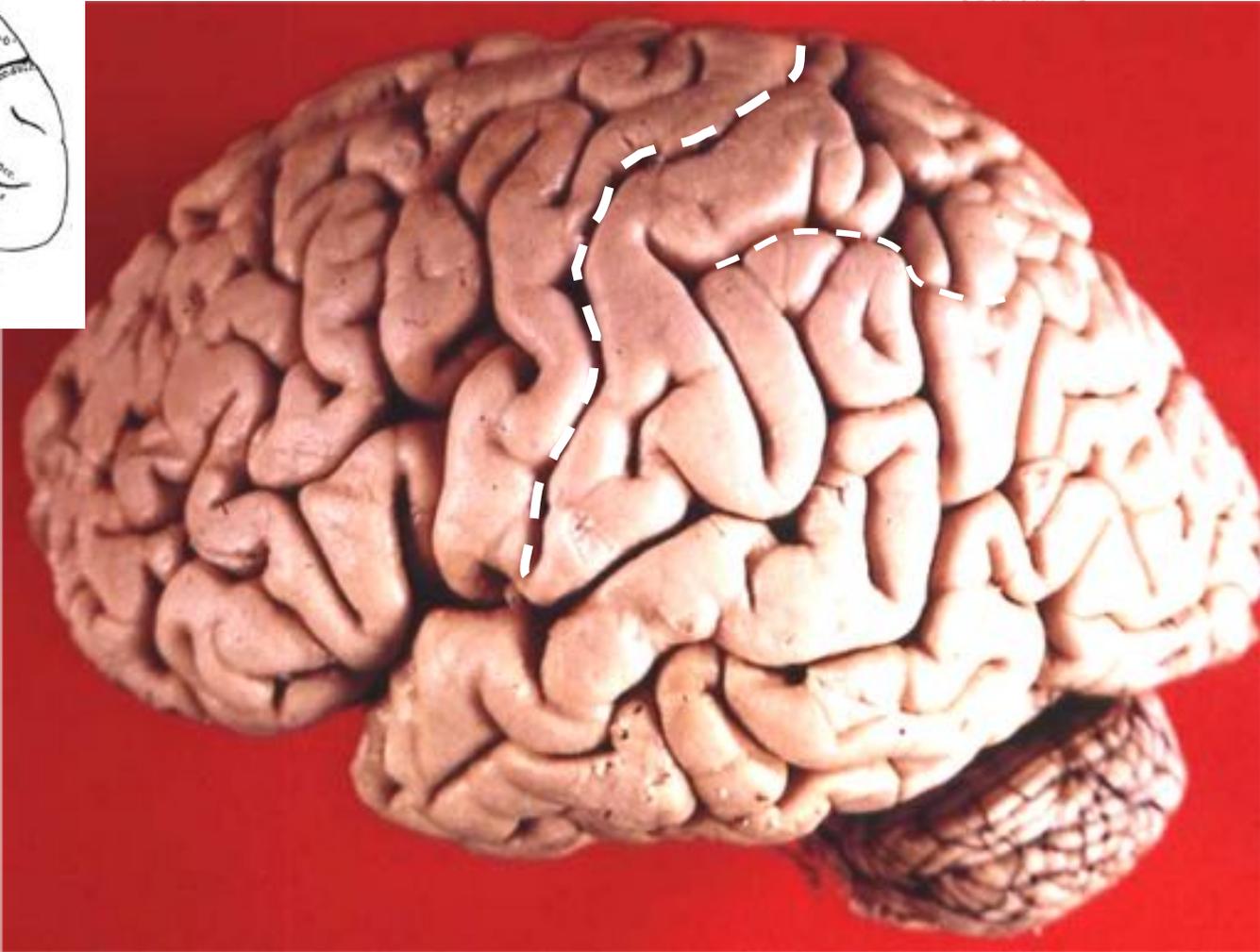
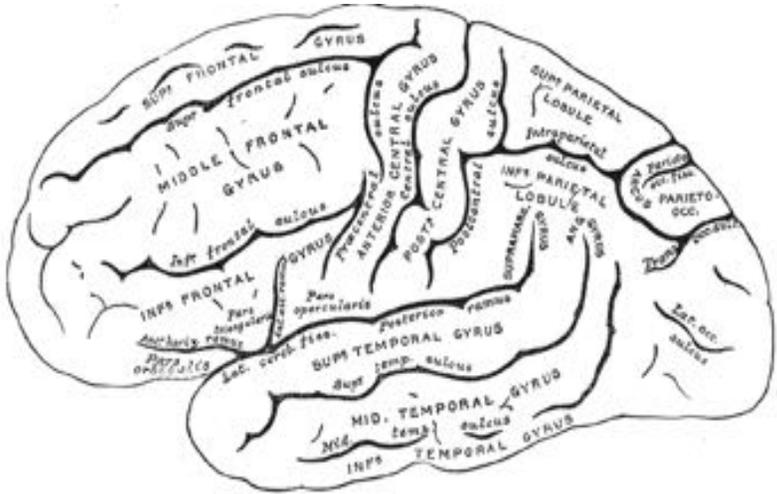
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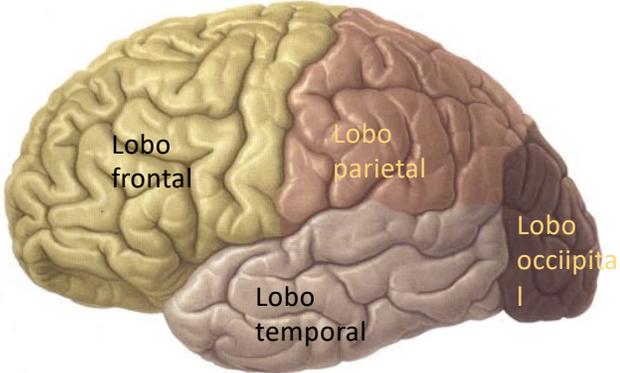
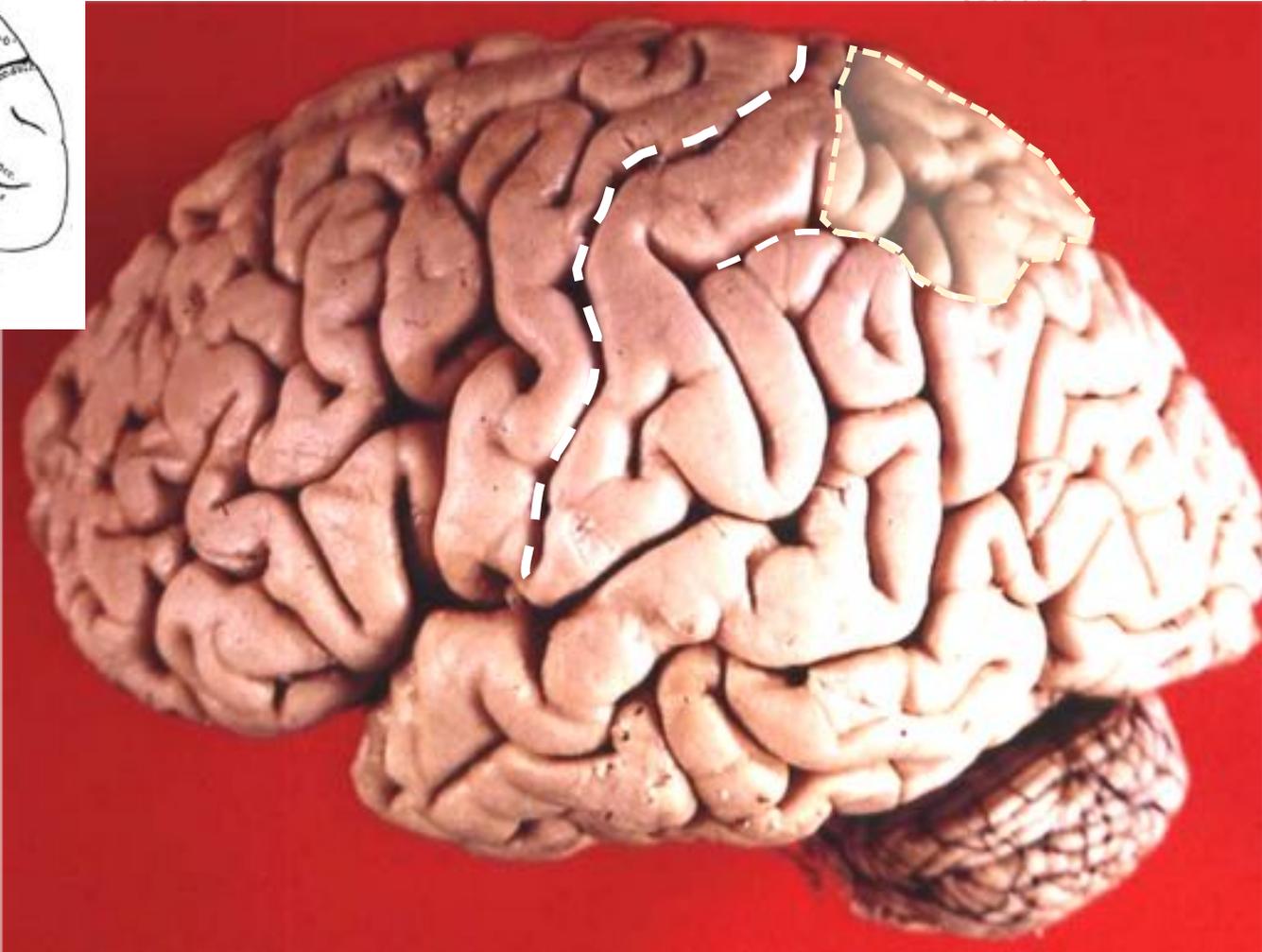
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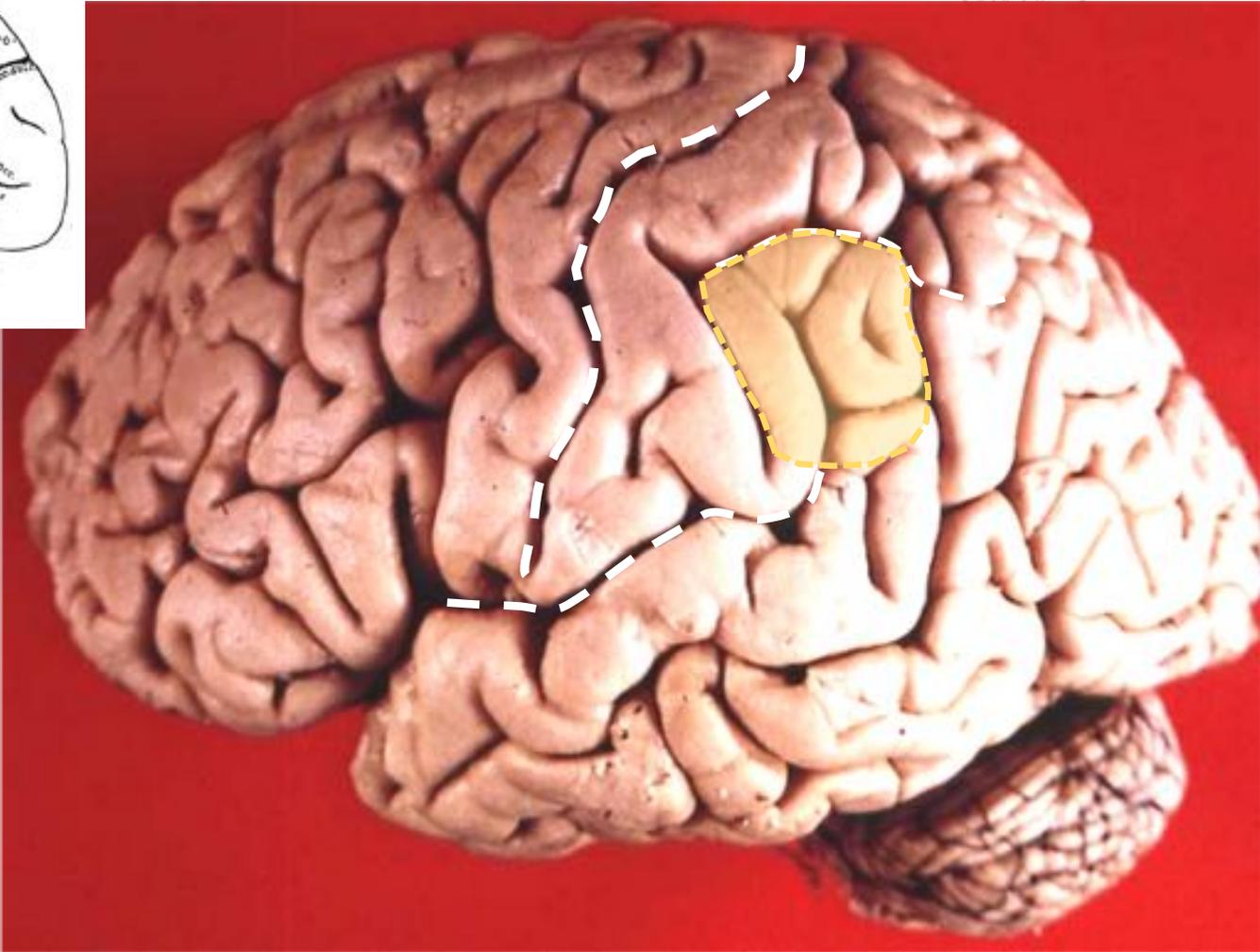
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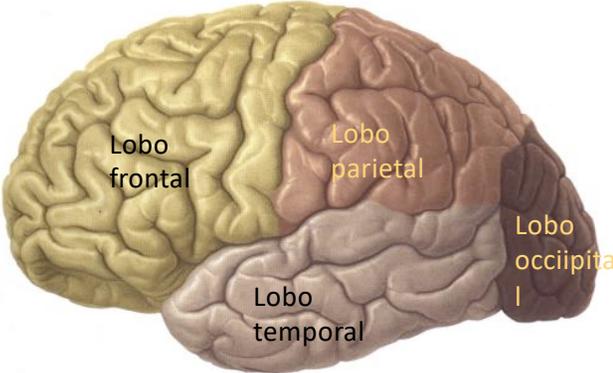
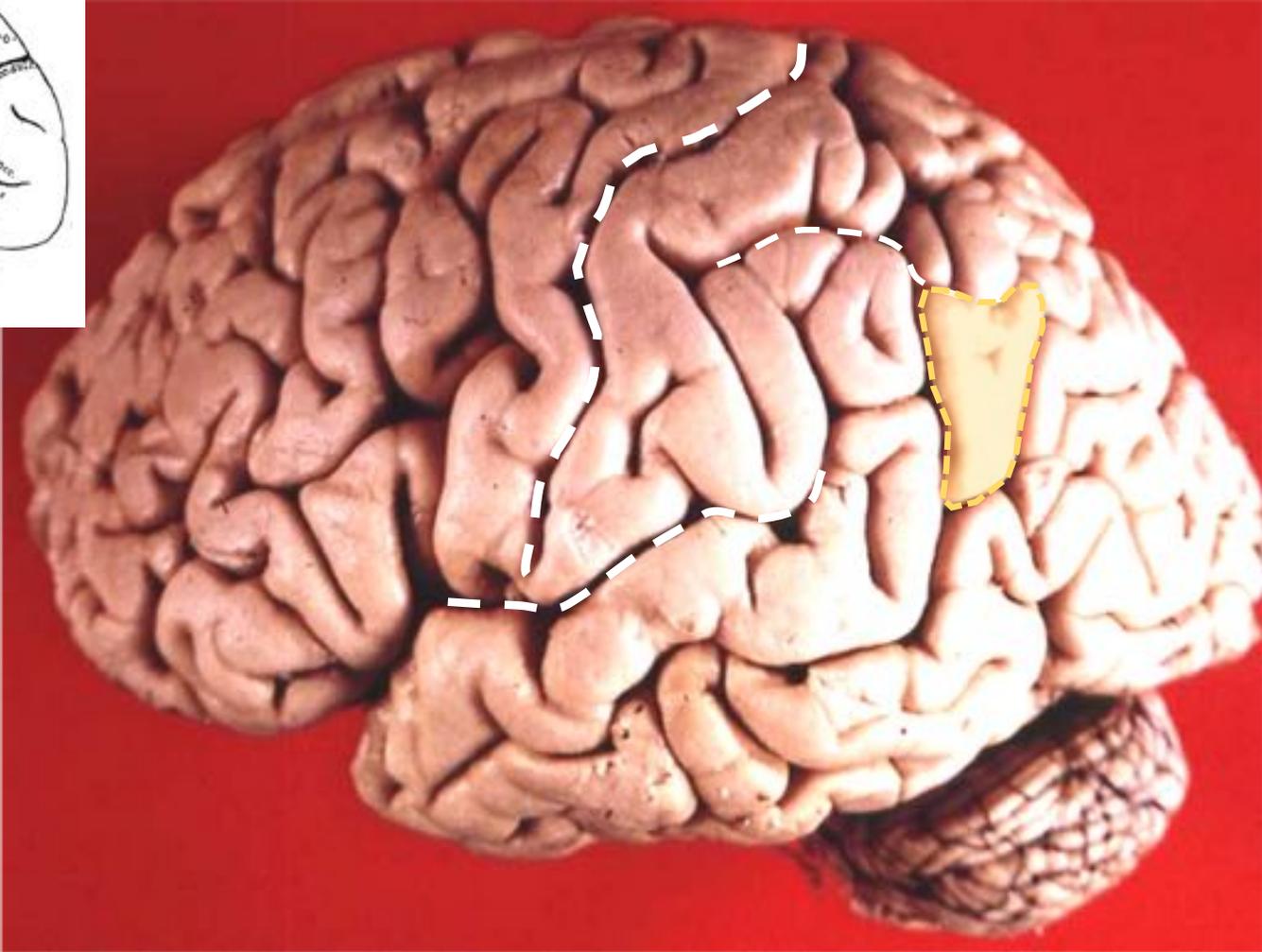
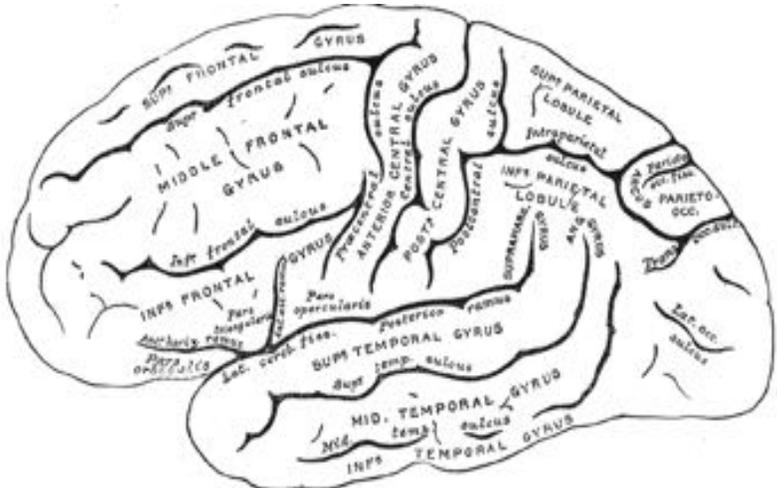
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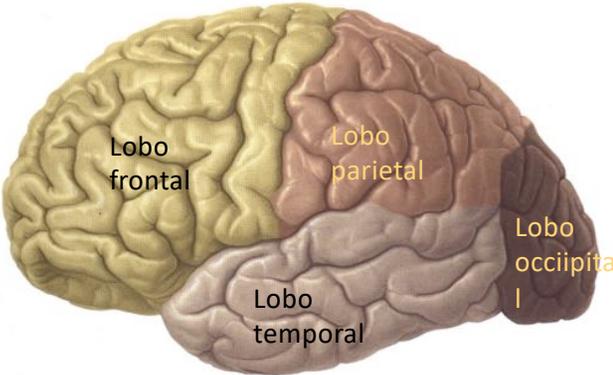
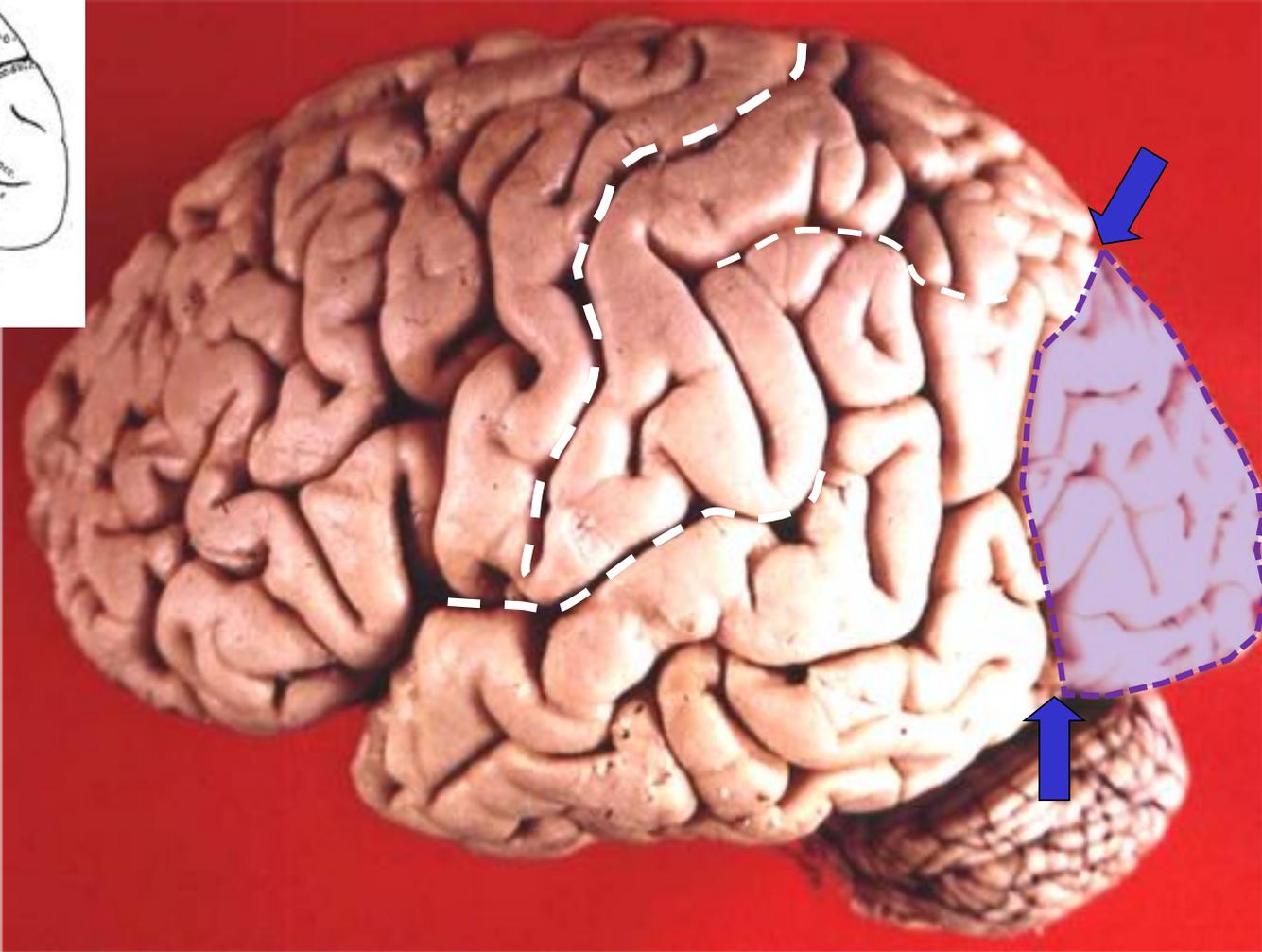
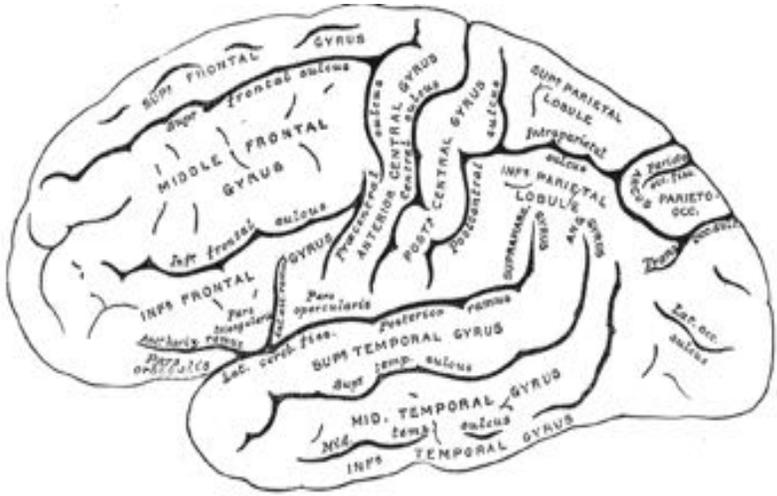
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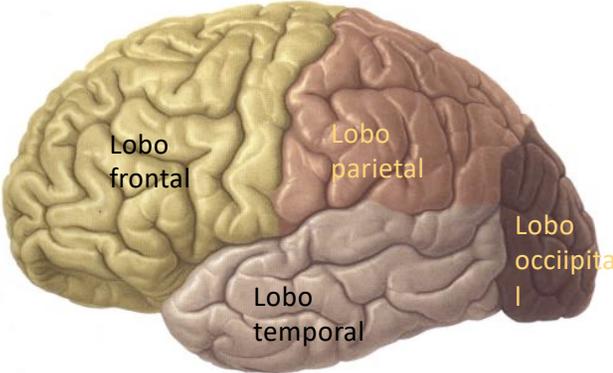
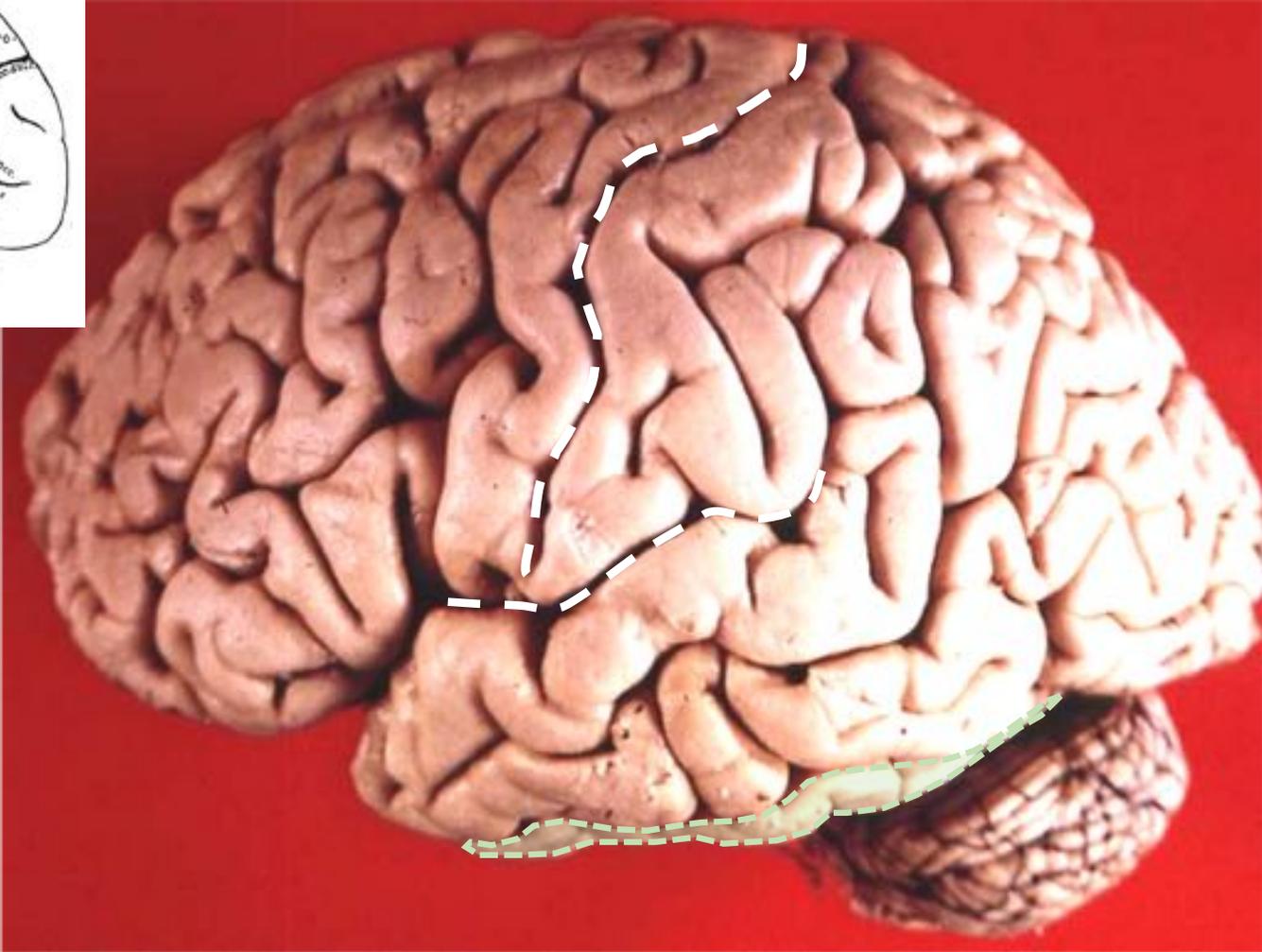
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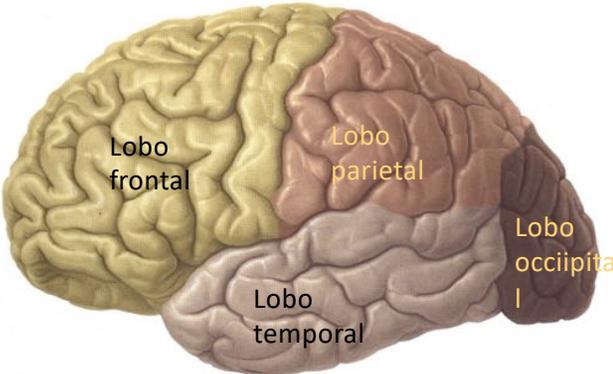
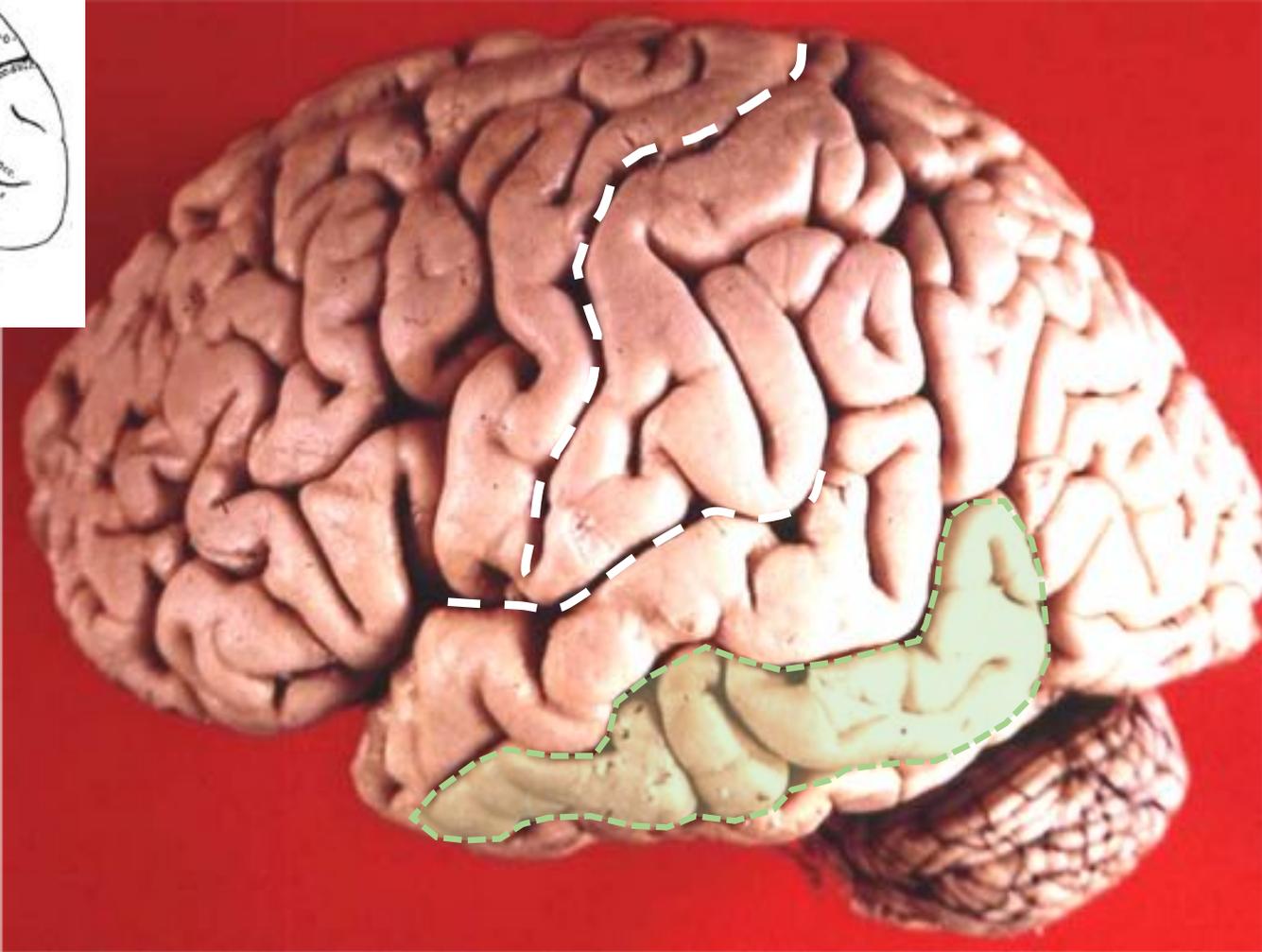
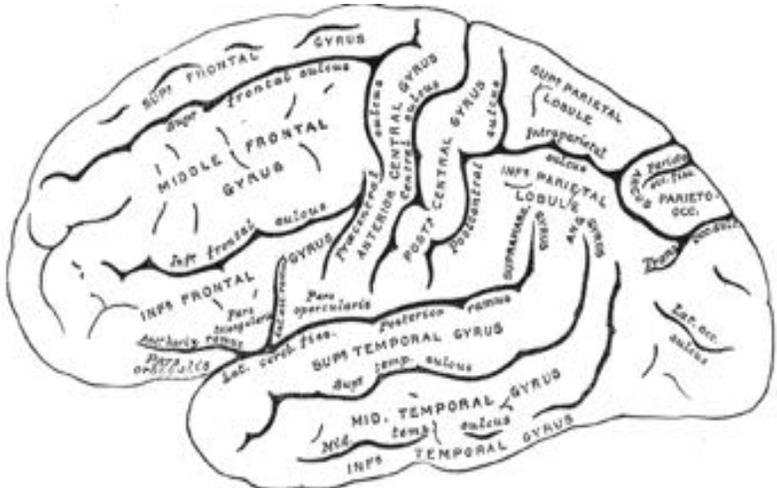
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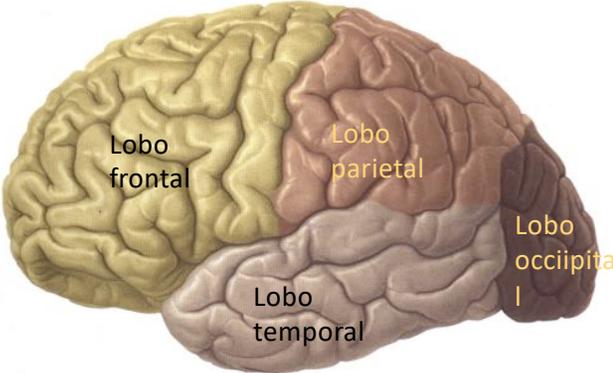
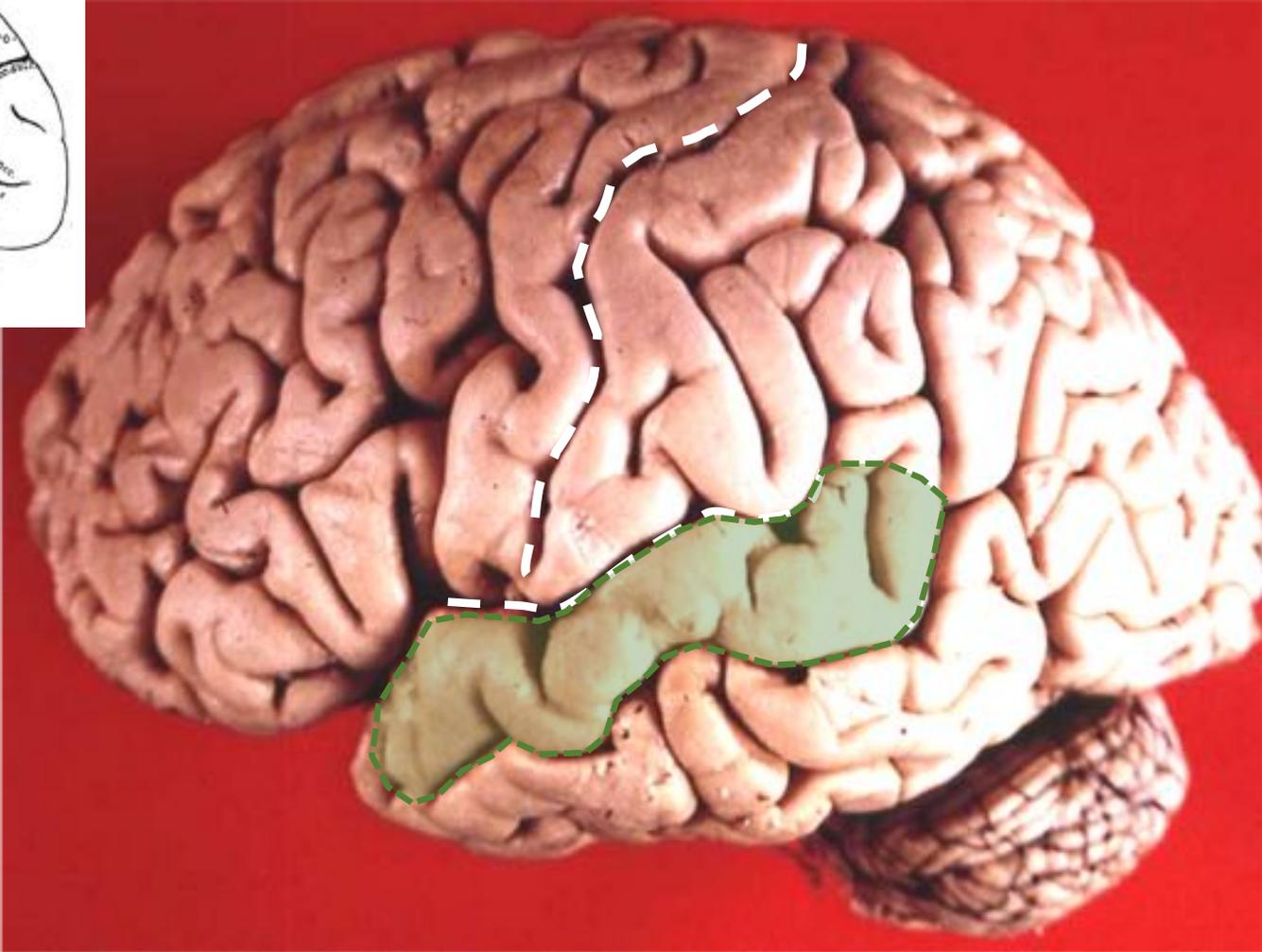
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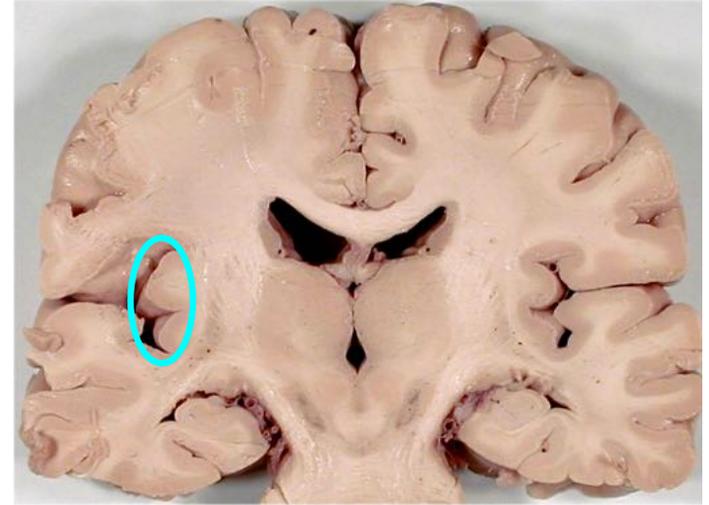
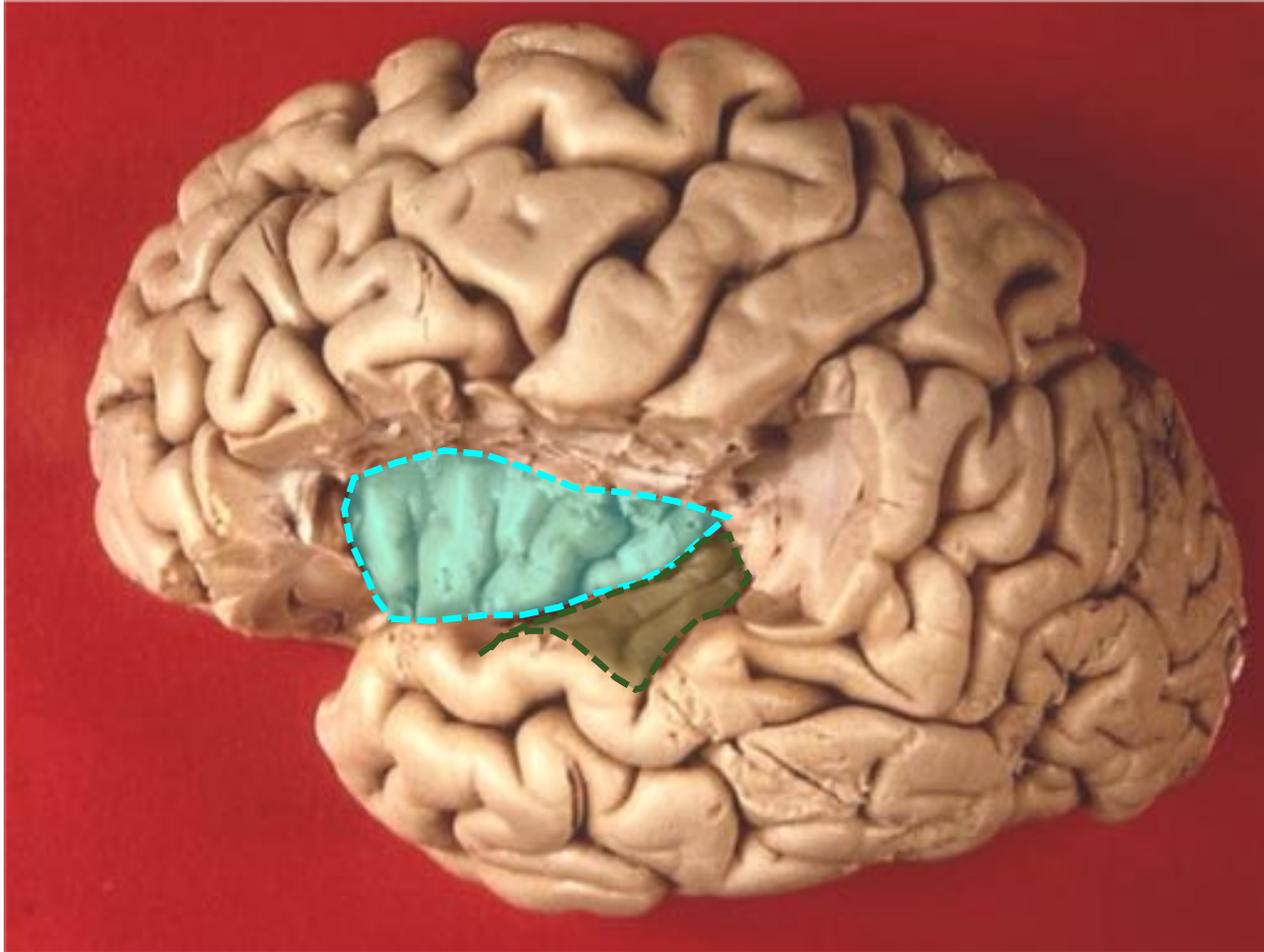


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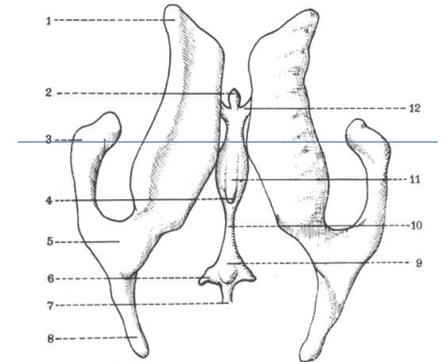
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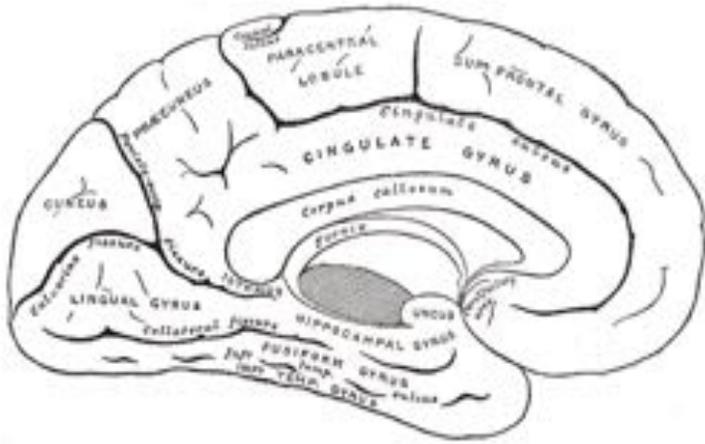


Lobo y giros de la ínsula

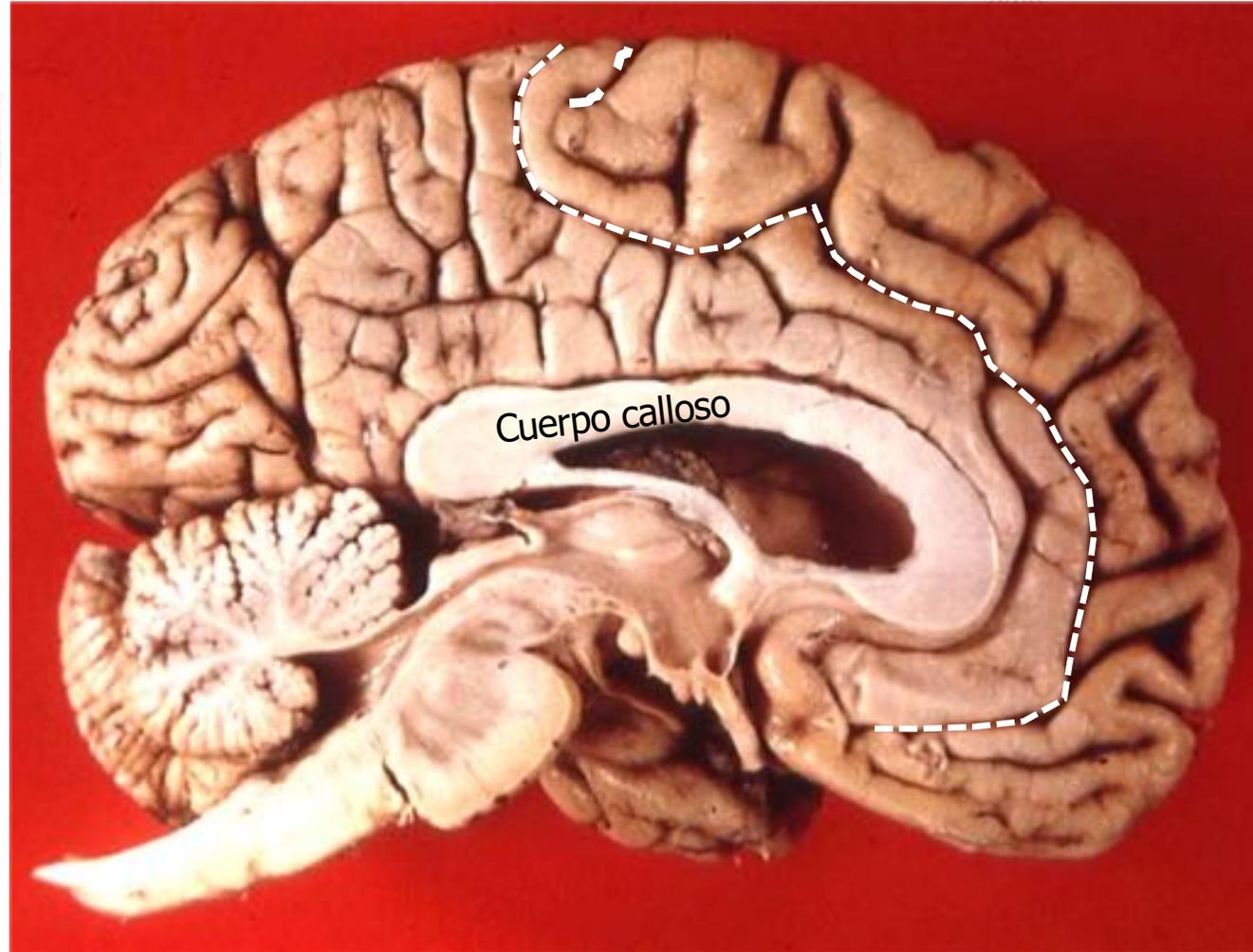
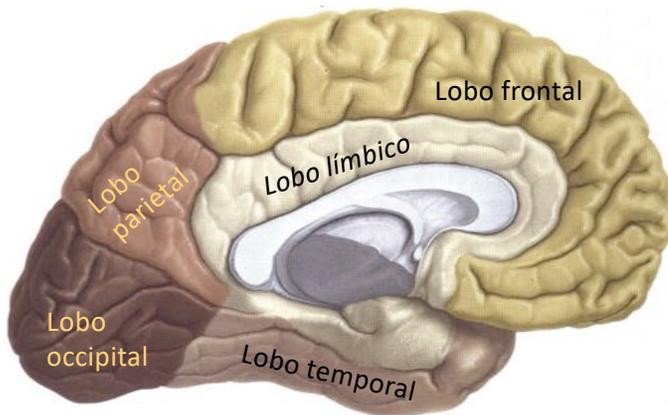
Giros temporales transversos



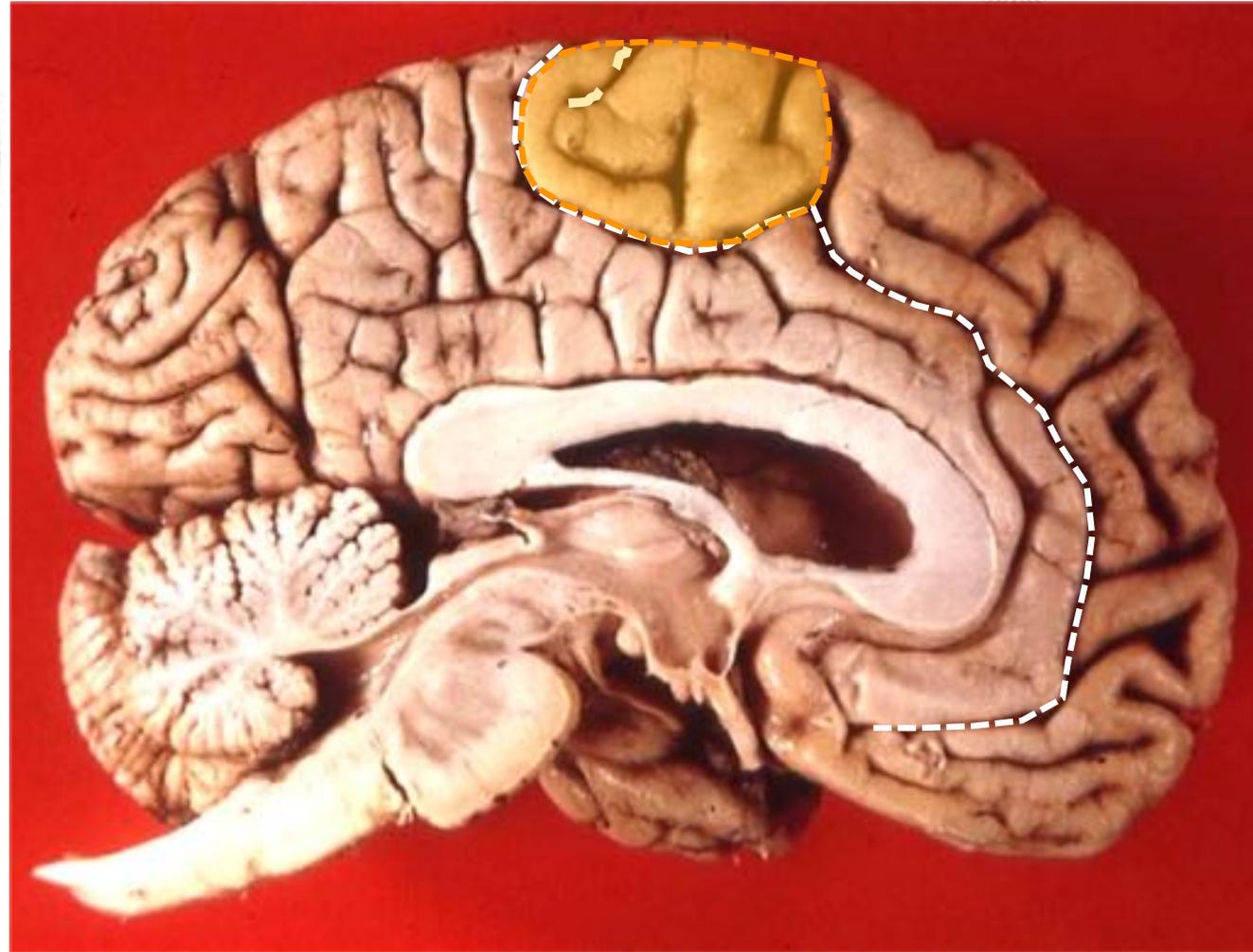
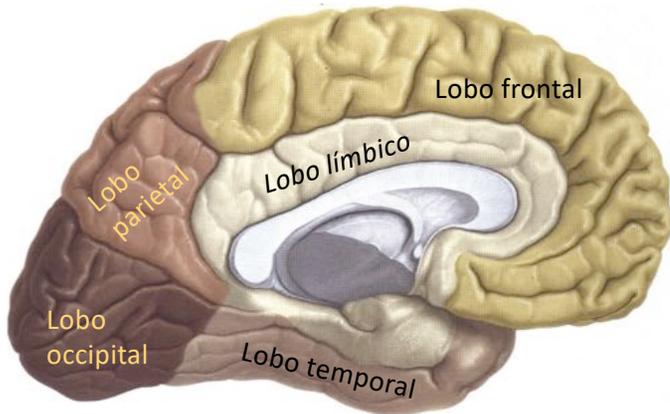
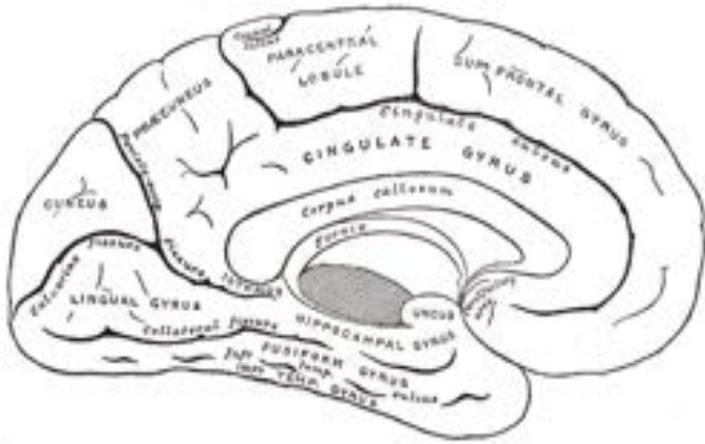
Cara Medial



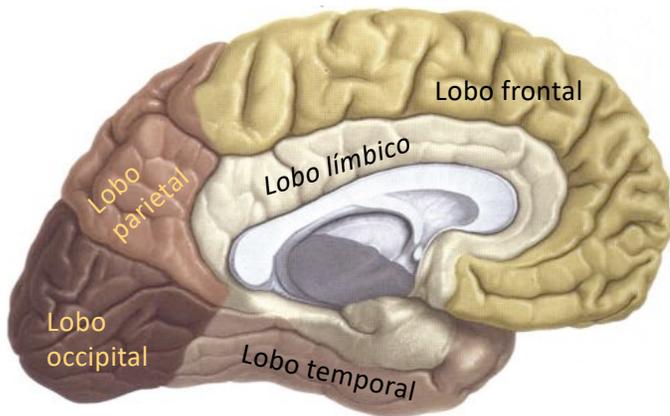
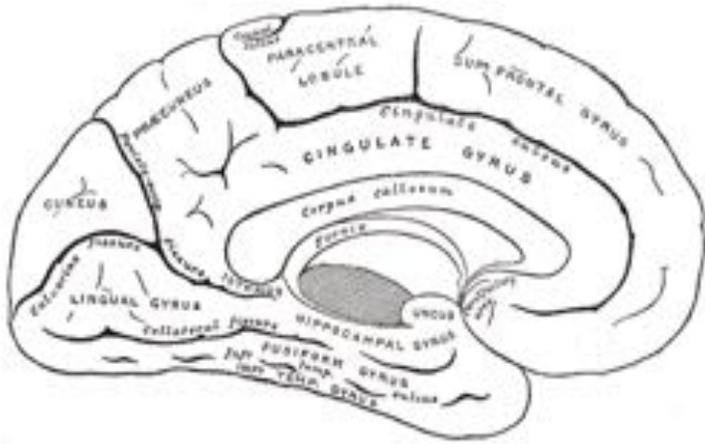
surco del cíngulo



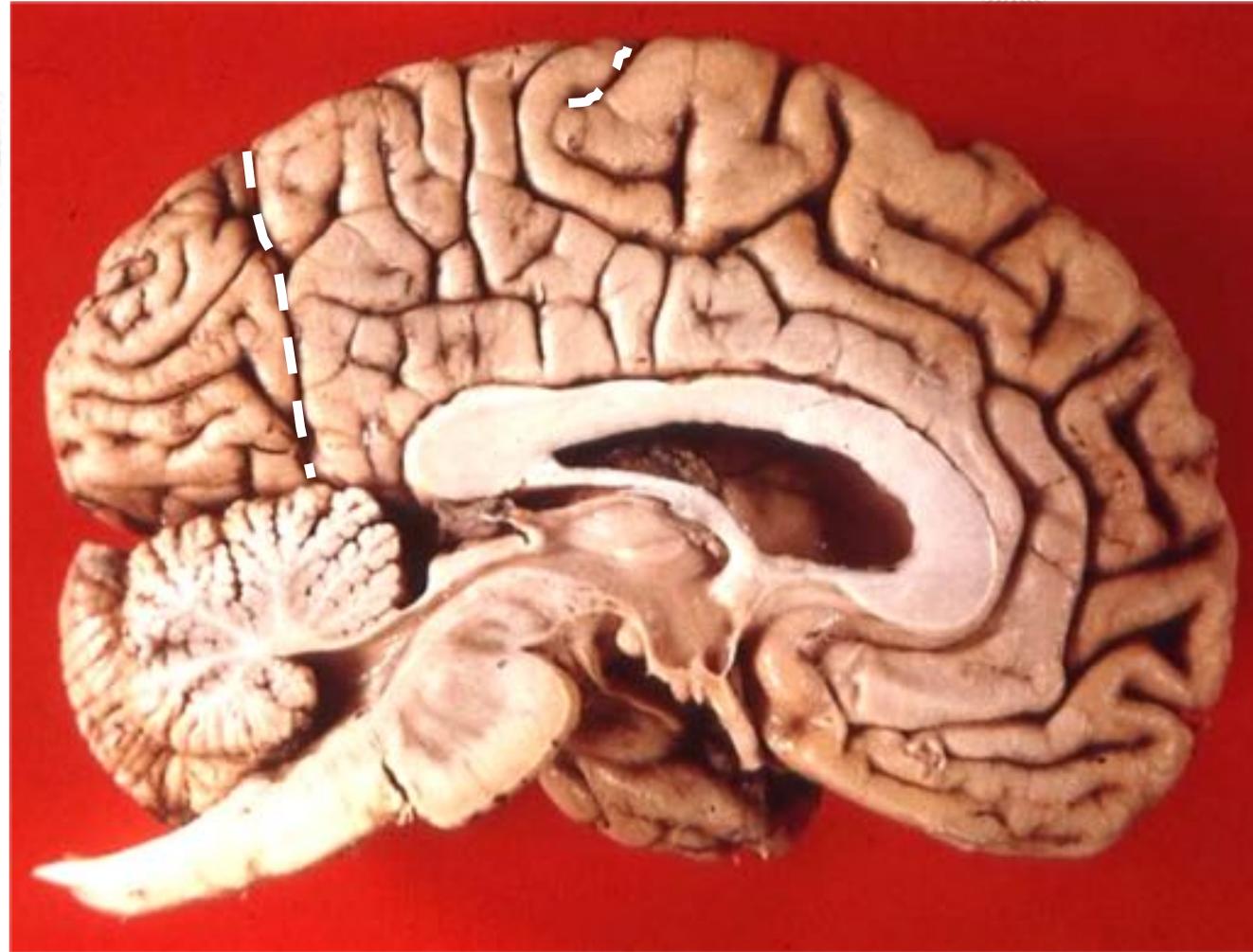
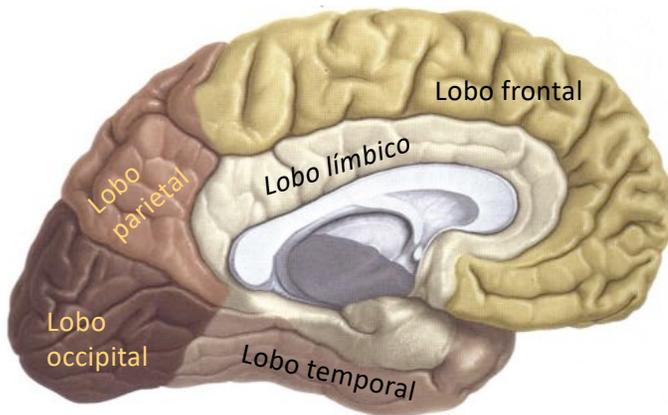
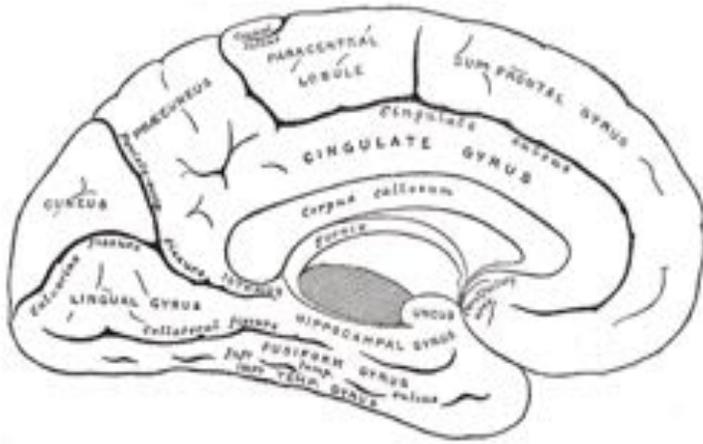
Cara Medial



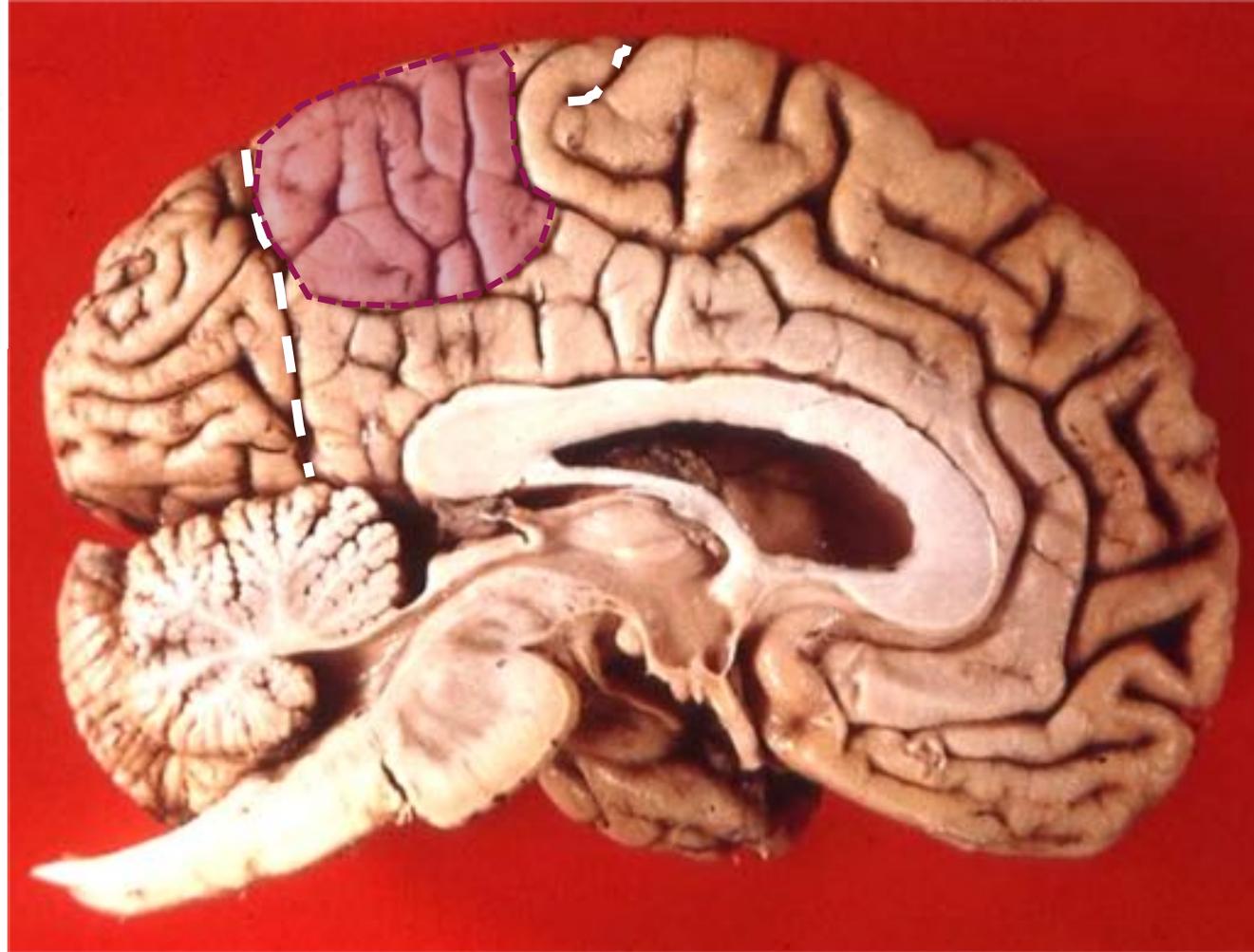
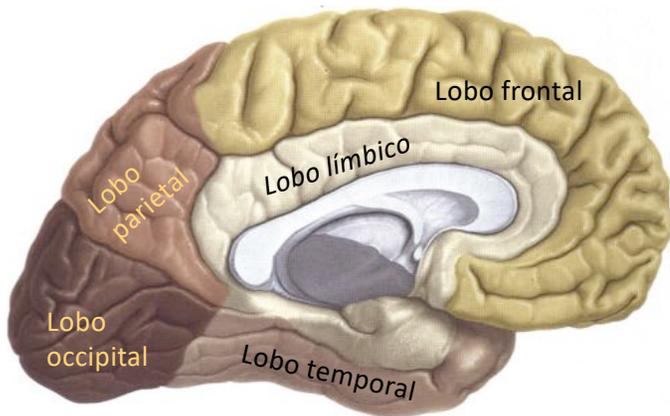
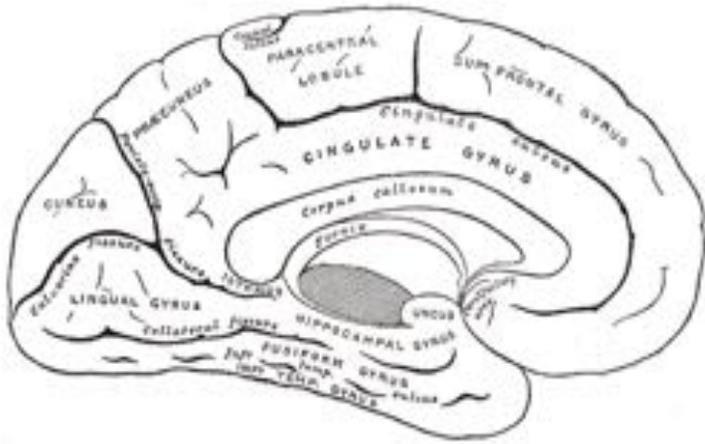
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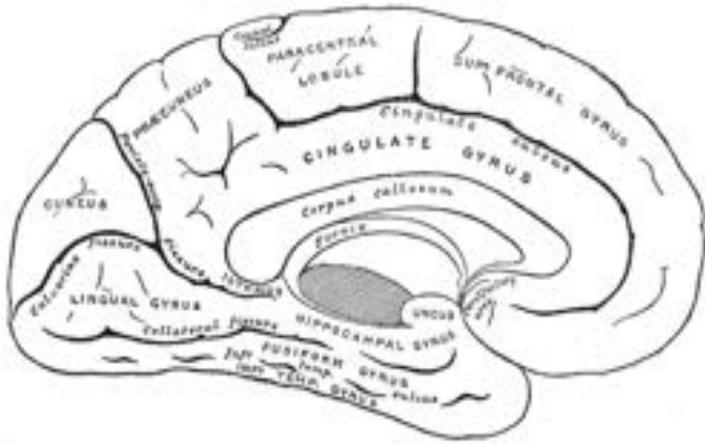
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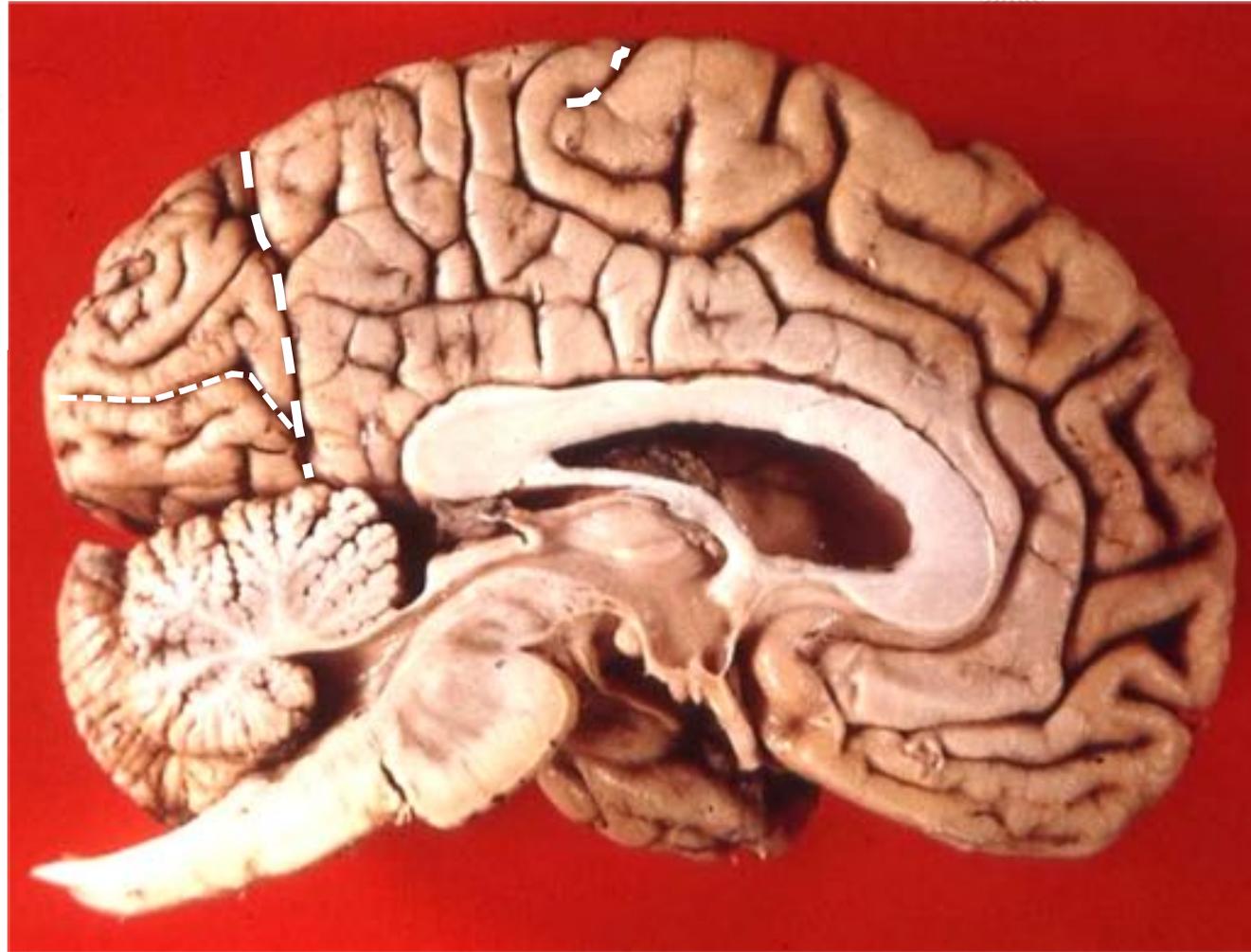
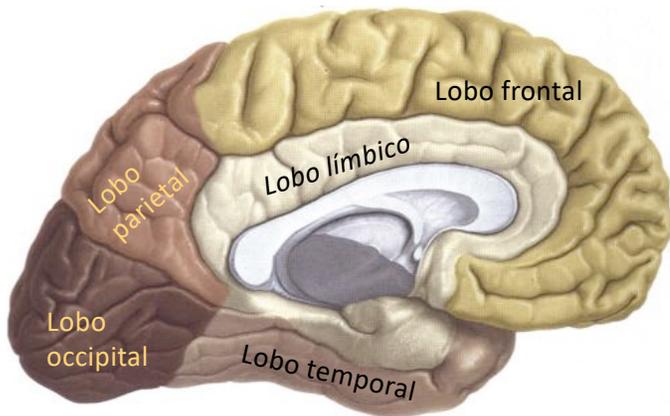
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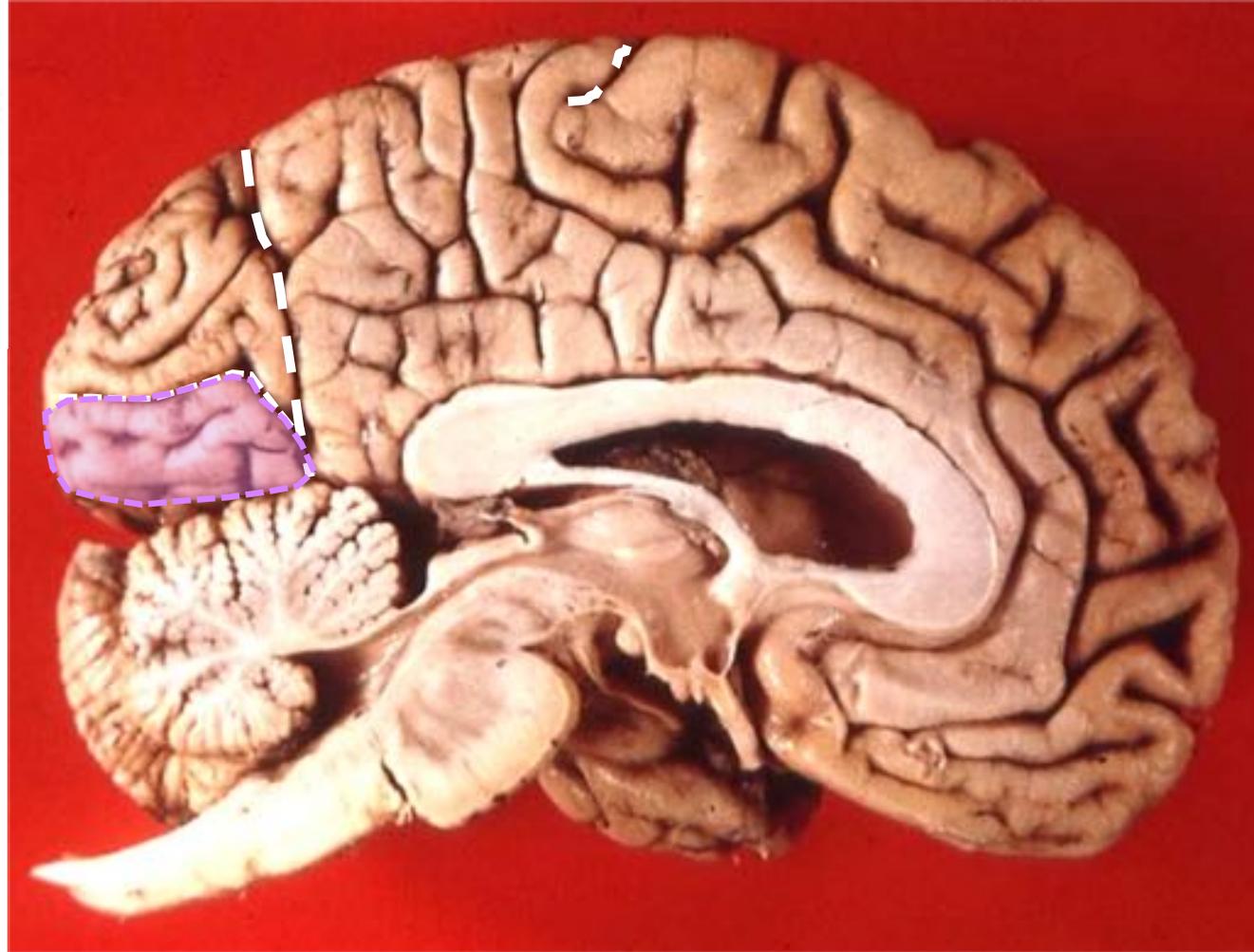
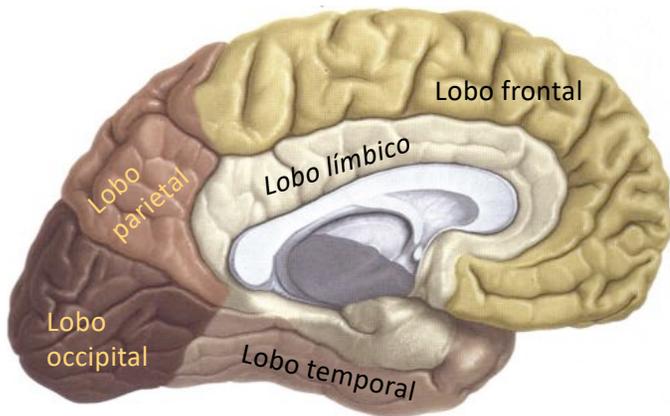
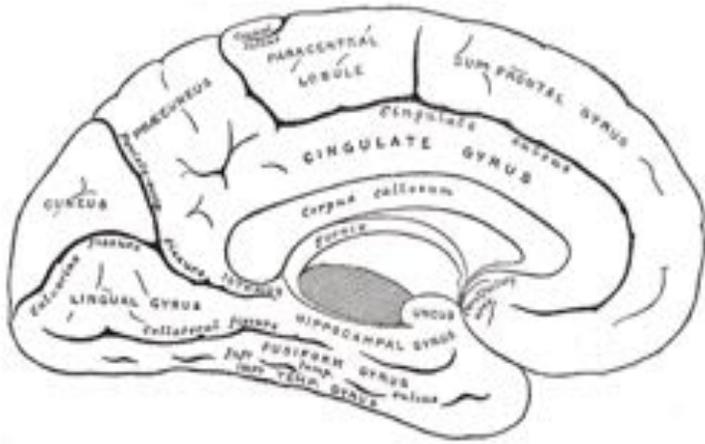
Cara Medial



surco calcarino



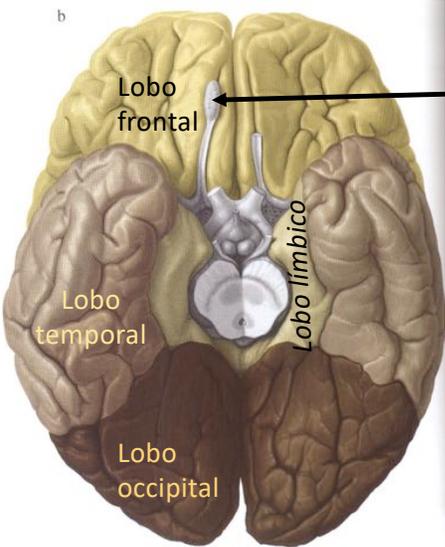
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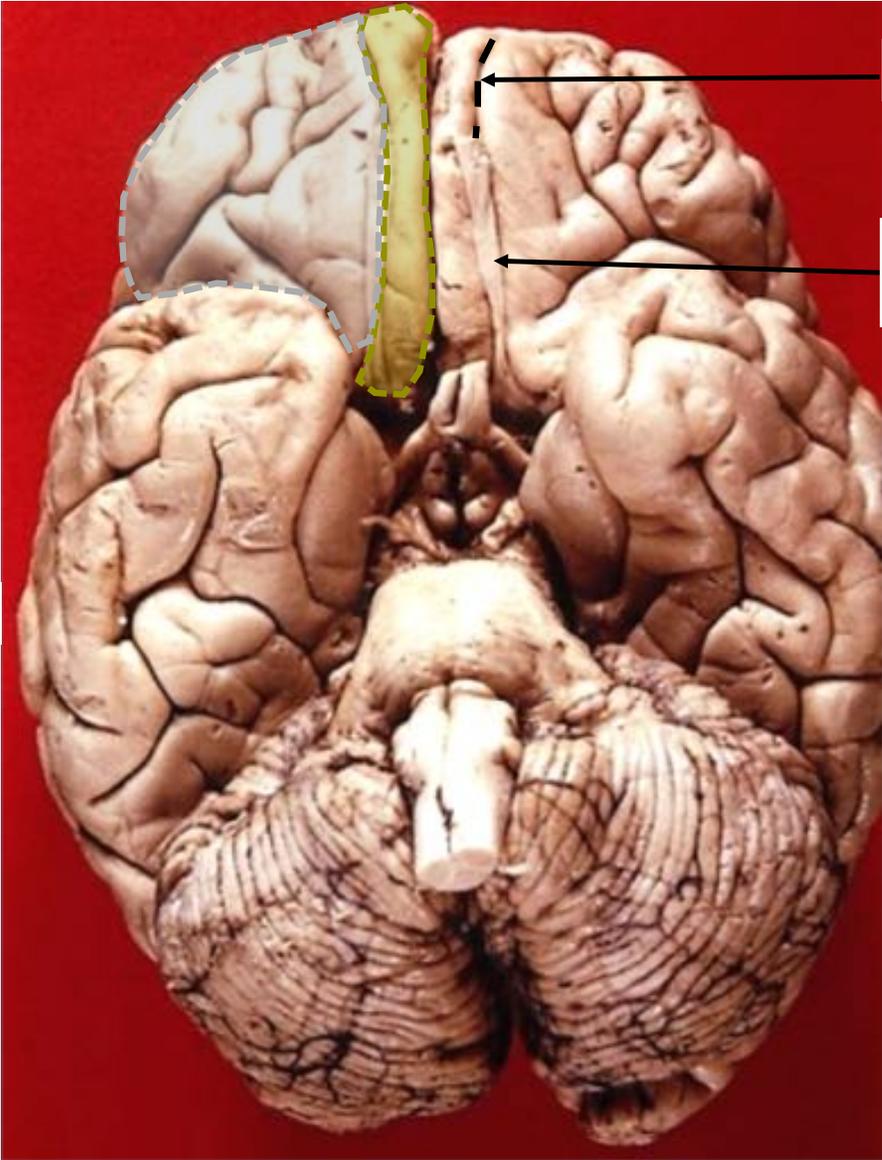
Cara Inferior

Giro recto

Giros orbitarios



Bulbo olfatorio



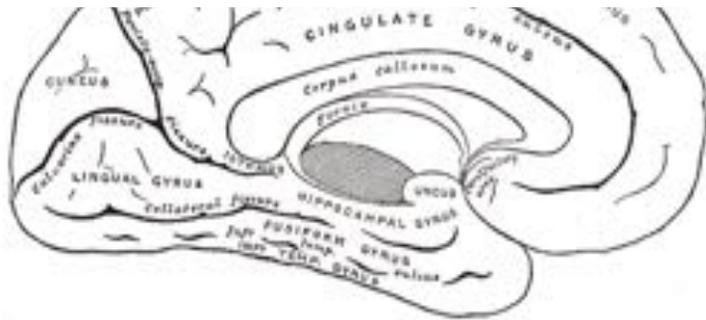
Surco olfatorio

Tracto olfatorio



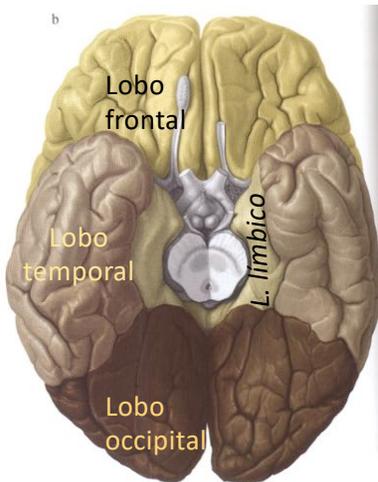
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Cara Inferior

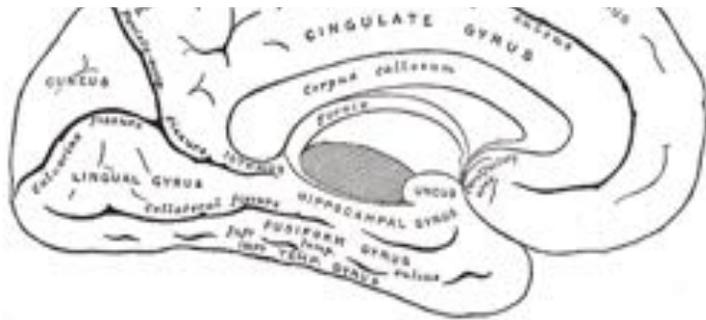


Uncus

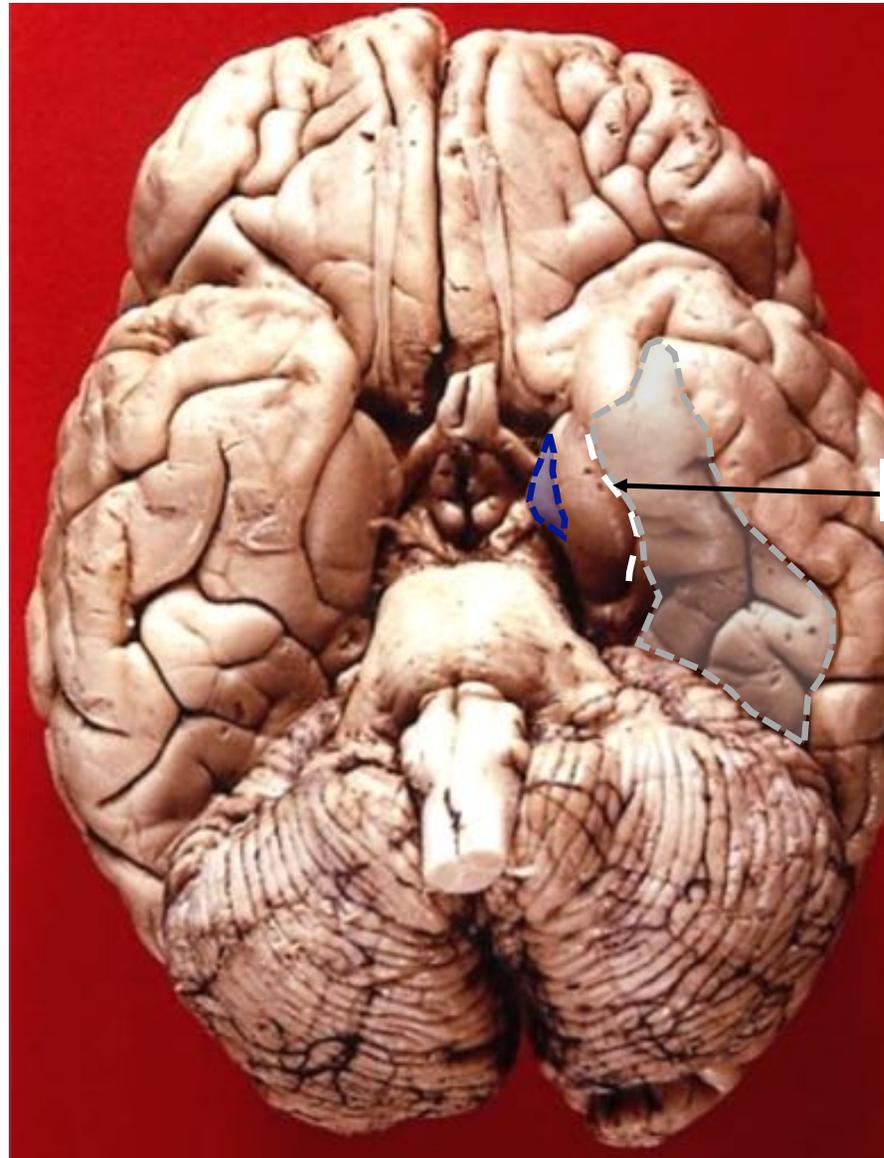
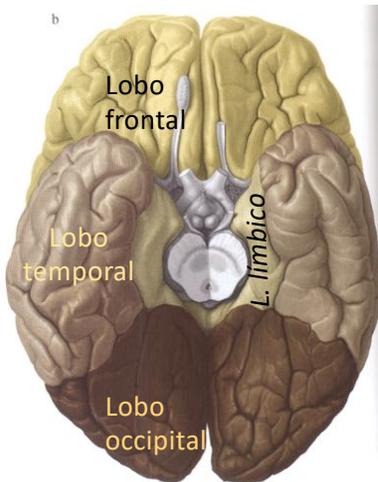
Giro parahipocampal



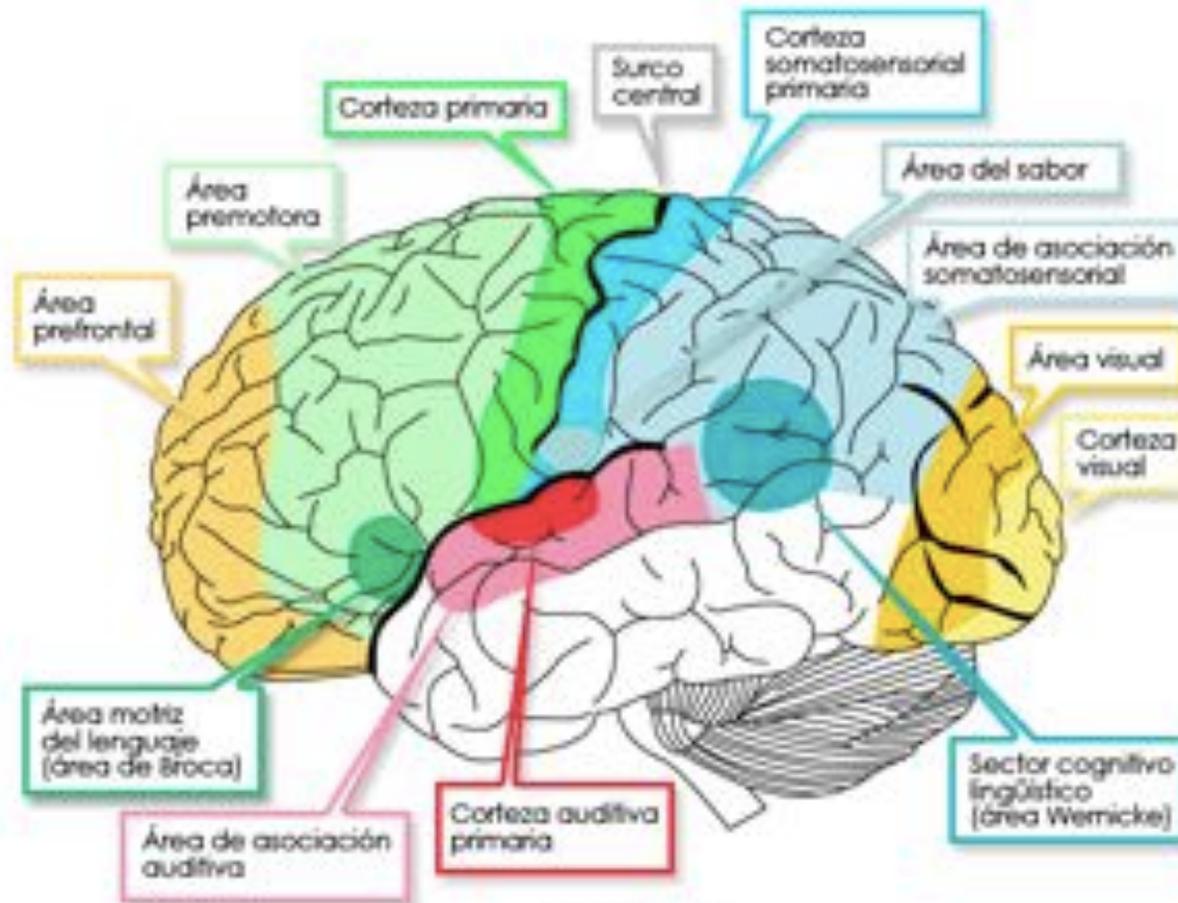
Cara Inferior



Giros occipitotemporales



AREAS FUNCIONALES DE LA CORTEZA CEREBRAL





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- Vea ahora el Video 2...



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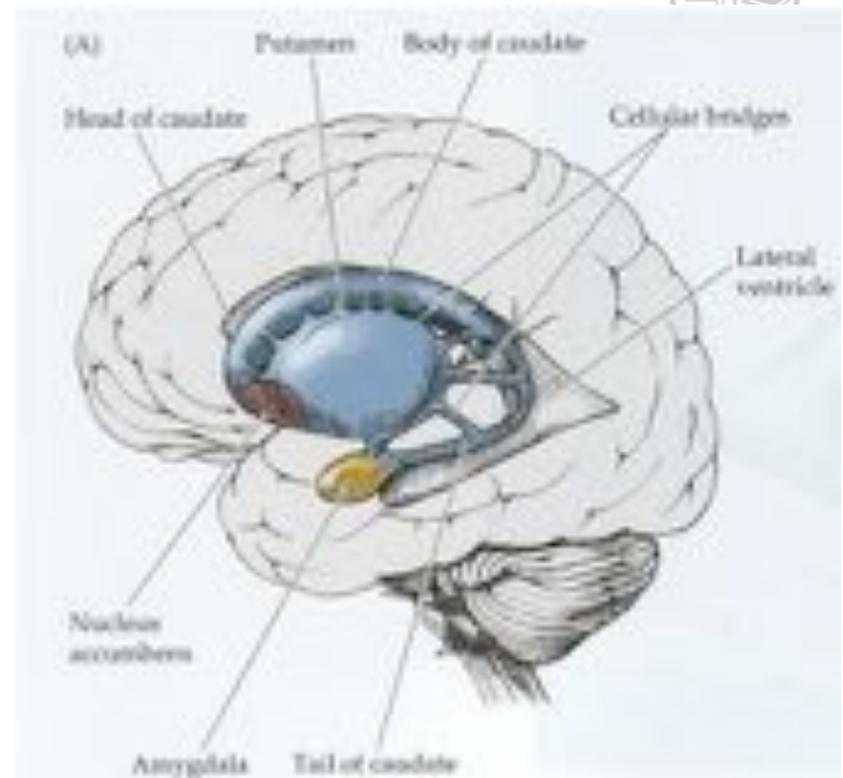
Anatomía Externa del Sistema Nervioso Central Parte 2

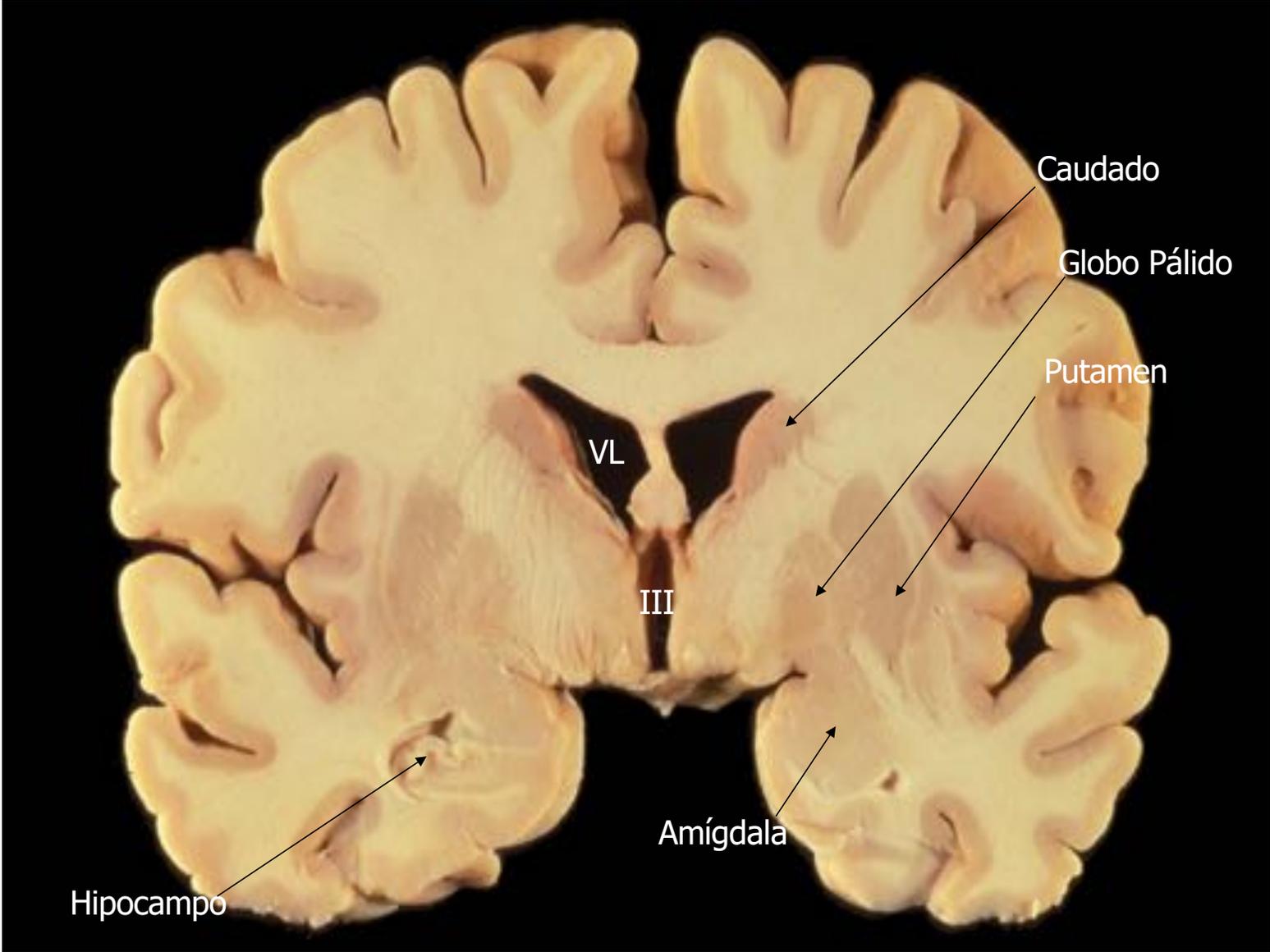
Ximena Rojas, PhD

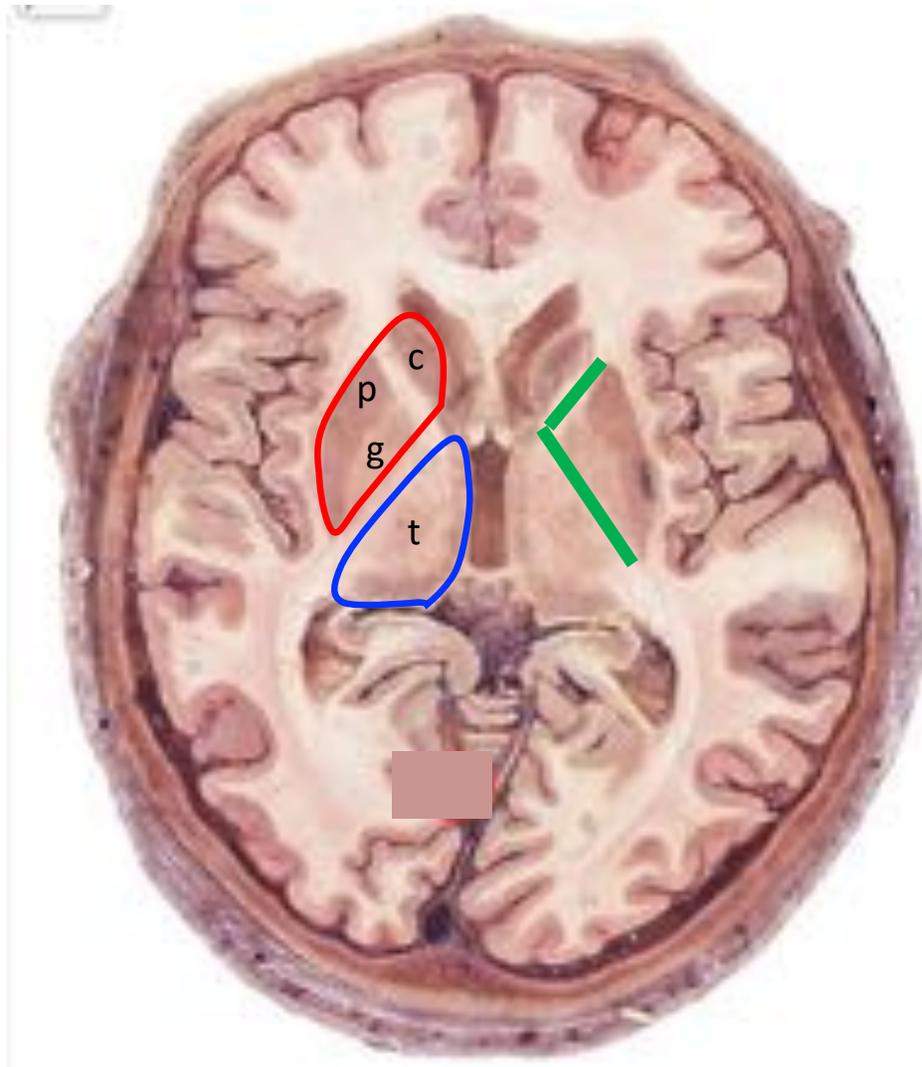
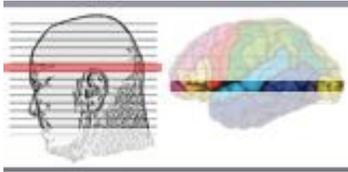
Núcleos de los hemisferios



- N. de la Base
 - Caudado
 - Putamen
 - Globo pálido
- Amígdala



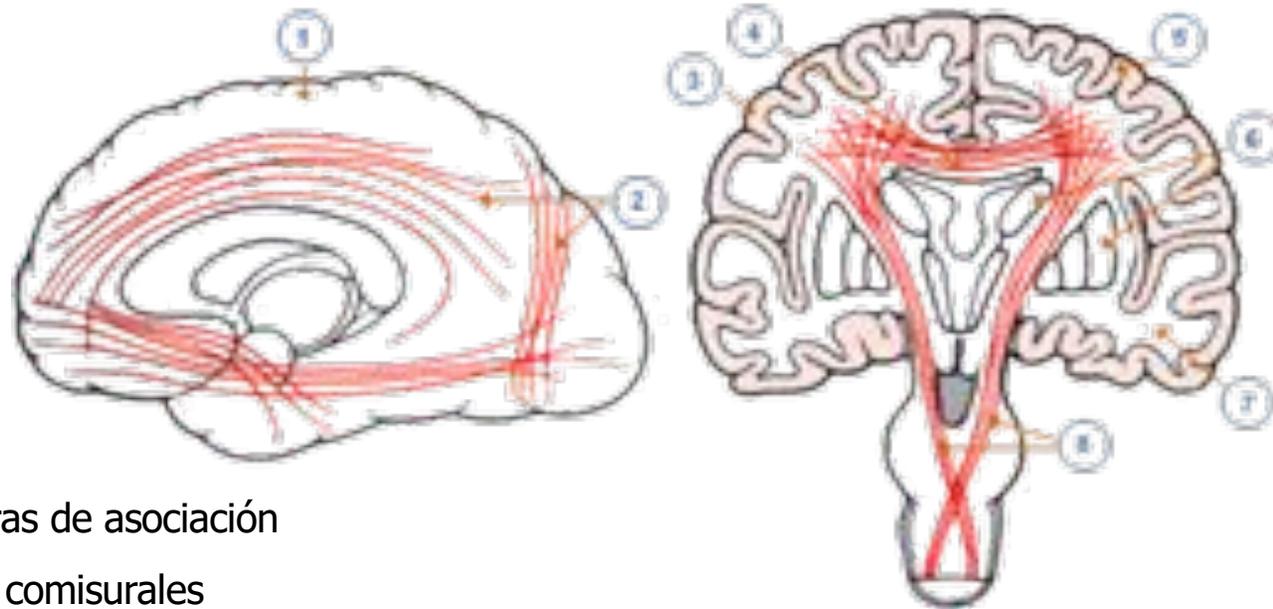




-  Núcleos de la base
-  Diencefalo
-  Cápsula interna (fibras de proyección)

Disposición de la Sustancia Blanca

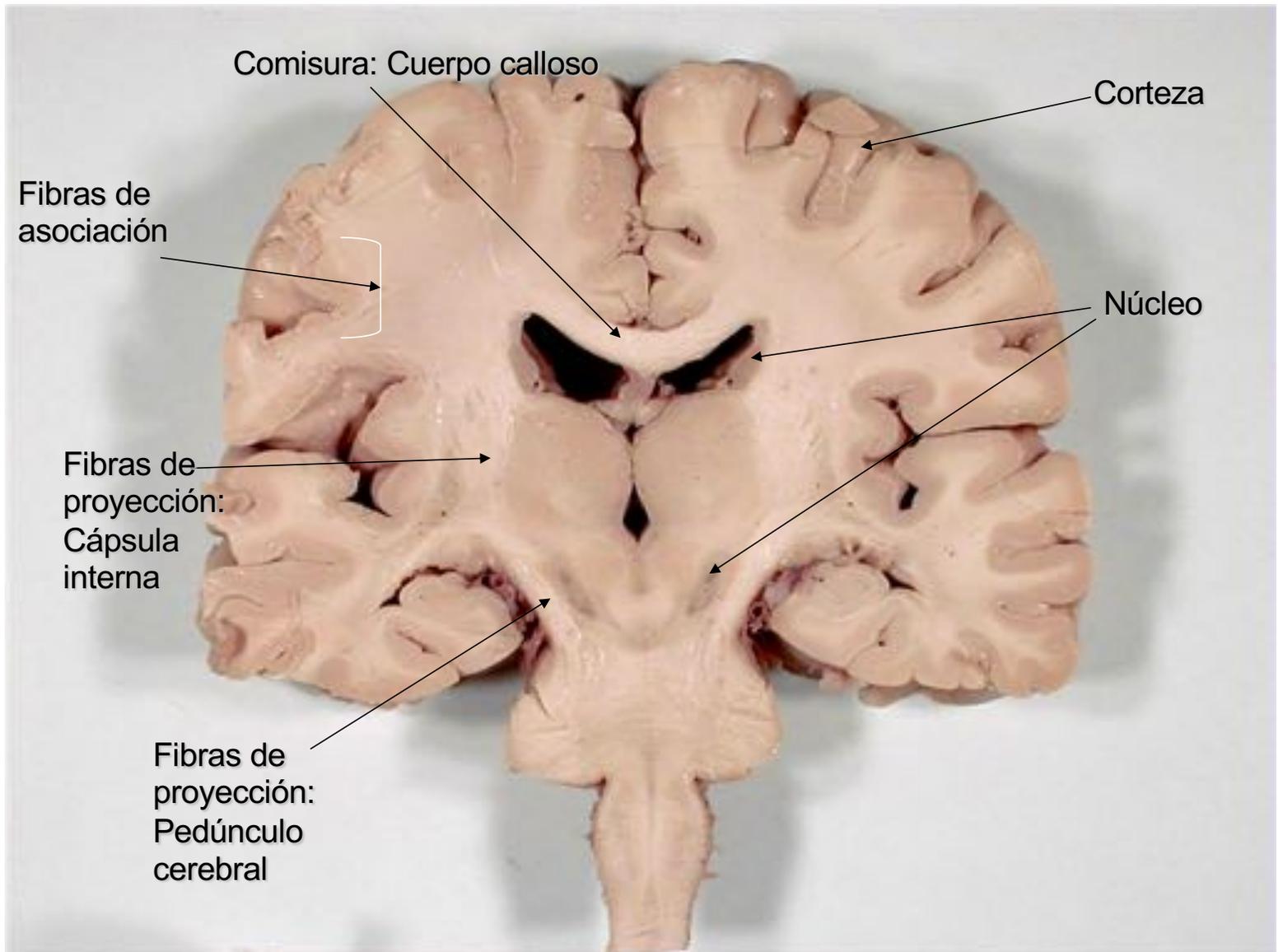
Tipos de Fibras



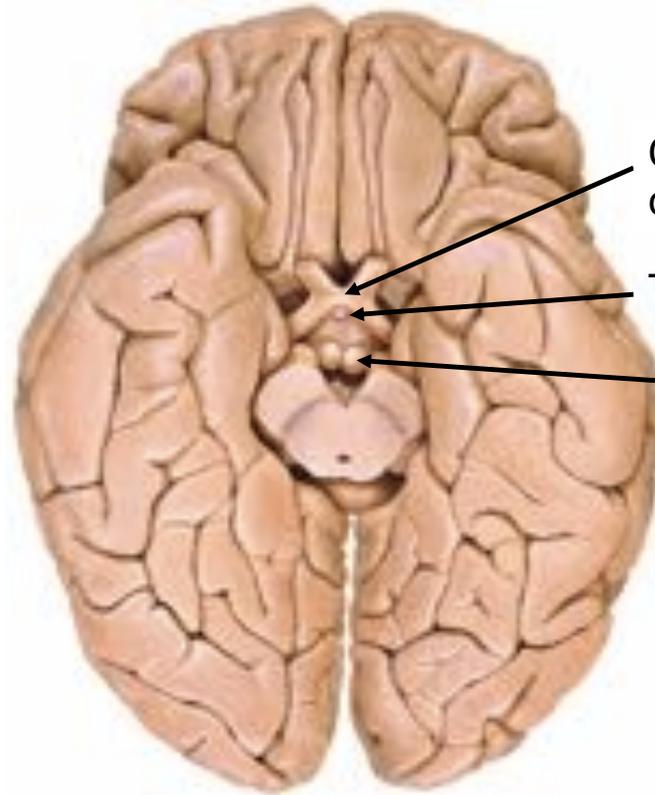
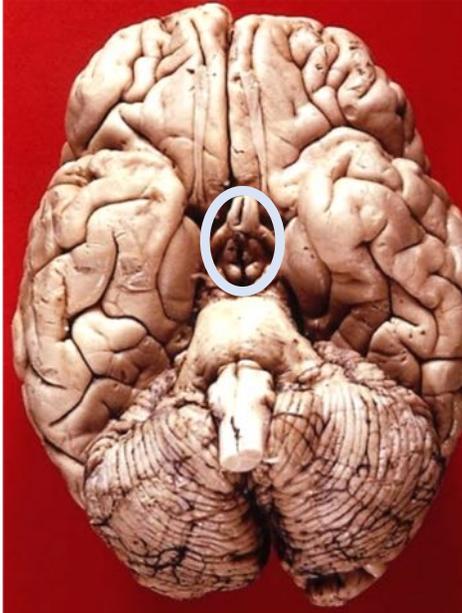
1, 2: Fibras de asociación

4: Fibras comisurales

8: Fibras de proyección



Diencéfalo



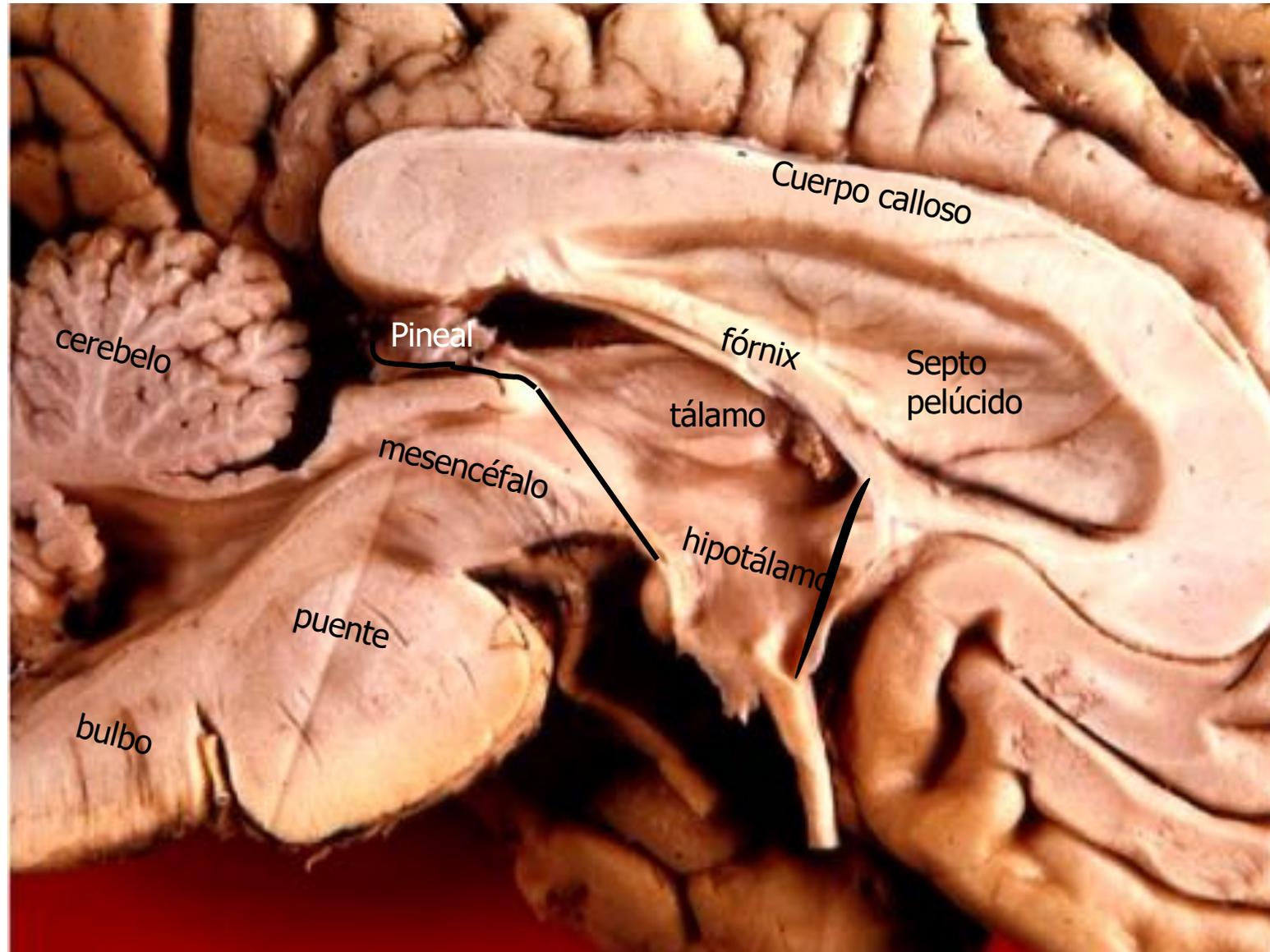
Quiasma óptico y nervio
óptico (NC II)

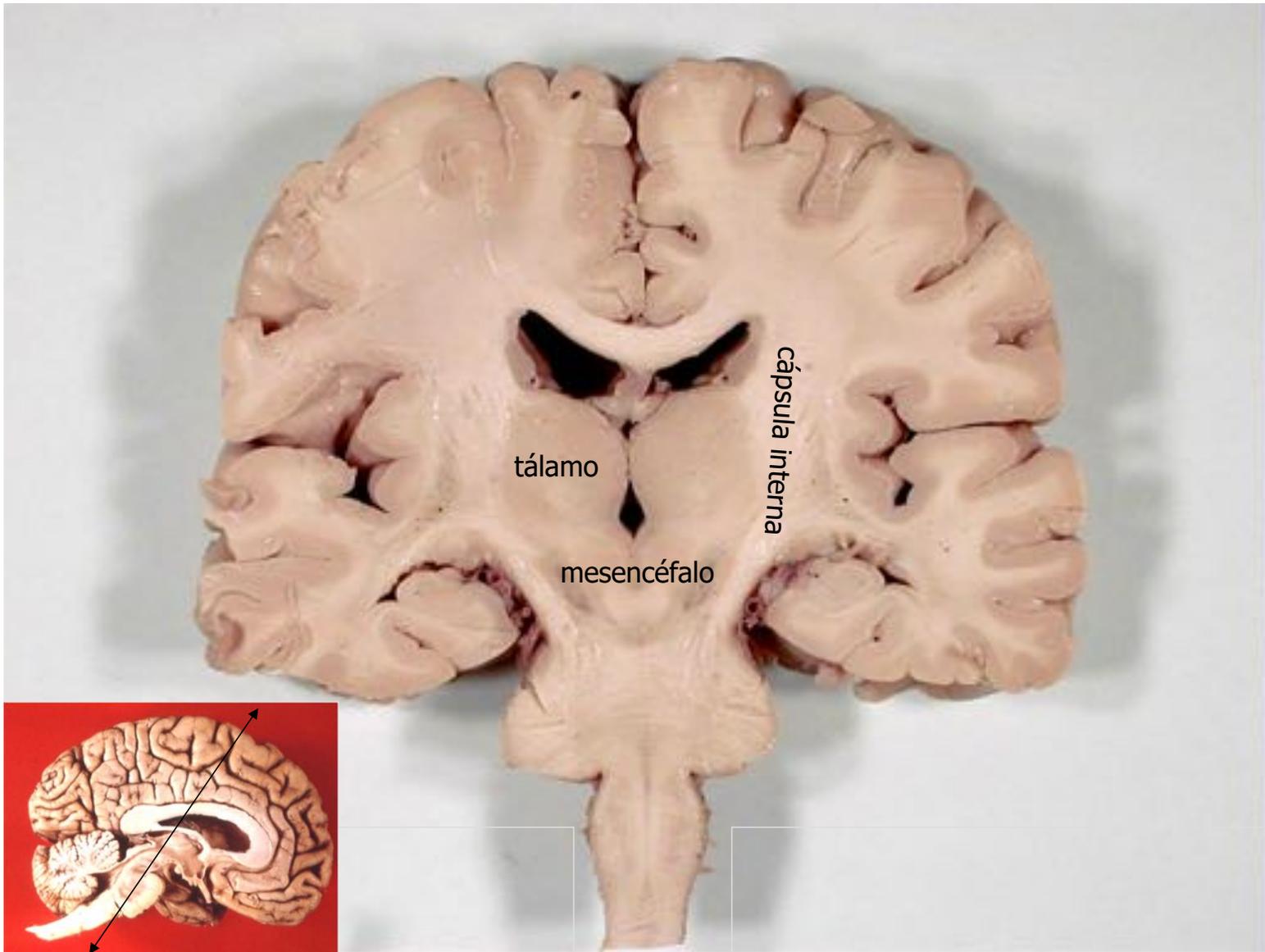
Tallo hipofisiario

Cuerpo mamarilar

Límites

- Anterior:
 - lámina terminal y el agujero interventricular.
- Posterior:
 - comisura posterior.
- Lateral:
 - brazo posterior de la cápsula interna (no se ve en la figura).
- Superior:
 - fórnix y parte del cuerpo caloso.
- Entre tálamo e hipotálamo
 - Surco hipotalámico

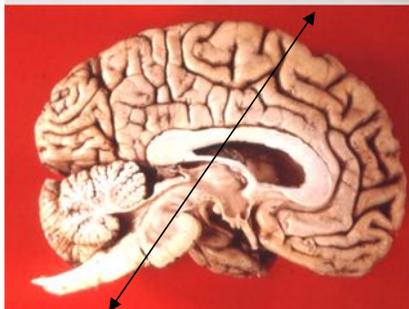




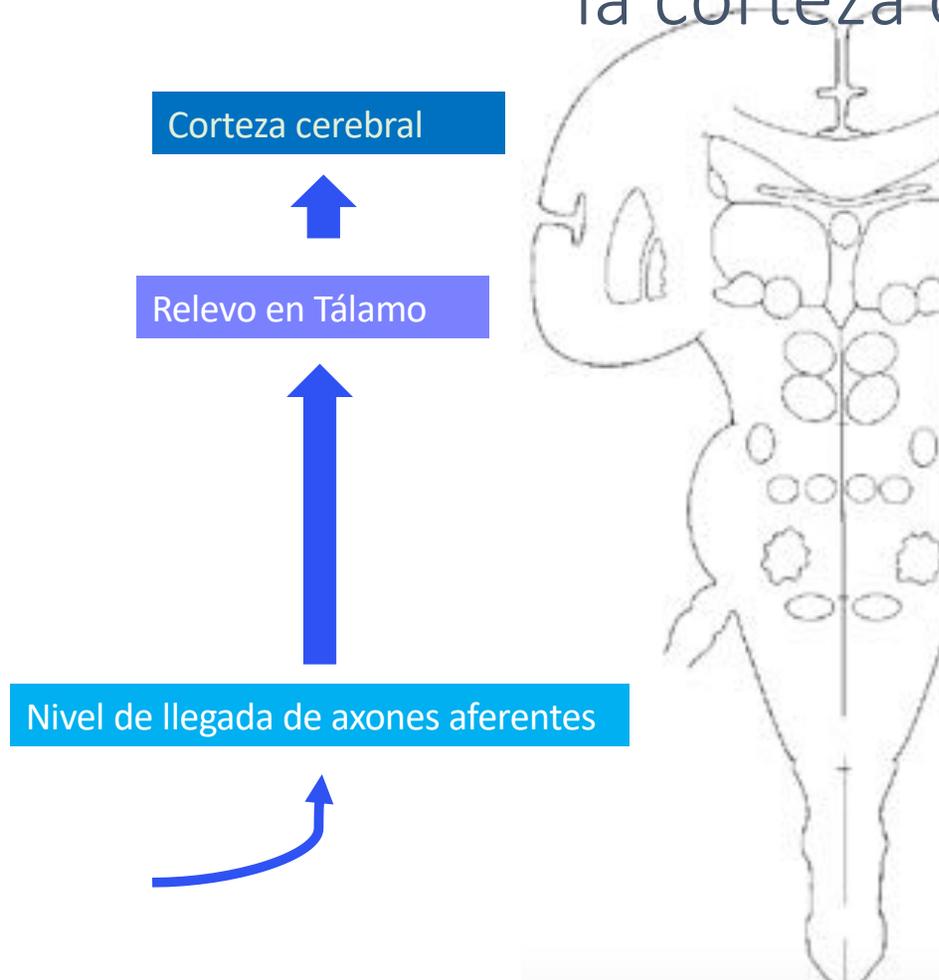
tálamo

cápsula interna

mesencéfalo



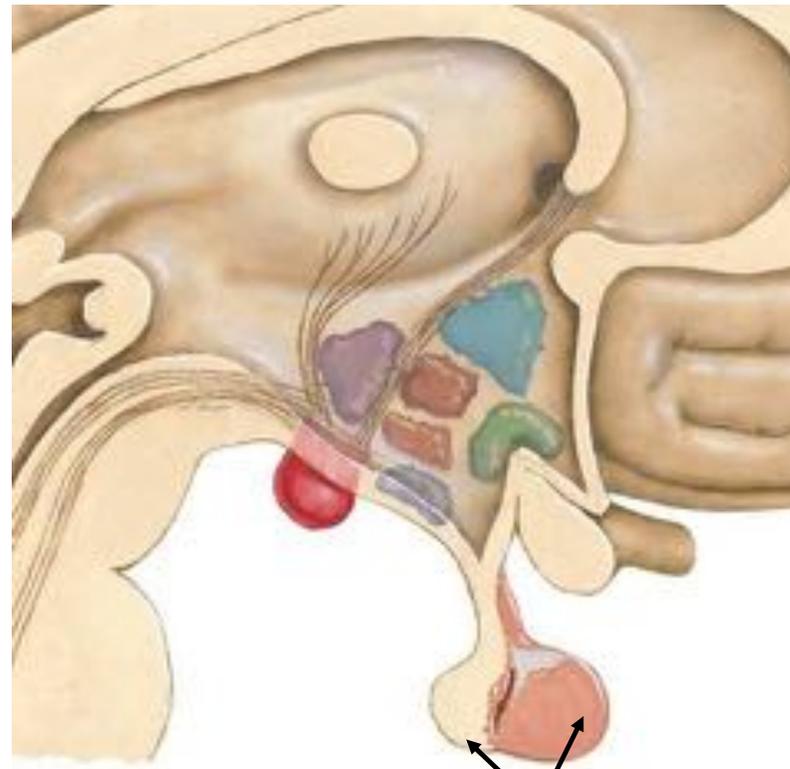
El Tálamo es un importante centro de relevo hacia la corteza cerebral



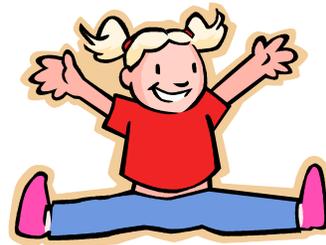
El Hipotálamo es un importante centro endocrino y de control del SNA



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Hipófisis



- Vea ahora el Video 3...

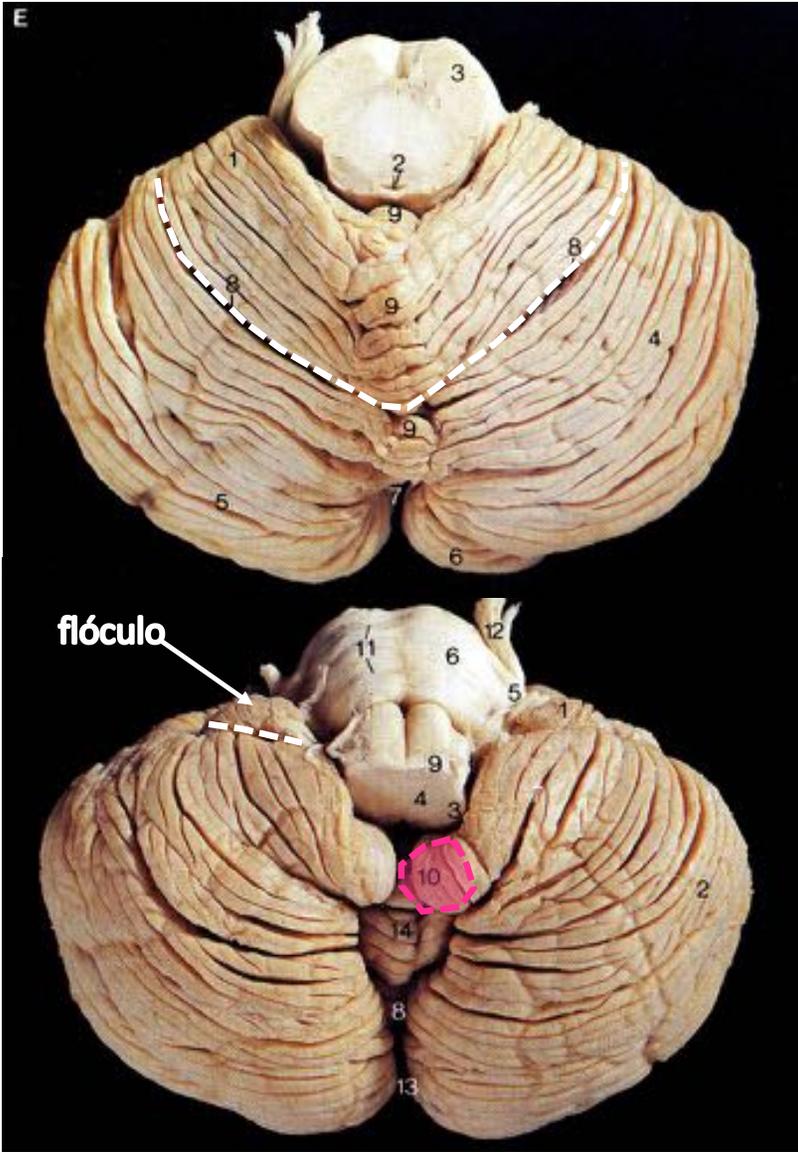


Departamento
de Anatomía y Medicina Legal

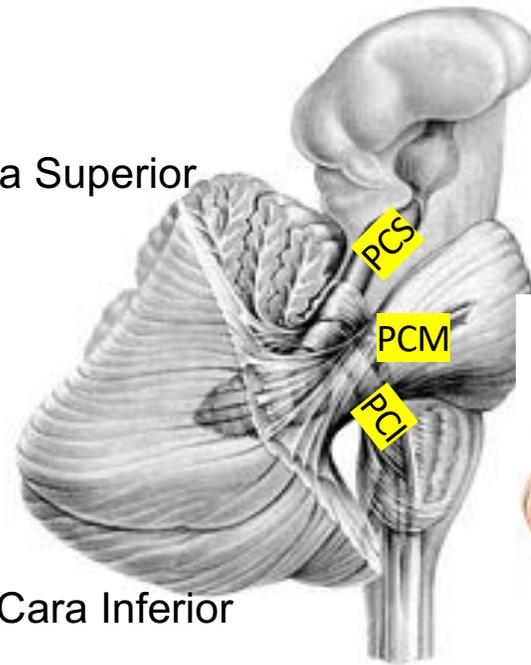
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UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

Anatomía Externa del Sistema Nervioso Central Parte 3

Ximena Rojas, PhD



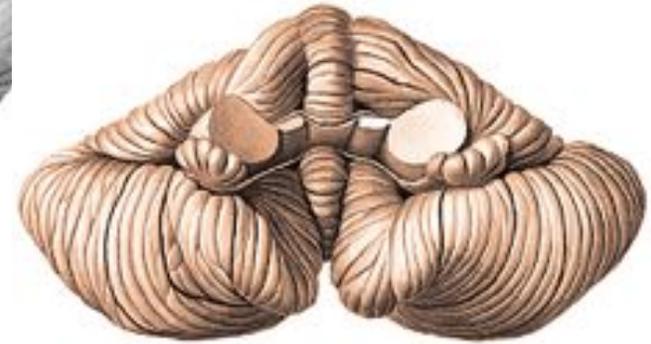
Cara Superior



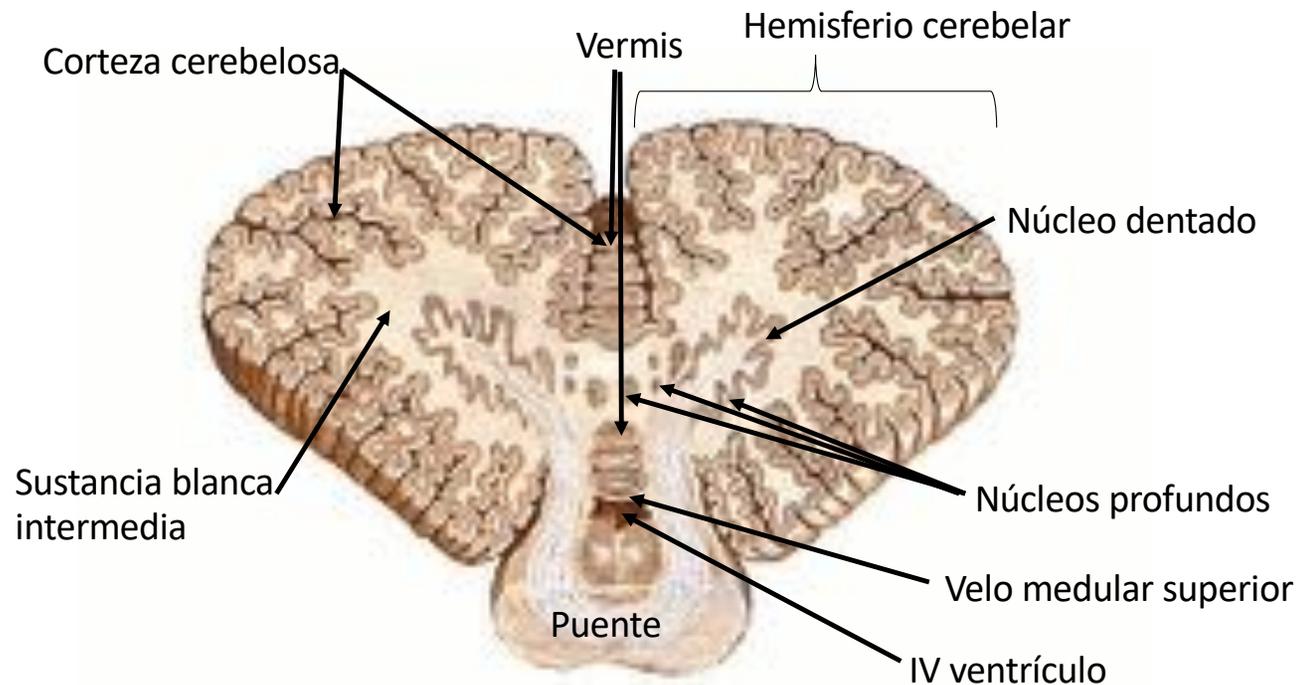
Cara Inferior

tonsila

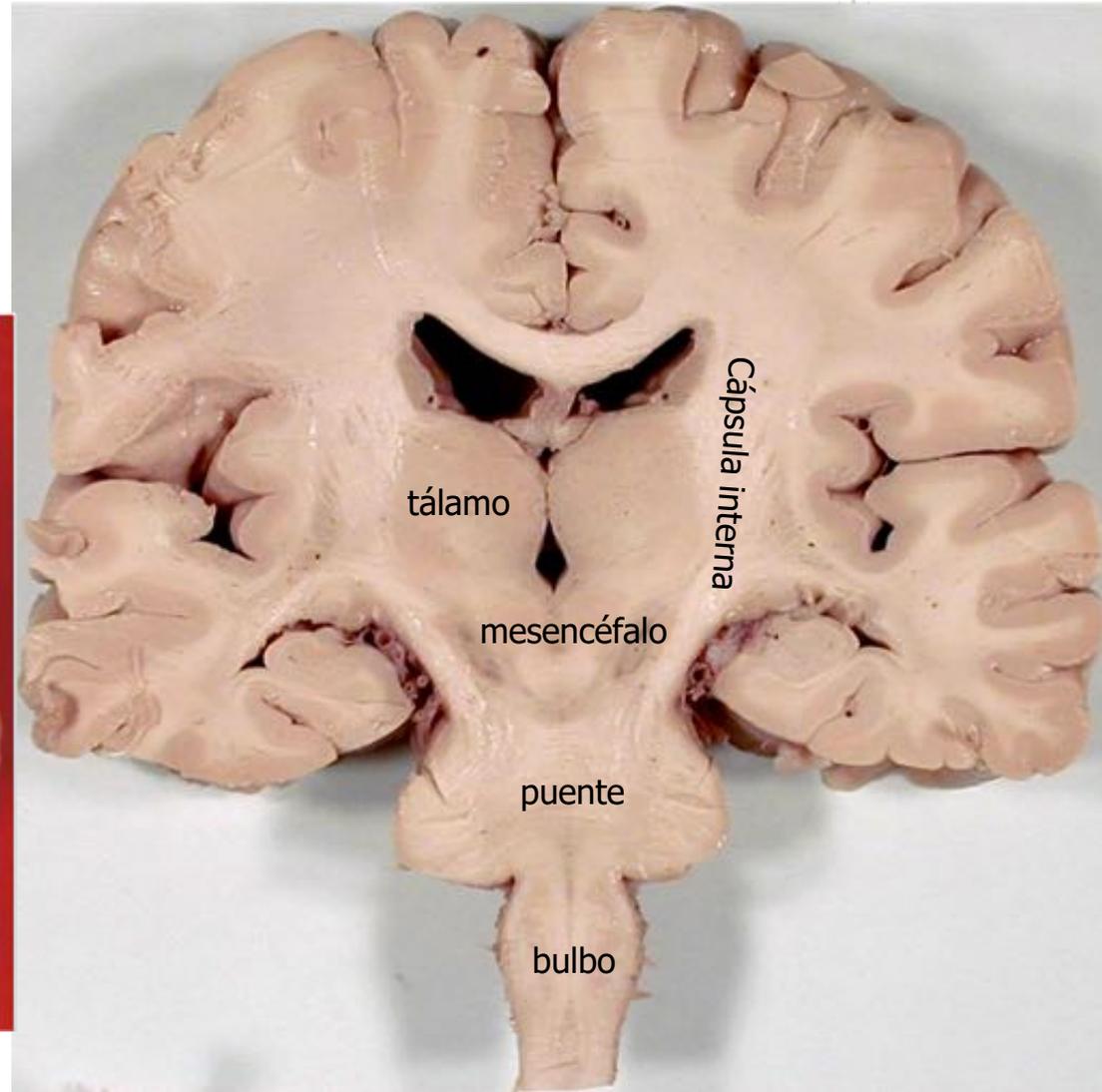
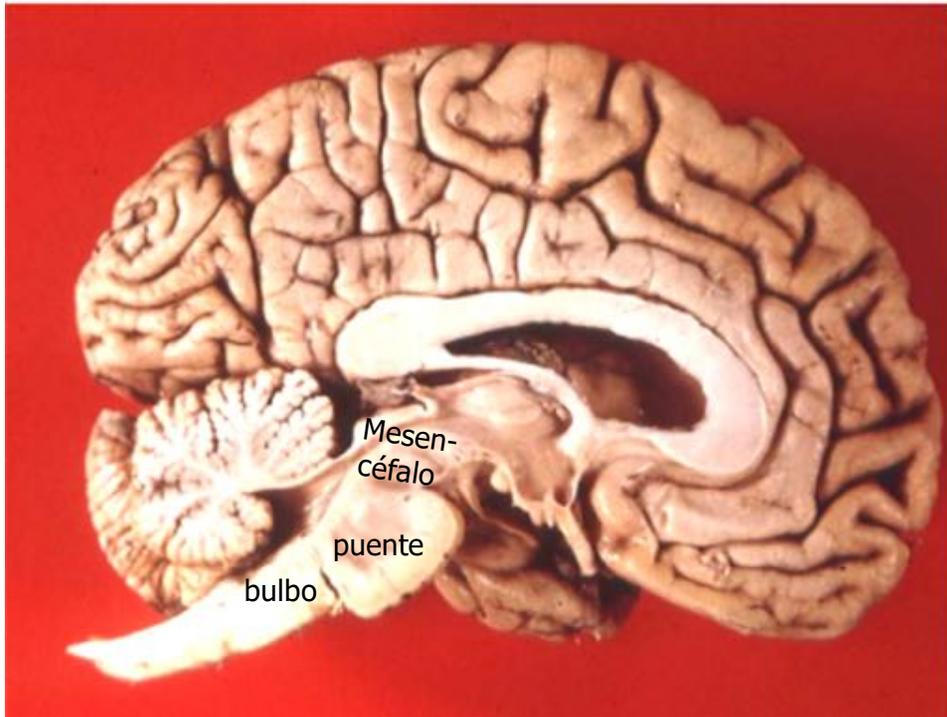
Cara Anterior



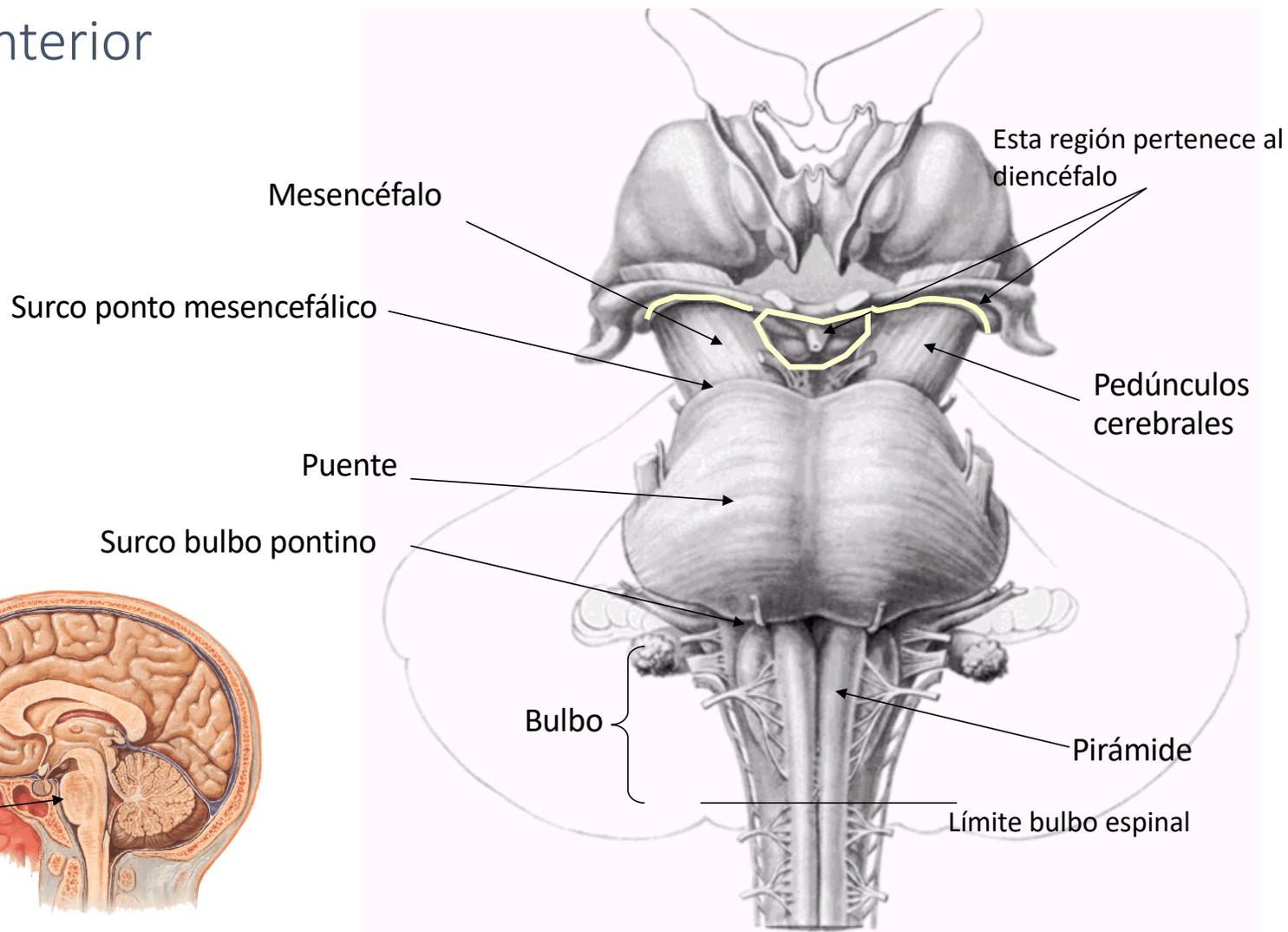
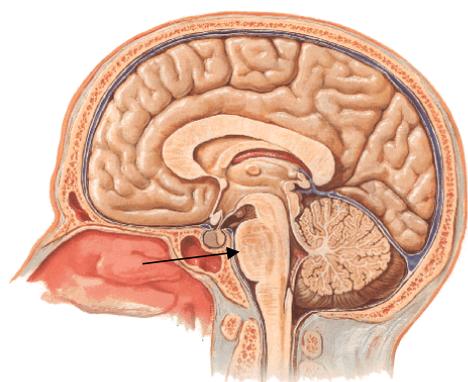
- Separado del IV ventrículo por los velos medulares de éste.
- No posee cavidad ventricular.
- Posee corteza y núcleos profundos.



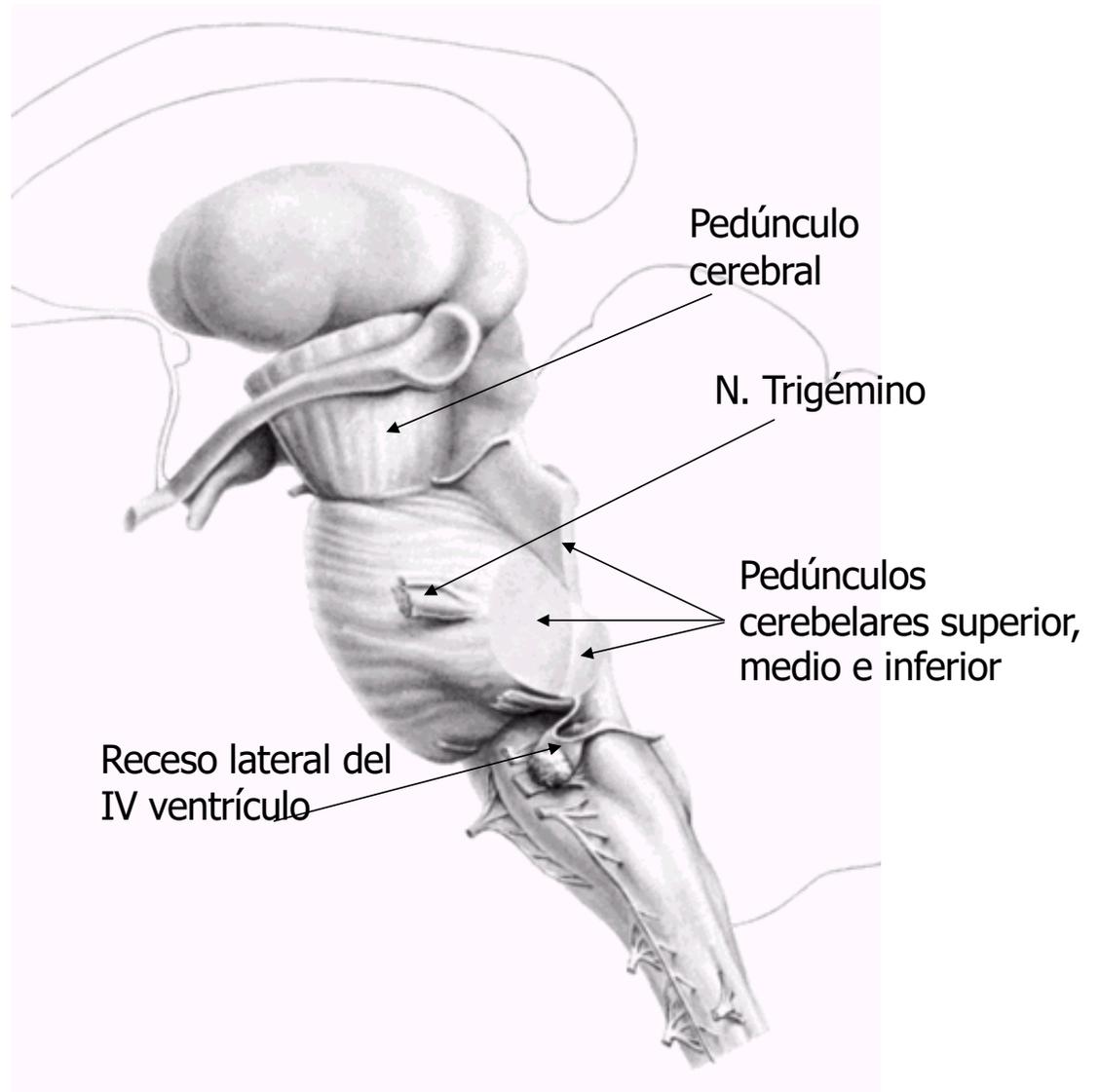
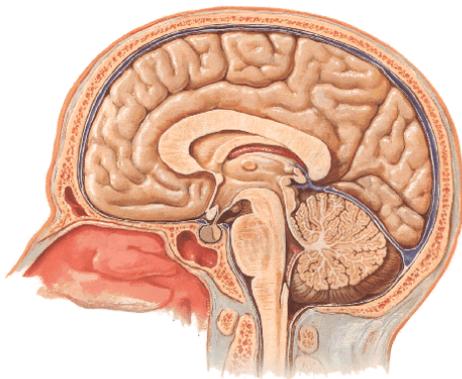
Tronco encefálico



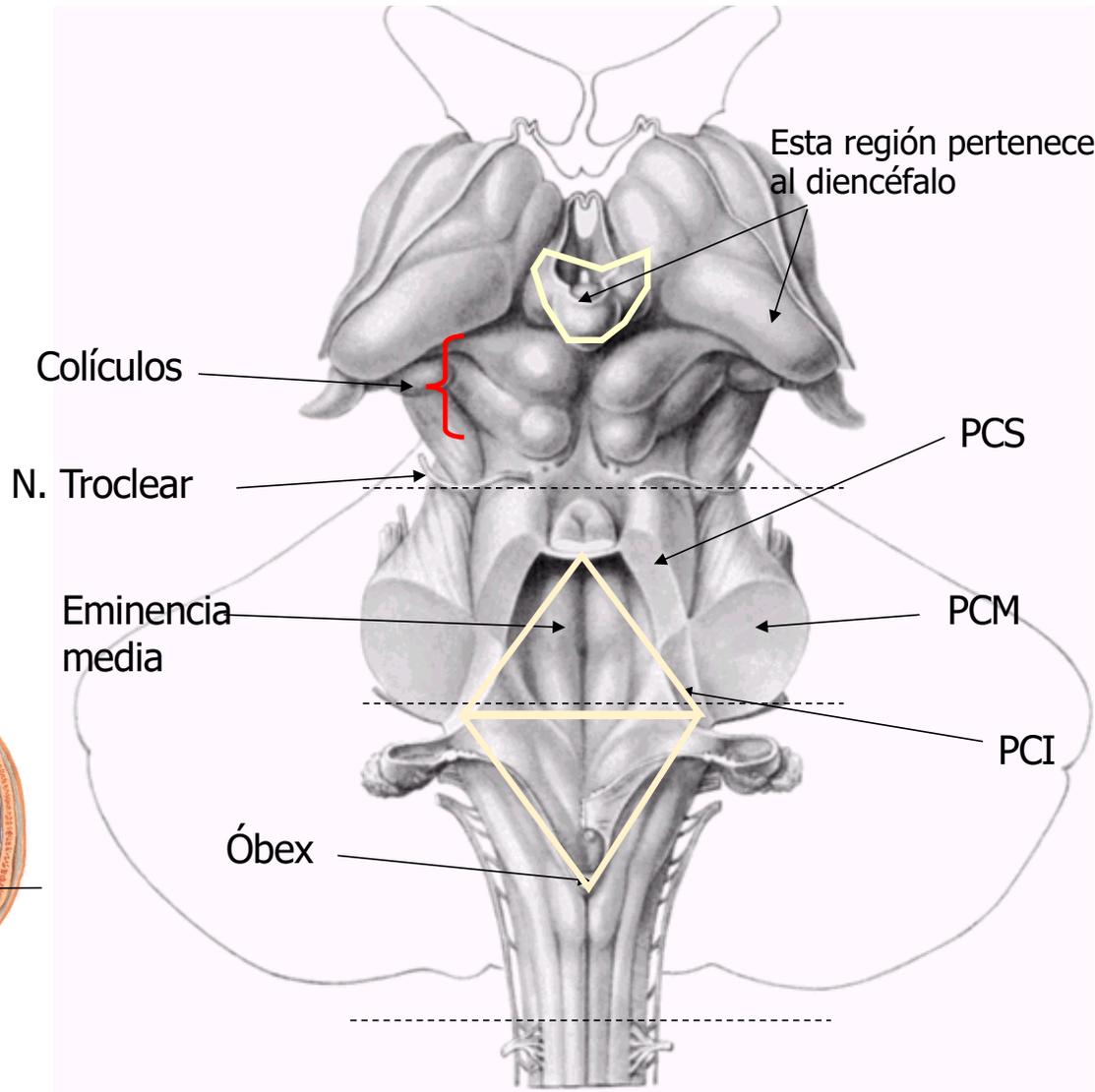
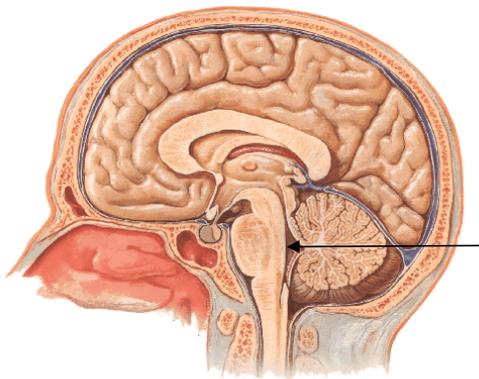
Cara anterior



Cara lateral



Cara posterior



Colículos

N. Troclear

Eminencia media

Óbex

Esta región pertenece al diencéfalo

PCS

PCM

PCI

PCS: Ped. Cerebelar superior

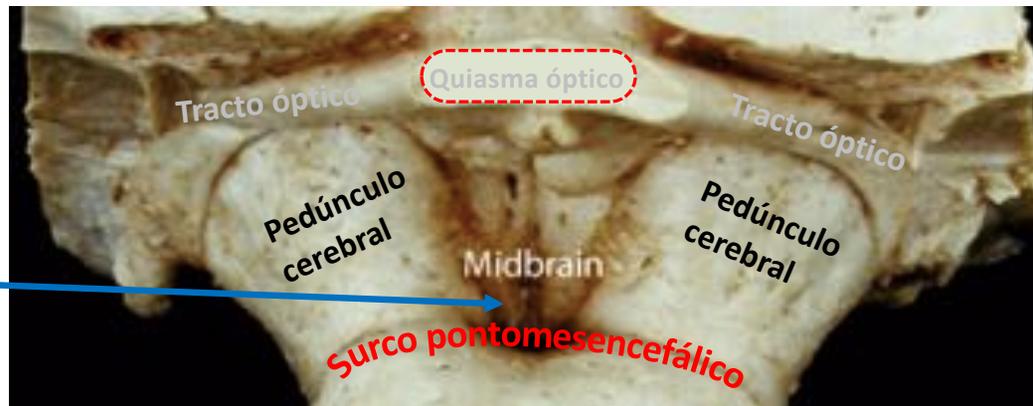
PCM: Ped. Cerebelar medio

PCI: Ped. Cerebelar inferior

Mesencéfalo

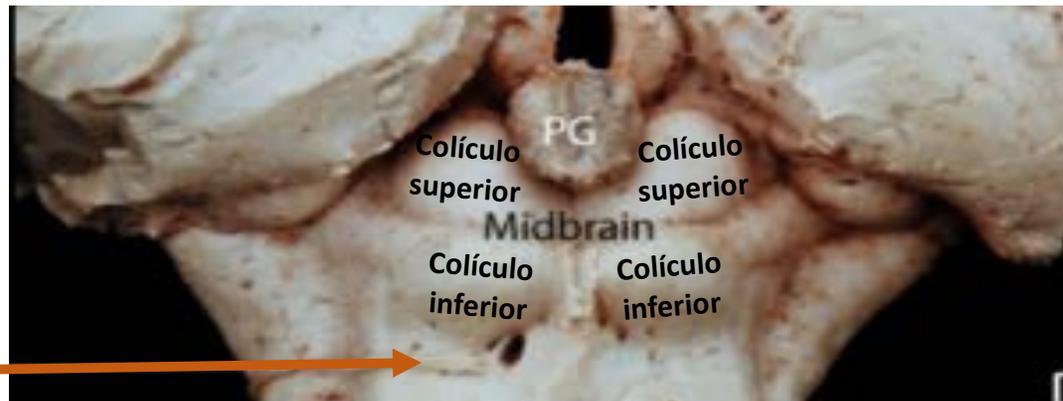


vista anterior



Fosa interpeduncular

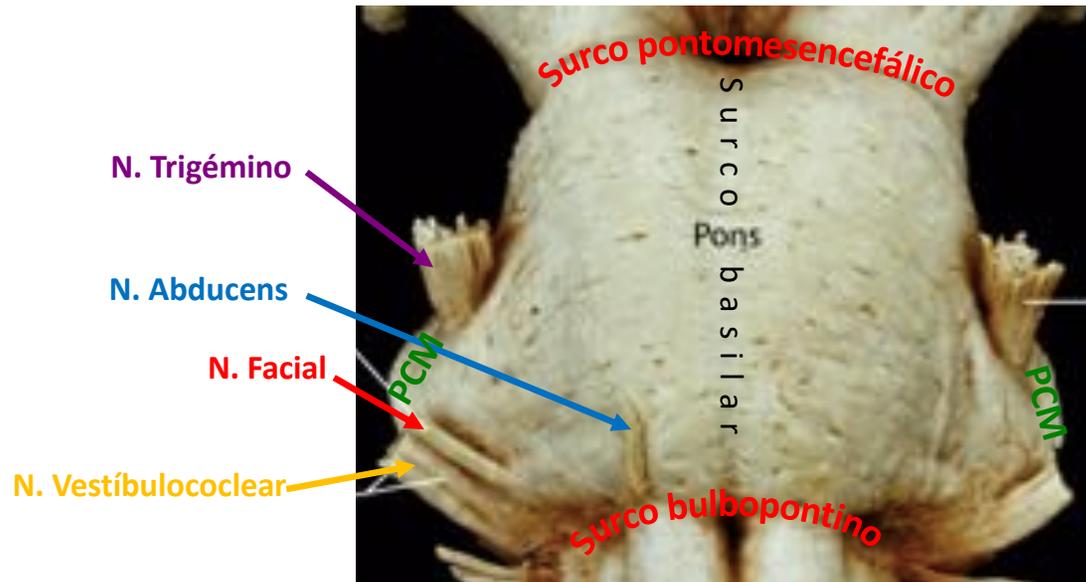
N. Oculomotor



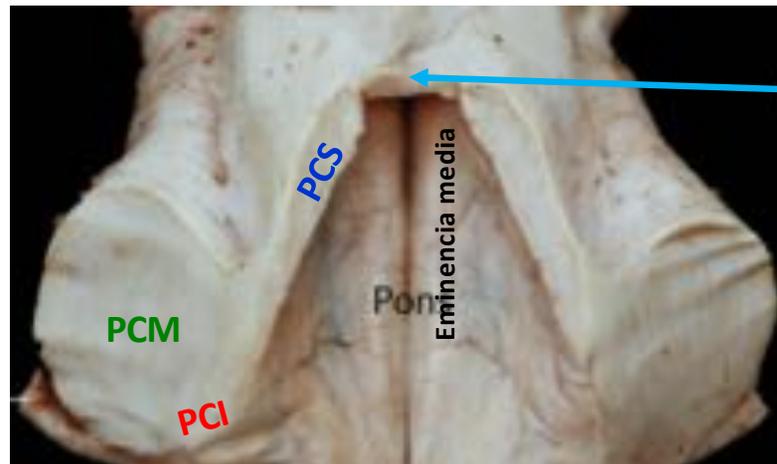
N. Troclear

vista posterior

Puente



vista anterior



Velo medular superior (cortado)

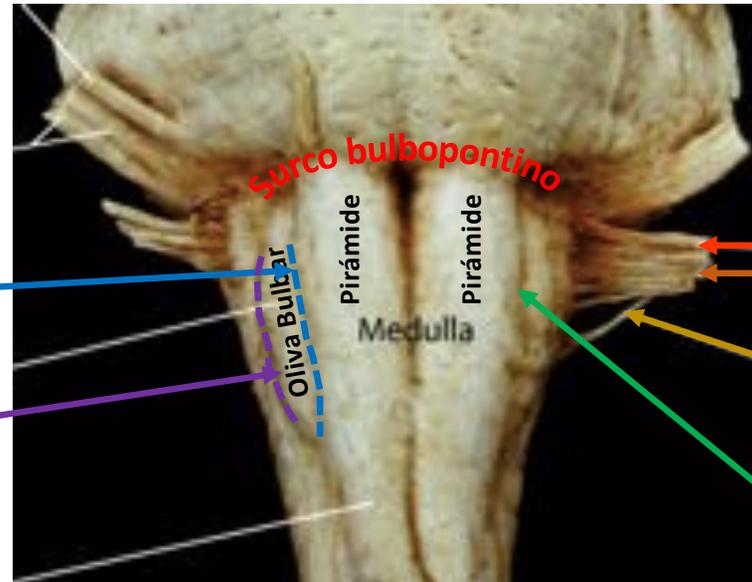
vista posterior

PCS: Pedúnculo cerebelar superior
PCM: Pedúnculo cerebelar medio
PCI: Pedúnculo cerebelar inferior

Bulbo



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Surco preolivario

Surco retroolivario

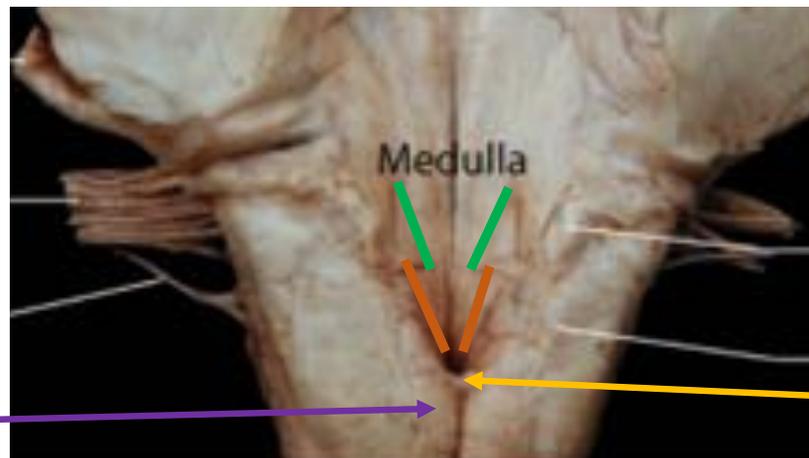
N. Glosofaríngeo

N. Vago

N. Accesorio

N. Hipogloso

vista anterior



Trígono del Hipogloso

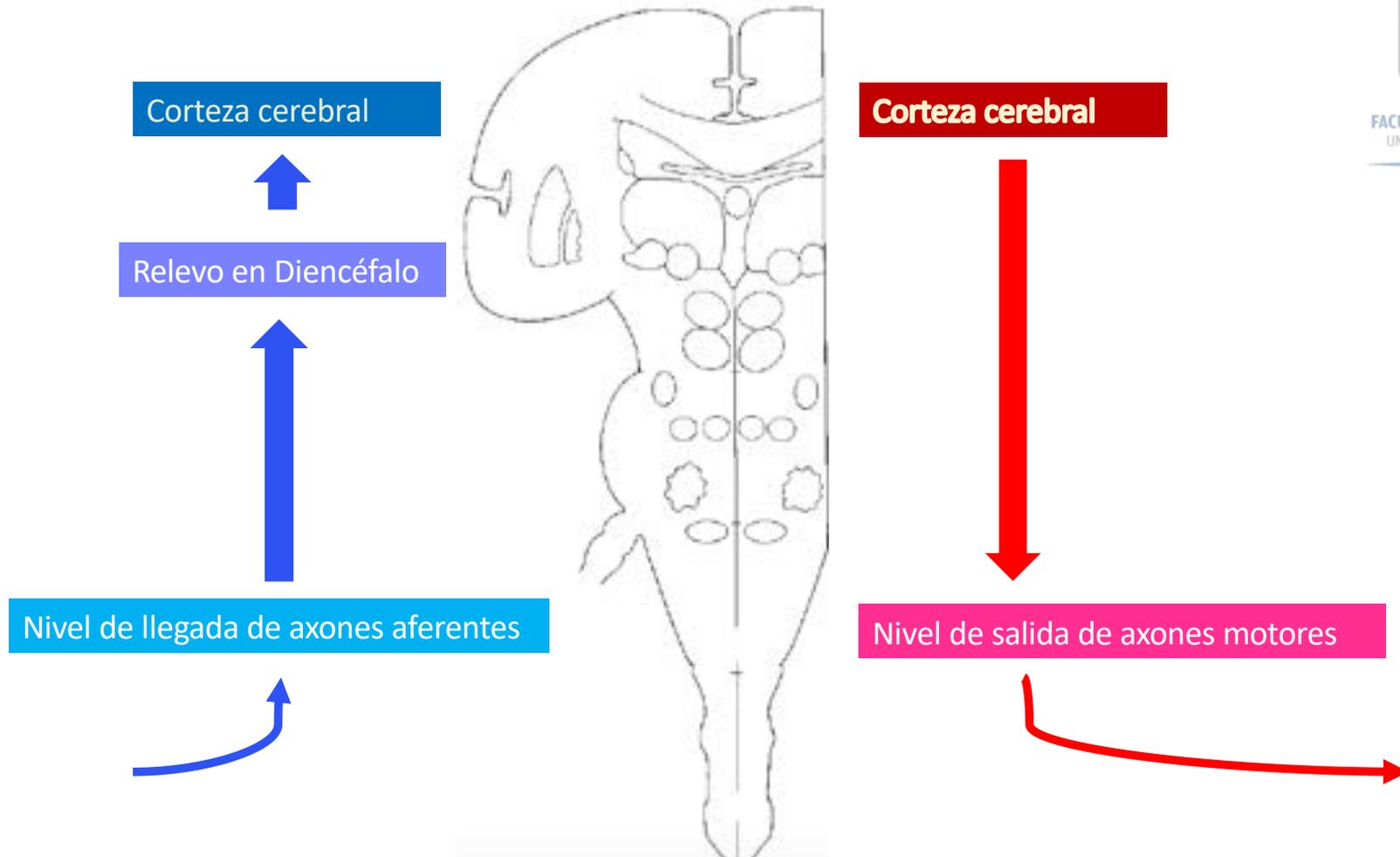
Trígono del Vago

Óbex

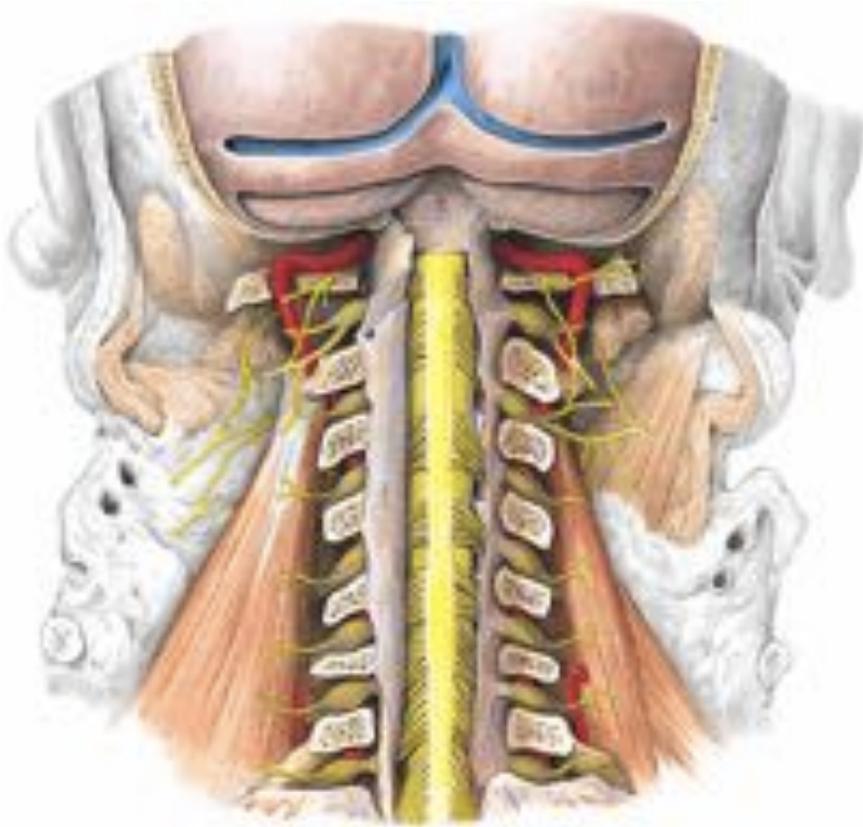
Tubérculo grácil

vista posterior

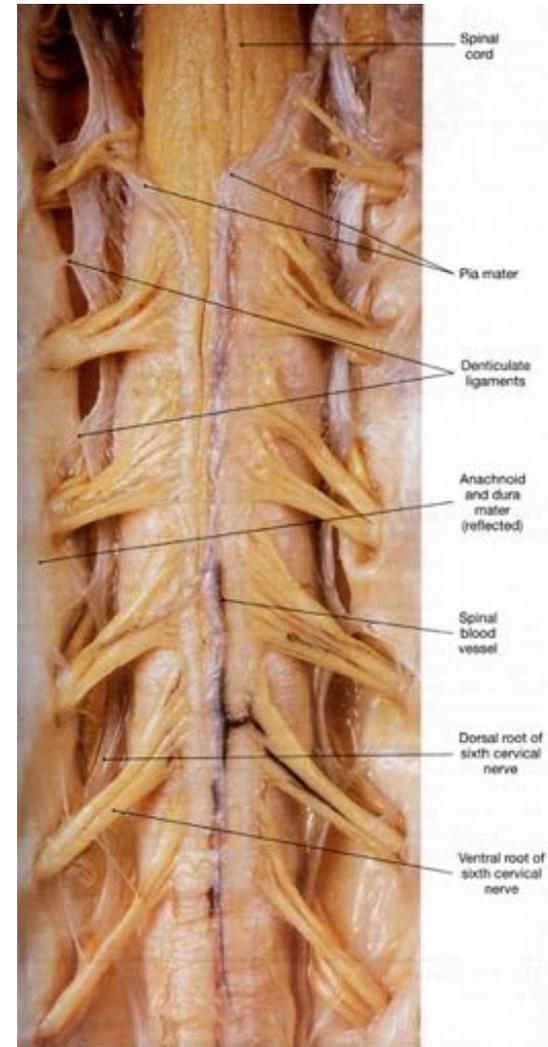
El Tronco Encefálico es vía de paso de tractos ascendentes y descendentes



Médula Espinal



vista posterior



vista anterior



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Médula espinal

Duramadre

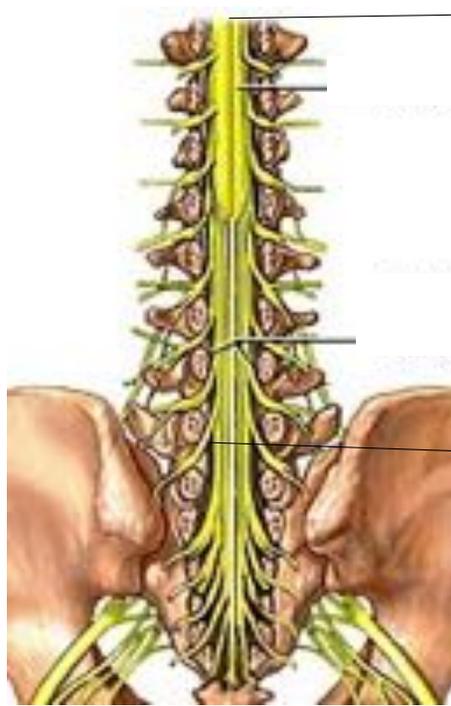
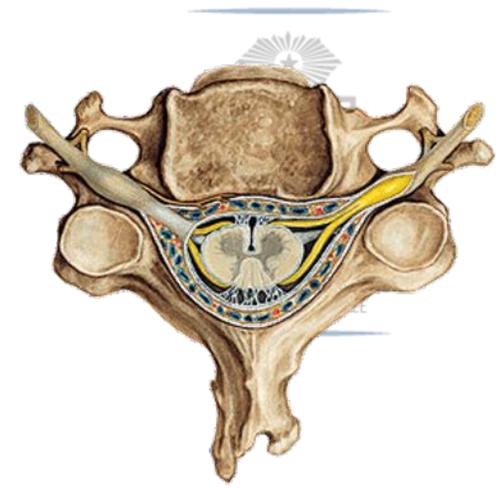
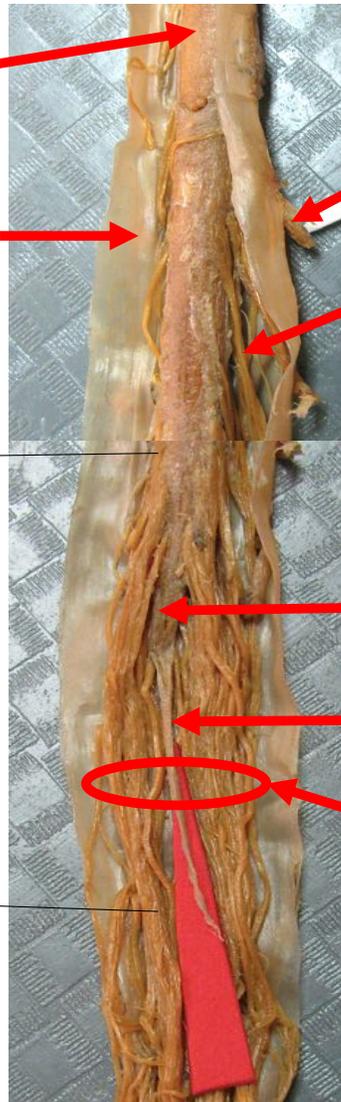
Nervio y ganglio
espinal

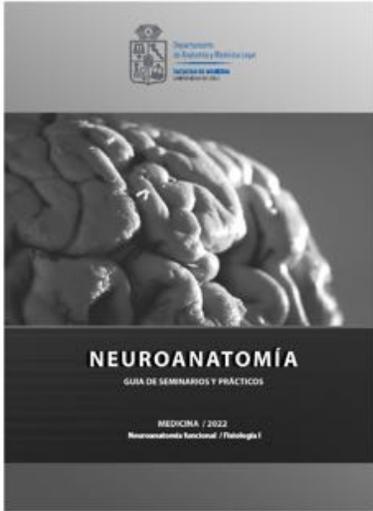
Raíz espinal

Cono medular

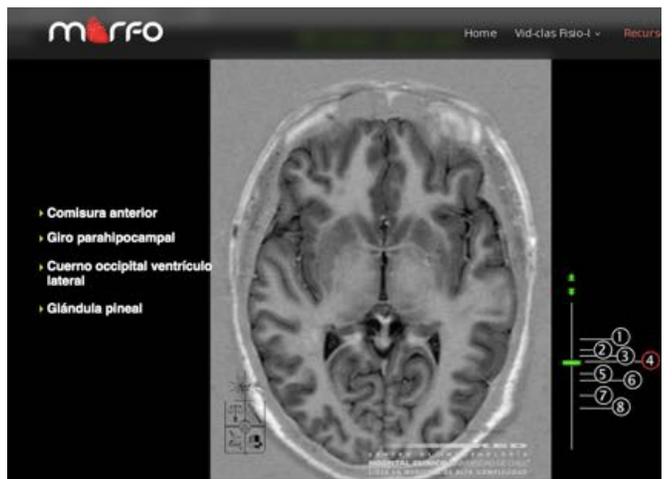
Filum terminale

Cola de caballo o
cauda equina





HAVE
COFFEE
AND
STUDY
HARD



- Apunte de Anatomía Macro de SNC, U Cursos
- Bibliografía: Haines, DH (2014). *Principios de Neurociencia* . *Capítulo 1*, pp 2-12; *Capítulos 6 y 7*, pp 82-108. Disponible en <http://bibliografias.uchile.cl/2132>