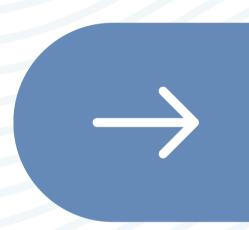




HENTILLO

DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

LIMBIC SYSTEM





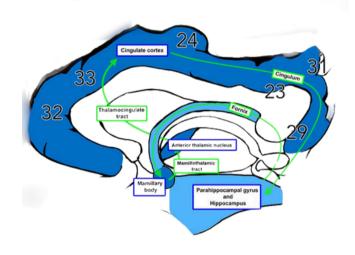


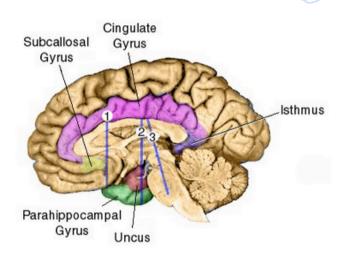
LIMBIC SYSTEM

The limbic system, often referred to by the mnemonic "5 F's," is a collection of neural structures intricately involved in emotion, long-term memory, olfaction, behavior modulation, and autonomic nervous system (ANS) function.



IMAGE DESCRIPTION





- Illustration portrays key components of the limbic system, including the hippocampus, amygdalae, mammillary bodies, anterior thalamic nuclei, and cingulate gyrus
- Limbic system: Influences emotion, motivation, and memory (salience network and Papez circuit).
- Amnestic state: Impaired explicit memory, anterograde amnesia, and confabulation.
- Bilateral limbic network damage causes persistent global amnesia.
- Retrograde amnesia: Vulnerable for recent events, less for remote and consolidated memories.
- Confabulation: Common in amnestic states, involves filling memory gaps with inaccurate information.



COMPONENTS

- Hippocampus
 Located in the medial temporal lobe.
- Amygdalae: Positioned within the temporal lobe.
- Mammillary Bodies:
 Situated posterior to the hypothalamus.
- Anterior Thalamic Nuclei: Found in the anterior part of the thalamus.
- Cingulate Gyrus:
 Spanning the longitudinal fissure.





- Feeding: Involves the regulation of hunger and satiety.
- Fleeing: Related to responses to threatening stimuli or danger.
- Fighting: Influences aggressive behaviors and responses.
- Feeling: Central to emotional experiences and responses.
- Sex: Impacts sexual behavior and reproduction.





CONNECTIVITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Hippocampus: Linked to memory formation and retrieval.
- Amygdalae: Process emotional stimuli and contribute to emotional memory.
- Mammillary Bodies: Connect with the hippocampus, forming the Papez circuit.
- Anterior Thalamic Nuclei: Integral part of the limbic system's connectivity.
- Cingulate Gyrus: Involved in emotional and cognitive processing



MCQ

Question:

Which limbic system component is primarily responsible for processing emotions such as fear and pleasure?

- a) Hippocampus
- b) Amygdalae
- c) Mammillary Bodies
- d) Anterior Thalamic Nuclei

Answer: b) Amygdalae

