



HUBBER PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

DIVISIONS OF DEVELOPING BRAIN



HORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

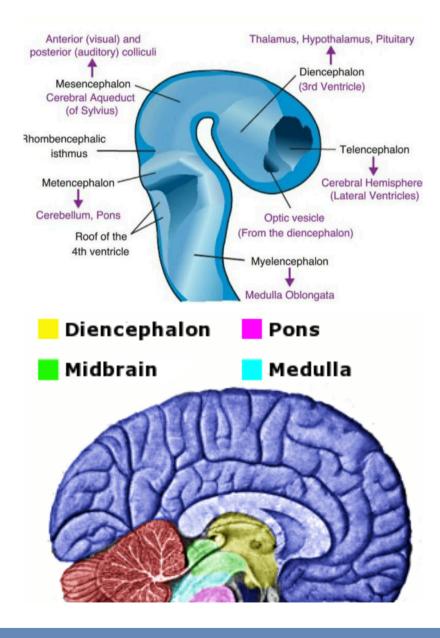
DIVISIONS OF DEVELOPING BRAIN

The brain is split into left and right hemispheres by a band of fibers called the corpus callosum.

- There are three major divisions of the brain, with each division performing specific functions.
- The major divisions of the brain are the forebrain (or prosencephalon), midbrain (mesencephalon), and hindbrain (rhombencephalon).



VISUAL REPRESENTATION





DIVISIONS OF DEVELOPING BRAIN

devisions and sub-devisions

- **FOREBRAIN (PROSENCEPHALON)** The forebrain is by far the largest brain division, The forebrain consists of two subdivisions called the telencephalon and diencephalon.
- **TELENCEPHALON-** These lobes include the frontal lobes, parietal lobes, occipital lobes, and temporal lobes. **Frontal Lobes:** The prefrontal cortex, premotor area, and motor area of the brain.
- **Parietal Lobes:** Responsible for receiving and processing sensory information.
- **Occipital Lobes:** Responsible for receiving and processing visual information from the retina.



DIVISIONS OF DEVELOPING BRAIN

- **Temporal Lobes:** Home of the limbic system structures, including the amygdala and hippocampus.
- **DIENCEPHALON-** The diencephalon regulates a number of functions including autonomic, endocrine, and motor functions.
- **Thalamus:** A limbic system structure that connects areas of the cerebral cortex that are involved in sensory perception and movement .
- **Hypothalamus:** Acts as the control center for many autonomic functions including respiration, blood pressure, and body temperature regulation.
- **MIDBRAIN (MESENCEPHALON)** connects the forebrain to the hindbrain.components include: Tectum, Cerebral peduncle and Substantia nigra.





Question: In the 5th embryonic week, flexures develops between the metencephalon and myelencephalon oriented in the opposite direction, this 3rd flexure is known as?

A. Cerebellar flexure
B. Pontine flexure
C. Cerebral flexure
D. Hepatic flexure

Answer: (B) Pontine flexure

