

# Human Cerebrum- Regions of Thoughts, Perception & Actions

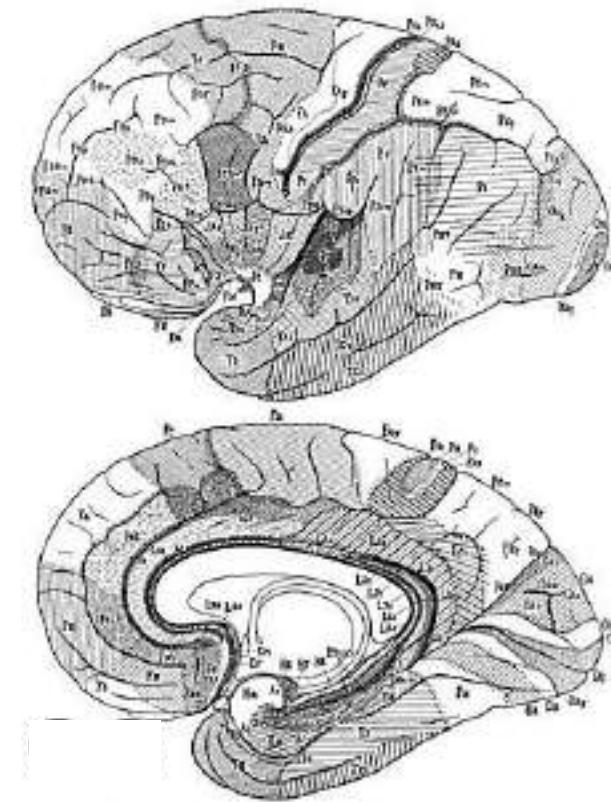
Presented by  
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Lecturer  
Department of Anatomy  
Green Life Medical College



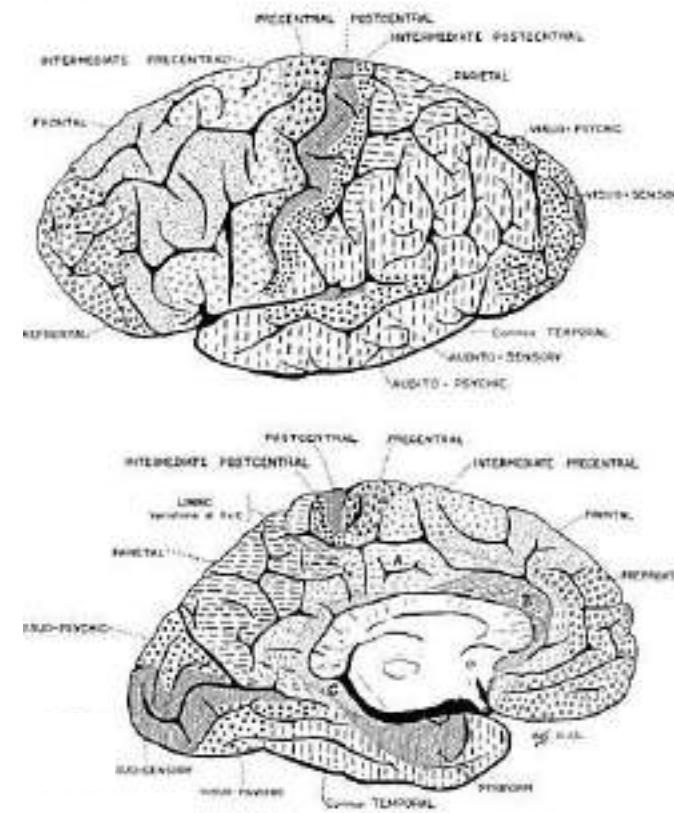
# Cerebrum

- The cerebrum is the largest part of brain
- Situated in the cranial fossa
- It represents the highest degree of evolutionary development of the human brain

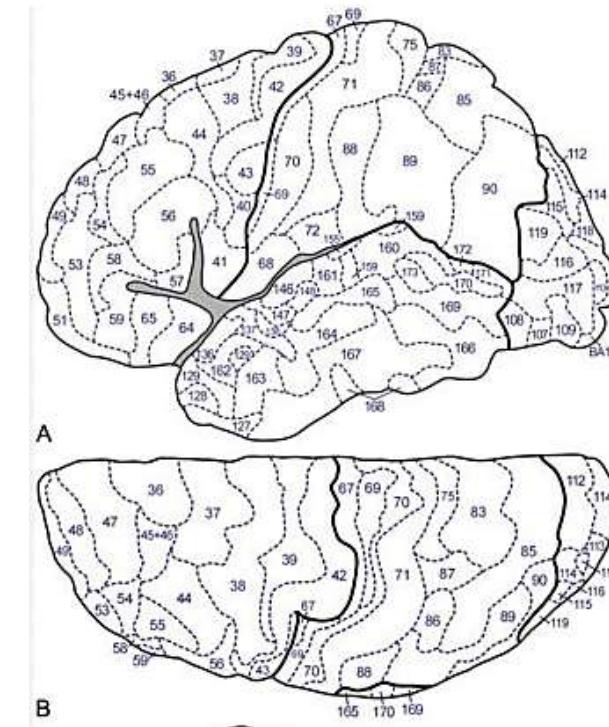
# **Functional areas of cerebrum**



# Campbell



# Von Economo



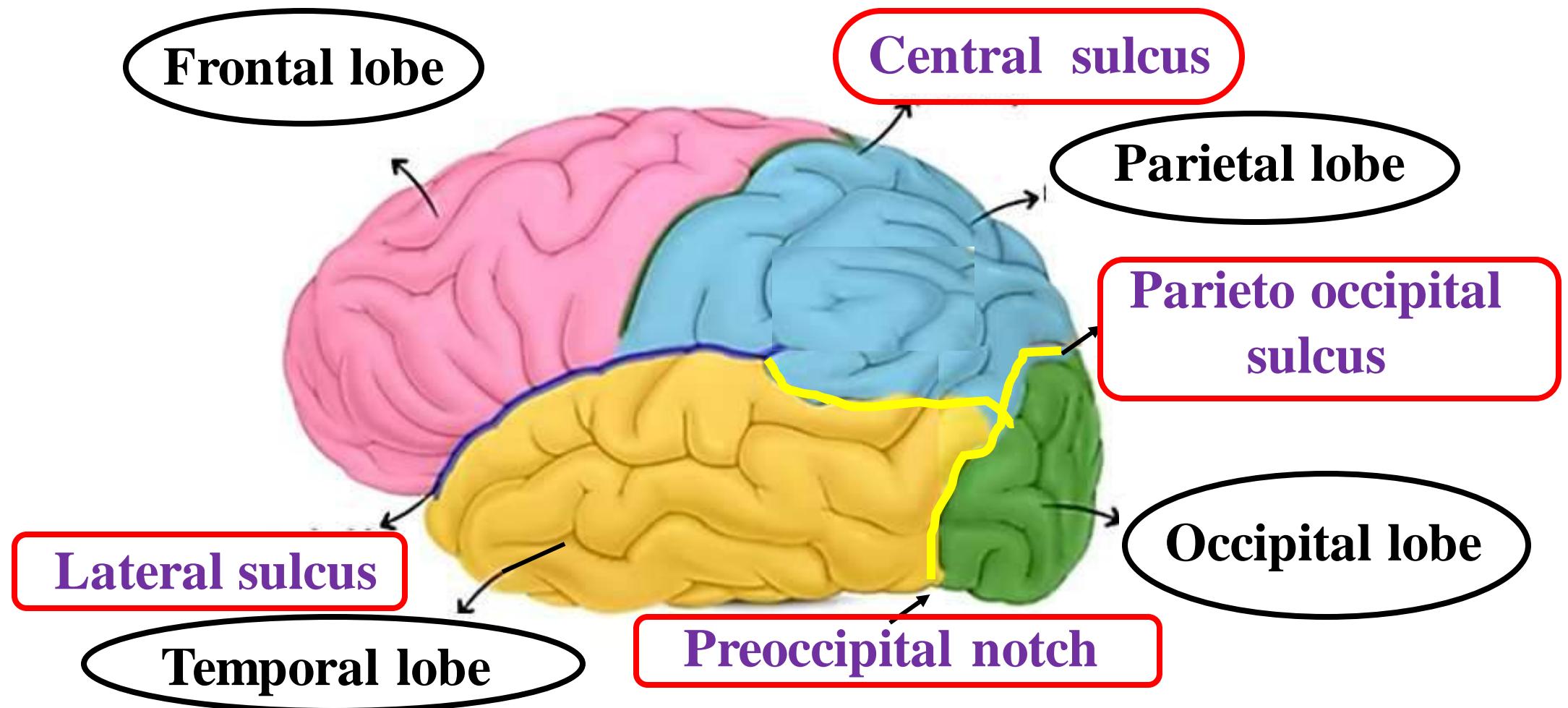
# Oskar Vogt

# Korbinian Brodmann(1868 -1918)



*K. Brodmann*  
(1909)

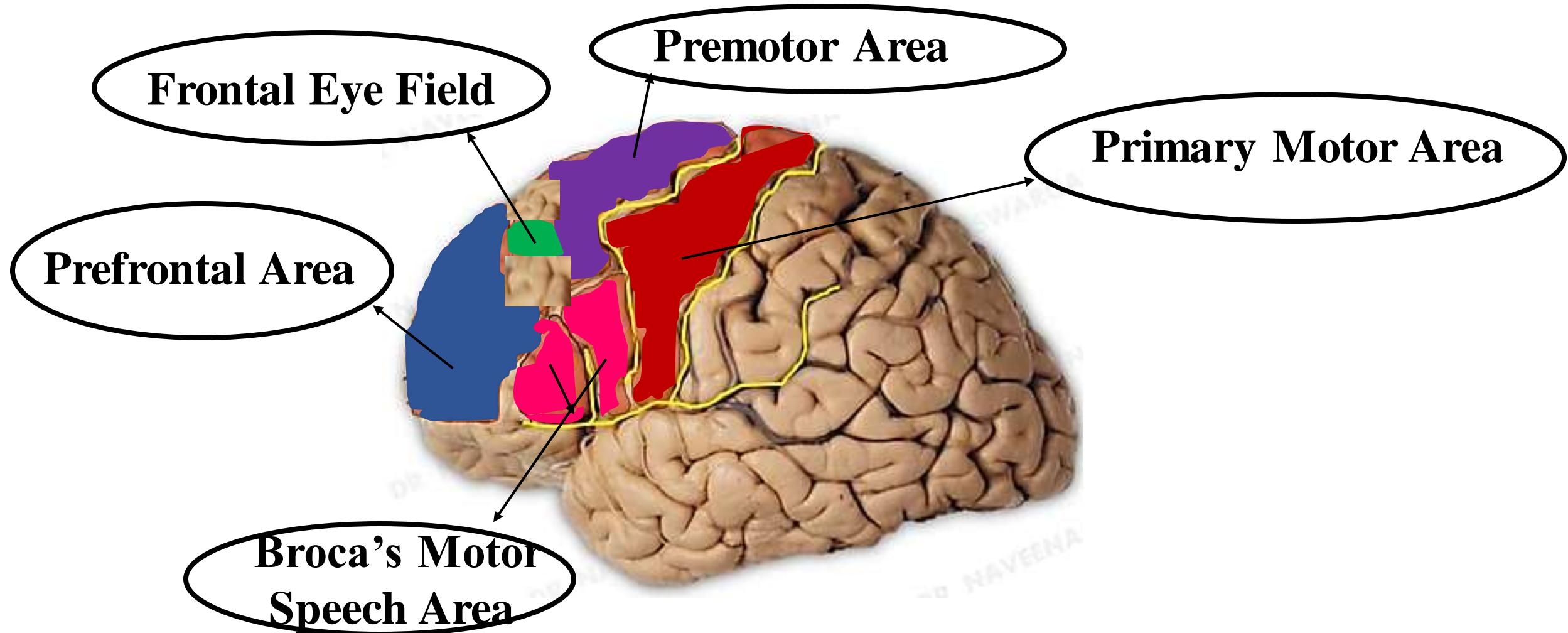
# Lobes



# Functional areas

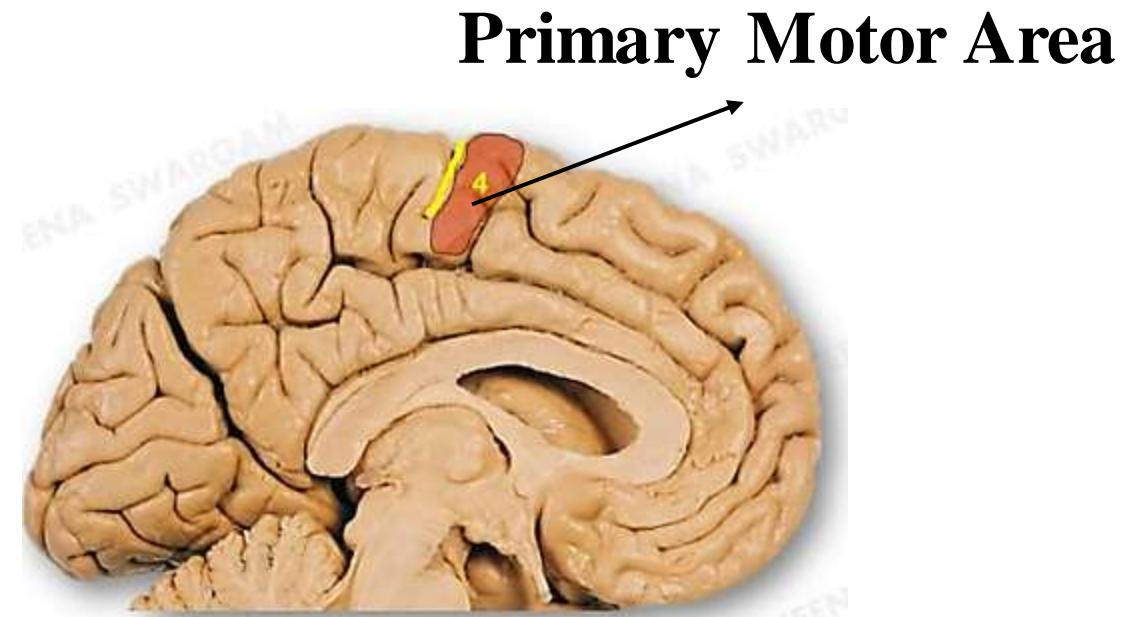
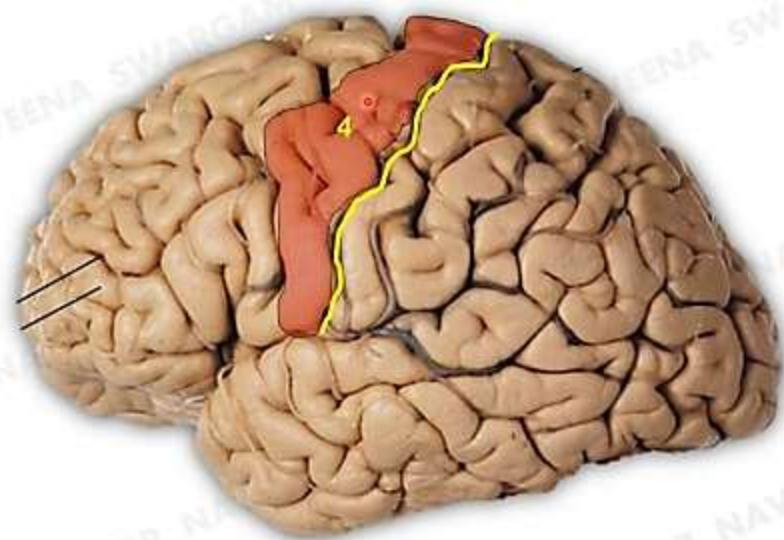
- Motor area
- Sensory area
- Association area

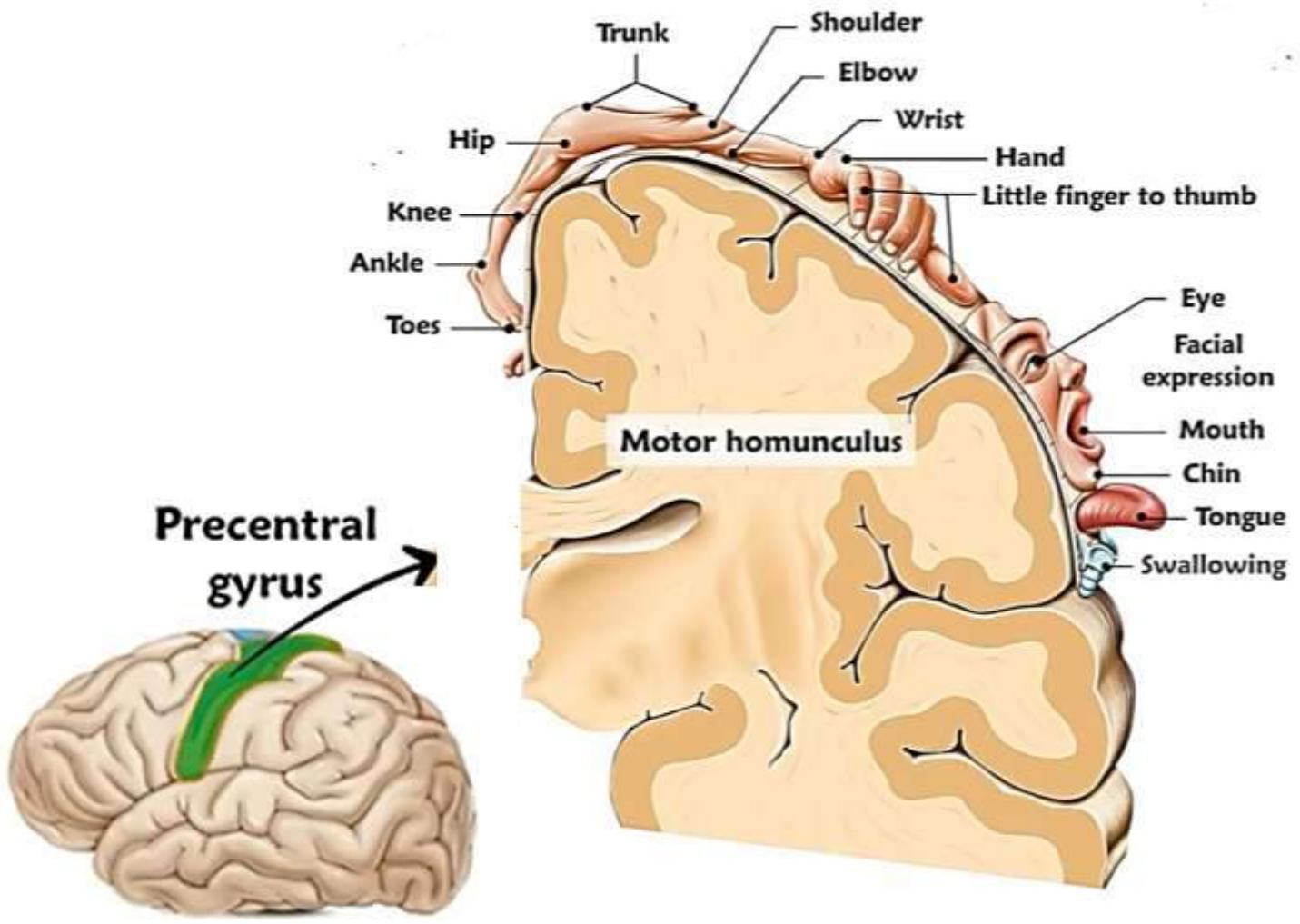
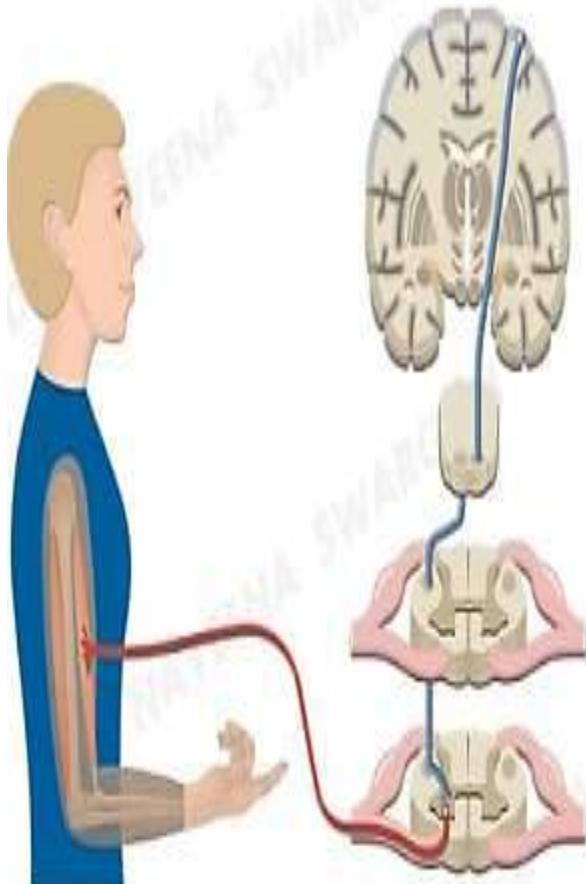
# Functional areas of frontal lobe



# Primary Motor Area (Area 4)

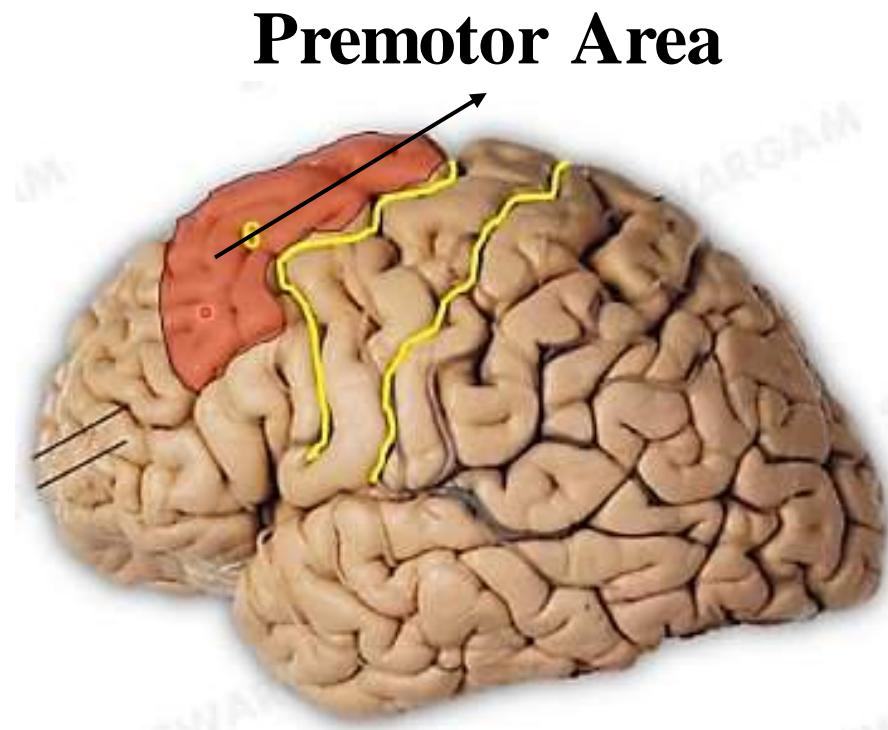
- Precentral gyrus
- Anterior part of paracentral lobule





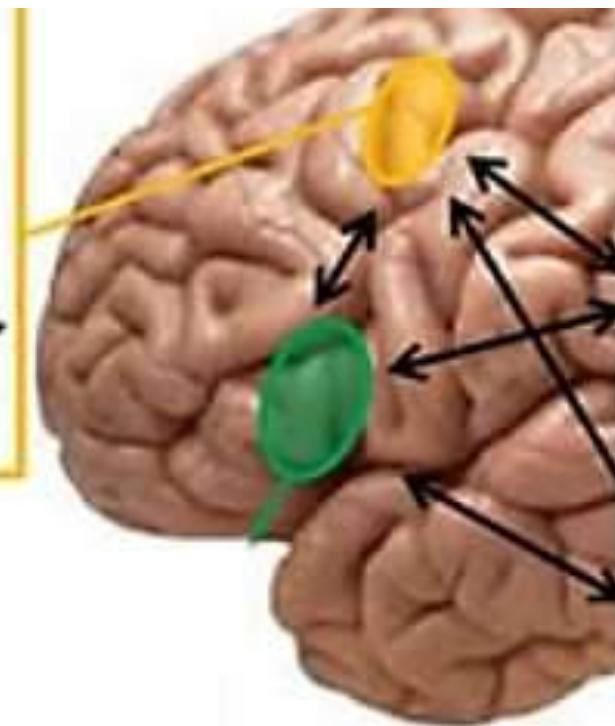
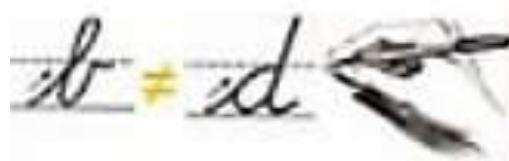
# Premotor Area (Area 6)

- Posterior part of superior, middle and inferior frontal gyri





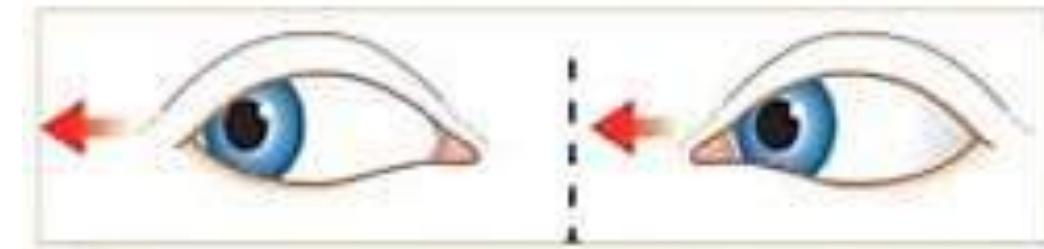
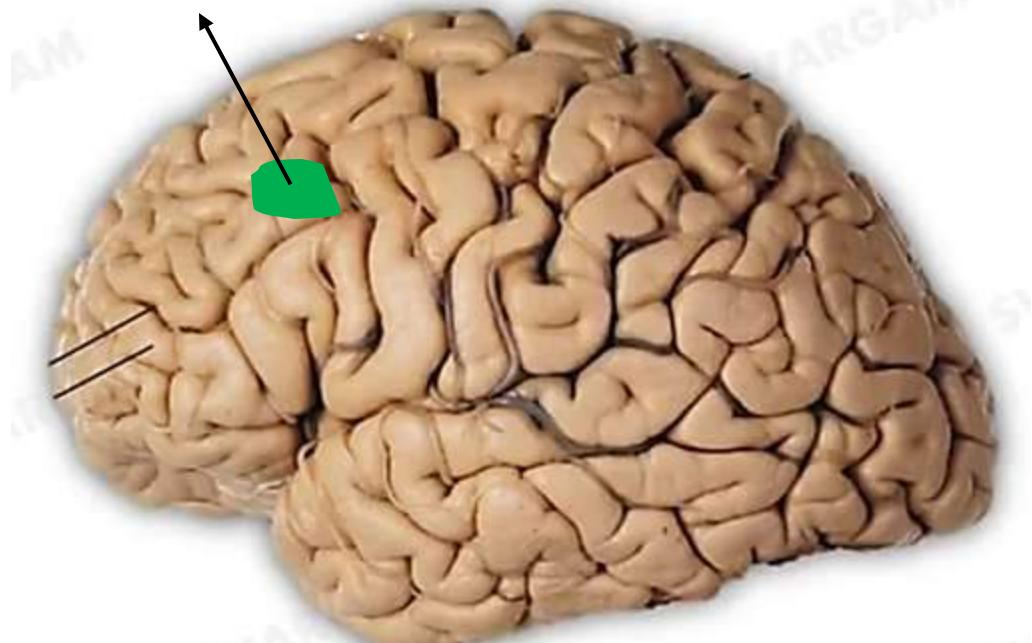
Motor plans for  
handwriting:



# Frontal Eye Field (Area 8)

- Posterior part of middle frontal gyrus

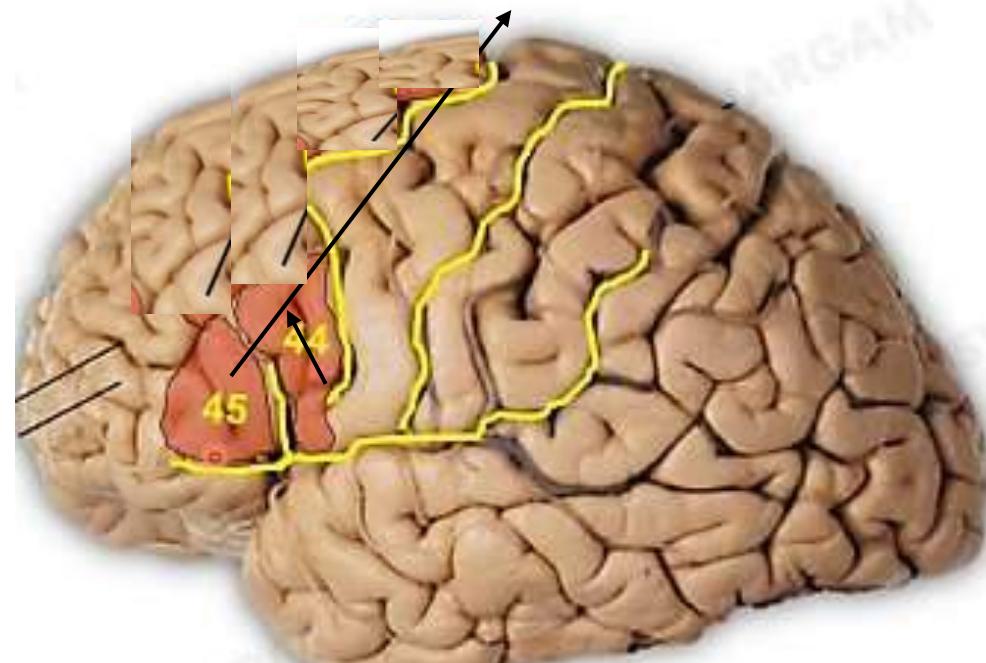
**Frontal Eye Field**



# Broca's Motor Speech Area (Areas 45 & 44)

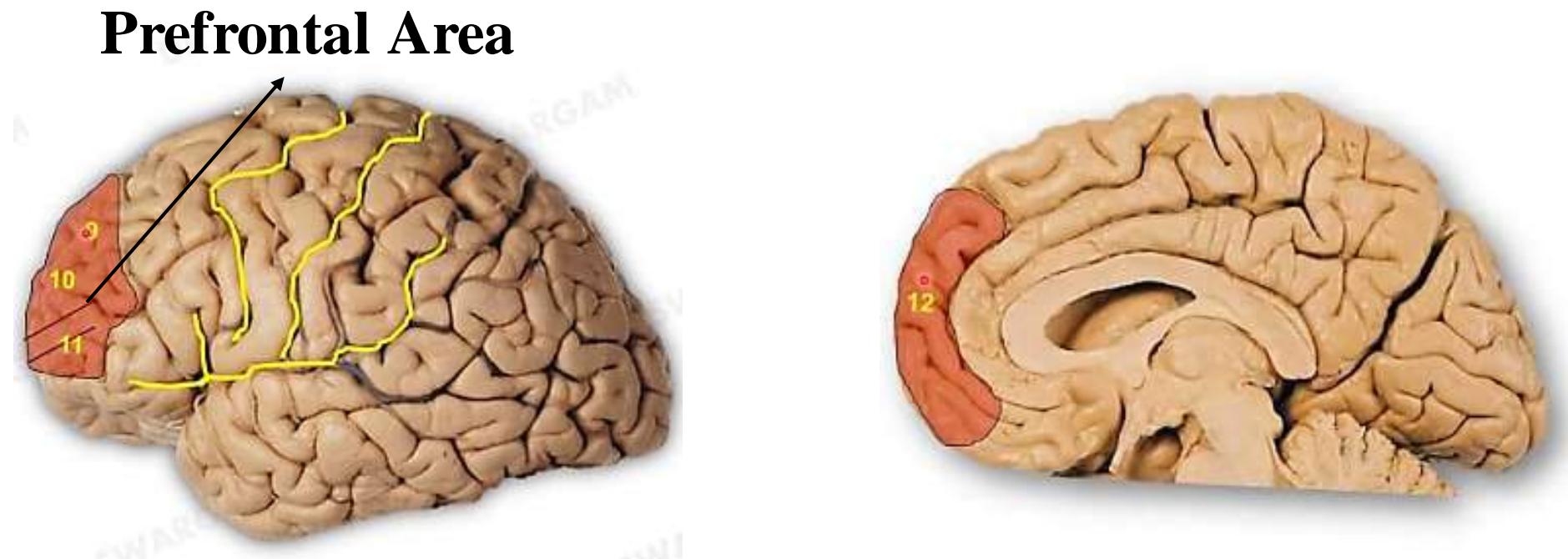
- Pars triangularis, Pars opercularis

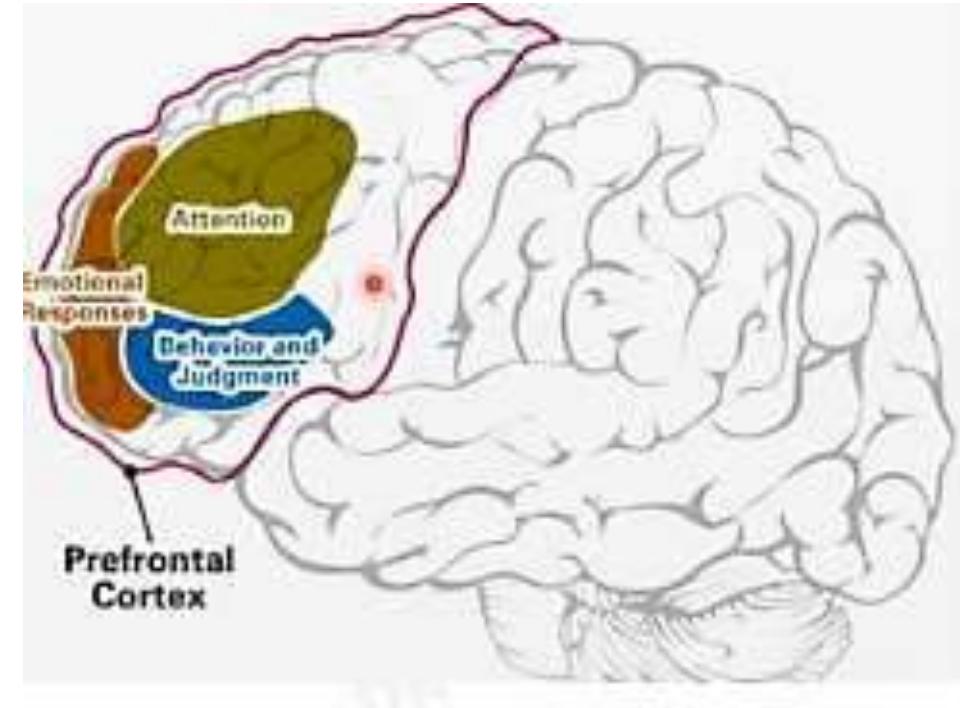
Broca's Motor Speech Area



# Prefrontal Area (Area 9,10,11,12)

- Anterior part of superior, middle and inferior frontal gyri



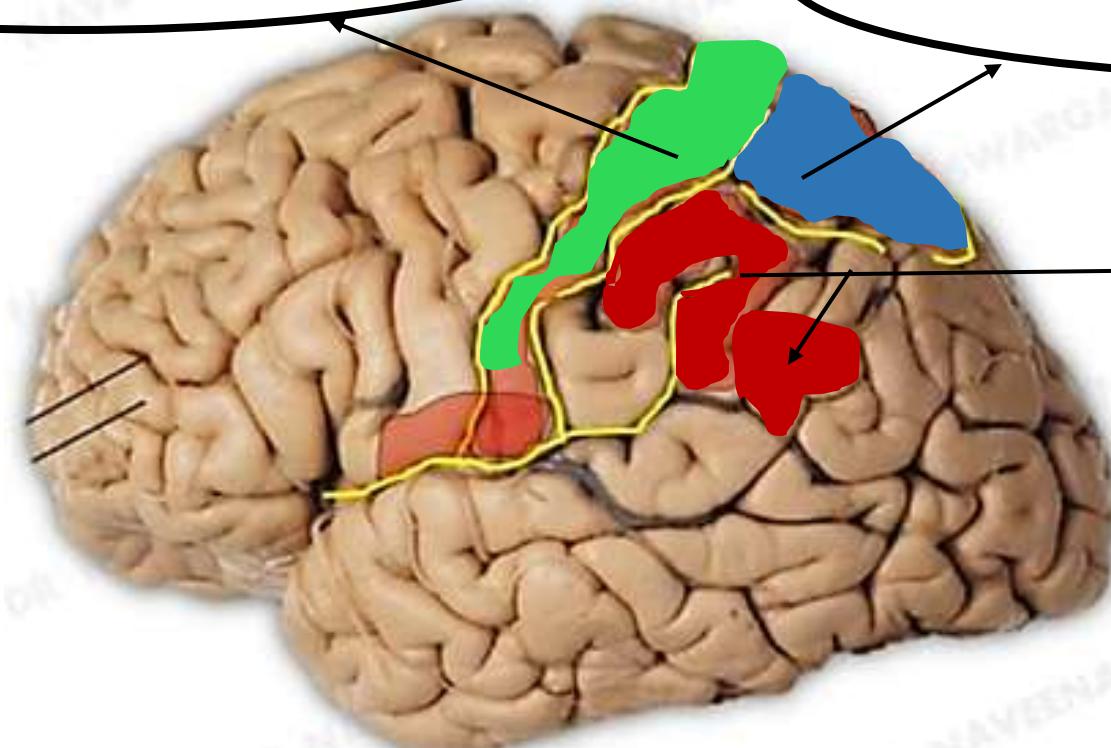


# Functional area of parietal lobe

Primary Somesthetic Area

Somesthetic Association Area

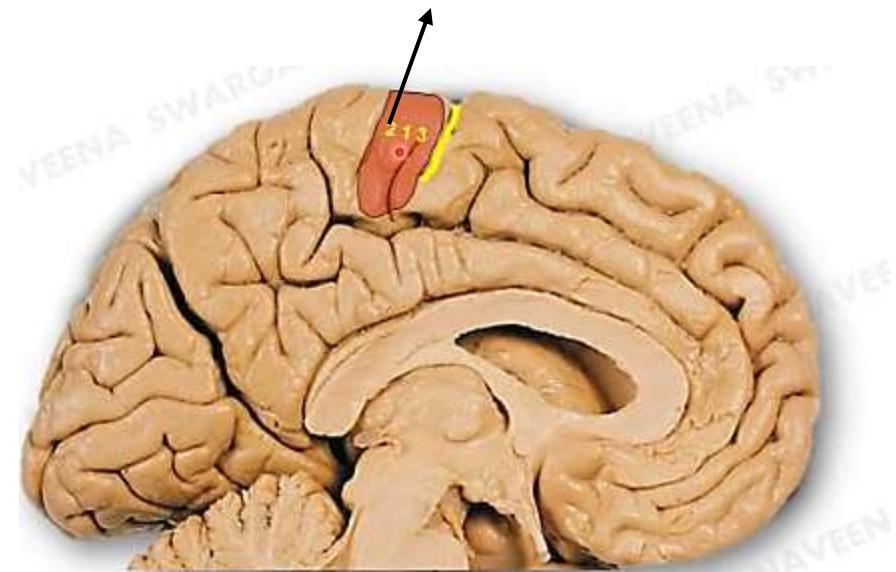
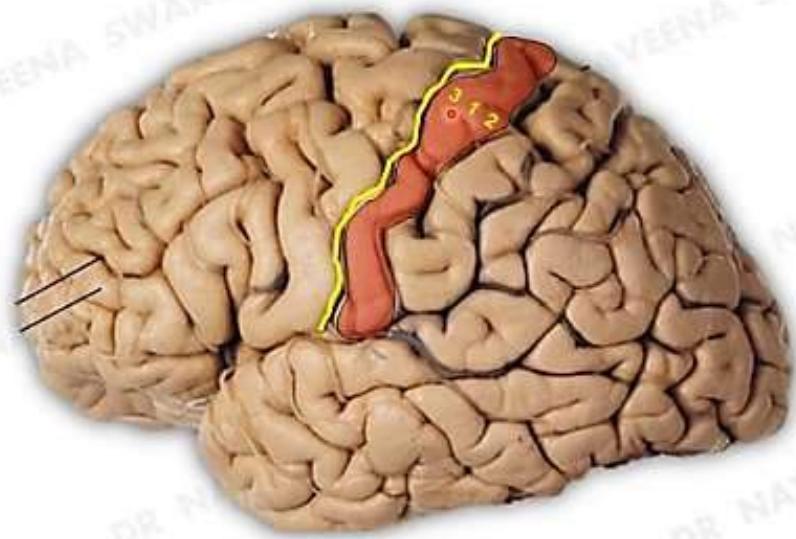
Wernicke's Area

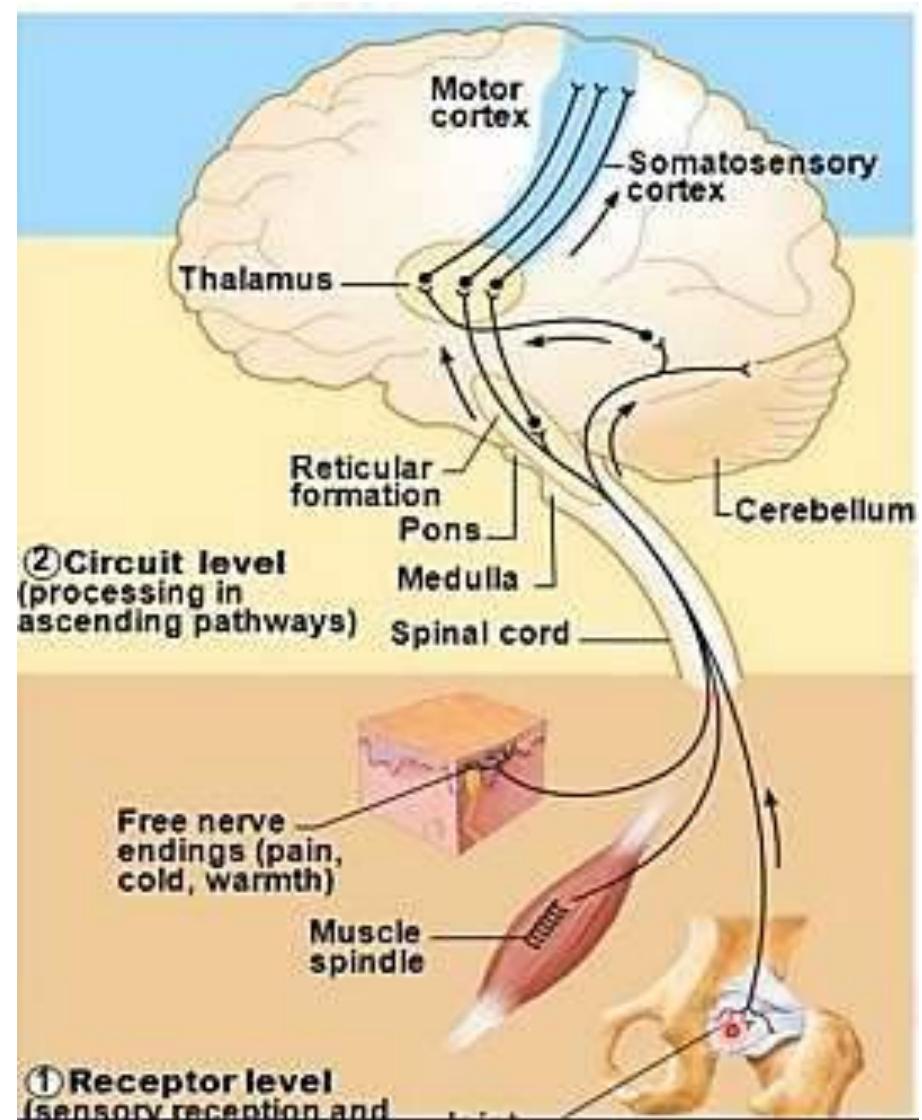
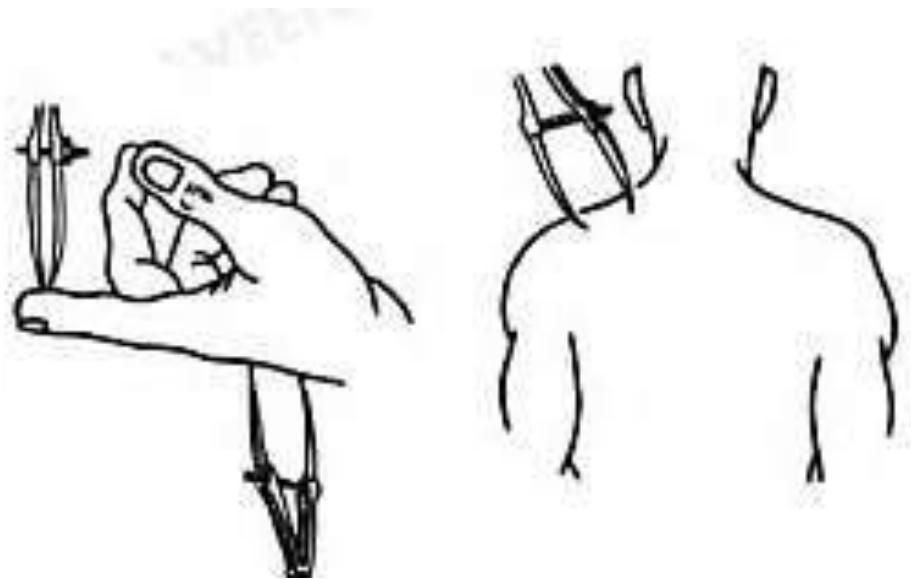


# Primary Somesthetic Area (Areas 3,1,2)

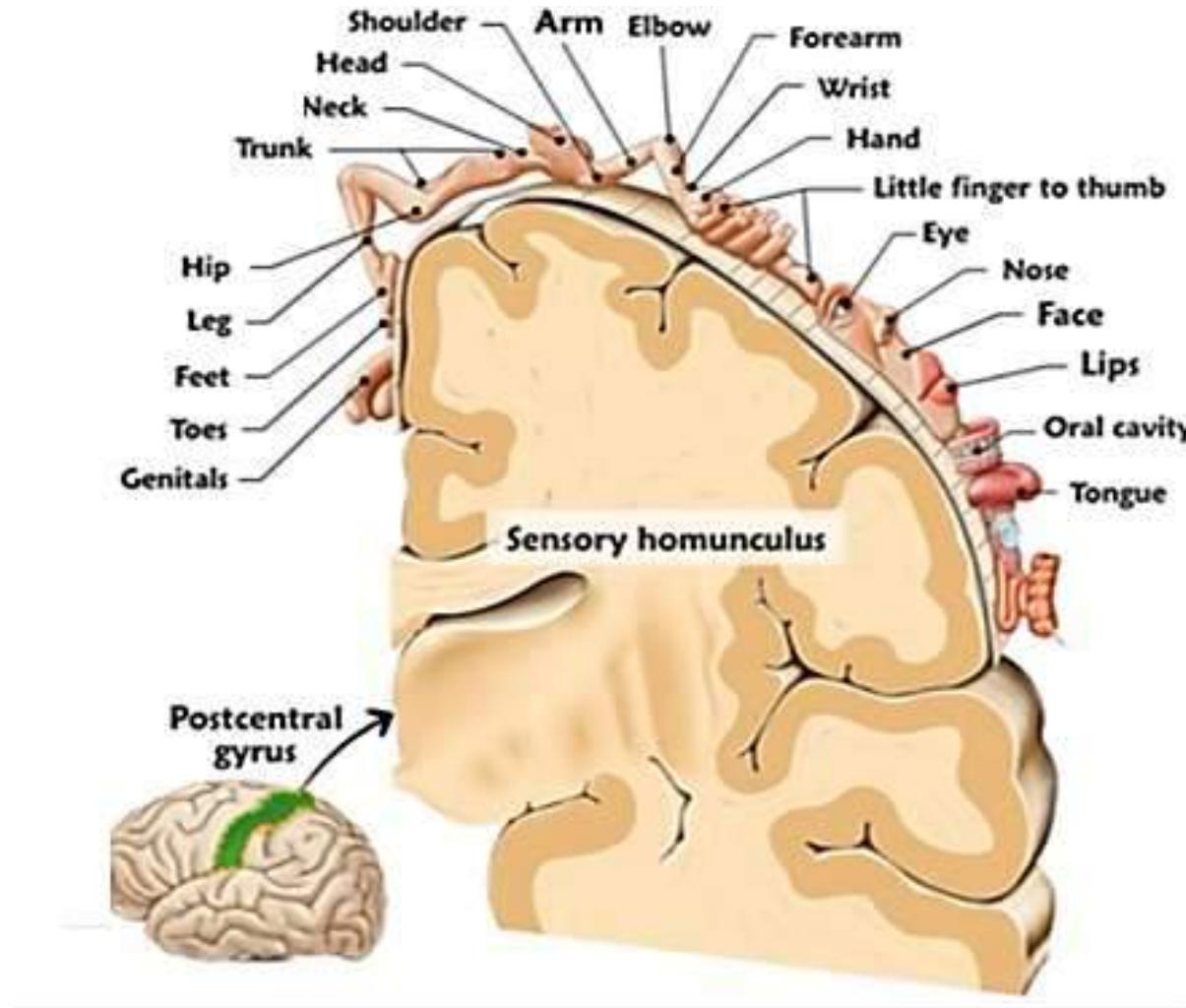
- Postcentral gyrus, posterior part of Paracentral lobule

**Primary Somesthetic Area**





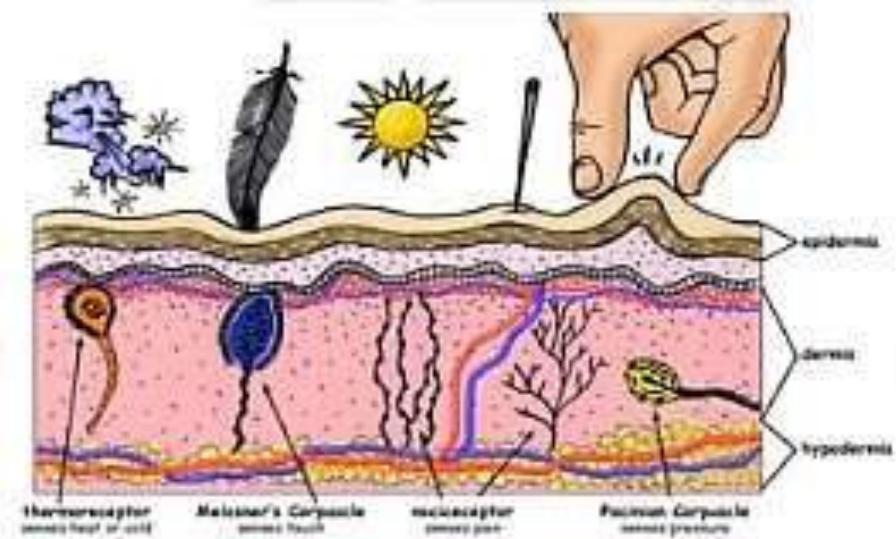
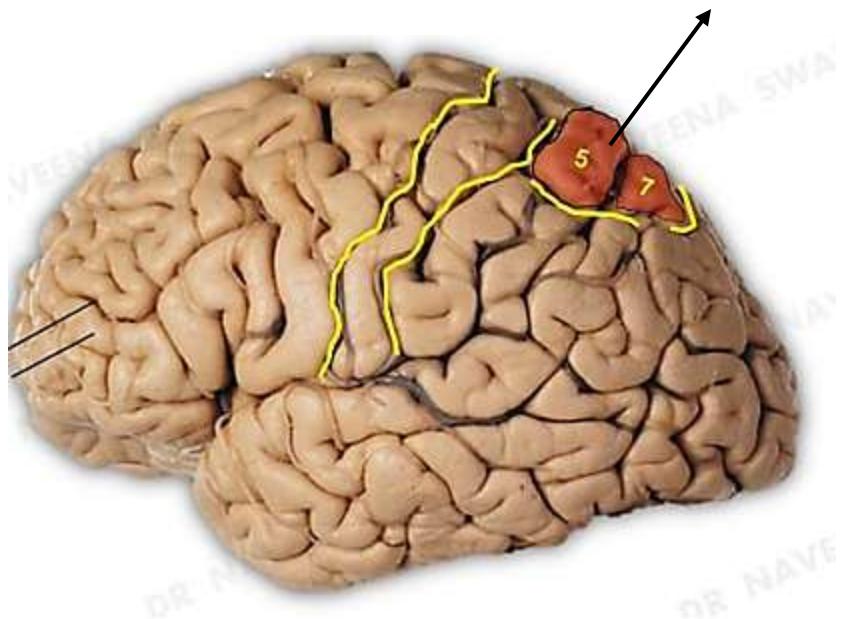
## Sensory homunculus



# Somesthetic Association Area (Area 5,7)

- Behind postcentral gyrus of superior parietal lobule

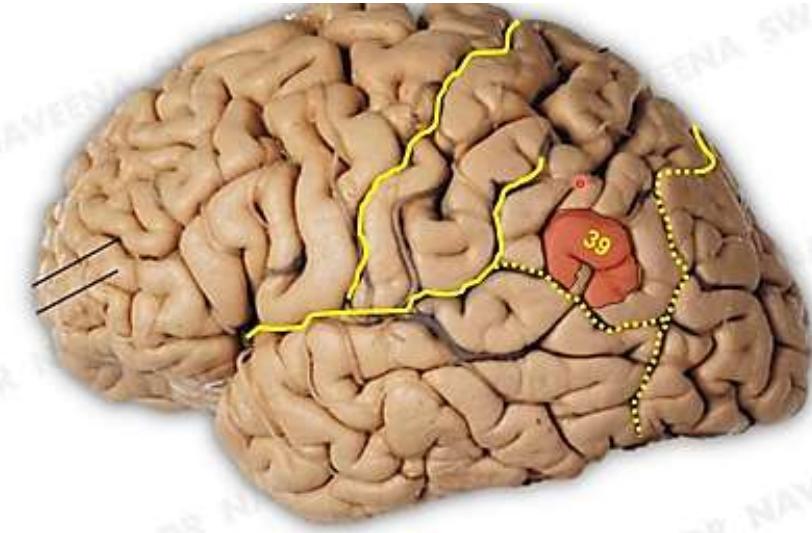
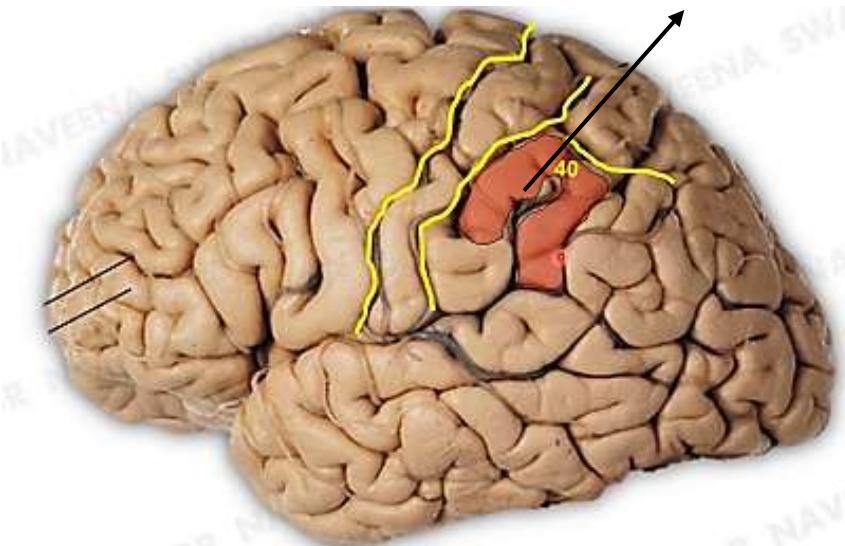
**Somesthetic Association Area**

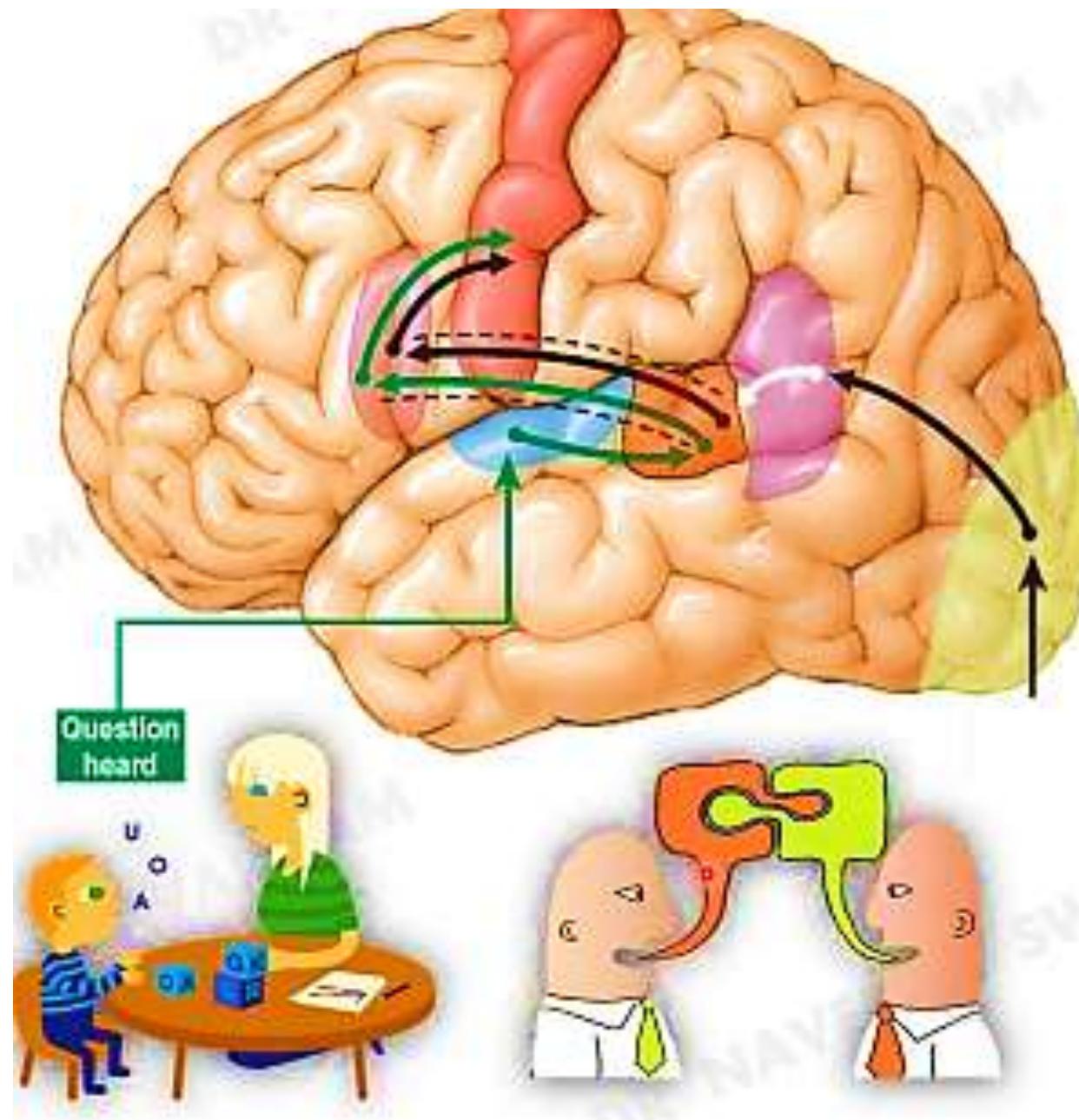


# Wernicke's Sensory Speech Area (Areas 40 & 39)

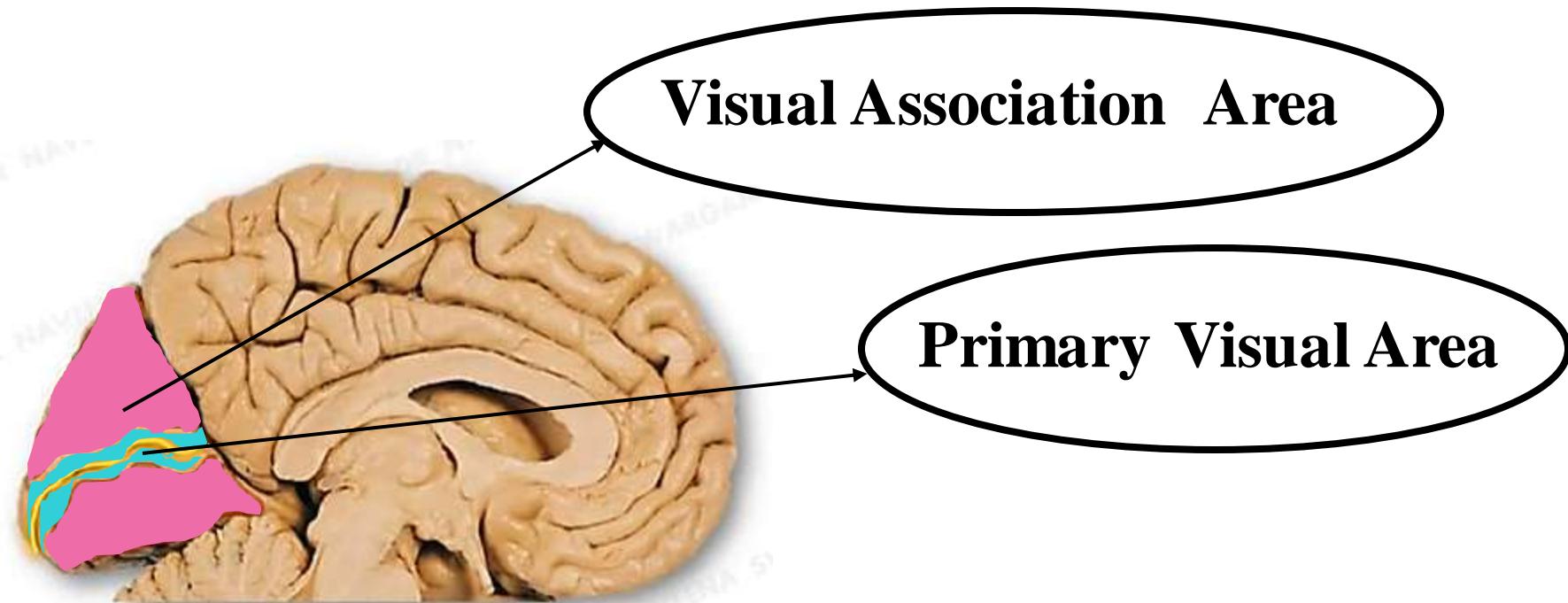
- Supramarginal and Angular gyri

## Wernicke's Sensory Speech Area





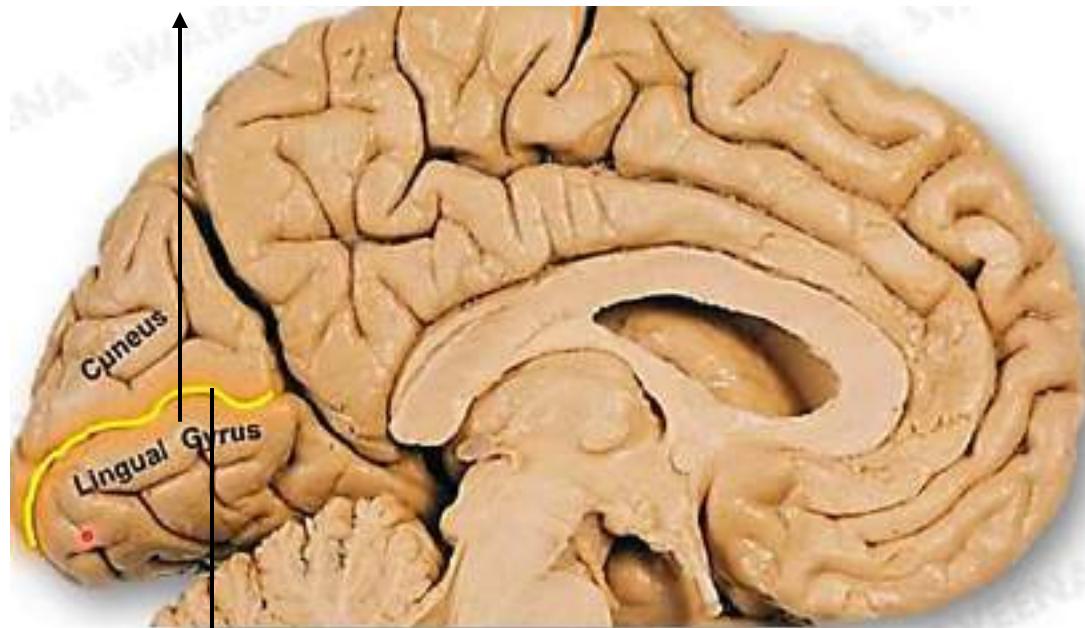
# Functional area of occipital lobe



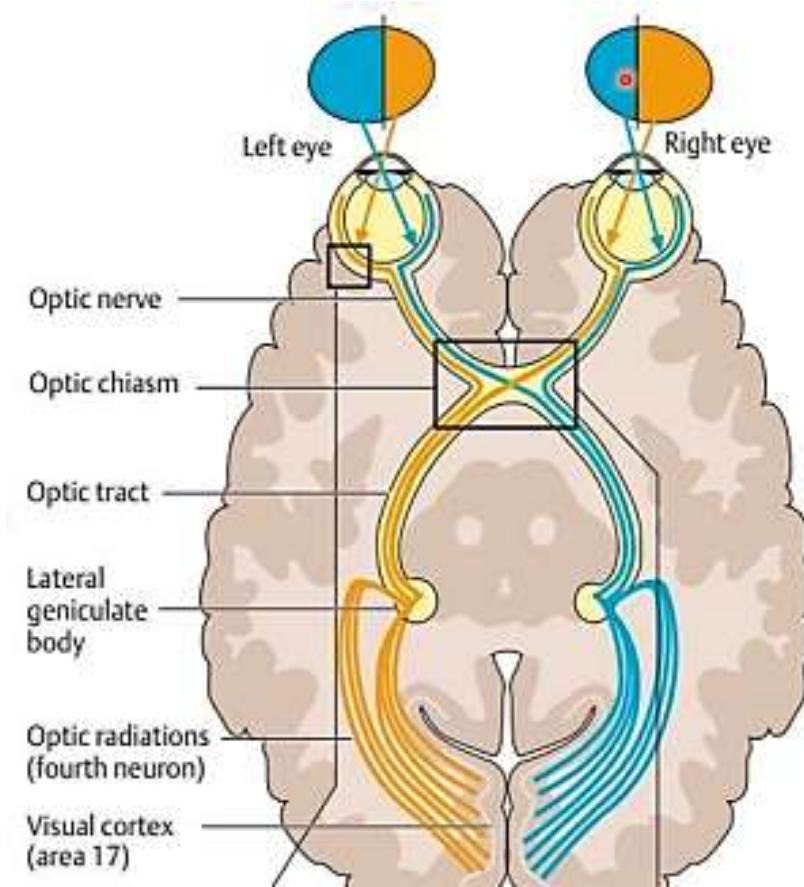
# Primary Visual Area (Area 17)

- Around the calcarine sulcus

## Primary Visual Area



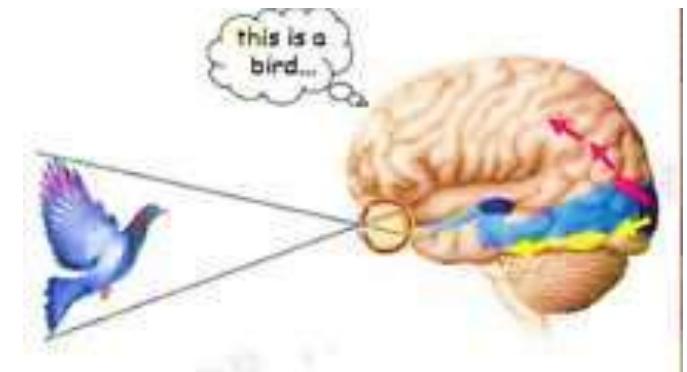
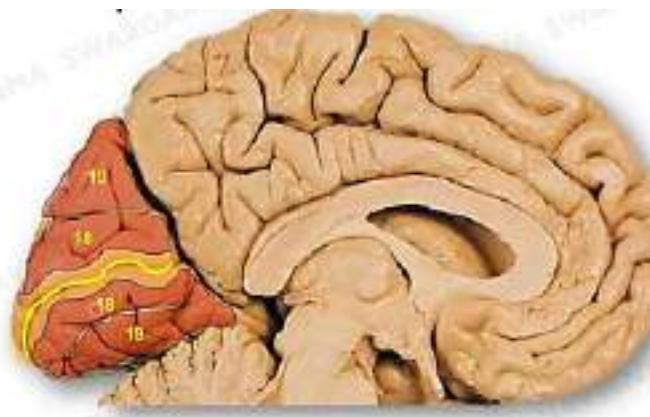
Calcarine sulcus



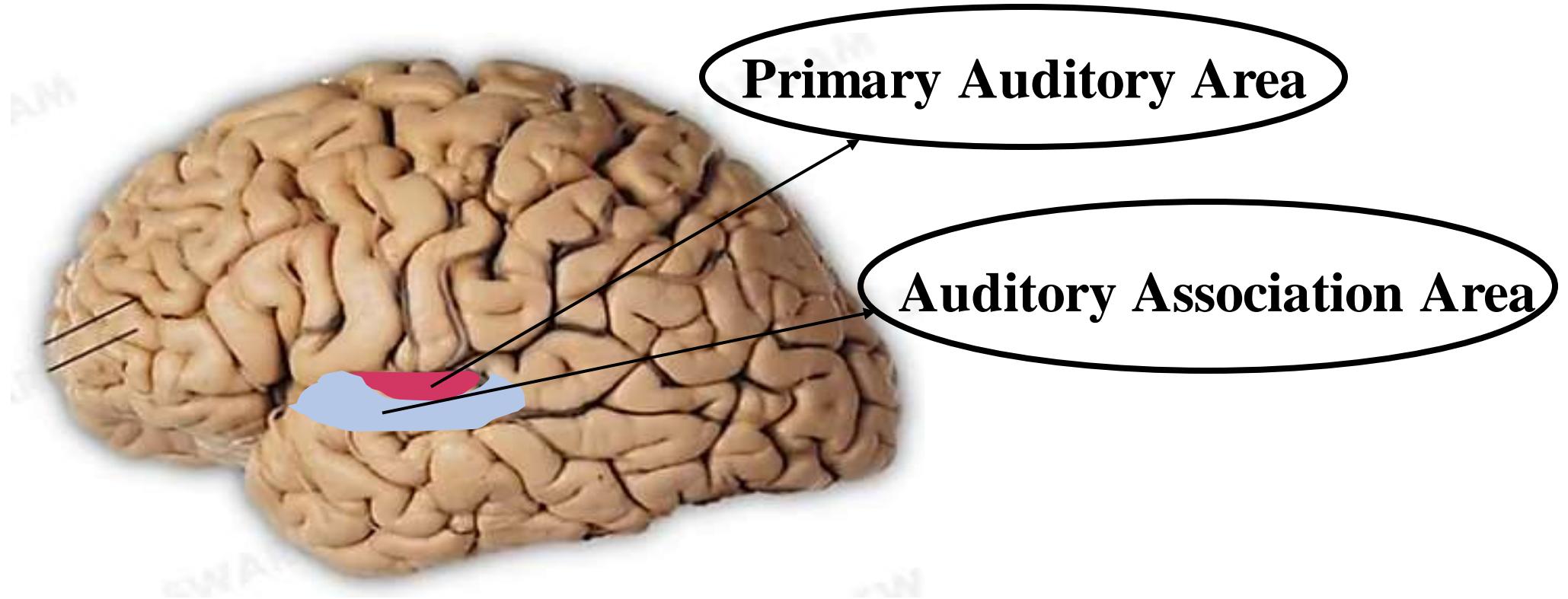
# Visual Association Area (Areas 18,19)

- Around the primary visual area

**Visual Association Area**

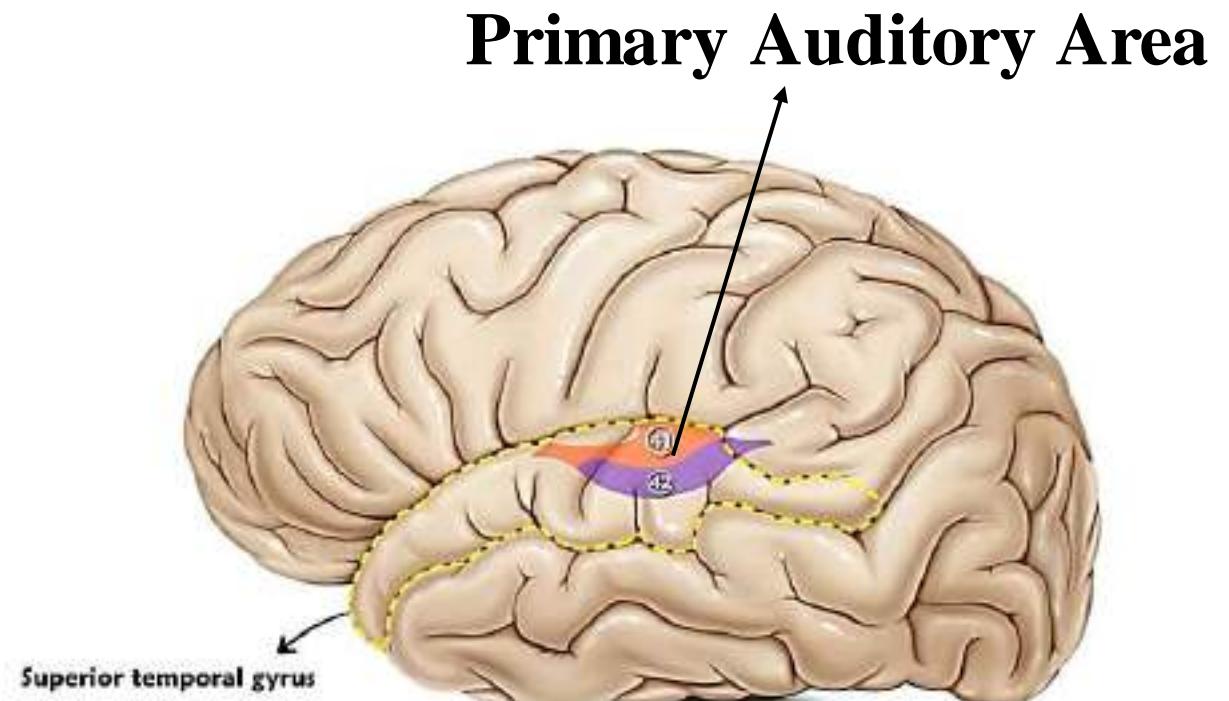
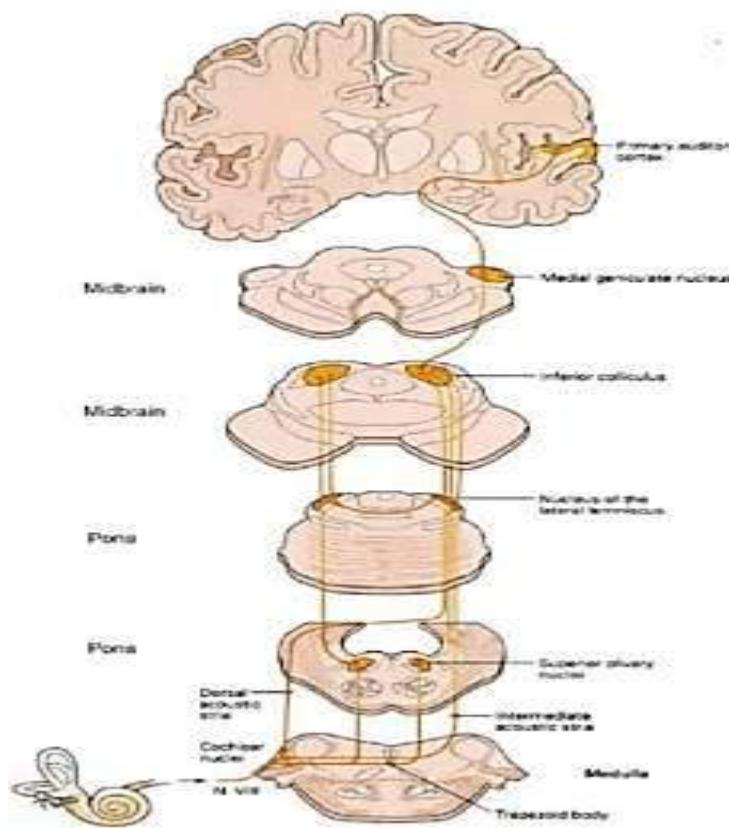


# Functional areas of temporal lobe



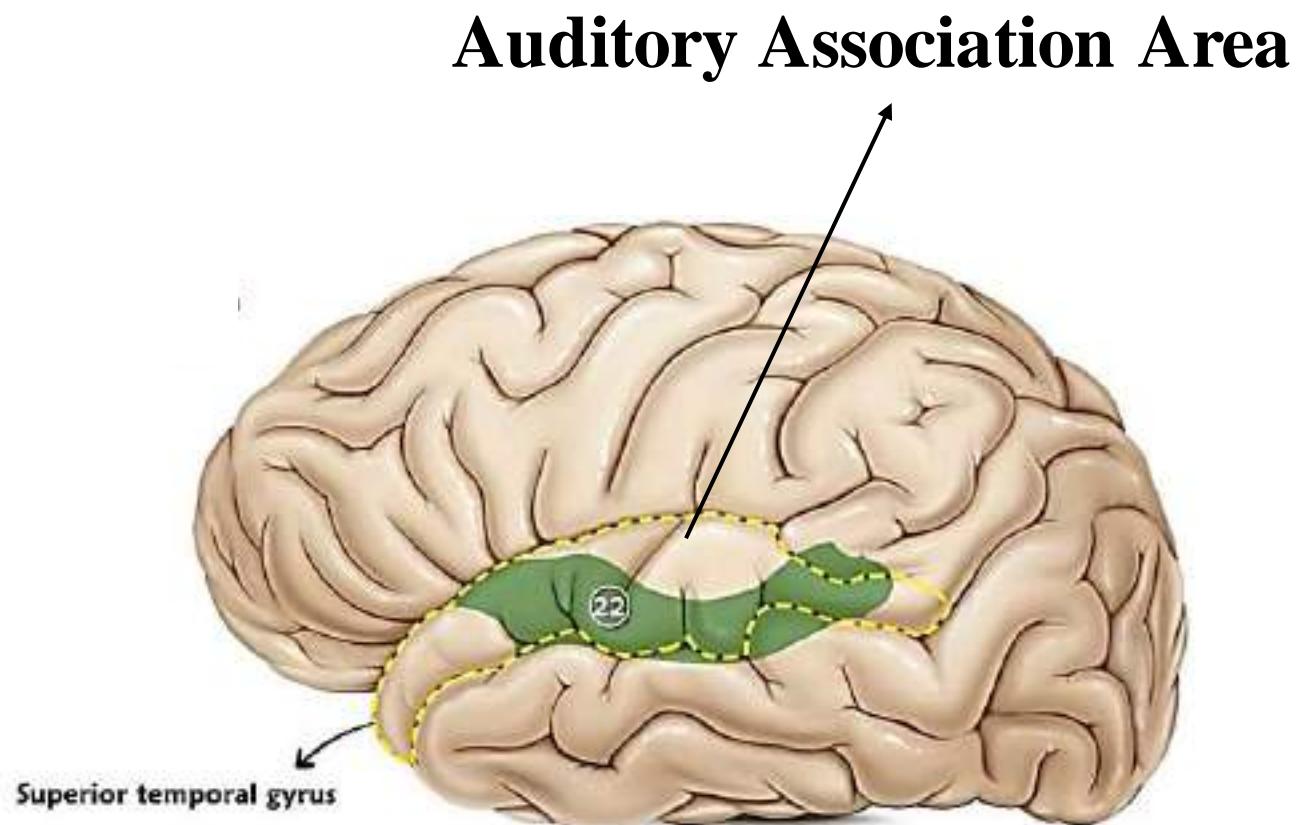
# Primary Auditory Area (Areas 41,42)

- Upper part of superior temporal gyrus



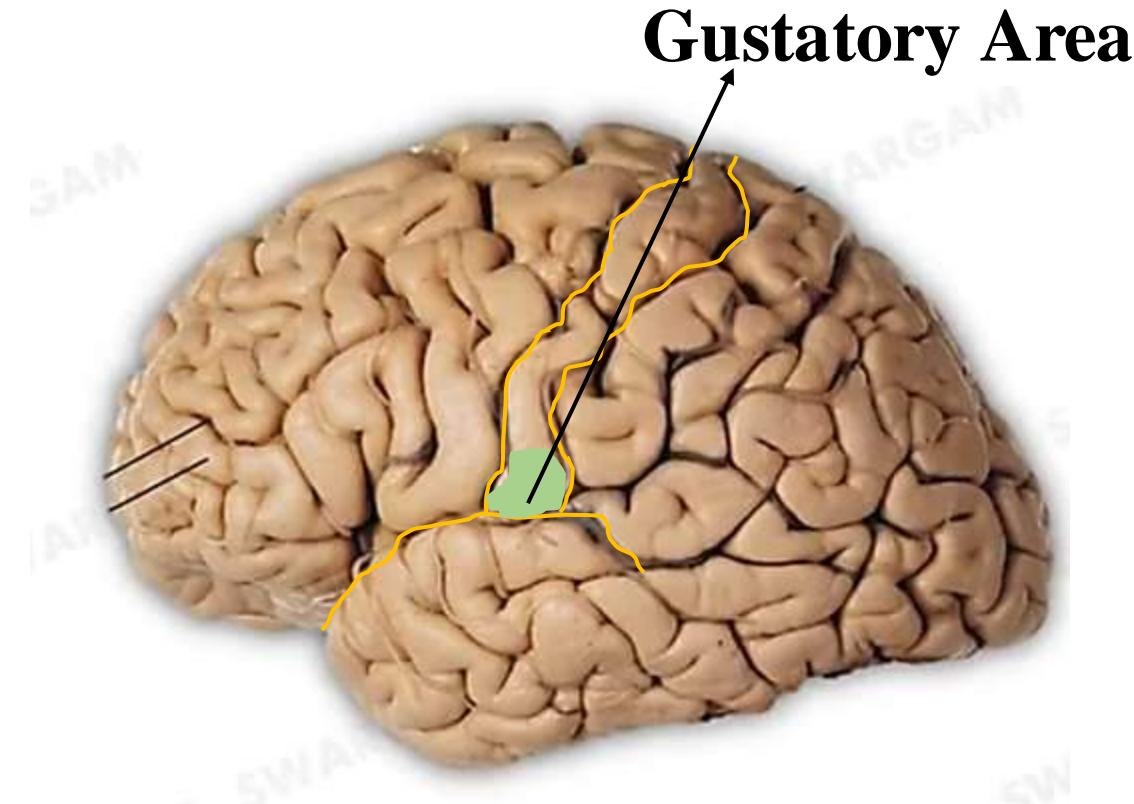
# Auditory Association Area (Area 22)

- Behind primary auditory area

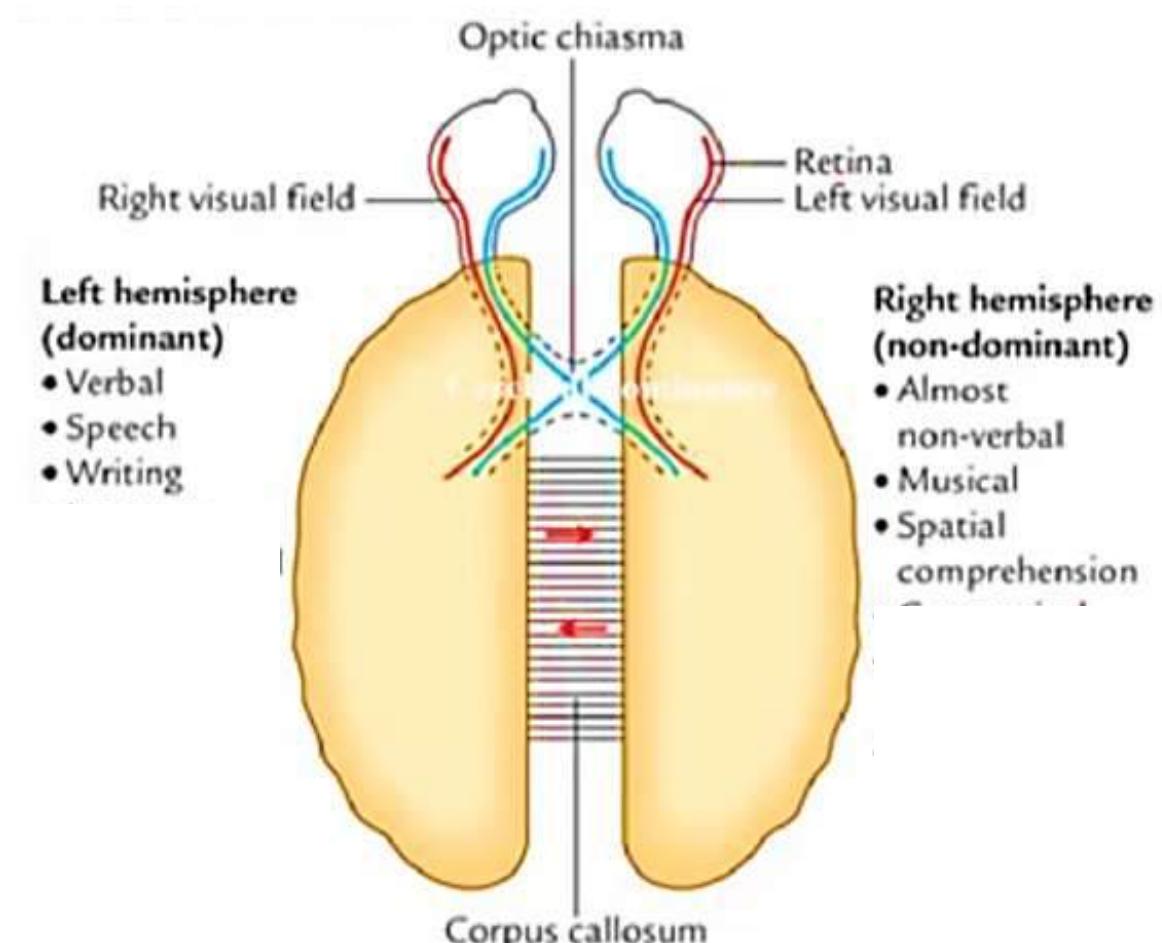


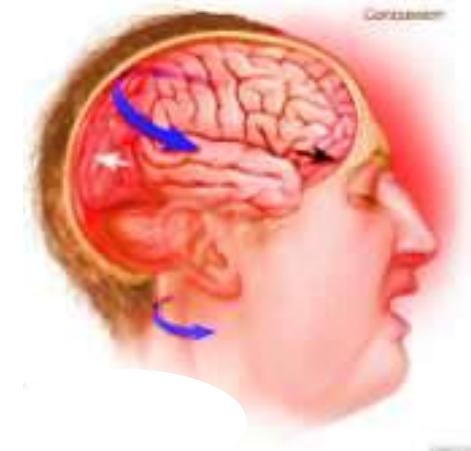
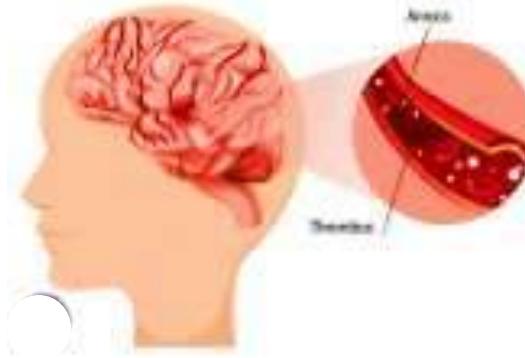
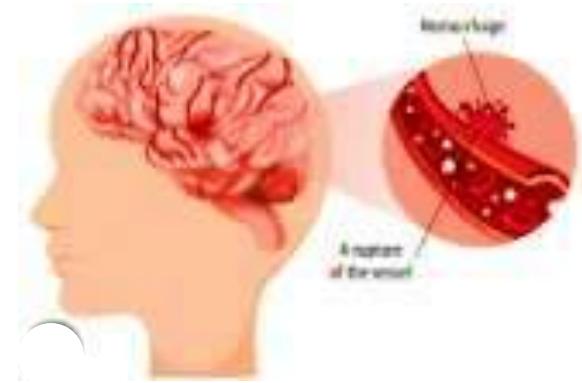
# Gustatory Area (Area 43)

- Lower end of postcentral gyrus

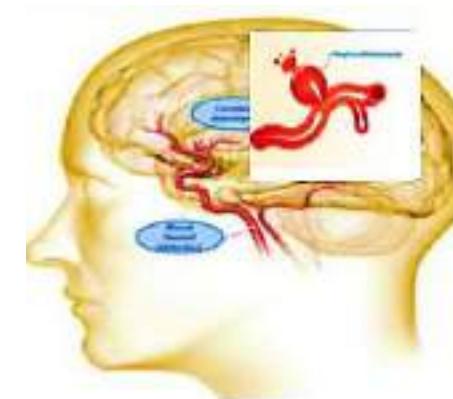
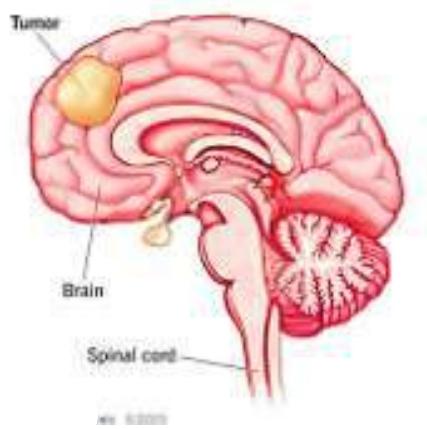


# Cerebral Dominance





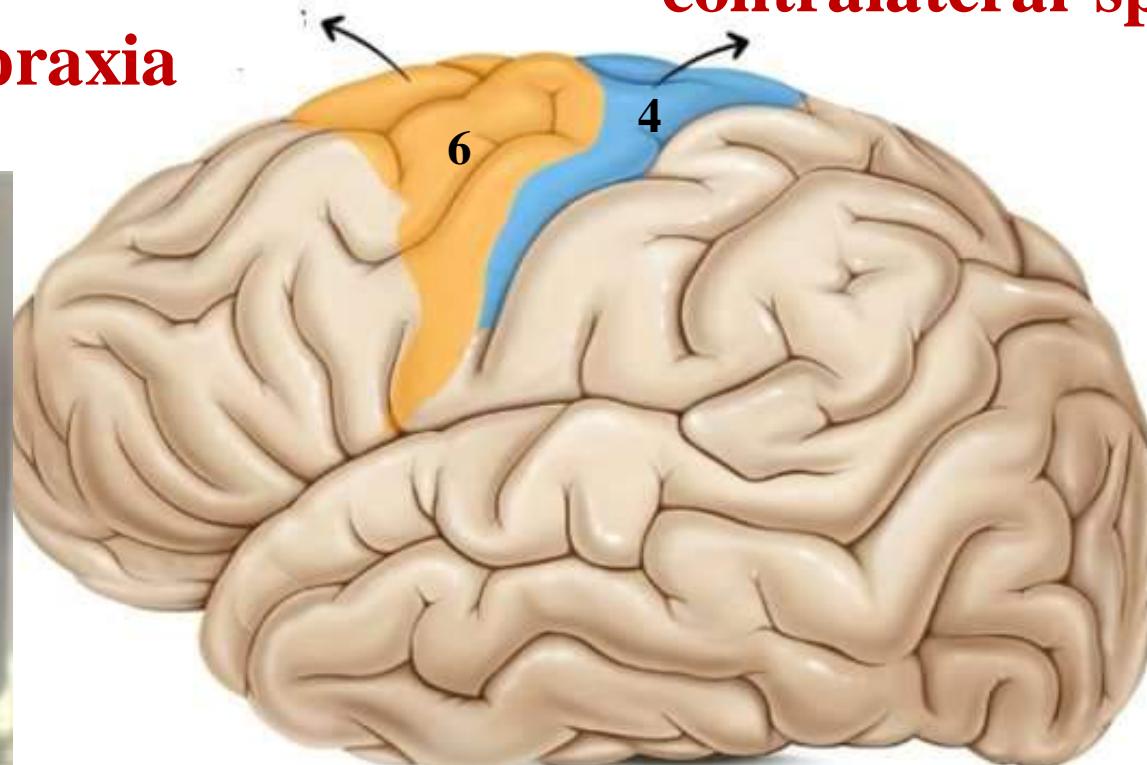
# Cerebral Dysfunctions



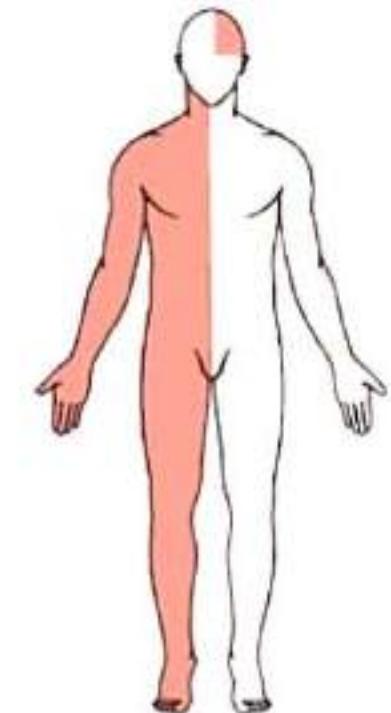
# Cerebral Dysfunctions

Premotor Area lesions

Apraxia



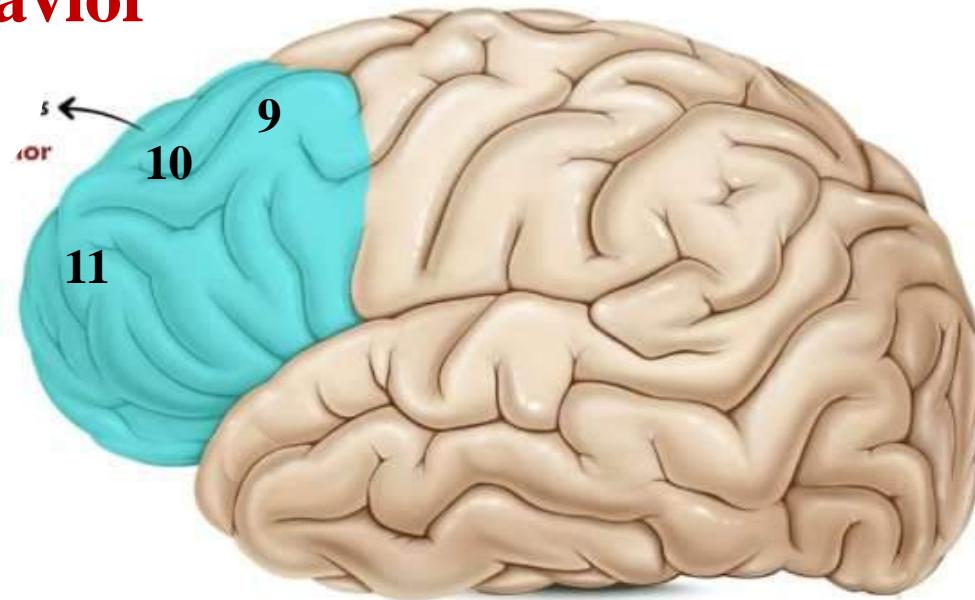
Primary Motor Area lesions  
contralateral spastic paralysis



# Cerebral Dysfunctions

## Prefrontal Area lesions

**-Loss of social behavior**

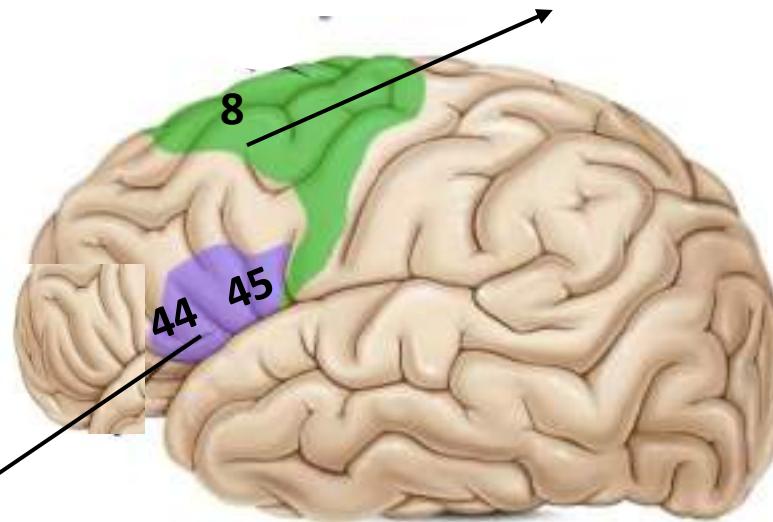


# Cerebral Dysfunctions



## Frontal Eye Field lesions

-Eyes to deviate to side of lesion



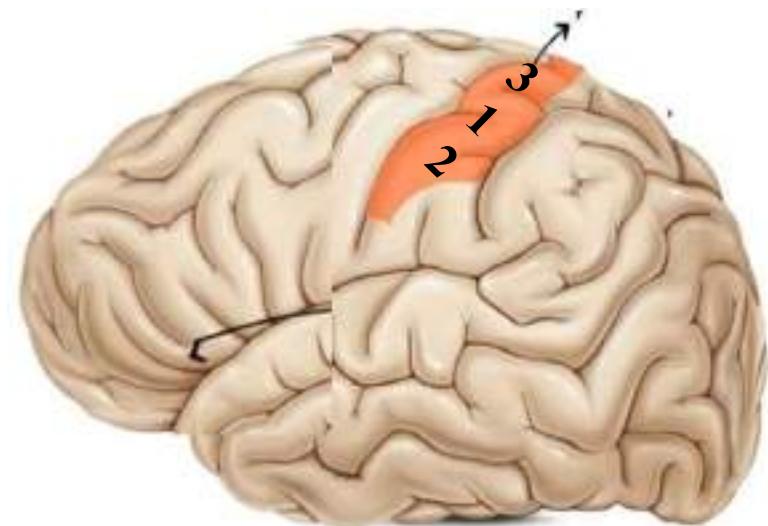
## Broca's Motor Speech area lesions

-Motor aphasia

# Cerebral Dysfunctions

**Primary Somesthetic Area lesions**

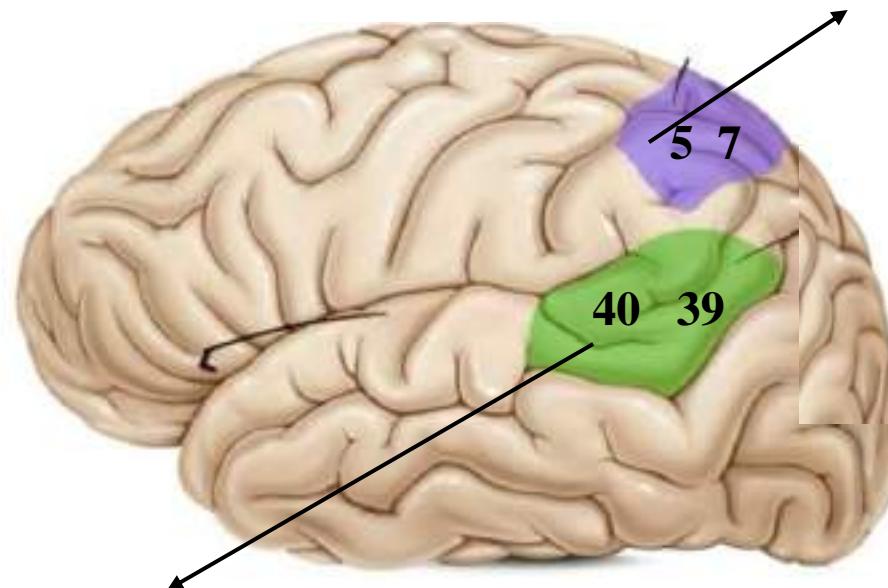
**-Contralateral loss of exteroceptive  
& proprioceptive senses**



# Cerebral Dysfunctions



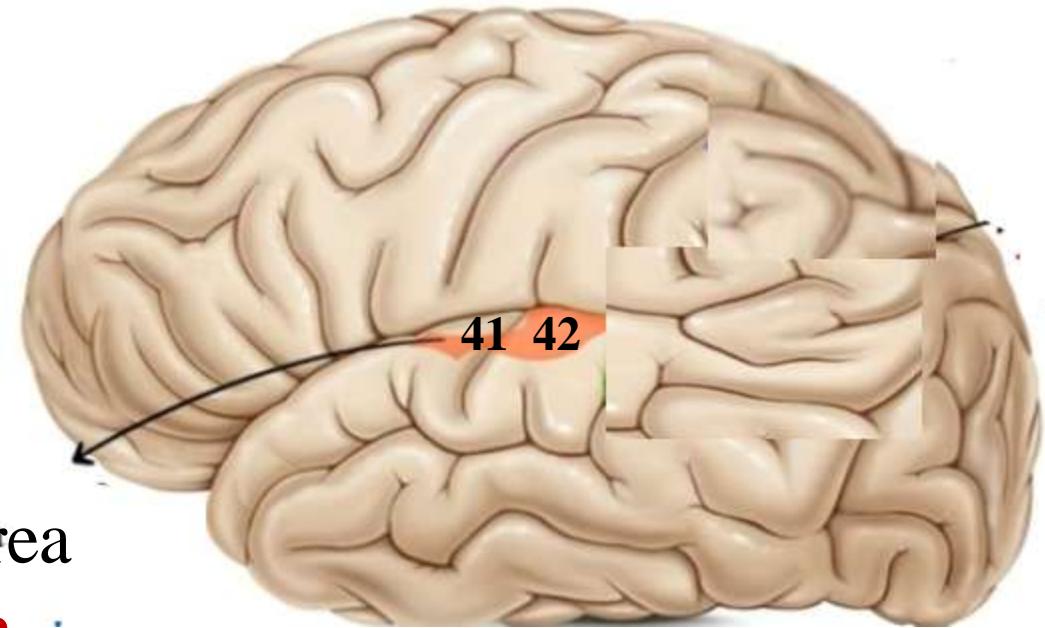
**Sensory Association Area lesions**  
**-Astereognosis**



**Wernick's Area lesions**  
**Receptive aphasia**



# Cerebral Dysfunctions



Primary Auditory Area

**-Unilateral lesion**

**Slight loss of hearing**

**- Bilateral lesion**

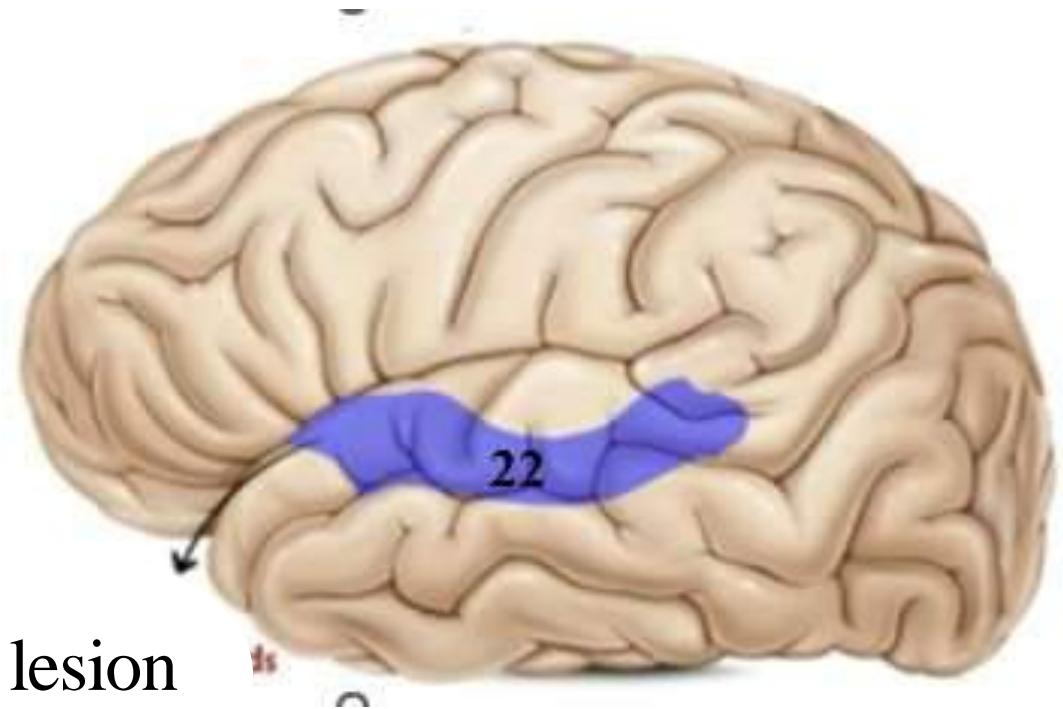
**Complete loss of hearing**

# Cerebral Dysfunctions



Auditory Association Area lesion

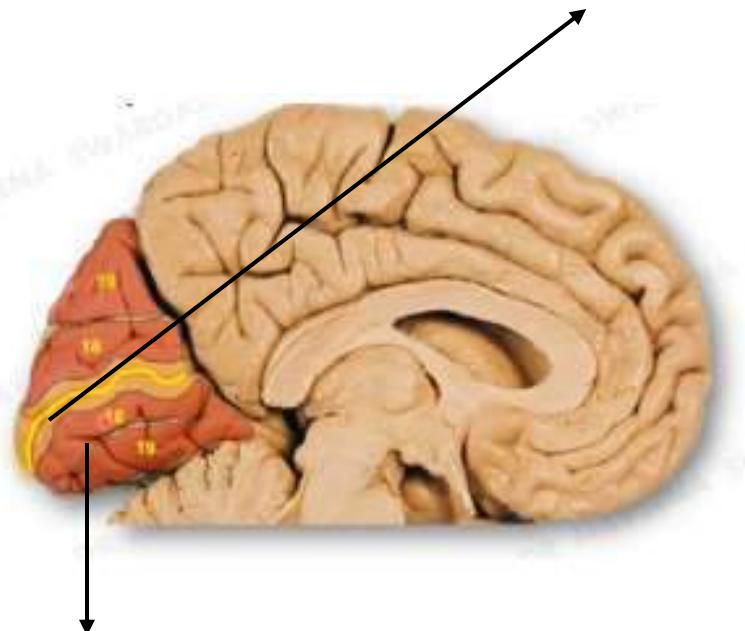
**-Auditory agnosia**



# Cerebral Dysfunctions

Primary visual area lesion

**-Homonymous hemianopia**



Visual Association area lesion

**-Visual agnosia**

Left side  
homonymous hemianopia

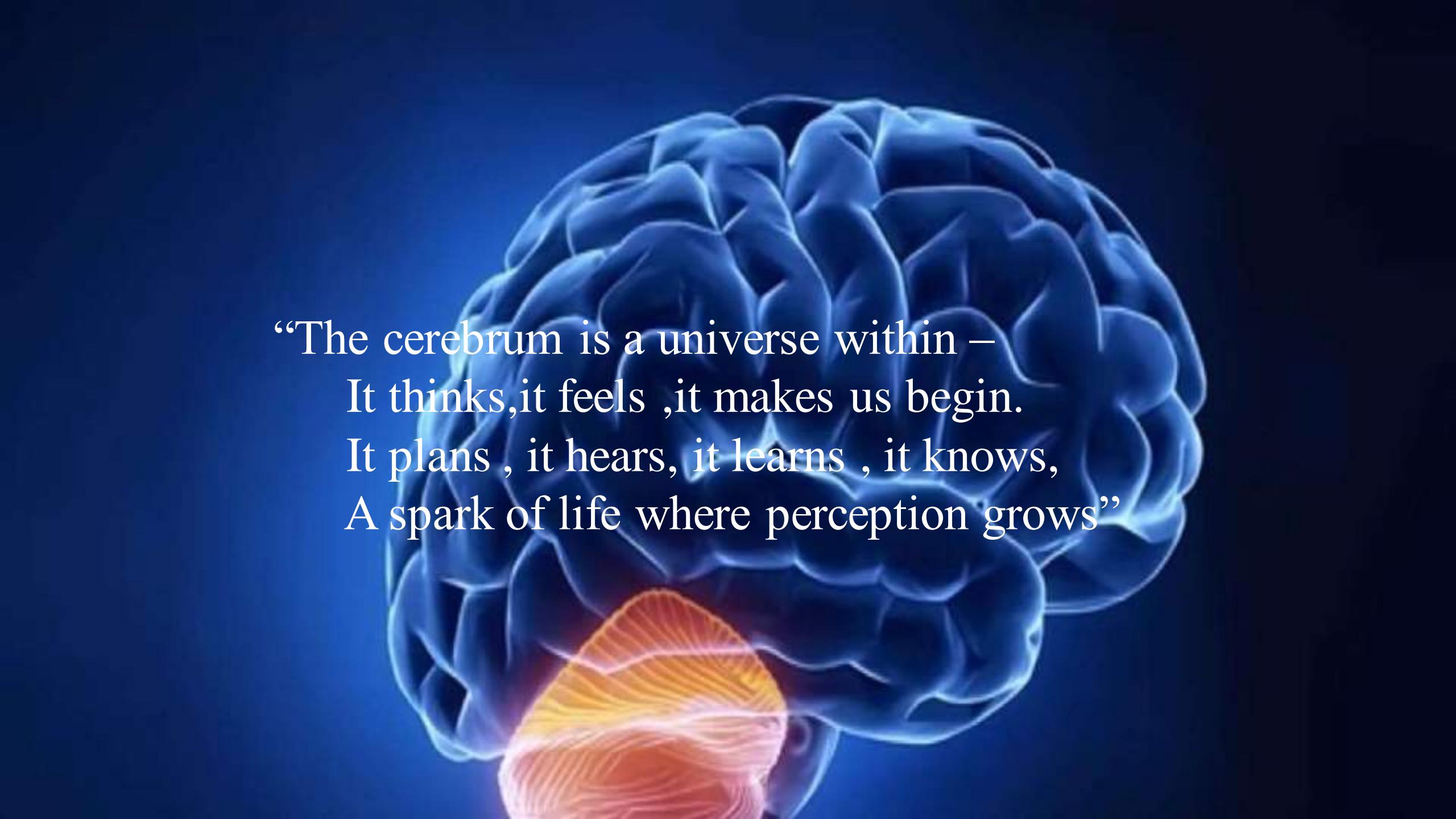


Normal visual field



# References

- Burt, A.M., Textbook of Neuroanatomy.1<sup>st</sup> edition.1992.pp.156-163.
- Garey, L, J., Brodmann's Localisation in the Cerebral Cortex,2006.Pp.254-260.
- Snell, R.S., Clinical Neuroanatomy.8<sup>th</sup> edition.2021.pp.285-298.
- Datta, A.K., Essentials of Human Neuroanatomy.4<sup>th</sup> ed.2023.Pp.57-63.
- Vishram, S., Clinical & Surgical Anatomy .2<sup>nd</sup> edition.2012.pp.406-409.

A glowing blue brain against a dark background.

“The cerebrum is a universe within –  
It thinks, it feels ,it makes us begin.  
It plans , it hears, it learns , it knows,  
A spark of life where perception grows”

