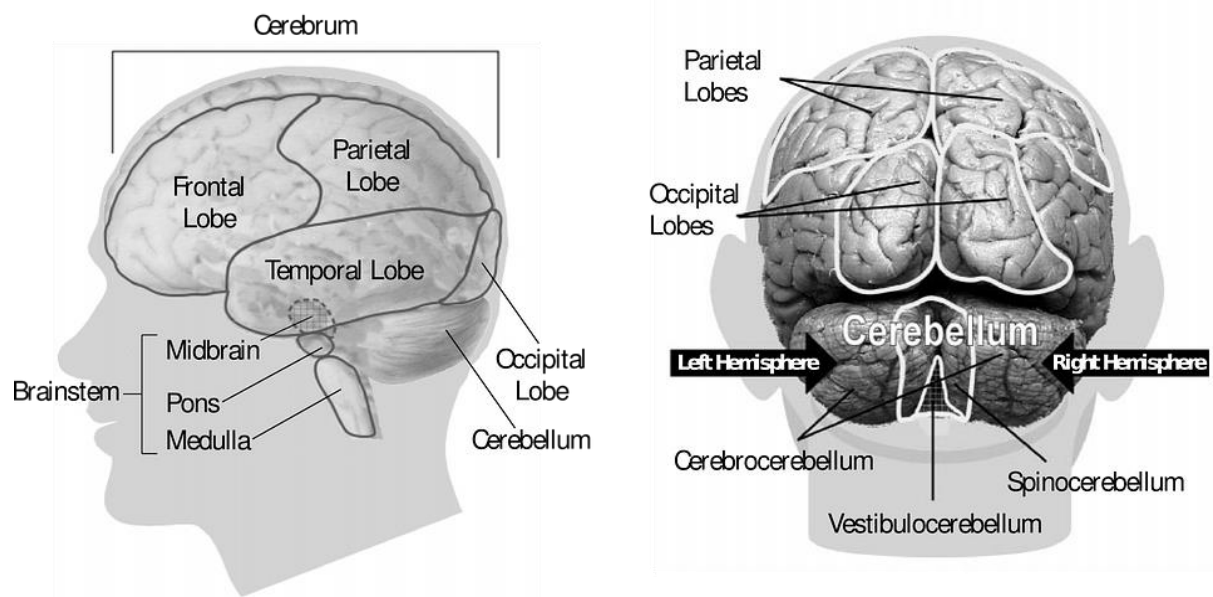


Medical Terminology in Layman's Terms

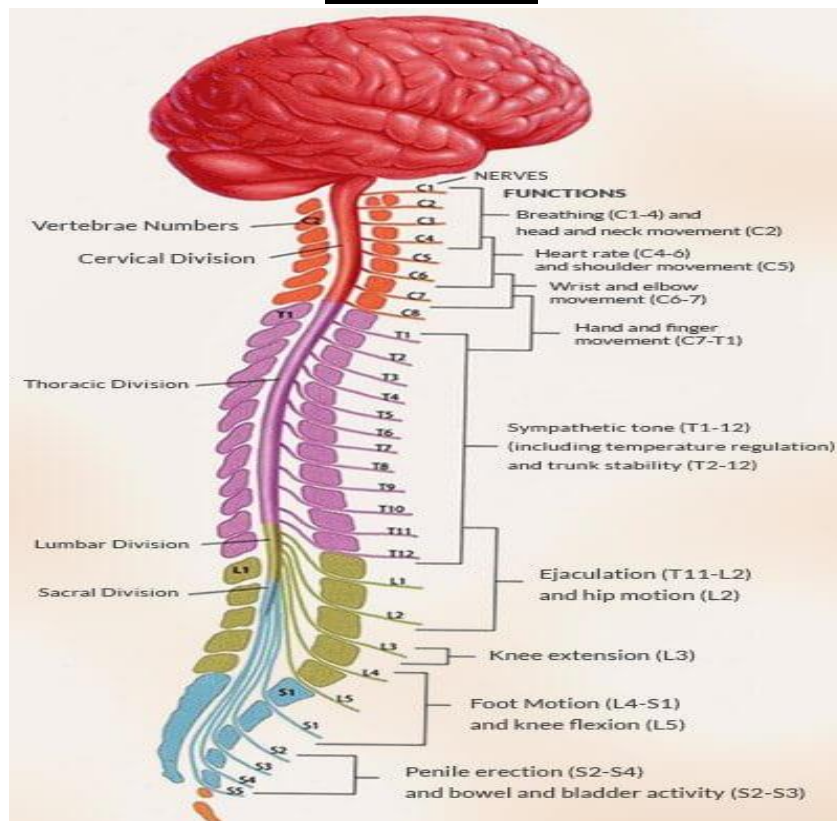
Brain & Spinal Cord

All the information going from the Brain to the limbs travels through the spinal cord. This process allows for movement. The spinal cord is the first relay station for sensory information (eg; our arms & legs) on its way to consciousness in various centres of the brain.

Brain Structure



Spinal Cord



Medical Terminology in Layman's Terms

Cont'd

Medical Term	Layman's Definition
Cranium	<i>The Brain is found inside the bony covering called the cranium which protects the brain from injury</i>
Frontal Lobes	<i>These Lobes play an important part in our memory, intelligence, concentration, temper, & personality. It also helps us set goals, make plans and judge our priorities</i>
Glial Tissue (aka Neuroglia)	<i>This neuron is responsible for sending and receiving nerve impulses or signals</i>
Hypothalamus	<i>This is a small structure that contains nerve connections that send messages to the pituitary gland. It plays a role in controlling behaviours such as eating, sleeping, body temperature, emotions, secretion of hormones, movement & sexual behaviour</i>
Limbic System	<i>This system controls our emotions and is part of the Hypothalamus family. It also can produce aggressive behaviour and also the ability to remember new information</i>
<p>Lobes of the Brain <i>The brain is divided into areas to serve very specific functions:-</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cerebellum Frontal Lobe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Occipital Lobe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parietal Lobe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Temporal Lobe</p>	<p><i>Balance & Corordination</i> <i>Thought, Reasoning, Behaviour, Memory, Movement & Smell</i></p> <p><i>Vision, Left: Speech, Motion, Sensation</i> <i>Right: Abstract, Concepts</i></p> <p><i>Sensation, Hearing, Sensory perceptions, Spatial relations</i> <i>Behaviour, Memory, Hearing & Vision Pathways, Emotion</i></p>
Midbrain	<i>Midbrain is part of the Brainstem and connects the cerebrum with the spinal cord. It serves as a relay station, passing messages passing messages back and forth between various parts of the body.</i>
Occipital Lobes	<i>These lobes contribute to our visual field, OR how our eyes see the world around us. They help us see light and objects and allow us to recognise and identify them.</i>

Medical Terminology in Layman's Terms

Cont'd

Medical Term	Layman's Definition
Optic Chiasm	<i>The optic nerve joins to form the optic chiasm (which is located near the pituitary gland) where half of the fibres of each optic nerve cross to the opposite side of the brain</i>
Parietal Lobes	<i>These lobes simultaneously interpret signals received from areas of the brain involved with vision, hearing, motor skills, sensory perception and memory.</i>
Pineal Gland	<i>This gland produces the hormone melatonin which is believed to be involved in the control of the biological rhythm of the body.</i>
Pituitary Gland	<i>This gland is attached to the hypothalamus and produces various hormones</i>
Pons	<i>Pons is part of the brainstem and it relays information between cerebrum and cerebellum and also has some control sleep</i>
Reticular Formation	<i>The reticular system is found in the midbrain pons, medulla and part of thalamus. It controls your level of wakefulness, the attention you pay to what happens in the world that surrounds you and your pattern of sleep.</i>
Spinal Cord	<i>The spinal cord is an extension of the brain. All information going from the brain to the limbs travel through the spinal cord. This process allows for movement. The spinal cord is the first relay station for sensory information (eg; our arms and legs). Bladder functions, sensory functions and movement are all dependent on information travelling up and down the spinal cord.</i>
Temporal Lobes	<i>The Temporal lobes play an important role in language and speech production, organising sensory input, hearing perception, and memory association and formation.</i>
Thalamus	<i>Thalamus plays a role in pain sensation, attention and alertness</i>
Ventricles	<i>There are four cavities called Ventricles which surrounds the Brain and its primary function is to carry fluid. The most notable of which is the suspension of the brain within the skull</i>