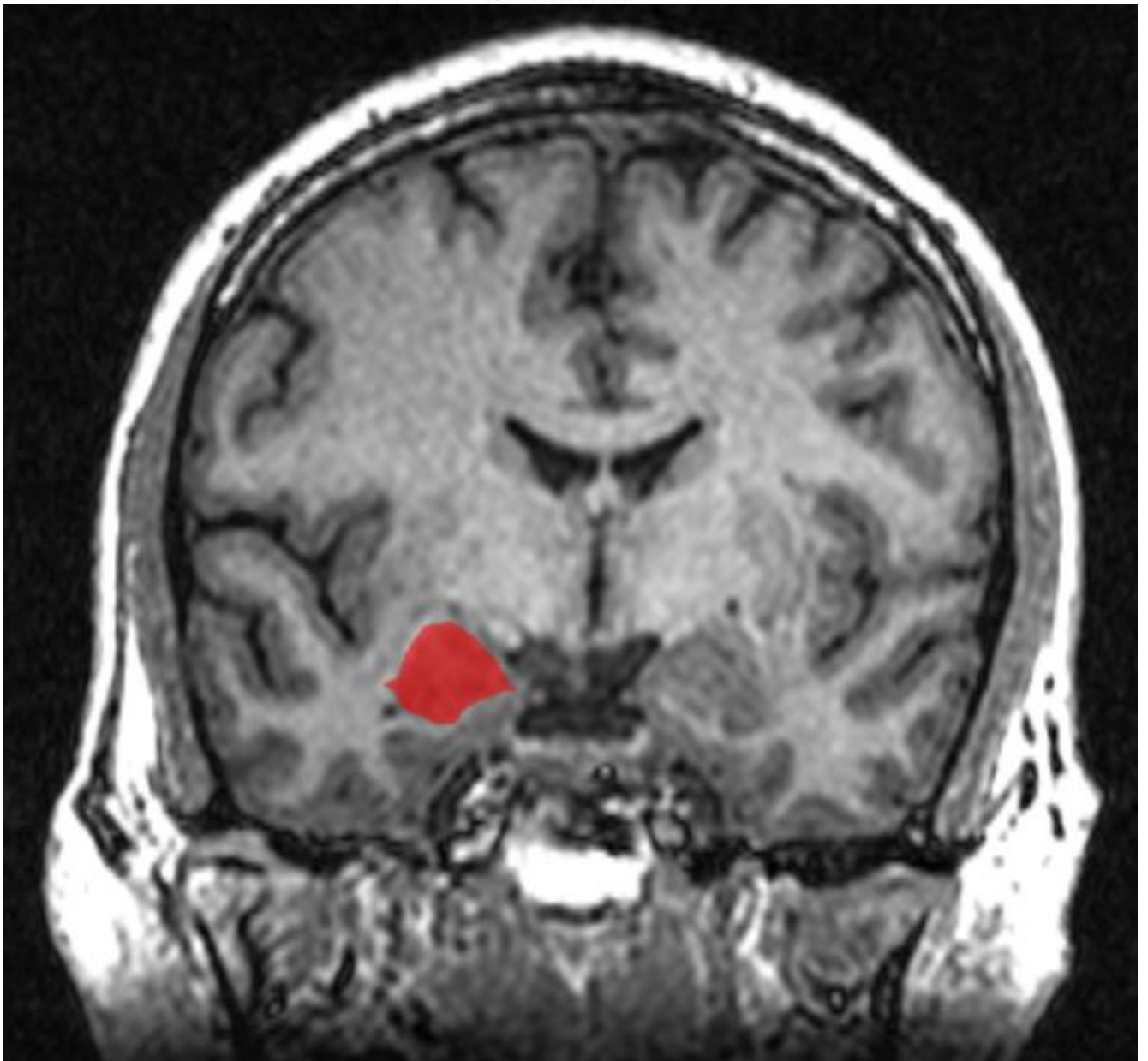
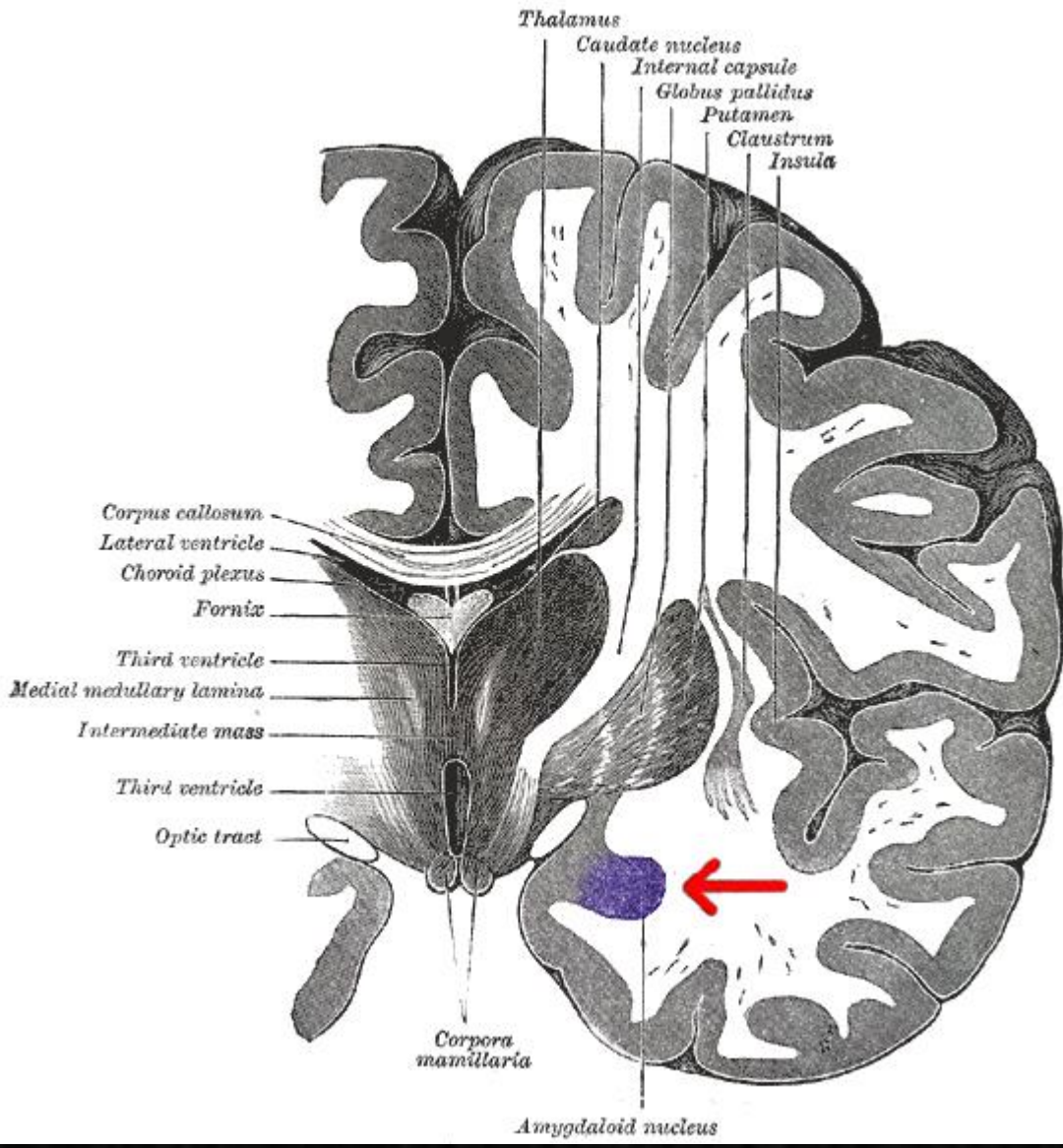
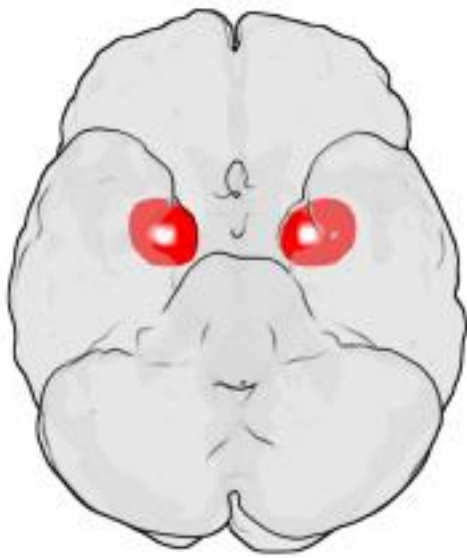
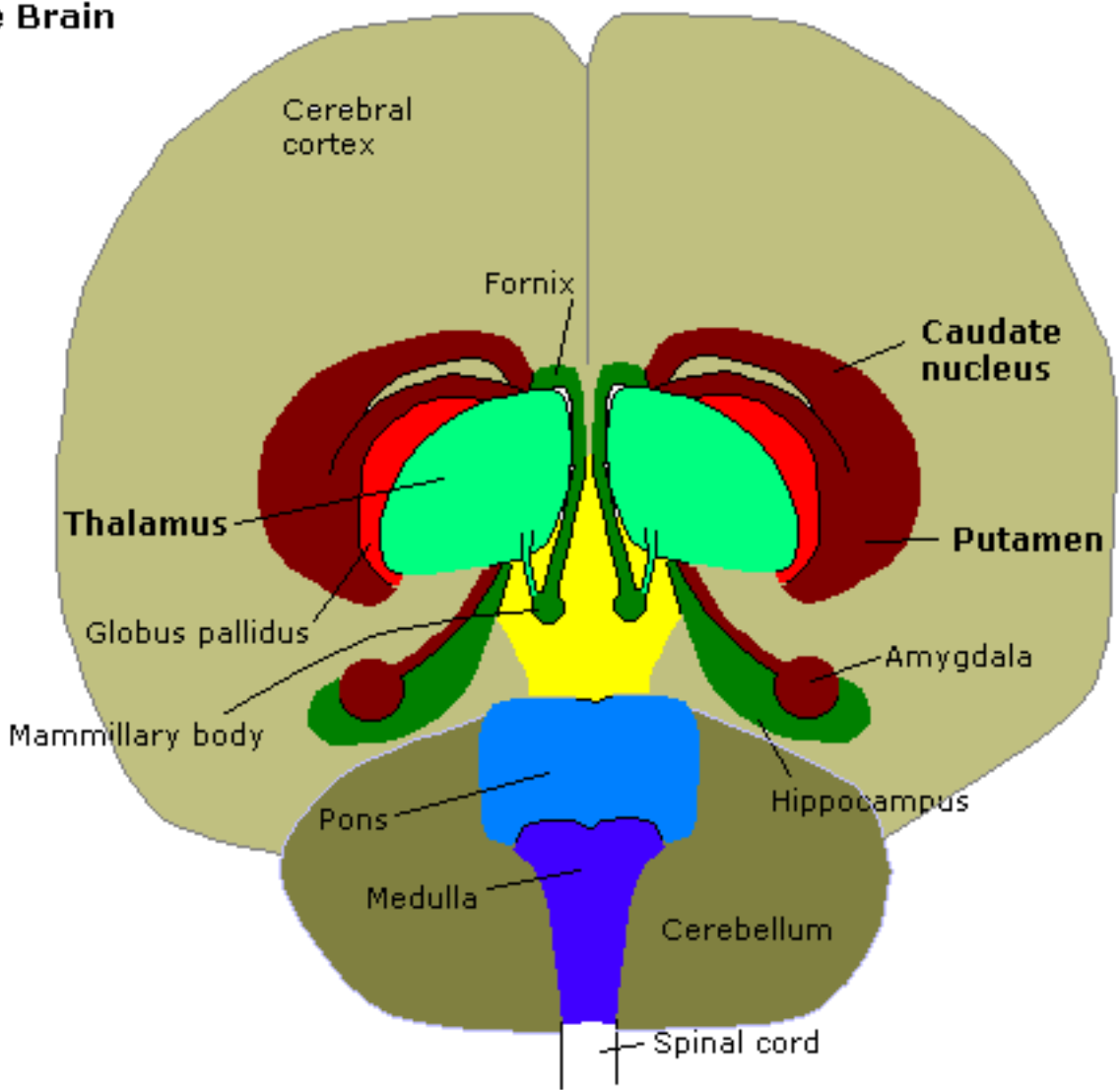


Amygdala

Last updated: September 5, 2017

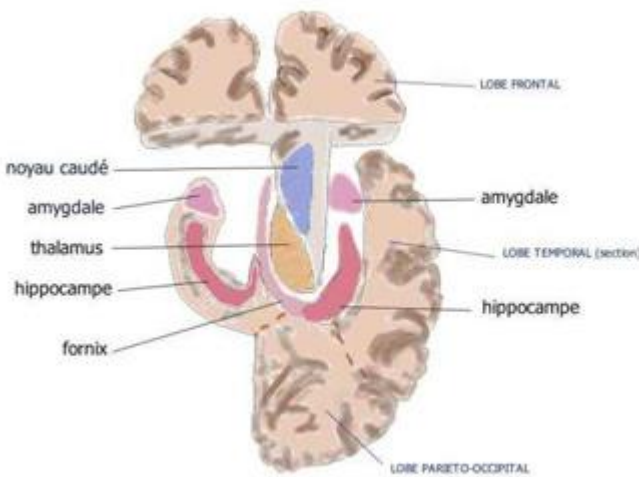
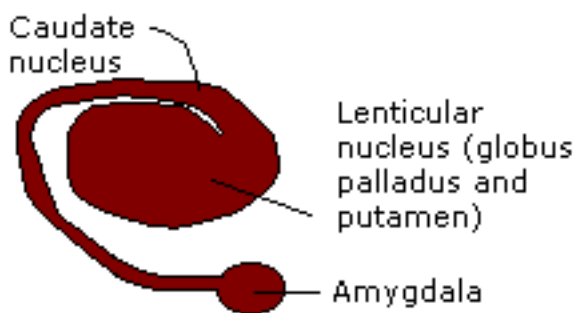


The Brain

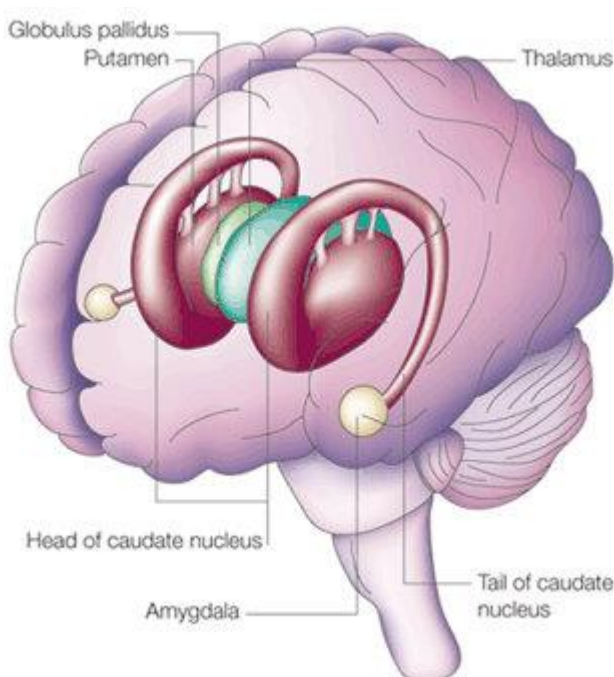


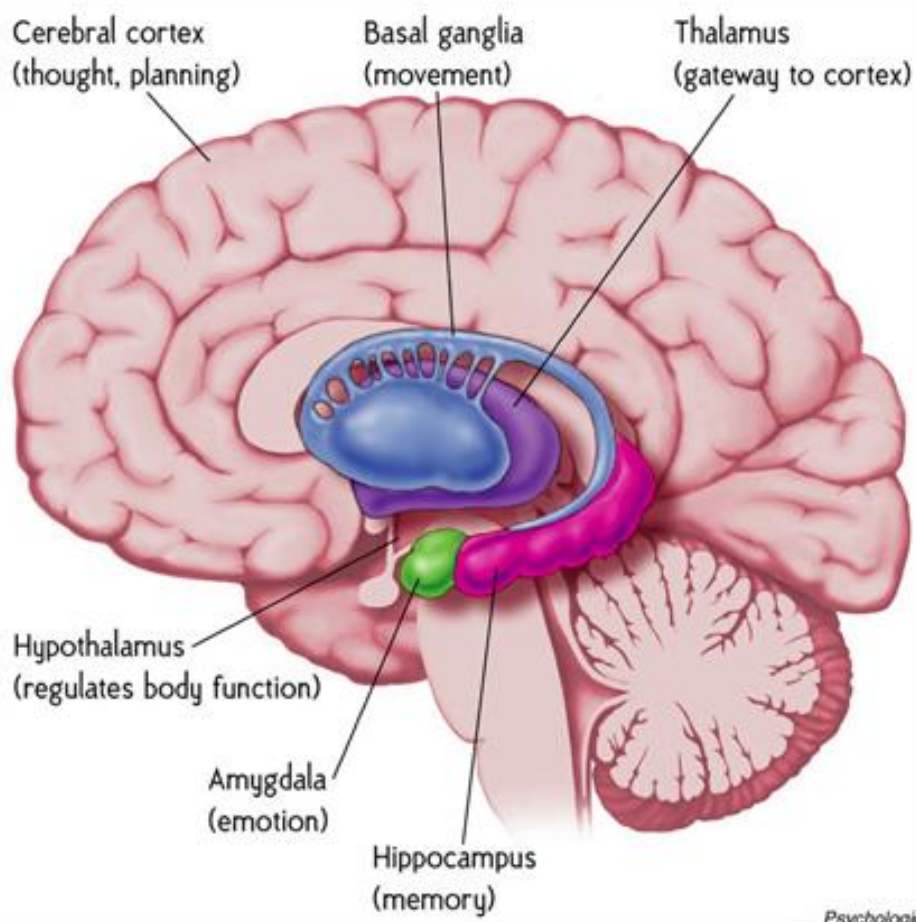
The brain as viewed from the underside and front. The thalamus and Corpus Striatum (Putamen, caudate and amygdala) have been splayed out to show detail.

Corpus Striatum



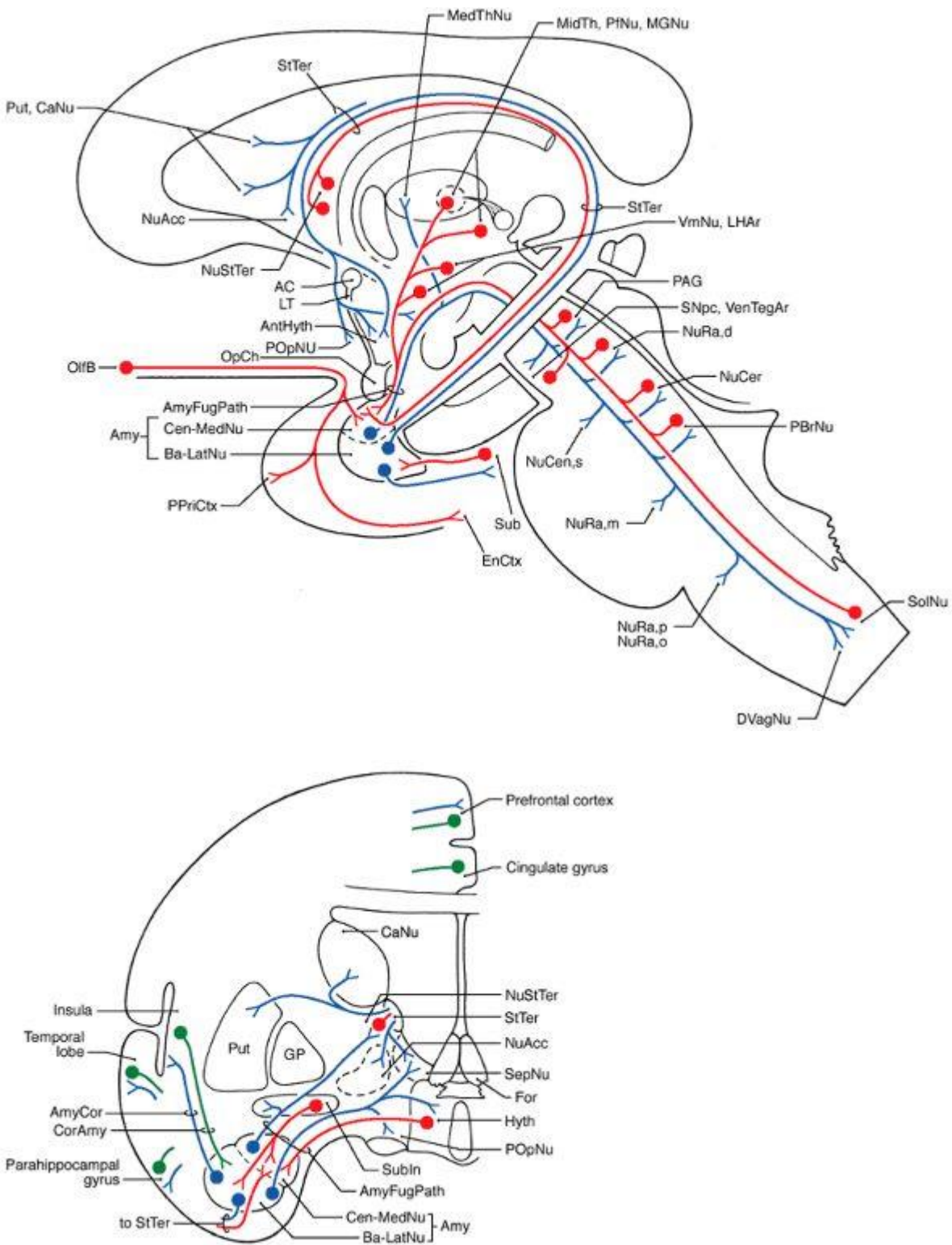
- Hippocampus:**
Learning and Memory
- Amygdala:**
Emotions and Aggression
- Hypothalamus:**
Hunger, Thirst
Temperature Control
- Thalamus:**
Relay Center for Sensory Information





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CONNECTIONS



- AC – Anterior commissure
- Amy – Amygdaloid nuclear complex
- AmyCor – Amygdalocortical fibers
- AmyFugPath – Amygdalofugal pathway
- AntHyth – Anterior hypothalamus
- Ba-LatNu – Basal and lateral nuclei
- CaNu – Caudate nucleus
- Cen-MedNu – Central, cortical and medial nuclei
- CorAmy – Corticoamygdaloid fibers
- DVagNu – Dorsal motor vagal nucleus
- EnCtx – Entorhinal cortex
- For – Fornix
- GP – Globus pallidus
- Hyth – Hypothalamus
- LT – Lamina terminalis
- LHAr – Lateral hypothalamic area
- MedThNu – Medial thalamic nuclei
- MGNu – Medial geniculate nucleus
- MidTh – Midline thalamic nuclei
- NuAcc – Nucleus accumbens
- NuCen, s – Nucleus centralis, superior
- NuCer – Nucleus ceruleus
- NuRa, d – Nucleus raphe, dorsalis
- NuRa, m – Nucleus raphe, magnus
- NuRa, o – Nucleus raphe, obscurus
- NuRa, p – Nucleus raphe, pallidus
- NuStTer – Nucleus of the stria terminalis
- OlfB – Olfactory bulb
- OpCh – Optic chiasm
- PAG – Periaqueductal (central) gray
- PBrNu – Parabrachial nuclei
- PfNu – Parafascicular nucleus
- Pi – Pineal
- POpNu – Preoptic nucleus
- PPriCtx – Prepiriform cortex

Put – Putamen
SepNu – Septal nuclei
SNpc – Substantia nigra, pars compacta
SolNu – Solitary nucleus
StTer – Stria terminalis
Sub – Subiculum
SubIn – Substantia innominata
VenTegAr – Ventral tegmental area
VmNu – Ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus

LESIONS

Etiology of lesions:

- 1) trauma to temporal lobes
- 2) herpes simplex encephalitis
- 3) bilateral temporal lobe epileptic surgery
- 4) CNS degenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer disease, Pick disease).

Clinically - behavioral changes - **KLÜVER-BUCY syndrome:**

- 1) visual, tactile, and auditory agnosia → hypermetamorphosis (intense desire to explore immediate environment) → hyperorality
- 2) hyperphagia or other dietary manifestations
- 3) placidity
- 4) hypersexuality (in form of comments, suggestions, and attempts to make sexual contact (e.g. touching) rather than in actual intercourse or masturbation).

BIBLIOGRAPHY for ch. “Limbic System” → follow this [LINK >>](#)