

## Chapter 12. Basal ganglia

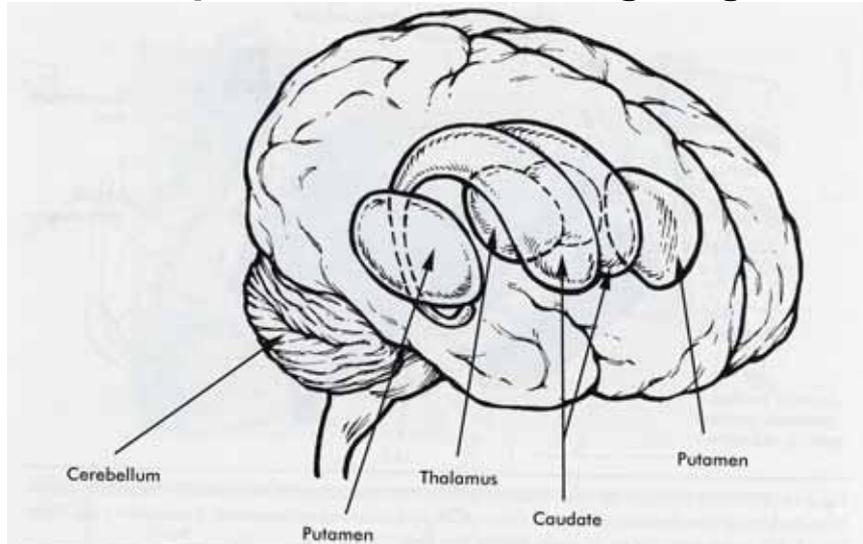


Fig. 2-11. Located deep within the cerebral cortex are the basal ganglia and thalamus. The horseshoe-shaped structure is the caudate. Lateral to it is the putamen and medial to it is the thalamus.

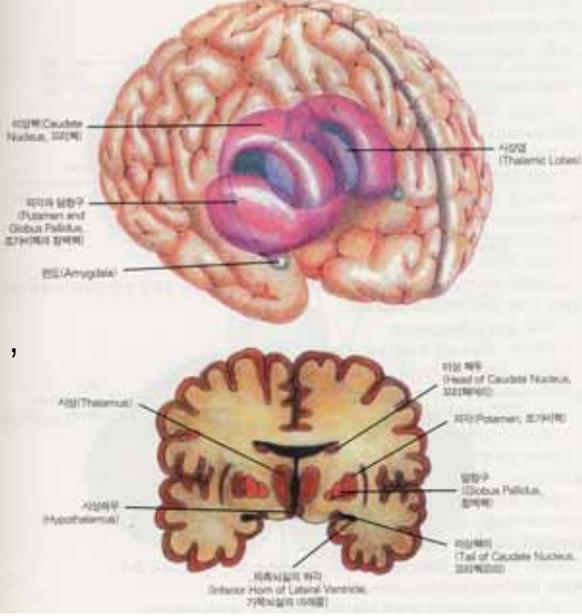
## Introduction

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- (caudate nucleus, )

- 가 (putamen, )

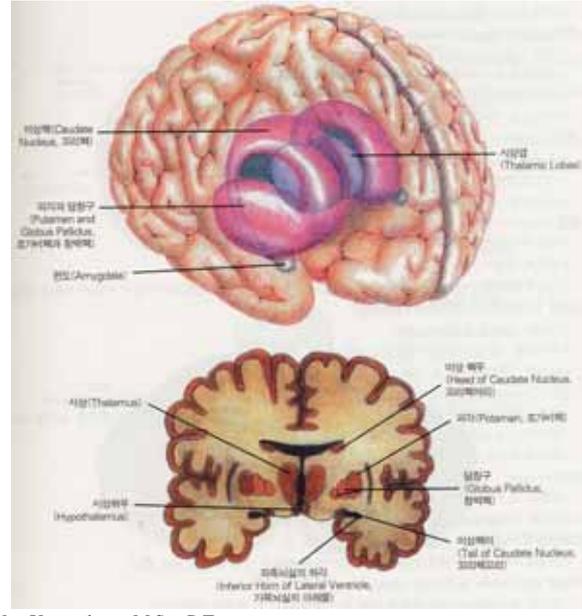


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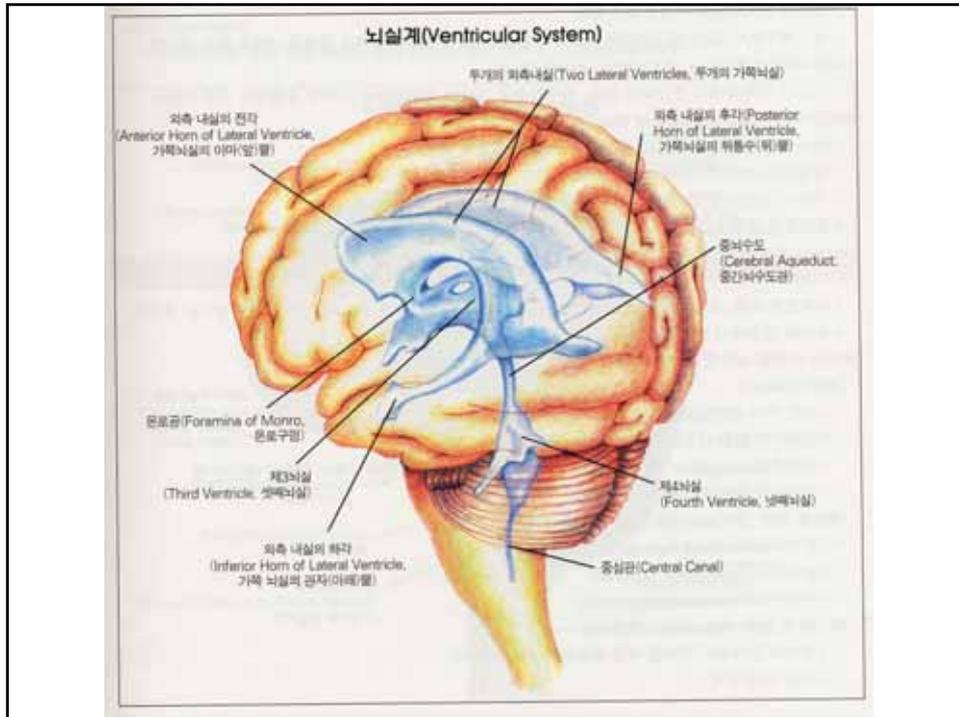
- (internal capsule)

- (striatum) 가

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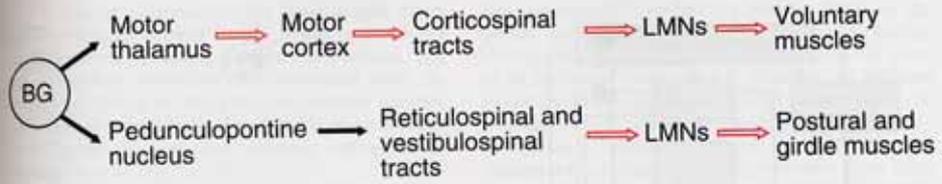


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- (striatum)
  - raphe nucleus) , , (dorsal
- (pallidum)
  -

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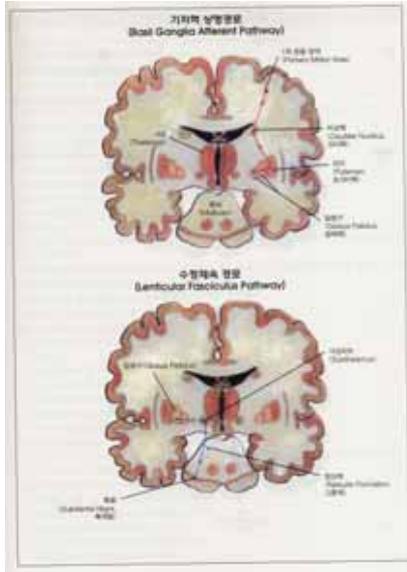
**FIGURE 10-3**  
Simplified summary of the role of the basal ganglia in movement. The output from the basal ganglia inhibits the motor thalamus, contributing to a normal level of activity in the motor cortex. Therefore the corticospinal tracts provide a normal level of facilitation to the lower motor neurons that innervate voluntary muscles. The output from the basal ganglia also inhibits the pedunculopontine nucleus (PPN). The PPN inhibits the reticulospinal and vestibulospinal tracts, providing the normal level of facilitation to the lower motor neurons that innervate postural and girdle muscles. Red arrows indicate facilitation; black arrows indicate inhibition.

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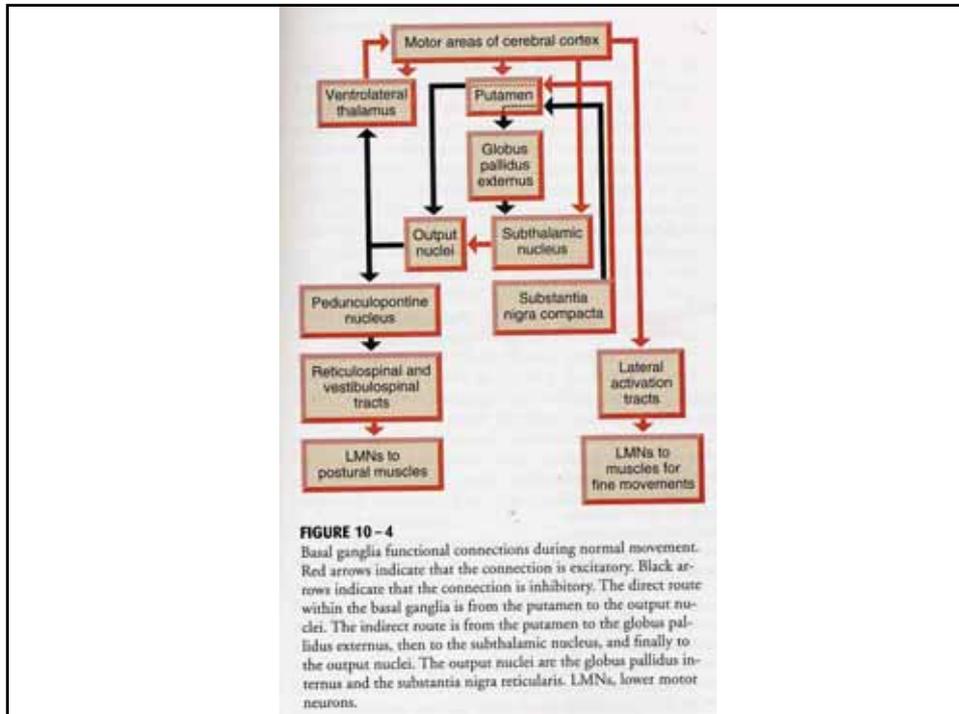
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- (involuntary movement)
- (tremor) - 가
  - resting tremor
  - ;
- (athetosis)
  - , dystonia, torsion spasm, CP

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- (chorea)
  - , , ,
- Ballism
  - , ,
- (bradykinesia)
  -
- Akinesia( ) -
- (rigidity)
  - , , cogwheel phenomenon

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  - 
  - head dropping test, pillrolling
  - 
  -
- GABA

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PARKINSON'S DISEASE	
<b>Pathology</b>	Death of dopaminergic neurons in substantia nigra compacta and in pedunculopontine nucleus
<b>Etiology</b>	Unknown
<b>Speed of onset</b>	Chronic
<b>Signs and symptoms</b>	<p><b>Consciousness</b> Normal</p> <p><b>Communication and memory</b> Normal; dementia may occur in late stages</p> <p><b>Sensory</b> Normal</p> <p><b>Autonomic</b> Constipation</p> <p><b>Motor</b> Hypokinesia; rigidity; stooped posture; shuffling gait; difficulty initiating movements, turning, and stopping; resting tremor; visuosperceptive movement blocks</p>
<b>Region affected</b>	Basal ganglia nuclei in cerebrum and midbrain
<b>Demographics</b>	<p><b>Age at onset</b> typically between 50 and 65 years of age; men and women affected equally</p> <p><b>Incidence</b> 19 cases per 100,000 population per year</p> <p><b>Lifetime prevalence</b> 2 cases per 1000 population (MacDonald, 2000)</p>
<b>Prognosis</b>	Progressive; average life span after diagnosis is 13 years (Lewis et al., 1995); death usually by heart disease or infection

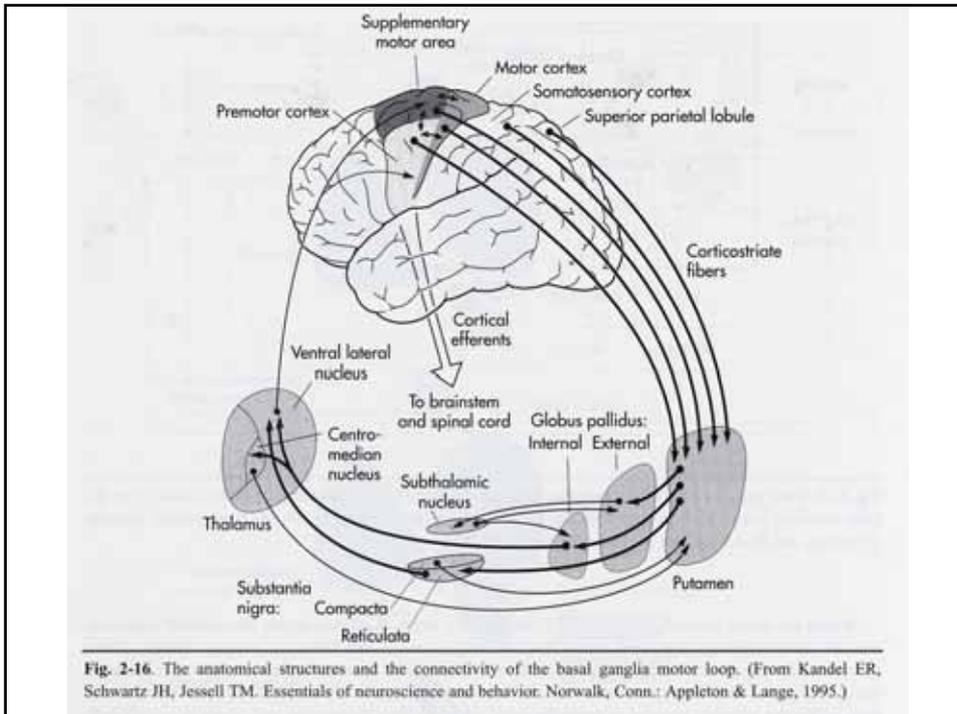


Fig. 2-16. The anatomical structures and the connectivity of the basal ganglia motor loop. (From Kandel ER, Schwartz JH, Jessell TM. Essentials of neuroscience and behavior. Norwalk, Conn.: Appleton & Lange, 1995.)