1. Record Nr. UNINA9910964751603321

Titolo	Basal ganglia and thalamus : their role in cognition and behavior / / Rita Moretti, Paola Toree, and Rodolofo M. Antonello, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Nova Biomedical Books, c2009
ISBN	1-61761-574-9
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (181 p.)
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Disciplina	612.8/25
Soggetti	Basal ganglia Thalamus Cognitive neuroscience Neuropsychology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [131]-155) and index.
Nota di contenuto	""BASAL GANGLIA AND THALAMUS:THEIR ROLE IN COGNITIONAND BEHAVIOR""; ""Contents""; ""Introduction""; ""Anatomy of Basal Gangliaand Thalamus""; ""Regio Superior""; ""Super-Regio Medioposterior""; ""Regio Medialis""; ""Regio Posterior""; ""Super- Regio Basalis""; ""Regio Basalis""; ""Super-Regio Inferolateralis""; ""Regio Geniculata""; ""Regio Lateralis""; ""Subregio Arcuata""; ""Anatomy of White Matter""; ""Basal Ganglia Region: Surgical andAnatomical Consideration""; ""Vascularisation of the a€œBlocka€?""; ""Pathology and Clinic of Vascular Lesion: TheNeurosurgery Perspective"" ""Deep Nuclei and Neoplasm Behaviour""""Surgical Consideration""; ""Physiology of Basal Ganglia andThalamus Circuits""; ""How are Basal Ganglia and ThalamusRelated to Cognition and Behaviour?""; ""Behavioural Conditioning Exerted byBasal Ganglia""; ""Apathy and Basal Ganglia""; ""Parkinsona€?s Disease as a Model of BasalGanglia Disruption""; ""Deep Brain Stimulation of theSubthalamus: NeuropsychologicalEffects""; ""Liver Diseases and Basal Ganglia""; ""Basal Ganglia and Language""; ""Basal Ganglia and Polylinguism""; ""Cortical or Subcortical Dementia:A Neuropsychological Comparison""

	""The Thalamus: Its Role in Cognitionand Behaviour"""""The Thalamus and the Clinical Reality""; ""Imaging of Basal Ganglia""; ""Degenerative Disorders""; ""Parkinsona€?s Disease""; ""Infectious Disease""; ""Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease""; ""Metabolic- Degenerative Inherited Disorders""; ""Wilson Disease""; ""Leigh Syndrome""; ""Toxic and Metabolic Acquired Disorders""; ""Methanol Intoxication""; ""Acute Diabetic Uraemia""; ""Hyperglycemia""; ""Fahr Disease""; ""Carbon Monoxide Intoxication""; ""Hepatic Encephalopathy""; ""Conclusions""; ""References""; ""Index""
Sommario/riassunto	The basal ganglia are traditionally involved in the control of movement. The most wise and prophetical works by Crossen (1996 and successive), and by Bogousslavsky stated clearly that the basal ganglia participate in multiple circuits or 'loops' with cognitive areas of the cerebral cortex; moreover, the activity of neurons within selected portions of the basal ganglia is more related to cognitive or sensory operations than to motor functions. Selection of phonological strings and morphological activities are clearly under the processation of basal ganglia loop. Moreover, automatic language is strictly bound to caudate and putamen articulatory and semnatic loop. Finally, in some instances basal ganglia lesions cause behaviour disturbances, such as apathia and the so called, frontal anterior syndrome, as well as palypsychism. In this the authors review these data, present experimental data, and detect the possible anatomical and functional framework for understanding the basal ganglia contributions to nonmotor function.