What Does The Temporal Lobe Do

== Characteristics == 95bbbce3e6 The temporal lobe is involved in processing sensory input into derived meanings for the appropriate retention of visual memory, language comprehension, and emotion association. 95bbbce3e6

Neuroanatomy of memory It is part of the limbic system, and lies next to the medial temporal lobe. It is made up of two structures, the Ammon's Horn, and the Dentate gyrus, The neuroanatomy of memory encompasses a wide variety of anatomical structures in the brain 95bbbce3e6

Frontal lobe epilepsy It is the second most common type of epilepsy after temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE), and is related to the temporal form in that both forms are characterized by partial (focal) seizures. occur during sleep. It is the second most common type of epilepsy after temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE), and is related to the temporal form in that both forms Frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE) is a neurological disorder that is characterized by brief, recurring seizures arising in the frontal lobes of the brain, that often occur during sleep 95bbbce3e6

Temporal lobe The temporal lobe is located beneath the lateral fissure on both cerebral hemispheres of the mammalian brain. The temporal lobe is one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in the brain of mammals. The temporal lobe is located beneath the lateral fissure The temporal lobe is one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in the brain of mammals 95bbbce3e6

Research has shown that lesions in the hippocampus of monkeys results in limited impairment of function, whereas extensive lesions... 95bbbce3e6 The McGill Picture Anomaly test was created in 1937 by Donald O. Hebb and N.W. Morton, a member of the... 95bbbce3e6 The medial temporal lobe structures are critical for long-term memory, and include the hippocampal formation, perirhinal cortex, parahippocampal, and entorhinal neocortical regions. The hippocampus is critical for memory formation, and the surrounding medial temporal cortex is currently theorized to be critical for memory storage. The prefrontal and visual cortices are also involved in explicit memory. 95bbbce3e6

Temporal lobe epilepsy Anticonvulsant medications, epilepsy surgery, and dietary treatments may improve seizure control. Seizure symptoms and behavior distinguish seizures arising from the mesial (medial) temporal lobe from seizures arising from the lateral (neocortical) temporal lobe. Temporal lobe epilepsy is the most common type of focal onset epilepsy among adults. Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) is an enduring brain disorder that causes unprovoked seizures from the temporal lobe. Temporal lobe epilepsy is the most common Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) is an enduring brain disorder that causes unprovoked seizures from the temporal lobe. Memory and psychiatric comorbidities may occur. Diagnosis relies on electroencephalographic (EEG) and neuroimaging studies 95bbbce3e6

Partial seizures occurring in the frontal lobes can occur in one of two different forms: either "focal aware", the old term was simple partial seizures (that do not affect awareness or memory) "focal unaware" the old term was complex partial seizures (that affect awareness or memory either before, during or after a seizure). The symptoms and clinical manifestations of frontal lobe epilepsy can differ depending on which specific area of the frontal lobe is affected. 95bbbce3e6 Temporal refers to the head's temples. 95bbbce3e6 Under the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) 2017 classification of the epilepsies, focal onset epilepsy occurs from seizures arising from a biological neural network within a single cerebral hemisphere. Temporal lobe epilepsy occurs from seizures arising within the lobe. It is the most common focal onset epilepsy, and 80% of temporal lobe epilepsy is mesial (medial) temporal lobe epilepsy, temporal lobe epilepsy arising

from the inner (medial) part of the temporal lobe that may involve the hippocampus, parahippocampal gyrus, or amygdala. The less common lateral temporal lobe or neocortical... 95bbbce3e6 The temporal lobe consists of structures that are vital for declarative or long-term memory. Declarative (denotative) or explicit memory is conscious memory divided into semantic memory (facts) and episodic memory (events). 95bbbce3e6 Imagine taking a seat on a crowded bus. You look to your left and notice a man. Immediately... 95bbbce3e6 == Background == 95bbbce3e6 Recognition memory can be subdivided into two component processes: recollection and familiarity, sometimes referred to as "remembering" and "knowing", respectively. Recollection is the retrieval of details associated with the previously experienced event. In contrast, familiarity is the feeling that the event was previously experienced, without recollection. Thus, the fundamental distinction between the two processes is that recollection is a slow, controlled search process, whereas familiarity is a fast, automatic process. 95bbbce3e6 == Structure == 95bbbce3e6

Occipital lobe The name derives from its position at the back of the The occipital lobe is one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in the brain of mammals. The name derives from its position at the back of the head, from the Latin ob, 'behind', and caput, 'head'. The occipital lobe is one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in the brain of mammals 95bbbce3e6

Frontal lobe injury It is a component The frontal lobe of the human brain is both relatively large in mass and less restricted in movement than the posterior portion of the brain. Damage to the frontal lobe can cause increased irritability, which may include a change in mood and an inability to regulate behavior. The frontal lobe of the human brain is both relatively large in mass and less restricted in movement than the posterior portion of the brain. Because of its location in the anterior part of the head, the frontal lobe is arguably more susceptible to injuries. A widely. Particularly, an injury of the frontal lobe could lead to deficits in executive function, such as anticipation, goal selection, planning, initiation, sequencing, monitoring (detecting errors), and self-correction (initiating novel responses). This lobe is often cited as the part of the brain responsible for the ability to decide between good and bad choices, as well as recognize the consequences of different actions. Following a frontal lobe injury, an individual's abilities to make good choices and recognize consequences are often impaired. It is a component of the cerebral system, which supports goal-directed behavior. Memory impairment is another common effect associated with frontal lobe injuries, but this effect is less documented and may or may not be the result of flawed testing 95bbbce3e6

Recognition memory The concept was first established via experimental psychology in the 1970s, when it was shown that humans are capable of recognizing thousands of images at high accuracy, after seeing each only once and only for a few seconds. Finally, it is not yet clear what specific regions of the prefrontal lobes In neuroscience, recognition memory is a type of explicit memory involved during the process of recognizing previously encountered events, objects, or people. the surrounding medial-temporal regions, especially the perirhinal cortex. When the previously experienced event is reexperienced, this environmental content is matched to stored memory representations, eliciting matching signals 95bbbce3e6

== Structure == 95bbbce3e6 == Subcortical structures == 95bbbce3e6

Hypergraphia Structures that may have an effect on hypergraphia when damaged due to temporal lobe epilepsy are the hippocampus and Wernicke's area. It is a symptom associated with temporal lobe changes in epilepsy and in Geschwind syndrome. Aside from temporal lobe epilepsy, chemical causes may be responsible for inducing hypergraphia. It is a symptom associated with temporal lobe changes Hypergraphia is a behavioral condition characterized by the intense desire to write or draw. Forms of hypergraphia can vary in writing style and content. Forms of hypergraphia can vary in writing style and content. by the intense desire to write or draw 95bbbce3e6

The inferior temporal gyrus is the anterior region of the temporal lobe located underneath the central temporal sulcus. The primary function of the occipital temporal gyrus – otherwise referenced as IT cortex – is associated with visual stimuli processing, namely visual object recognition, and has been suggested by recent experimental results as the final location of the ventral cortical visual system. The IT cortex in humans is also known as the Inferior Temporal Gyrus since it has been located to a specific region of the human temporal lobe. The IT processes visual stimuli of objects in our field of vision, and is involved with memory... 95bbbce3e6 The occipital lobe is the visual processing center of the mammalian brain, containing most of the anatomical region of the visual cortex. The primary visual cortex is Brodmann area 17, commonly called V1 (visual one). Human V1 is located on the medial side of the occipital lobe within the calcarine sulcus; the full extent of V1 often continues onto the occipital pole. V1 is often also called striate cortex because it can be identified by a large stripe of myelin, the stria of Gennari. Visually driven regions outside V1 are called extrastriate cortex. There are many extrastriate regions, and these are specialized for different visual tasks, such as visuospatial processing, color differentiation, and motion perception. Bilateral lesions of the occipital lobe can lead to cortical blindness (see Anton's syndrome). 95bbbce3e6 Mandler's "Butcher-on-the-bus" example: 95bbbce3e6

McGill Picture Anomaly Test The test includes a series of pictures that each show a typical situation but have something out of place in the photo and provides evidence that supports the idea that the right temporal lobe is involved in visual recognition. Morton that assists in testing visual intelligence as well as understanding human behavior. supports the idea that the right temporal lobe is involved in visual recognition. The test is used to measure a cultural comprehension which allows for a basis to then estimate an individual's intelligence. W. When patients with lesions to the right temporal lobe were given the MPAT The McGill Picture Anomaly Test (MPAT) is a scientific test that was created by Donald O. When patients with lesions to the right temporal lobe were given the MPAT, they were unable to point to the absurdity in the photo and perceived that nothing was out of place. Hebb of McGill University and N. However, this test alone is not enough to accurately give a single score or representation of a person's overall intelligence. The MPAT is not meant to be used across a variety of populations due to the fact that the social norms of varied populations can be tremendously different, causing the results of the test to be indeterminate 95bbbce3e6

The onset of a seizure may be hard to detect since the frontal lobes contain and regulate many structures and functions about which relatively little is known. Due to the lack of knowledge surrounding the functions associated with the frontal lobes, seizures occurring in these regions of the brain may produce unusual symptoms which can often be misdiagnosed as a psychiatric... 95bbbce3e6 == Types == 95bbbce3e6

Inferior temporal gyrus This region is one of the higher levels of the ventral stream of visual processing, associated with the representation of objects, places, faces, and colors. It may also be involved in face perception, and in the recognition of numbers and words. The inferior temporal gyrus is one of three gyri of the temporal lobe and is located below the middle temporal gyrus, connected behind with the inferior The inferior temporal gyrus is one of three gyri of the temporal lobe and is located below the middle temporal gyrus, connected behind with the inferior occipital gyrus; it also extends around the infero-lateral border on to the inferior surface of the temporal lobe, where it is limited by the inferior sulcus 95bbbce3e6

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