

Occipital L Lobe Function

== Frontal lobe == a93d274636

Frontal lobe The frontal lobe is the largest lobe of the vertebrate brain and the most anterior lobe of the cerebral hemispheres. The anatomical groove known as the The frontal lobe is the largest lobe of the vertebrate brain and the most anterior lobe of the cerebral hemispheres. The anatomical groove known as the central sulcus separates the frontal lobe from the parietal lobe, and the deeper anatomical groove called the lateral sulcus separates the frontal lobe from the temporal lobe. The most anterior ventral, orbital end of the frontal lobe is known as the frontal pole, which is one of the three so-called poles of the cerebrum a93d274636

Parietal lobe The parietal lobe is positioned above the temporal lobe and behind the frontal lobe and central sulcus. parietal lobe is defined by three anatomical boundaries: The central sulcus separates the parietal lobe from the frontal lobe; the parieto-occipital sulcus The parietal lobe is one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in brains a93d274636

Occipital face area The OFA is located on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe adjacent to the inferior occipital gyrus. The OFA comprises a network of brain regions including the fusiform face area and posterior superior temporal sulcus

which support facial processing. The OFA comprises a network of brain regions The occipital face area (OFA) is a region of the human cerebral cortex which is specialised for face perception. The OFA is located on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe adjacent to the inferior occipital gyrus a93d274636

Brodmann area 19 Brodmann area 19, or BA 19, is part of the occipital lobe cortex in the human brain. Along with area 18, it comprises the extrastriate (or peristriate) a93d274636

The parietal lobe integrates sensory information among various modalities, including spatial sense and navigation (proprioception), the main sensory receptive area for the sense of touch in the somatosensory cortex which is just posterior to the central sulcus in the postcentral gyrus, and the dorsal stream of the visual system. The major sensory inputs from the skin (touch, temperature, and pain receptors), relay through the thalamus to the parietal lobe. a93d274636 The outer, multifurrowed surface of the frontal lobe is called the frontal cortex. Like all cortical tissue, the frontal cortex is a thin layer of gray matter making up the outer portion of the brain. The frontal cortex is further subdivided into several anatomical and functional structures, including those of the motor cortex (the premotor cortex, the nonprimary motor cortex, the primary motor cortex) and the prefrontal cortex (e.g., the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex). a93d274636 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).
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Occipital lobe The name derives from its position at the back of the head, from the Latin ob, 'behind', and caput, 'head'. 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 occipital lobe is one of the four major lobes of the cerebral cortex in the brain of mammals a93d274636

Several areas of the parietal lobe are important in language processing. The somatosensory cortex can be illustrated as a distorted figure - the cortical homunculus (Latin: "little man") in which the body parts are rendered according to how much of the somatosensory cortex is devoted to them. The superior parietal lobule and inferior parietal lobule are the primary areas of body or spatial awareness. A lesion commonly in the right superior or inferior parietal lobule leads to hemispatial neglect. a93d274636 The identification of the OFA emerged from neuroimaging studies, particularly functional magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography, which revealed heightened neural activity in response to facial stimuli within this distinct cortical region. a93d274636 Research has shown that lesions in the hippocampus of monkeys results in limited impairment of function, whereas extensive lesions... a93d274636

Temporal lobe 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. 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 a93d274636

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... a93d274636 == Structure == a93d274636 Located in the frontal lobe are also four principal gyri. The precentral gyrus is directly anterior to the central sulcus, running parallel to it and containing the primary motor cortex, which controls voluntary movements of specific body parts. Three... a93d274636 Like other regions of cerebral cortex, the OFA is functionally defined by using neuroimaging techniques to localise changes in neural activity in response to different face stimuli. Typically, participants will view different kinds of face stimuli which can be contrasted with scrambled images, letter strings or non-face objects to localise the OFA. While the exact location of the OFA varies between individuals and depends on the paradigm used, it usually corresponds to Brodmann areas 18 or 19. The OFA is positioned in close proximity to the fusiform... a93d274636

Frontal lobe epilepsy Due to 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. seizure may be hard to detect since the frontal lobes contain and regulate many structures and functions about which relatively little is known. 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
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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. a93d274636

Lobes of the brain Each lobe of the brain has numerous ridges, or gyri, and furrows, sulci that constitute further subzones of the cortex. areas. The expression "lobes of the brain" usually refers only to those of the cerebrum, not to the distinct areas of the cerebellum. The lobes are large areas that are anatomically distinguishable, and are also functionally distinct. The parietal lobe is positioned above the occipital lobe and behind the frontal lobe and central sulcus. Some sources include the insula and limbic lobe but the limbic lobe incorporates parts of the other lobes. The two hemispheres are roughly symmetrical in structure, and are connected by the corpus callosum. The parietal lobe

integrates sensory information The lobes of the brain are the four major identifiable regions of the human cerebral cortex, and they comprise the surface of each hemisphere of the cerebrum a93d274636

Temporal refers to the head's temples. a93d274636

Frontal lobe injury behavior. Particularly, an injury of the frontal lobe could lead to deficits in executive function, such as anticipation, goal selection, planning, initiation a93d274636

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. a93d274636

Ralph Holloway the boundary of the occipital lobe, was in a posterior position to that of apes suggests that the reduction of the occipital lobe was accompanied by enlargements a93d274636

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). The name comes from the parietal bone, which is named... Structure The temporal lobe is involved in processing sensory input into derived meanings for the appropriate retention of visual memory, language comprehension, and emotion association.

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