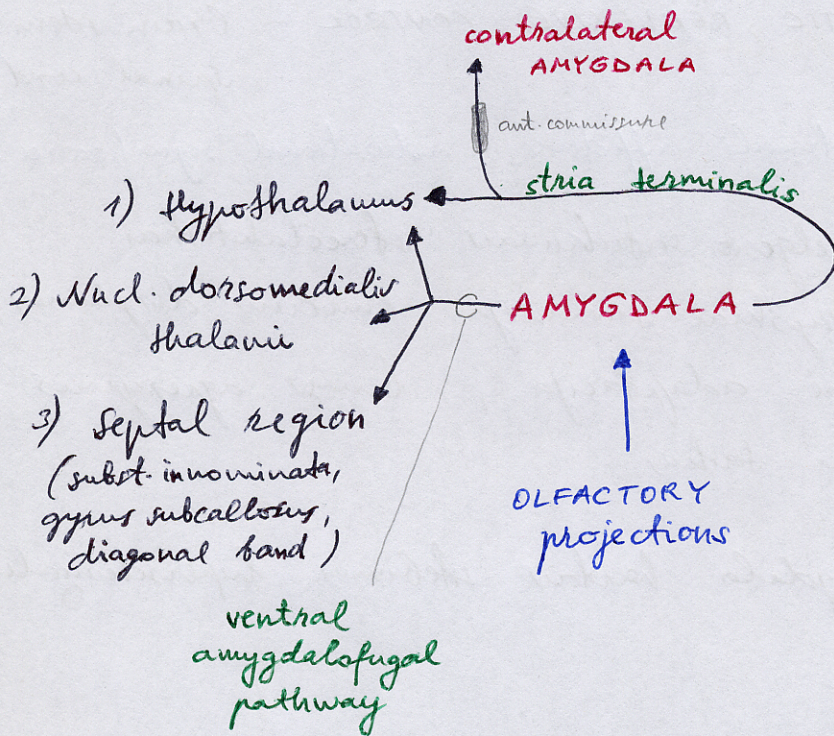


AMYGDALOID BODY (S. NUCLEAR COMPLEX)

- rounded gray mass in temporal pole, internal to cortex of uncus and immediately anterior to inferior horn of lateral ventricle (and tip of tail of nucl. caudatus)
- subdivided into two nuclear groups:
  1. BASOLATERAL group
  2. CORTICOMEDIAL group
- lateraliai ypa claustrum, dorsaliai - nucl. lentiformis
- connections:



functions:

- uusi paqindinis input olfactory, but bilateral destruction does not impair olfactory discrimination;
- amygdala nėra single center with single function;
- amygdala integruoja sensory, limbic, cognitive

inputs ; per hypothalamic connections moduluoja:  
endocrine activity, sexuality, reproduction ;

- obipusi destrukcija ar stimuliacija gali sukelti:

1) elgesio polychius (dažnai hiperseksualumas)

2) simpatinius ir parasimpatinius atsakus

3) kvėpavimo polychius (limbinės sistemos EMOTIONAL CONTROL of breathing)

4) moderate hyperphagia (with inability to discriminate edible from inedible)

- limbine sistema dalyvuoja vegetaciniuose funkcijose  
(pvz.: kvėpavimas) reguliacijoje:

1) VOLITIONAL CONTROL - supralimbic, pyramidal

2) EMOTIONAL CONTROL - limbic

3) AUTOMATIC, REFLEXIVE CONTROL - brain stem, spinal cord

- amygdala gives sensory stimuli affective & motivational significance.

Ligoniams su sunkiais elgesio sutrikimais stereotaktiškai suardžius amygdala - ryškiai sumažėja emocinis disbalansas, susintetizuoja socialinę adaptaciją, būna agresyvesni ligonis tampa ramus ir taikus

Gyminams pažeidus amygdala kartais sėbimas hiperseksualumas