Students Name

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Course

Date

Basal Nuclei and Diseases of Basal nuclei

The human body is an incredible machine. It has been performing many functions nonstop since birth. Our bodies are keep working without pausing for a second. One of the main organs in the human body is the brain that controls all the functions of the human body. The brain empowers us with cognition with which we utilize our physical and mental capacities. There are around 50,000 different types of live cells in the human body. Nerve cells and glands are examples of these cells (specialized cells). One of the nuclei. It is a bundle of subcortical nuclei, mainly responsible functions, intellectual processes, at reside deep within each actions, and feelings. The base grey matter , and encased in the cerebrum's white matter. hemisr lateral v III I. These nuclei are traversed by radiating projection fibers and commissural fibers and are part of basal ganglia, a wider functional group. They are connected with the cerebrum and motor nuclei in the diencephalon and mesencephalon. The caudate nucleus and lentiform nucleus are two basal nuclei. The caudate nucleus is visible with a big head and a slender, curved tail that follows the lateral ventricle's curve. The caudate nucleus' head is in front of the lentiform nucleus. The lateral putamen and a medial globus pallidus make up the lentiform nucleus. The caudate and lentiform nuclei are called corpus striatum (striated body). The name comes from the inner capsule's striated (striped) appearance as its fibers travel through these nuclei. Close to the putamen is the claustrum, a small layer of grey matter. We can find the limbic system's amygdaloid body anterior to the caudate nucleus' tail and inferior to the