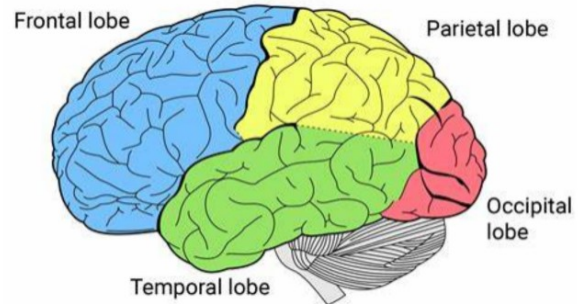


Lobes of Cerebrum

[Brain Lobes and what they do - \(Human Brain Series\) - YouTube](#)

[Human Brain: Major Structures and their Functions - YouTube](#)

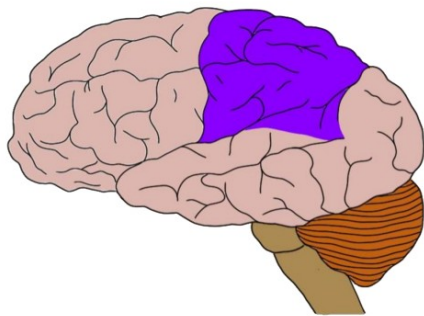


- **The frontal lobe is the emotional control center of the brain responsible for forming our personality and our decisions.**
- Cognition, problem solving and reasoning
- Motor skill development
- Parts of speech
- Impulse control
- Spontaneity
- Regulating emotions
- Regulating sexual urges
- Planning



It is more common to injure the frontal lobe than the other lobes of the brain because the lobe is located at the front of the skull. The effects of damage to the frontal lobe often result in personality changes, difficulty with risk-taking behaviors.

- The **parietal lobe** processes sensory information for cognitive purposes and helps coordinate spatial relations so we can make sense of the world around us.



sensing pain, pressure, and touch
regulating and processing the body's five senses
movement and visual orientation
speech
visual perception and recognition
cognition and information processing

Damage to the parietal lobe can result in problems with spatial reasoning, reading, writing, understanding symbols and language. Right-sided damage can affect a person's ability to dress or groom his or herself. While left-sided damage can result in language disorders and disorders with perception

Damage to the Parietal Lobe

Parietal lobe damage can cause lead to many problems. Some of the difficulties as it relates to language.

Struggle to recall the correct names of daily items, not able to write or spell, sometimes not able to read or position the lips or tongue properly in order to speak.

There are several other disabilities which can be put into syndromes mentioned below: (Damaged Parietal)

Gerstmann's Syndrome is a series of symptoms that show up as a result of a **damaged parietal lobe that lies in the left hemisphere**. The patient is seen struggling with writing, language, arithmetics, perception logics.

Balint's Syndrome is felt when **both sides of the parietal lobes are damaged**. It affects **motor skills along with visual attention**. Voluntary eye movements may become weak in the patient. They might not be able to gather all the attributes of a visual picture and may also be unable to manipulate an object in absence of a visual stimulus.

If the right parietal lobe is damaged, the ability to care for one's own body is impaired as the patient is unable to notice for at least one side of the body. Cannot draw.

- The **temporal lobe** is important for interpreting the sounds and the language we hear.

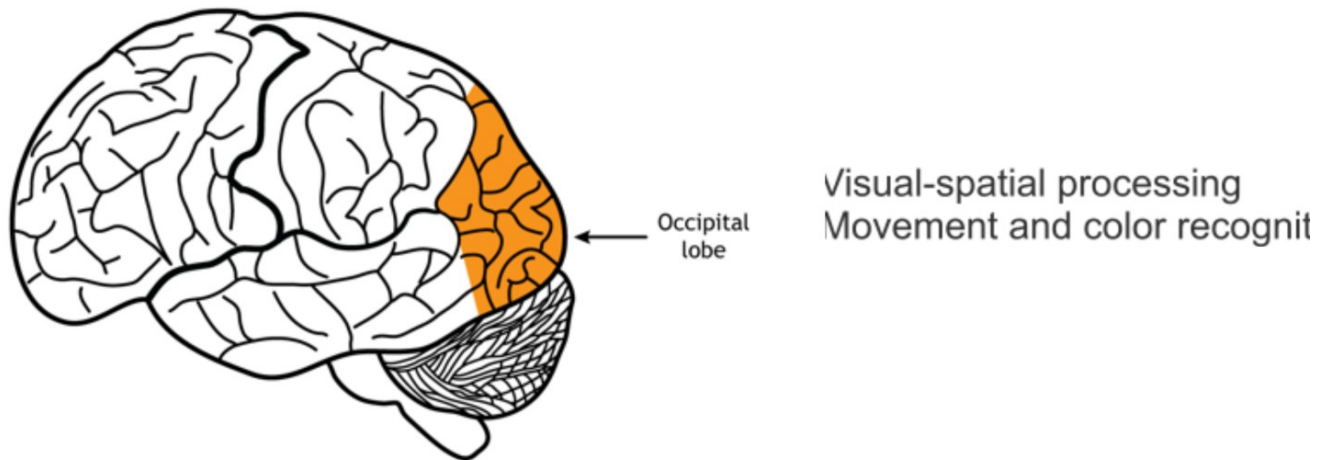
Since the Hippocampus is in the temporal lobe and it is the part of the brain responsible for making short-term memories into long-term memories.

The formation of visual and verbal memories.

The interpretation of smells and sounds



- The occipital lobe is primarily responsible for processing visual information.



Since the skull protects the occipital lobe, injury is less likely to occur. However, severe damage to the occipital lobe can result in a variety of visual problems including the loss of color recognition, visual hallucinations or illusions, problems recognizing objects, and difficulty understanding language.



Proprioception is the body's ability to sense its location, movements, and actions

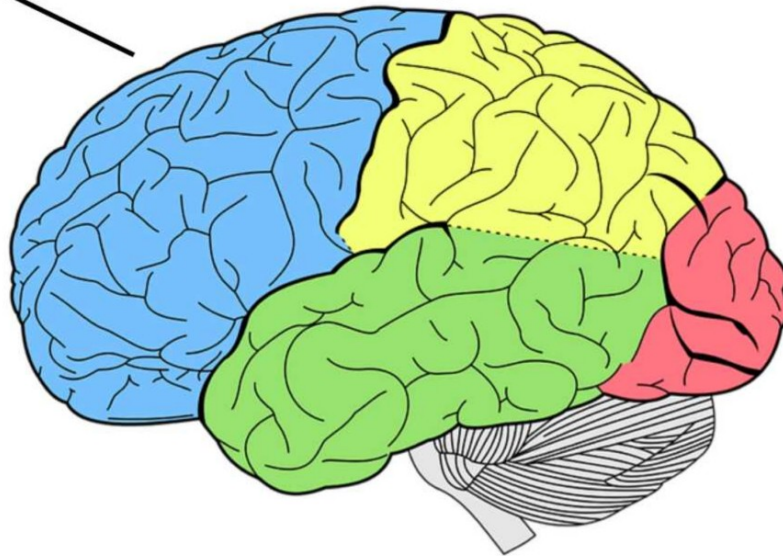
Frontal

Executive Functioning - DA

- Planning
- Problem Solving
- Motivation
- Judgement
- Decision Making
- Impulse Control
- Social Behavior
- Personality
- Memory
- Learning
- Reward
- Attention

Function: "Action"

Mental & Physical



Function: "Somatosensory"

Parietal

Awareness of Somatic Sensation

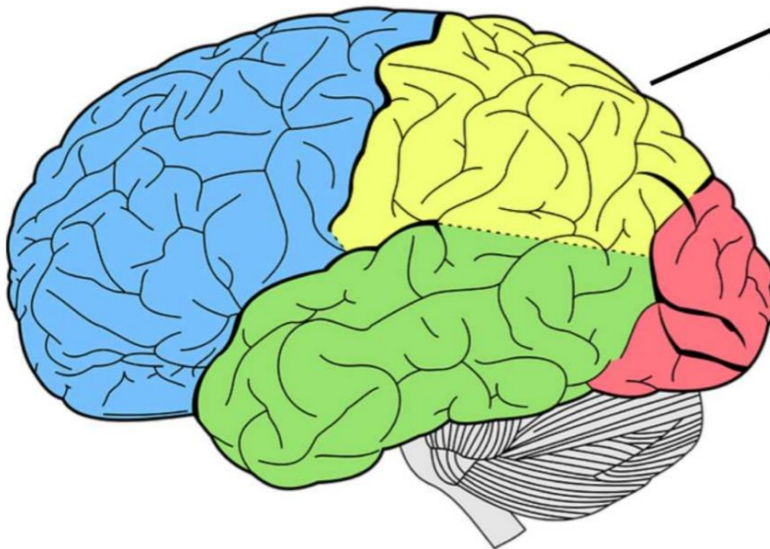
- Touch, Pain, Temperature, Pressure, Vibration

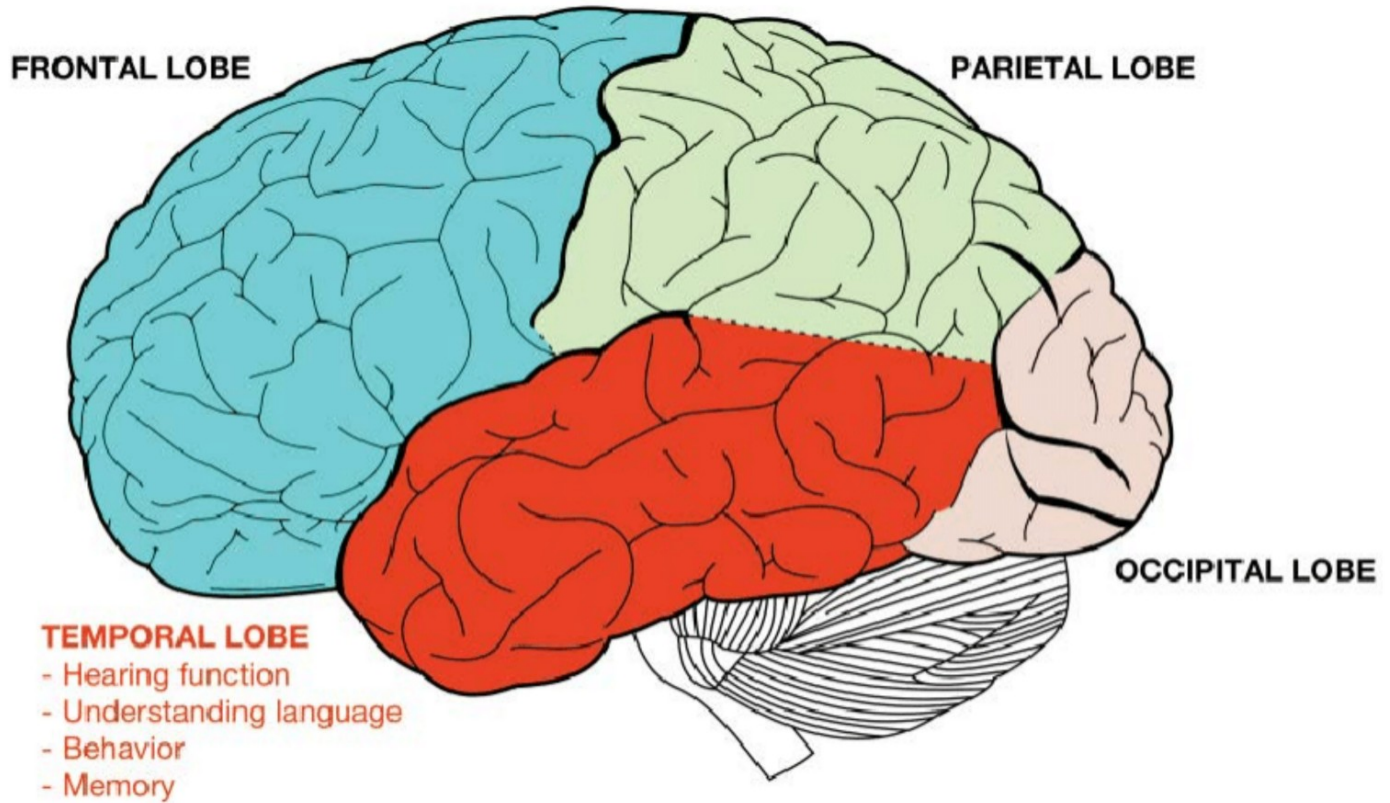
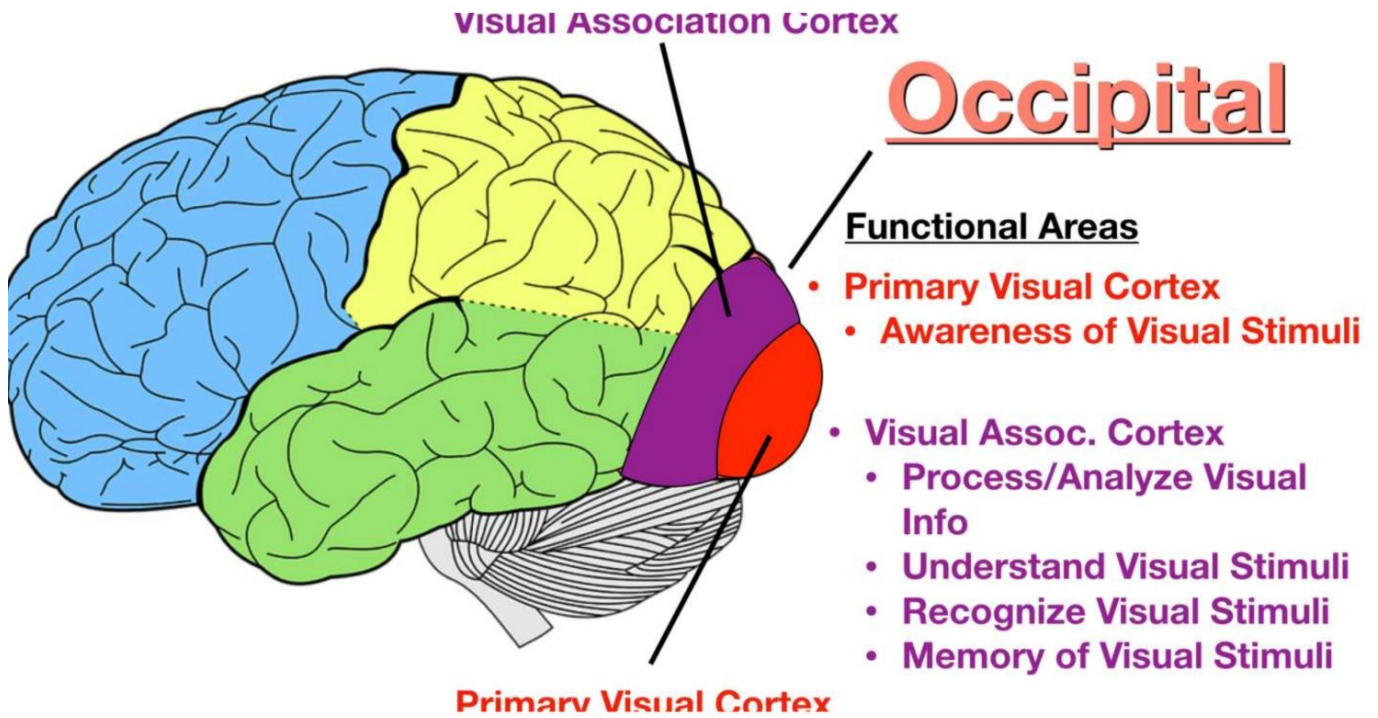
Processing Somatic Sensation

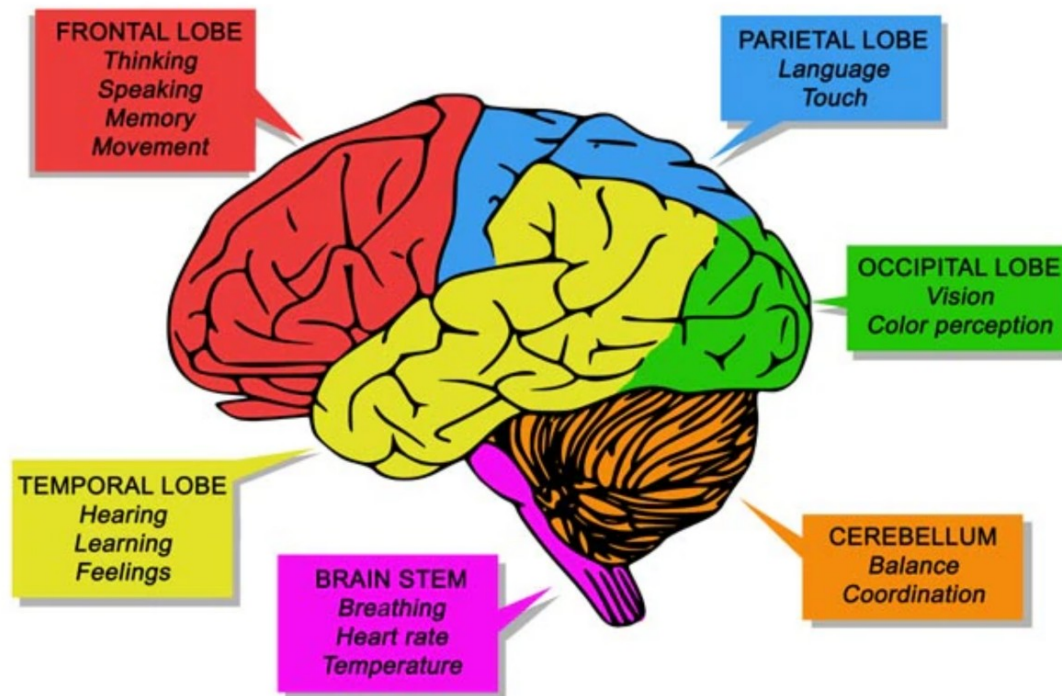
- Analyzing, Recognizing, Memory of Somatic Sensation

Proprioception

- Coordination of Visual, Auditory, and Somatosensory Stimuli
- Spatial & Body Awareness







Fun Facts

- **The body has billions of nerve cells**
- **The brain uses more of the body's energy than the rest of the organs, using over 20%**
- **The brain's structure is constantly changing as we learn. New neural connections are made which increases the density of the brain.**
- **We lose neurons as we age, starting around 20 years old in humans. 1/10 of our neurons are gone by the time we turn 75.**

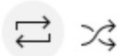
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLK6OXn46jYQIU1MYIxcShx4_6mfPZ6j

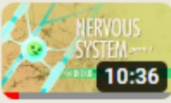
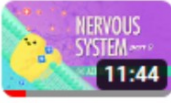
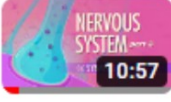


8 videos

on Central nervous system

Crash Course A&P- Nervous System

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-  **The Nervous System, Part 1: Crash Course Anatomy &...**
CrashCourse
- 2  **The Nervous System, Part 2 - Action! Potential!: Crash...**
CrashCourse
- 3  **The Nervous System, Part 3 - Synapses!: Crash Course...**
CrashCourse
- 4  **Central Nervous System: Crash Course Anatomy & Physiolog...**
CrashCourse
-  **Peripheral Nervous System:**