

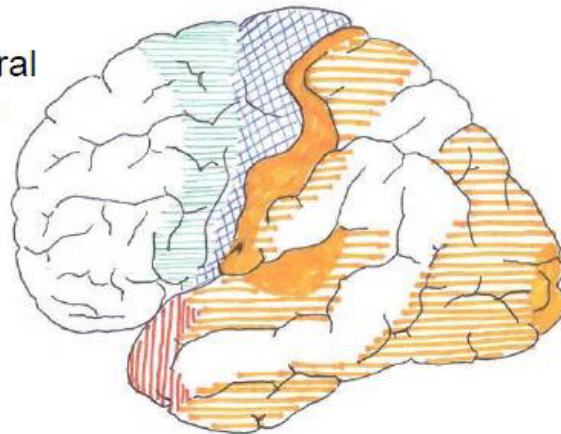
16

Limbický systém

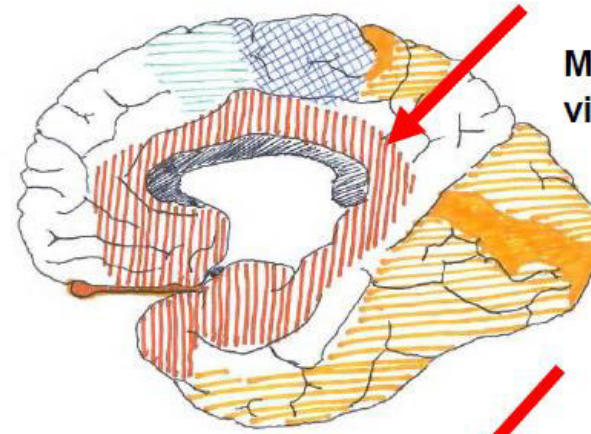
Limbecký systém

Limbus = okraj

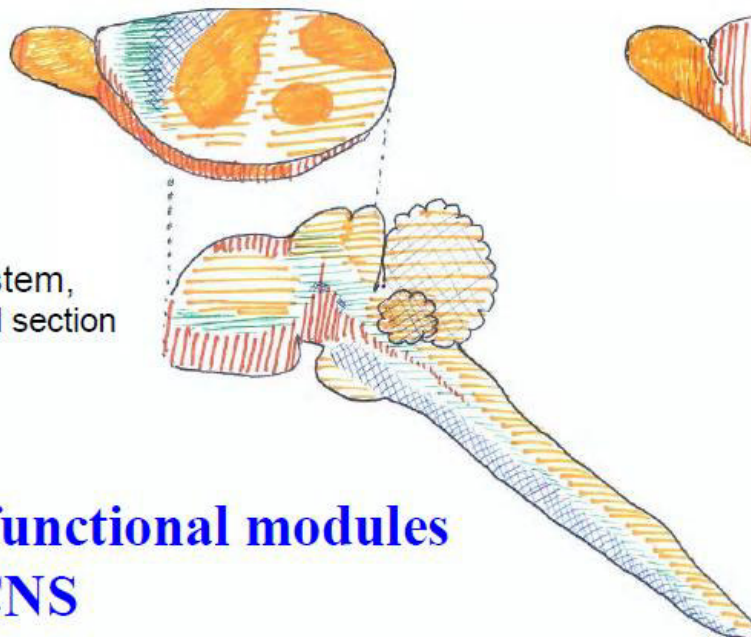
Lateral view






Medial view



Brainstem, sagittal section



-  Sensory-Perceptual
-  Motor
-  Behavior
-  Motivation

Major functional modules of the CNS

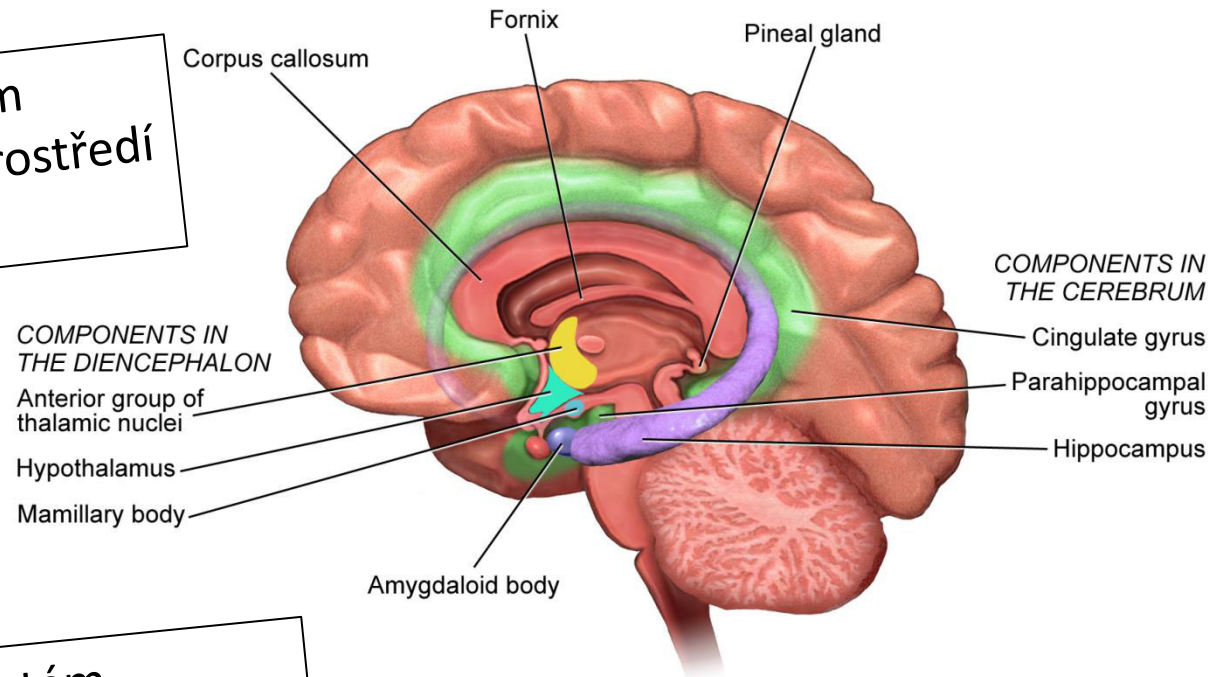
Koncept limbického systému

- Volní

Somatický nervový systém
Vstupy - převážně z vnějšího prostředí
Výstupy – kosterní sval

- Mimovolní

Autonomní nervový systém
Vstupy - převážně z vnitřního prostředí
Výstupy – hl. sval, srdce, žlázy



Koncept limbického systému

- Volní



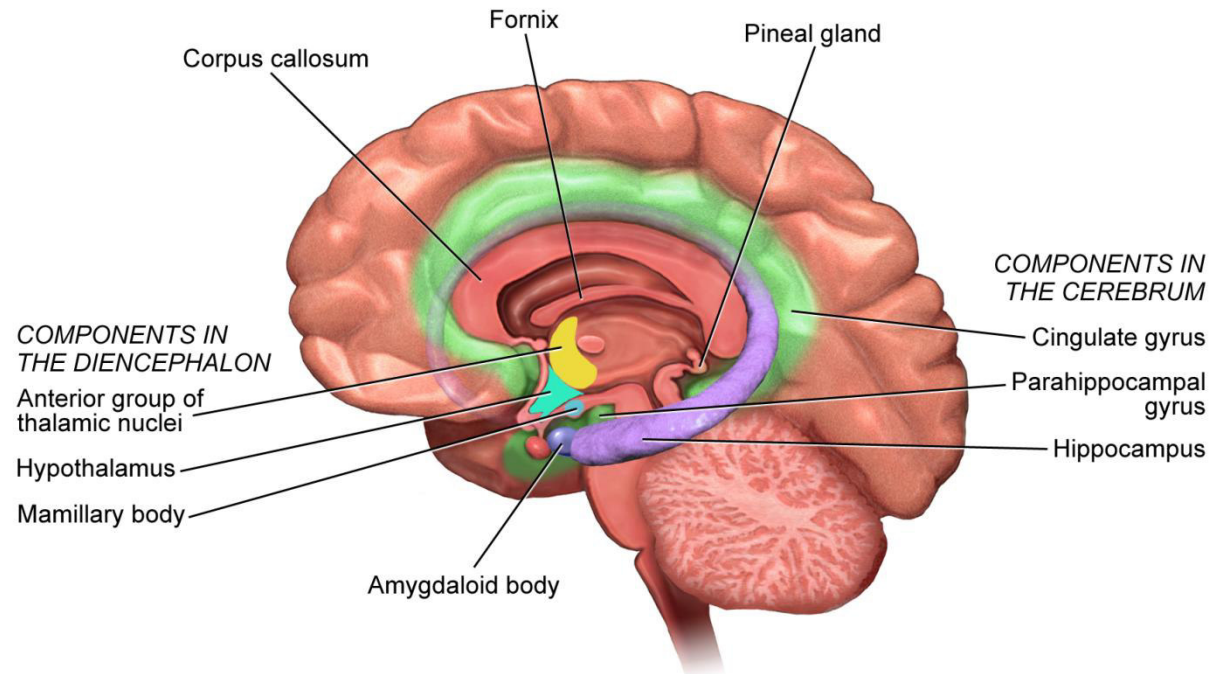
Modulace

Limbický systém



Kontrola

- Mimovolní



Koncept limbického systému

- Volní



Modulace

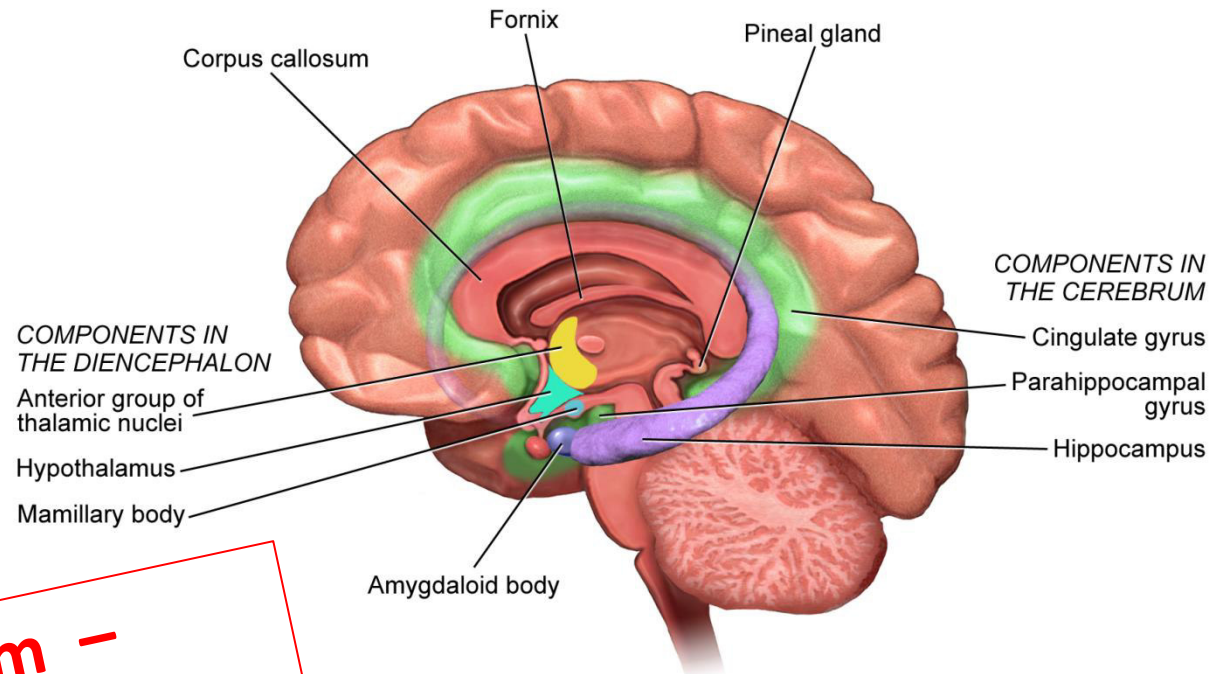
Limbický systém



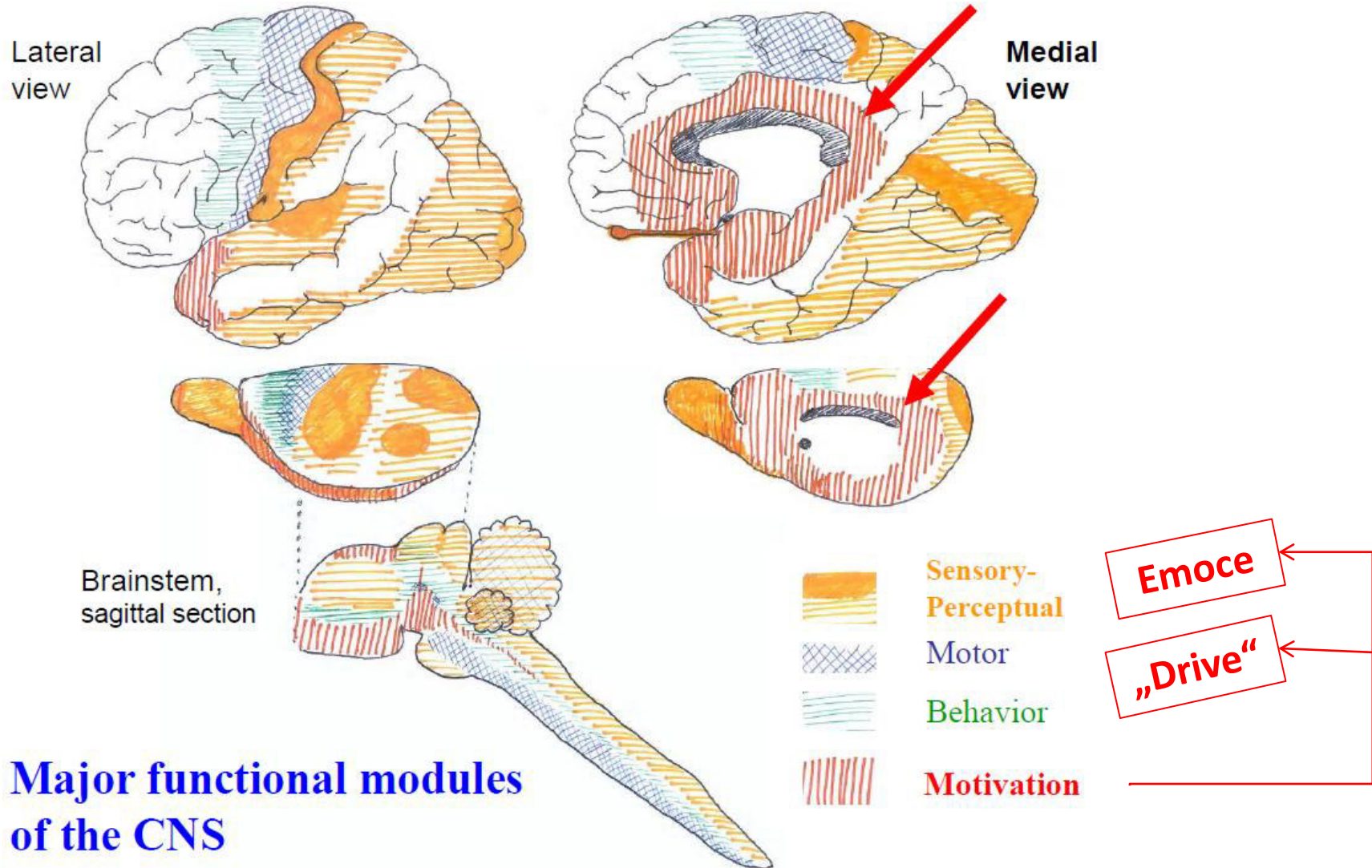
Kontrola

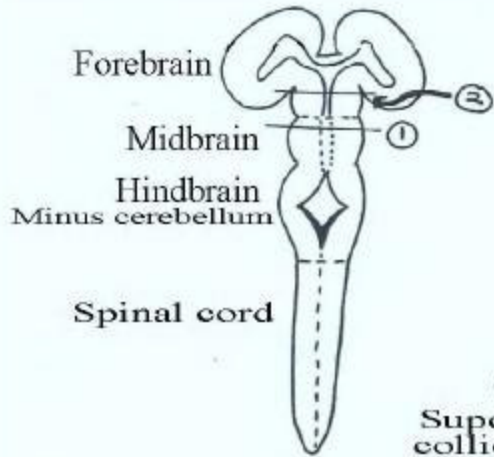
- Mimovolní

**Limbický systém –
hypotalamus a struktury na
něj napojené**



Limbický systém





Somatic regions
Limbic regions

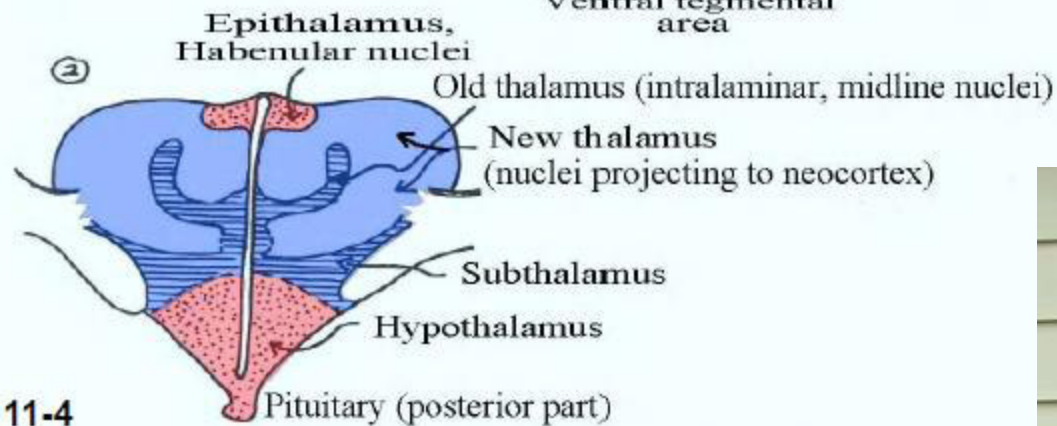
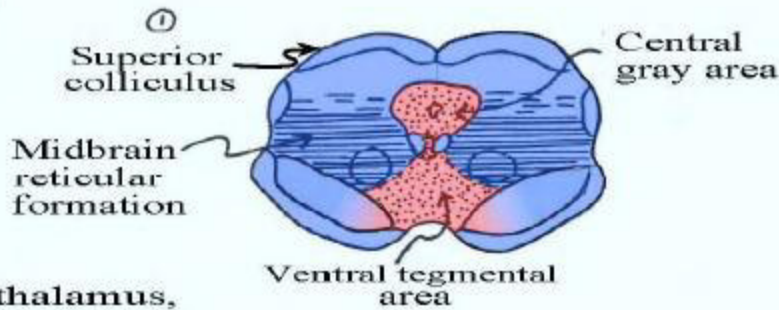
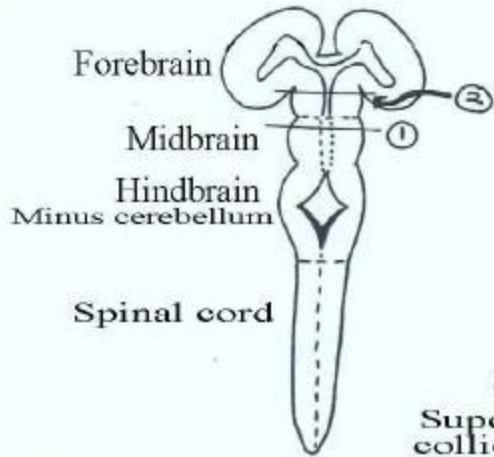


Fig 11-4

Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.



Prof. Gerald Schneider



Somatic regions: arousal type 1

Limbic regions: arousal type 2

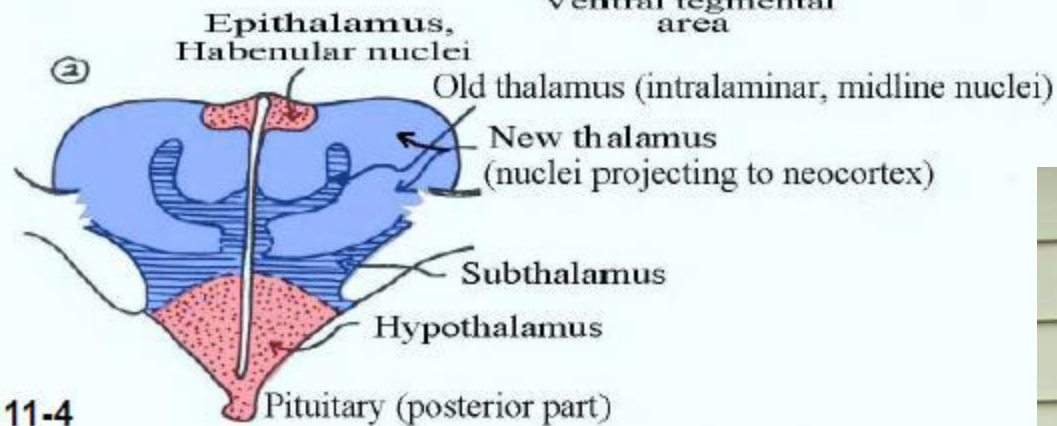
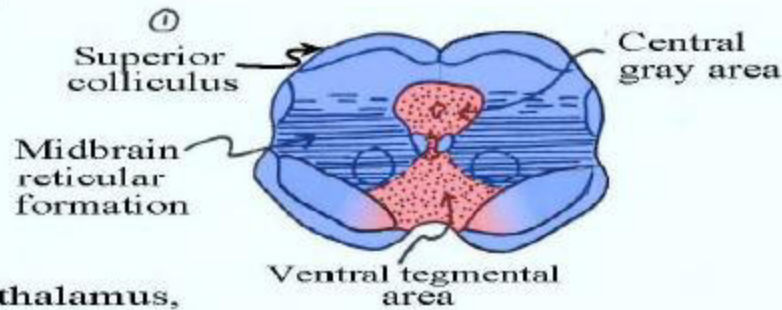
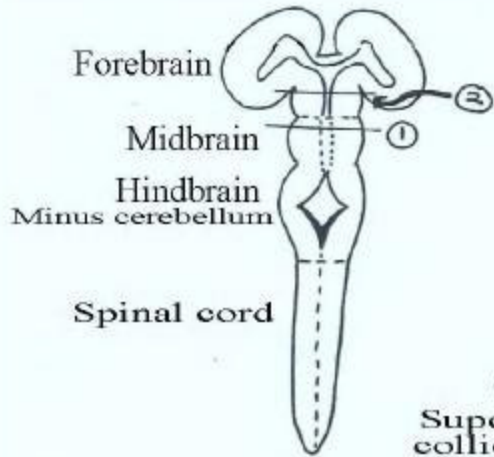


Fig 11-4

Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.

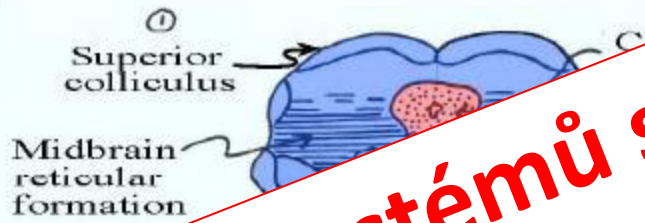


Prof. Gerald Schneider



Somatic regions: arousal type 1

Limbic regions: arousal type 2



Stimulace obou systémů se projeví

- Zvýšením EEG aktivity
- Aktivací sympatiku



Prof. Gerald Schneider

Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.

Arousal typ 1 (somatický) Arousal typ 2 (limbický)

ARAS (ascendentní retikulární aktivační systém)

- Efekt stimulace
 - Habituace
 - Není aktivace systému „reward/punishing“
- Efekt stimulace
 - Rezistence vůči habituaci
 - Silná aktivace systému „reward/ punishing“
 - Periaquaduktální šed' – CGA - negativní pocity
 - Ventrální tegmentální area – VTA – pozitivní pocity

Arousal typ 1 (somatický) Arousal typ 2 (limbický)

ARAS (ascendentní retikulární aktivační systém)

- Efekt stimulace
 - Habituaace
 - Není aktivace systému „reward/punishing“
- Ascendentní spoje
 - Somatosenzitivita, zrak, sluch, vestibulární systém, cerebellum
- Descendentní spoje
 - Neokortex, corpus striatum, thalamus
- Efekt stimulace
 - Rezistence vůči habituaci
 - Silná aktivace systému „reward/ punishing“
 - Periaquaduktální šed' –CGA - negativní pocity
 - Ventrální tegmentální area – VTA – pozitivní pocity
- Ascendentní spoje
 - Viscerosenzitivita, bolest
- Descendentní spoje
 - Hypothalamus a další limbické oblasti, amygdala

Arousal typ 1 (somatický) Arousal typ 2 (limbický)

ARAS (ascendentní retikulární aktivační systém)

- Efekt stimulace
 - Habituaace
 - Neaktivita

- Efekt stimulace

Stimulace obou systémů se projeví

- Zvýšením EEG aktivity
- Aktivací sympatiku

- Ascendentní spoje
 - Spojení s

- Ventrální tegmentální ar...
VTA – pozitivní

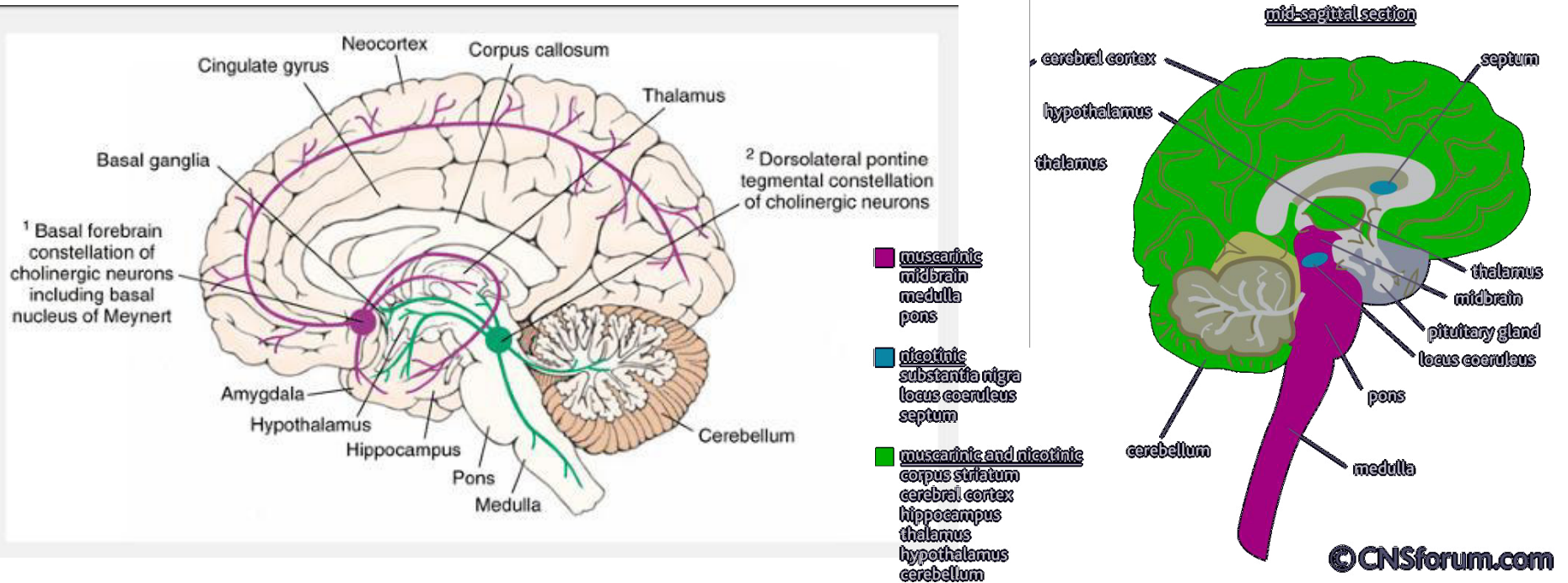
Souhra obou systémů je klíčová k udržení vědomí cestou neuromodulace

- Descendentní spoje
 - Hypothalamus a další limbické oblasti, amygdala

- Neokortex, corpus striatum, thalamus

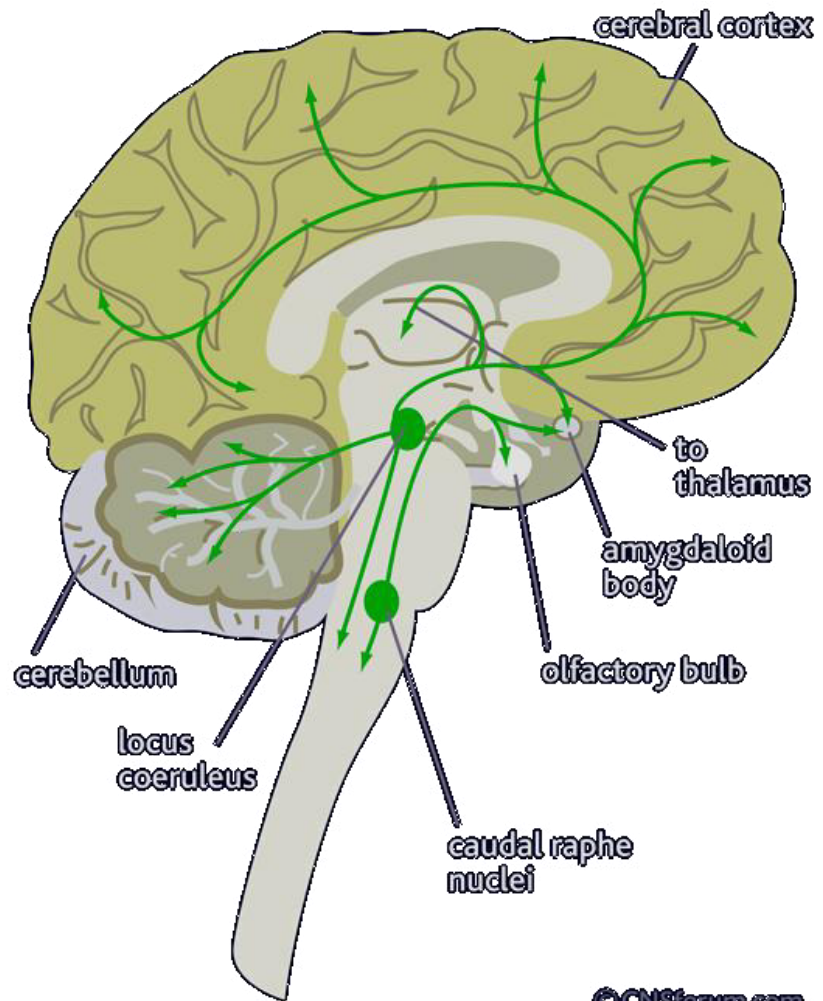
Acetylcholin

- Nucleus basalis (Meynerti) a řada dalších jader
- Nikotinové receptory
- Muskarinové receptory
- Regulace spánku/bdění
- Kognitivní funkce
- Chování
- Emoce



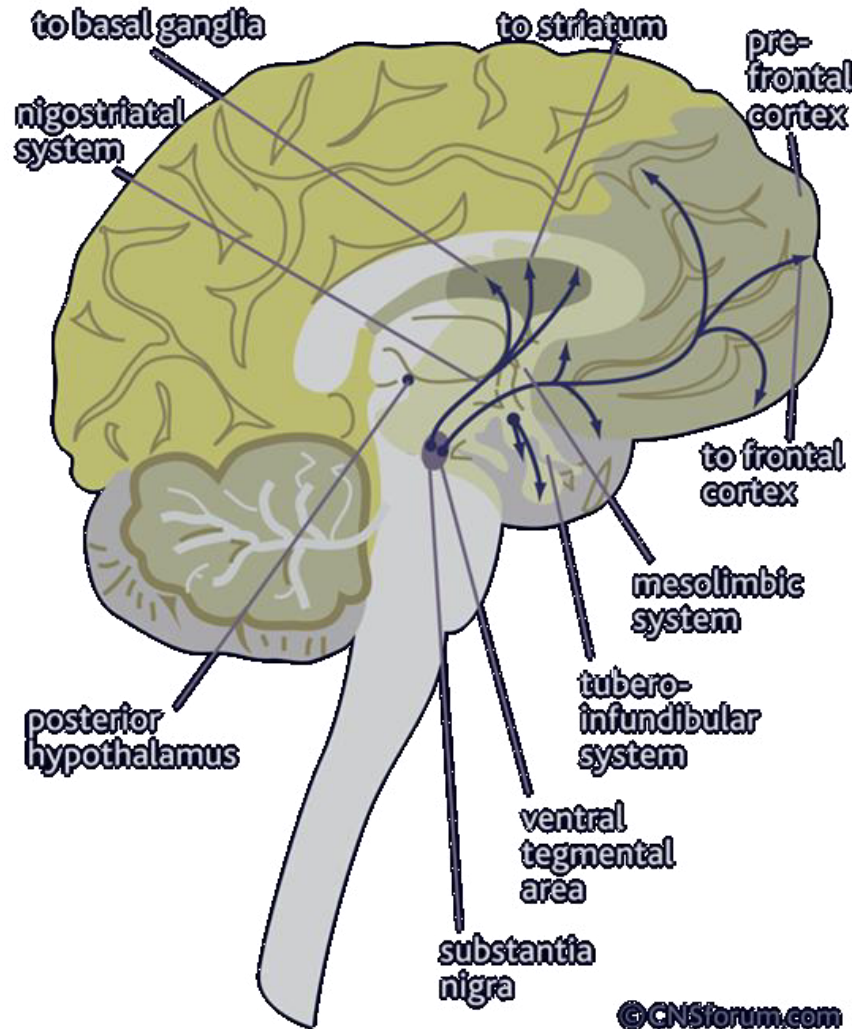
Noradrenalin

- Locus coeruleus
- Nuclei raphe caudalis
- Bdělost
- Responzivita na nečekané podmínky
- Paměť
- učení



Dopamin

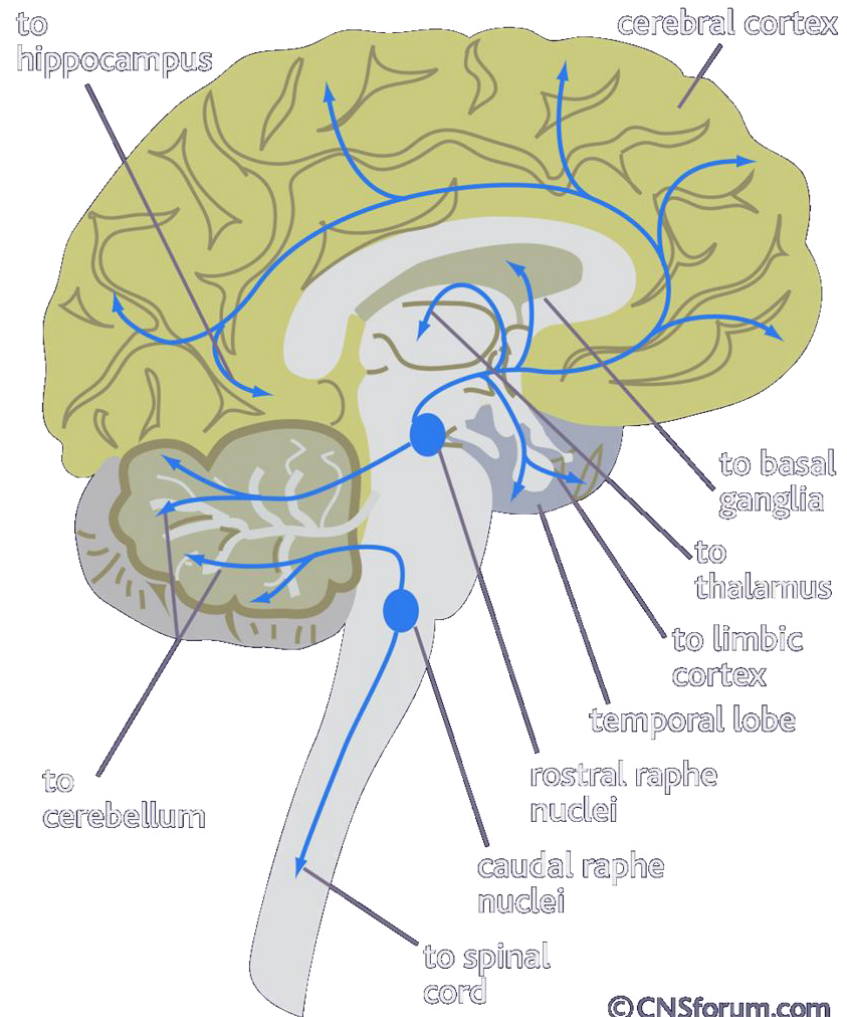
- Nigrostriální systém
 - Pohyb
 - Senzorika
- Ventrosegmentno-meso-
limbicko-frontální systém
 - Systém odměny
 - Kognitivní funkce
 - Emoční chování
- Tubero-infundibulární systém
 - Regulace hypotalamo-
hypofyzárního systému
- D1 receptory – stimulační
- D2 receptory - inhibiční



Serotonin

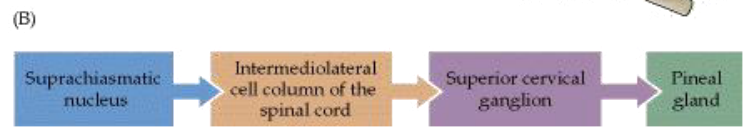
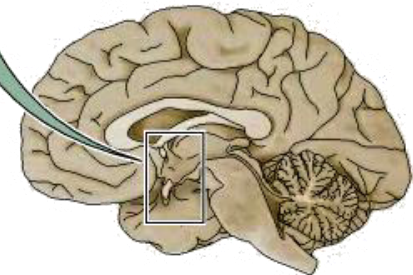
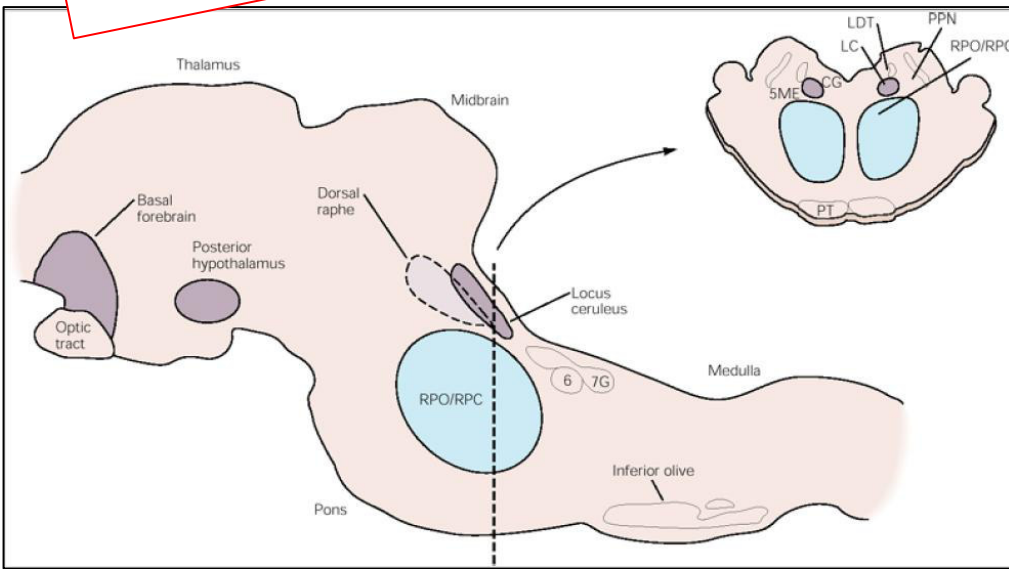
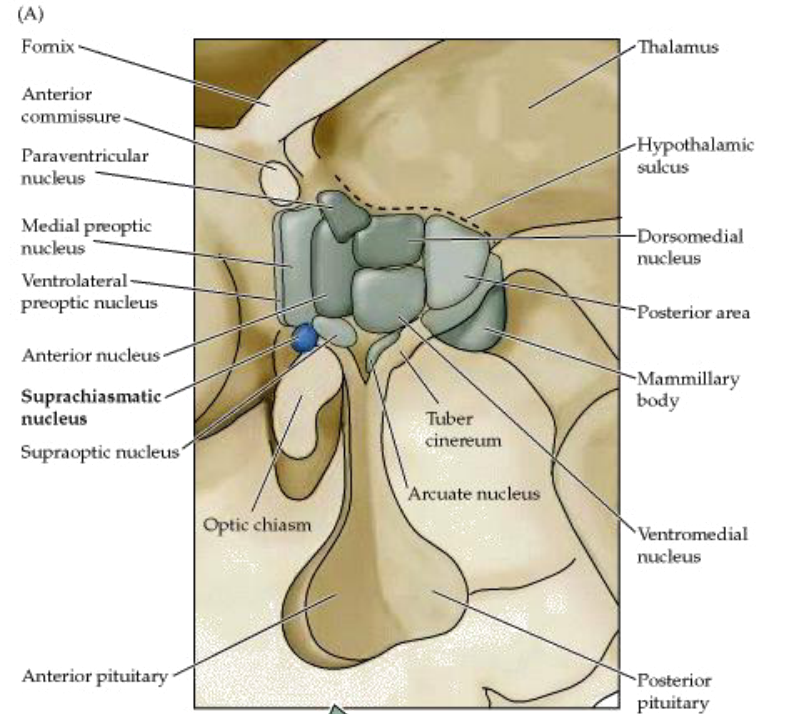
- Nuclei raphe rostralis
- Nuclei raphe caudalis

- Úzkost
- Impulzivnost



Spánek a bdění

Souhra ARAS a limbického aktivčního systému



Spánek

The sleep cycle

There are two very different types of sleep:

1. Rapid Eye Movement or REM sleep, which is associated with fast brain activity and active dreaming; and
2. Non-REM sleep, which is associated with slower brain activity and divided into 4 stages:
 - » Stages 1-2 light sleep
 - » Stages 3-4 deep slow-wave sleep.

All these combine to make the non-REM/REM sleep cycle, which is about 90 minutes long on average, but can be up to 120 minutes.

For most people, a good night's sleep is around 4 – 5 cycles long.

Good quality sleep requires both non-REM and REM sleep in uninterrupted cycles.

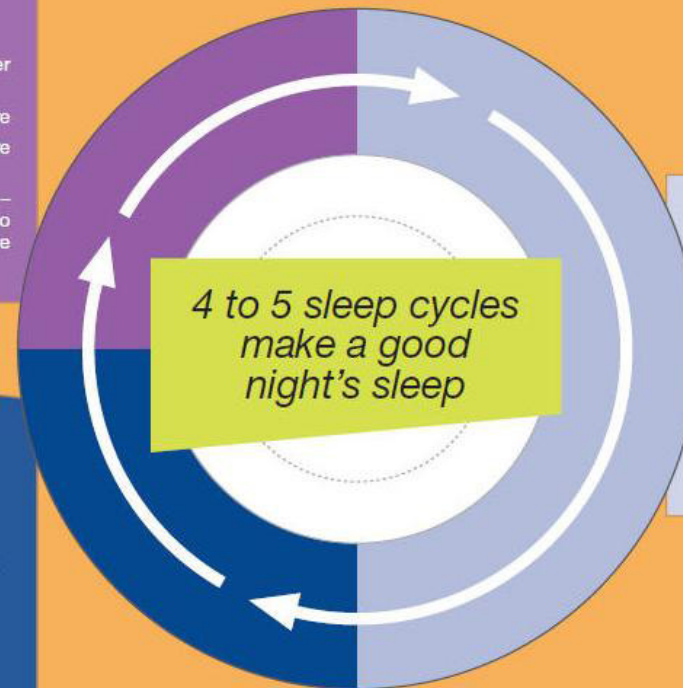
REM SLEEP

- › Eyes move rapidly under closed eyelids
- › Most dreaming occurs here
- › Brain is active, muscles are relaxed
- › Can't move voluntarily – signals from the brain to the postural muscles are blocked

DEEP NON-REM SLEEP

- › Stages 3-4
- › Difficult to wake up
- › Sleep inertia when woken

Rapid Eye Movement (REM)

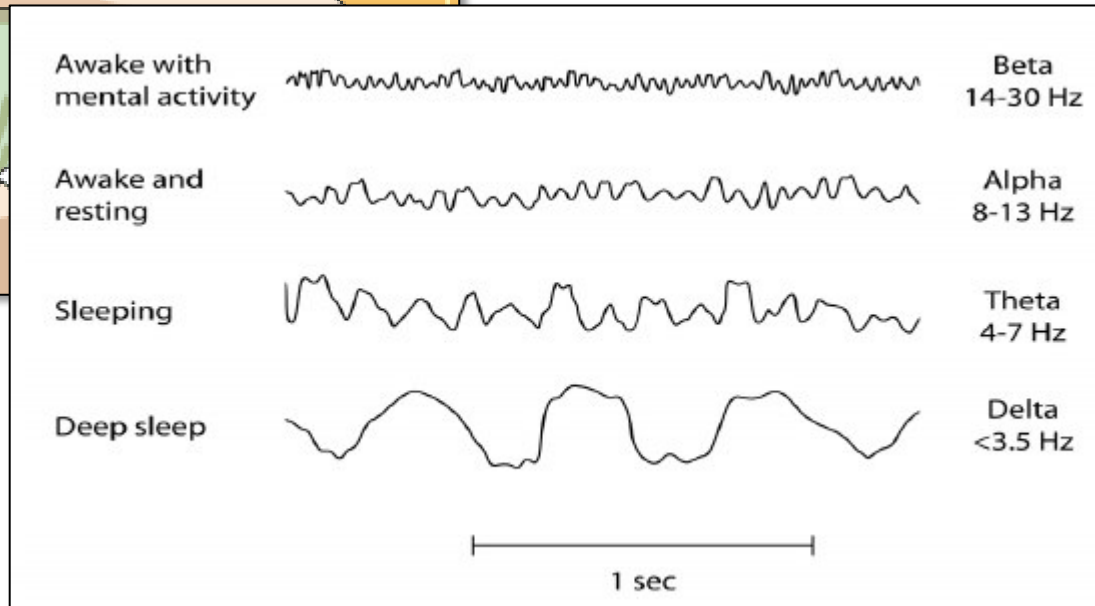
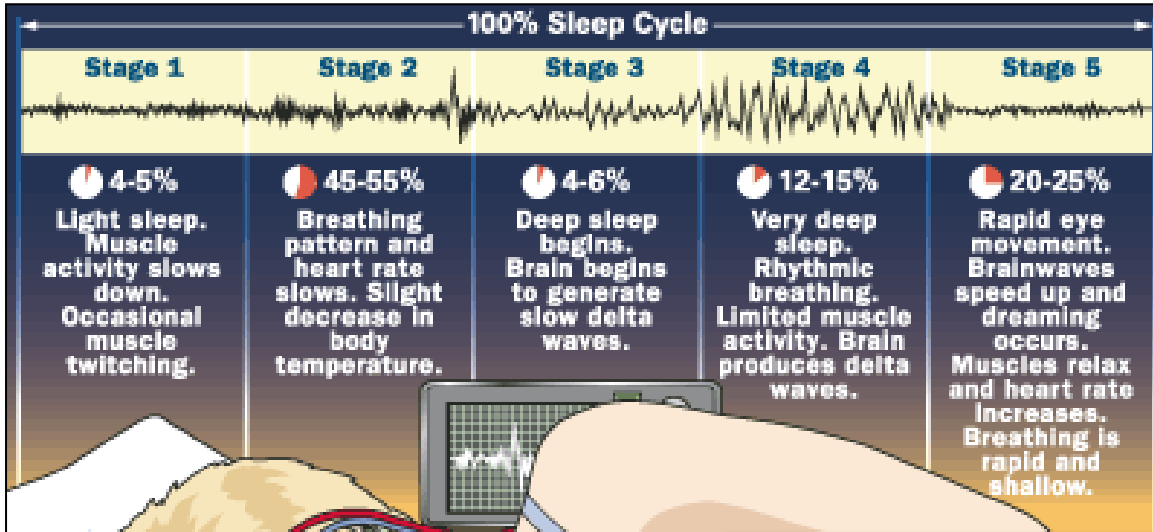


LIGHT NON-REM SLEEP

- › Stages 1-2
- › May drift in and out of sleep several times at the start
- › Easy to wake up, disturbs easily

Spánek

http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations



LIGHT NON-REM SLEEP	DEEP NON-REM SLEEP	REM SLEEP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stages 1-2 May drift in and out of sleep several times at the start Easy to wake up, disturbs easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stages 3-4 Difficult to wake up Sleep inertia when woken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eyes move rapidly under closed eyelids Most dreaming occurs here Brain is active, muscles are relaxed Can't move voluntarily – signals from the brain to the postural muscles are blocked

http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-3042230/Sleeping-habits-world-revealed-wakes-grumpy-China-best-quality-shut-eye-South-Africa-wakes-earliest.html

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Priyanka_Abhang3/publication/281801676/figure/fig4/AS:305025248186371@1449735094401/fig-4-EEG-waves-for-different-signals.png

Spánek a bdění

Brainstem nuclei responsible

Neurotransmitter

Activity state

WAKEFULNESS

Cholinergic nuclei of pons-midbrain junction

Acetylcholine

Active

Locus coeruleus

Norepinephrine

Active

Raphe nuclei

Serotonin

Active

NON-REM SLEEP

Cholinergic nuclei of pons-midbrain junction

Acetylcholine

Decreased

Locus coeruleus

Norepinephrine

Decreased

Raphe nuclei

Serotonin

Decreased

REM SLEEP ON

Cholinergic nuclei of pons-midbrain junction

Acetylcholine

Active (PGO waves)

Raphe nuclei

Serotonin

Inactive

REM SLEEP OFF

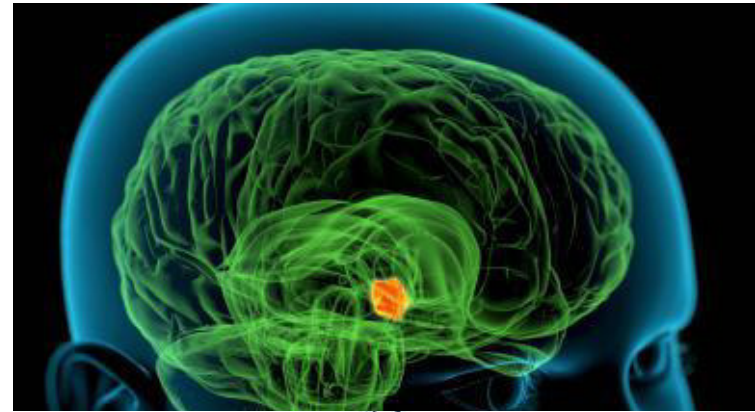
Locus coeruleus

Norepinephrine

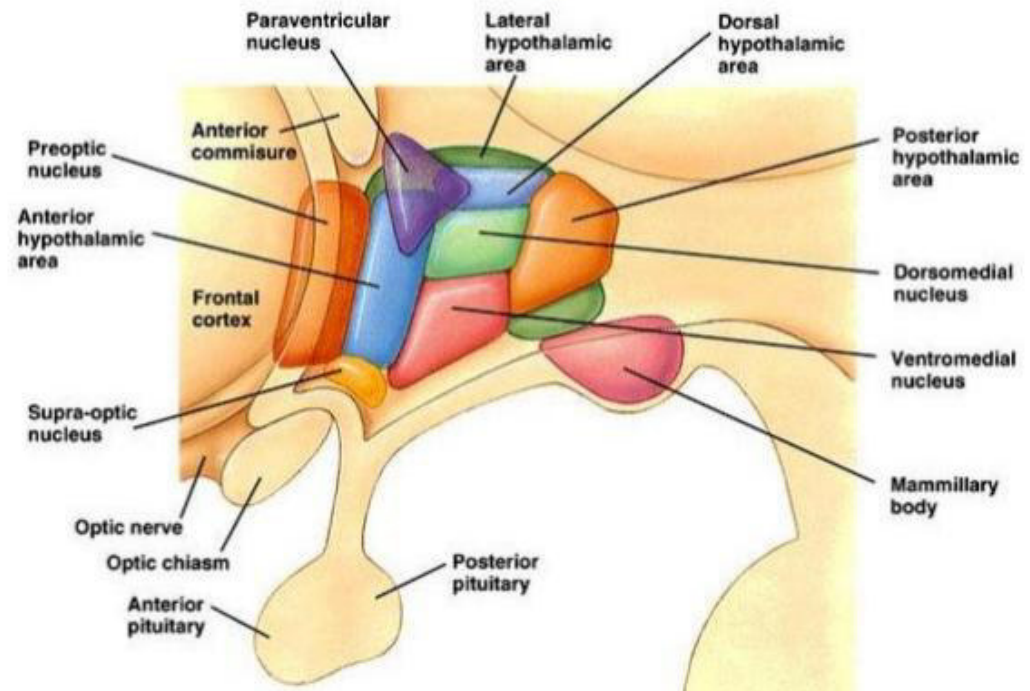
Active

Hypothalamus

- Klíčové regulační a koordinační centrum
- Integrace informace ze zevního a vnitřního prostředí
- Modulace chování
- Koordinace a regulace autonomního nervového systému
- **Udržování homeostázy**



<http://biology.about.com/od/anatomy/p/Hypothalamus.htm>



<http://www.slideshare.net/physiologymgmcri/hypothalamus-15-apr-2016>

Hypothalamus

- Klíčové regulační a koordinační centrum
- Integrace...

✓ **Biologické hodiny – cirkadiální /sezónní aktivita**

✓ **Kontrola autonomního nervového systému**

✓ **Kontrola endokrinního systému**

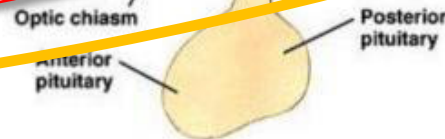
✓ **Regulace příjmu vody a potravin**

✓ **Regulace tělesné teploty**

✓ **Vliv na „okamžité“ chování (např. nervozita při hladu)**

✓ **Vliv na „dlouhodobé“ chování (např. mateřské chování)**

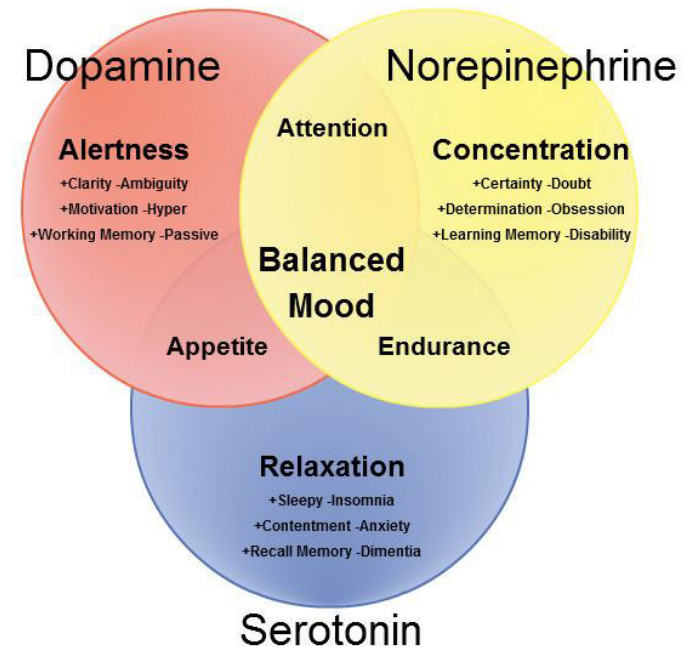
✓ **Pudové chování (sexualita)**



Mammillary body

Vliv hypotalamu na neokortex

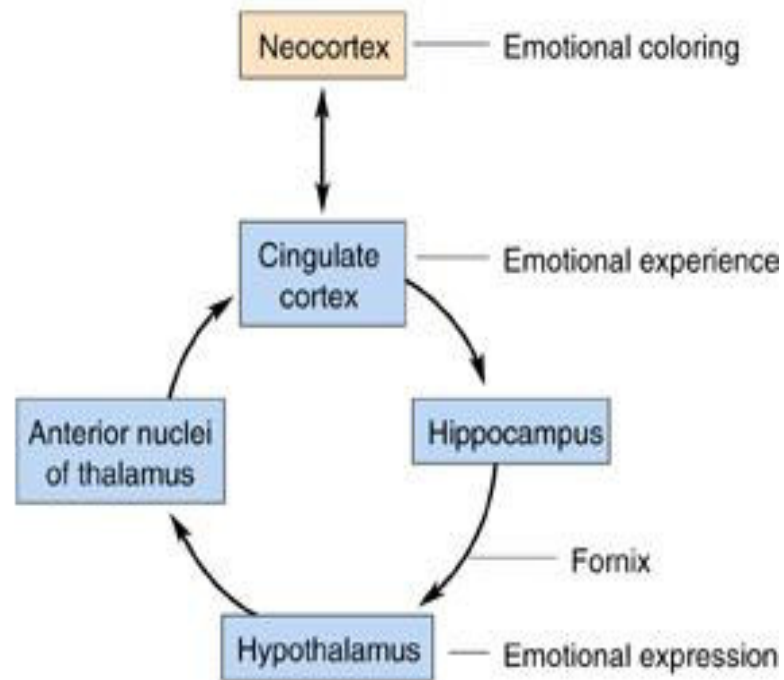
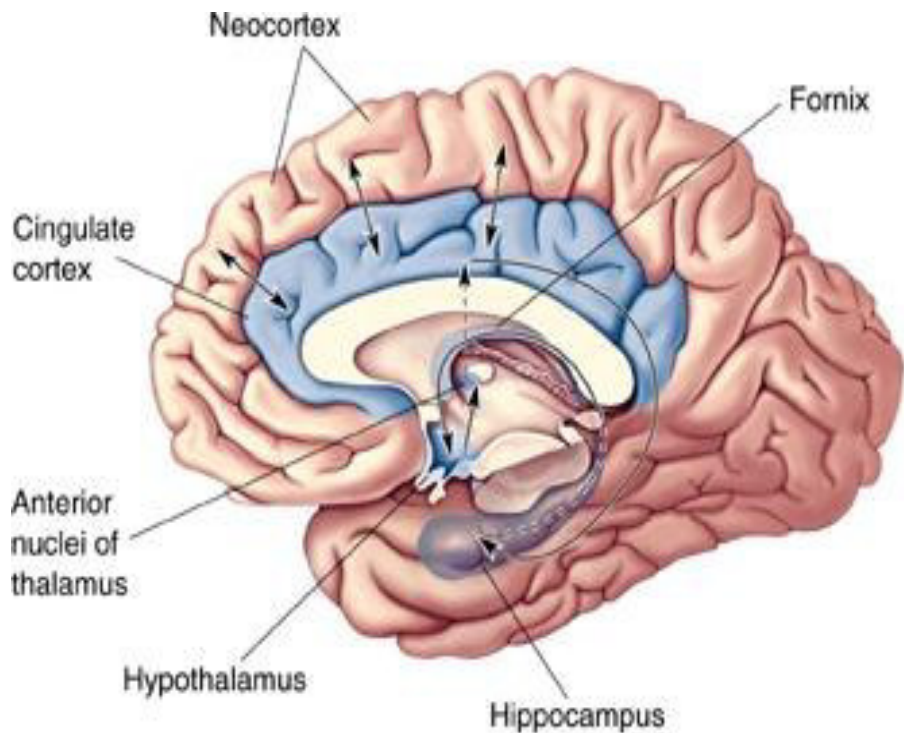
- Cestou neuromodulačních systémů
 - Vliv na vědomí (viz. výše)
 - Vliv na náladu
- Cestou thalamu
 - Přes nucleus mediodorsalis vliv na orbitofrontální kortex (vliv při rozhodování)
 - Vliv na gating thalamických jader
- Papézův okruh



Orbitofrontální kortex

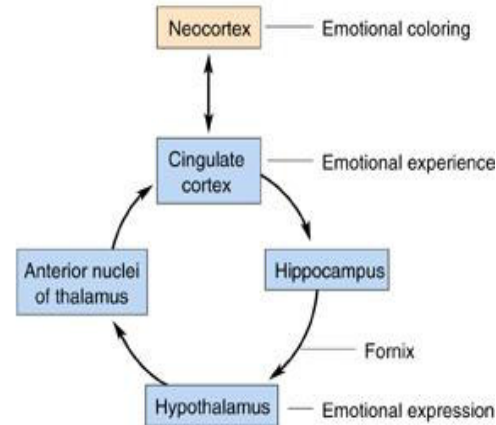
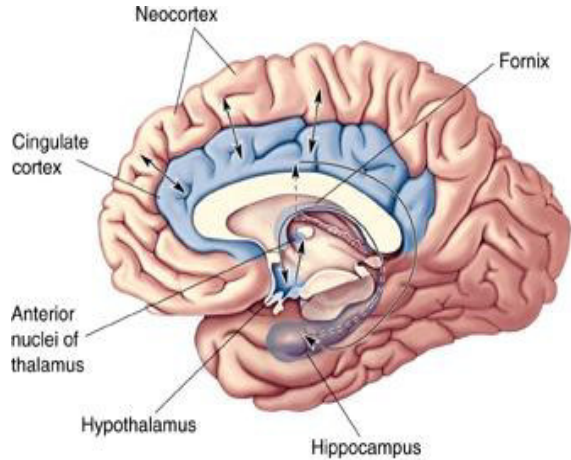


Papézův okruh



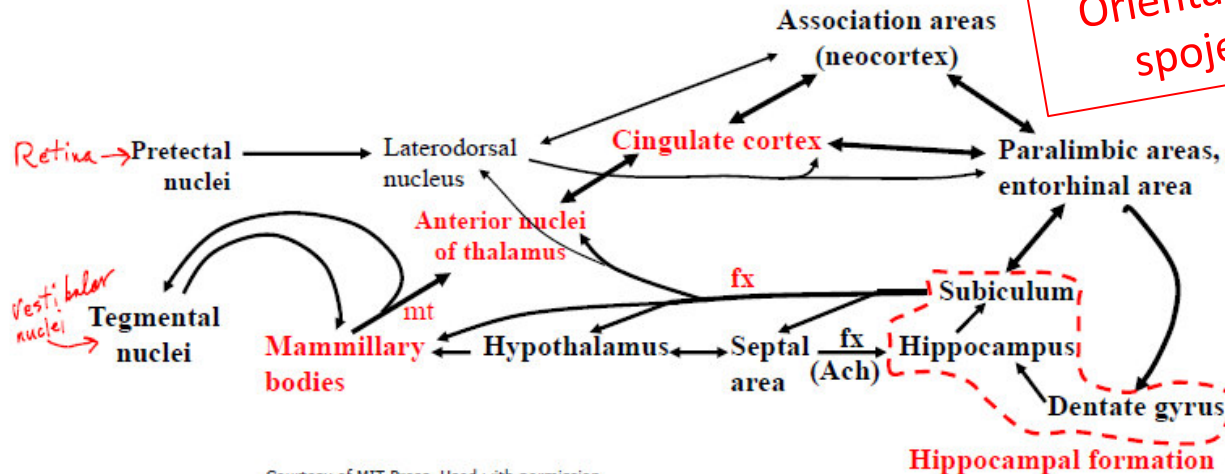
Copyright © 2007 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Papézův okruh



Copyright © 2007 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

mt = mammillothalamic tract
fx = fornix bundle



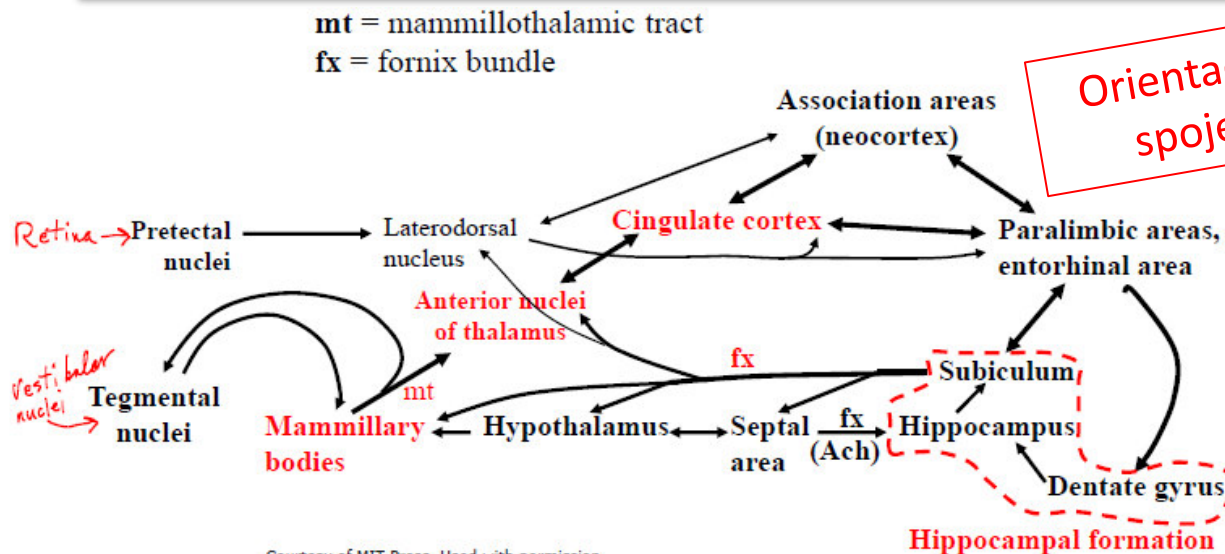
Orientace v prostoru a emoce spojené s daným místem



Prof. Gerald Schneider

Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.

- *Suggestion: the ascending axons of this circuit are continuously activating memories of places that lie ahead, in the direction indicated by the current direction of the head.* Thus, decisions about direction of locomotion are influenced by memories of those places, including their good or bad values.
- *Axons in the Papez circuit are of more than one type. Only the ones signaling head direction have been characterized.*
- *What is the hippocampus sending to other parts of the hypothalamus? It may alter motivational levels according to remembered information about locations in the current frame of reference.*



Orientace v prostoru a emoce spojené s daným místem

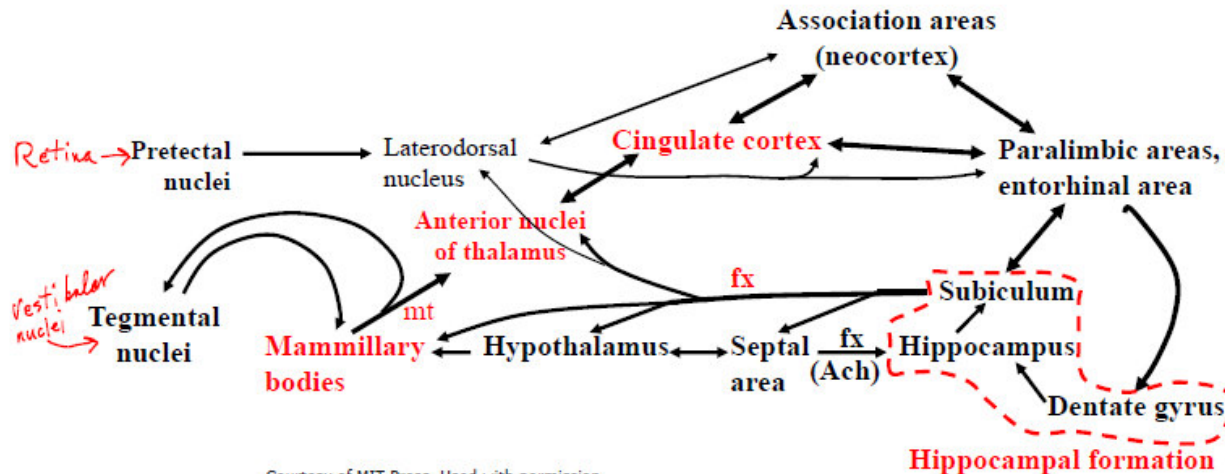


Prof. Gerald Schneider

Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.
Gerald Schneider. 9.14 Brain Structure and Its Origins, Spring 2014. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT OpenCourseWare). <http://ocw.mit.edu> (Accessed). License: Creative Commons BY-NC-SA

- Origins of endbrain: Structures underlying olfaction
- Two major links between olfactory system and the motor systems of the midbrain
 - 1) Through the ventral endbrain, which became corpus striatum and basal forebrain (including much of the septal area)
 - Outputs to hypothalamus, (epithalamus, subthalamus), midbrain
 - These outputs affected locomotion and orienting movements
 - The links were plastic, so habits were formed according to rewarding effects mediated, e.g., by taste effects.
 - 2) **Through the medial part of the dorsal endbrain, which became medial pallium—the hippocampal formation**
 - Outputs to ventral striatum, hypothalamus, epithalamus
 - **The links were plastic, but the “habits” formed were different: The association of place with good or bad consequences of approach.**

mt = mammillothalamic tract
 fx = fornix bundle



Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
 Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in
 Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.

Gerald Schneider. 9.14 Brain Structure and Its Origins, Spring 2014. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT OpenCourseWare). <http://ocw.mit.edu> (Accessed). License: Creative Commons BY-NC-SA



Prof. Gerald Schneider

- Origins of endbrain: Structures underlying olfaction
- Two major links between olfactory system and the motor systems of the midbrain

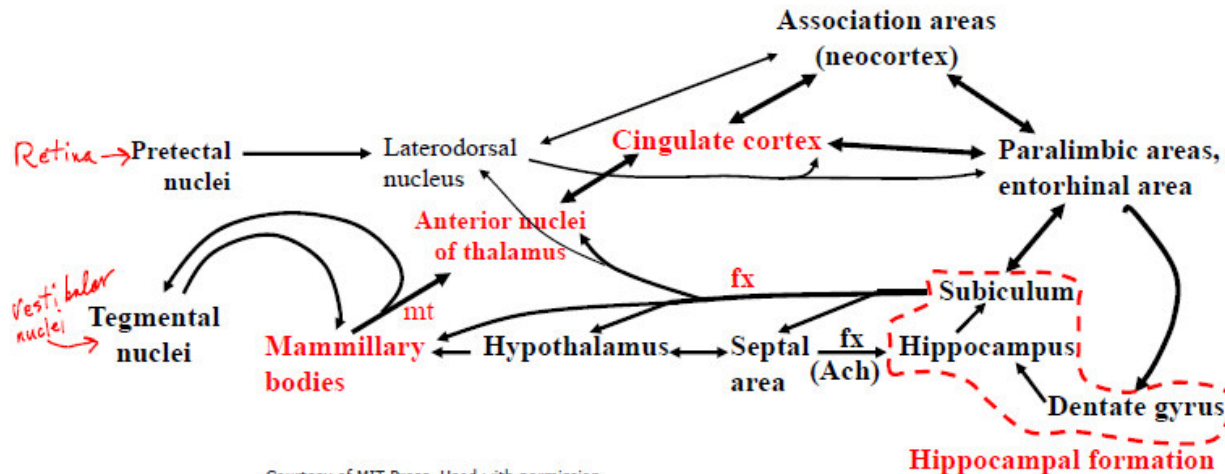
Orientace na objekt

- 1) Through the ventral endbrain, which became corpus striatum and basal forebrain (including much of the septal area)
 - Outputs to hypothalamus, (epithalamus, subthalamus), midbrain
 - These outputs affected locomotion and orienting movements
 - The links were plastic, so habits were formed according to rewarding effects mediated, e.g., by taste effects.

Orientace na místo

- 2) Through the medial part of the dorsal endbrain, which became medial pallium—the hippocampal formation
 - Outputs to ventral striatum, hypothalamus, epithalamus
 - The links were plastic, but the “habits” formed were different: The association of place with good or bad consequences of approach.

mt = mammillothalamic tract
fx = fornix bundle



Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. Brain Structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.

Gerald Schneider. 9.14 Brain Structure and Its Origins, Spring 2014. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT OpenCourseWare). <http://ocw.mit.edu> (Accessed). License: Creative Commons BY-NC-SA



Prof. Gerald Schneider

Evolution of corpus striatum: *basic outline of a story*

1. Beginnings: a link between olfactory inputs and motor control: The link becomes “Ventral striatum”. It was a modifiable link (capable of experience-induced change).

2. Non-olfactory inputs invade the striatal integrating mechanisms (via paleothalamic structures).

3. Early expansions of endbrain: striatal and pallial.

4. Pre-mammalian & then mammalian expansions of cortex and striatum: For the striatum, the earlier outputs and inputs remain as connections with neocortex expand.

Figure 1. Postulated beginnings in primitive chordates

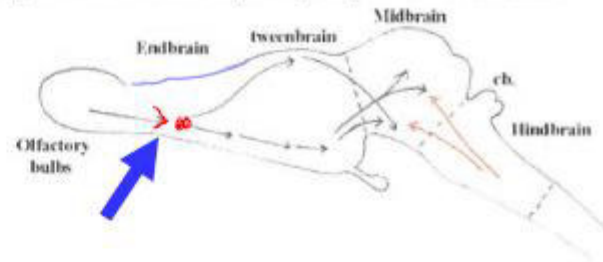


Figure 2. Other inputs reached the striatum

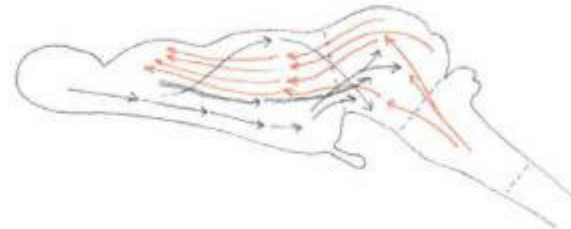


Figure 3. Early expansion of striatal and adjacent “limbic” areas

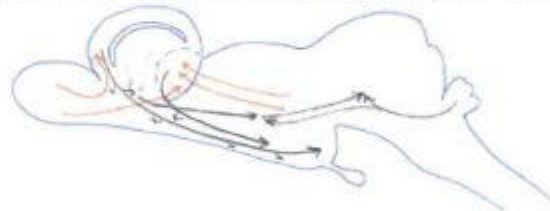


Figure 4. Pre-mammalian, and then mammalian expansions



Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
Schneider, G. E. *Brain structure and its Origins: In the Development of Behavior and the Mind*. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 97

Učení a paměť

- Spoje striata i hippocampu jsou plastické
- Plasticita spojů je podkladem učení
- Učení je formování dlouhodobé paměti

Working memory
– „RAM“
Long term memory
– „Hard disk“

Učení a paměť

- Spojení striata i hippocampu jsou plastická
- Plasticita spojů je podkladem učení
- Učení je formování dlouhodobé paměti
- Deklarativní paměť (explicitní)
 - Závislá na hippocampu
 - Explicitní informace ukládány a vědomě vybavovány
 - „Tvorba map (vztahů)“ at’ už prostorových nebo abstraktních
- Procedurální paměť (implicitní)
 - Závislá na striatu
 - Učení dovedností – motorické schopnosti, ale i sociální návyky
 - „Tvorba algoritmů“

Working memory
– „RAM“
Long term memory
– „Hard disk“

Učení a paměť

- Spojení striata i hippocampu jsou plastická
- Plasticita spojů je podkladem učení
- Učení je formování dlouhodobé paměti
- Deklarativní paměť (explicitní)
 - Závislá na hippocampu
 - Explicitní informace ukládány a vědomě vybavovány
 - „Tvorba map (vztahů)“ at' už prostorových nebo abstraktních
- Procedurální paměť (implicitní)
 - Závislá na striatu
 - Dovednosti – motorické schopnosti ale i sociální návyky
 - „Tvorba algoritmů“

Orientace na
místo:
Kde to jsem a
co se tady
stalo?

Orientace na
objekt:
Dá se to jíst a
jak to
zpracovat?

Amygdala

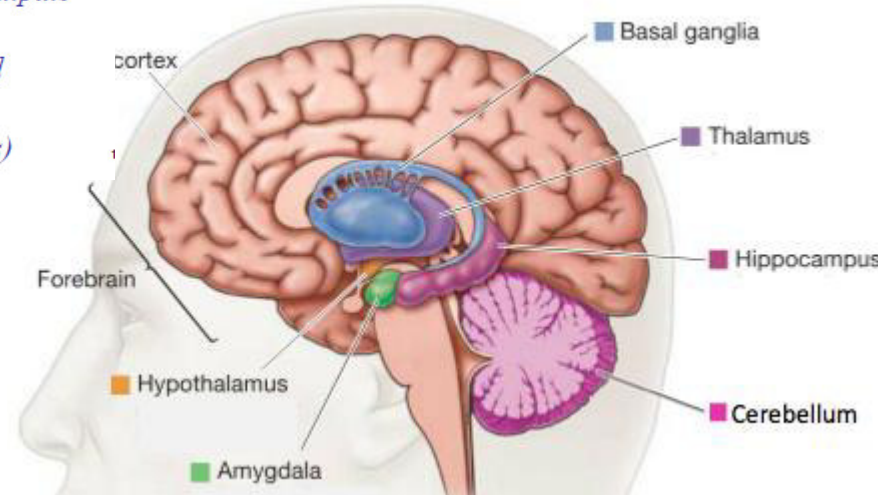
http://proprofs-cdn.s3.amazonaws.com/images/FC/user_images/1406217/9806788916.png

Corticomedial: Inputs from olfactory bulbs, hypothalamus & lateral amygdala; outputs to hypothalamus, amygdala, ANS

Basolateral: Inputs from thalamus, neocortex, hippocampus; outputs to prefrontal cortex, ventral striatum, other amygdala nuclei

Central: Intra-amygdalar inputs; outputs through stria terminalis (see later slides)

- Napojení na všechny významné kortikální a subkortikální struktury
- Modifikovaná část corpus striatum
- Spoje plastické – paměť



Amygdala

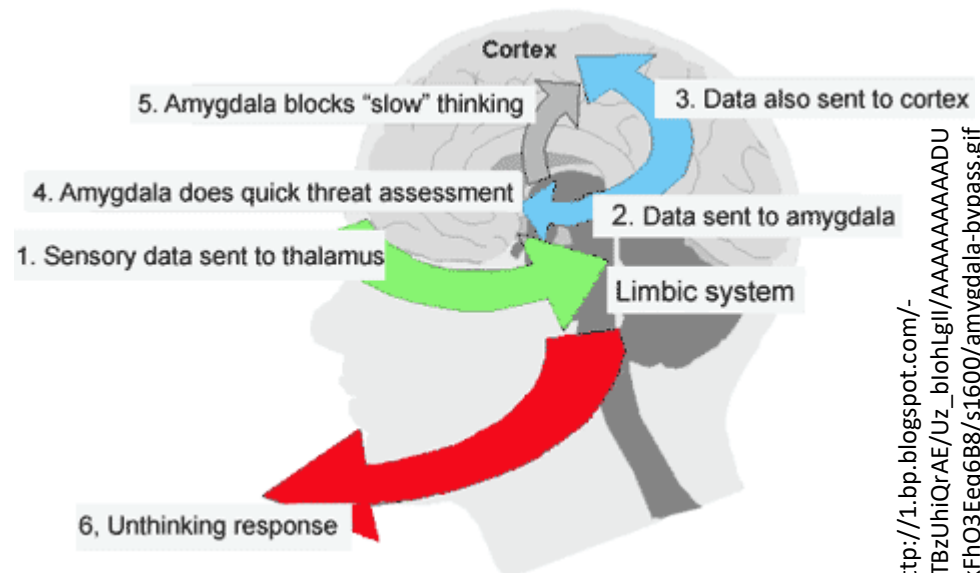
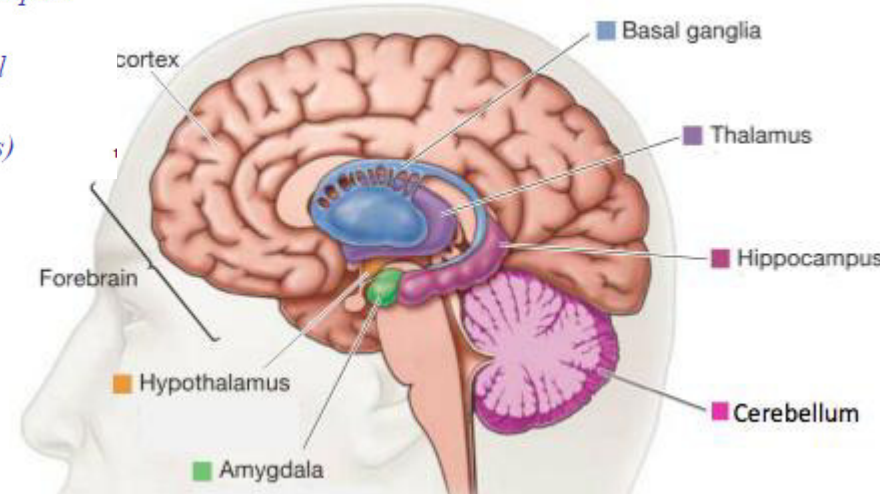
http://proprofs-cdn.s3.amazonaws.com/images/FC/user_images/1406217/9806788916.png

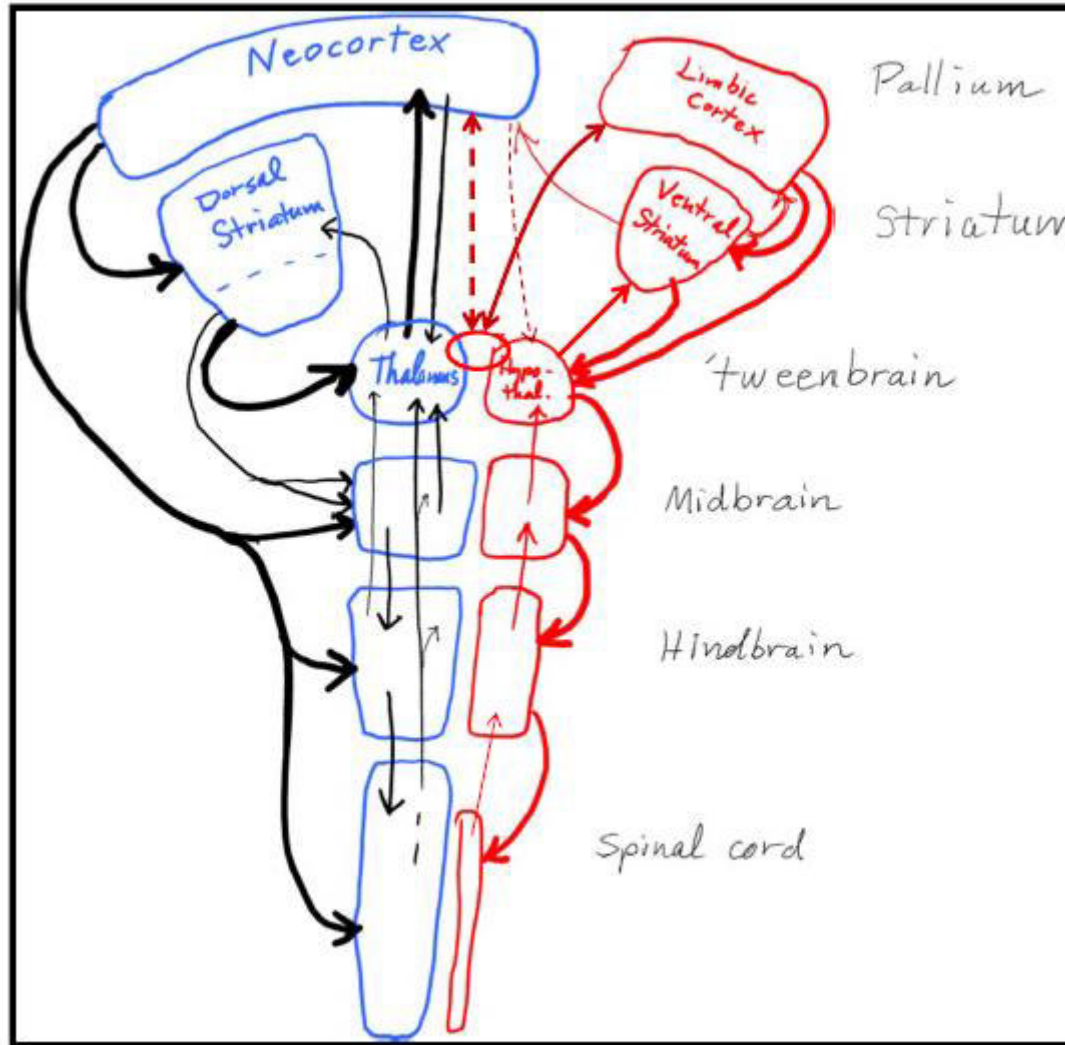
Corticomedial: Inputs from olfactory bulbs, hypothalamus & lateral amygdala; outputs to hypothalamus, amygdala, ANS

Basolateral: Inputs from thalamus, neocortex, hippocampus; outputs to prefrontal cortex, ventral striatum, other amygdala nuclei

Central: Intra-amygdalar inputs; outputs through stria terminalis (see later slides)

- Napojení na všechny významné kortikální a subkortikální struktury
- Modifikovaná část corpus striatum
- Spoje plastické – paměť
- „Vliv informací z vnějšku na limbický systém“
- „Amygdala hijack“
- „Affective tags“
 - Pozitivní i negativní
 - Větší vnímavost k negativním





Courtesy of MIT Press. Used with permission.
 Schneider, G. E. *Brain structure and its Origins: In the Development and in Evolution of Behavior and the Mind*. MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262026734.