



**Secteur des Sciences de la santé**

**Faculté de Médecine**

**Cours WMDS ANAT 1311**

**Année académique 2019-2020**

# **Neuroanatomie radiologique**

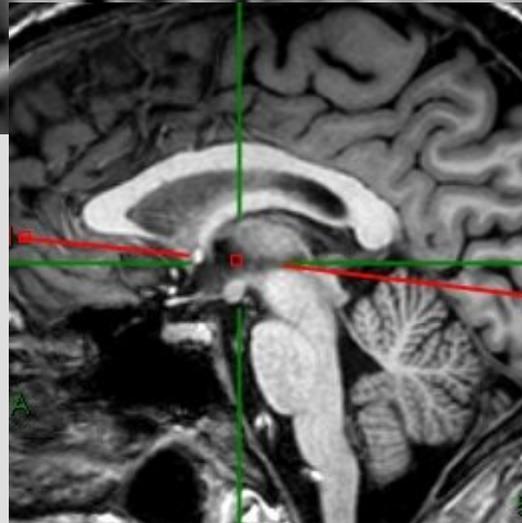
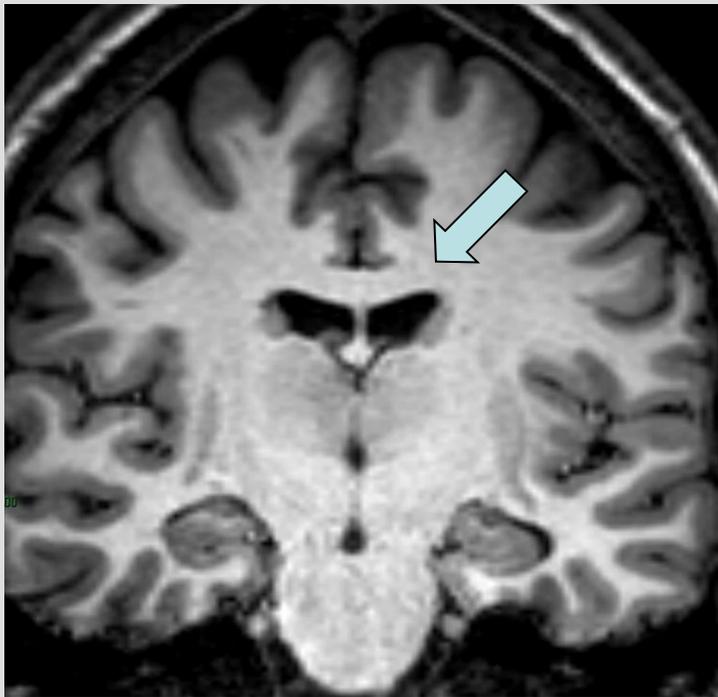
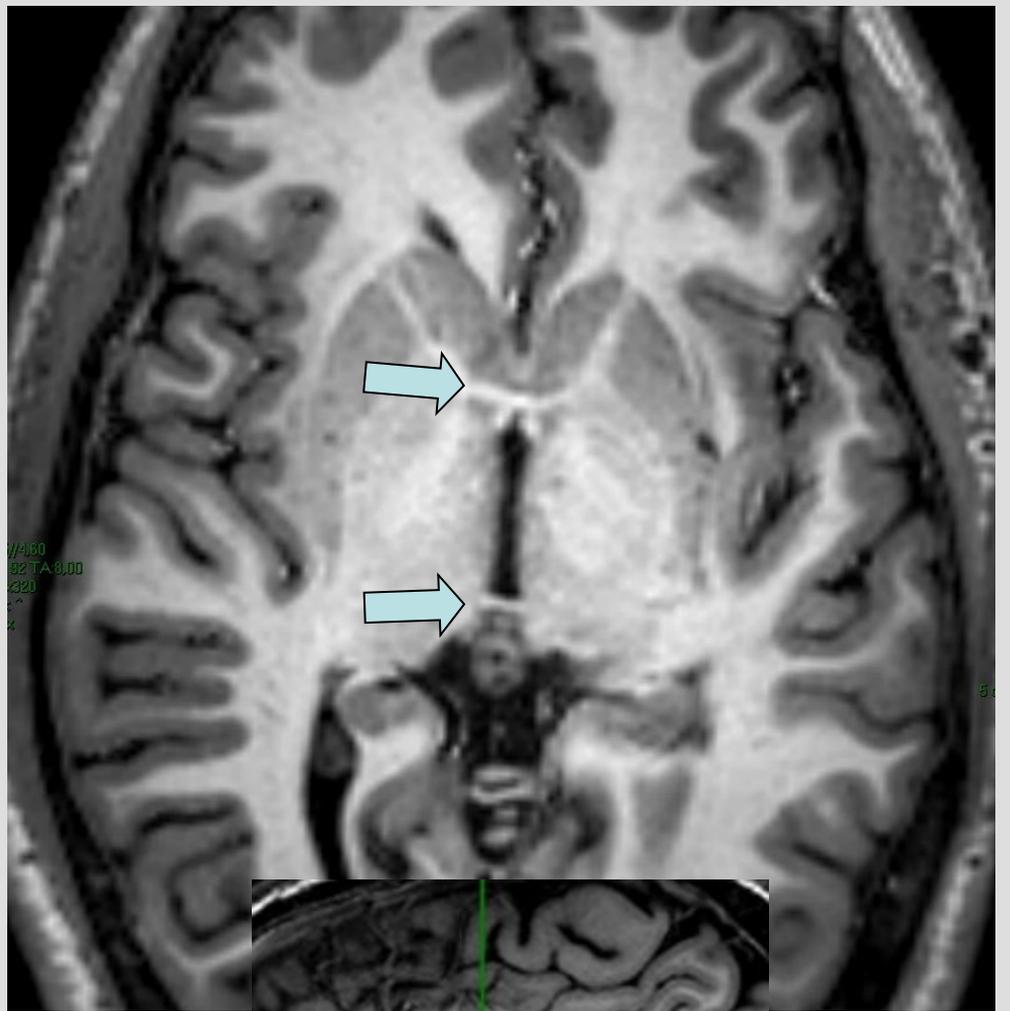
**Pr. Thierry DUPREZ**

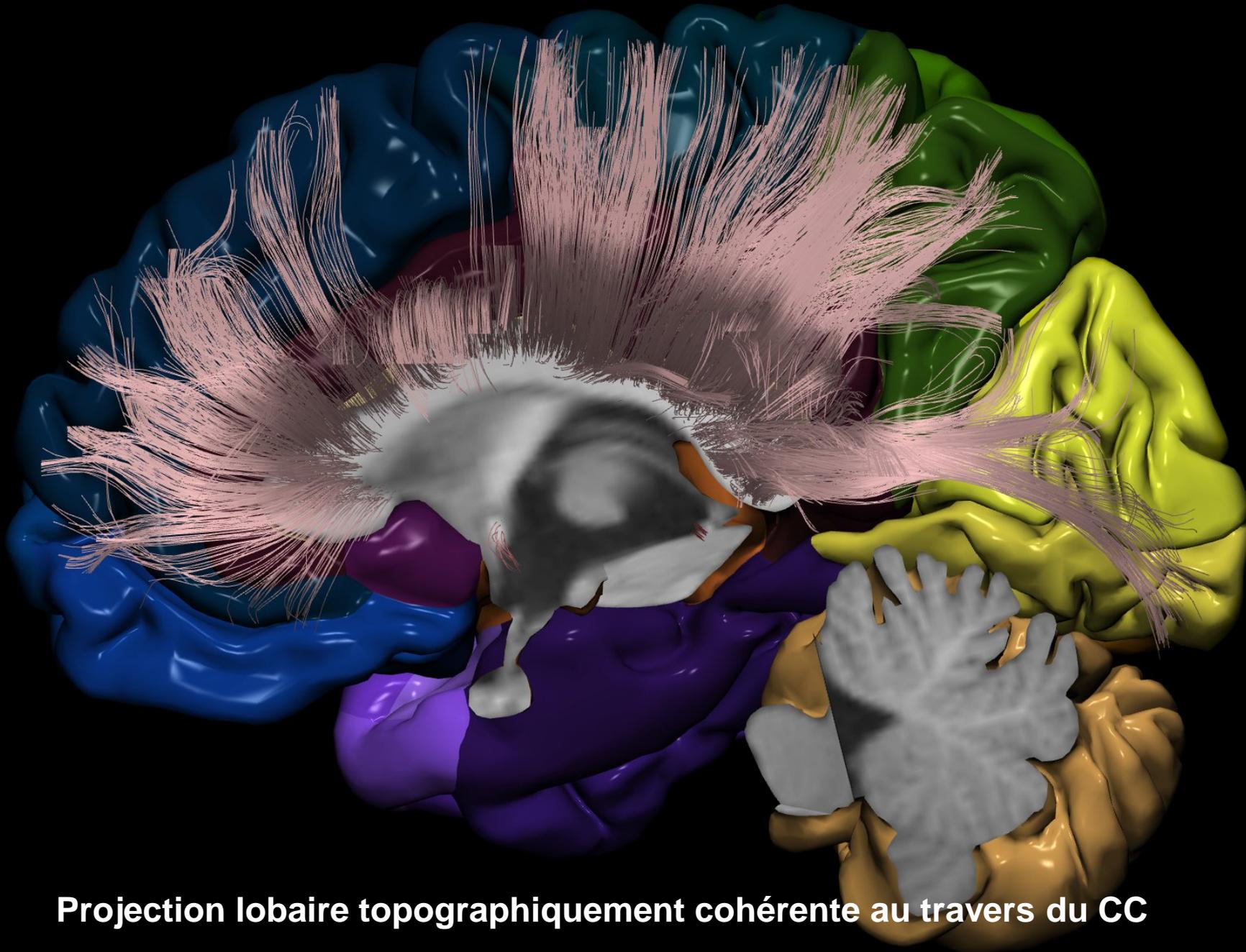
**Module 6: anatomie de la connectivité**

**Les fibres commissurales (commissures)**  
associent en miroir des régions des *deux hémisphères  
cérébraux* en *traversant la ligne médiane*

**Les fibres de projection**  
relient le *cortex cérébral* aux structures sous-jacentes  
ou vice-versa

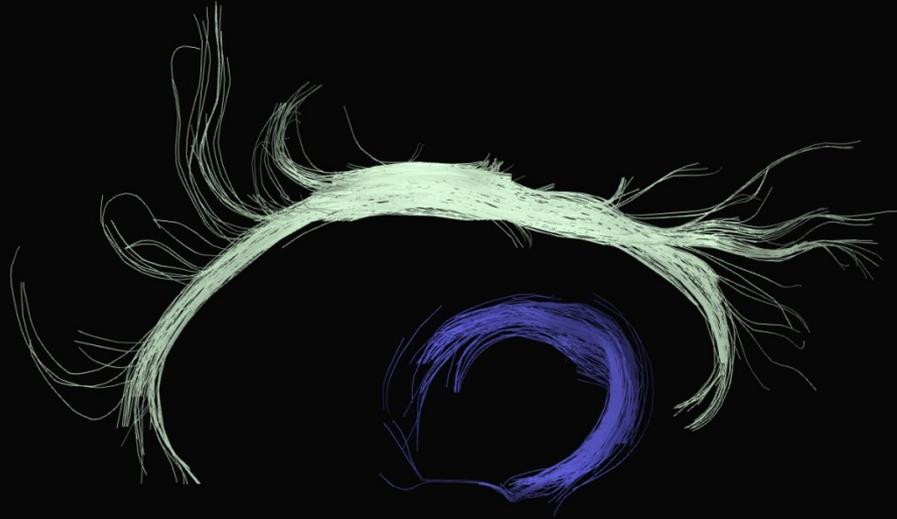
**Les faisceaux d'association**  
relient des *régions corticales différentes*  
du *même hémisphère cérébral*





**Projection lobaire topographiquement cohérente au travers du CC**

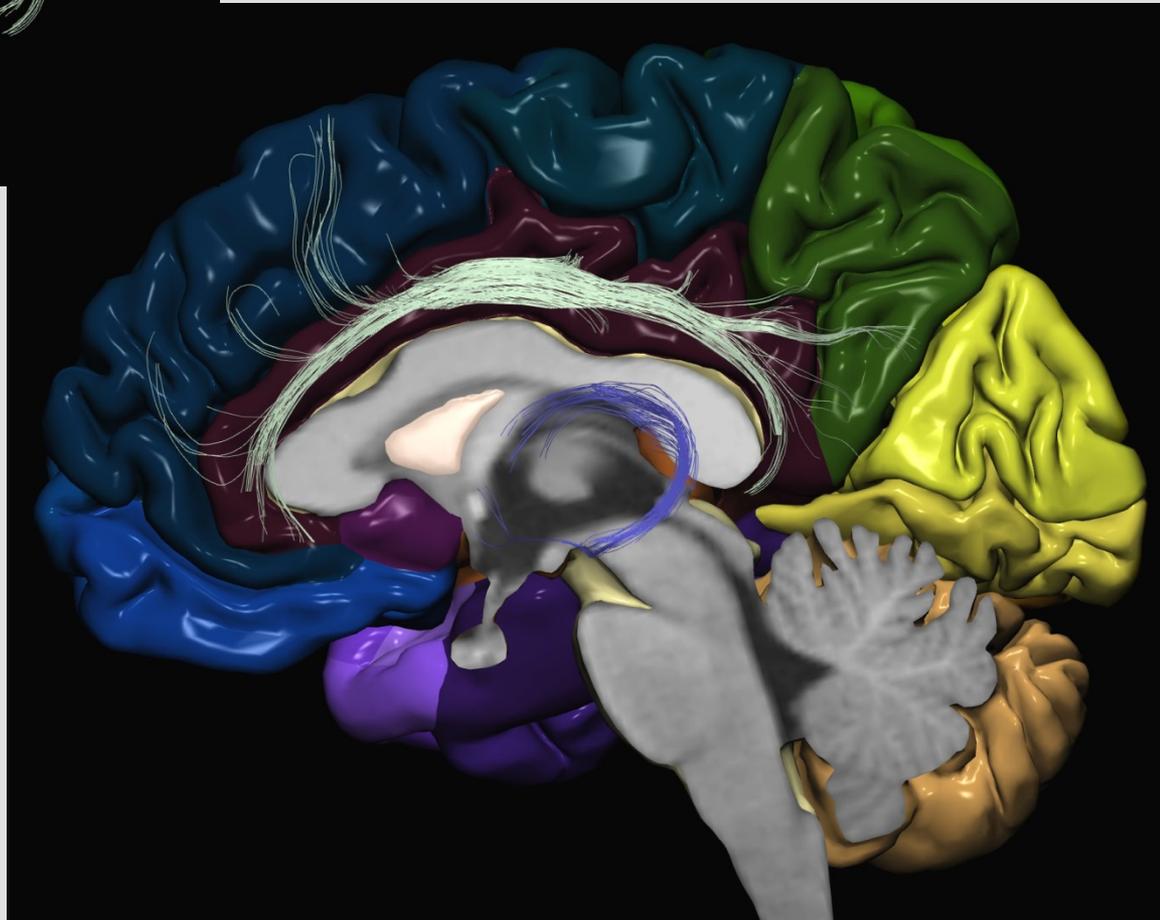
# Faisceaux associatifs centraux

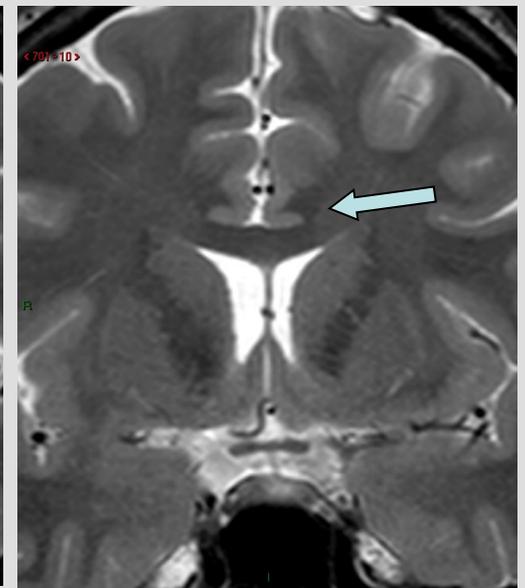
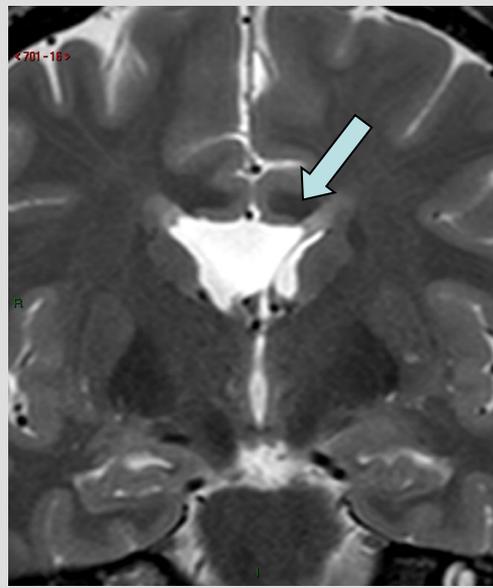
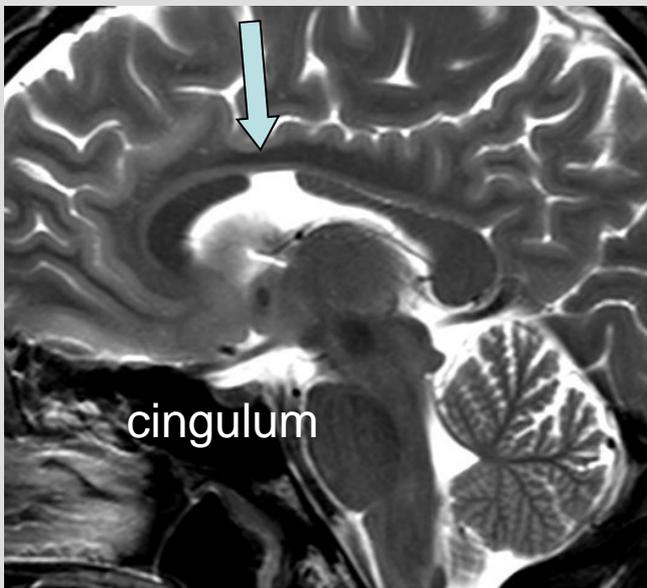


Référence anatomique de base

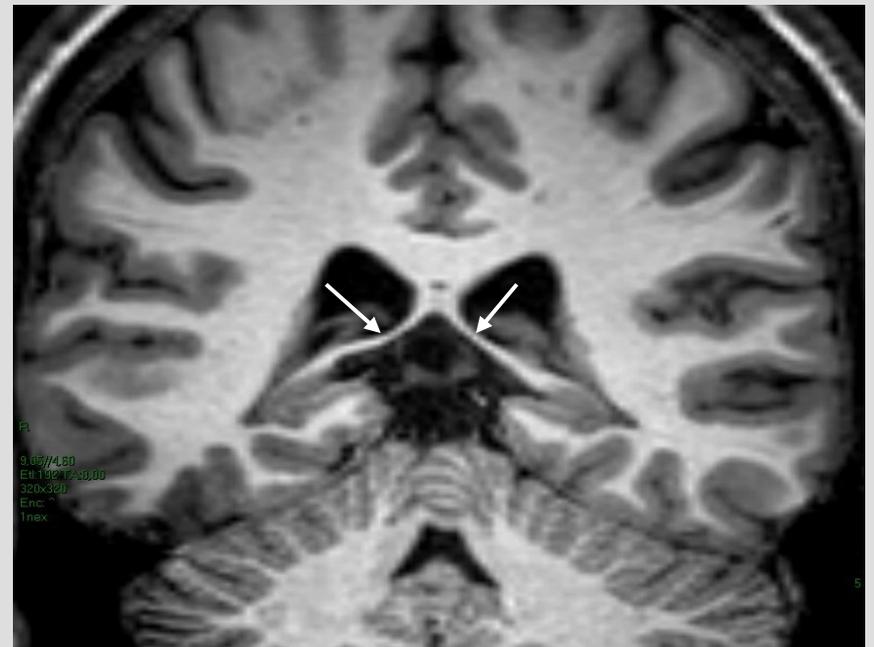
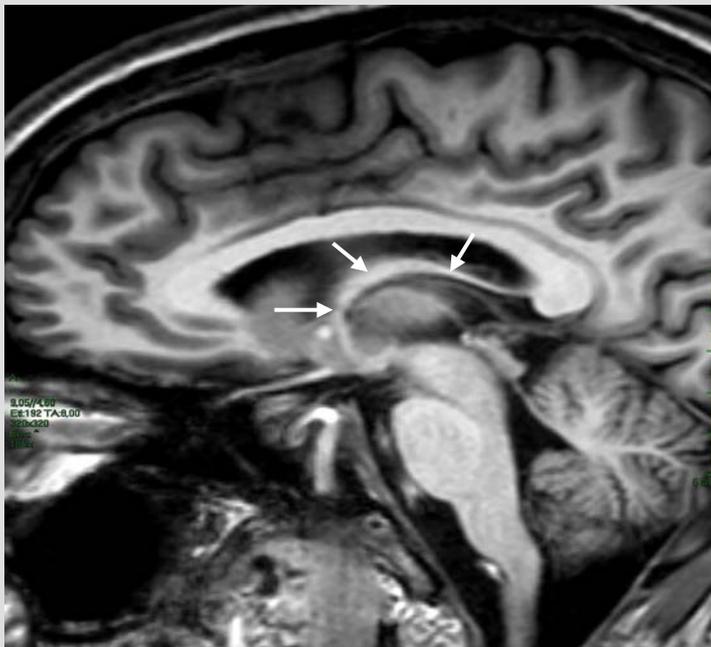
**cingulum**

**fornix**



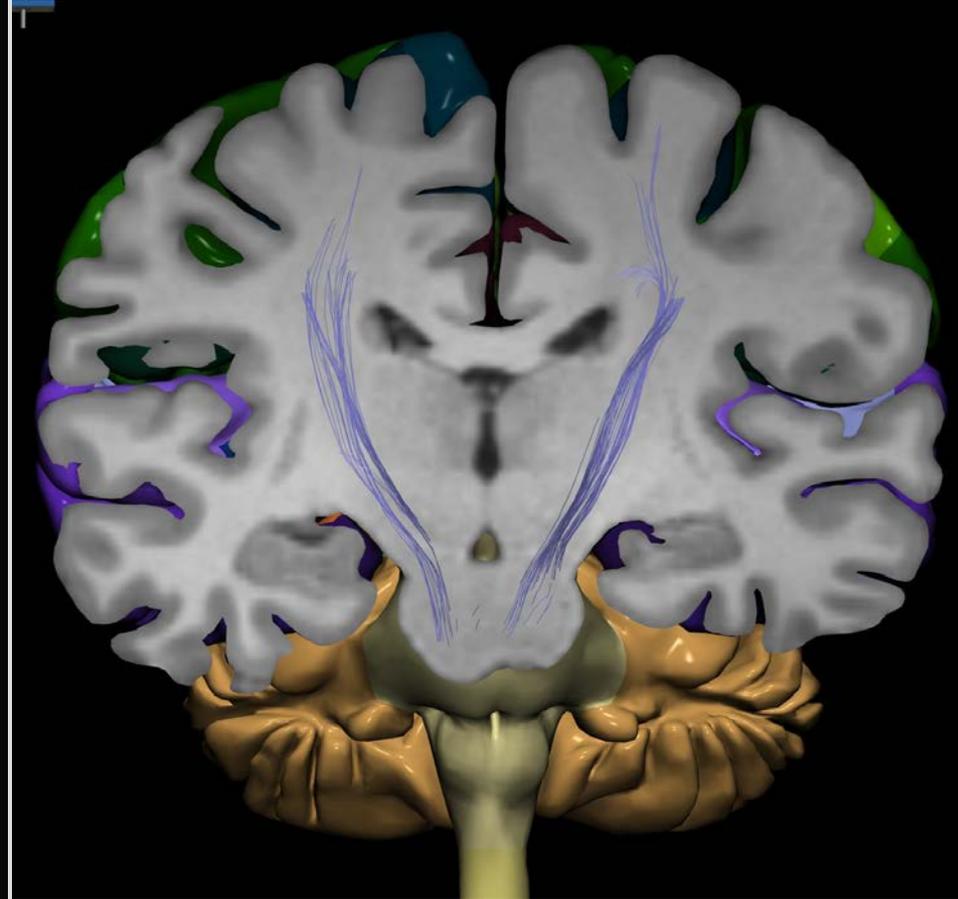


fornix



Fibres hippocampiques efférentes vers la région préoptique et tuber cinereum → influence du système limbique sur l'hypothalamus

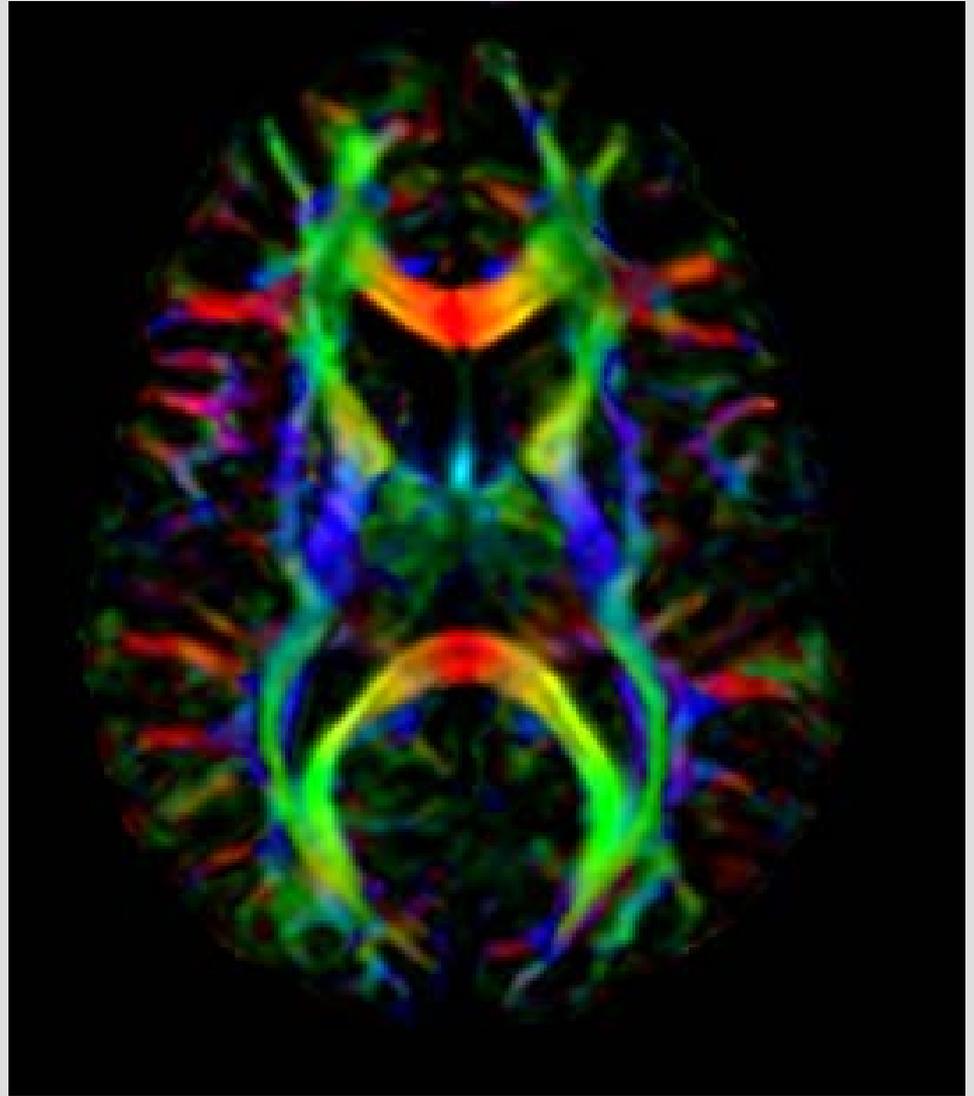
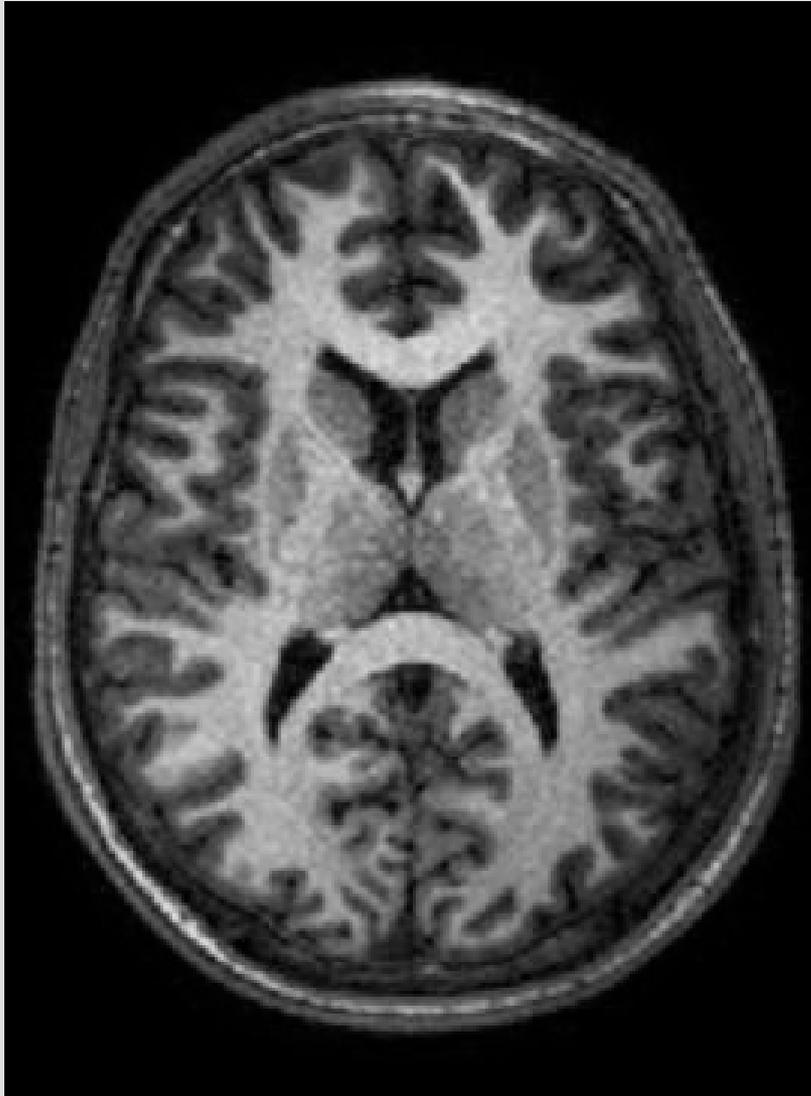
# Fibres de projection



## Faisceau cortico-spinal direct

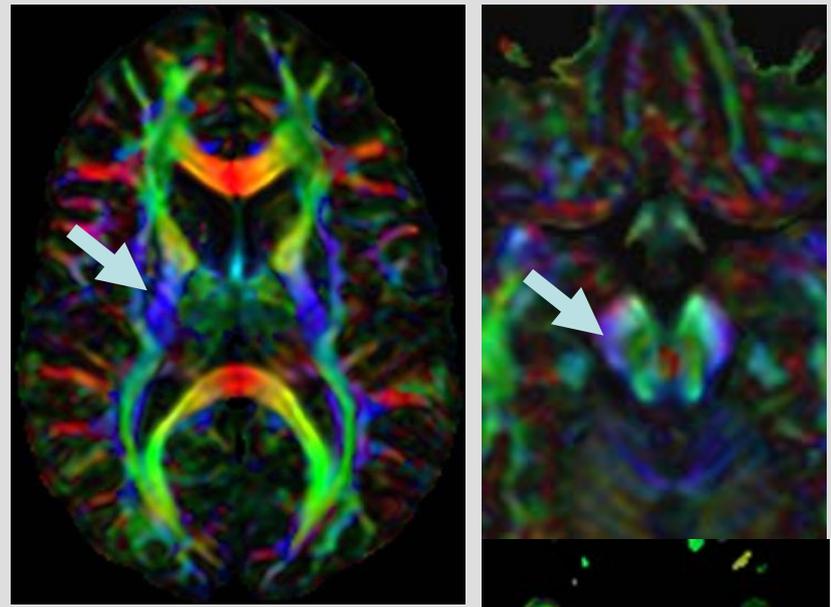
Fonction: mouvements volontaires

Anatomie de la connectivité in vivo: FT-DTI

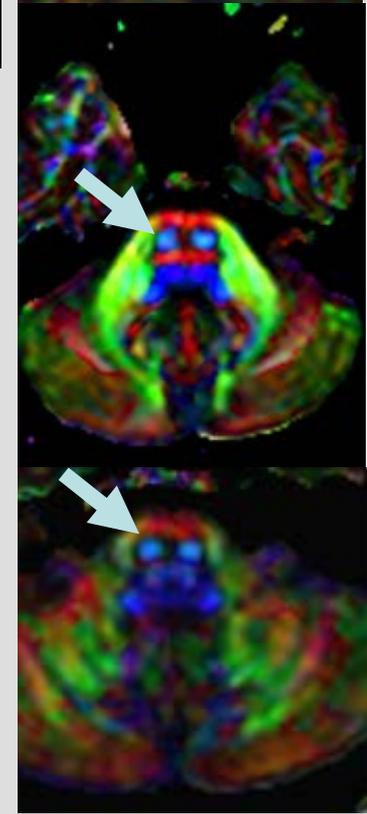




Décussation pyramidale: 85% controlatéral

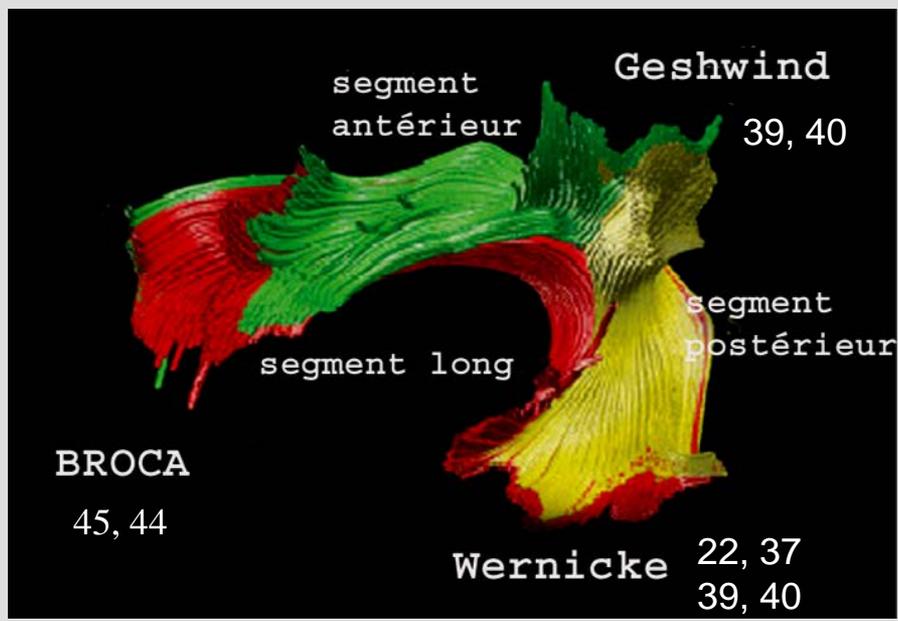
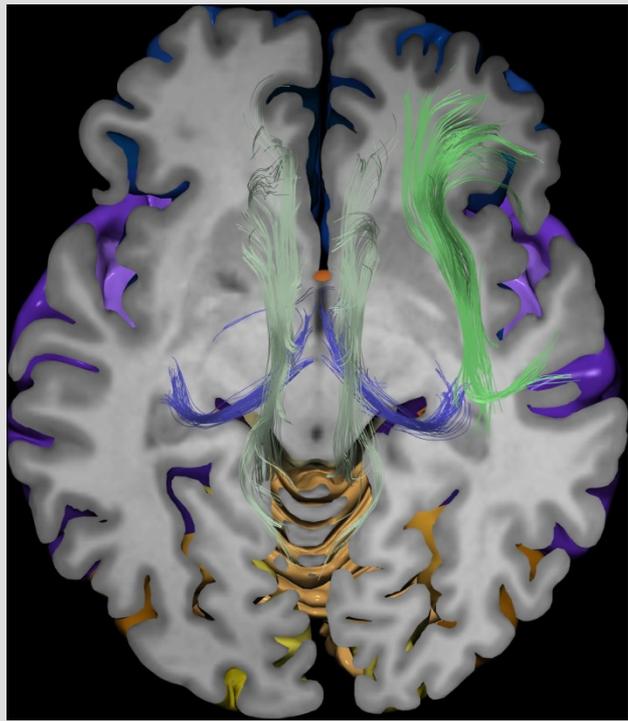


faisceau  
cortico-spinal  
direct  
=  
voie  
pyramidale





Faisceau arqué



# Fibres en U

