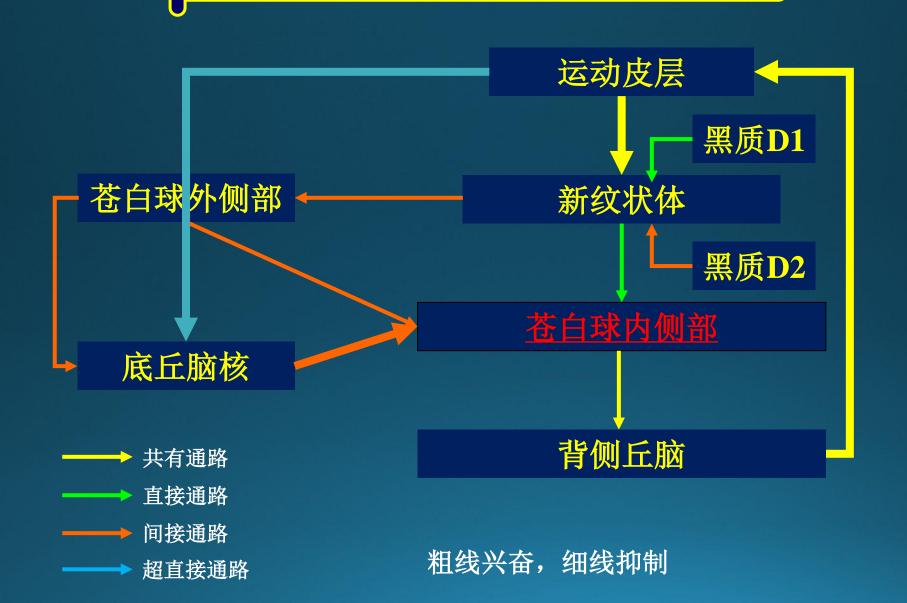
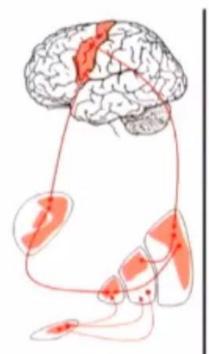
基底节

Basal Ganglia

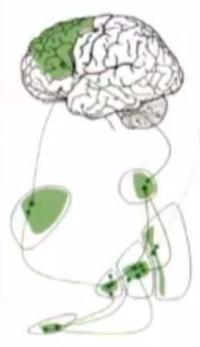
基底节通路



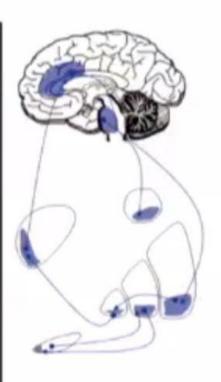
皮质-基底节平行环路



Motor Circuit

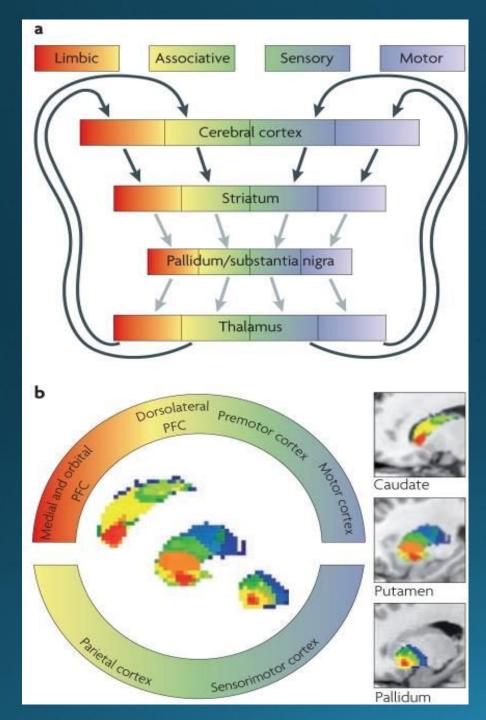


Associative Circuit



Limbic Circuit

运动环路, 眼动环路, 2*联合环路, 边缘环路



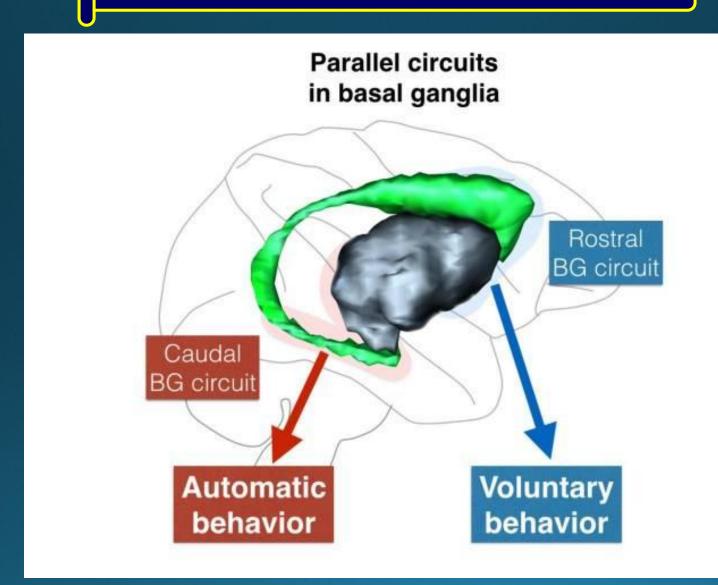
原始的趋利避害

高级的自主行为

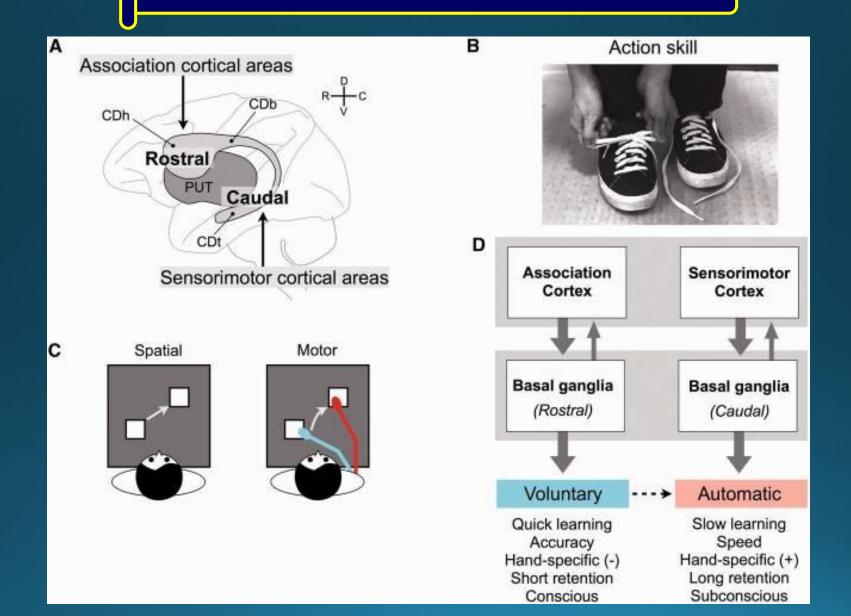
问题

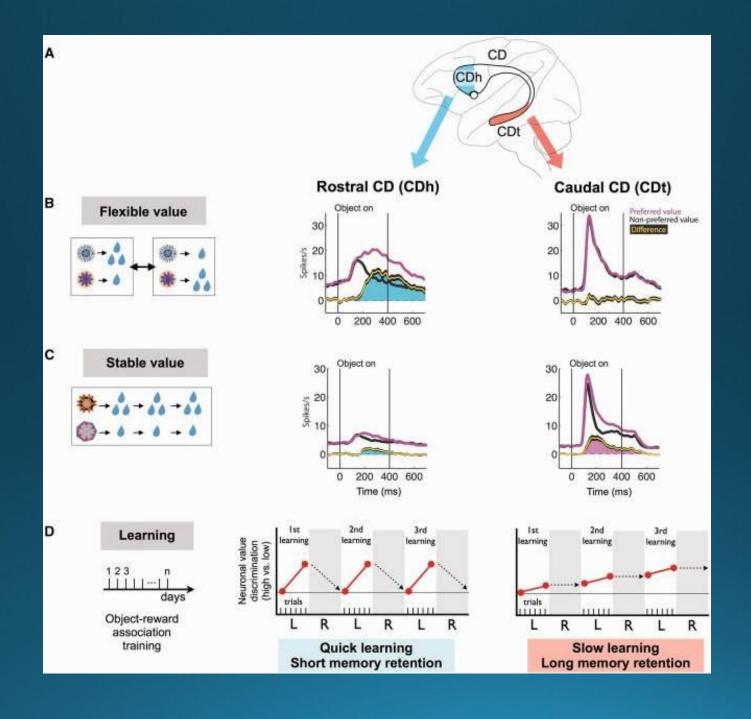
- 基底节只是运动的"交通信号灯"?
- 为什么帕金森病人早期运动功能完整?
- 为什么帕金森病人会出现决策问题?
- 为什么帕金森病人会出现药物成瘾?

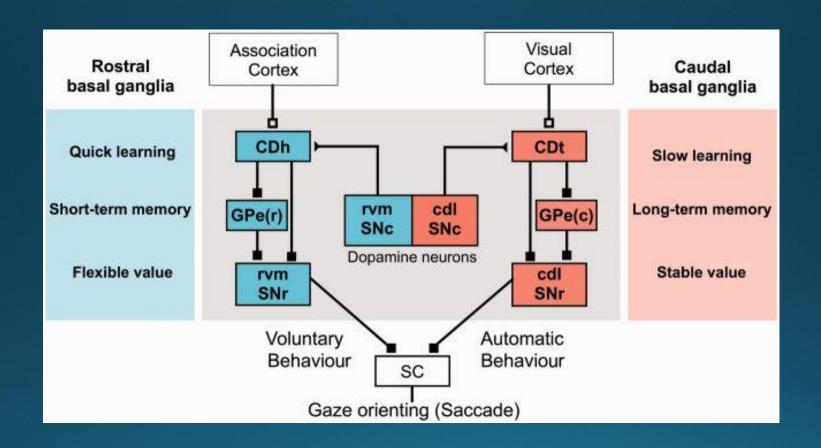
自主运动?自动运动?



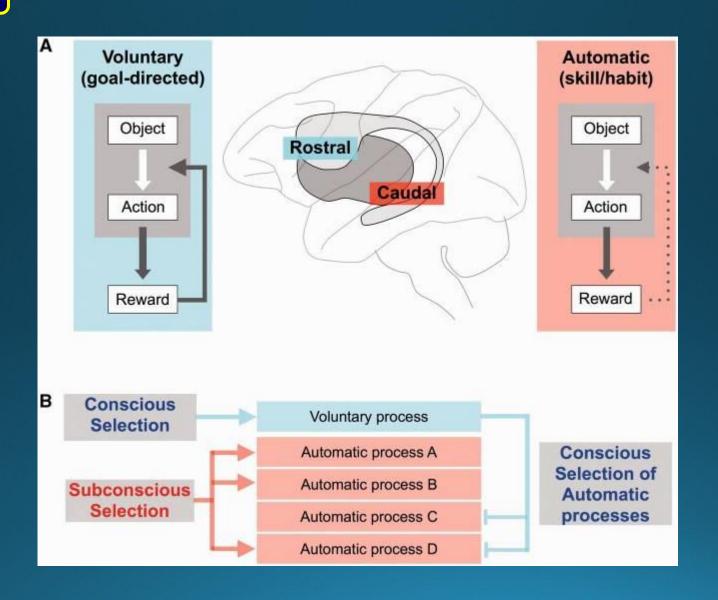
自主运动和自动运动的学习



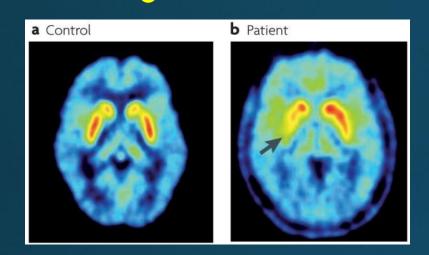




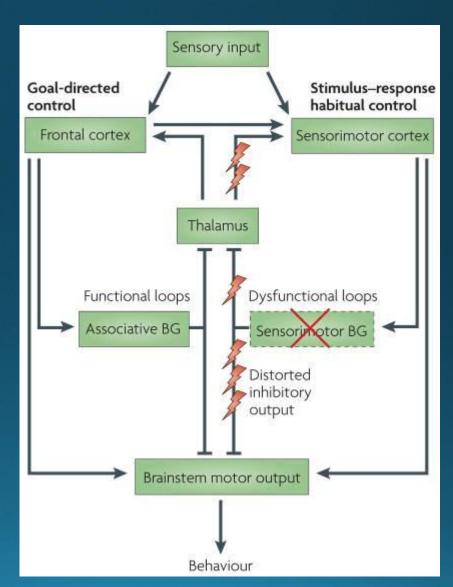
自主运动核自动运动的相互关系



PD时的两种运动状态



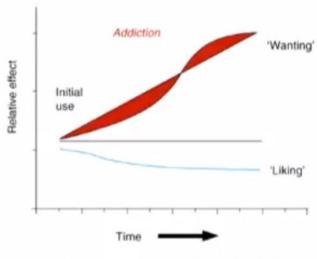
一旦有自动行为 参与会很糟糕

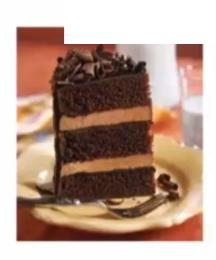


奖赏? 享受?

Wanting or Liking







Wanting:获得特别奖赏的动机

Appetitive phase (dominated by wanting)

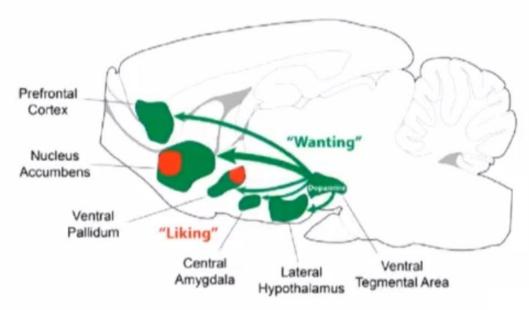
Appetitive phase (dominated by liking)

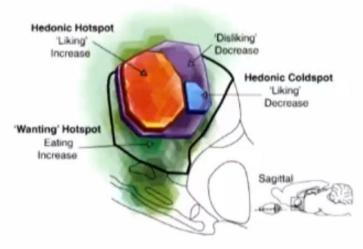
Satiety phase (strong learning)

Liking: 享受的愉悦

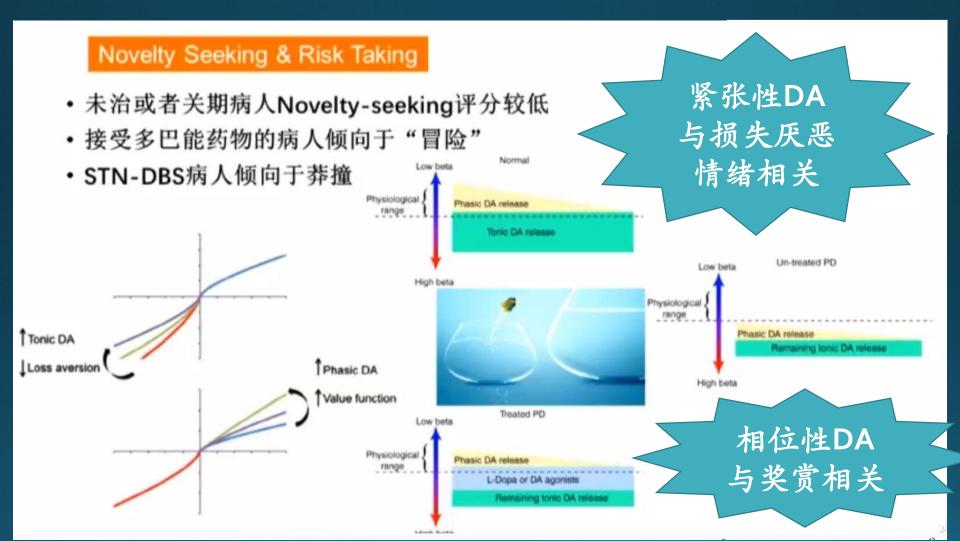
奖赏? 享受?



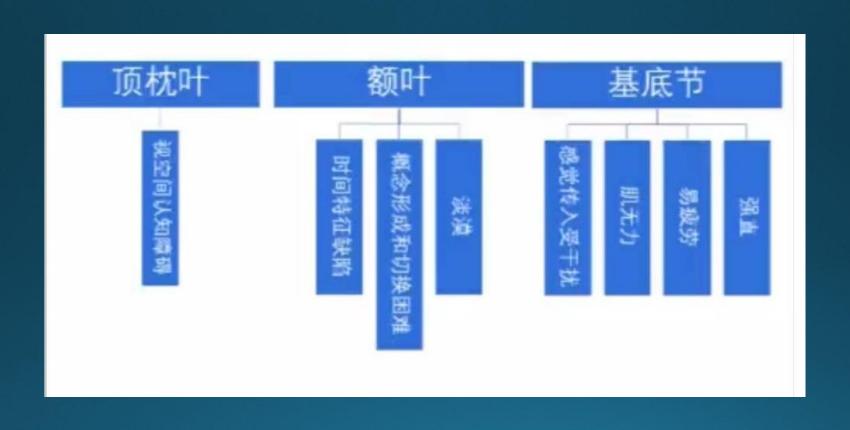




奖赏?享受?



少动的可能相关因素



震颤

- 反馈是运动调节的基本形式。
- 反馈是复杂的,是多个脑区节点参与的。
- 一旦反馈内部结构出现问题,系统会变得不稳定,会"震荡",这个"震荡"就是震颤的产生原理。

震颤

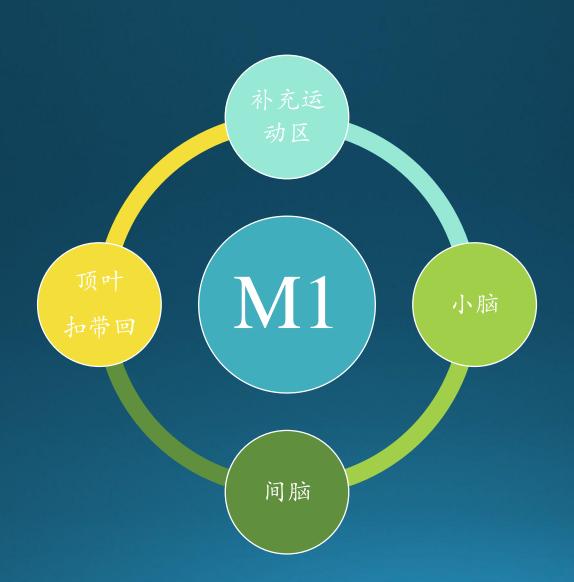
外周机制:

脊髓前脚运动神经元与肌肉之间的"环路震荡"

中枢机制:

皮层-小脑/基底节之间的"环路震荡""中枢震荡源"

震颤假说1



震颤假说2



PD的震颤

静止状态或保持某一个姿势不动或运动戛然而止

与壳核的多巴胺无关,与红核的多巴胺有关

PD的震颤

丘脑底核&GPi

时相性震颤



16Hzβ节律

丘脑VIM

紧张性震颤