Welcome to the Neuroanatomy Module

<u>Tracey_Context.docx - Part 1 (\(\infty\) Module Logistics (not examinable)</u>

- 7 lectures + 3 × 2-hour tutorials.
- Sequence:
 - Langfield → Sensory awareness (somatosensory & visual pathways).
 - o Piper → Motor systems (4 lectures).
 - o Fenlon → Limbic system (memory & emotion).
- Lectures: pre-recorded, online.
- Tutorials: in-person, Thursday.
- Resources: lecture notes, recordings, tutorial notes in folders.
- 🛖 Tracey's Framing: "Why learn neuroanatomy?"
 - — Deficits in neuroanatomy can affect:
 - Somatosensory perception.
 - Visual acuity / visual field perception.
 - Motor control (speech, posture, body movement).
 - Cognitive functions (memory, learning, personality).
- 🧠 / 🯂 Psychology & Exam Tone
 - Integration cue → "Sensory informs motor outputs (postures and movements)." Expect SAQs combining sensory + motor pathways.
 - Road terms like "cognitive functions" (memory, learning, personality) may appear in stems but need concise, exam-aligned phrasing.
 - • Pathology emphasis → expect stems framed clinically (e.g. "Lesion in X = which deficits?").

"Clinical Relevance - Stroke & Brain Cancer)

S Background Stats (context only)

- 2018: ~387,000 Australians aged 15+ (1.6%) reported stroke history (ABS 2019).
- 2021: ~40,700 stroke events (~112/day) in Australia (AIHW 2025).
- 2023: Brain cancer ~2,000 new cases; second most common cancer in children (0–14 yrs) (Cancer Australia).

👷 Core Definitions / Exam Anchors, some examples are but not limited to below

- **Stroke** → blockage (ischaemic) or rupture (haemorrhagic) of cerebral vessel.
- **Neurological impact** → disruption or compression of brain structures → functional deficits.
- **Non-malignant brain tumours** → may still cause neurological deficits via compression.

🧠 / 🥻 Clinical Integration Cues

- Q Population numbers = context only (not examinable).
- — "Early signs of brain tumours" → possible clinical-vignette phrasing in SAQs.