


Module 1:Human Nervous System

Lecture 6:Broadmann classification

The Lecture Contains:

 Broadmann classification

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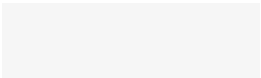
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Brodmann classification

Korbinian Brodmann used numbers from 1 to 52 to refer to specific area of the cortex. They are popularly called Brodmann area. The table given below summarizes these areas.

Areas 1, 2 and 3	Primary somatosensory cortex
Area 4	Primary motor cortex
Area 5	Somatosensory association cortex
Area 6	Pre-motor and secondary motor cortex
Area 7	Somatosensory association cortex
Area 8	Frontal eye fields
Area 9	Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
Area 10	Frontopolar area
Area 11	Orbitofrontal area
Area 12	Orbitofrontal area
Areas 13 and 14*	Insular cortex
Area 15*	Anterior temporal lobe
Area 17	Primary visual cortex (V1)
Area 18	Visual association cortex (V2)
Area 19	V3
Area 20	Inferior temporal gyrus
Area 21	Middle temporal gyrus
Area 22	Superior temporal gyrus (rostral part participate to Wernicke's area)
Area 23	Ventral posterior cingulate cortex
Area 24	Ventral anterior cingulate cortex
Area 25	Subgenual cortex
Area 26	Ectosplenial area
Area 28	Posterior entorhinal cortex
Area 29	Retrosplenial cingular cortex
Area 30	Part of cingular cortex
Area 31	Dorsal posterior cingular cortex
Area 32	Dorsal anterior cingular cortex
Area 34	Anterior entorhinal cortex
Area 35	Perirhinal cortex
Area 36	Parahippocampal cortex
Area 37	Fusiform gyrus
Area 38	Temporopolar area
Area 39	Angular gyrus (part of Wernicke's area)
Area 40	Supramarginal gyrus part of Wernicke's area
Areas 41 and 42	Primary and auditory association cortex
Area 43	Subcentral area
Area 44	Pars opercularis (part of Broca's area)
Area 45	Pars triangularis (part of Broca's area)
Area 46	Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
Area 47	Inferior prefrontal gyrus
Area 48	Retrosubicular area
Area 52	Parainsular area



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Lecture 6: Broadmann classification

Based on the autopsy of a patient with speech disorder, French neurosurgeon Paul Broca concluded that “we speak with the left hemisphere”. Since then the posterior portion of the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere is known as Broca's area. This area has to do with speech production. Later, German neurologist Carl Wernicke found that the posterior portion of the left temporal lobe was involved in understanding language. This was named Wernicke's area. In brief, language output is controlled by Broca's area whereas language inputs are processed by Wernicke's area. These two areas are connected by a large collection of nerve fibres called arcuate fasciculus.

See video on web

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