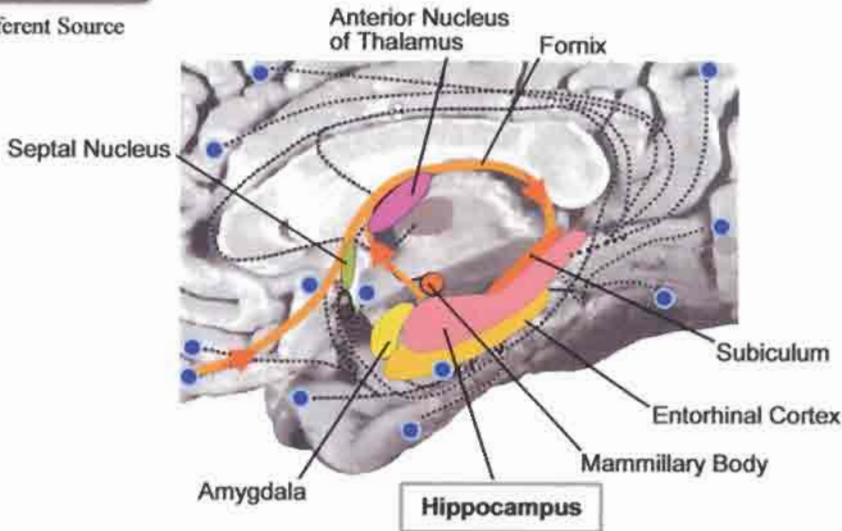


AFFERENTS

● Afferent Source



EFFERENTS

● Efferent Target

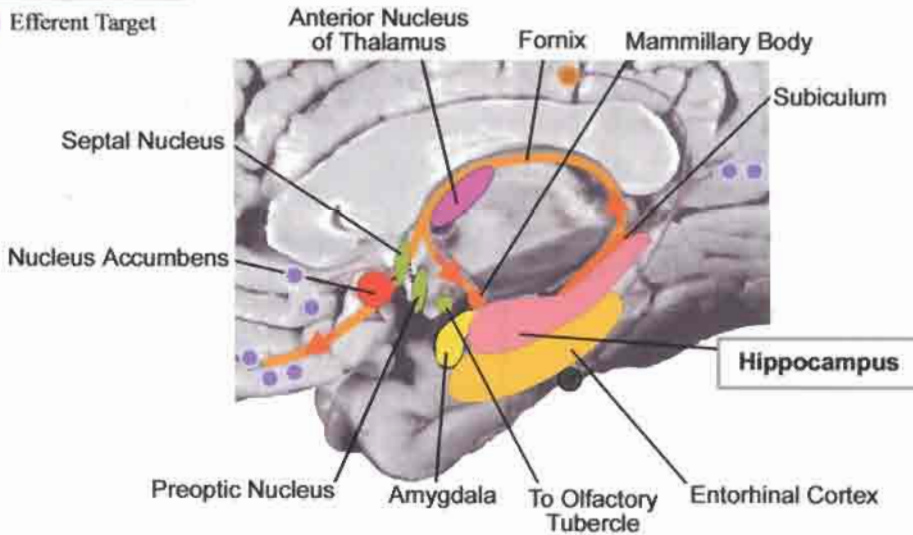


Fig. 21. The hippocampus and its afferent and efferent pathways.

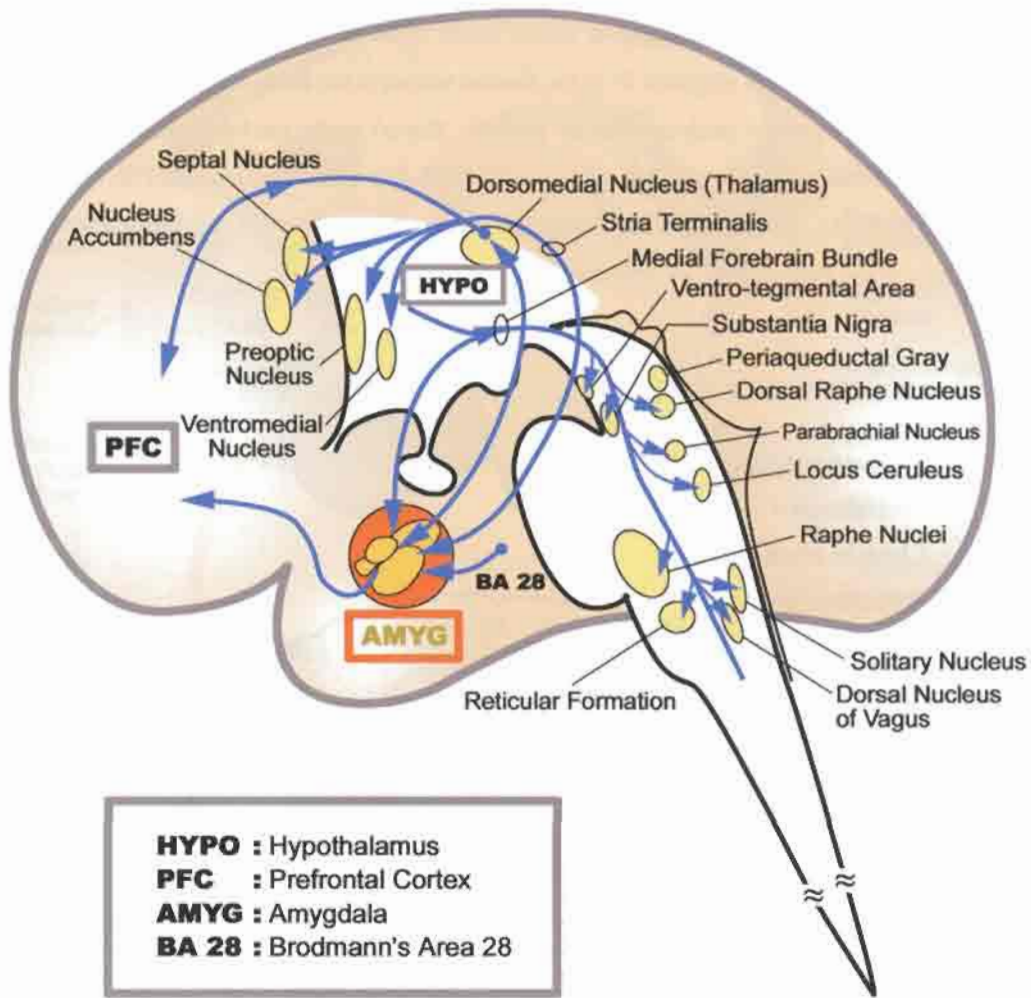
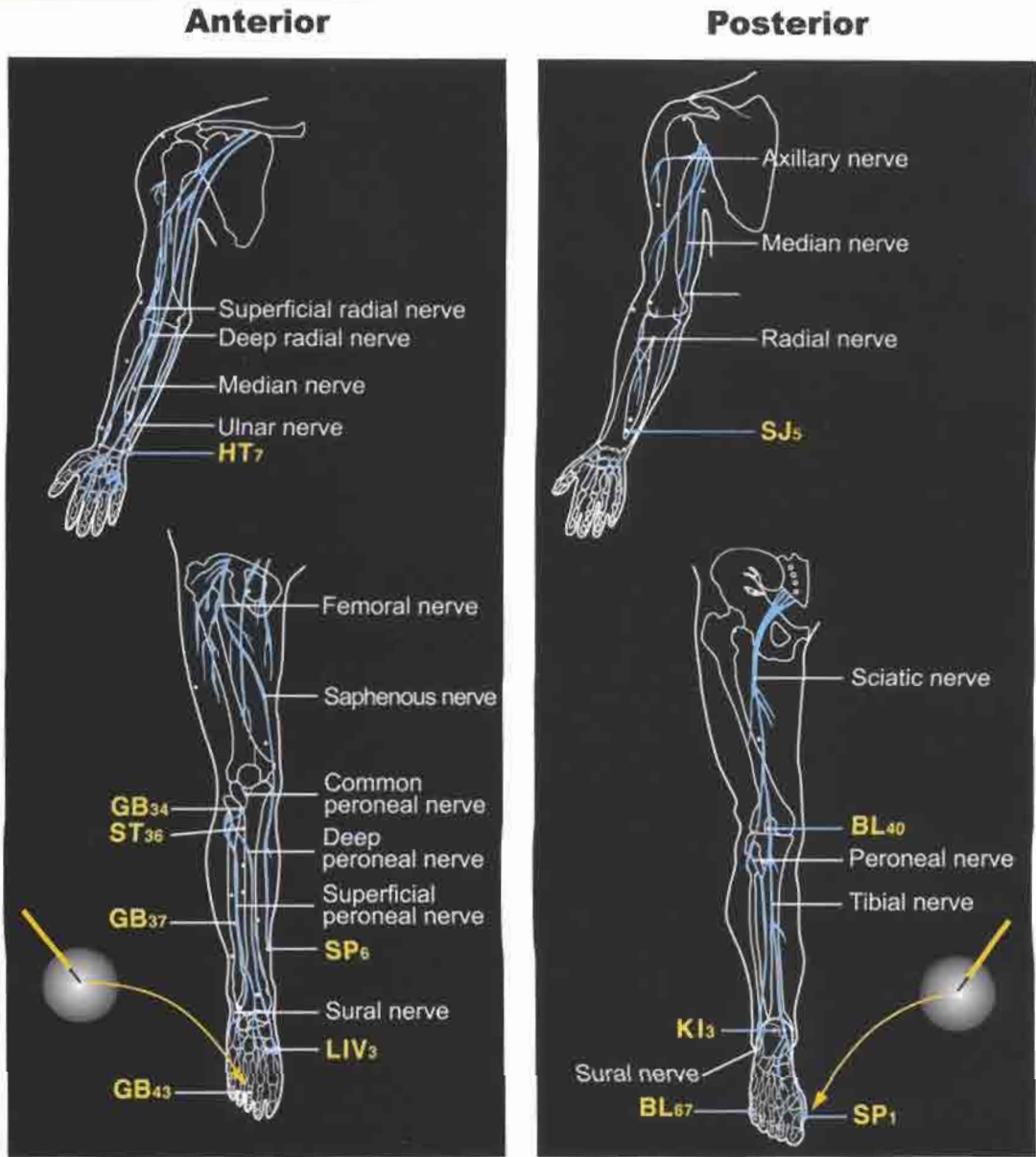


Fig. 22 (b). An overview of the connections of the amygdala to the various cortical and subcortical areas. The amygdala has extensive connections to the brainstem, as nearly extensive as to the hypothalamus, as well as to forebrain areas such as the septal nuclei and the prefrontal cortex. Connections to the hypothalamus via the stria terminalis are well known and are some of the important connections between the hypothalamus and the amygdala and the eventual connections to the prefrontal cortex.



(i)

(ii)

Acupoint Cortex (Organ)*

GB ₃₇	Visual (Eye)
GB ₄₃	Auditory (Ear)
GB ₃₄	Somatic (Limb)
SP ₆	Somatic (Genital)
HT ₇	Somatic (Heart)
Liv ₃	Somatic (Liver)
ST ₃₆	Somatic (Stomach)

Acupoint Cortex (Organ)*

BL ₆₇	Visual (Eye)
SJ ₅	Auditory (Ear)
BL ₄₀	Somatic (Lumbar)
KI ₃	Somatic (Kidney)
SP ₁	Somatic (Stomach)

()*: Hypothetical corresponding cortical areas

Fig. 42 (b). Examples of a few acupoints overlaid on the peripheral nervous system: (i) anterior view, (ii) posterior view. Below are listed a number of well-known acupoints, with their possible brain cortex-organ correspondences.

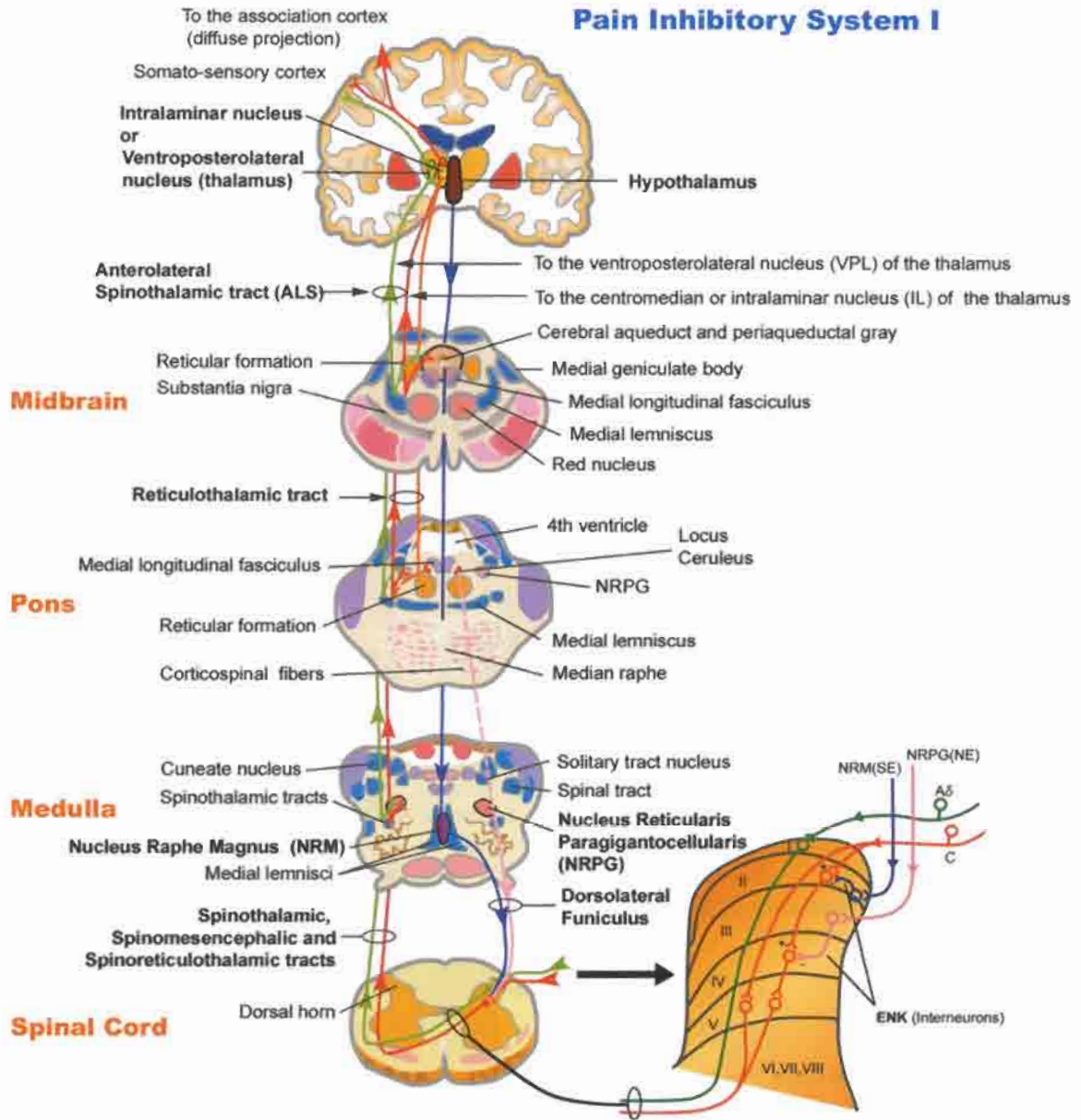


Fig. 51 (b). An example of pain inhibition mediated by two monoaminergic pathways, descending from the serotonergic nucleus raphe magnus (NRM) and the noradrenergic nucleus reticularis paragigantocellularis (NRPG).