

Table 2. Summary of fMRI activity patterns

	<i>high</i> baseline (halothane)		<i>low</i> baseline (α -chloralose)	
	contralateral	ipsilateral	contralateral	ipsilateral
S1 _{FL}	8 (73%)	3 (27%)	11 (100%)	1 (9%)
S1 _{HL/M}	6 (55%)	5 (45%)	3 (27%)	1 (9%)
S2	7 (64%)	6 (55%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
A	5 (45%)	4 (36%)	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
V	6 (55%)	4 (36%)	-	-
H	4 (36%)	2 (18%)	-	-
Inside of S1 _{FL}	73%	27%	100%	9%
Outside of S1 _{FL}	51±10%	38±13%	11±12%	7±4%

Single run fMRI data (11.7T; $n = 11$; 7 rats) where activations exceeded threshold of $p < 0.03$. The general observation was that at *high* energy baseline state (i.e., halothane) there were activations in various cortical regions in addition to contralateral S1, whereas at *low* energy baseline state (i.e., α -chloralose) activations were typically observed in the contralateral S1. At *high* baseline, nearly 3/4 of the experiments yielded activity within the contralateral S1 and almost 1/4 of the cases showed activity in the ipsilateral side usually at the same time. Furthermore nearly 1/2 of the experiments showed activities in areas outside of S1, both contralaterally and ipsilaterally. In contrast, at *low* baseline the activations were reproducibly clustered within the contralateral S1. Not included in the analysis above are activations in the thalamus and perirhinal cortex which were usually very small areas located in inferior regions of medial/posterior coronal slices. Refer to Fig. 1 for depiction of activation patterns. S1_{FL}, primary somatosensory cortex of forelimb; S1_{HL/M}, primary somatosensory cortex of hindlimb and/or primary and secondary motor cortices; S2, secondary somatosensory cortex; V, mediolateral area of secondary visual cortex including the retrosplenial agranular and granular cortices; H, inferior CA1 field of the hippocampus; A, auditory cortex.