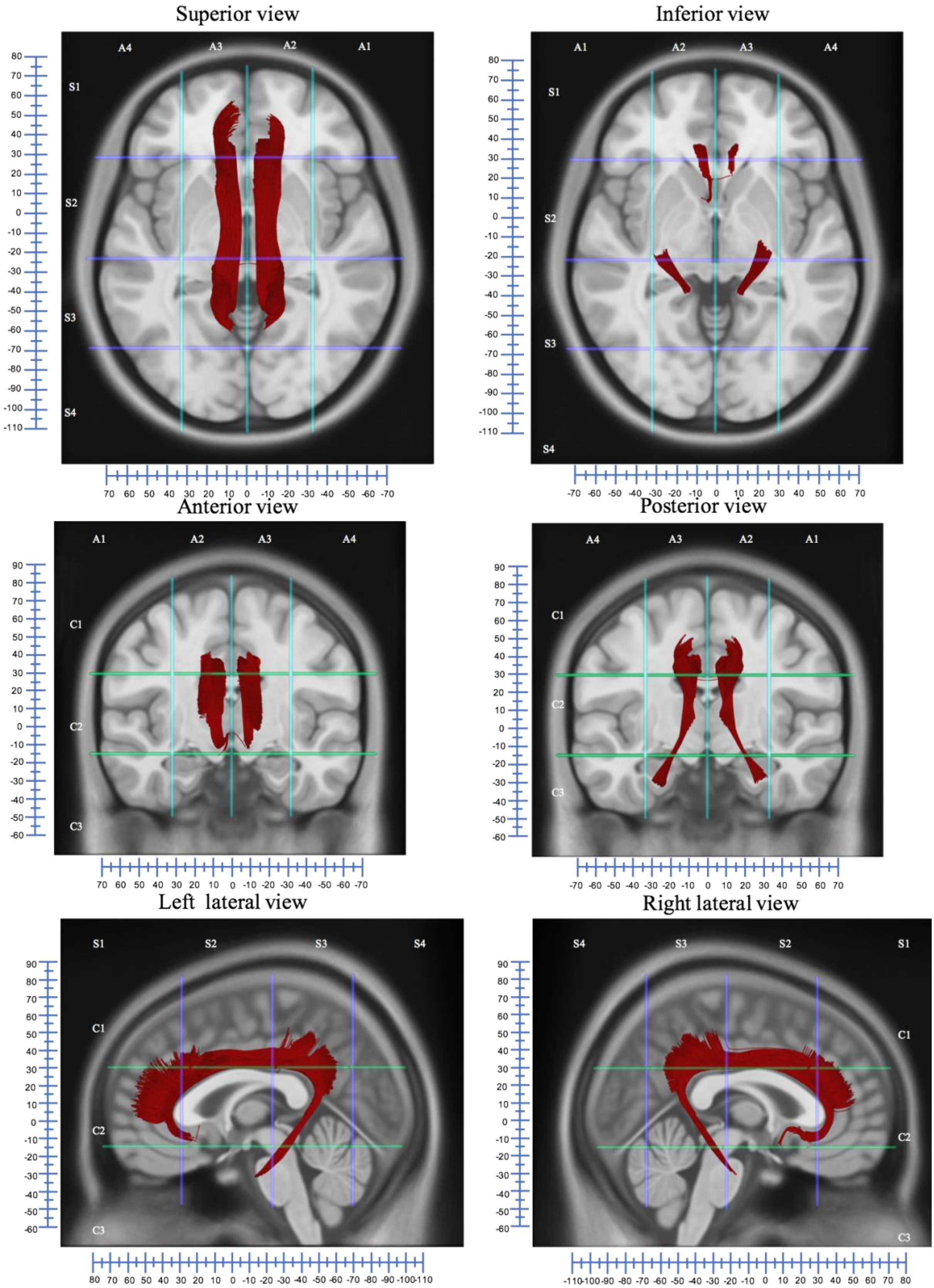

Figure 15. Cingulum. [1,5-9,27]

Type: Associative fiber system.

Anatomy: The cingulum runs within the cingulated gyrus all around the corpus callosum. It contains fibers of different length, the longest of which runs from the anterior temporal gyrus to the orbitofrontal cortex. The short U-shaped fibers connect the medial frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes and different portions of the cingulated cortex.

Brain Grid: A2-A3, C2, S1-S2 to A2-A3, C3, S2-S3

Functions: The cingulum integrates high order information within the limbic system and is involved in attention, executive functions, decision-making, memory and emotion processing.

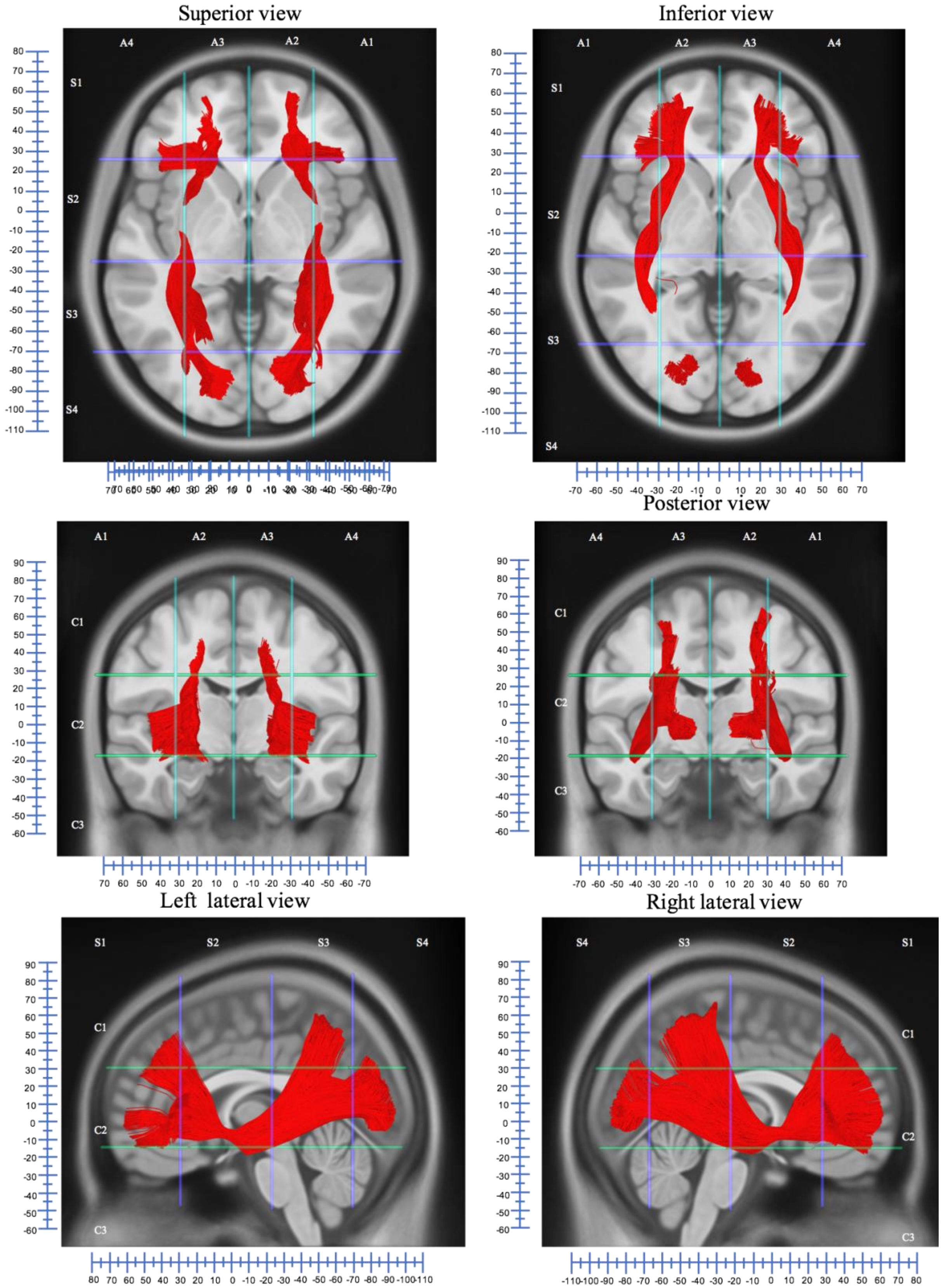

Figure 16. Inferior Fronto-Occipital Fasciculus (IFOF). [1,5,6,8,27-35]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: IFOF connects the ventral and dorsal occipital lobe, the parietal lobe and the orbitofrontal cortex. In its longitudinal course the inferior fronto-occipital fasciculus runs within the occipital lobe lateral and parallel to optic radiation within the Sagittal Stratum of Sachs. On approaching the anterior temporal lobe, the fibers of the IFOF gather together and enter the external capsule dorsally to the fibers of the uncinate fasciculus. It has terminations within the anterior portion of the superior frontal gyrus, frontal pole and orbito-frontal cortex more laterally.

Brain Grid: Anterior terminations from A1-A2-A3-A4, C1-C2, S1-S2 to the posterior terminations A2-A3-C1-C2, S3-S4.

Functions: IFOF integrates human language functions, particularly lexico-semantic processing but also non-language related tasks. It participates to reading, attention and visual processing.

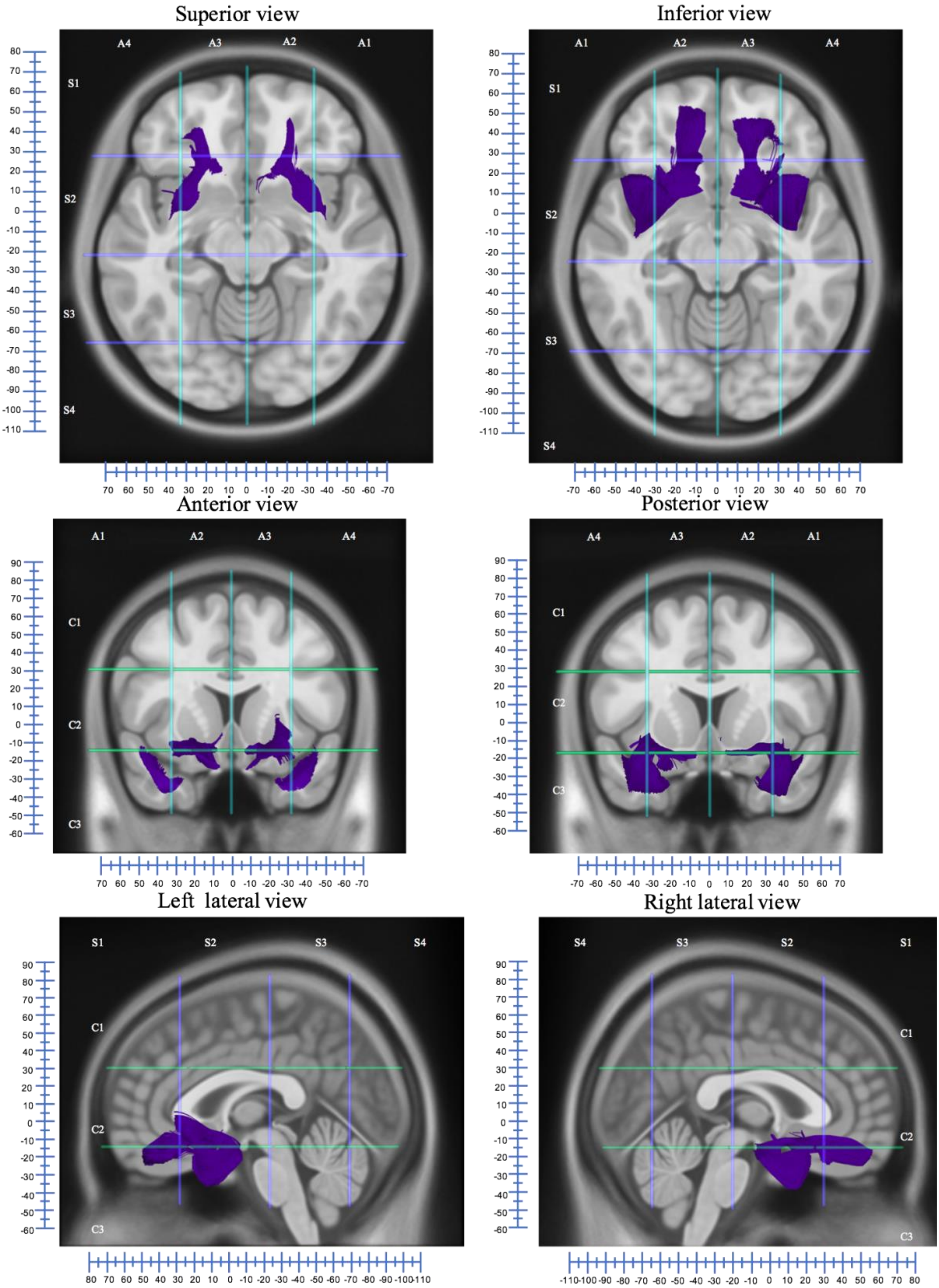

Figure 17. Uncinate fasciculus (UF). [1,3,5,6,34,36,37]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: UF connects the anterior temporal lobe with the medial and lateral orbitofrontal cortex. The UF originates from ventral frontal areas, ventral and lateral to IFOF origins. It remains ventrolateral to the IFOF as it passes into the temporal stem region, and hooks away inferiorly and then anteriorly to its terminations within the anterior temporal regions.

Brain Grid: Frontal terminations: A2-A3, C2-C3, S1-S2 to temporal terminations A1-A2-A3-A4, C3, S2.

Functions: The UF integrates high order information with a pivotal role in episodic memory, language and social emotional processing.

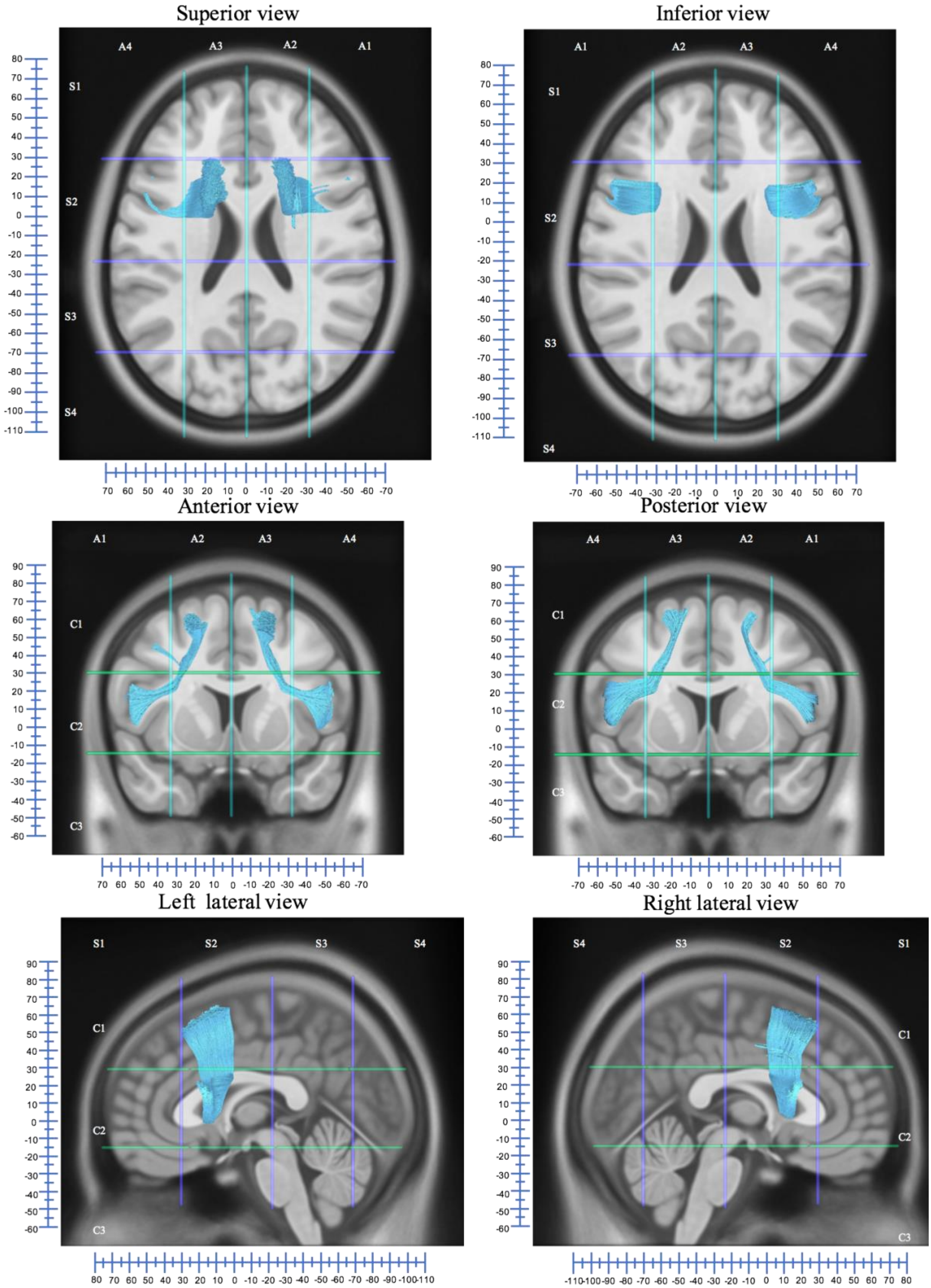

Figure 18. Frontal Aslant Tract (FAT). [1,6,33,38-41]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The FAT connects with an oblique fiber pathway the most posterior part of Broca's territory (i.e., pre-central cortex and pars opercularis) in the inferior frontal gyrus to the supplementary motor area (SMA) and pre-SMA in the superior frontal gyrus

Brain Grid: Superior terminations: A2-A3, C1, S2; inferior terminations: A1-A4, C2, S2.

Functions: The frontal aslant tract integrates information involved in motor planning, including vocalization and speech. The FAT has also been critically involved in the network sub-serving constructional praxis in patients with Alzheimer Disease.

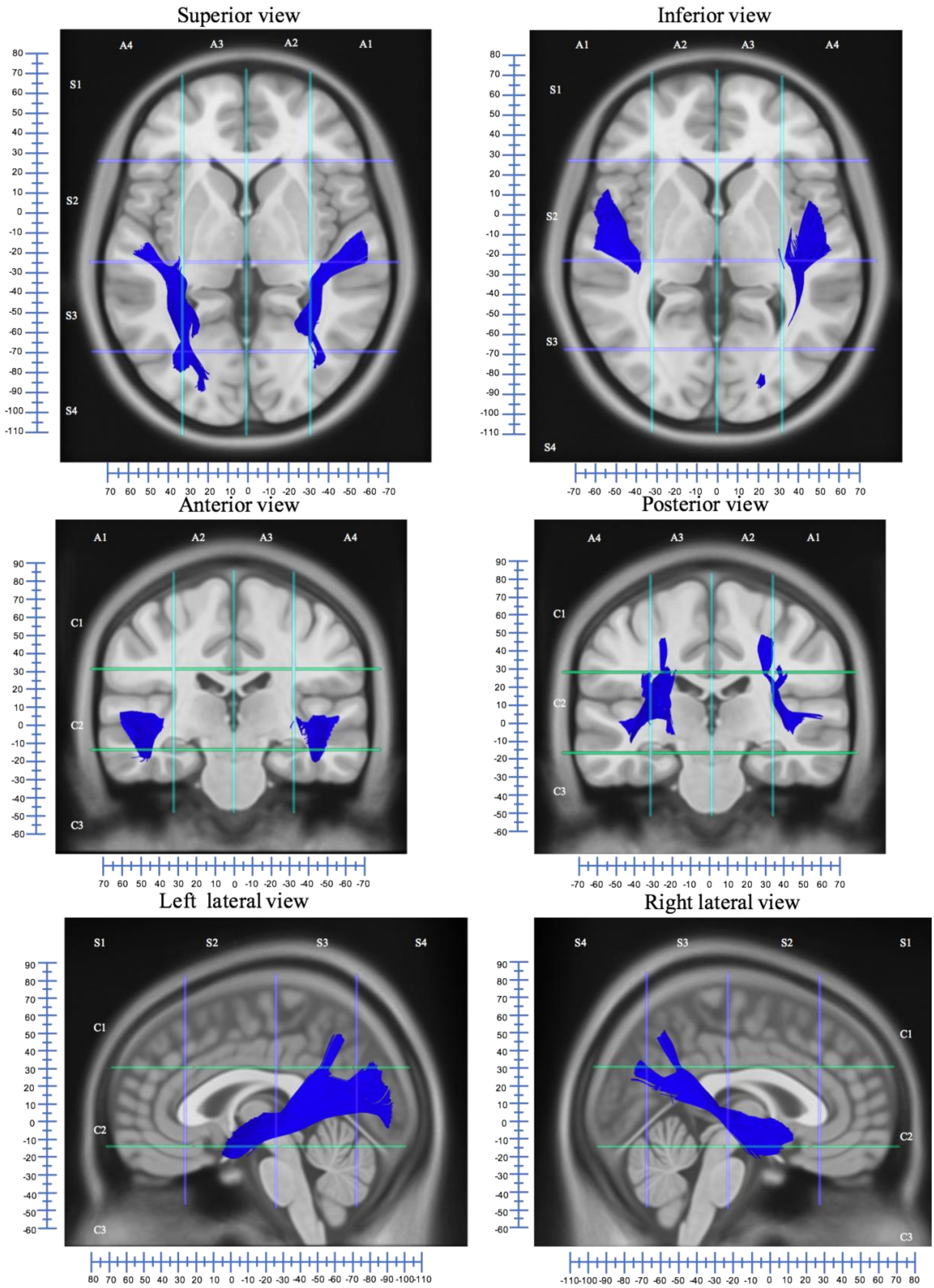

Figure 19. Middle Longitudinal Fasciculus (MLF). [9,42-49]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The MLF connects the superior temporal gyrus and temporal pole with the supramarginal gyrus, the superior parietal lobule and the precuneus in the parietal lobe, and the cortices of the cuneus and the ventral occipital region in the occipital lobe. From the superior temporal gyrus, it runs posterior and medial, lateral in respect to the IFOF within the Sagittal Stratum of Sachs.

Brain Grid: Anterior terminations from A1-A4, C2, S2 to posterior terminations A1-A2-A3-A4, C1-C2, S3-S4

Functions: The MLF is believed to integrate language, attention and integrative higher level visual and auditory processing associated functions.

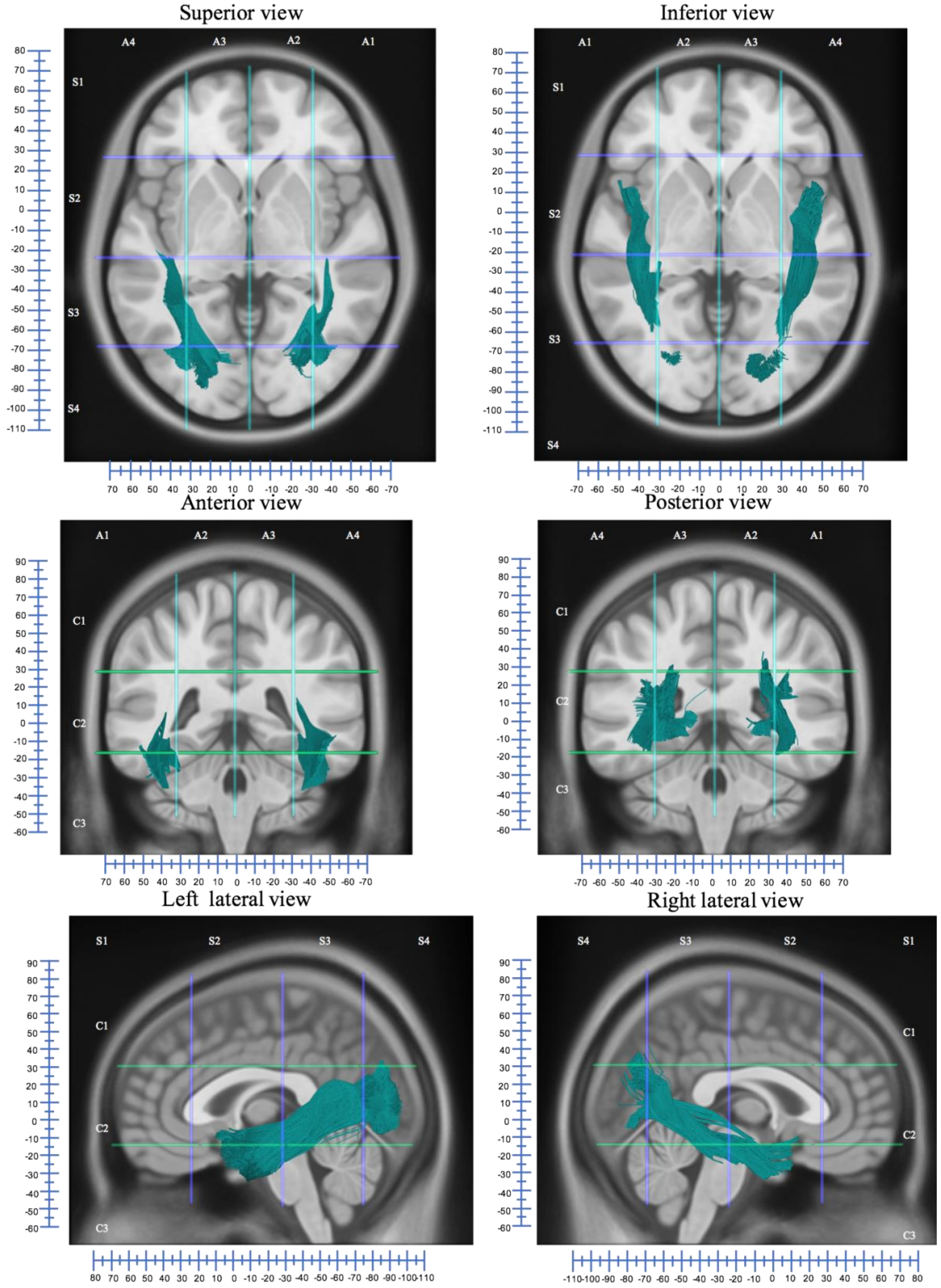

Figure 20. Inferior Longitudinal Fasciculus (ILF). [1,6,8,30,31,40,50,51-55]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The ILF connects with long and short fibers the occipital and temporal lobes. The long fibers are medial to the short fibers and connect extrastriate visual areas to the amygdala and hippocampus medially, to the temporal pole anterior and to the superior, medial and inferior temporal gyri laterally. It runs longitudinal and ventral within the Sagittal Stratum of Sachs, lateral and caudal to the MLF.

Brain Grid: anterior temporal terminations from A1-A4, C2-C3, S2 to the occipital terminations A1-A2-A3-A4, C1-C2, S3-S4.

Functions: The ILF integrates information from highly specialized modular visual areas with activity in anterior temporal territory important for memory and emotions. It is involved in face recognition visual perception, reading, visual memory and other functions related to language.

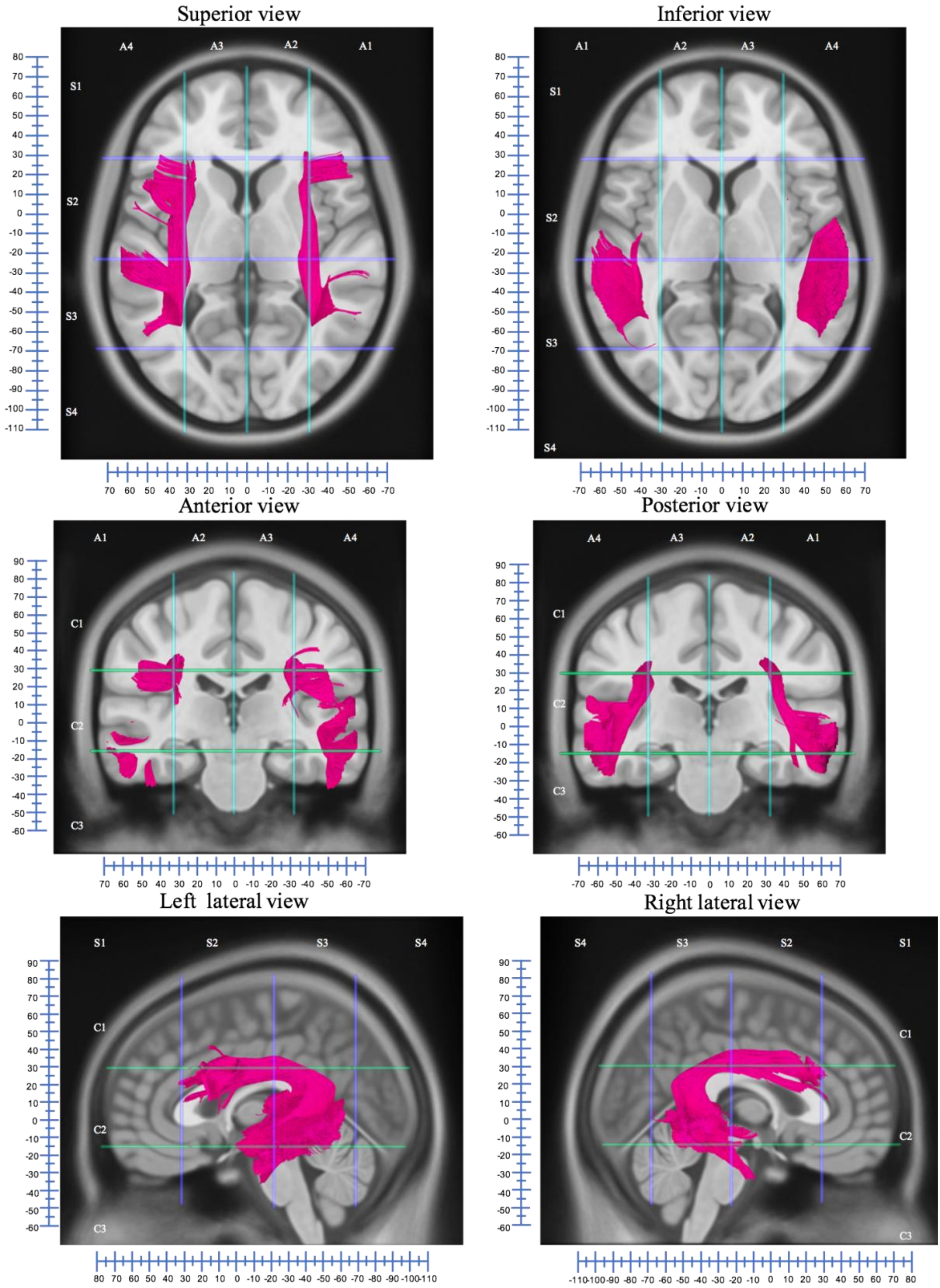

Figure 21. Arcuate Fasciculus (AF) or Arcuate Segment of the Superior Longitudinal Fasciculus (SLF). [1,3,6-8,33,56-60]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The arcuate fasciculus is a lateral associative bundle which interconnects primary and supplementary language-related areas in the frontal and temporal lobes. It is composed of long and short fibers connecting the perisilvian cortex of the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes. The fronto-parietal portion of the arcuate fasciculus encompasses a group of fibers with antero-posterior direction running lateral to the projection fibers of the corona radiata. These fibers start from the ventral premotor cortex, cross the projection fibers descending from the central sulcus and at the temporo-parietal junction the arcuate fibers arch around the lateral Sylvian fissure to continue downwards into the stem of the temporal lobe. They end within the white matter of the superior middle and inferior temporal gyrus. It is divided in an inner part which represent the primary language pathway (perisilvian between Broca’s area and Wernicke´s area) and in an outer part which support the connections between supplementary language areas Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, pars triangularis with middle and inferior temporal gyrus.

Brain Grid: Anterior terminations A1-A2-A3-A4, C1-C2, S2; Stem: A1-A2-A3-A4, C1-C2, S2 and A1-A4, C2, S3; Temporal terminations: A1-A4, C2-C3, S2-S3.

Functions: The AF is related (as primary language pathway) to linear encoding and articulation and speech recognition or phonologic decoding of heard speech. The outer supplementary pathway would be implicated in word selection, semantic aspects of language processing, and lexical–semantic processing.

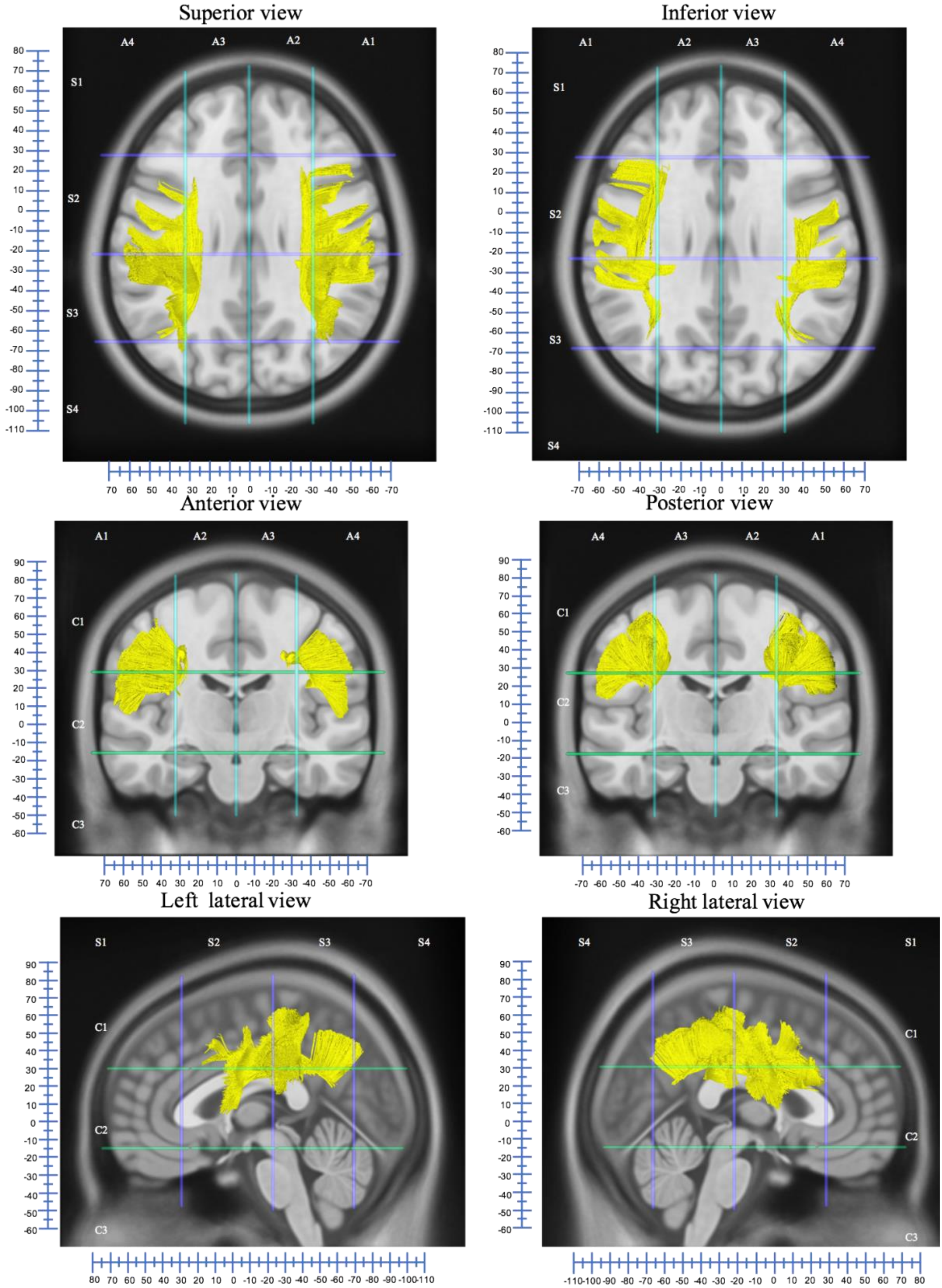

Figure 22. Horizontal segment of Superior Longitudinal Fasciculus (hSLF). [1,3,6,8,33,59,61-64]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The hSLF connects temporo-parietal junction area and parietal lobe with the frontal lobe. It seems to include two different segments: from angular gyrus to caudal middle frontal gyrus and dorsal precentral gyrus representing the dorsal SLF, and from supramarginal gyrus to ventral precentral gyrus and pars opercularis to form the ventral SLF.

Brain grid: A1-A4, C1-C2, S2-S3

Functions: The hSLF integrates motor behavior and working memory, transferring somatosensory information, and contributing to the cortico-cerebellar system.

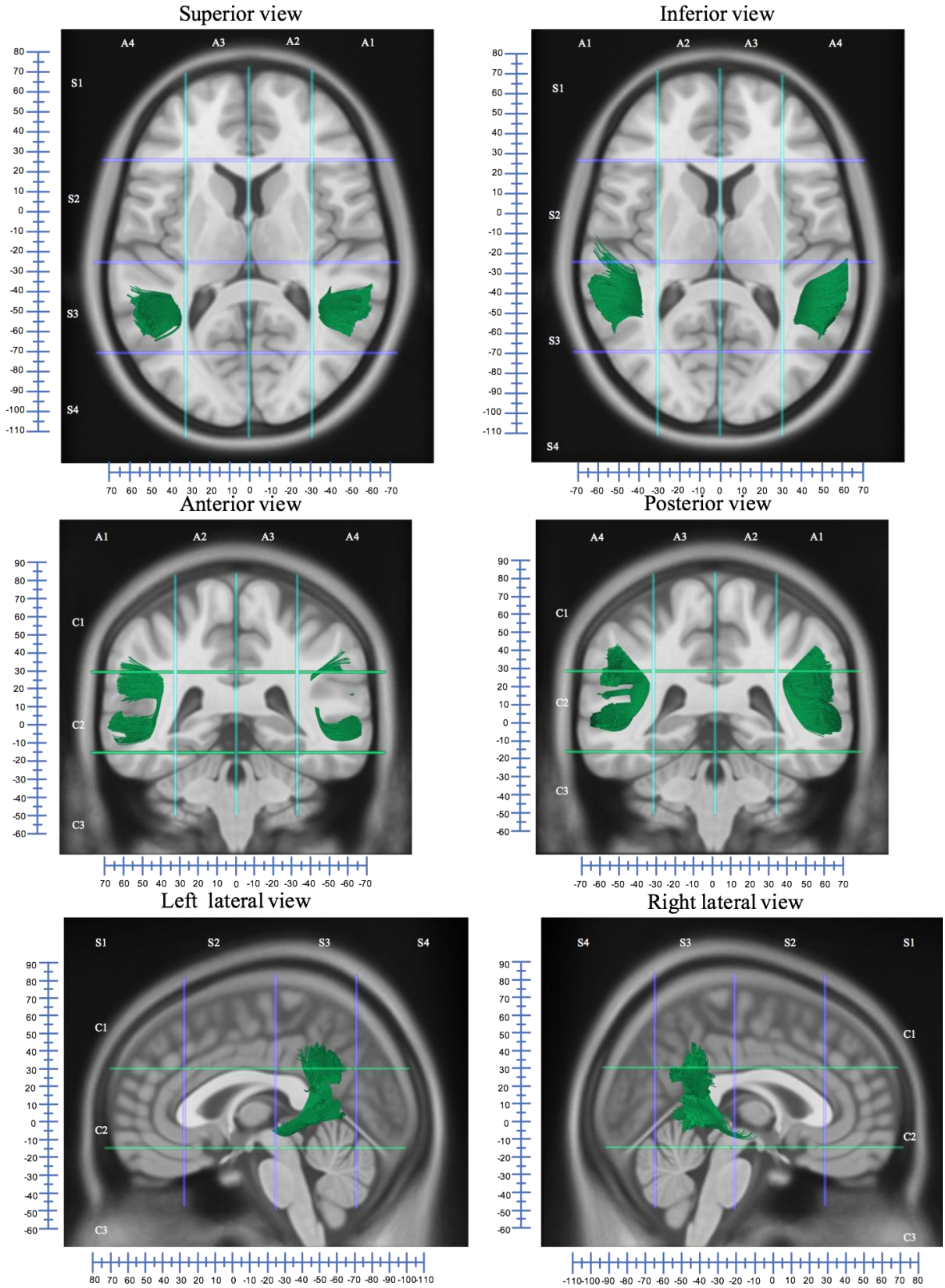

Figure 23. Vertical segment of Superior Longitudinal Fasciculus (vSLF or SLF TP). [1,3,6-8,33,51,59,61,63-66]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The vSLF connects the temporal and parietal lobes together with fibers which are craniocaudally oriented from the posterior part of the superior temporal gyrus adjacent to the origin of the arcuate fasciculus, cranially to the superior parietal lobule. The SLF TP arises from the posterior portion of the superior parietal gyrus adjacent to the origination of the arcuate fasciculus. As they ascend within the core of the temporo-parietal white matter, some of the fibers of the SLF TP insert into the inferior parietal lobe and the rest of the fibers ascend medially to the SLF II fibers and lateral to the superior parietal lobule connection of the middle longitudinal fasciculus fibers and insert into the superior parietal lobule.

Brain grid: Parietal terminations: A1-A4, C1-C2, S3; temporal terminations: A1-A4, C2, S3.

Functions: The vSLF integrates the access and retrieval of semantic information for language elaboration. Pure anomia has been associated with disruption or damage of this bundle.

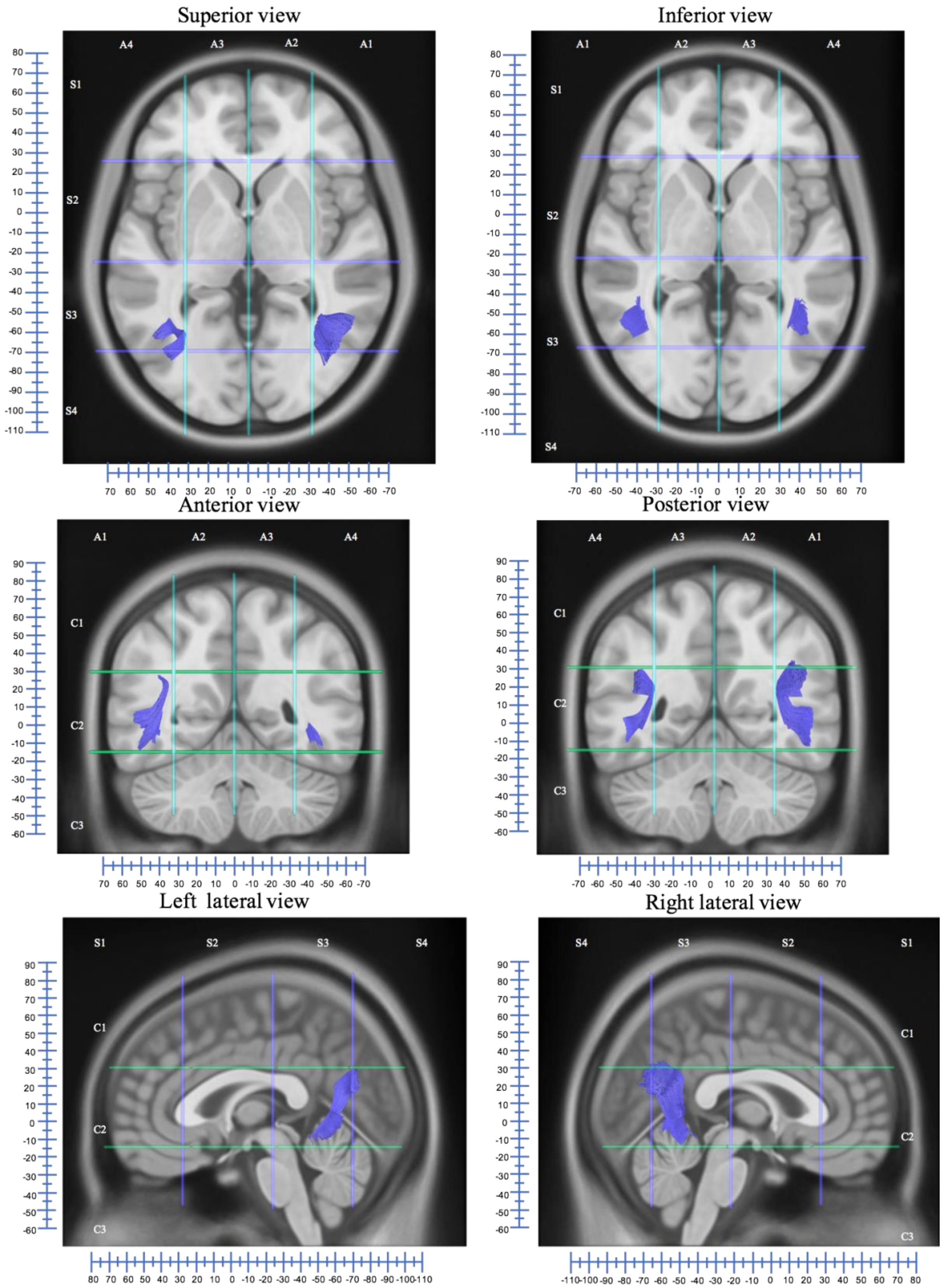

Figure 24. Vertical Occipital Fasciculus (VOF). [33,67,68-70]

Type: Associative fiber system

Anatomy: The vertical occipital fasciculus is the major fiber bundle connecting dorsolateral and ventrolateral visual cortex. VOF fibers ascend from the fusiform gyrus, immediately lateral to ILF, before branching laterally toward its cortical endpoints in the lateral occipital and inferior parietal lobes.

Brain Grid: A1-A4, C2, S3.

Functions: VOF is likely to integrate the communication of signals between regions on the ventral surface that are important for the perception of visual categories (e.g., words, faces, bodies, etc.) and regions on the dorsal surface involved in the control of eye movements, attention, and motion perception.

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