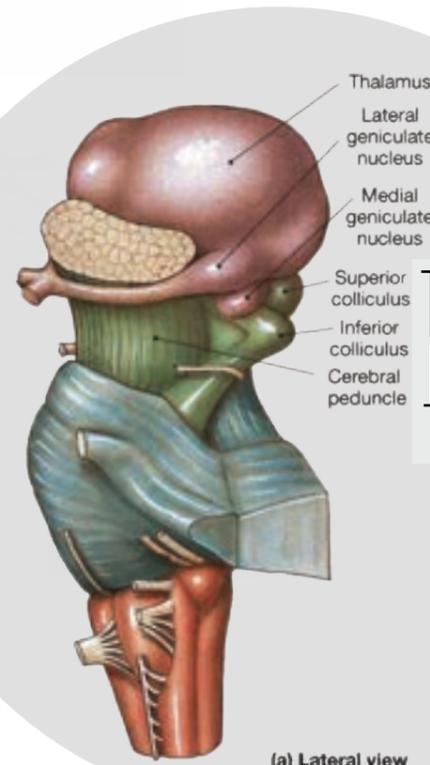


Lateral view

White matter (Medulla Alba)

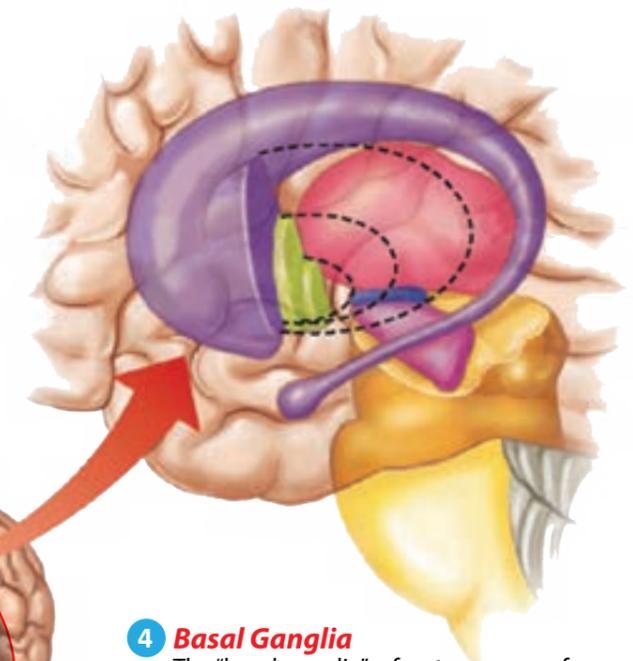
- 1 Periventricular Medulla Alba**
Relays and coordinating communication between two different brain regions to the other part of the body



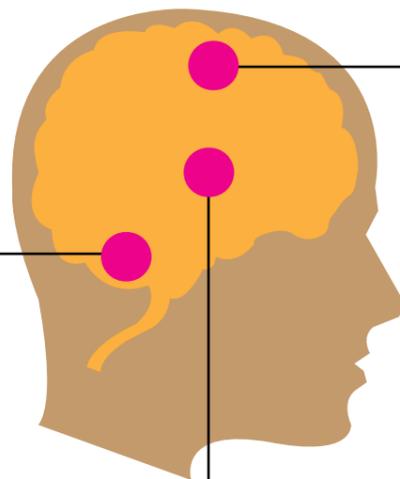
(a) Lateral view

- 2 Diencephalon**
The diencephalon relays sensory information between brain regions and controls many autonomic functions of the peripheral nervous system. It connects structures of the endocrine system with the nervous system and works with the limbic system structures to generate and manage emotions and memories

- 3 Mesencephalon**
The mesencephalon or midbrain is a part of the brain stem. It is associated with vision, hearing, motor control, sleep/wake, arousal (alertness), and temperature regulation



- 4 Basal Ganglia**
The "basal ganglia" refers to a group of subcortical nuclei responsible primarily for motor control, as well as other roles such as motor learning, executive functions and behaviors, and emotions



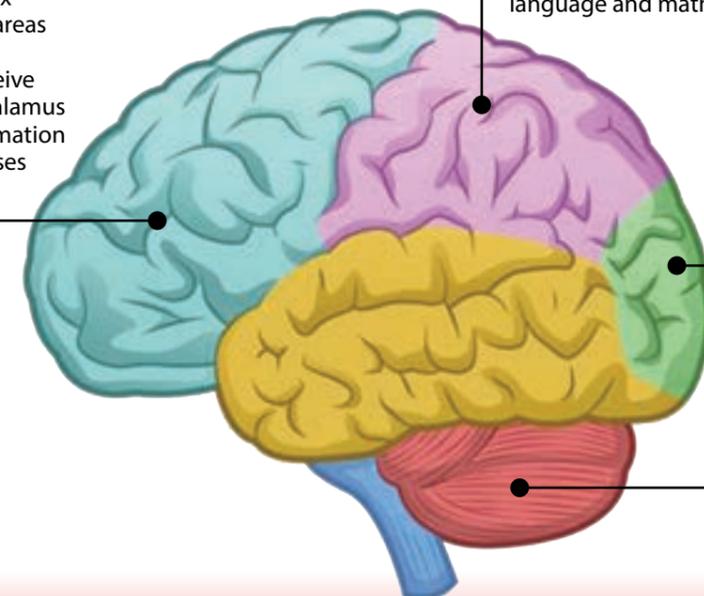
ATAXIC CP
6% Common, Cerebellum Damage with shaky movements due to lack of sense

SPASTIC CP
70-80% Common, Motor Cortex Damage with muscular stiffness

- 5 Cerebral cortex**
The cerebral cortex contains sensory areas and motor areas. Sensory areas receive input from the thalamus and process information related to the senses

- 6 Parietal lobe**
The parietal lobe is at the back of the brain and is divided into two hemispheres. It functions in processing sensory information regarding the location of parts of the body as well as interpreting visual information and processing language and mathematics

- 7 Occipital lobe**
the occipital lobes are responsible for visual perception



- 8 Cerebellum**
The cerebellum receives information from the sensory systems, the spinal cord, and other parts of the brain and then regulates motor movements. The cerebellum coordinates voluntary movements such as posture, balance, coordination, and speech, resulting in smooth and balanced muscular activity

Recommended targeted precursor cells for Ataxic Cerebral Palsy

- 1 Periventricular Medulla Alba
- 2 Diencephalon
- 3 Mesencephalon
- 4 Cerebellum
- 5 Occipital lobe

Recommended targeted precursor cells for Dyskinetic Cerebral Palsy

- 1 Periventricular Medulla Alba
- 2 Mesencephalon
- 3 Basal Ganglia

Recommended targeted precursor cells for Spastic Cerebral Palsy

- 1 Periventricular Medulla Alba
- 2 Cerebral cortex
- 3 Parietal lobe
- 4 Mesencephalon
- 5 Cerebellum