TBI FOR EDUCATORS – BRAIN BASICS HANDOUT

BRAIN BASICS

Frontal Lobes

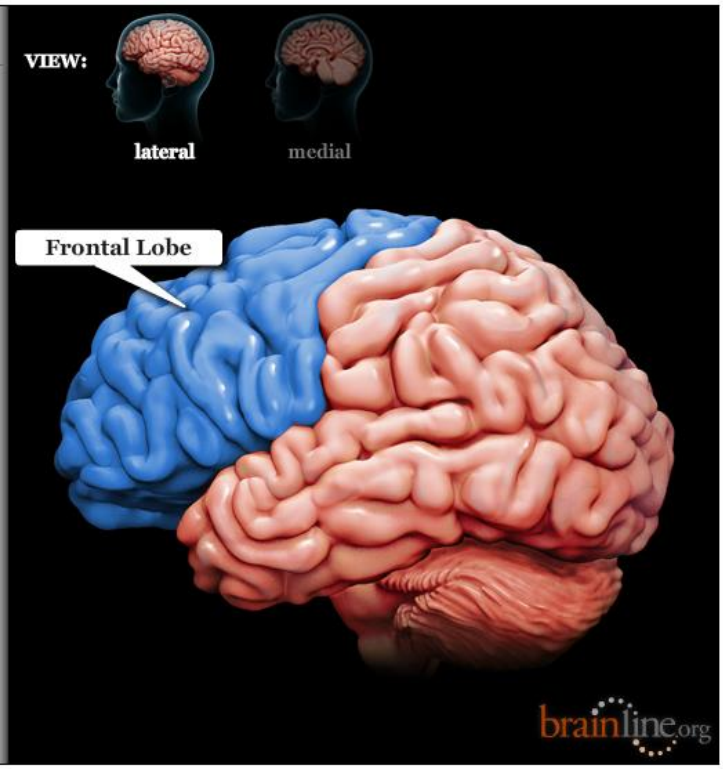
Located behind the forehead, the frontal lobes are the largest lobes of the brain. They are prone to injury because they sit just inside the front of the skull and near rough bony ridges. These two lobes are involved in:

- planning
- organizing
- problem solving
- memory
- impulse control
- decision making
- selective attention
- controlling our behavior and emotions

The left frontal lobe plays a large role in speech and language.

Injury to the frontal lobes may affect:

- emotions
- impulse control
- language
- memory
- social and sexual behavior



BRAIN BASICS

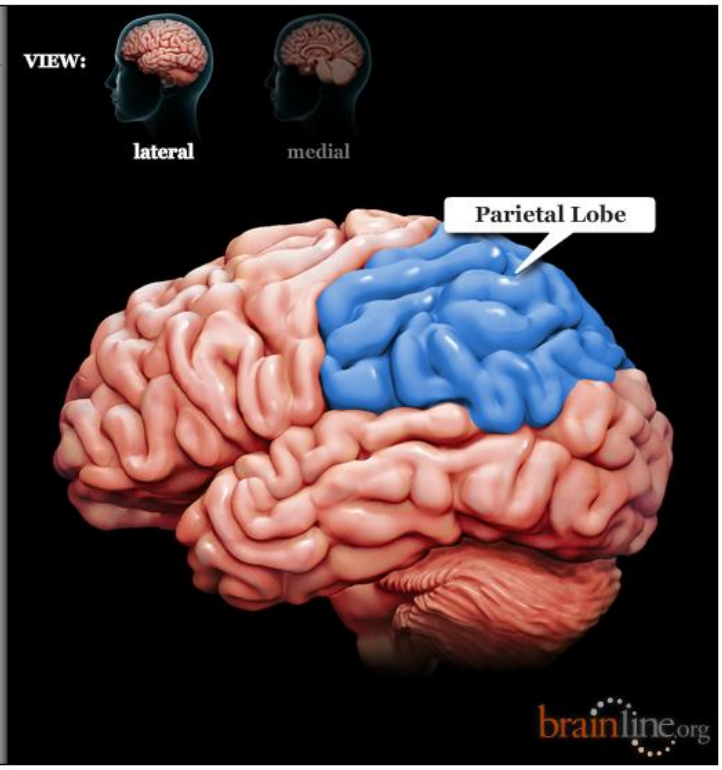
Parietal Lobes

Located behind the frontal lobes, the parietal lobes:

- integrate sensory information from various parts of the body
- contain the primary sensory cortex, which controls sensation (touch, hot or cold, pain)
- tell us which way is up
- help to keep us from bumping into things when we walk

Injury to the parietal lobes may affect:

- the ability to locate parts of your body
- the ability to recognize parts of your body



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BRAIN BASICS

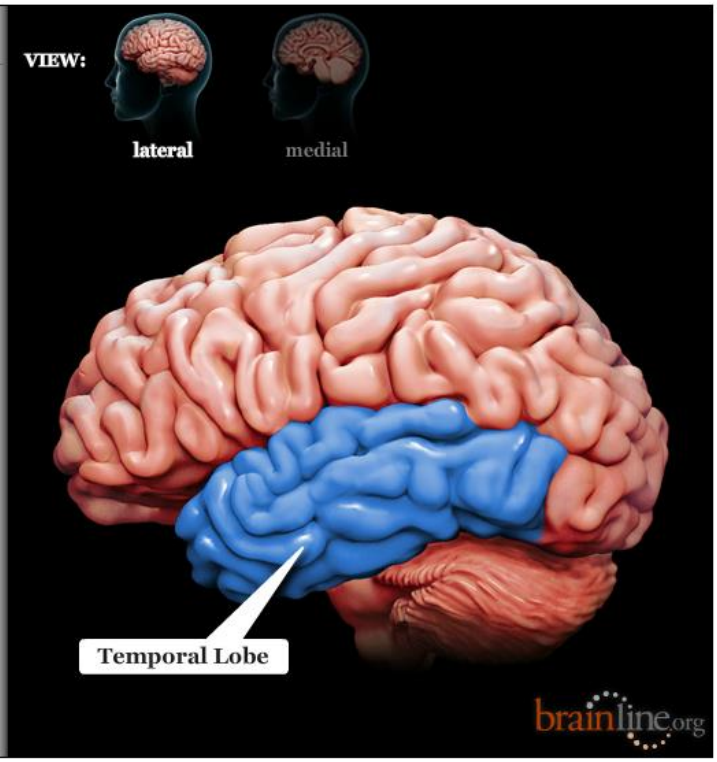
Temporal Lobes

The temporal lobes are located on the sides of the brain under the parietal lobes and behind the frontal lobes at about the level of the ears. They are responsible for:

- recognizing and processing sound
- understanding and producing speech
- various aspects of memory

Injury to the temporal lobe may affect:

- hearing
- language
- the ability to recognize a familiar person's face
- processing sensory information



BRAIN BASICS

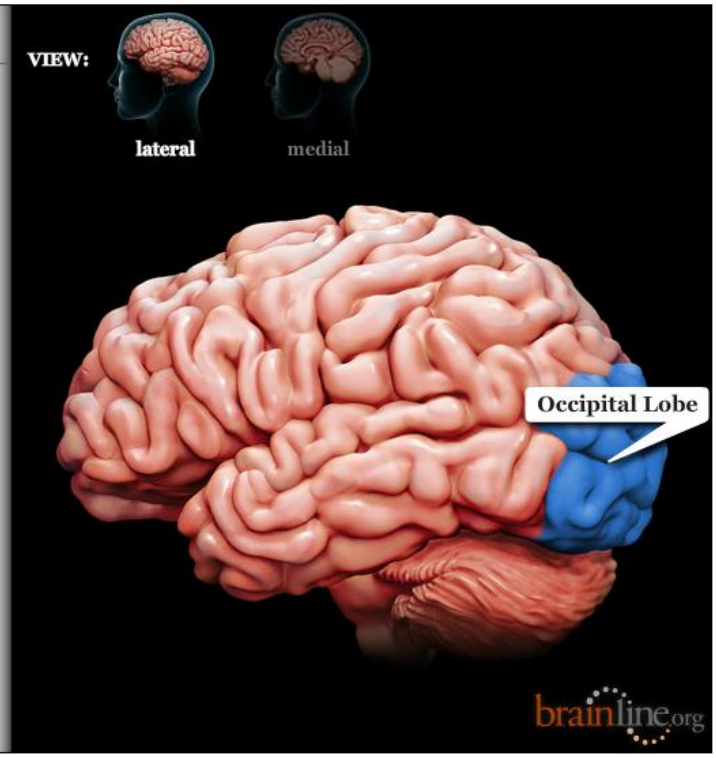
Occipital Lobes

Located at the lower back of the head, the occipital lobes:

- receive and process visual information
- contain areas that help in perceiving shapes and colors

Injury to the occipital lobes may affect:

- distortion of the visual field
- perceptions of size, color, and shape



TBI FOR EDUCATORS – BRAIN BASICS HANDOUT

BRAIN BASICS

Cerebellum

Located at the back of the brain, the cerebellum controls:

- balance
- movement
- coordination

The cerebellum also allows us to:

- stand upright
- keep our balance
- move around

Injury to the cerebellum may affect:

- movement
- muscle tone
- gait