

#### Psyc 372 – Physiological Psychology

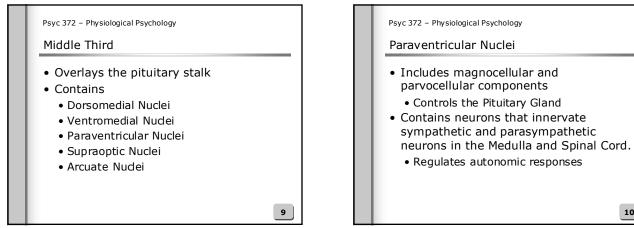
#### Anterior

- Contains the Preoptic Nucleus
  - Is concerned with the integration of sensory stimuli that is related to set points.

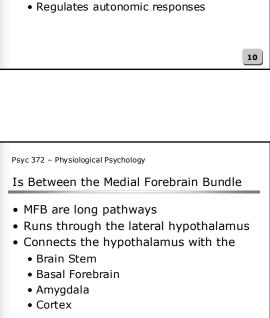
## Psyc 372 - Physiological Psychology Preoptic Nuclei Control • BP • Blood composition

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- Temperature
- Hormones
- Reproductive activity
- Others



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Psyc 372 - Physiological Psychology Ventromedial and Dorsomedial Nuclei • Regulates • Growth • Feeding • Maturation • Reproduction

### Psyc 372 – Physiological Psychology

### Function

- Help organize behaviors
- Autonomic functioning
- Highly involved with the addiction process
- Heavily loaded with Dopamine Neurons

# Psyc 372 – Physiological Psychology Posterior Third • Mammillary Body

- Function unknown
- Posterior hypothalamic Nuclei
  - Contains Tuberoamammillary Nucleus • Regulates wakefulness and arousal

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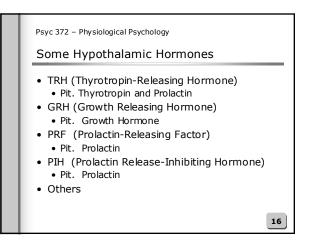
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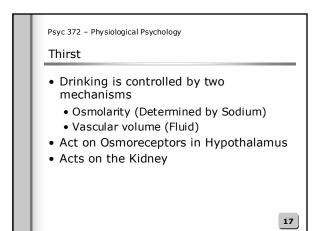
### Endocrine System

- Regulated by the Hypothalamus
- Direct Connection
  - Sends neuroendocrine materials from the posterior pituitary
- Indirect
  - Sends hormones into the anterior pituitary
  - Regulates the production and release of pituitary hormones into circulatory system

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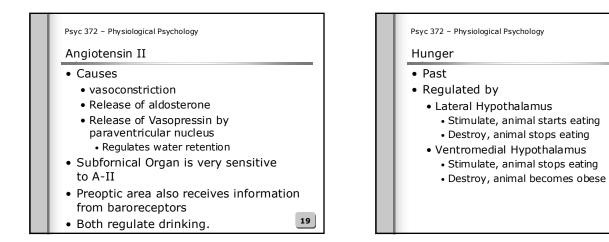
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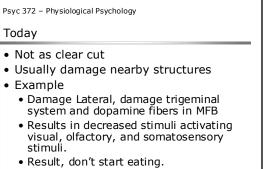




# Psyc 372 – Physiological Psychology Kidney

- Secretes Renin
- Renin cleaves Angiotensinogen into Angiotensin I (A1)
- A1 is hydrolyzed into A2





- May also alter set points.
- LH and VMH are still important, but
- probably work with other systems



### Pleasure

- Past When stimulated animal would not do anything else.
- Today, Not as clear cut.
- Involved with MFB which is more important.

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