

Dentato-thalamo-cortical pathway

- Therapeutic potential of acetyl-DL-leucine and its L-enantiomer in posterior fossa syndrome: Mechanistic insights
- Postoperative word-finding difficulties in children with posterior fossa tumours: a crosslinguistic European cohort study
- Acute dentate nucleus deep brain stimulation modulates corticomotor excitability in chronic stroke survivors
- Gradient of microstructural damage along the dentato-thalamo-cortical tract in Friedreich ataxia
- Cerebellar Mutism Syndrome and Dentato-Thalamo-Cortical Tract Disruption in Diffusion Tractography Following Surgery for Medulloblastoma
- Electrophysiological Correlates of Dentate Nucleus Deep Brain Stimulation for Poststroke Motor Recovery
- Assessing effective connectivity of the cerebellum with cerebral cortex using TMS-EEG
- Power and connectivity changes on electroencephalogram in postoperative cerebellar mutism

The dentato-thalamo-cortical [pathway](#) is a major cerebellar output pathway that plays a crucial role in motor coordination, planning, and execution, especially for fine voluntary movements.

□ Key components

Dentate nucleus

The largest and most lateral of the deep cerebellar nuclei.

Receives input from the cerebellar cortex, particularly the lateral hemispheres involved in planning and coordination of movement.

Superior cerebellar peduncle (SCP)

The main efferent pathway from the cerebellum.

Carries axons from the dentate nucleus out of the cerebellum.

Decussates (crosses) at the level of the lower midbrain.

Contralateral ventrolateral nucleus (VL) of the thalamus

After decussating, fibers synapse in the VL nucleus, a major relay for motor information.

Motor and premotor cortex (Brodmann areas 4 and 6)

Final destination of the pathway.

This cortical region sends descending corticospinal signals for motor execution.

Function

Motor planning and precision: Involved in the preparation and modulation of movement, particularly complex and skillful actions.

Coordination and timing: Helps fine-tune motor commands to ensure smooth and accurate movement.

It is part of the cerebello-thalamo-cortical loop, which is excitatory and acts in tandem with basal ganglia circuits.

Clinical relevance

Lesions in this pathway (e.g., stroke, tumor, demyelination) can lead to:

Ataxia

Dysmetria (overshooting or undershooting movements)

Intention tremor

Impaired motor planning

Functional neuroimaging and tractography studies show its role not only in motor functions but also in cognitive and affective modulation, linking the cerebellum with the prefrontal cortex.

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