The Different Parts of the Human Brain

By Charles Pearson, eHow Contributor

The brain completely controls the body; it is responsible for the thought and actions that produced this article. The brain is responsible for thought, emotion, perception, memory, learning, movement and the coordinated regulation of the entire body. Nerves send information from limbs and organs to the brain and the brain sends messages through these nerves back to various parts of the body. Have a question? Get an answer from a doctor now!

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What the Different Parts of the Brain Do?

Cognitive Brain Functions

Main Parts

The four main parts of the brain are the cerebrum, cerebellum, brain stem and limbic system. The cerebrum makes up most of the brain, basically the entire grey part on the top. Beneath that is the cerebellum, which is small and shaped like a ball. Adjacent to the cerebellum is the brain stem, which extends from the center of the brain to the spine. Within the cerebrum is the limbic system.

http://www.ehow.com/about_6549479_different-parts-human-brain.html
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<th>Essential Question:</th>
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<td><strong>Main Parts</strong></td>
<td>The cerebrum makes up most of the brain. The cerebellum is the brain stem which extends from the center of the brain to the spine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cerebrum</td>
<td>The cerebrum exists for reasoning, planning, movement, emotions, and problem solving. The occipital lobe is used for visual processing.</td>
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<td>limbic system</td>
<td>The limbic system is the emotional part of the brain. The thalamus directs perceptions. The hypothalamus controls emotions. The amygdala regulates memory.</td>
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<td>cerebellum</td>
<td>The cerebellum is the older part of the brain, it was developed earlier than the cerebrum. The cerebellum controls movement. The importance of the cerebellum is made clear when someone receives damage to this part of the brain.</td>
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| Brain stem | The brain stem is in charge of life functions. The midbrain controls functions such as relays sensory information from.
Essential Question:

Questions/Main Ideas:

Notes:

Sensory organs. The medulla oblongata regulates functions such as heart rate and breathing.
To practice your English pronunciation, you can use The Change Agent’s website. Here are the steps to take:

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   http://changeagent.nelrc.org/
2. Type in “massachusetts” for the user ID.
3. Type in “changeagent” as the password.
4. Click on the Current Issue.
5. Click on Jump to Table of Contents
6. Look for titles that have a headphone logo beside them. Then, check for a Level that’s good for pronunciation practice—maybe Level 5 or 6. If the Level is too hard, pick a title with a lower Level; if the Level is too easy, pick a title with a higher Level.
7. Once the article opens, you can click on each sentence and hear it read aloud. You can practice reading it aloud to yourself as many times as you wish.
8. After your reading becomes very smooth, ask Carey to listen to you read the article aloud without the audio.

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What Would You Do?

Read the following scenario and keep it in mind as you learn about patient education and nutrition.

Josephine, age 52, has just been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus related to obesity. Living in the home with Josephine are her mother, Susie, who is 80 years old; Josephine's daughter Jessie, who is 24 and pregnant; and Jessie's two very active children, ages 6 and 2. Susie has been diagnosed with a heart condition and must be on a soft diet that is low in cholesterol and sodium restricted.

Josephine's concern today is how she can maintain a diet acceptable for all the medical conditions in the household while being sure the other family members will eat what is prepared. She thinks the children need sugar, but her mother needs to watch her sugar and salt intake to remain in a stable condition and not gain weight. Susie also needs her meals to be soft and easily chewable because of her decrease in intestinal motility. However, Jessie and her 2-year-old child both need a diet that allows the necessary fiber for adequate bowel activity.

If you were the medical assistant, how might you educate Josephine about nutrition and answer her questions?

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One of the most important aspects of the medical assistant's job is patient education.

Patient education is the process of influencing patient behavior and causing the necessary changes in patient knowledge, attitudes, and skills that will maintain or improve the patient's health. Through patient education, medical assistants can help ensure that the prescribed treatment plan will be followed correctly. In addition, patient education is an opportunity to establish and build trusting relationships with patients.

In this chapter, besides learning about patient education, you primarily will learn important concepts of good nutrition. Medical assistants often need to educate patients about good nutrition and provide support and encouragement for patients prescribed a special diet by their physicians.

Individuals with inadequate diets and poor nutritional status are more prone to disease. Teaching patients how to make adjustments in their lifestyle (e.g., good nutrition, proper exercise, smoking cessation) is an area in which medical assistants have the opportunity to improve patients' quality of living. To perform effective patient education in the area of nutrition, medical assistants must understand not only patient learning styles and the teaching-learning process but also dietary guidelines, principles of nutrition and nutrients, nutrition through the life span, nutrition for patients with chronic disease, and diet therapy.

Learning Styles

People learn in different ways. You may have known people who learned best by doing or who learned best by watching someone else. Other people learn best by reading or listening to someone speak about how to do the task. Keeping in mind that people learn in different ways will help you find the best way to educate each individual patient. It is best to discuss expectations and goals with the patient and allow the patient to be part of developing a treatment plan. This also helps the medical assistant determine how the patient learns or processes information.

Three types of learning are cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. Learning experiences that incor-
# Action Plan for College or Career Next Steps

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**Goal:**

- **To do:** Research the academic, check SUPPOSE to make a program your child's when you have something that's good.
- **To do:** I need to hit this year because I need to work and make sure to do your work. I need to get to the year to understand and make good.
- **To do:** Work on my own time to study the College 4 IL's Blueprint I'm going to the next tier that looks in line. I'm going to study next year.

I need to pass my first test.
From: Carey Reid [carey55@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 06, 2016 3:48 PM
To: Carolan-Bolognese, Margaret A.
Cc: riatoby@yahoo.com; Marie Thomas; Nerlande Saimphard; Roselie Marie Dodieu; Lori Dalleva
Subject: Questions for a meeting with students

Dear Ms. Carolan,

Thank you for agreeing to meet with our students who are interested in careers in medical fields. The students met today to create questions they would appreciate your help with. Can you meet with us next Wednesday at 1:30-2:30 PM?

There is no need for you to prepare anything written for us. The students will be practicing taking notes for our session with you.

Thank you!

Carey Reid

1. What are the main qualities to being a successful CAN, LPN, and CMA?

2. What are the best schools to attend to obtain a Bachelor's degree in the CNA, LPN, and CMA areas?

3. How long does it take to obtain a Bachelor's degree?

4. How does it take to get a CNA license?

5. What do you need to study to obtain an LPN?

6. How should one apply for a job in the medical field?

7. What does an employers look for from an applicant and what do they actually look at on an application?

8. What are the benefits for jobs in the medical field?

9. After completing school, what are the next steps that we should take?

10. What difficulties could we fact while studying for our CNA, LPN, or CMA?

11. How important is it to be professional?

12. What type of license do we need to obtain if we want to travel and work in multiple states and countries?

13. What are some challenges working in the medical field?