



## **Cerebellum.**

What Coordinates movement and stores physical memory.

How An Alzheimer's patient, even if he doesn't recognize his wife, could still play the piano if he learned it when he was young because playing has become a muscle memory. Those memories in the cerebellum never fade out. se pierde

## **Nucleus Accumbens.**

busca placer y recompensa

What Seeks pleasure and reward and plays a big role in addiction, as it releases the neurotransmitter dopamine.

libera

How Music can be a drug — a very addictive drug because it's also acting on the same part of the brain as illegal drugs. Music increases dopamine in the nucleus accumbens, similar to cocaine.

## **Amygdala.**

What Processes and triggers emotions.

How Music can control your fear, make you ready to fight and increase pleasure. When you feel shivers go down your spine, the amygdala is activated.

## **Hippocampus.**

What Produces and retrieves memories, regulates emotional responses and helps us navigate dirigir. Considered the central processing unit of the brain, it's one of the first regions of the brain to be affected by Alzheimer's disease, leading to confusion and memory loss.

How Music may increase neurogenesis in the hippocampus, allowing production of new neurons and improving memory,

## **Hypothalamus.**

What Maintains the body's status well, links the endocrine and nervous systems, and produces and releases essential hormones and chemicals that regulate thirst, appetite, sleep, mood, heart rate, body temperature, metabolism, growth and sex drive.

How  
reduce.

If you play Mozart, for example, heart rate and blood pressure

### **Corpus Callosum.**

What Enables the left and right hemispheres to communicate, allowing for coordinated body movement as well as complex thoughts that require logic (left side) and intuition (right side).

How As a musician, you want to have the right-hand side and the left-hand side of the brain in coordination. This allows pianists, for example, to translate notes on a sheet to the keys their fingers hit to produce music.

### **Putamen.**

What Processes rhythm and regulates body movement and coordination.

How Music can increase dopamine in this area, and music increases our response to rhythm. By doing this, music temporarily stops the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Rhythmic music, for example, has been used to help Parkinson's patients function, such as getting up and down and even walking because Parkinson's patients need assistance in moving. Unfortunately, after the music stops, the pathology comes back.