Abstract

For decades, the 1989 Albin, Young and Penney model of the basal ganglia has provided an anatomical basis for understanding the pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease. In the intervening years, knowledge of the basal ganglia circuitry has expanded greatly. In recent years, new technical developments in studying brain connectivity have revealed a variety of additional features of the basal ganglia circuit. Some of these new findings have substantial implications for models of Parkinson's disease pathophysiology.