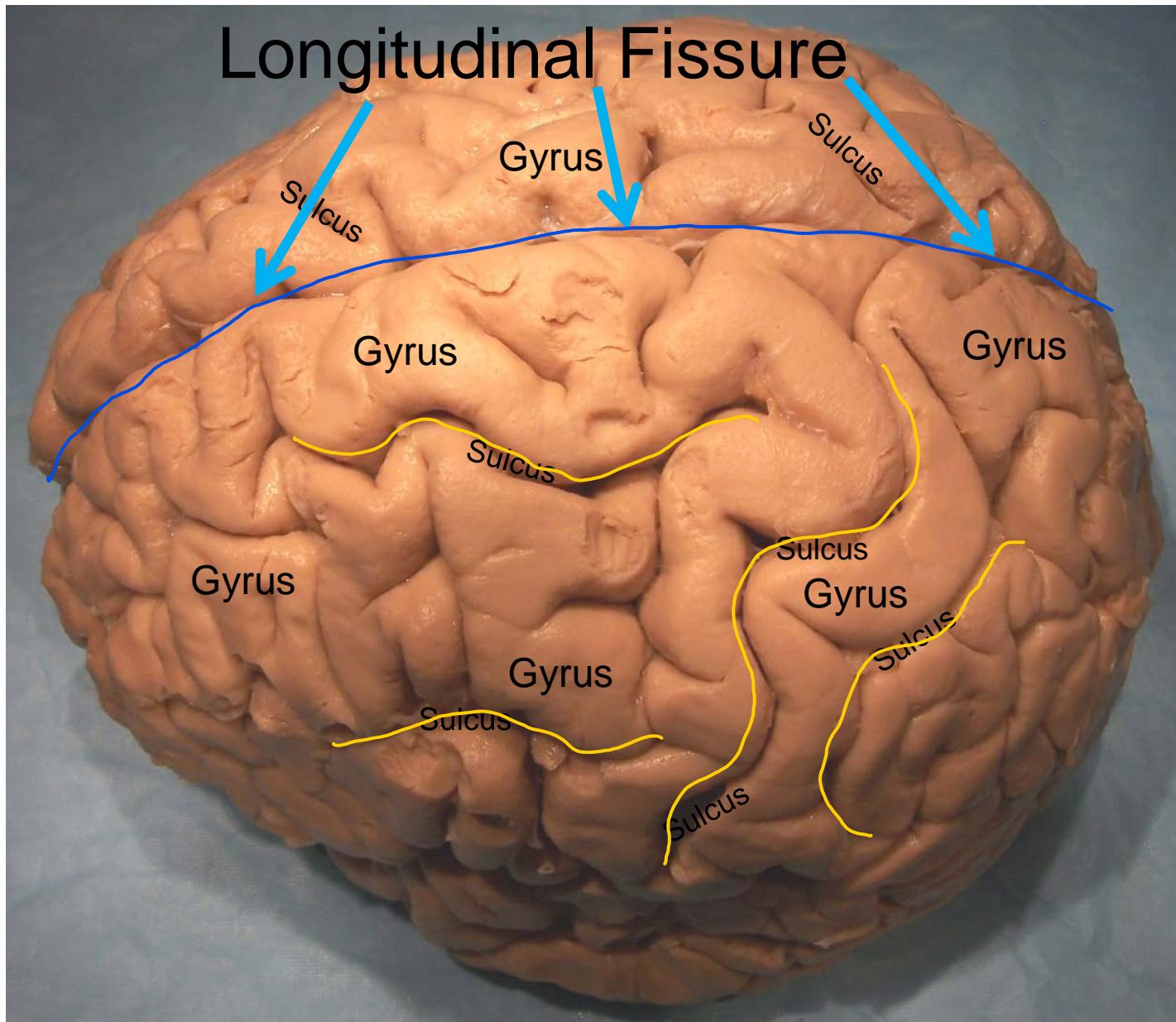


Neuroanatomy Review

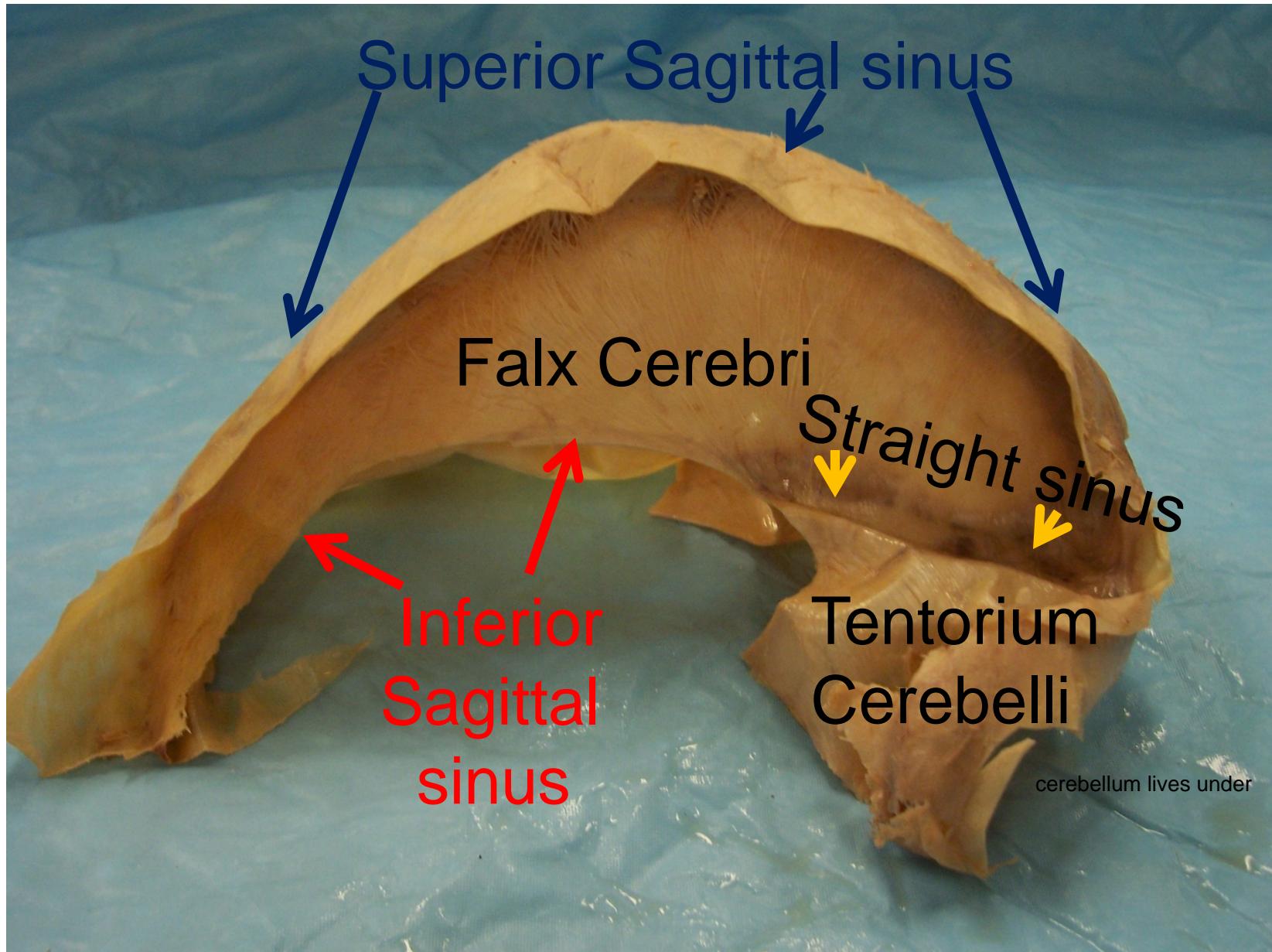
B. Puder, Ph.D.

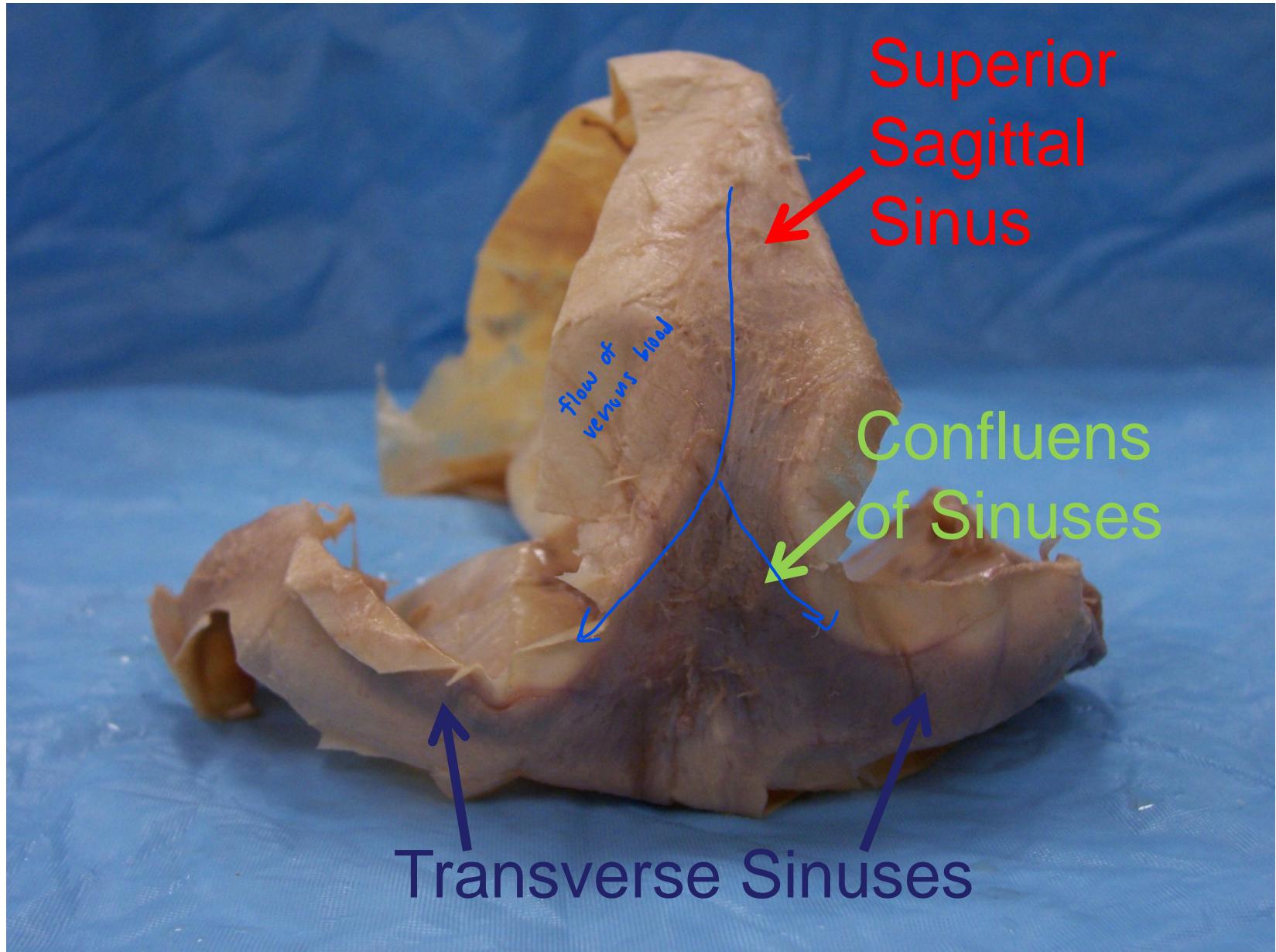
Superior and Left lateral view of the cerebrum



Dura Mater and its reflections

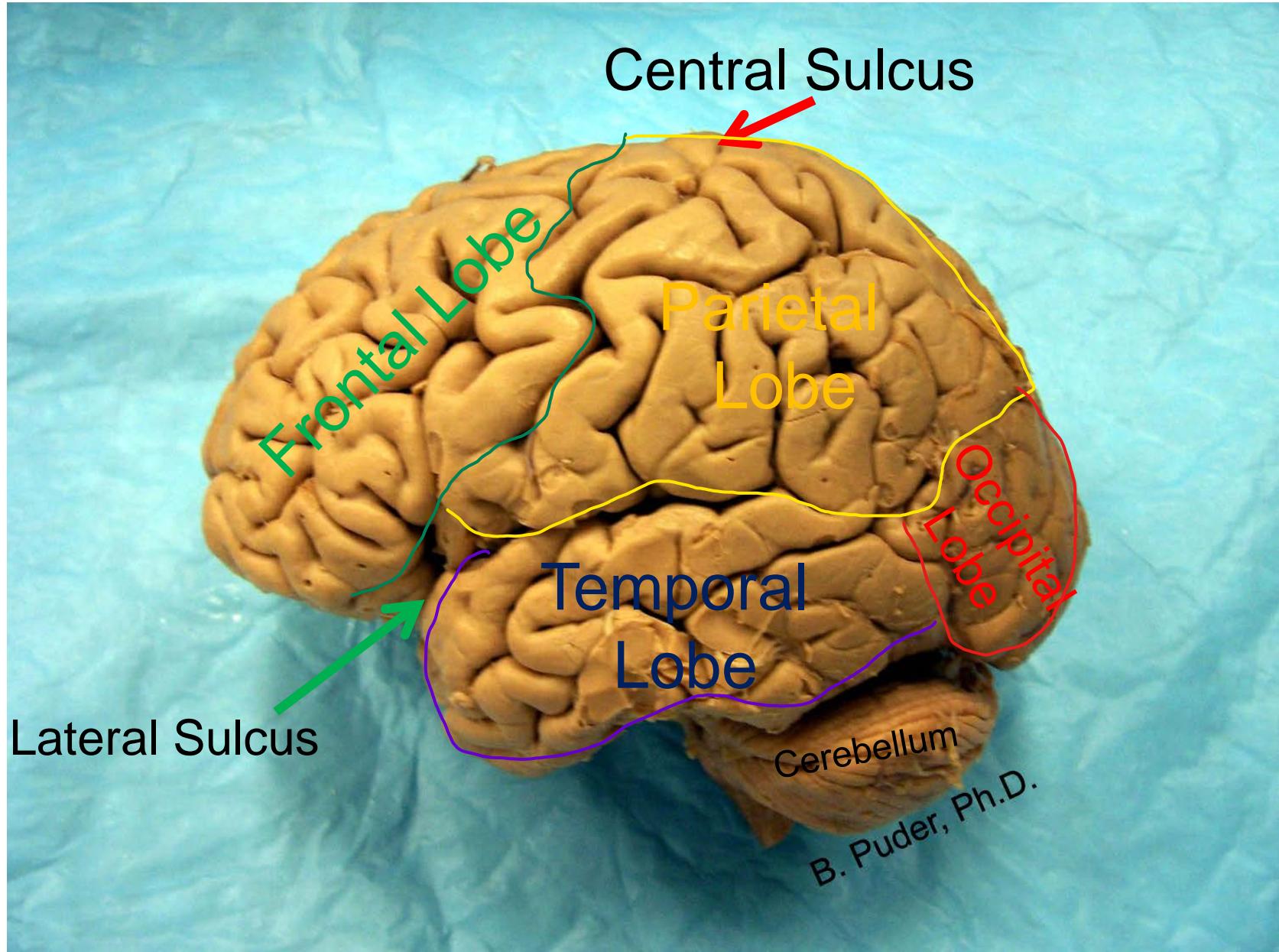
space between two layers of dura mater = sinus





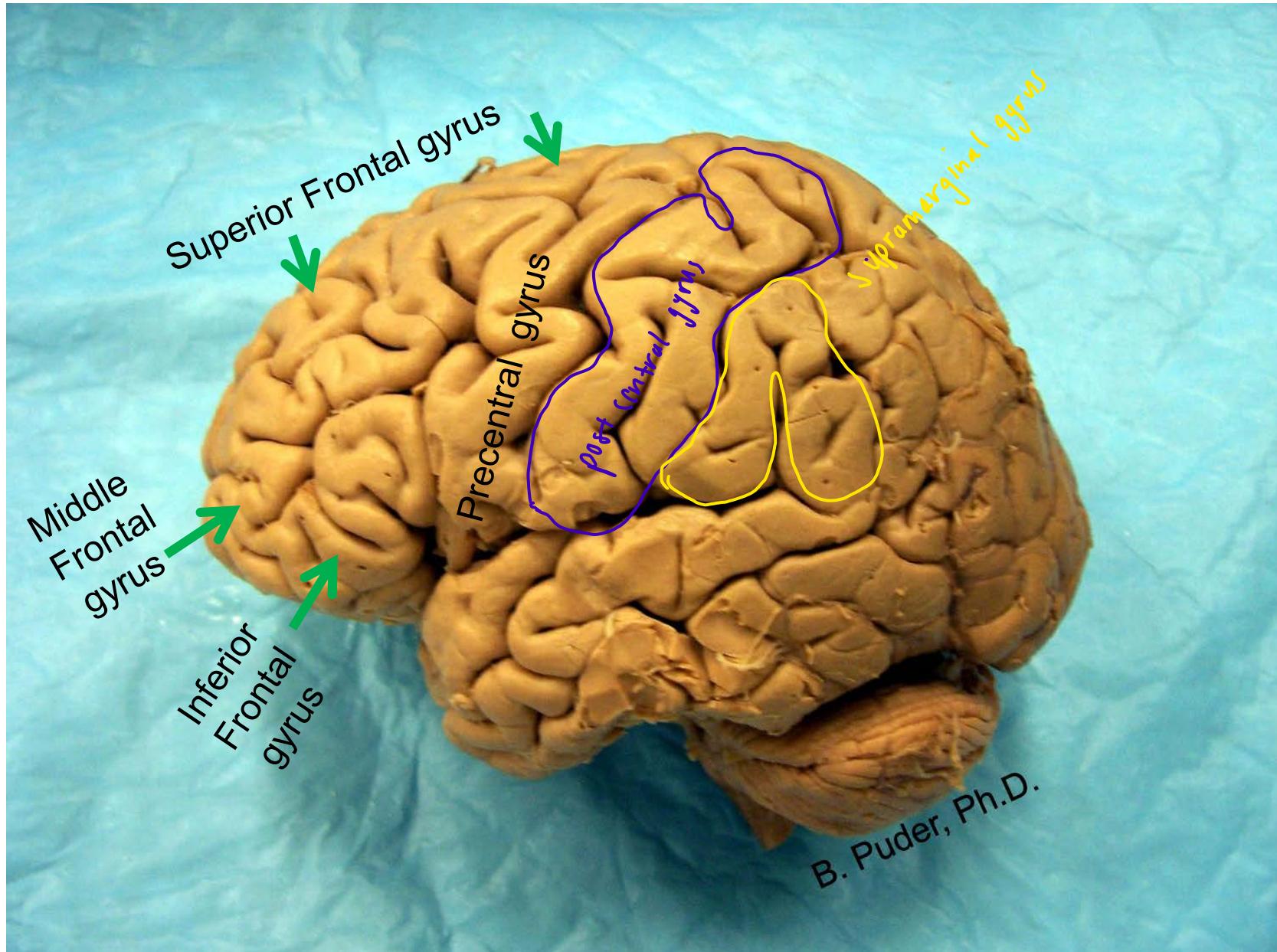
transverse sinus to sigmoid to jugular foramen then from cranium into neck

Left lateral view of the cerebrum

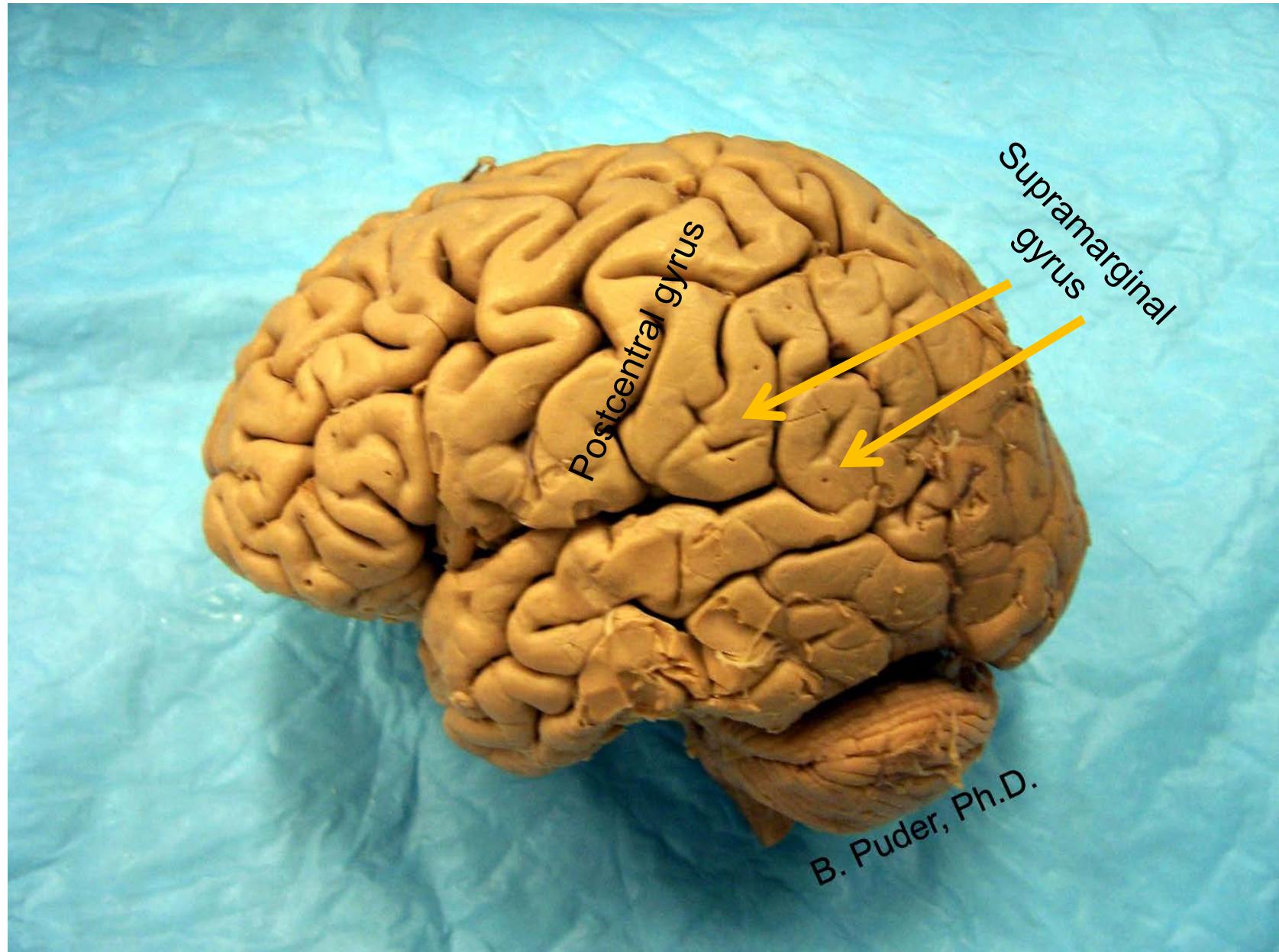


precentral has motor homunculus contralateral head to hip, postcentral is somatosensation for same areas

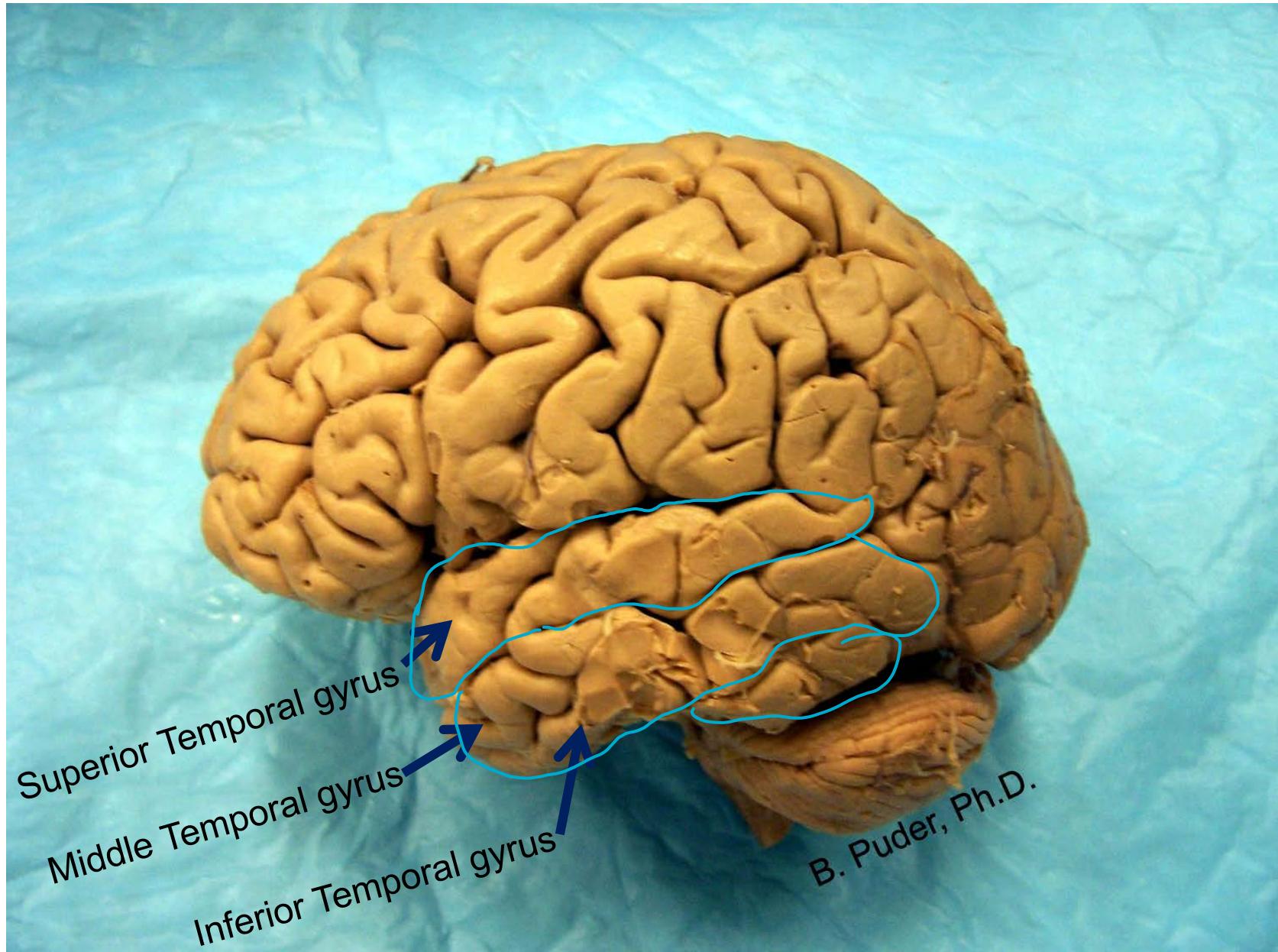
Left lateral view of the cerebrum



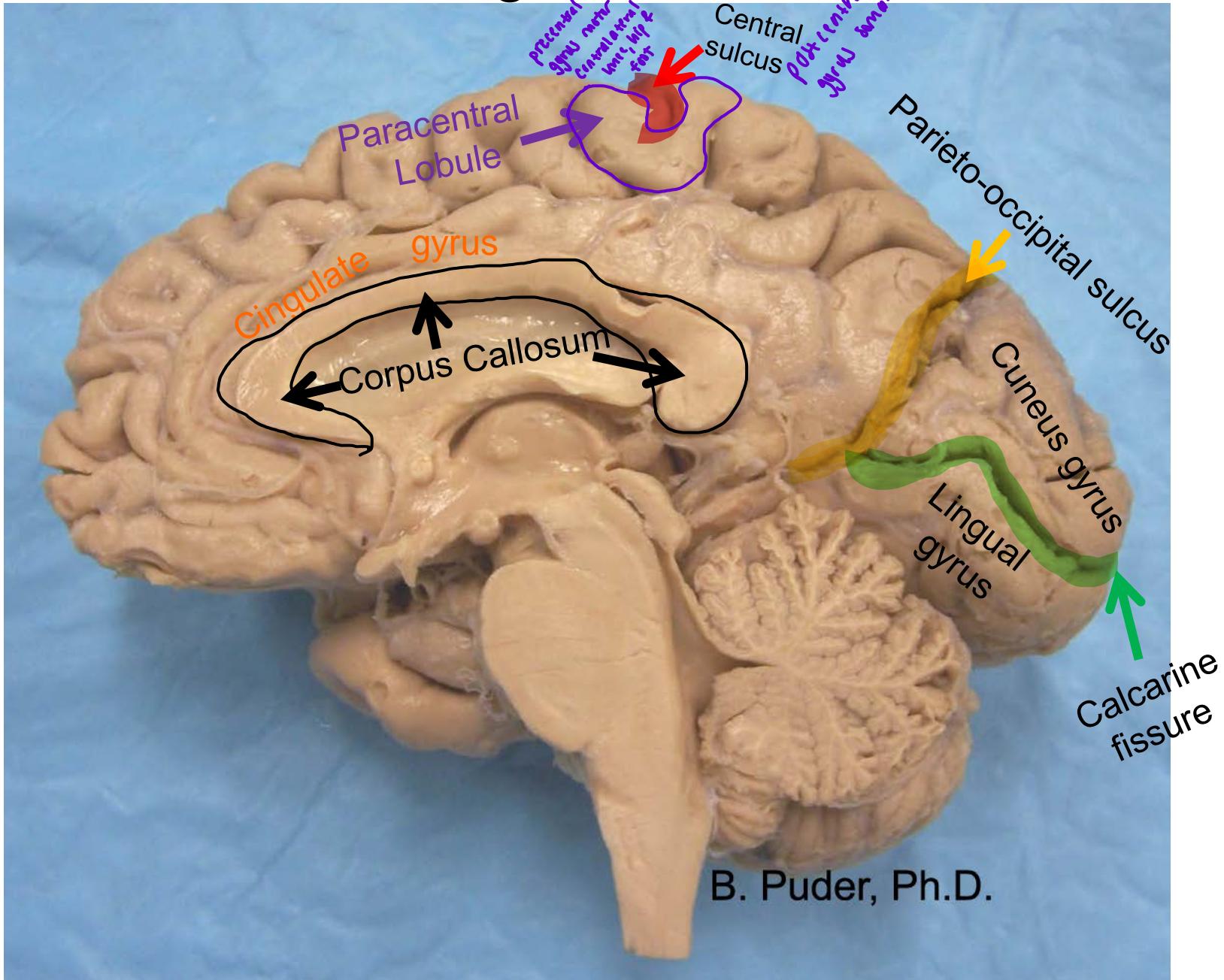
Left lateral view of the cerebrum



Left lateral view of the cerebrum

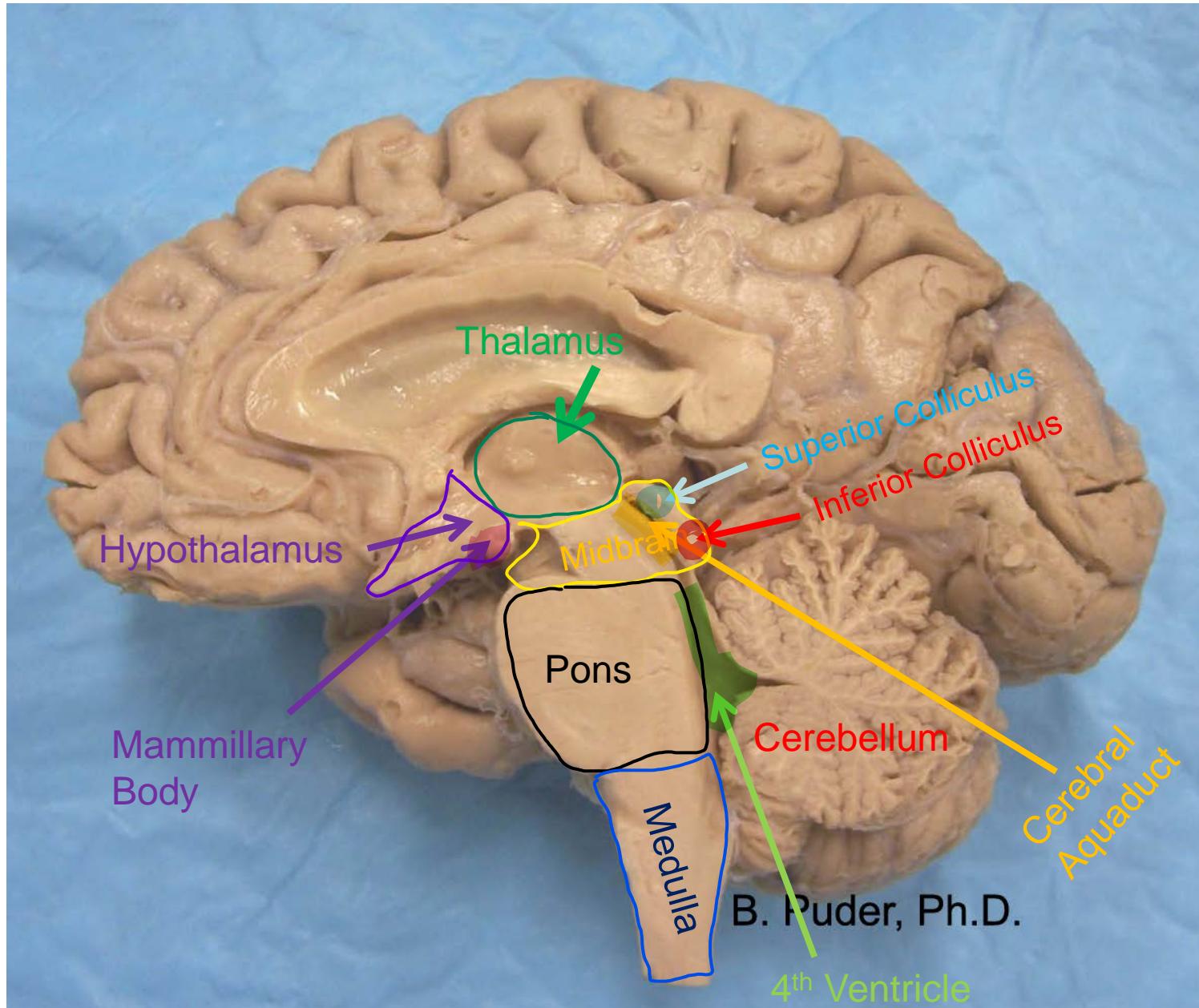


Mid sagittal view



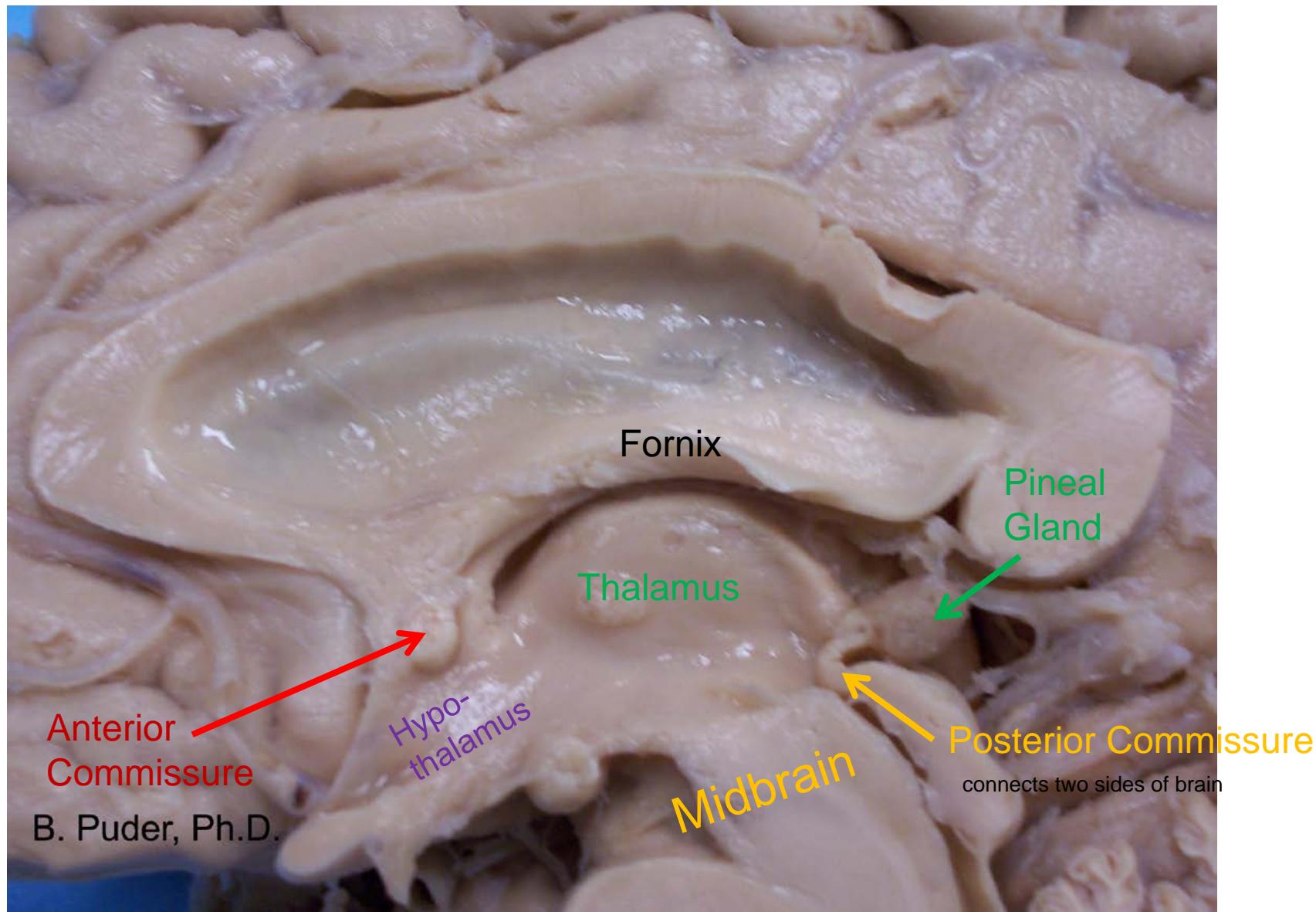
B. Puder, Ph.D.

Mid sagittal view

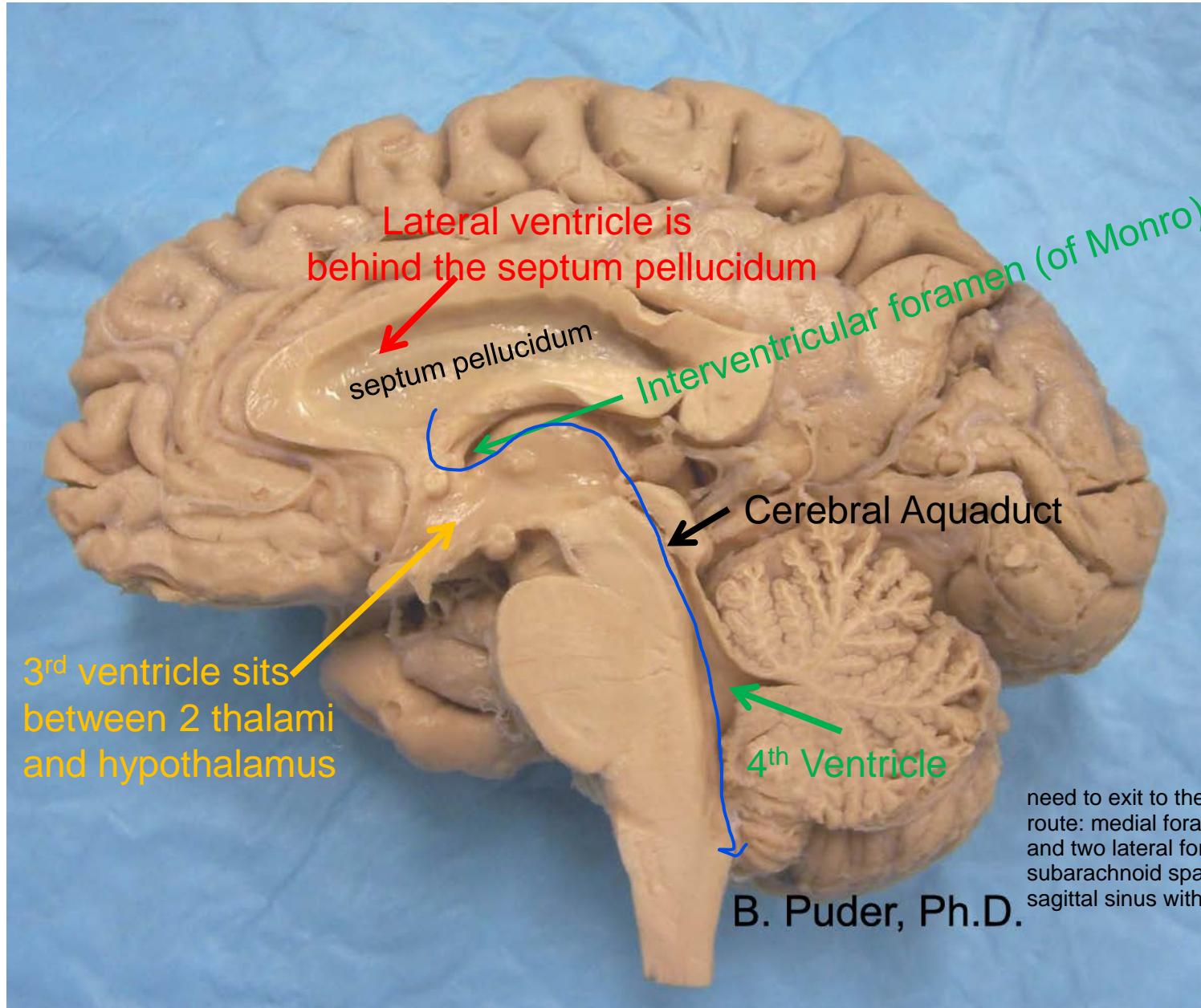


High magnification mid sagittal view of diencephalon and other structures

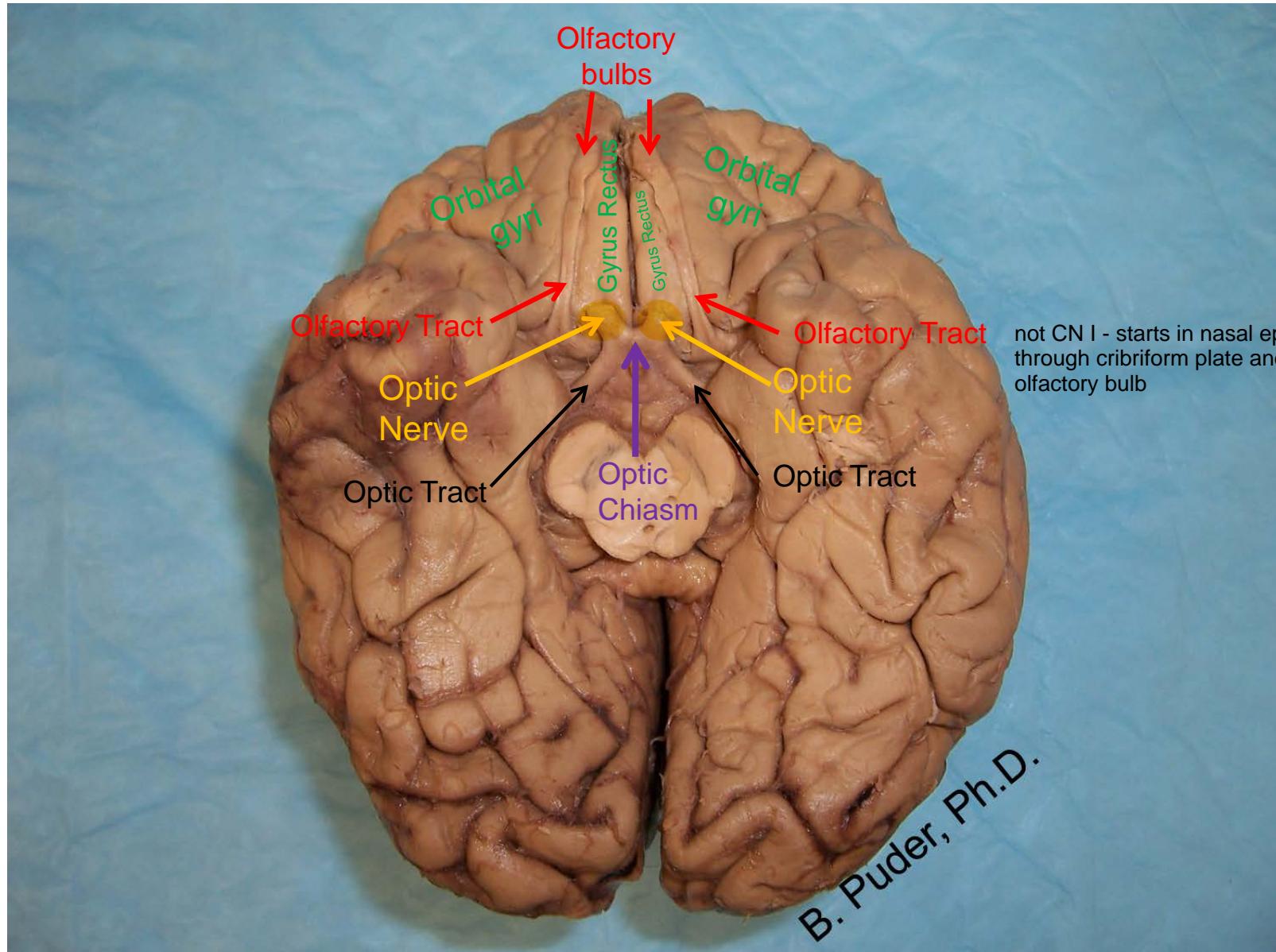
pineal gland when exposure to darkens turn serotonin to melatonin



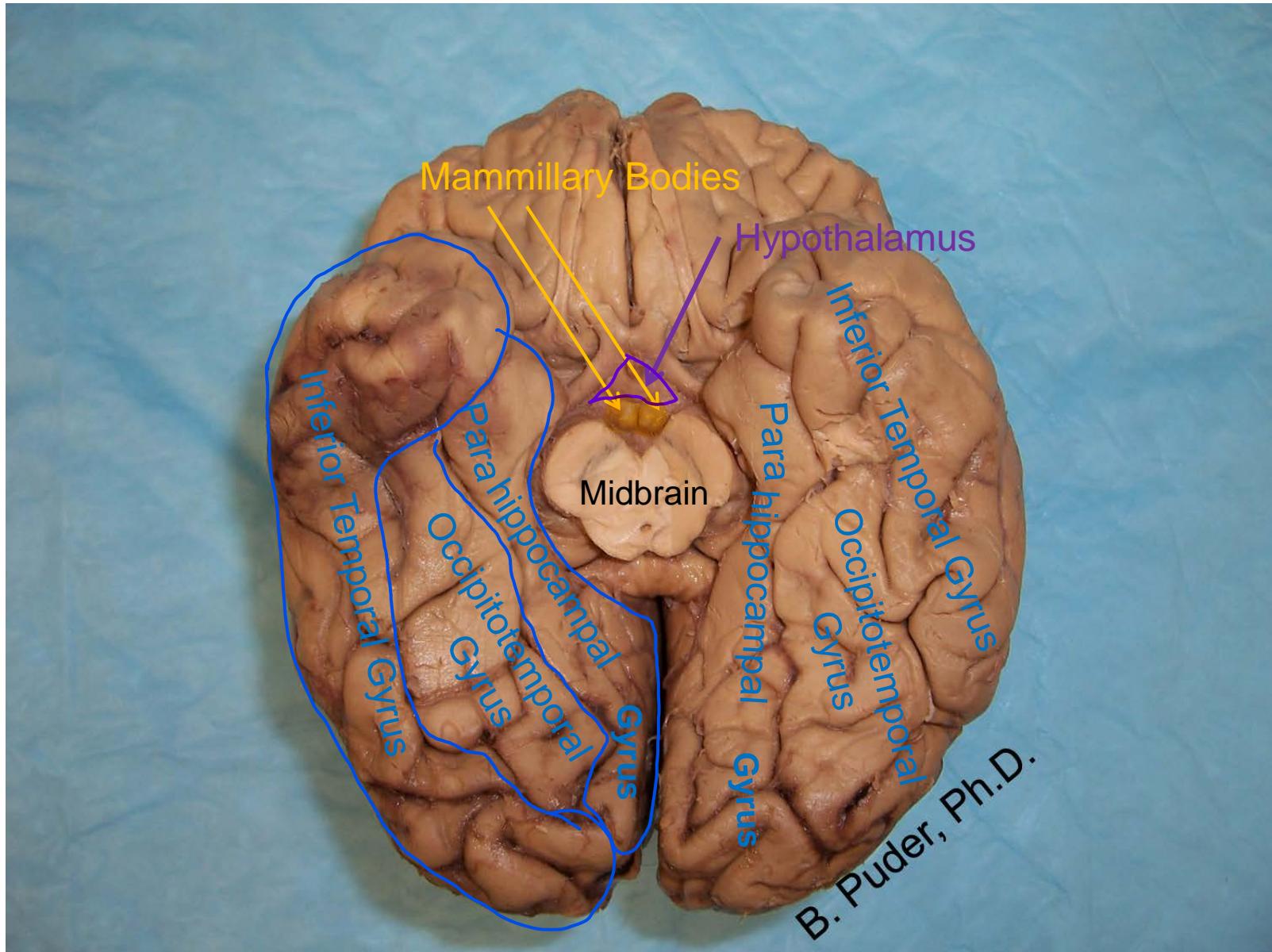
Mid-sagittal view



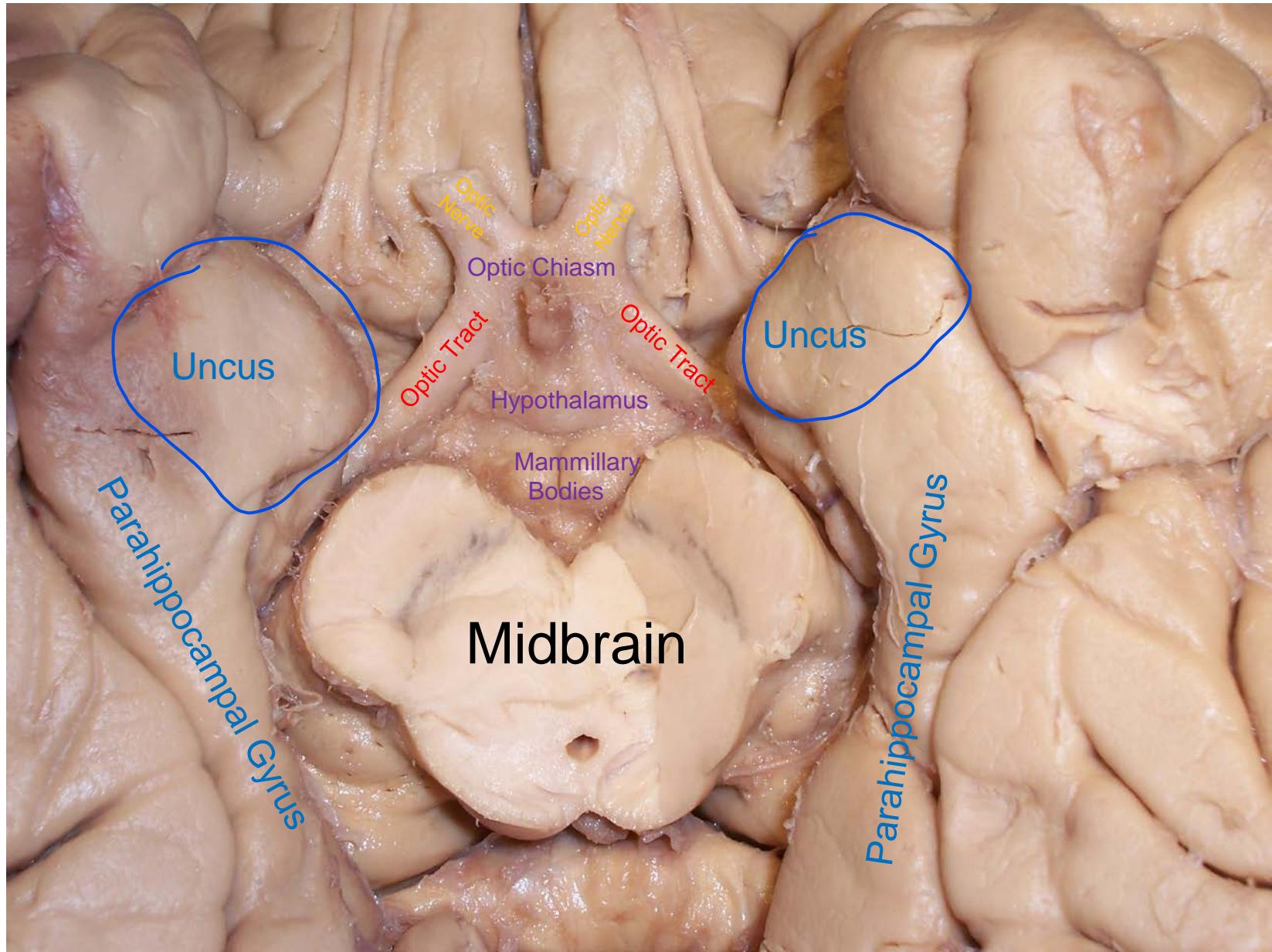
Inferior view of cerebrum & midbrain of brainstem



Inferior view of cerebrum & midbrain of brainstem

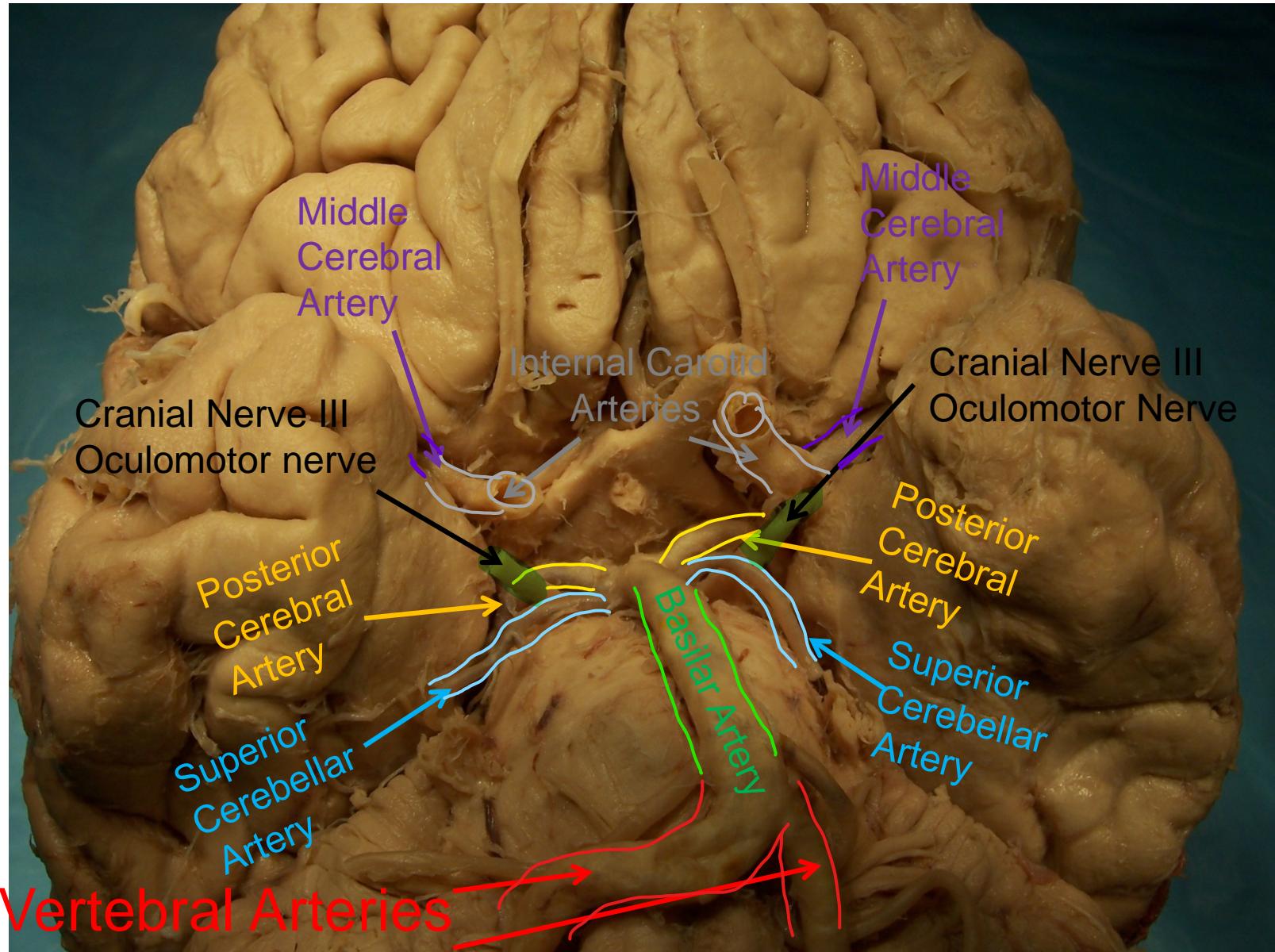


Inferior View of Cerebrum

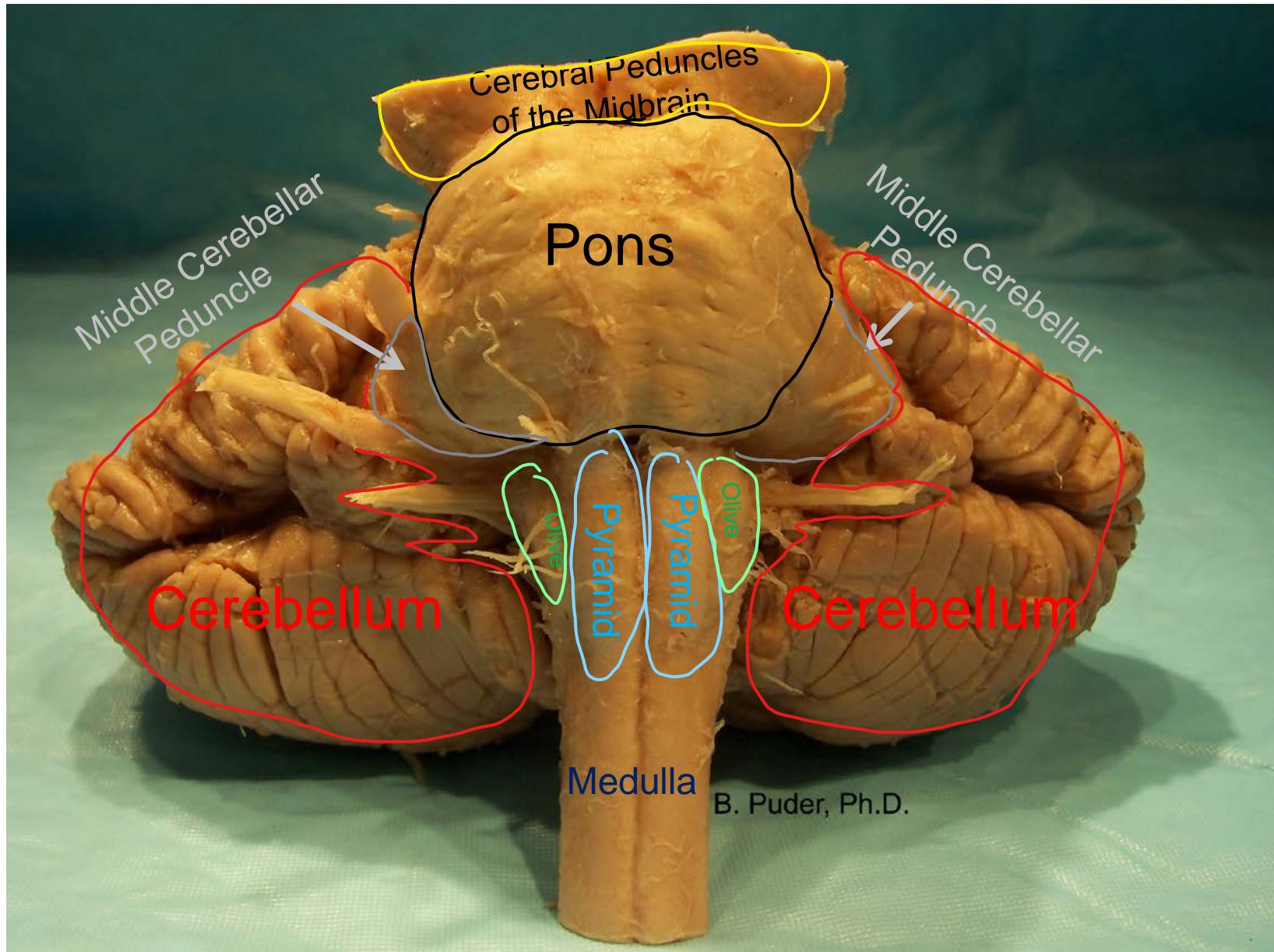


supratemporal pressure: uncus will herniate through incisura where midbrain lives

Blood Supply

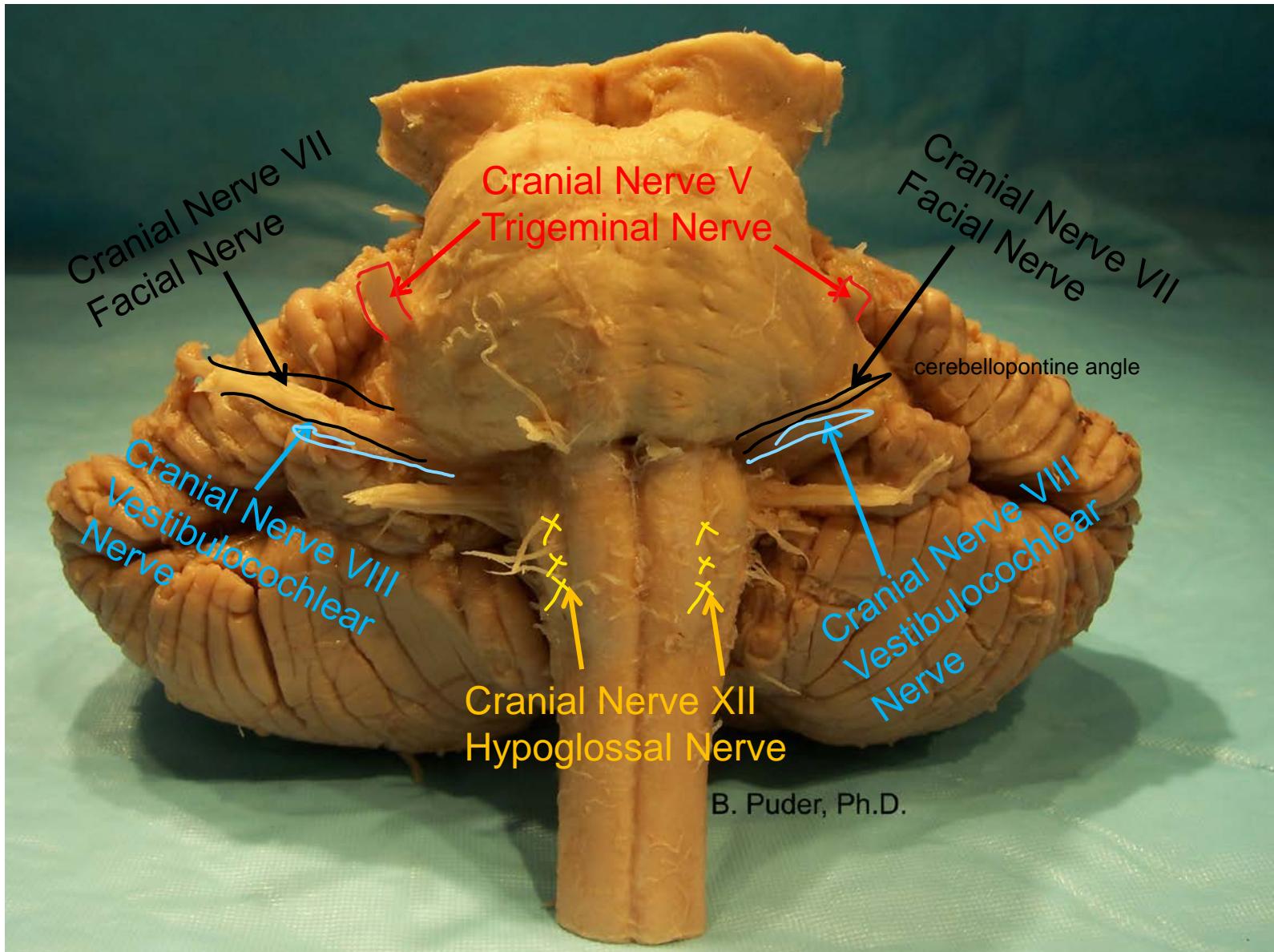


Anterior view of brainstem and cerebellum

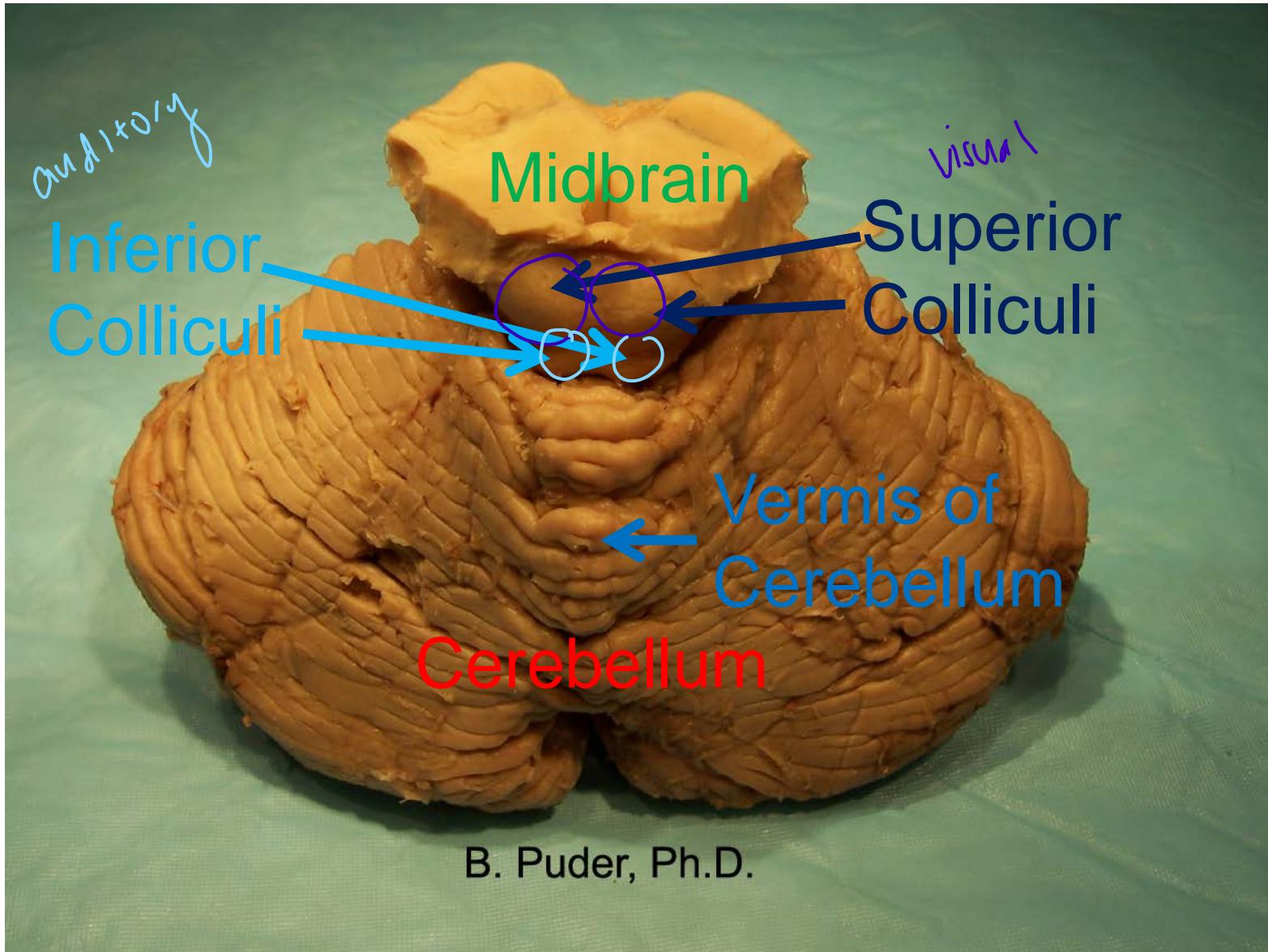


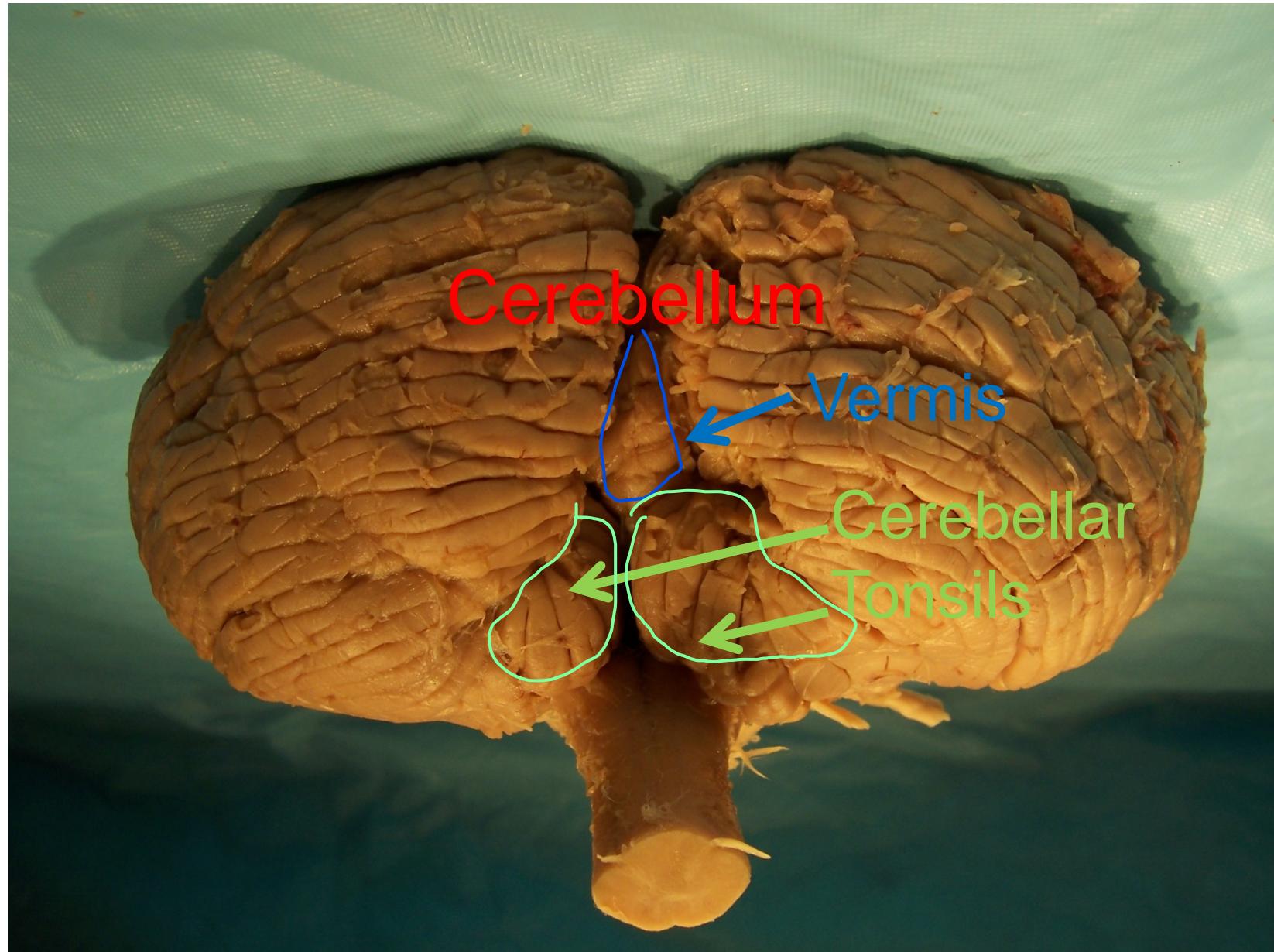
peduncles all carry white matter tracts

Cranial Nerves



Posterior Brainstem (midbrain only) and Cerebellum





infratentorial pressure cerebellar tonsils hernia through foramen magnum and compress medulla (controls HR and respiration)

Spinal cord

