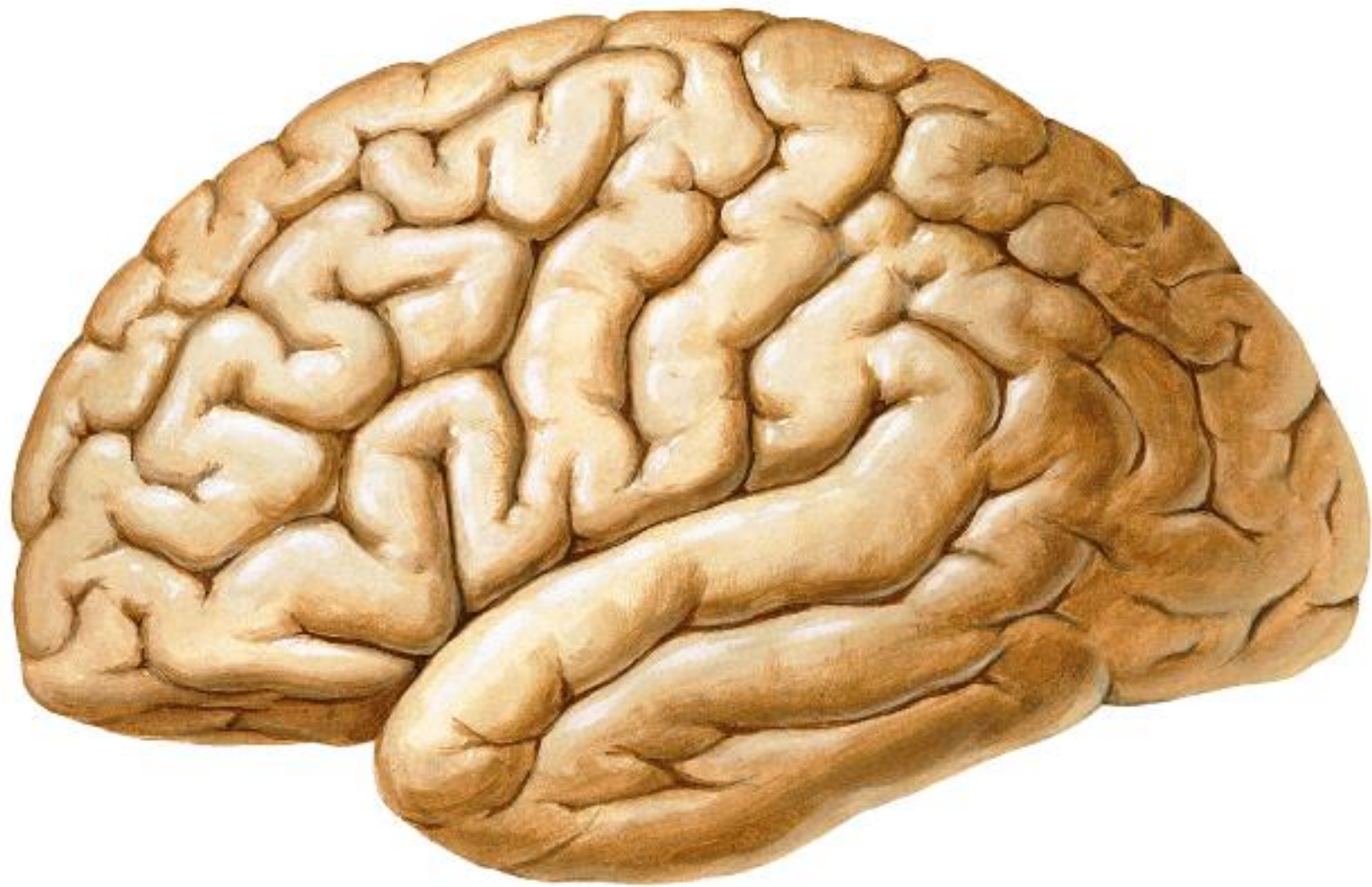


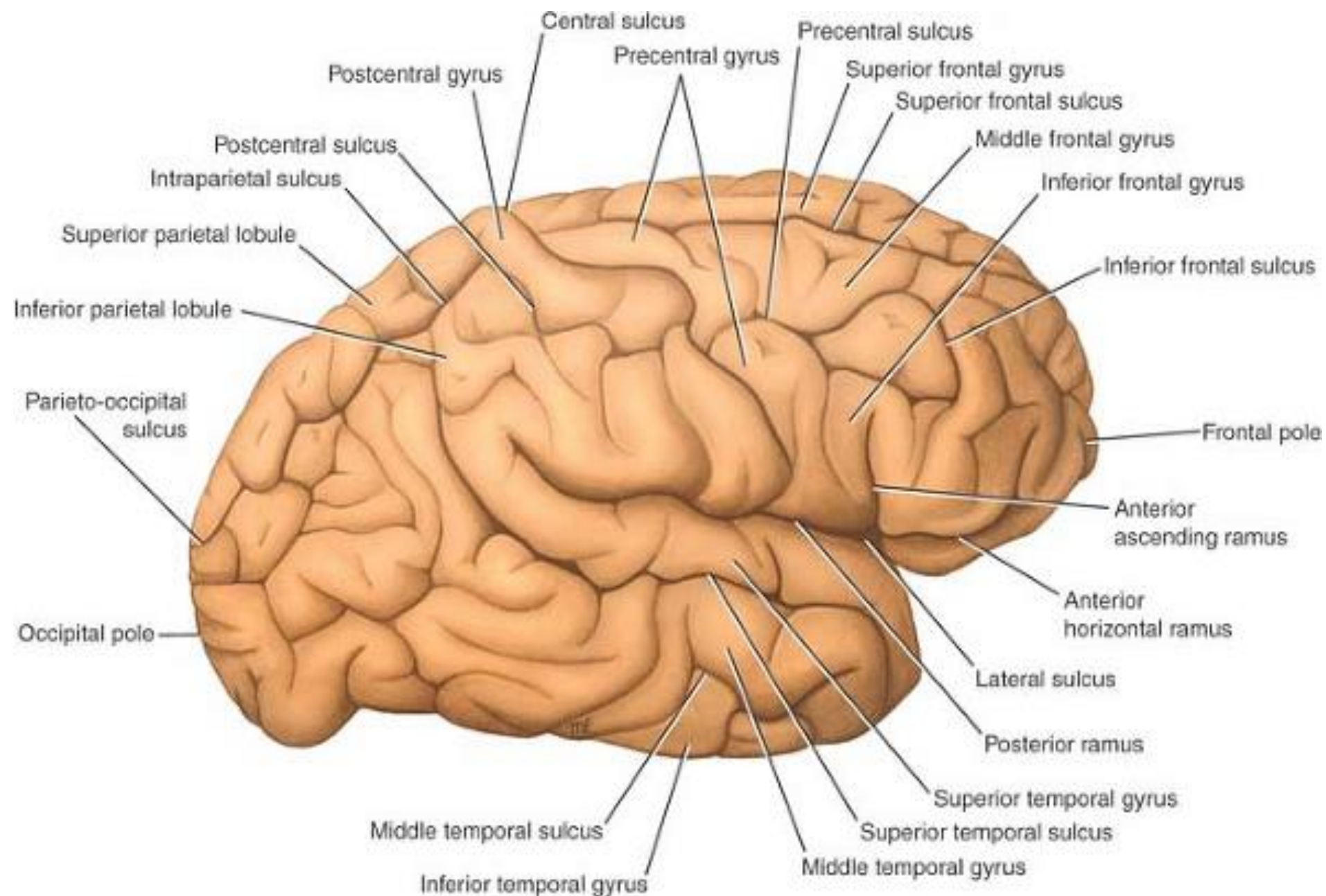
**Final revision of practical
(brain slides)
Medicine (3rd year)**

**Dr. Maha ELBeltagy
2022**

Lateral surface of the brain

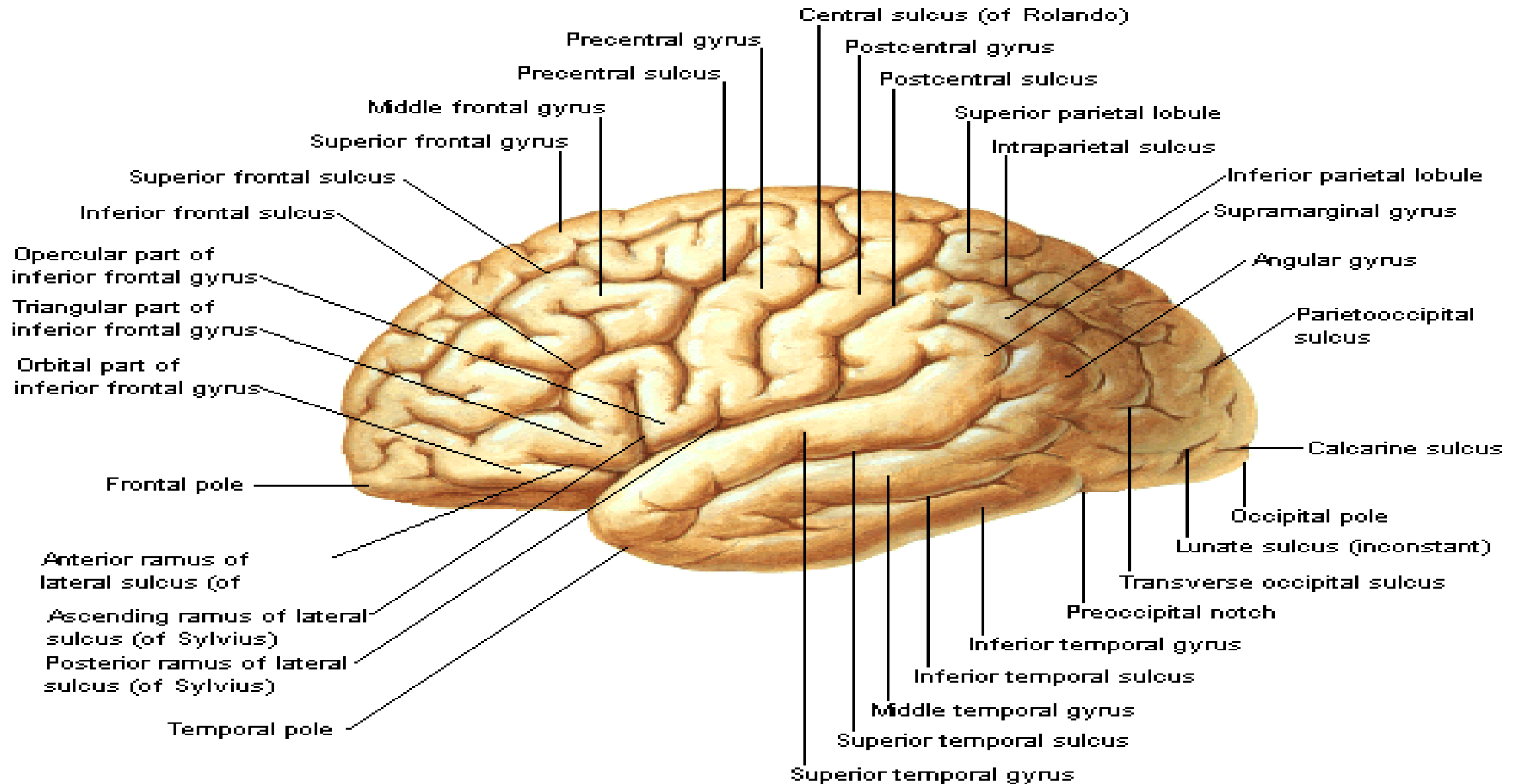




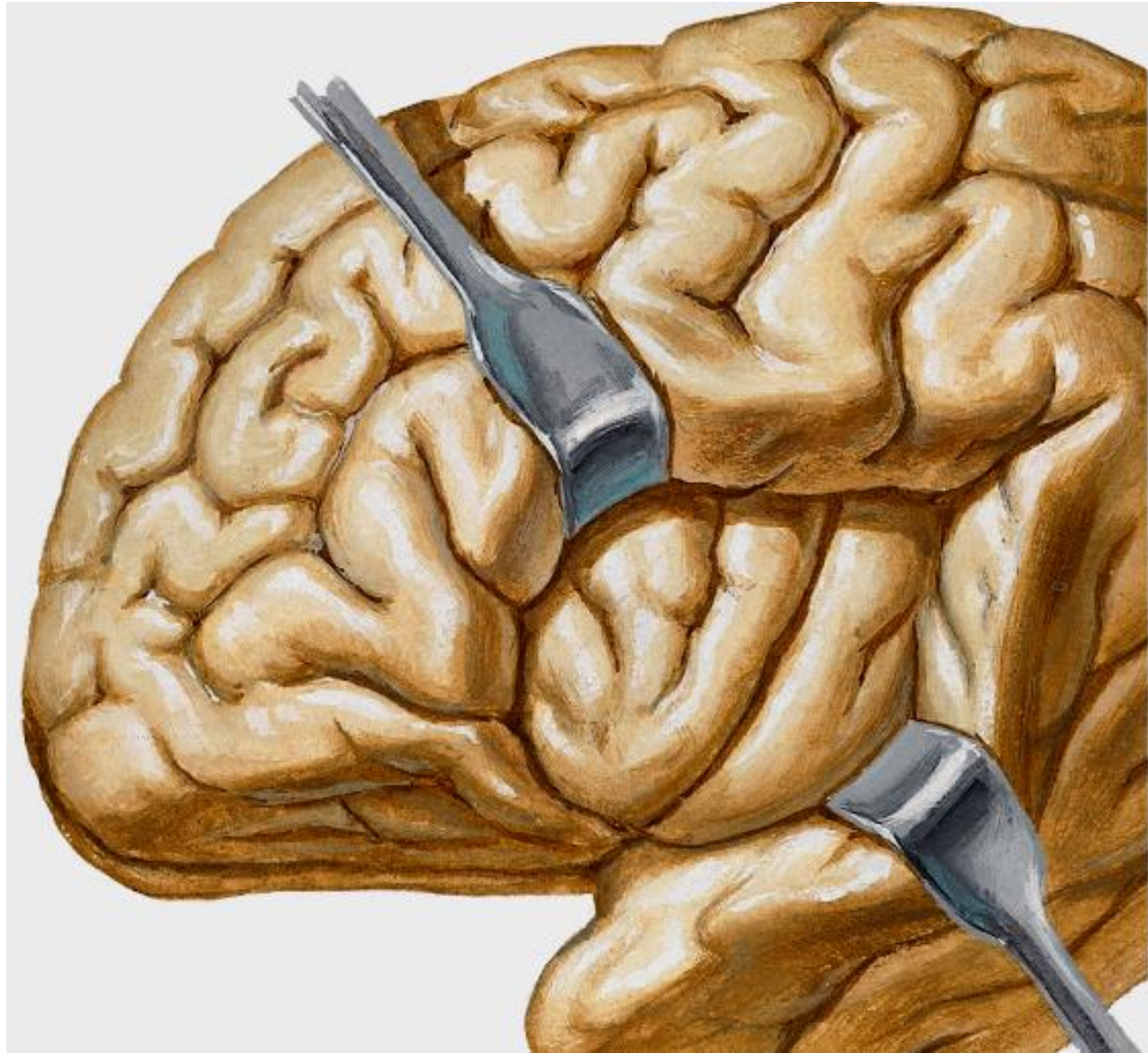


Cerebrum

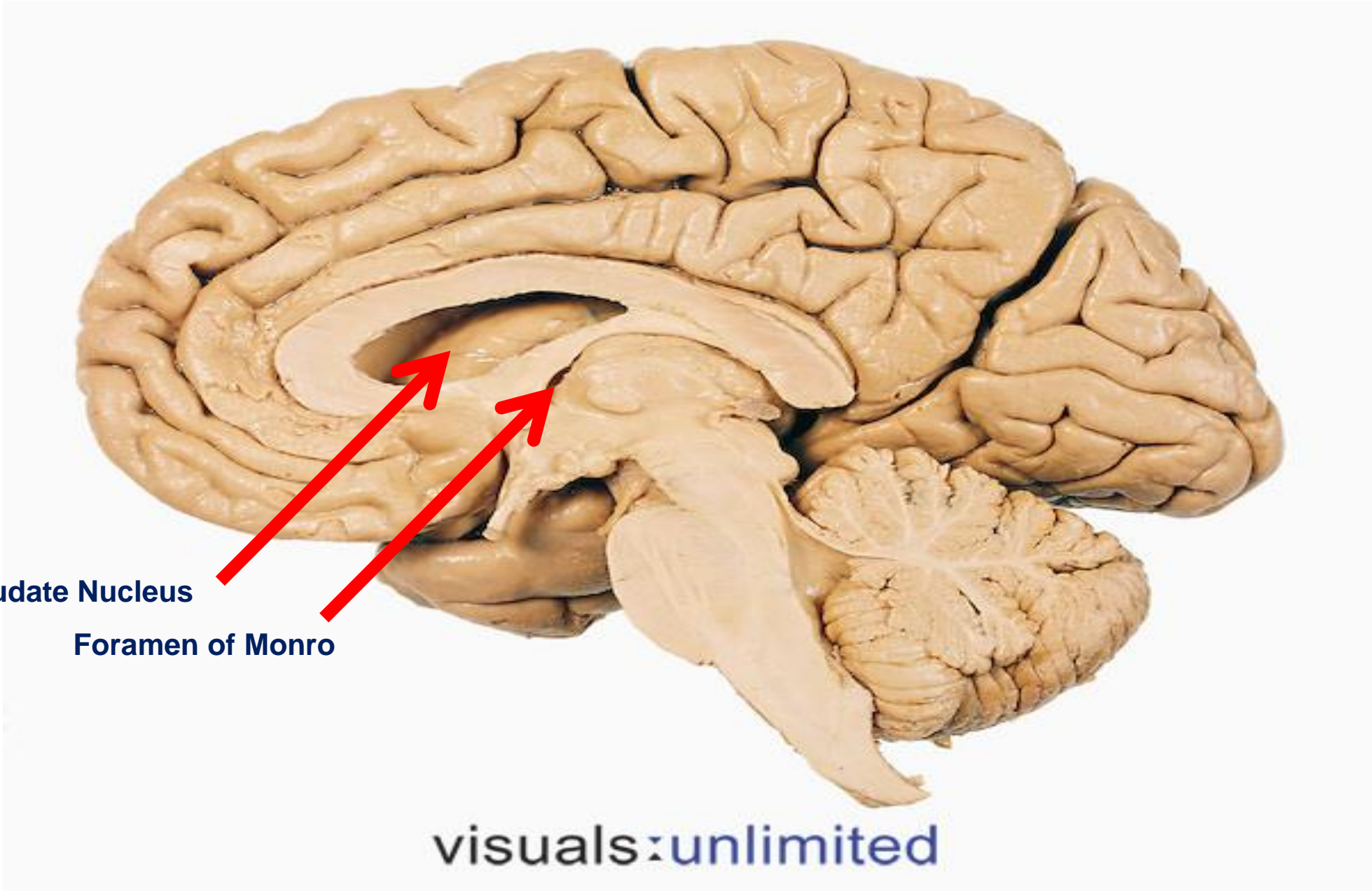
Lateral View



Insula



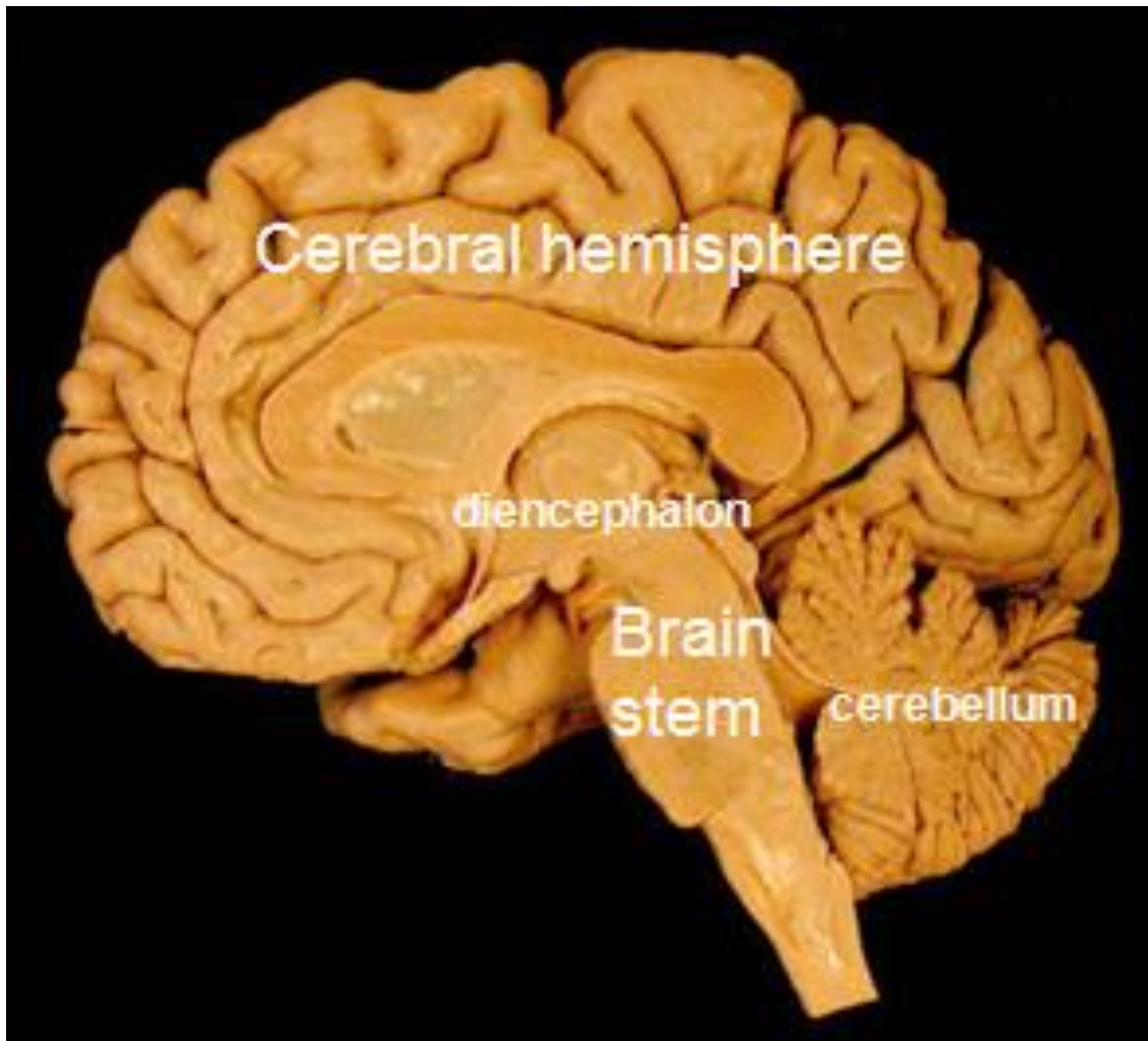
Medial surface of the brain



Caudate Nucleus

Foramen of Monro

visuals:unlimited



Cerebral hemisphere

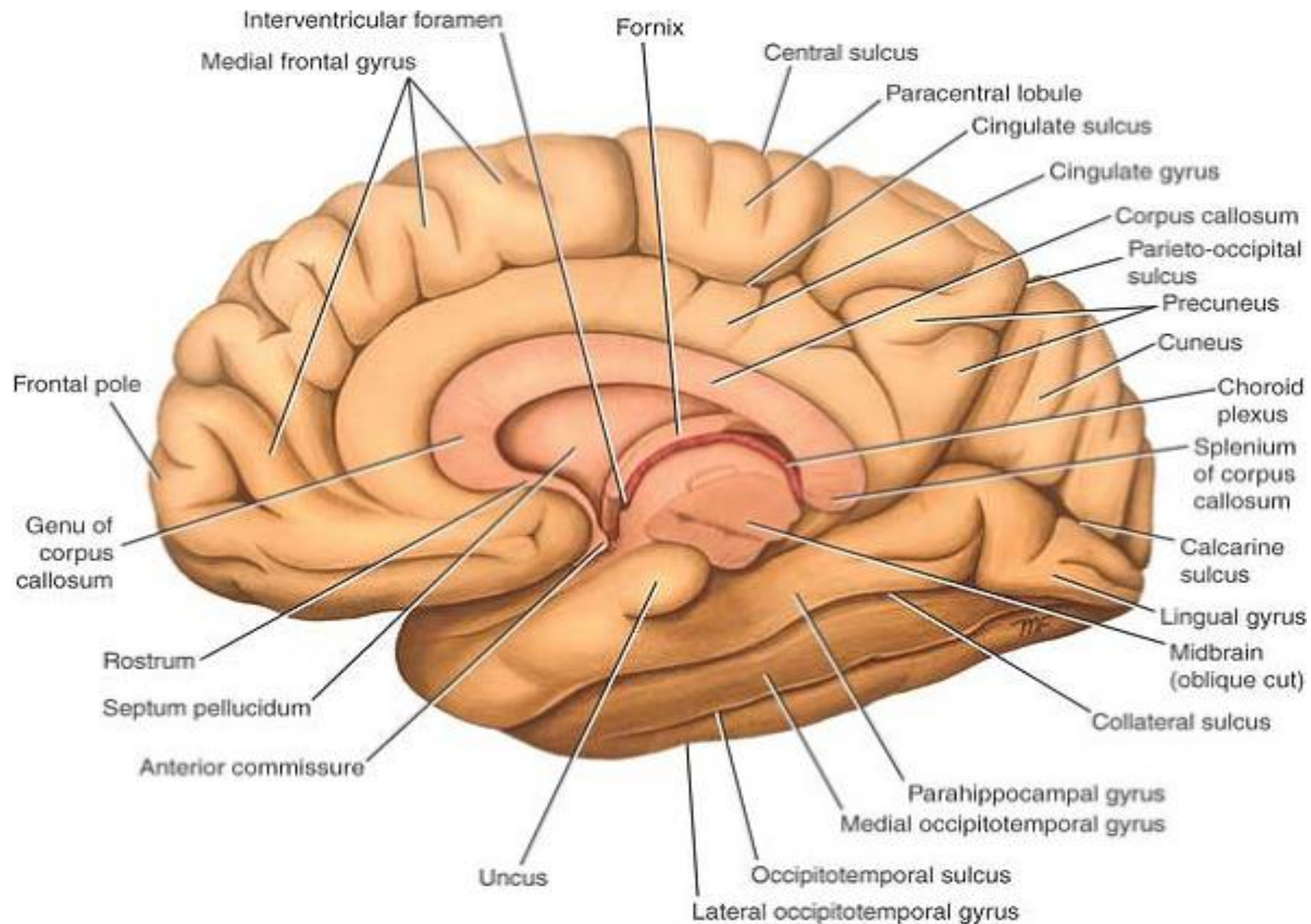
diencephalon

Brain
stem

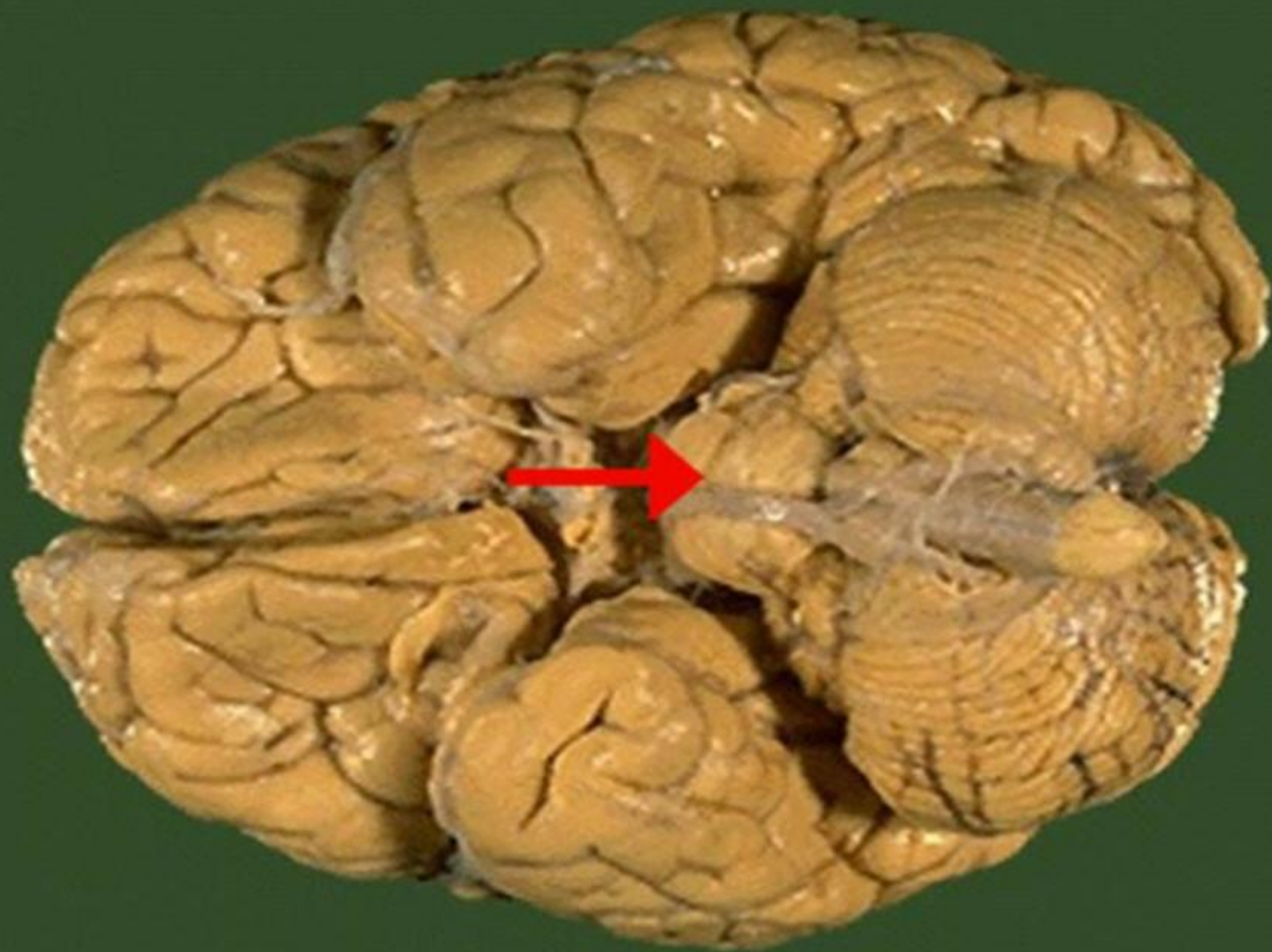
cerebellum

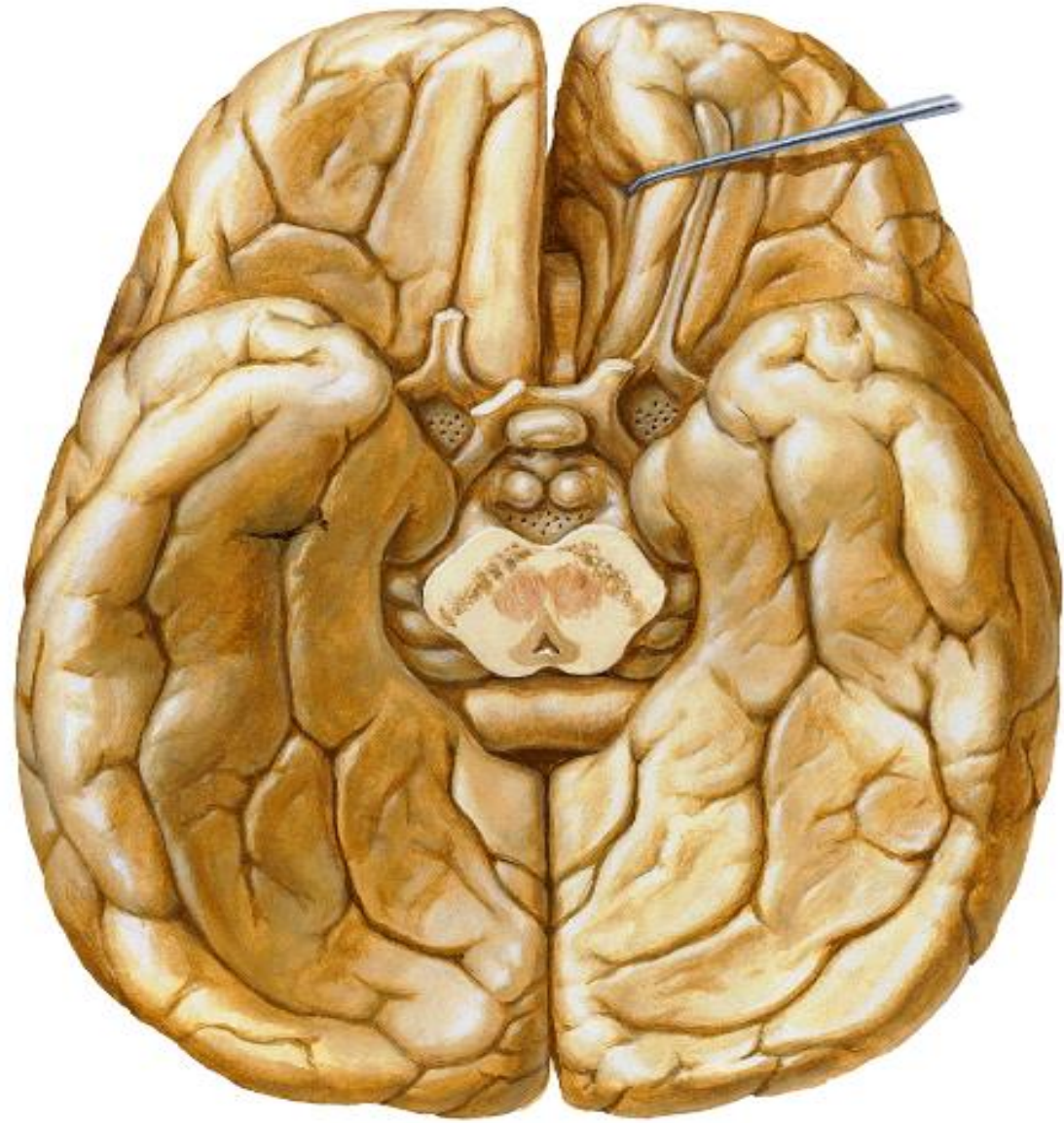


MEDIAL SAGITTAL ASPECT

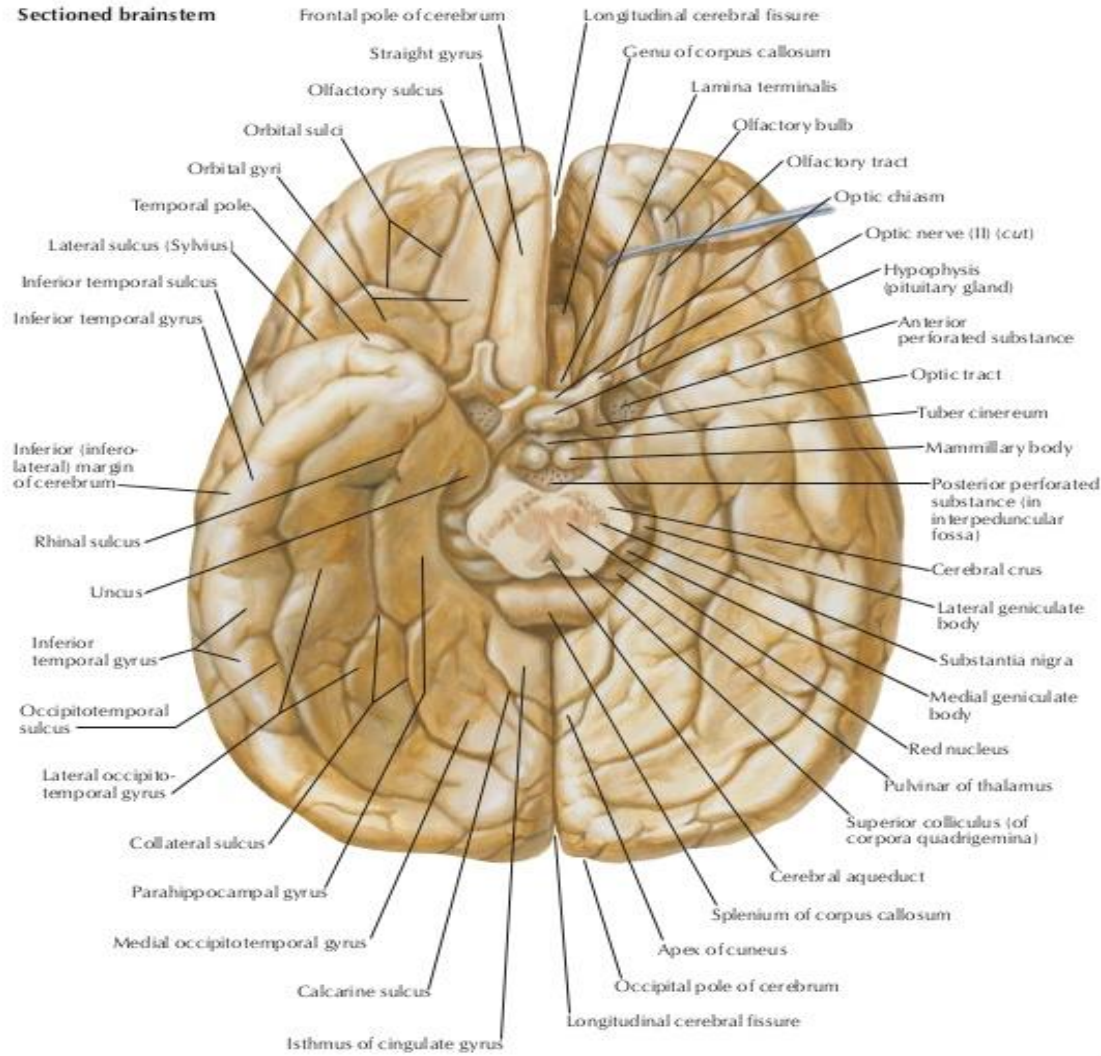


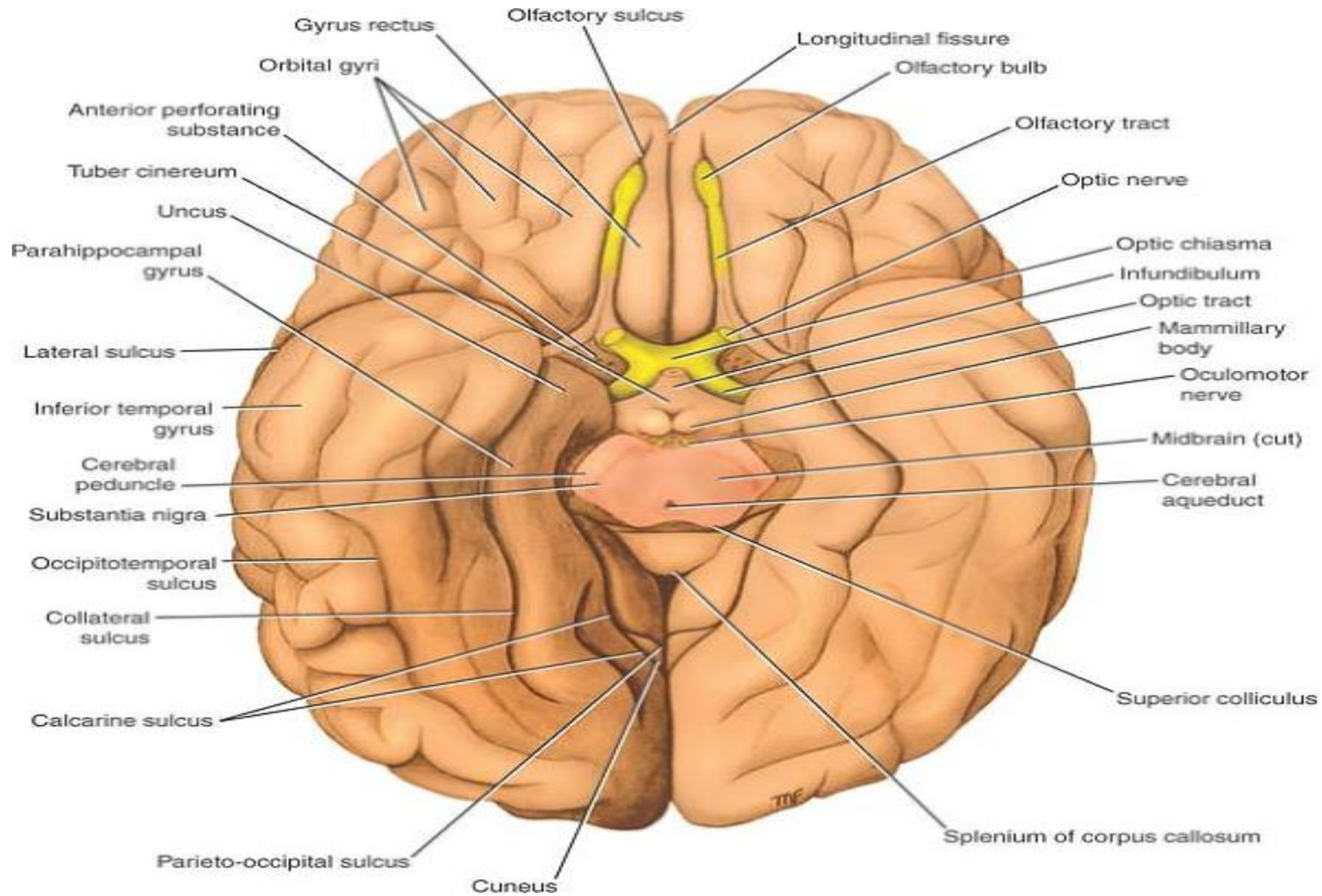
Inferior surface of the brain

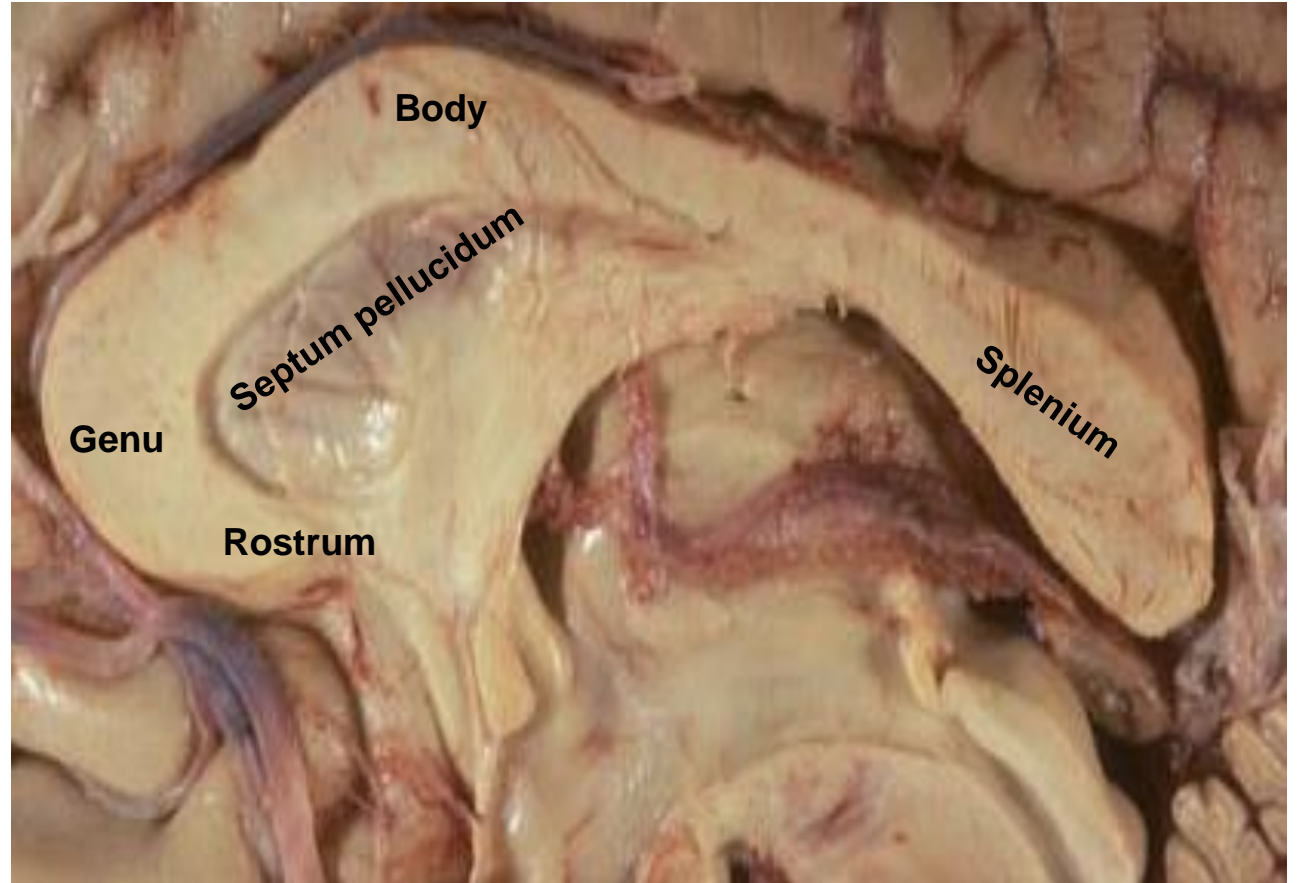
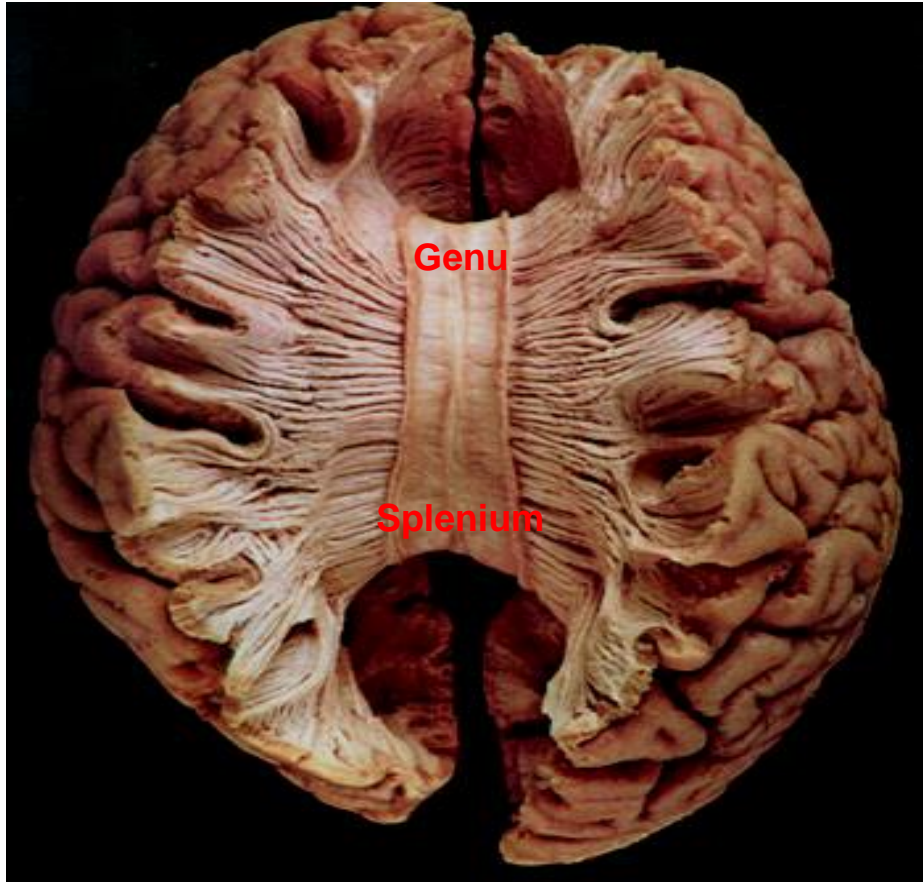




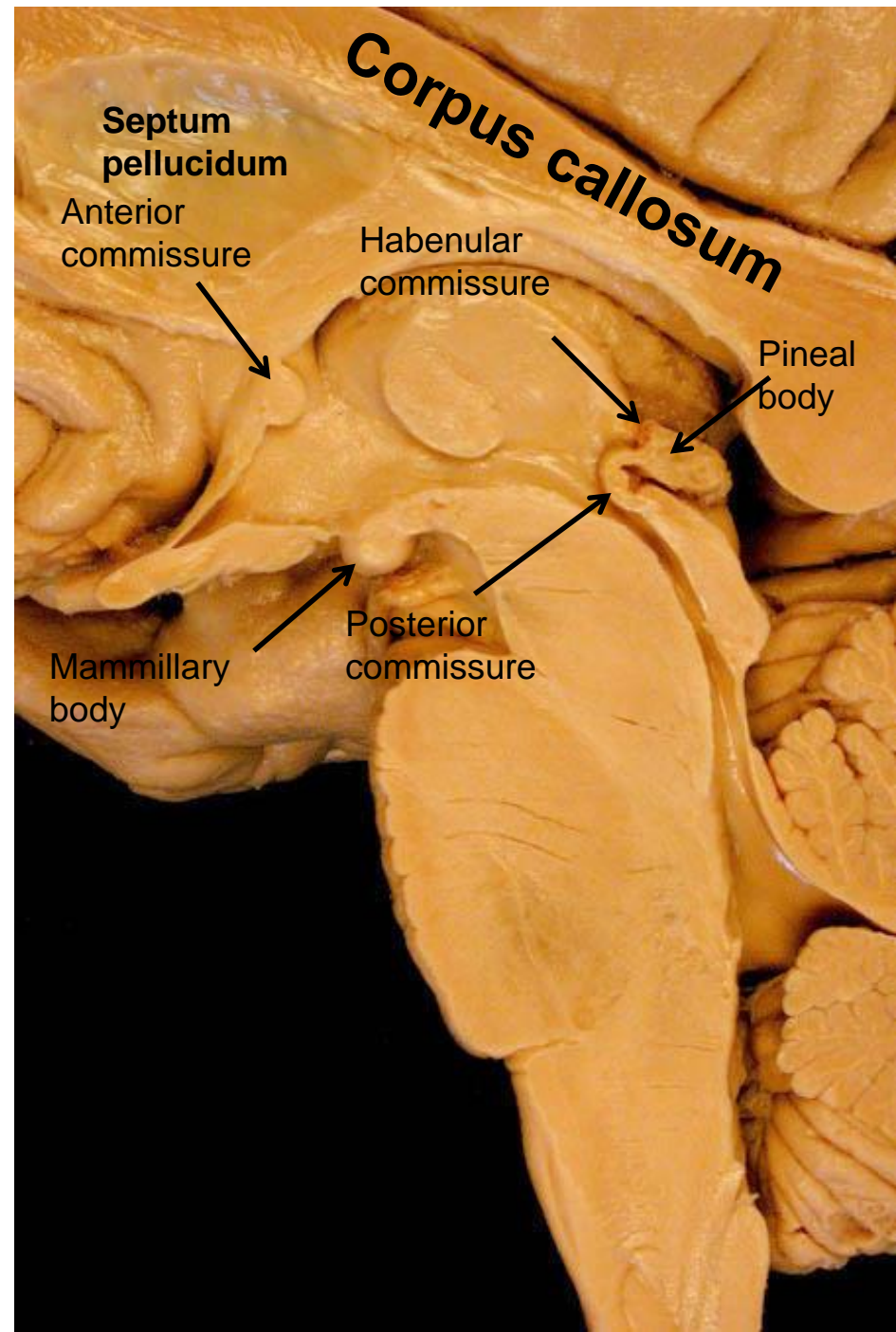
Sectioned brainstem



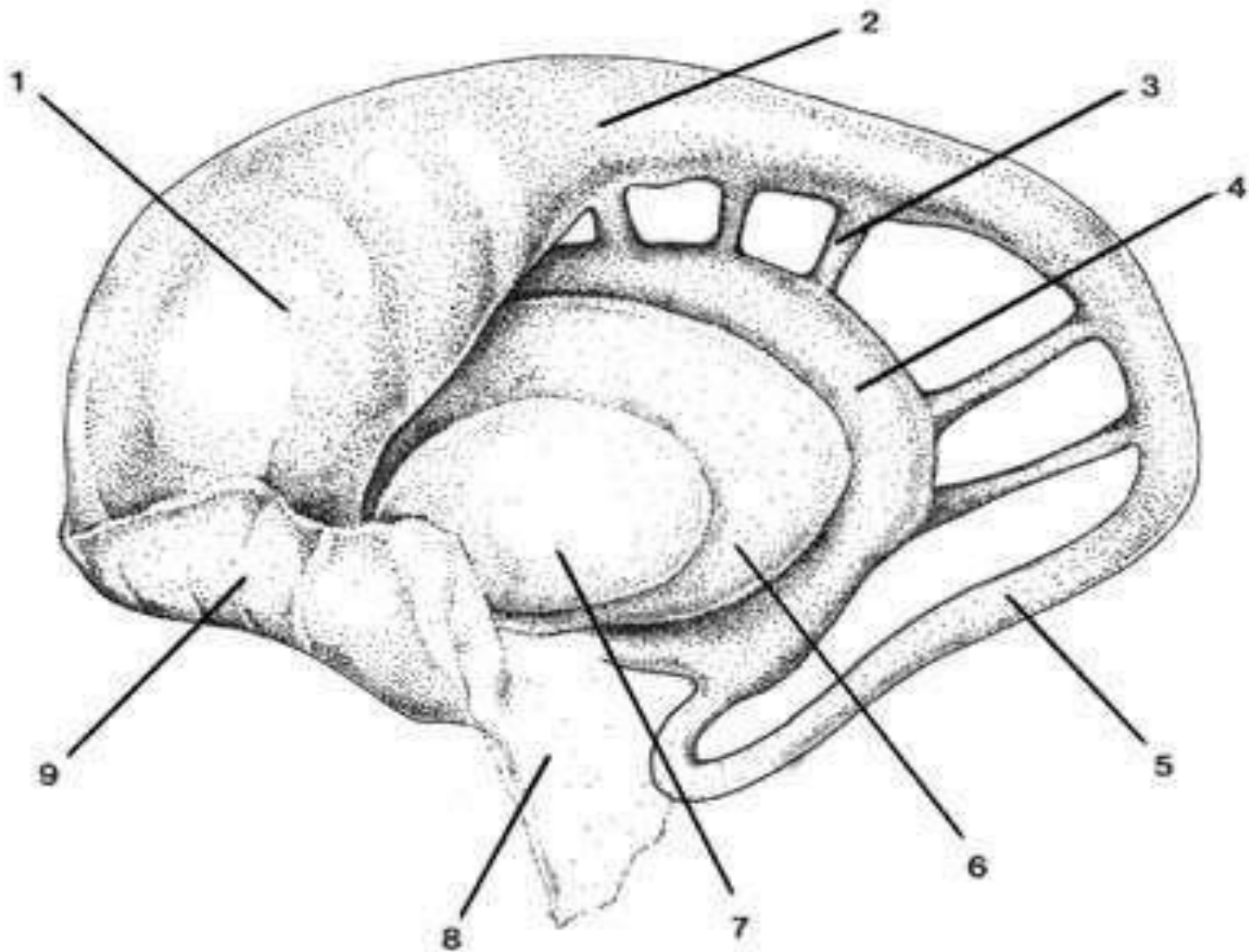




Corpus Callosum

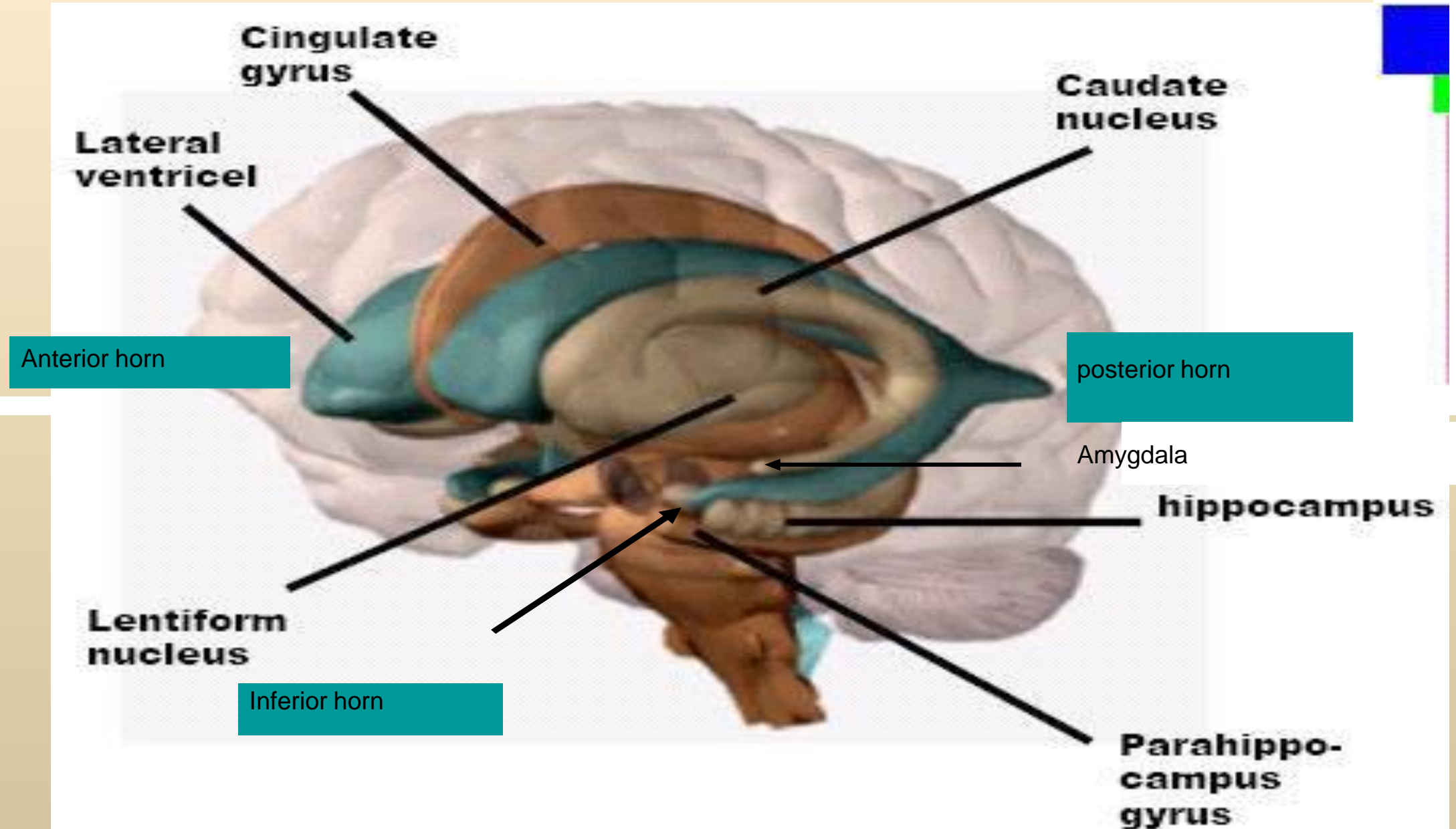


Basal Nuclei



1. head of caudate nucleus
2. body of caudate nucleus
3. caudatolenticular "gray bridge"
4. putamen
5. tail of caudate nucleus
6. external segment of globus pallidus
7. internal segment of globus pallidus
8. amygdaloid body
9. nucleus accumbens

Relation of the basal ganglia and the lateral ventricle

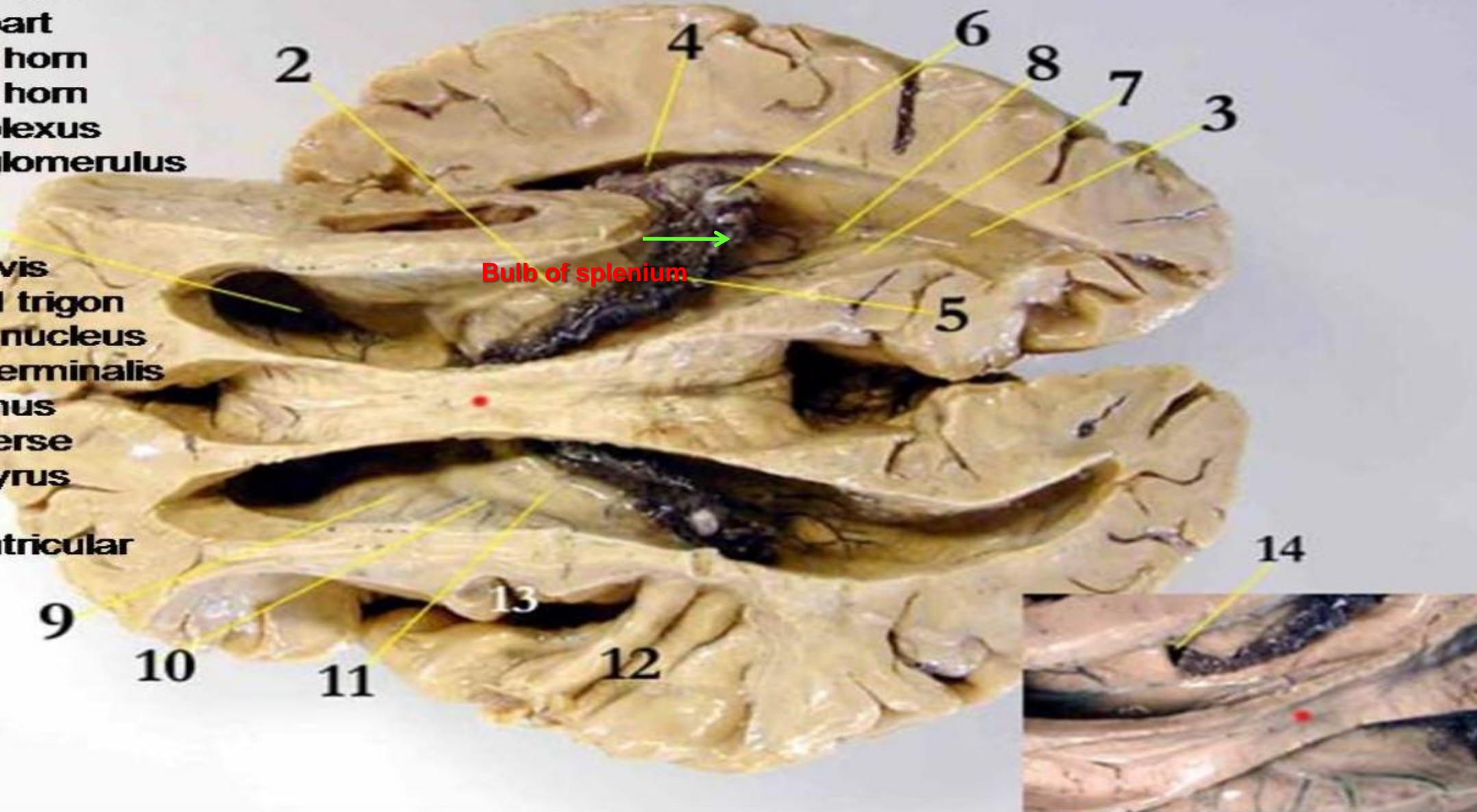


Brain Ventricles

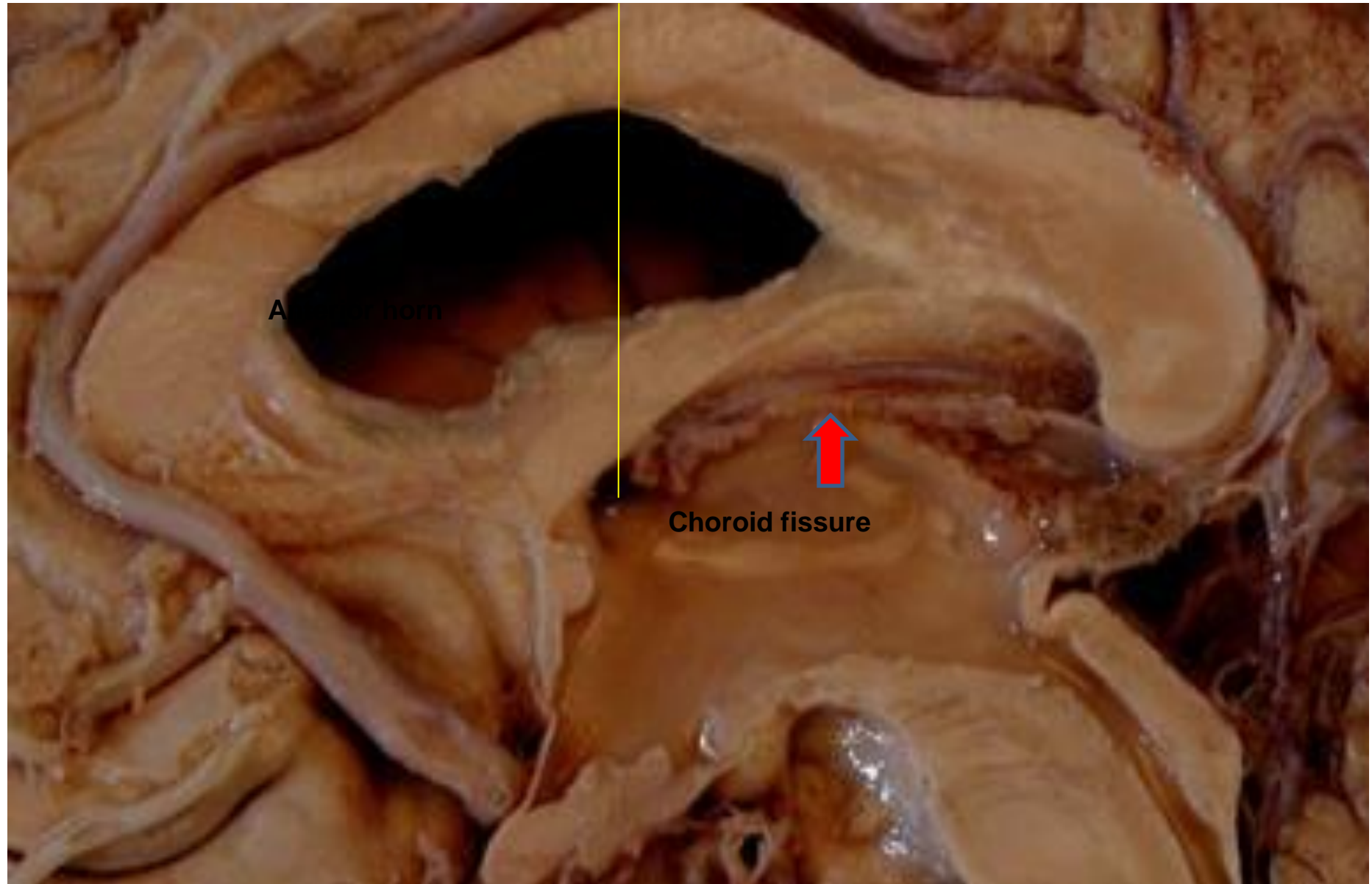
Lateral Ventricles

- 1- anterior horn
- 2- central part
- 3- posterior horn
- 4- temporal horn
- 5- choroid plexus
- 6- choroid glomerulus

- 7- Calcar avis
- 8- Collateral trigon
- 9- Caudate nucleus
- 10- sulcus terminalis
- 11- Thalamus
- 12- Transverse temporal gyrus
- 13- Insula
- 14- Interventricular foramen



Relations of lateral ventricle

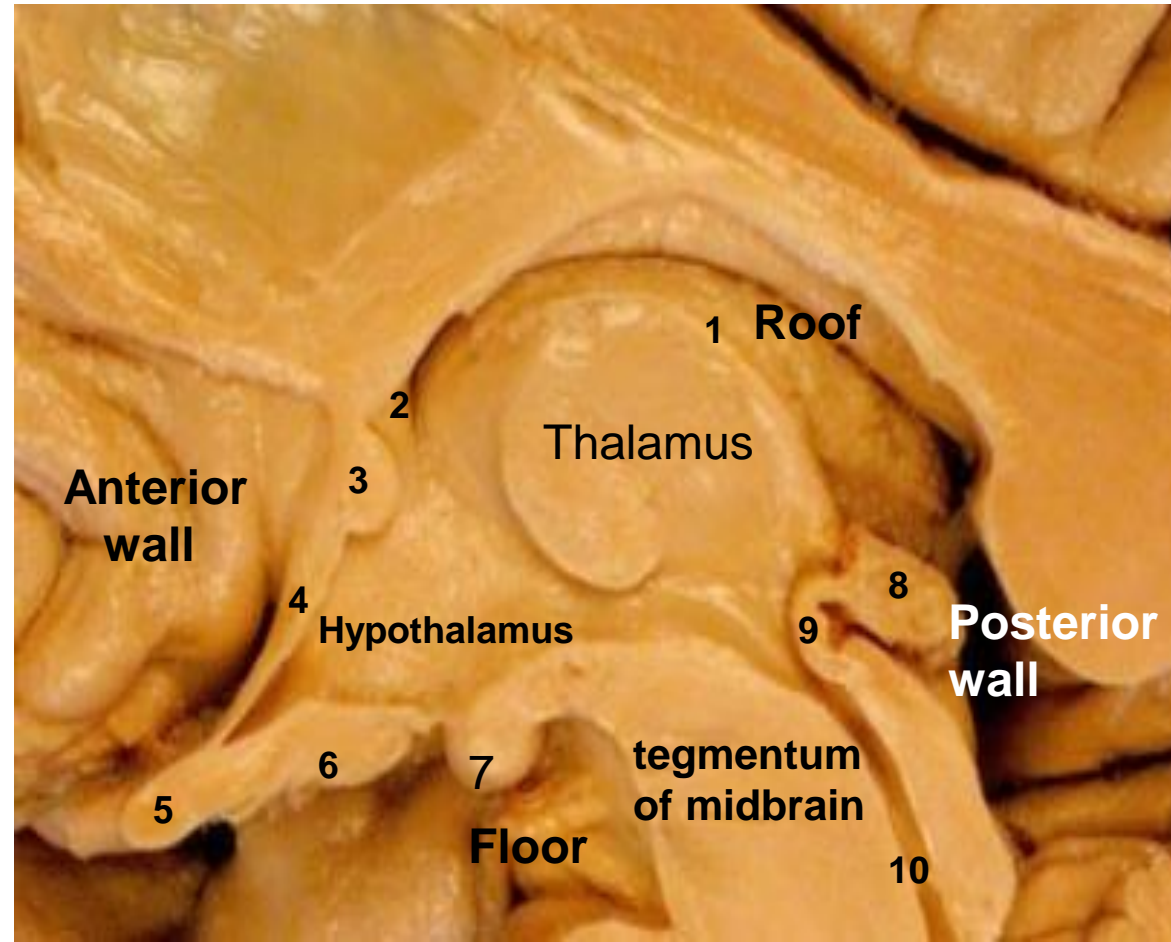
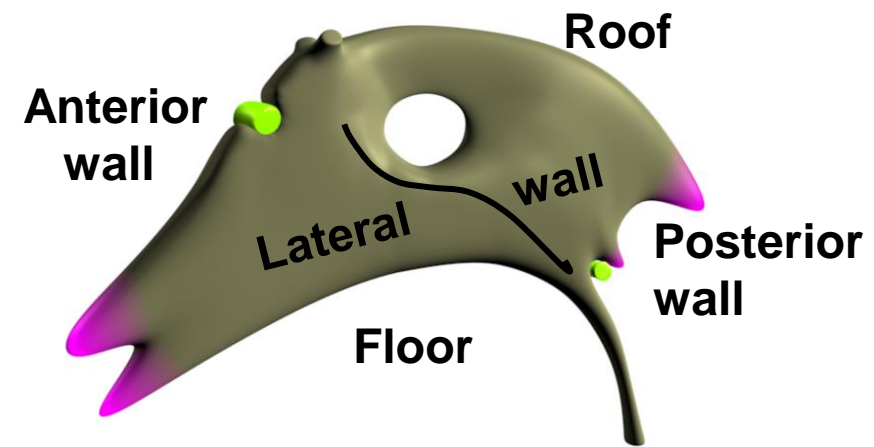


The third ventricle

It is a narrow slit like cleft between the 2 halves of the diencephalon.

Boundaries:

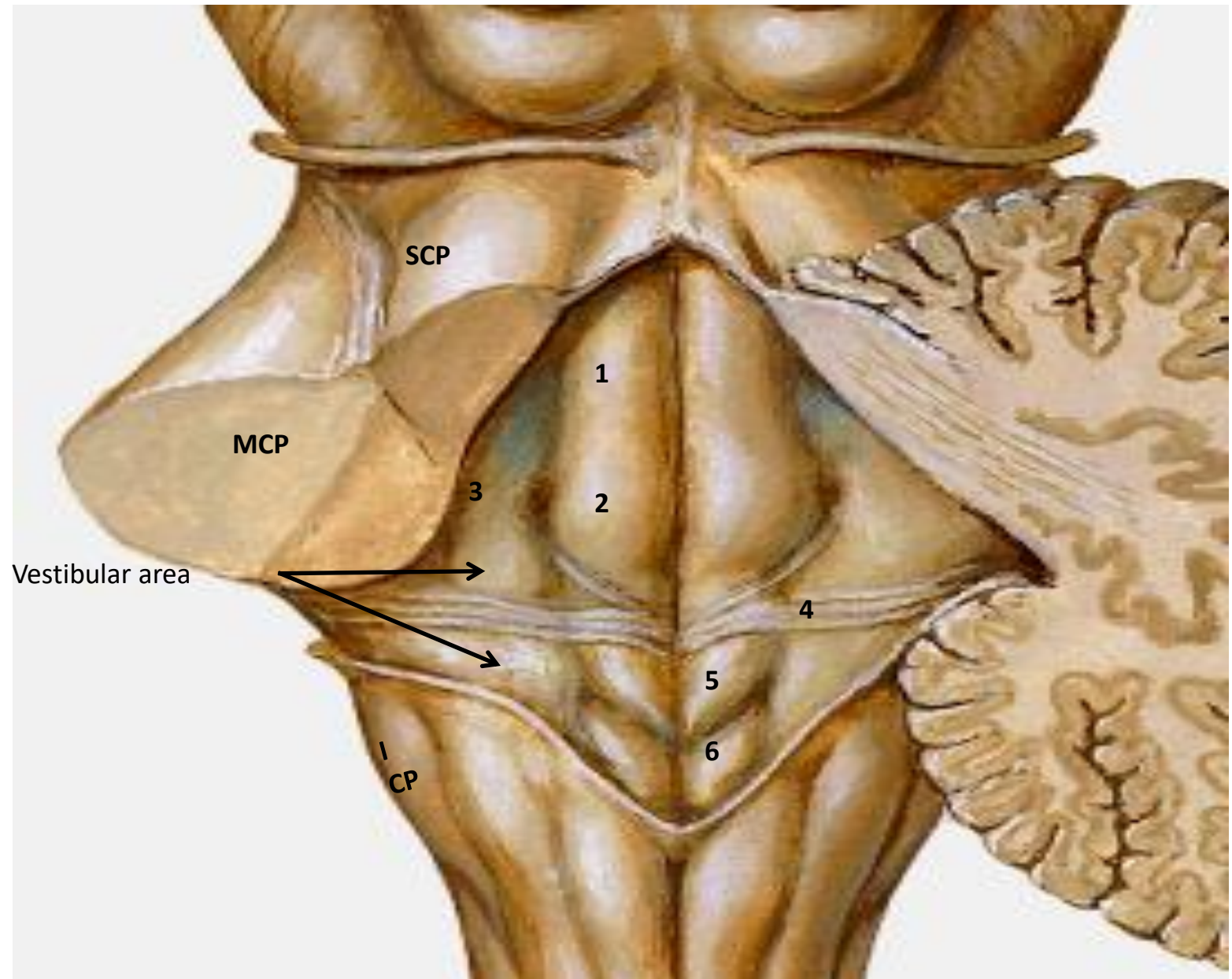
- **Roof:** Thin layer of ependyma stretched between lateral walls containing choroid plexus (1).
- More superiorly, fornix, septum pellucidum and corpus callosum
- **Anterior wall:** Columns of fornix (2), anterior commissure (3), Lamina terminalis (4) &
- **Floor:** Hypothalamus [optic chiasma (5), tuber cinereum (6) Mammillary body (7)] & tegmentum of midbrain.
- **Posterior wall:** Pineal body (8), posterior commissure (9) & aqueduct of Sylvius (10).
- **Lateral wall:** Thalamus & hypothalamus.



The floor of the Fourth ventricle:

Is formed of :

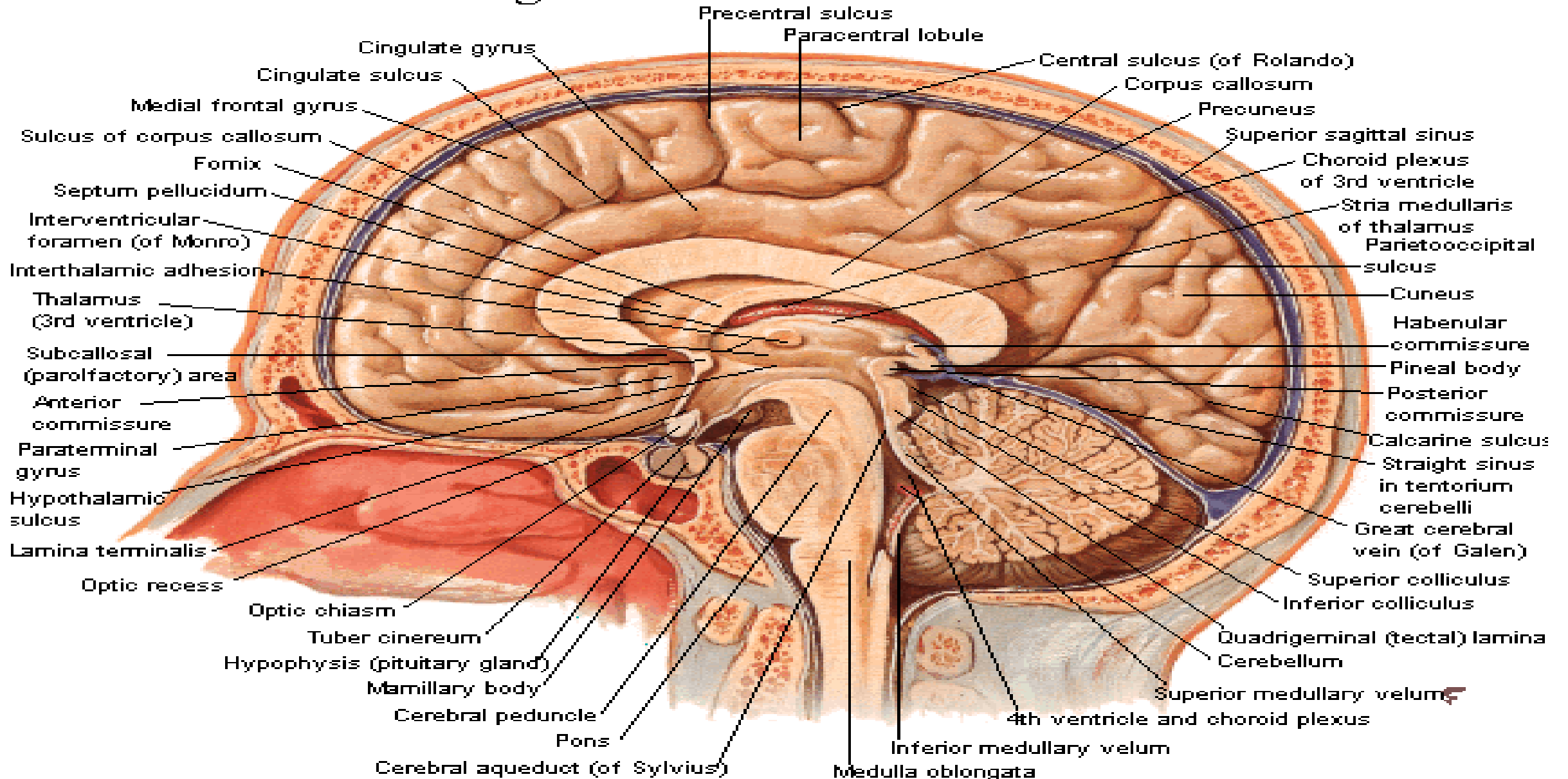
- The posterior surface of the pons: with posterior median sulcus, medial eminence (1), facial colliculus (2) & superior fovea (3).
- Medullary stria (4)
- The posterior surface of the open medulla: with inferior fovea, hypoglossal triangle (5), vagal triangle (6) & vestibular area,



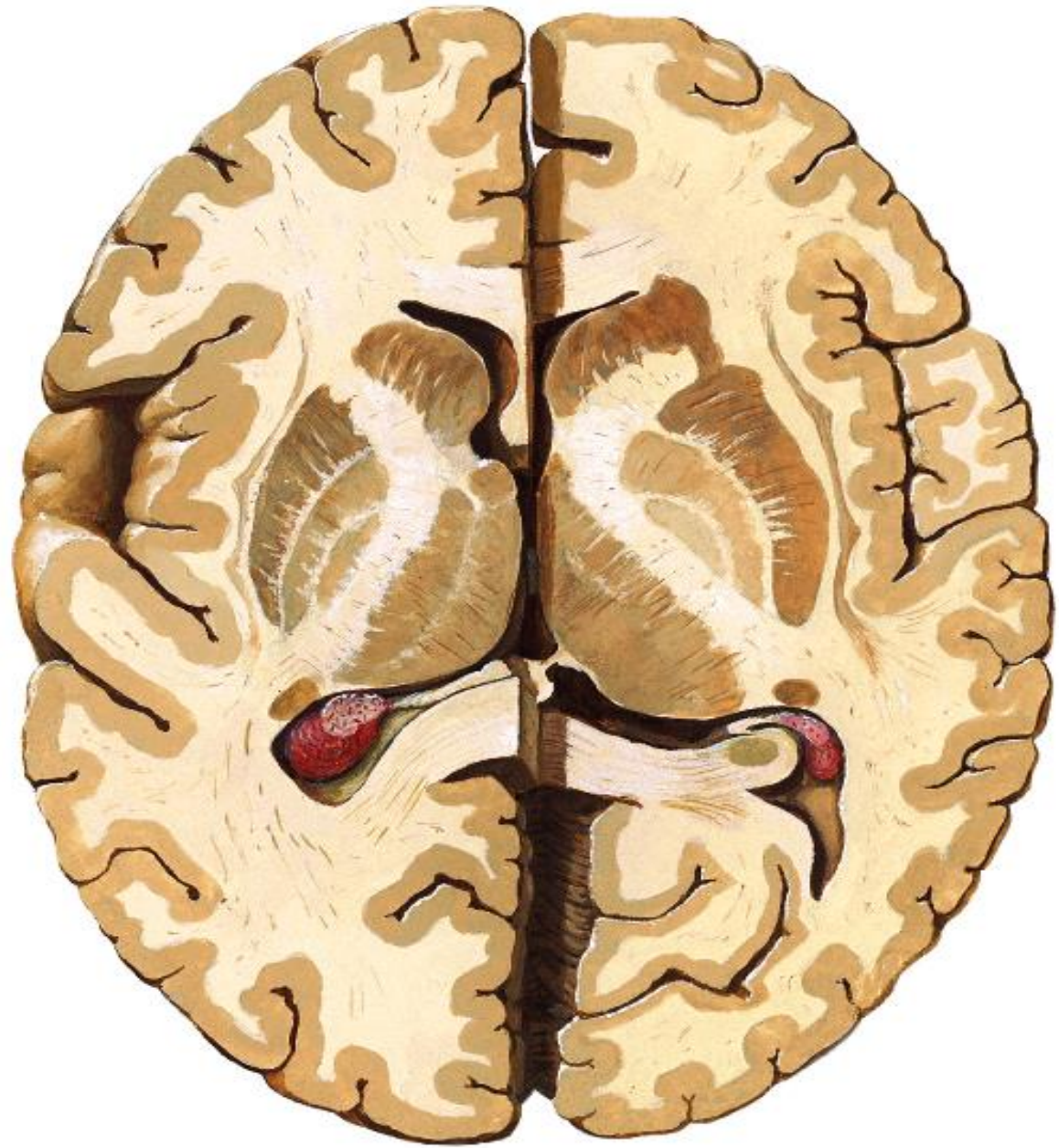
Sections of the brain

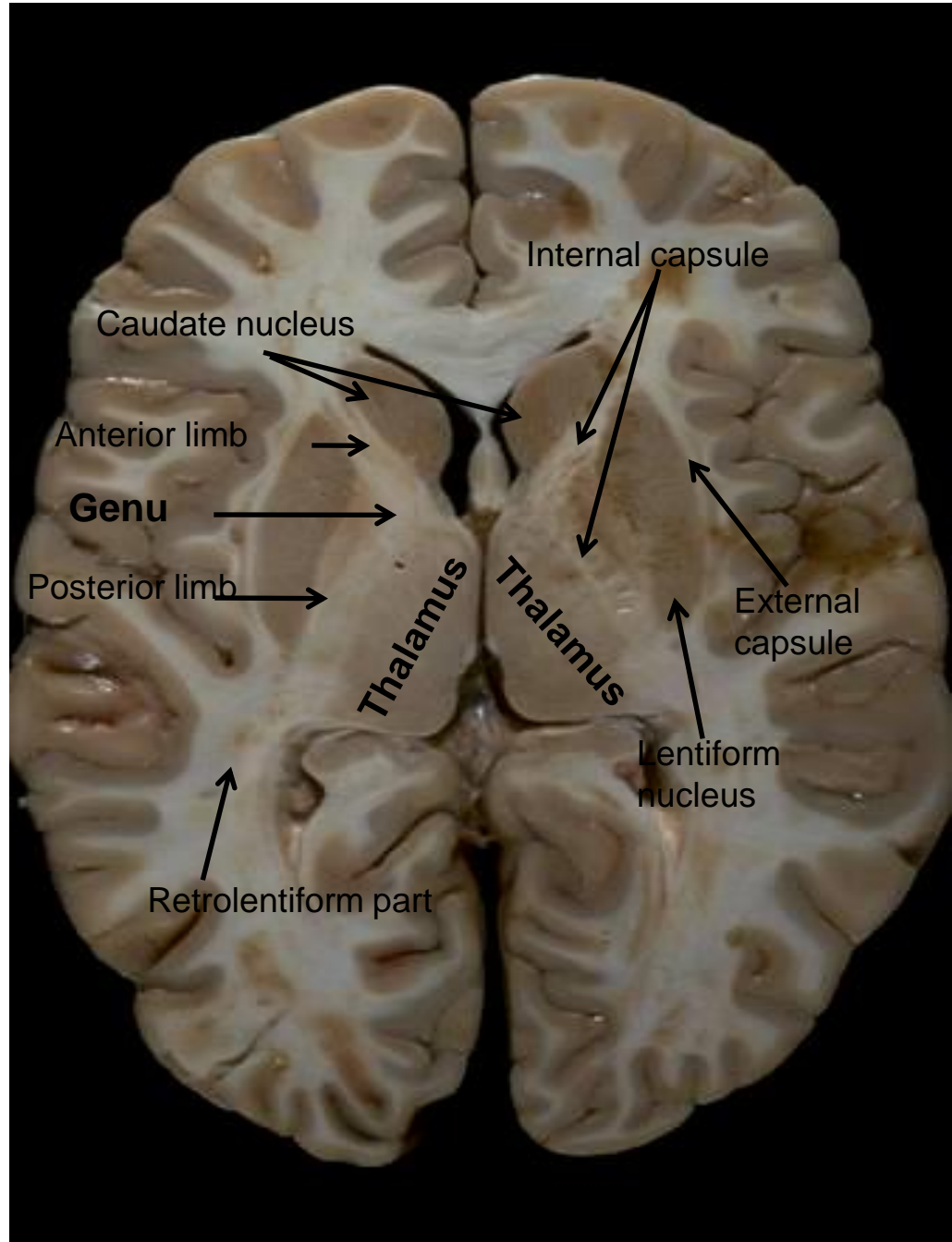
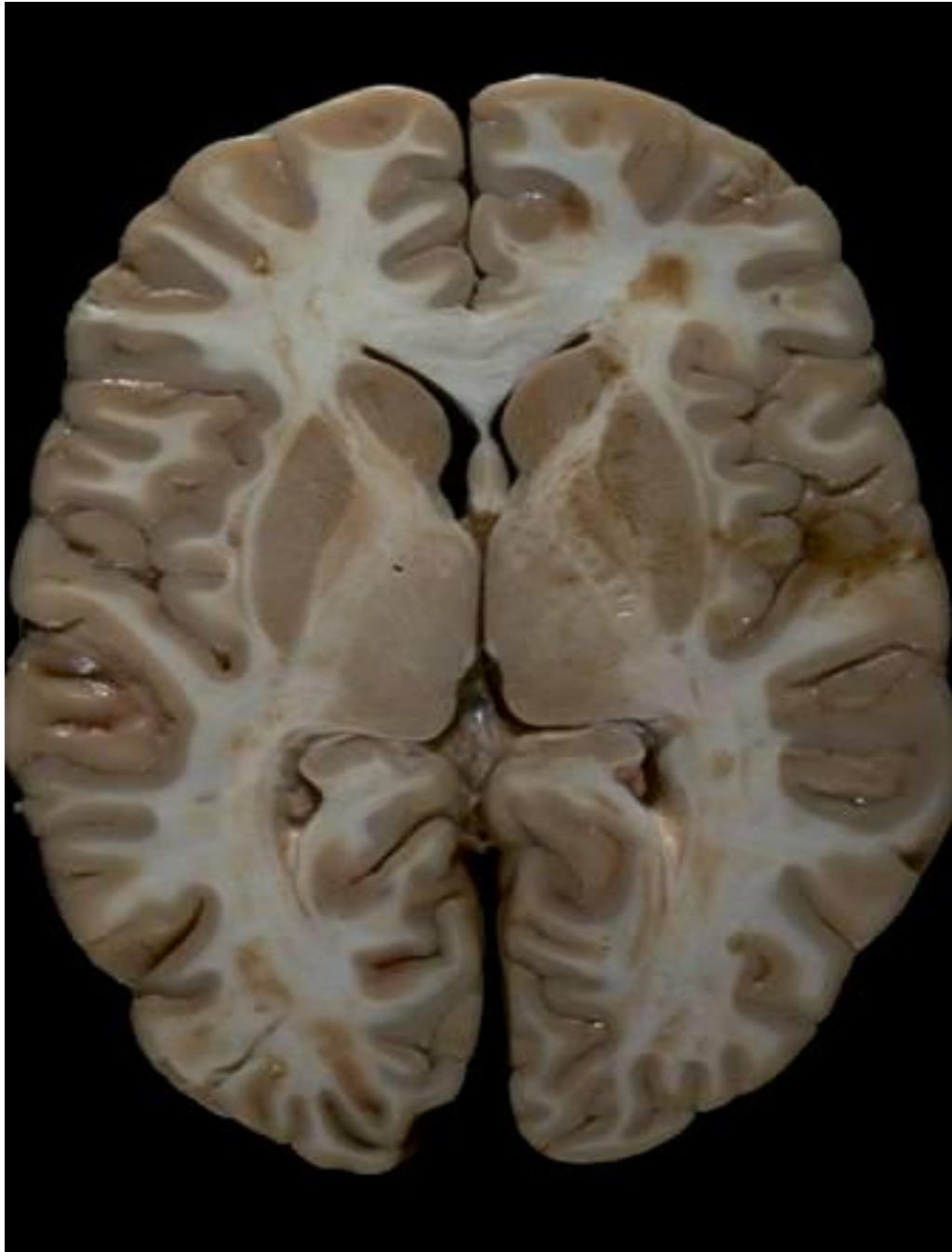
Cerebrum - Brain in Situ

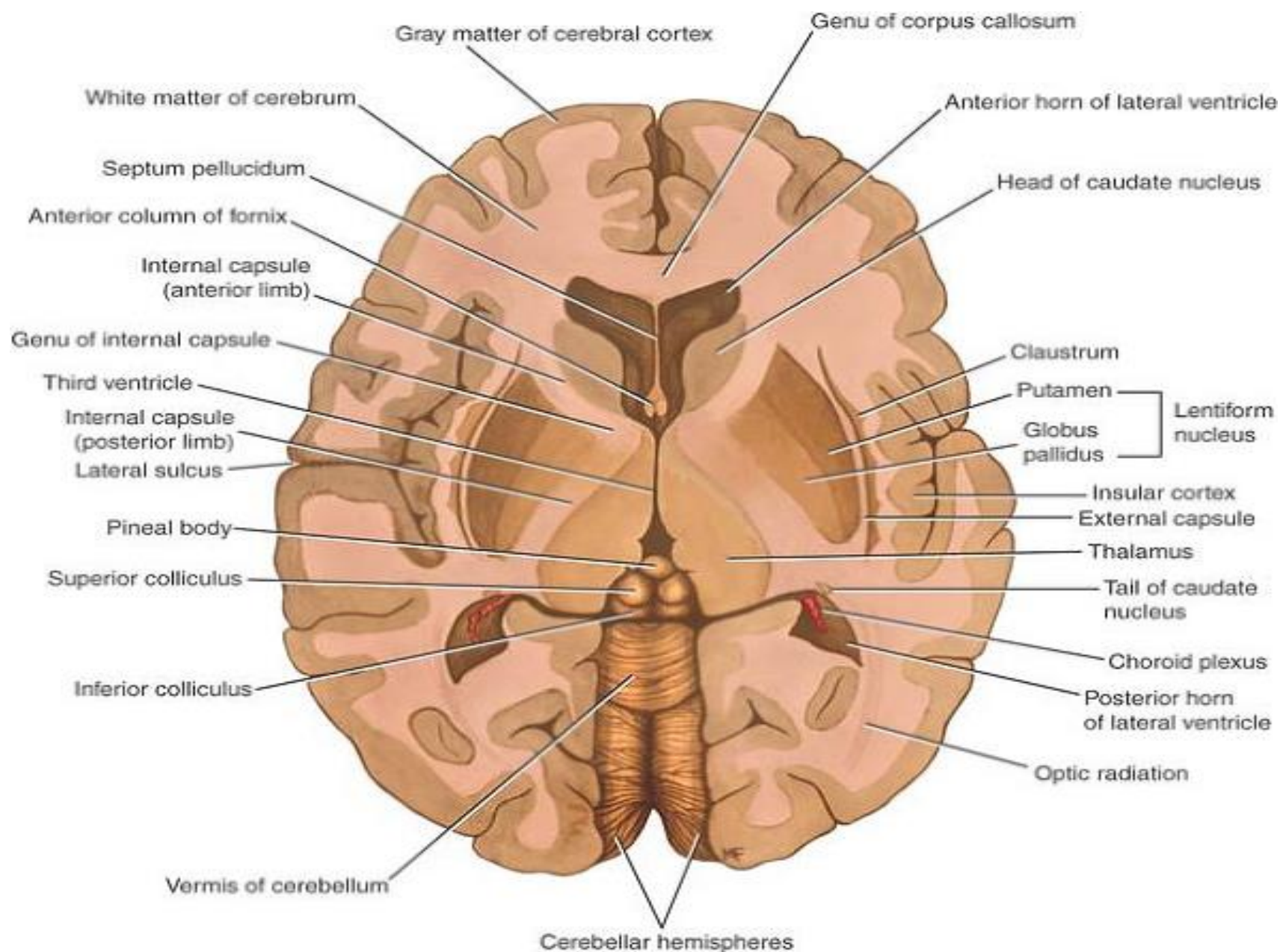
Sagittal Section - Medial View



Horizontal section of the brain





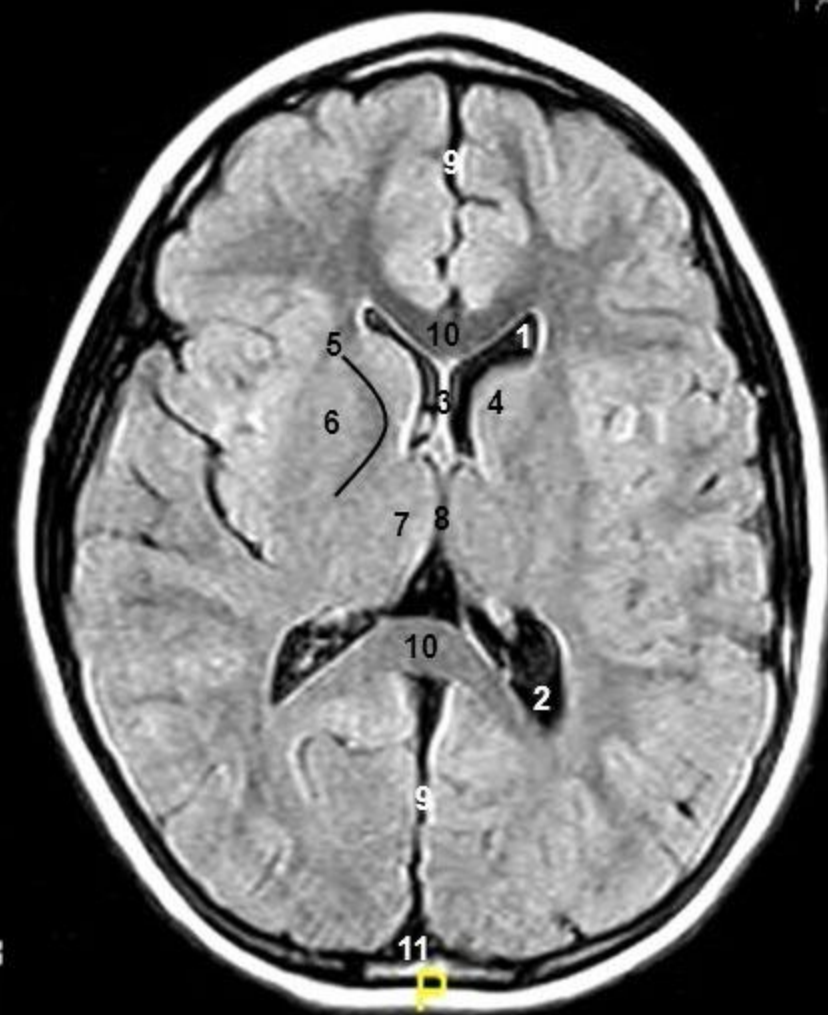


BP: -2.9
ST: 5.0
10

A

TR: 10000.0
TE: 140.0
FA: 90.0

R



L

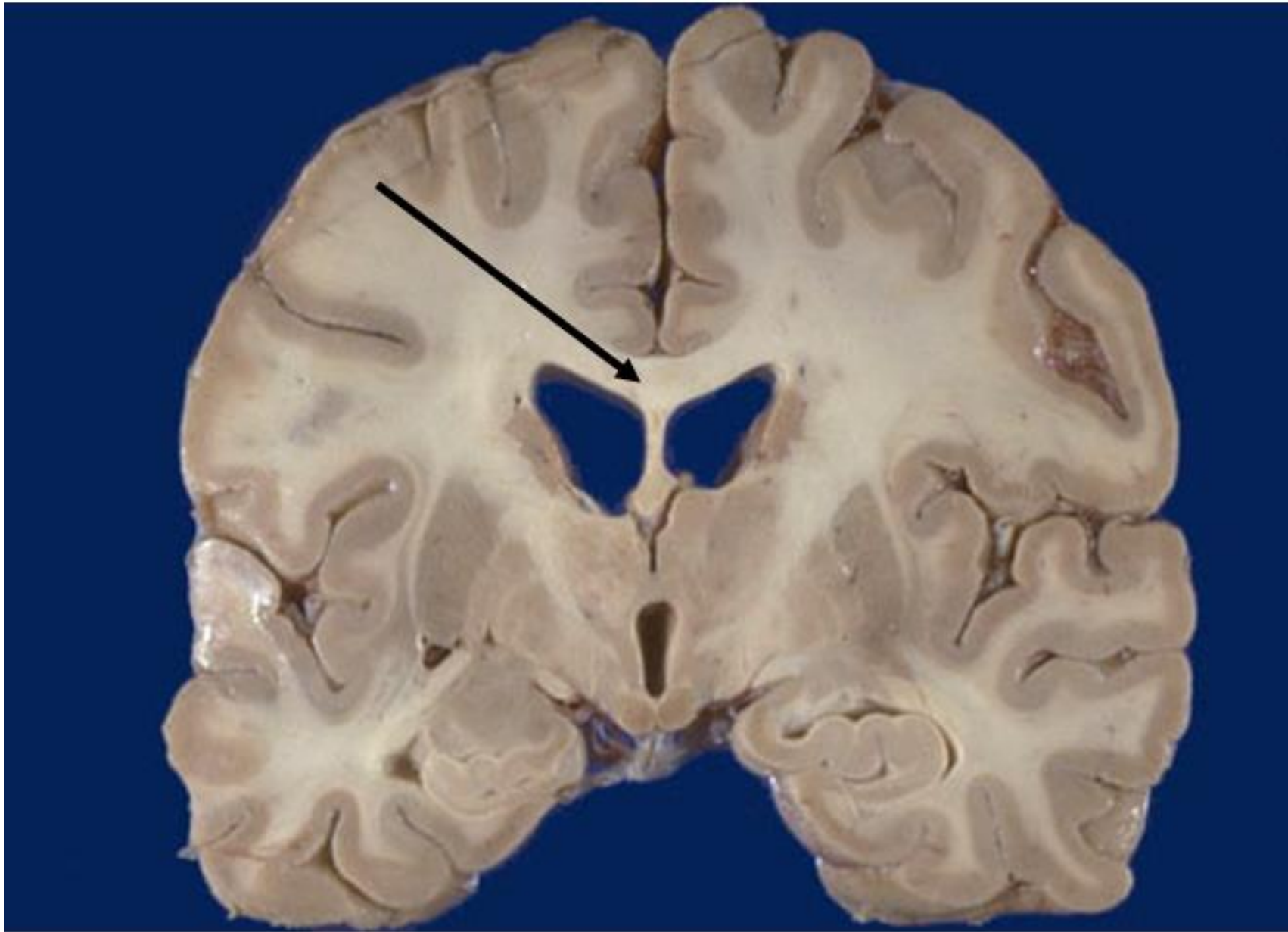
Lossy 1:8
Zoom:1.6

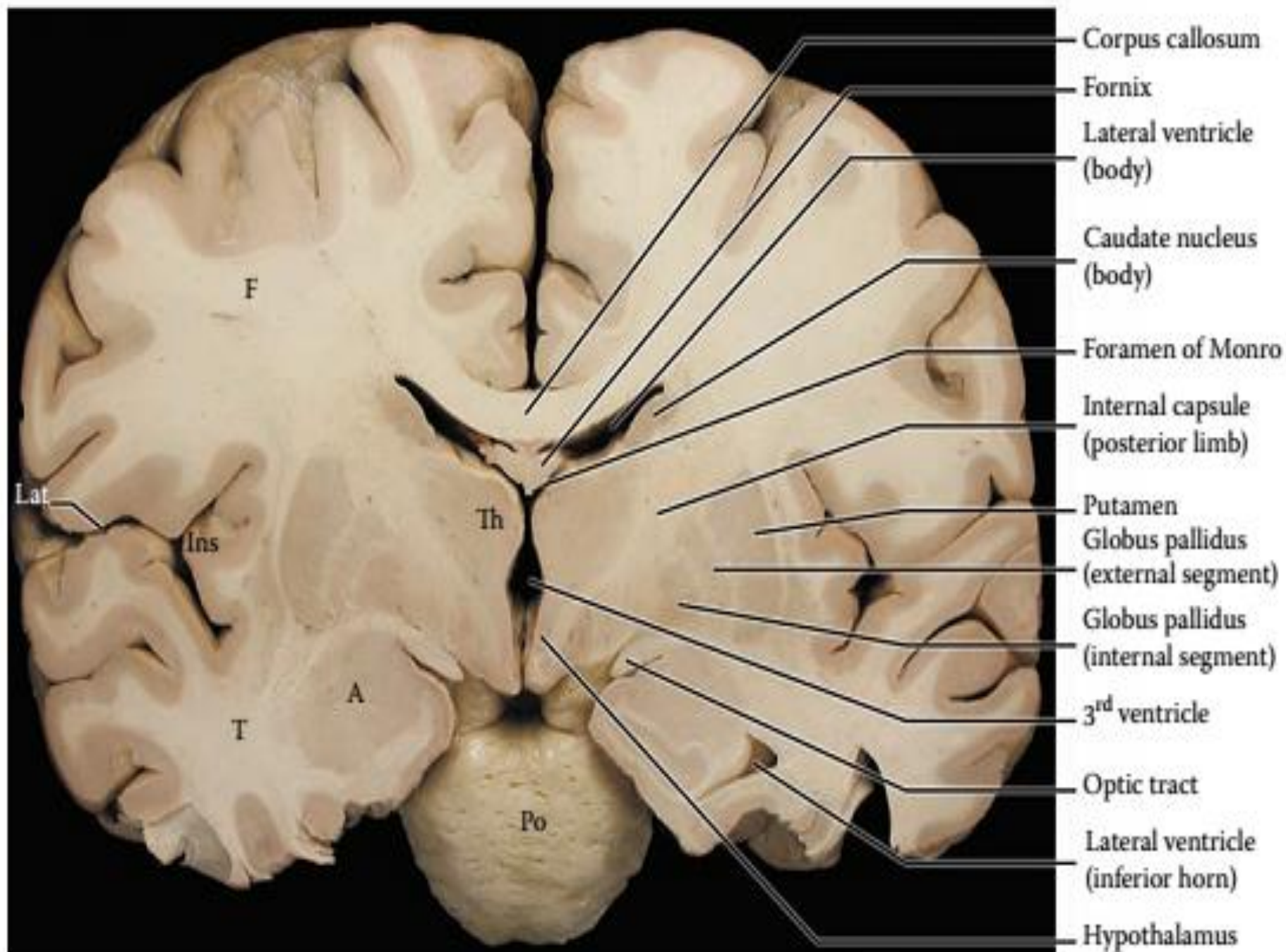
T2 FLAIR AXIALS

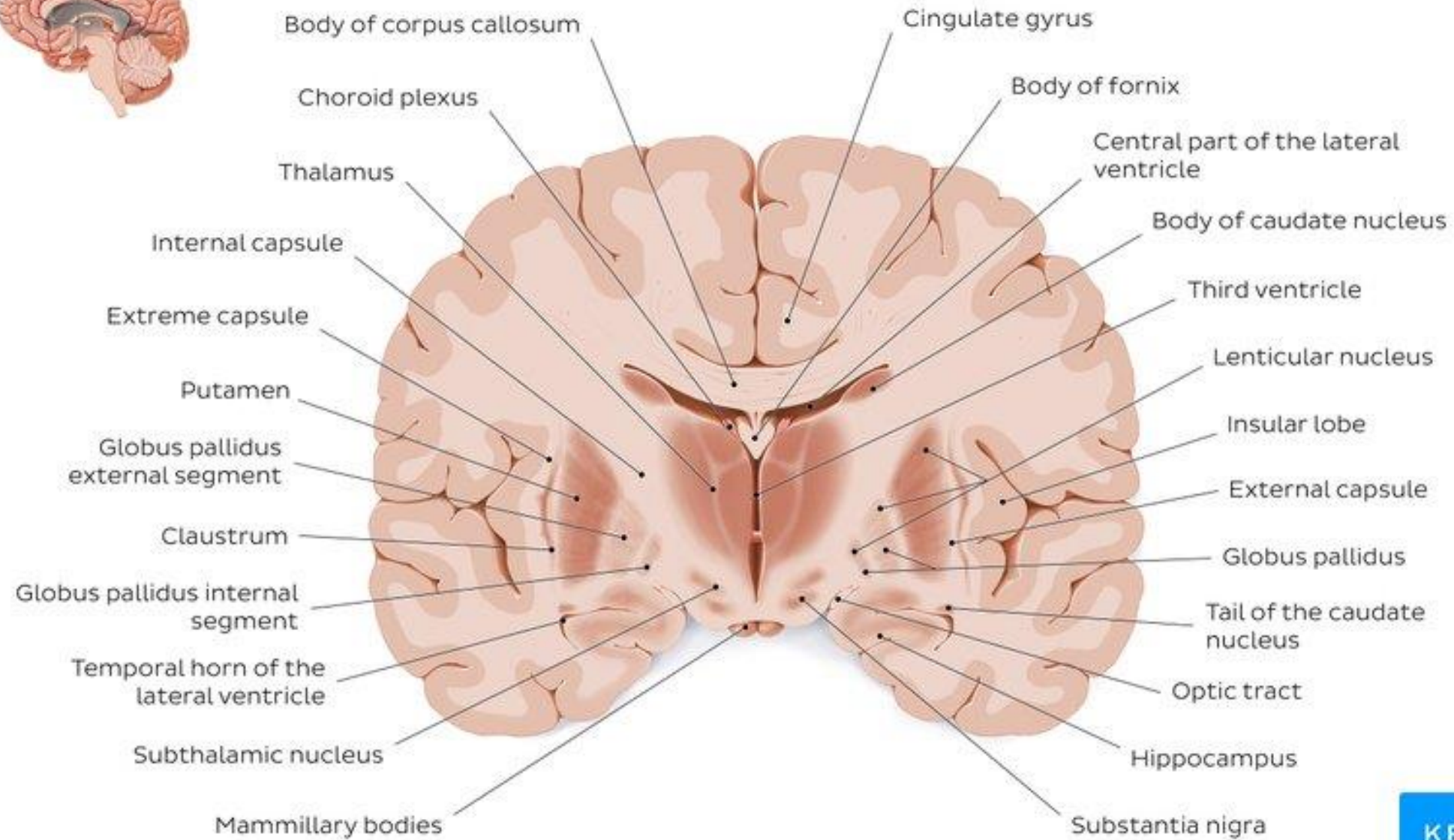
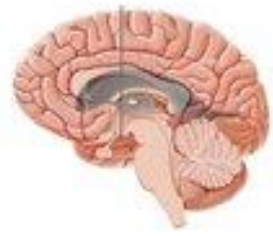
Key to MRI:

1. anterior horn of lateral ventricle
2. posterior horn of lateral ventricle
3. septum pellucidum
4. head of caudate nucleus
5. internal capsule
6. lentiform nucleus
7. thalamus
8. 3rd ventricle
9. longitudinal fissure
10. corpus callosum
11. superior sagittal sinus

Coronal section of the brain





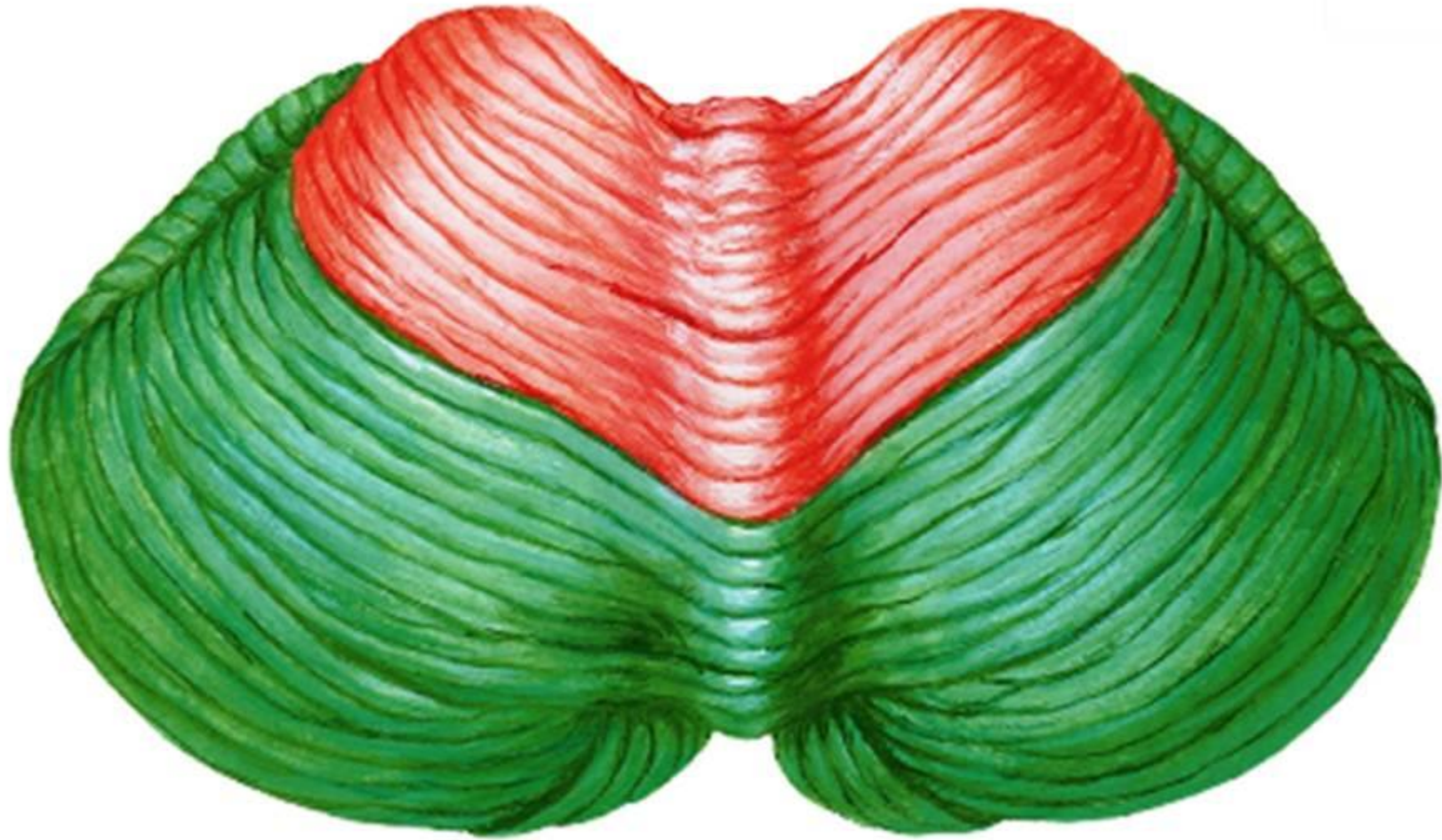


Cerebellum

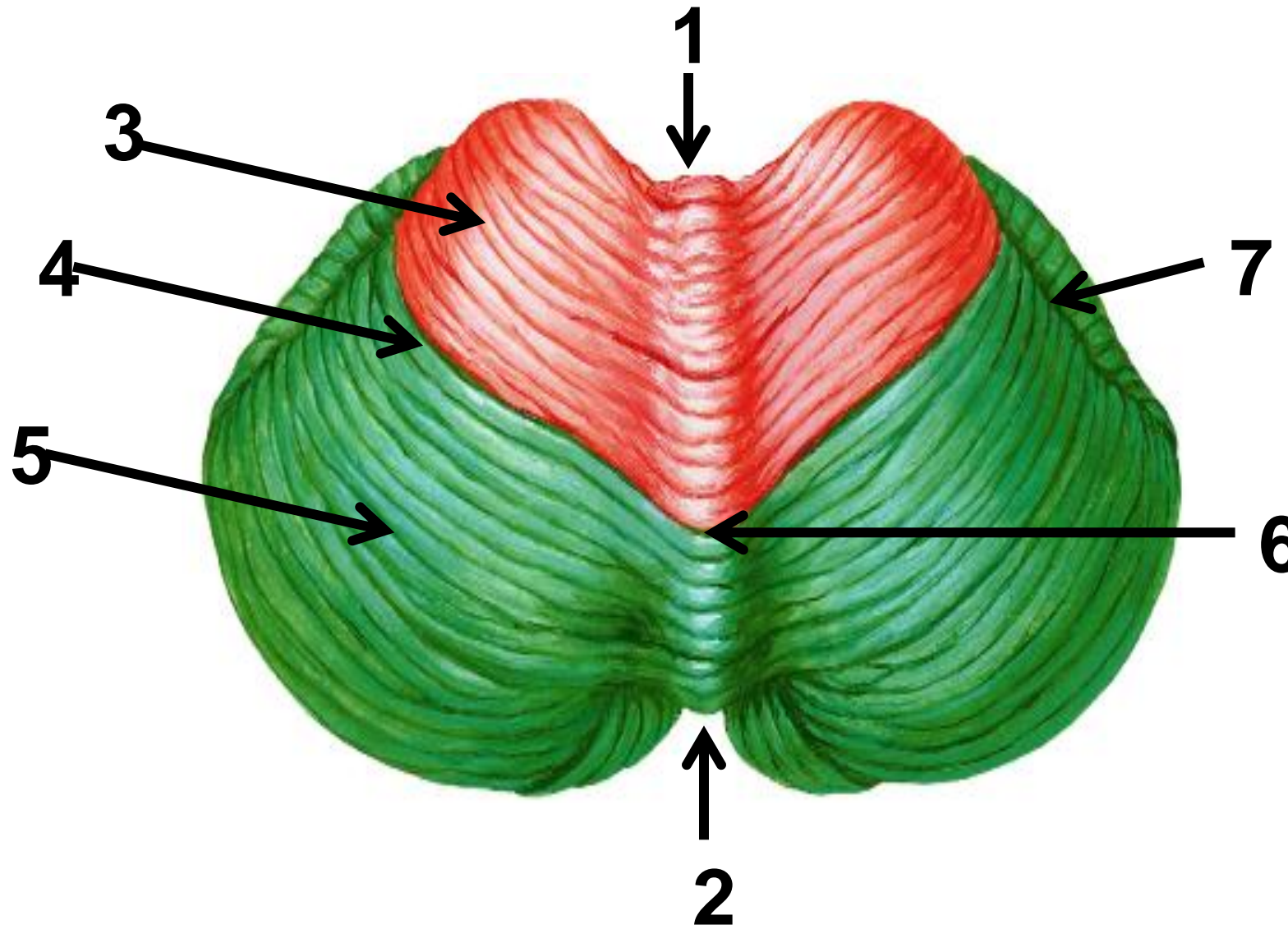
superior surface of the cerebellum



superior surface of the cerebellum

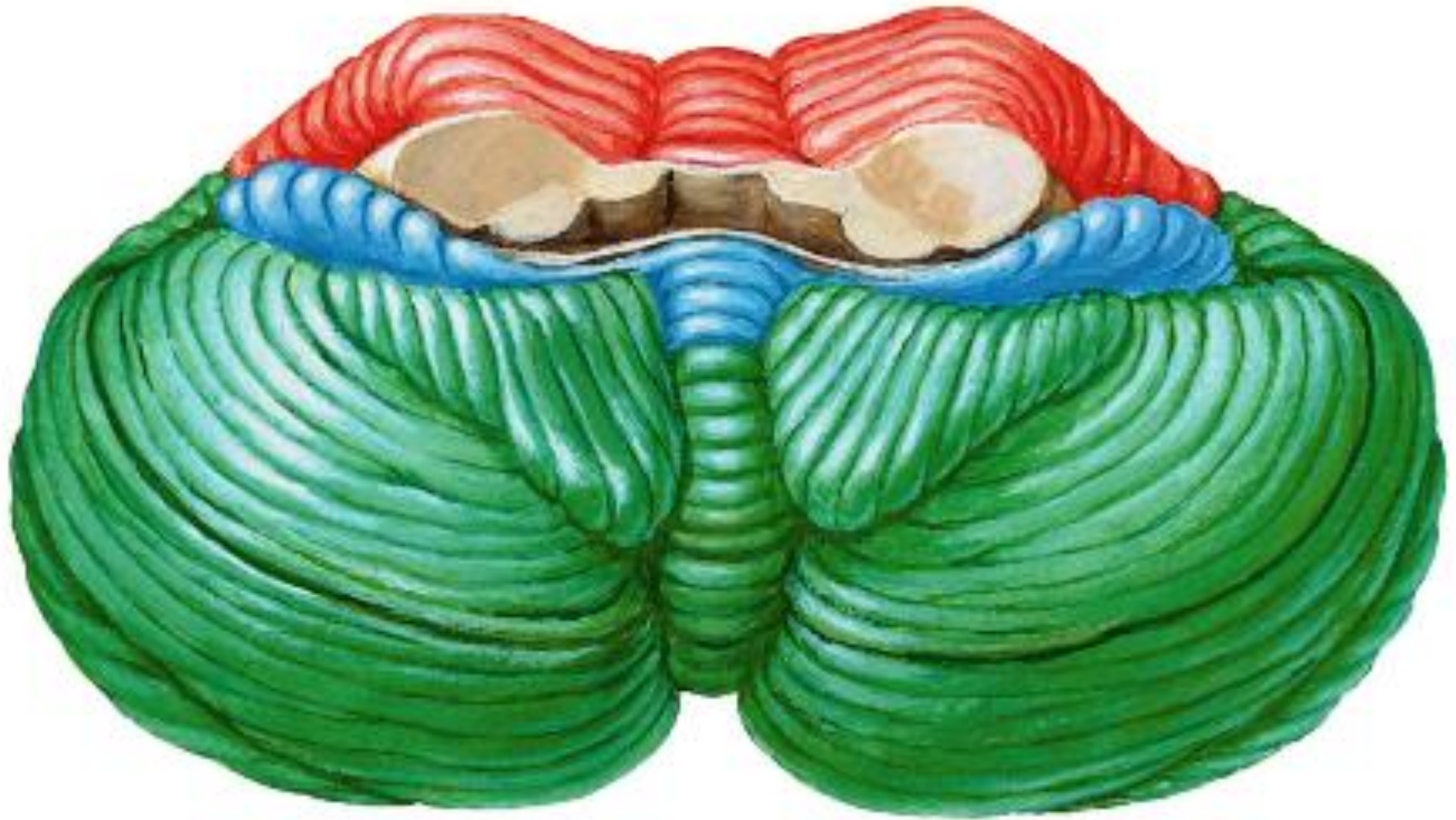


superior surface of the cerebellum

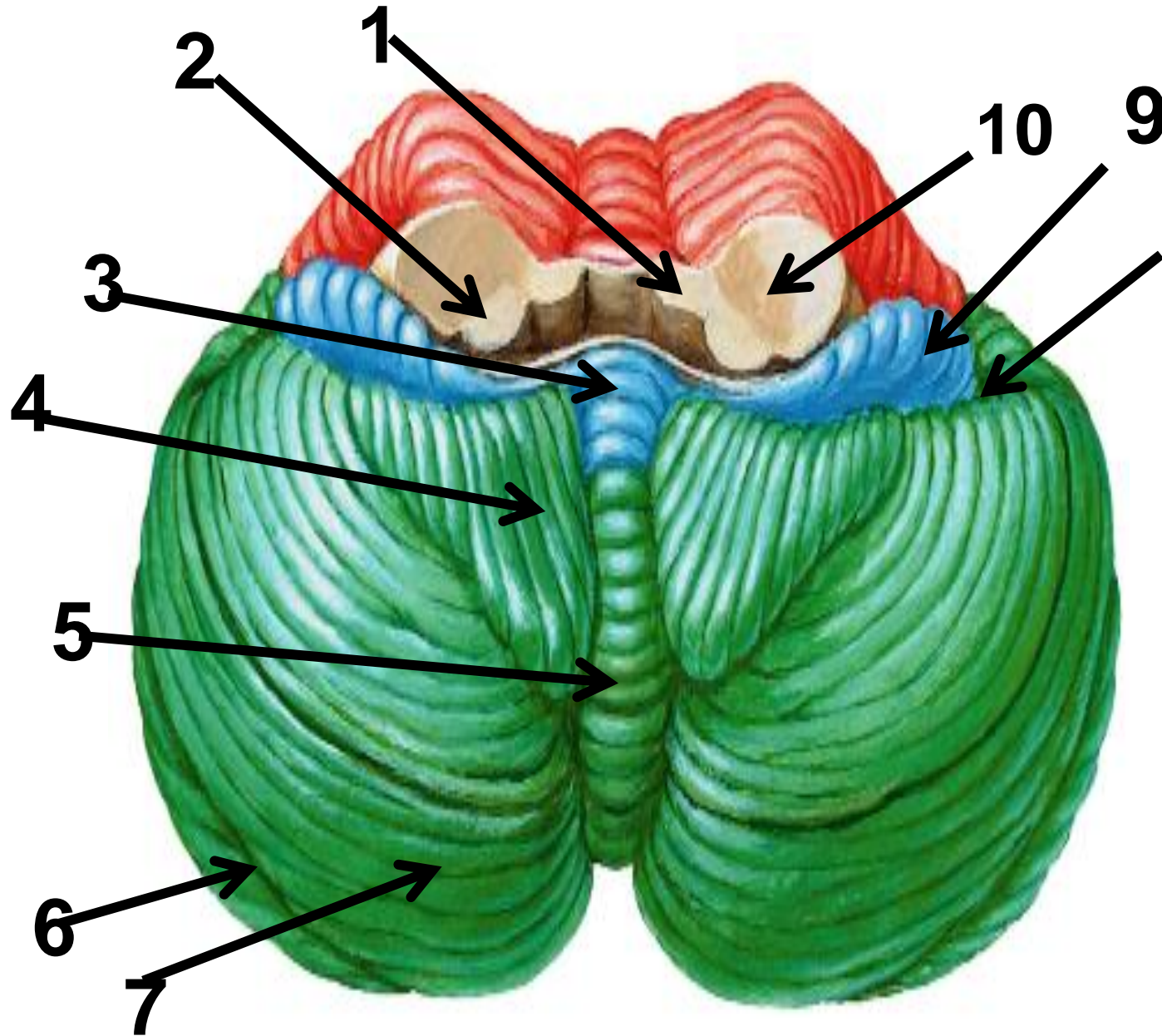


- 1- Anterior notch
- 2- posterior notch
- 3- anterior lobe
- 4- primary fissure
- 5- posterior lobe
- 6- superior vermis
- 7- horizontal fissure

Inferior surface of the cerebellum



Inferior surface of the cerebellum



- 1- superior cerebellar peduncle
- 2- inferior cerebellar peduncle
- 3- Nodule
- 4- cerebellar tonsil
- 5- inferior vermis
- 6- horizontal fissure
- 7- posterior lobe
- 8- posterolateral fissure
- 9- flocculonodular lobe
- 10- middle cerebellar peduncle

THANK YOU