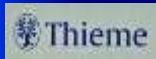
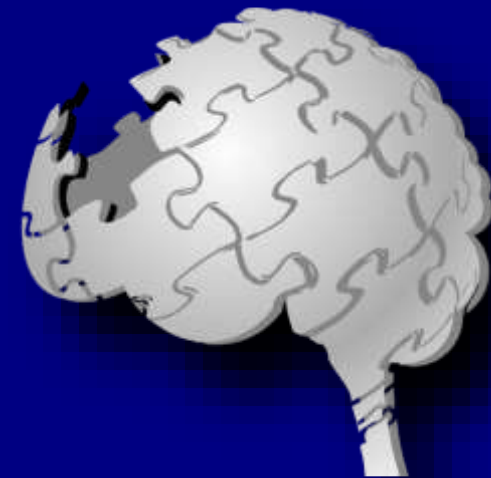


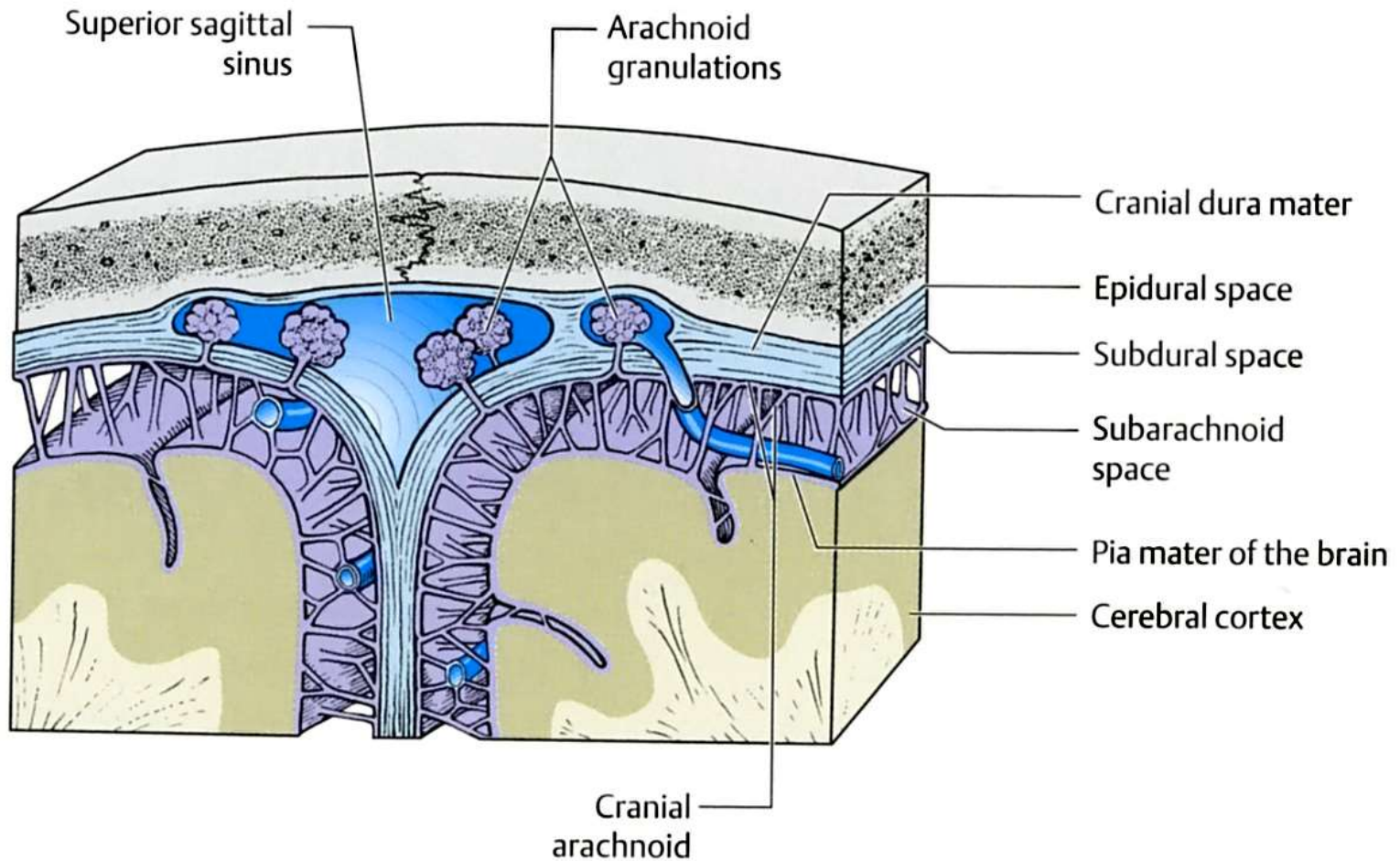


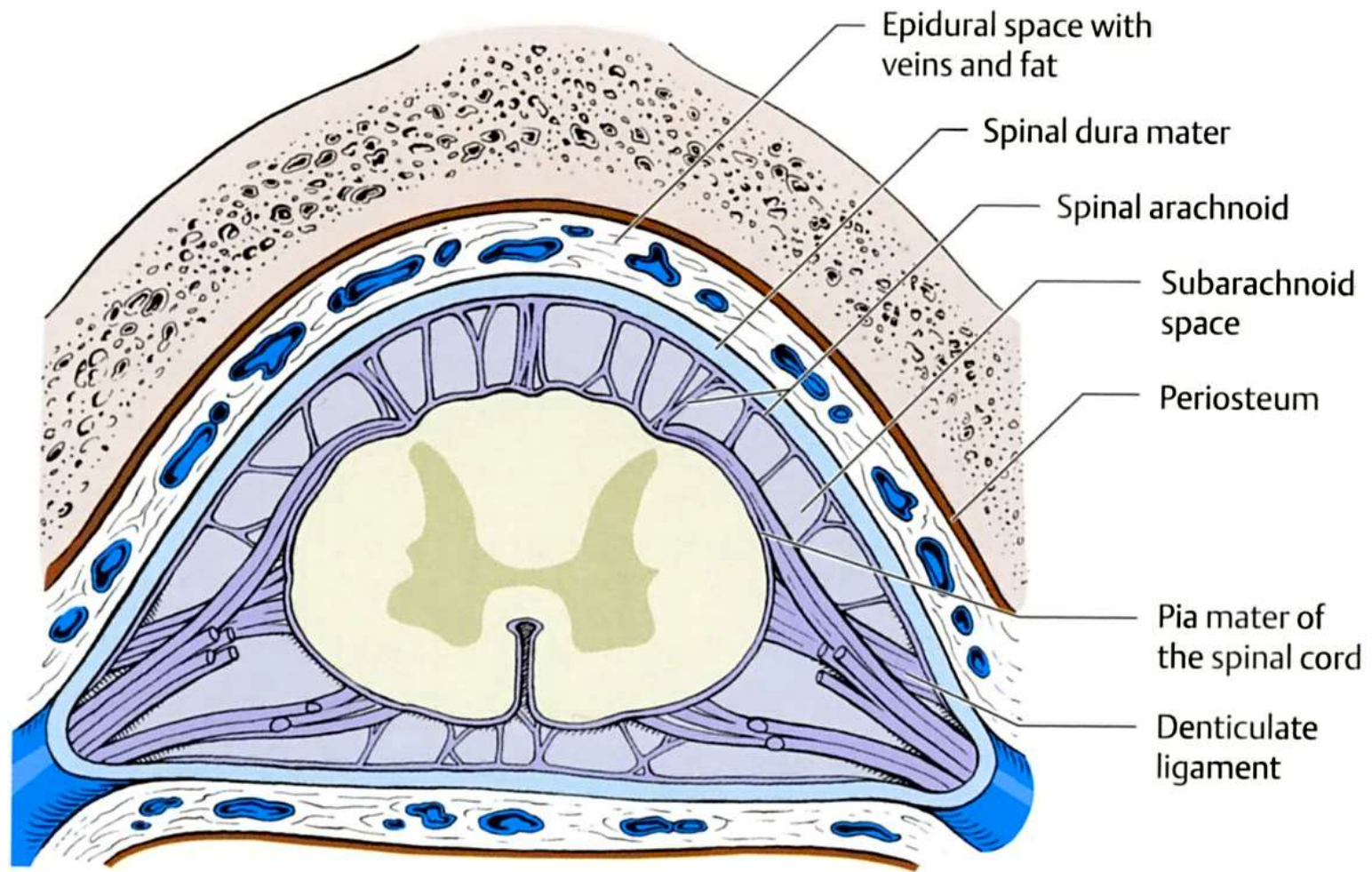
Opony mózgowia

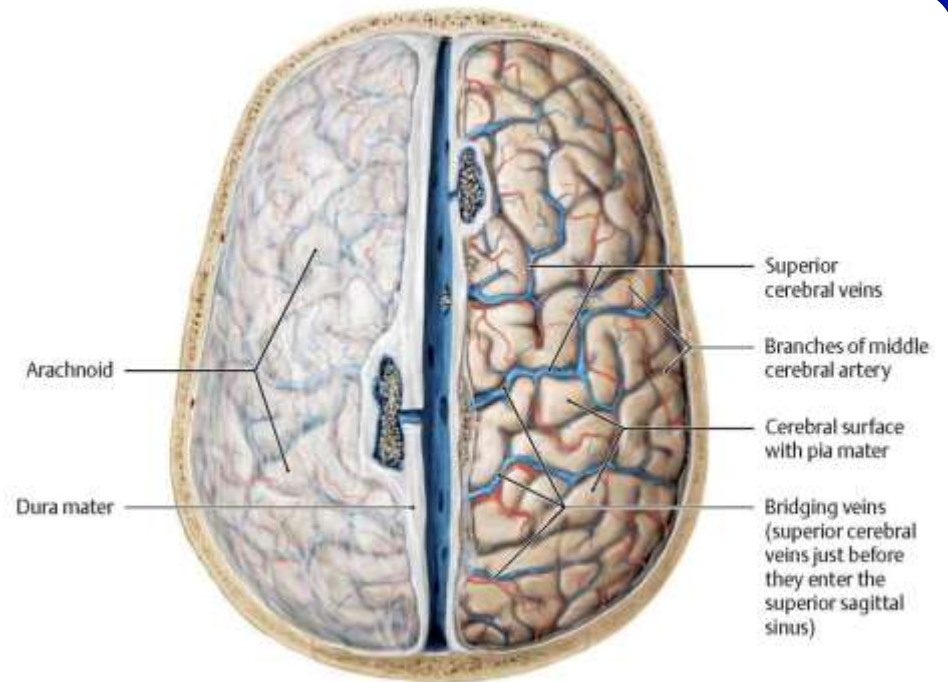
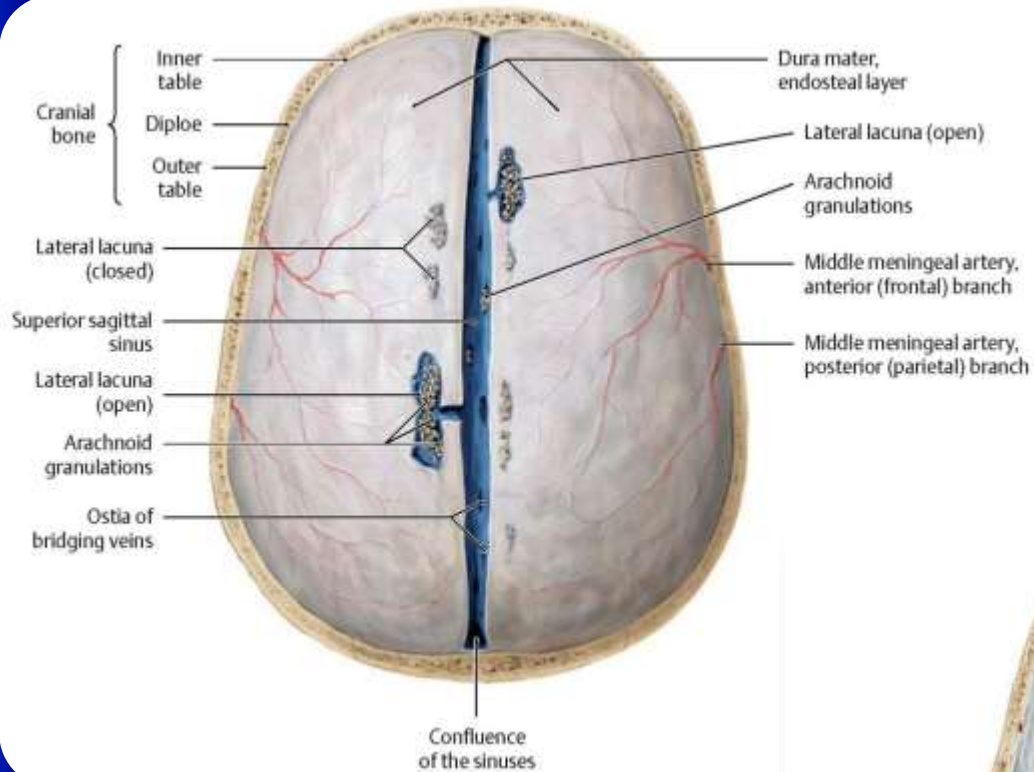
Płyn mózgowo-rdzeniowy

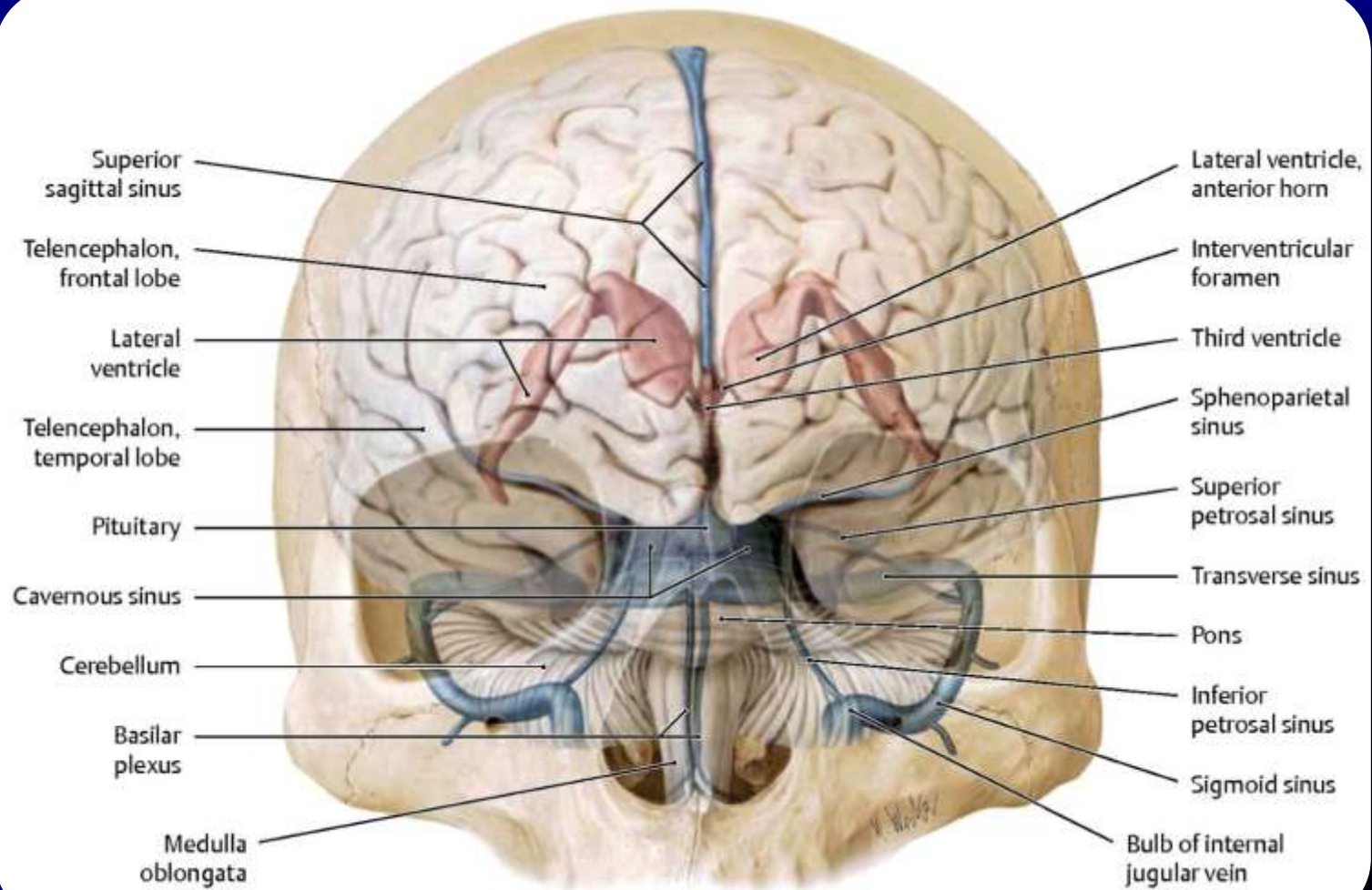
Unaczynienie CSN

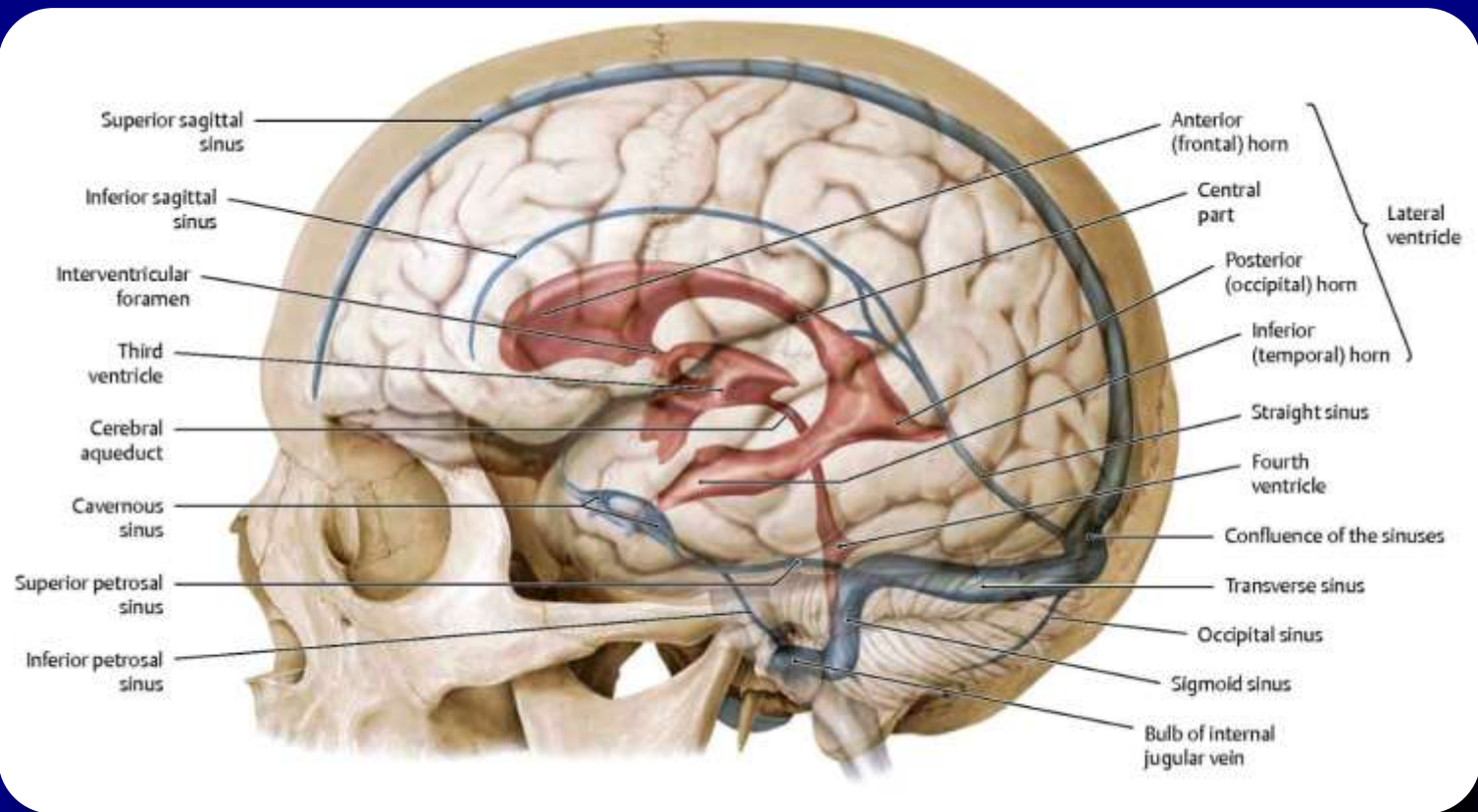


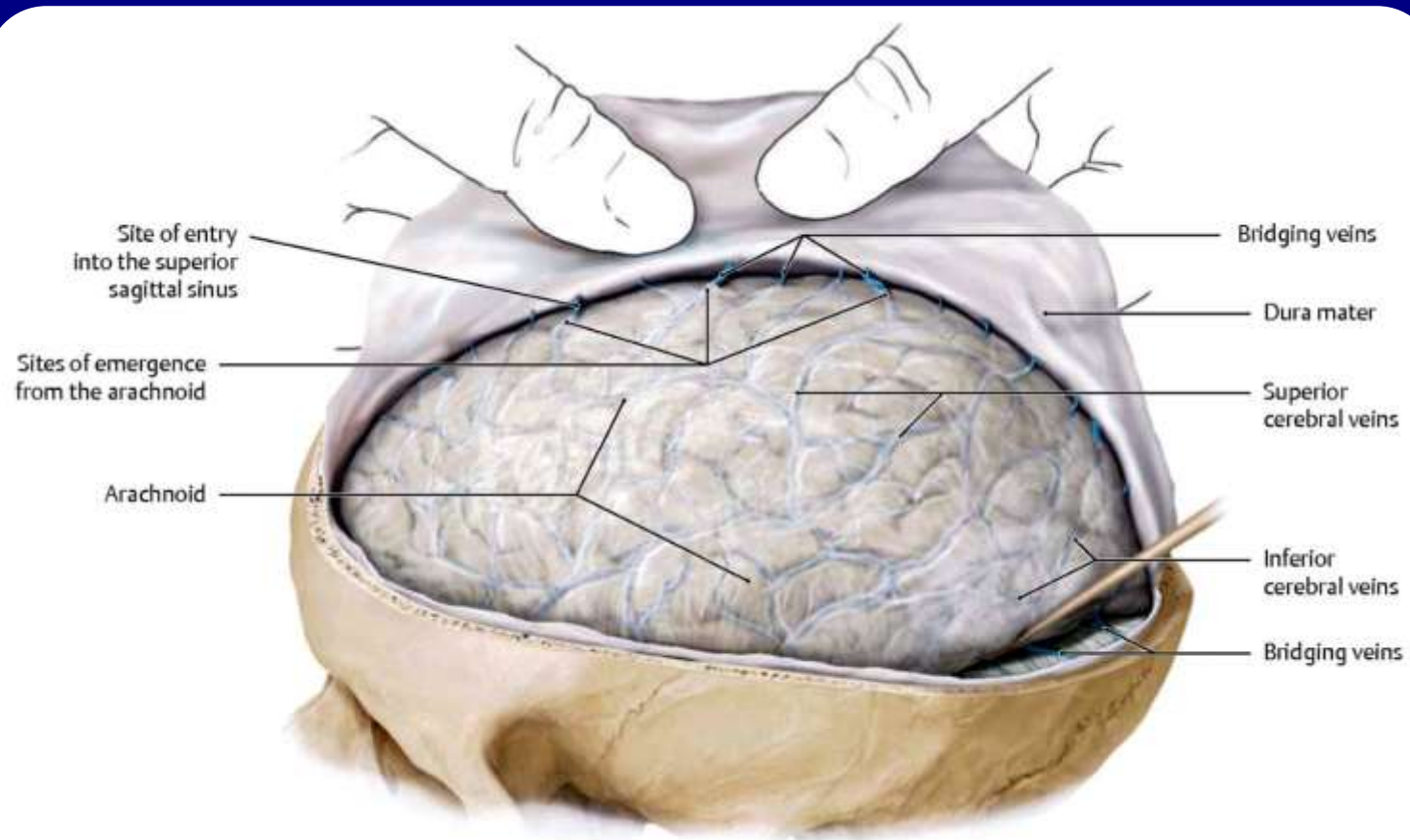


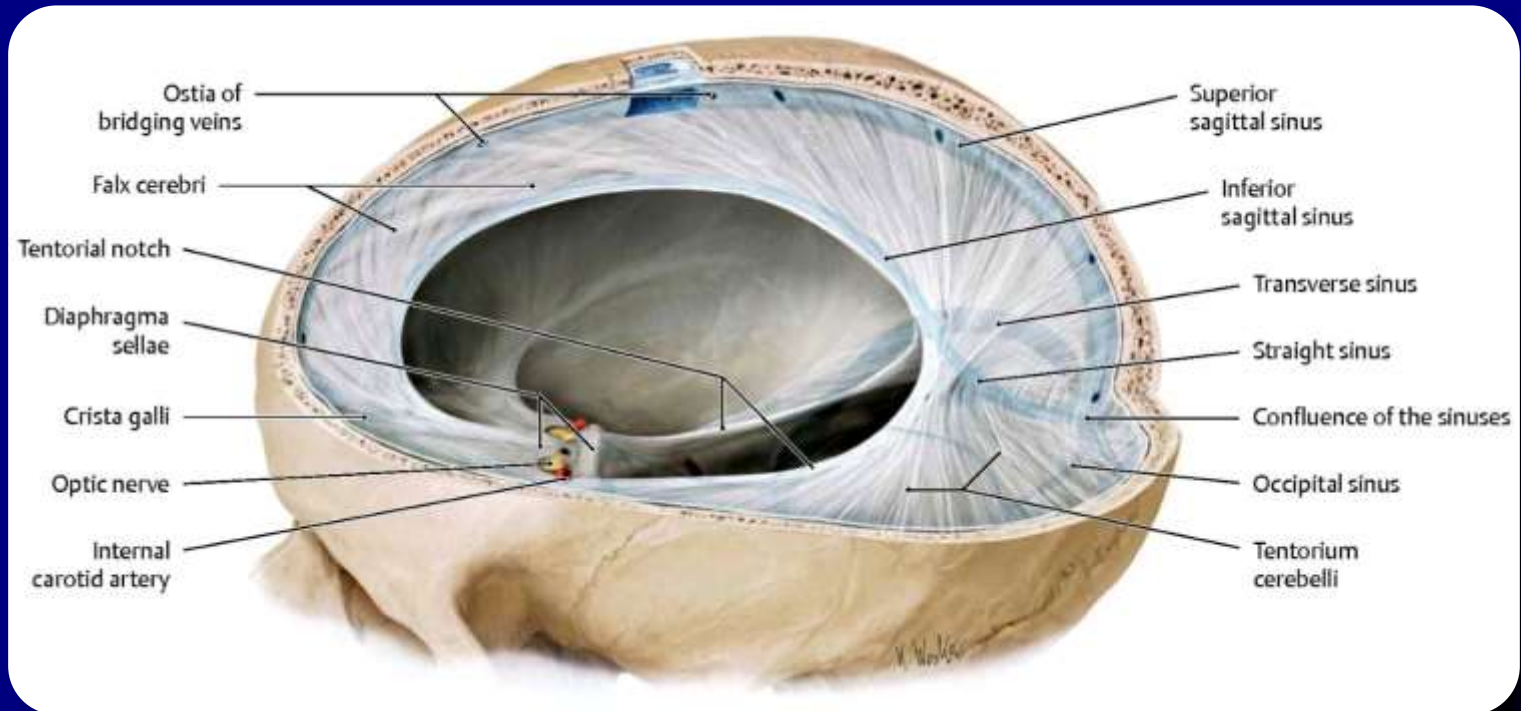


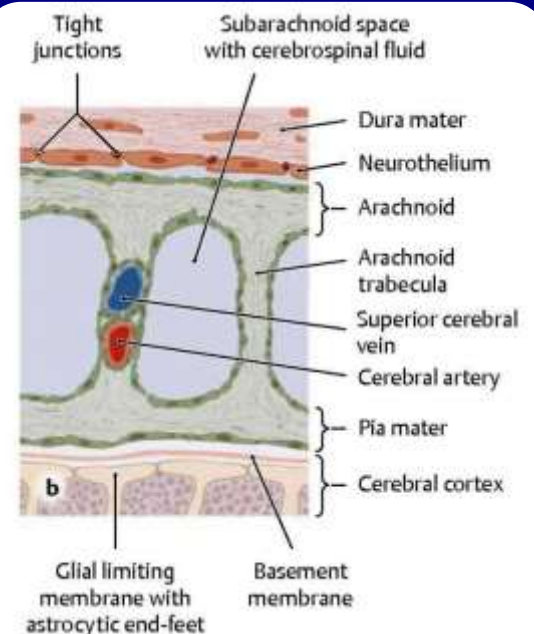
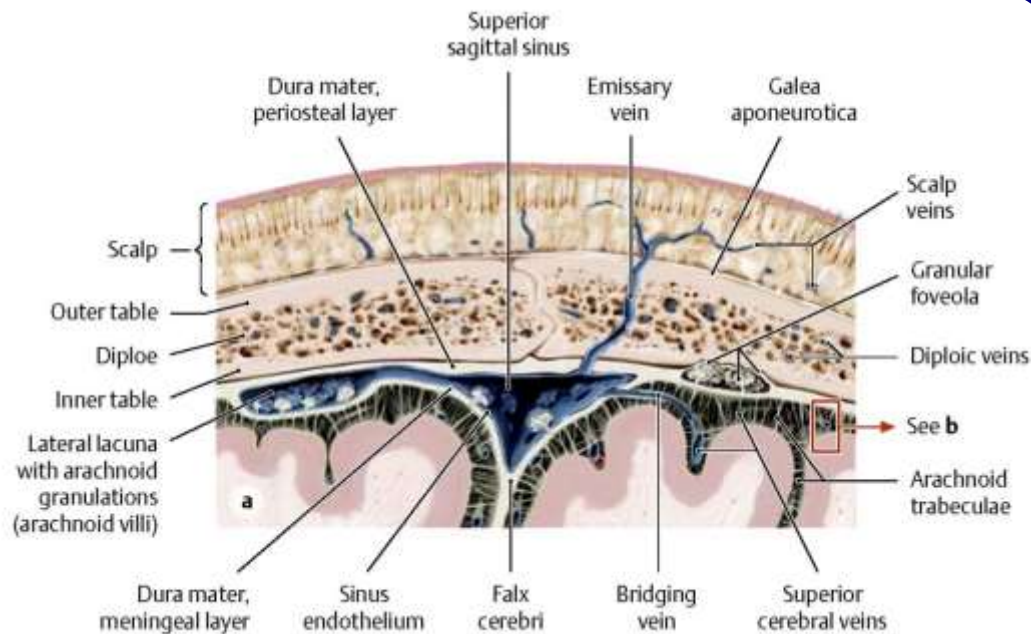


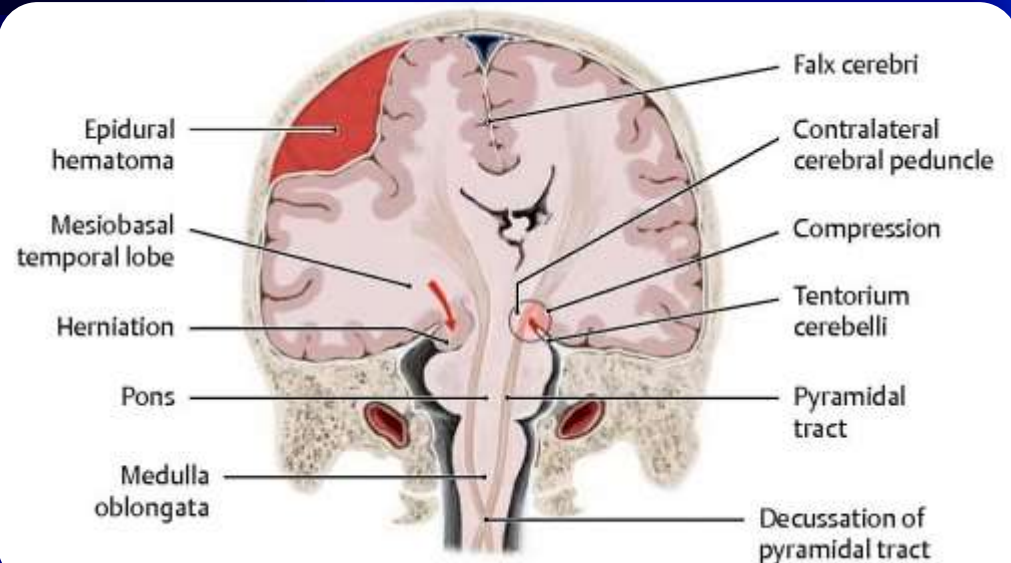
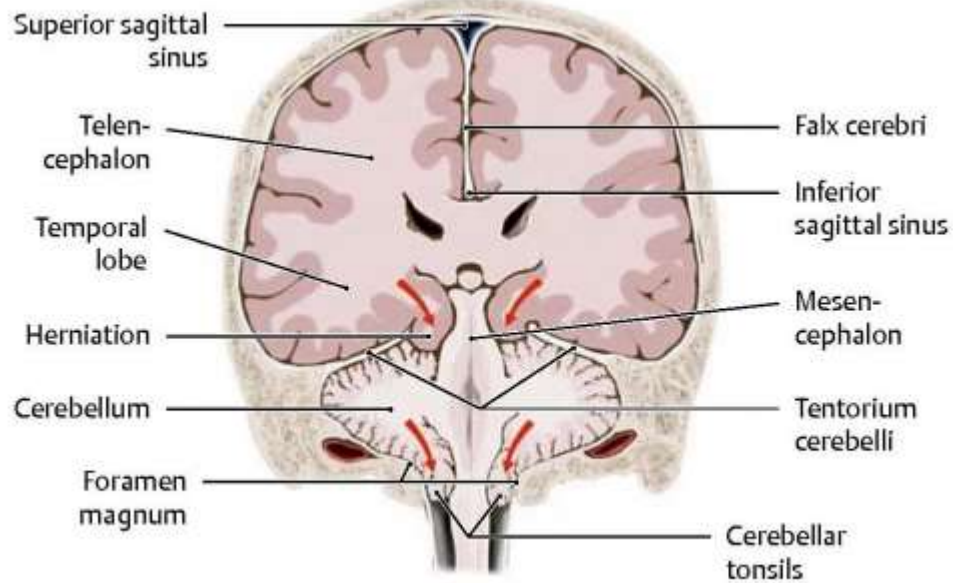


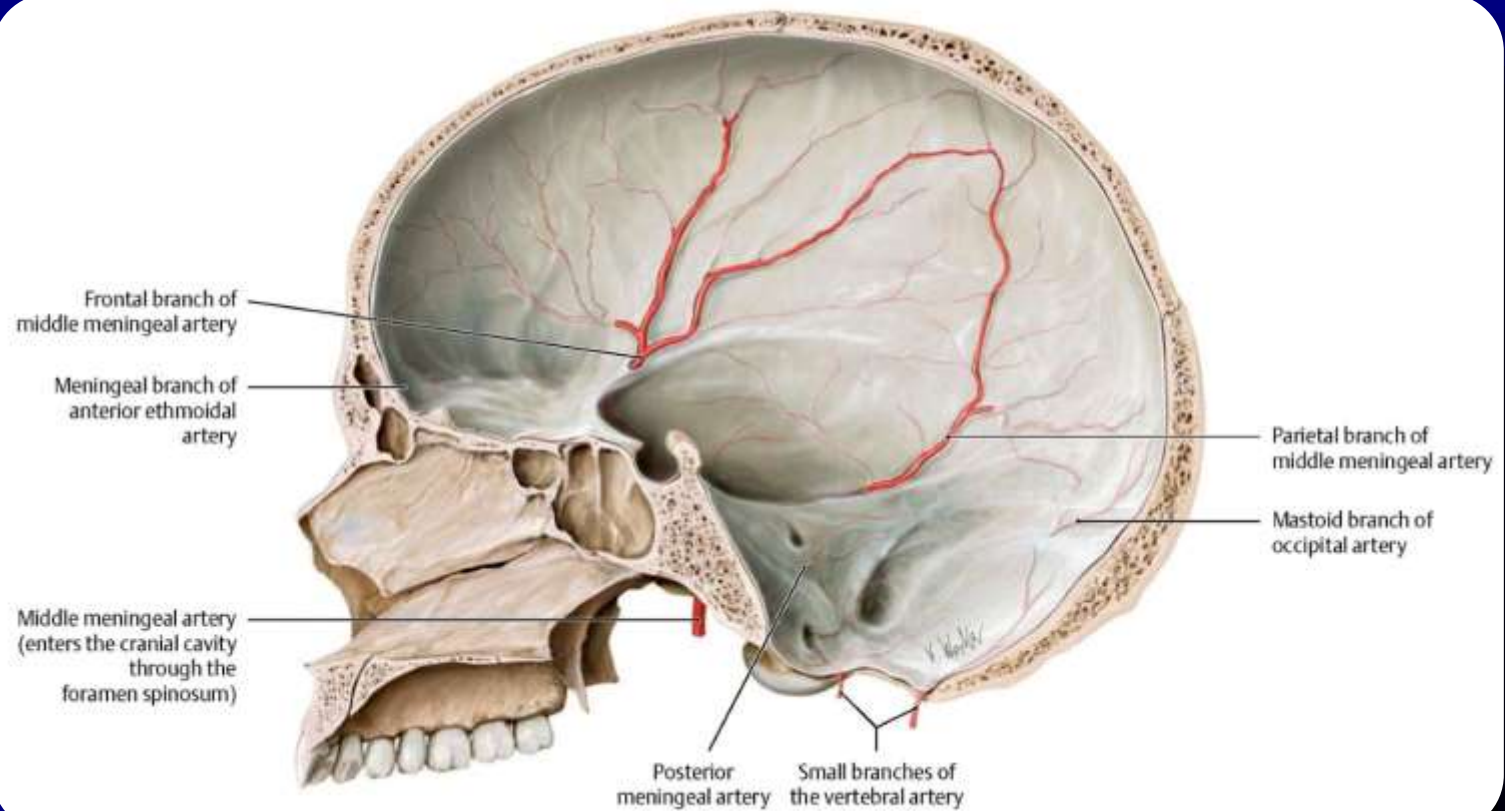


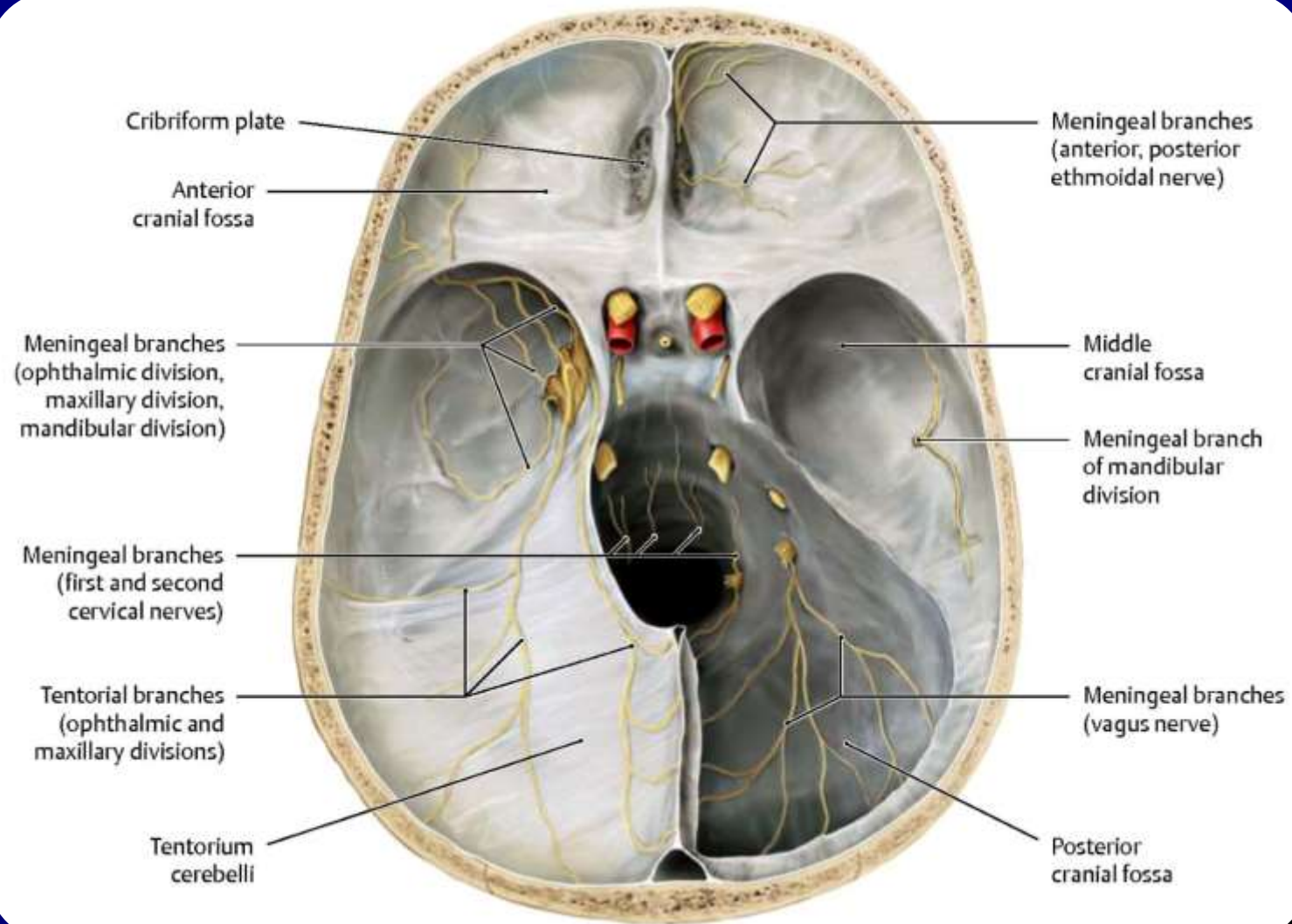


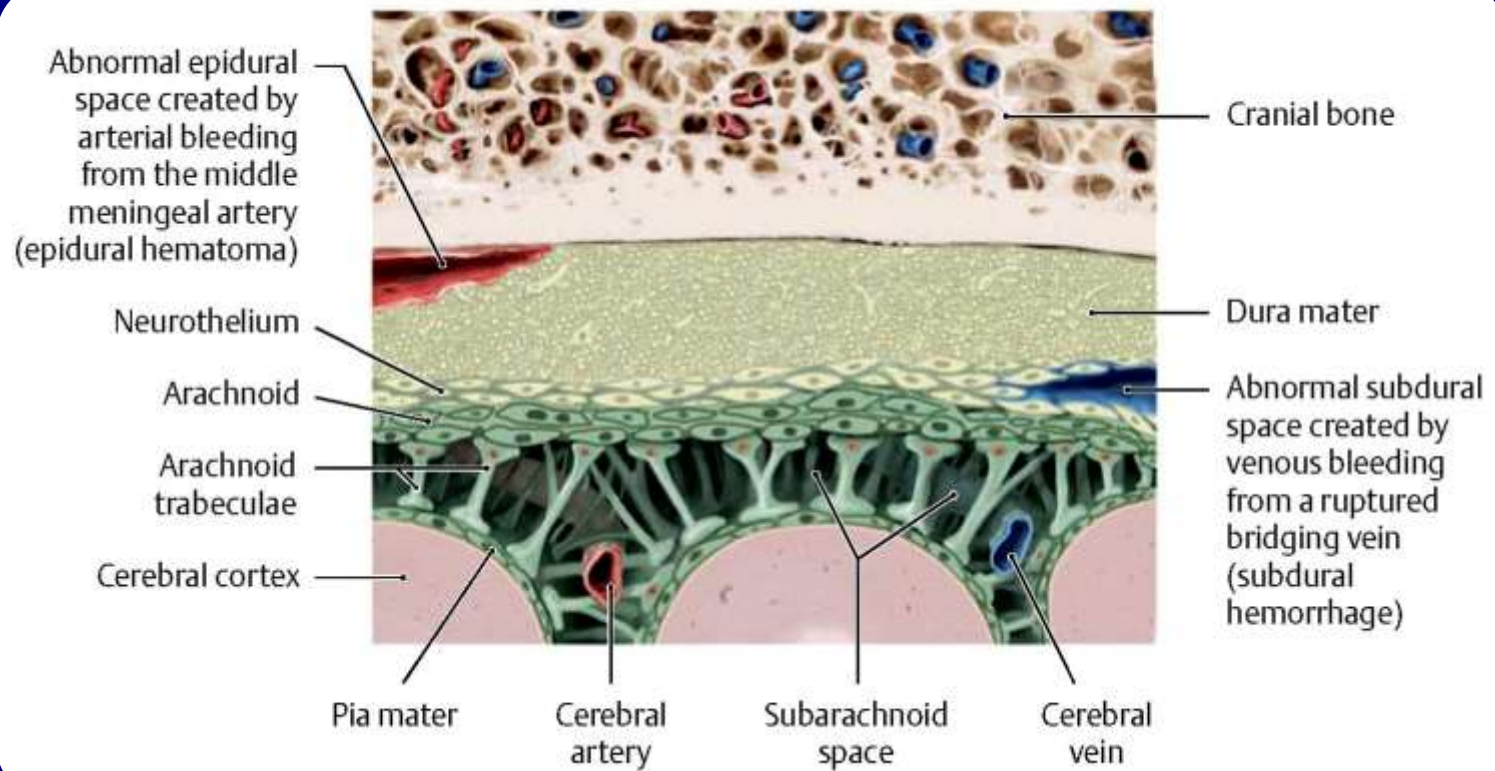






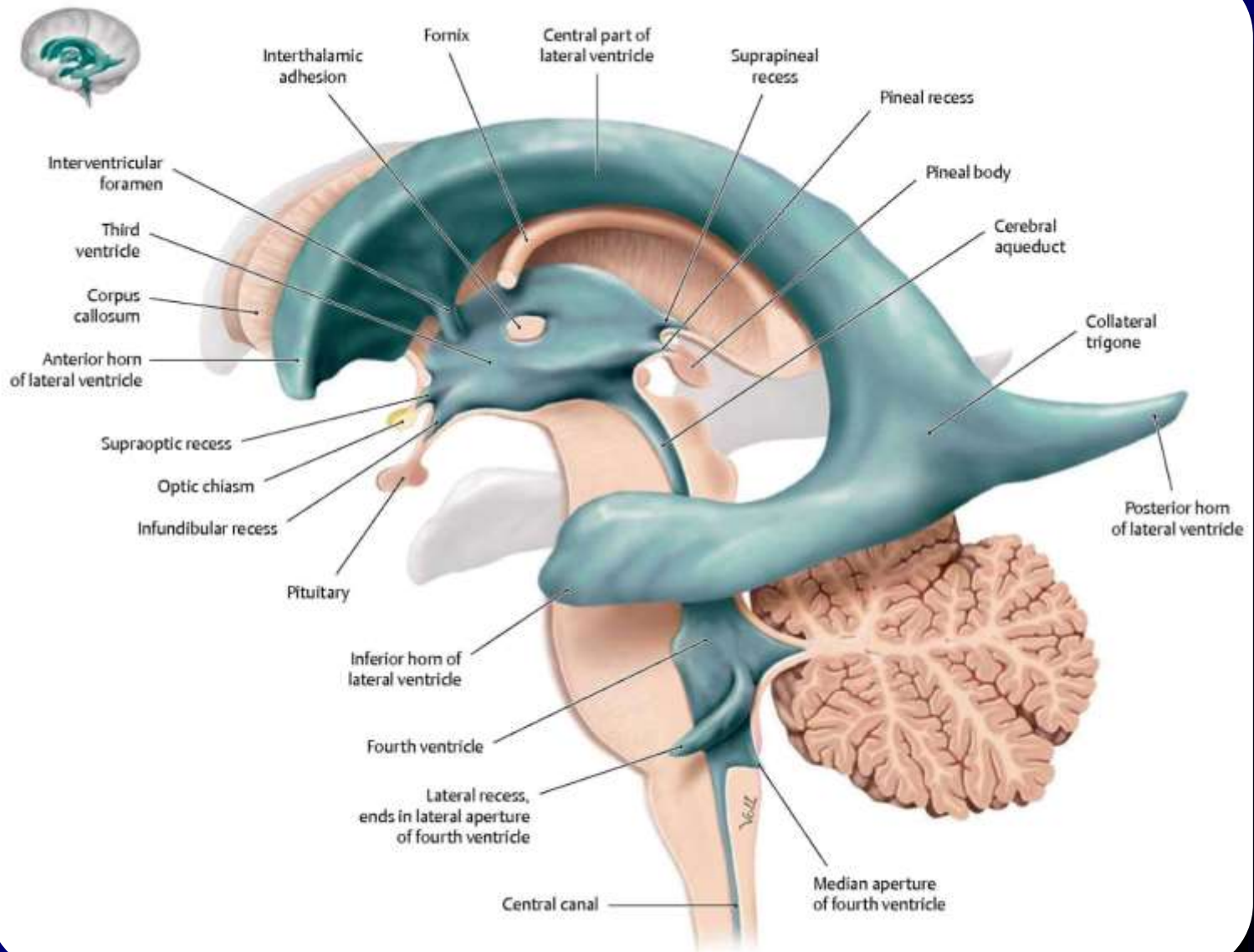


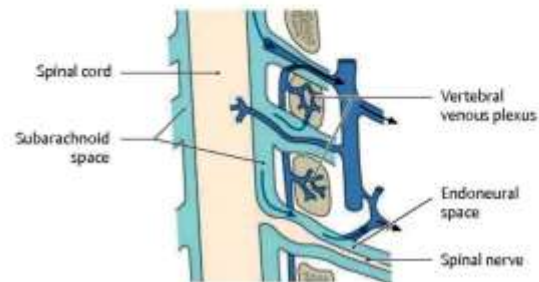
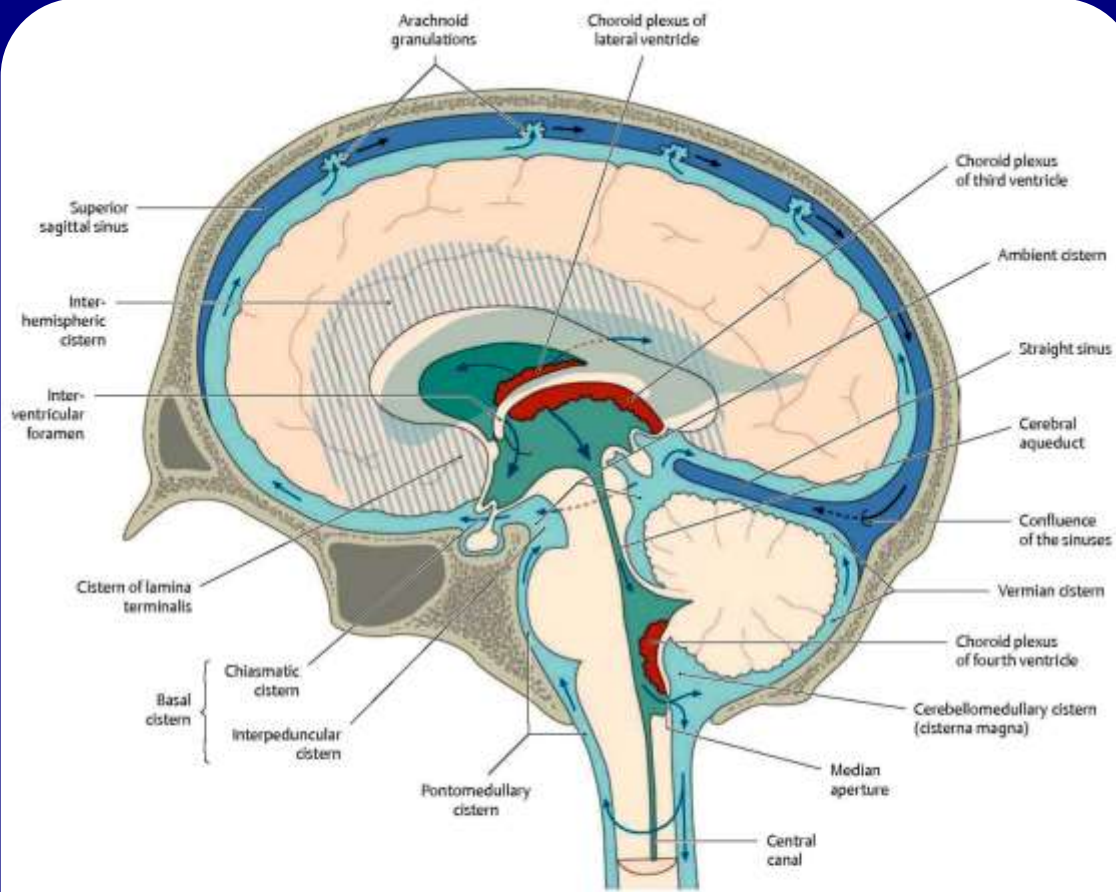


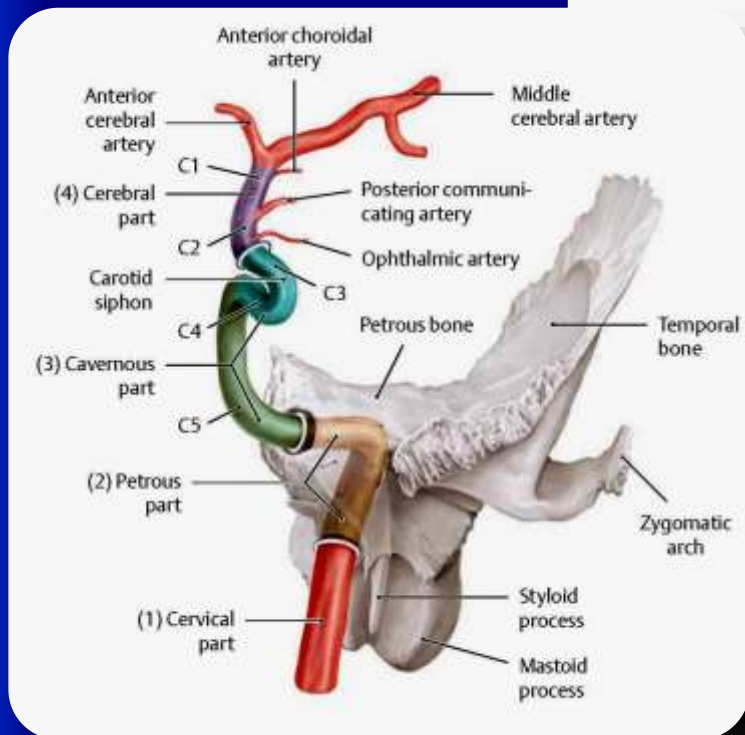


Płyn mózgowo-rdzeniowy

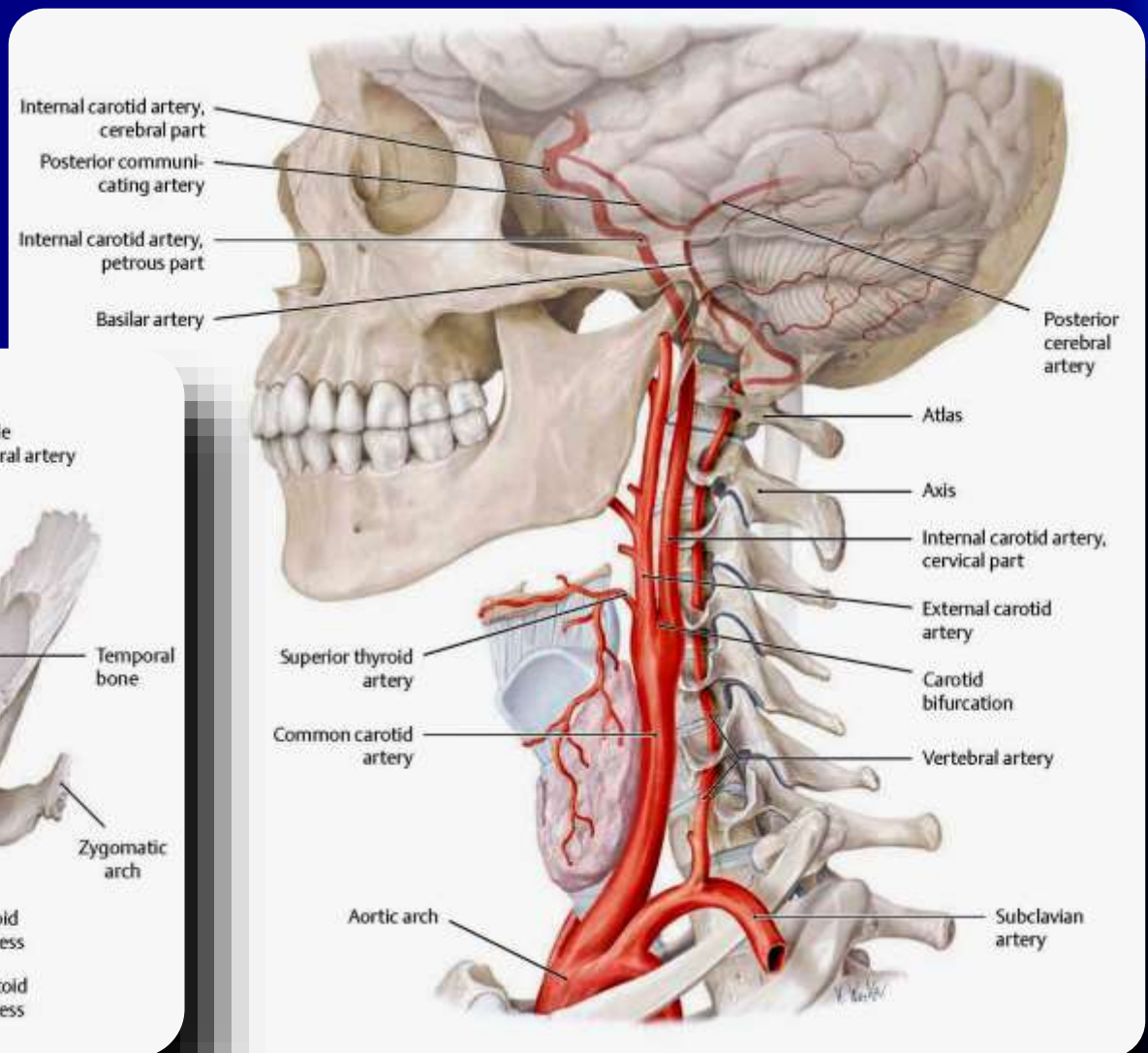
- Wodojasny
- Bezbarwny
- Pleocytoza – 0-5 elementów komórkowych/mikrolitr (głównie limfocyty – 85%)
- Mleczany 2,1 mmol/l; białko – dorośli > 40 r.ż 8; poniżej 40 r.ż. < 7;
dzieci poniżej 15 r.ż.< 5
- Poziom glukozy – ok. 50-60% poziomu w surowicy krwi



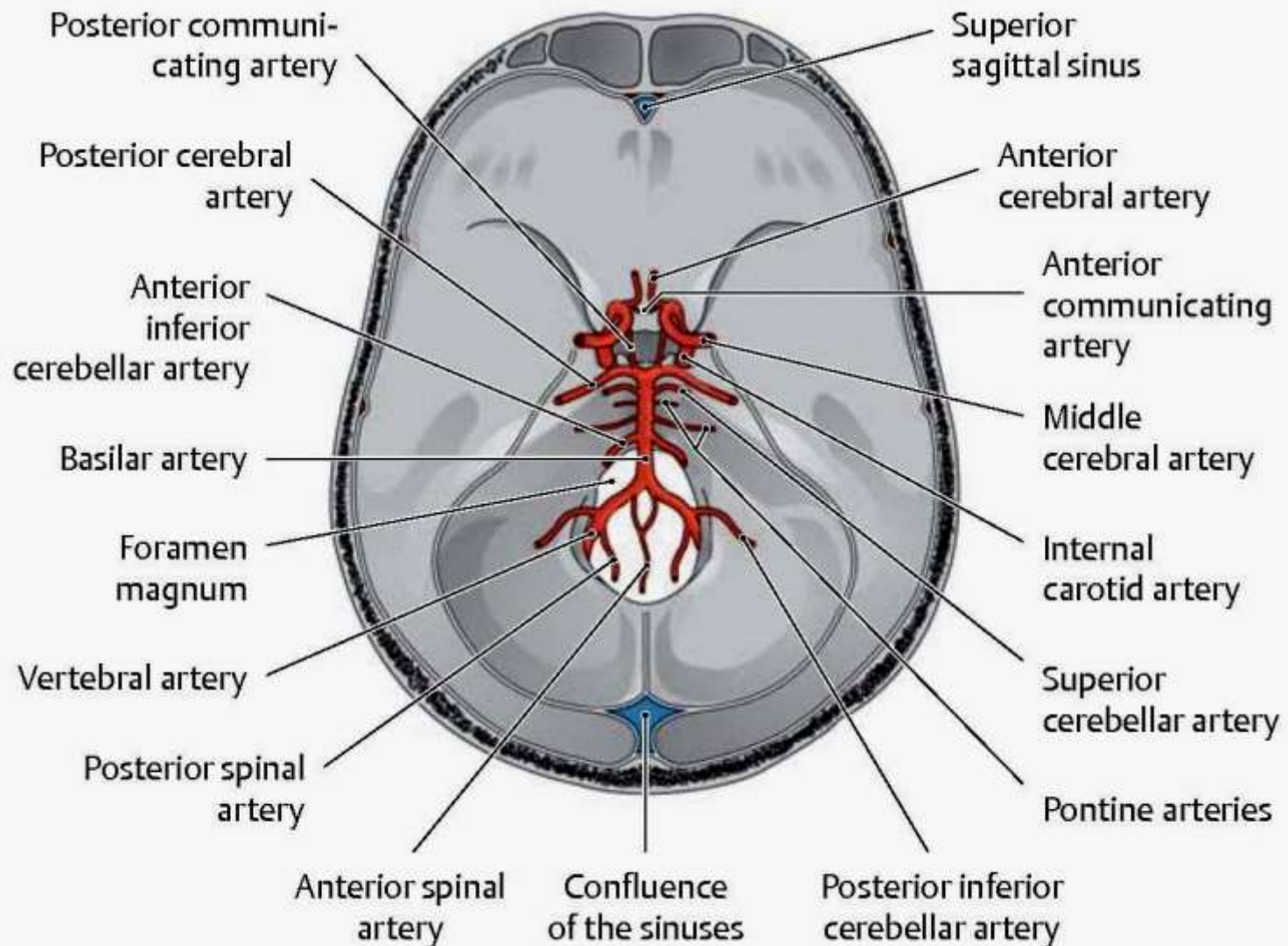




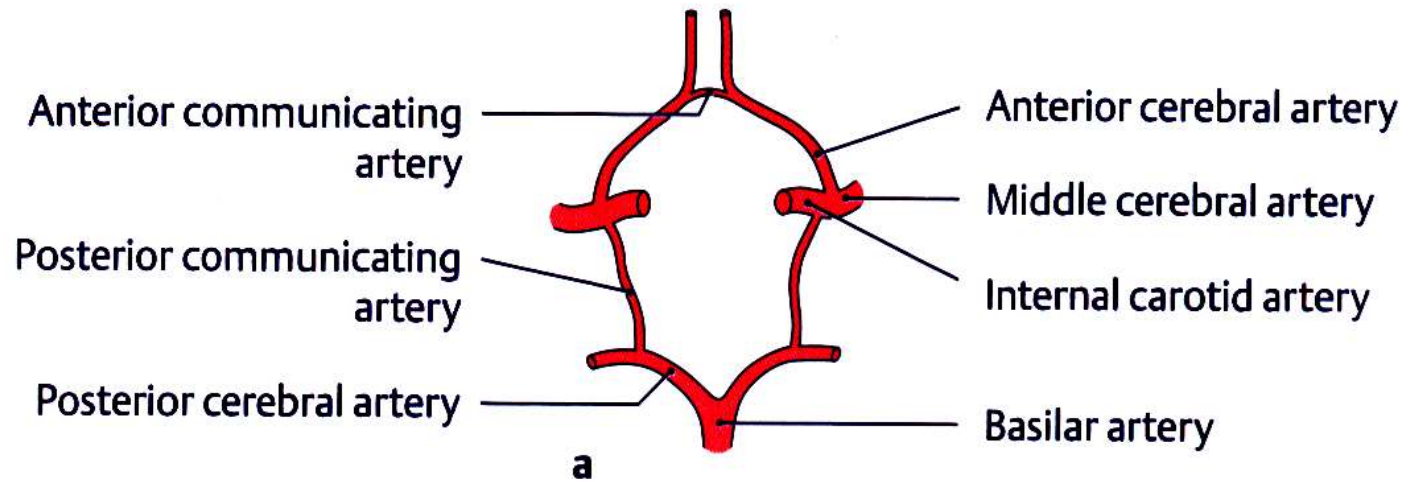
The four anatomical divisions of the internal carotid artery



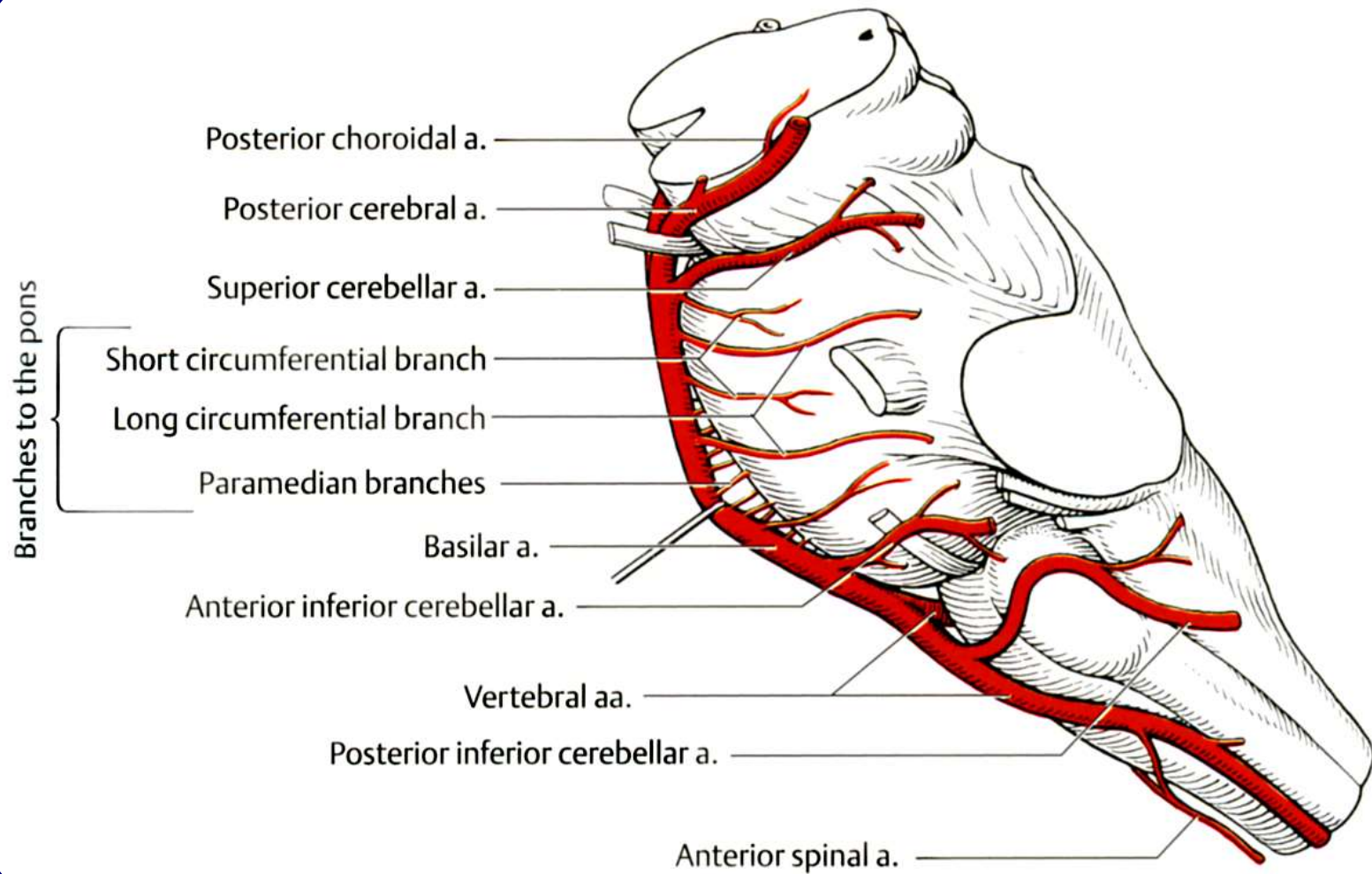
Overview of the arterial supply to the brain

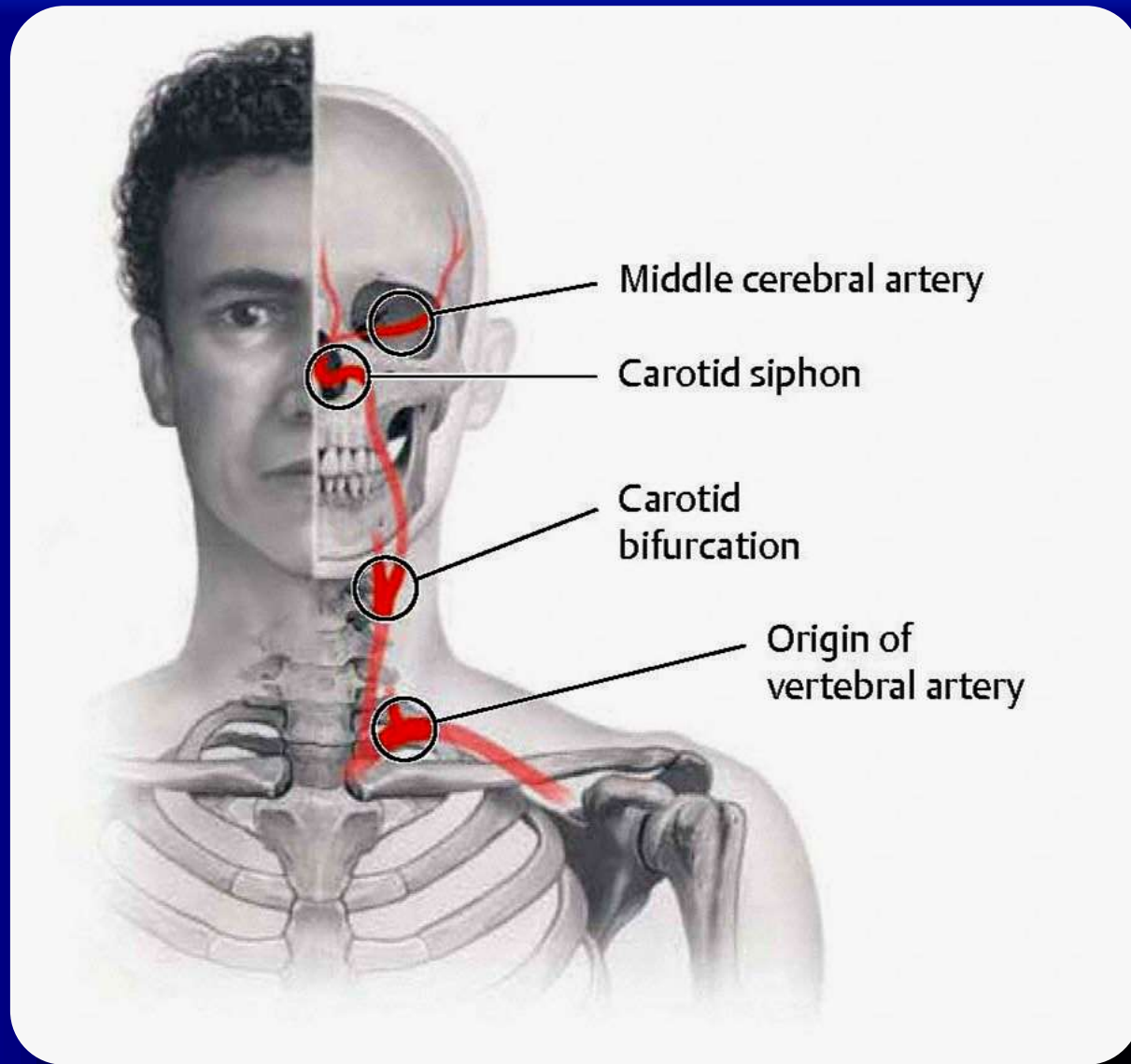


Projection of the circle of Willis onto the base of the skull

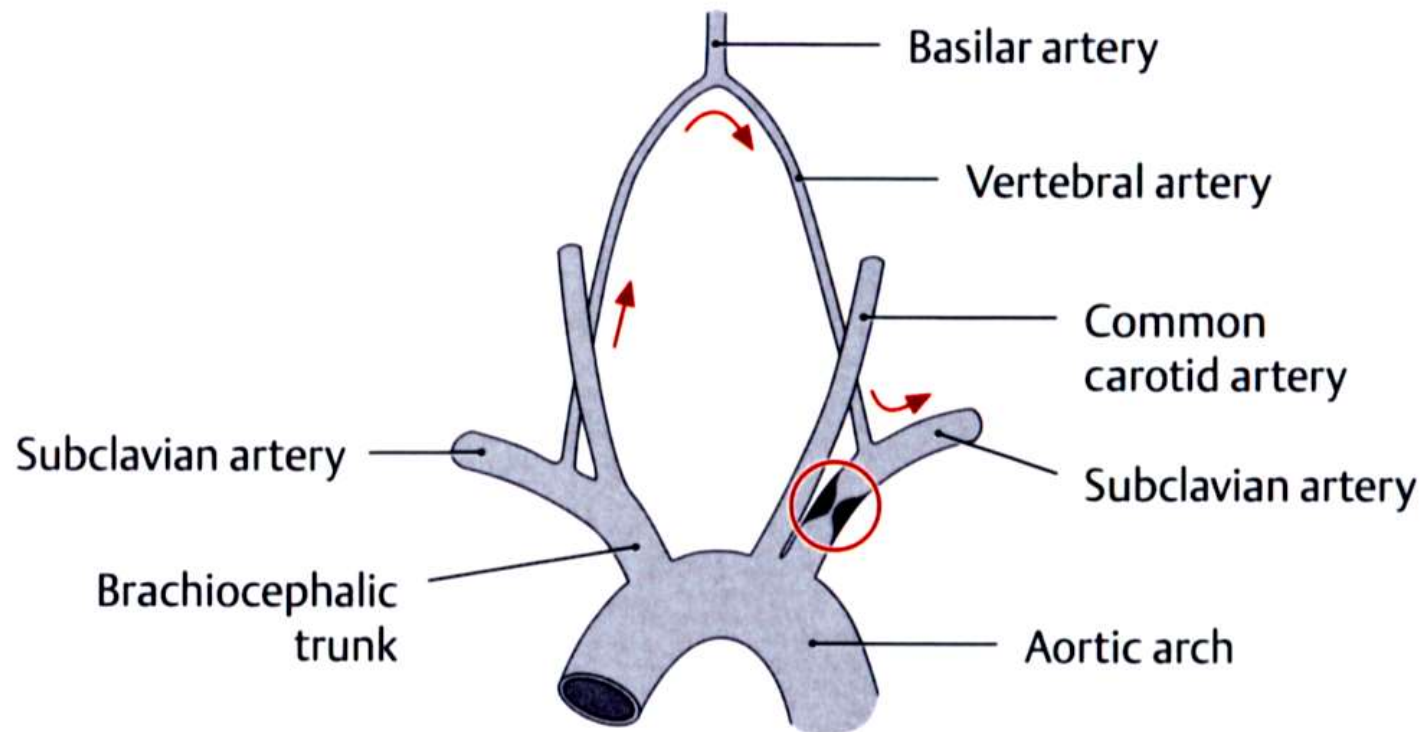


Variants of the circle of Willis

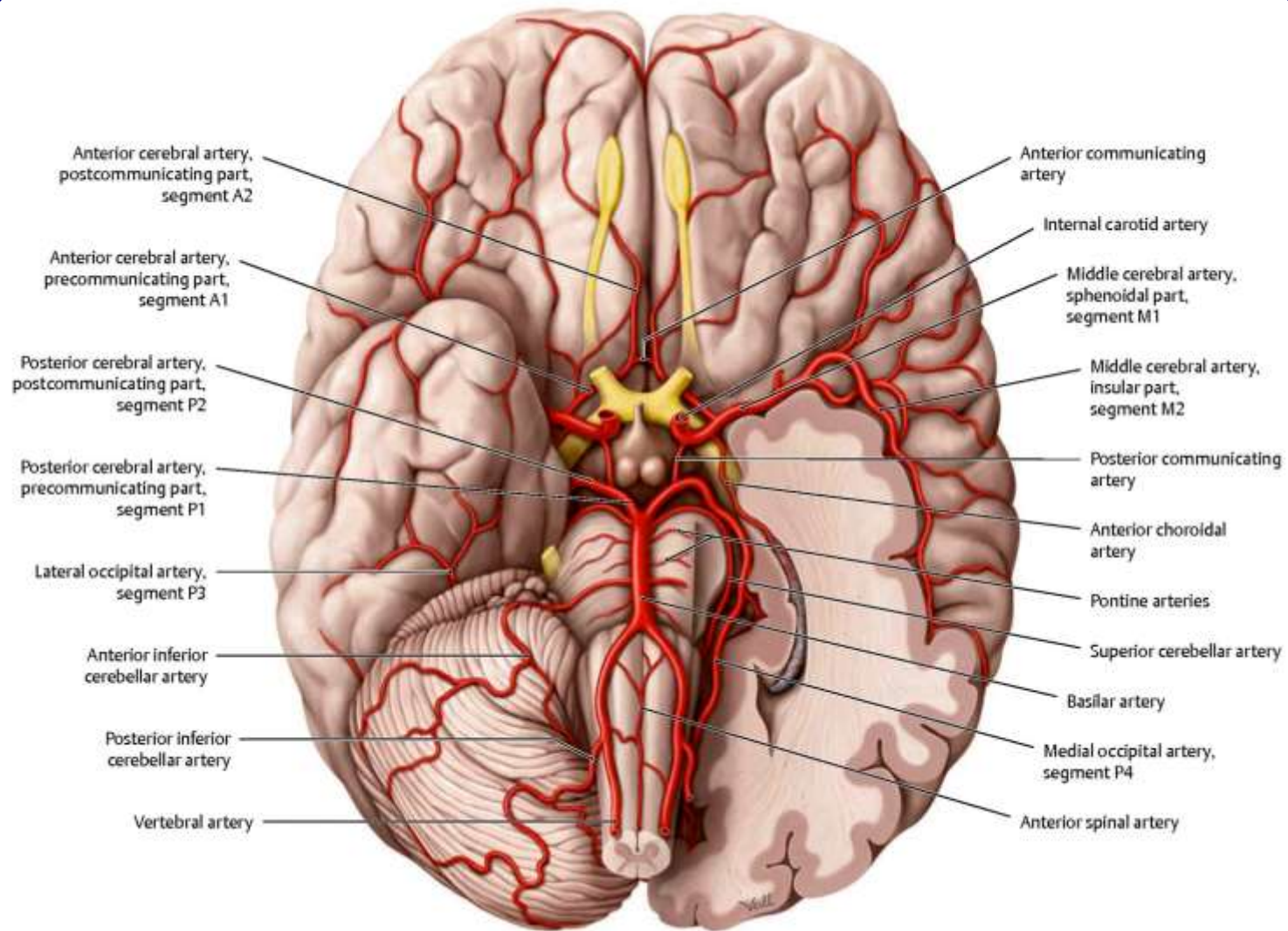




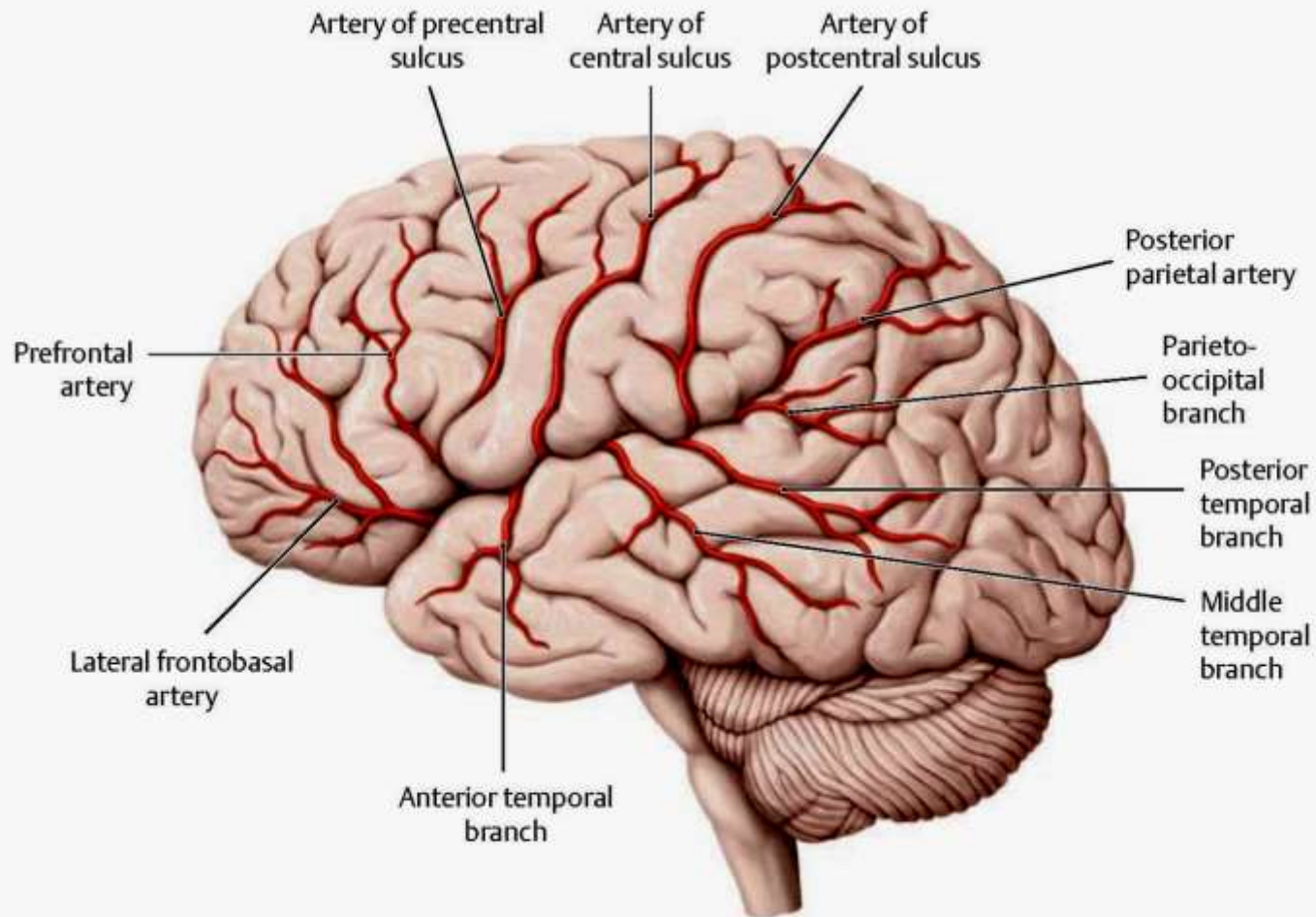
Stenoses and occlusions of arteries supplying the brain



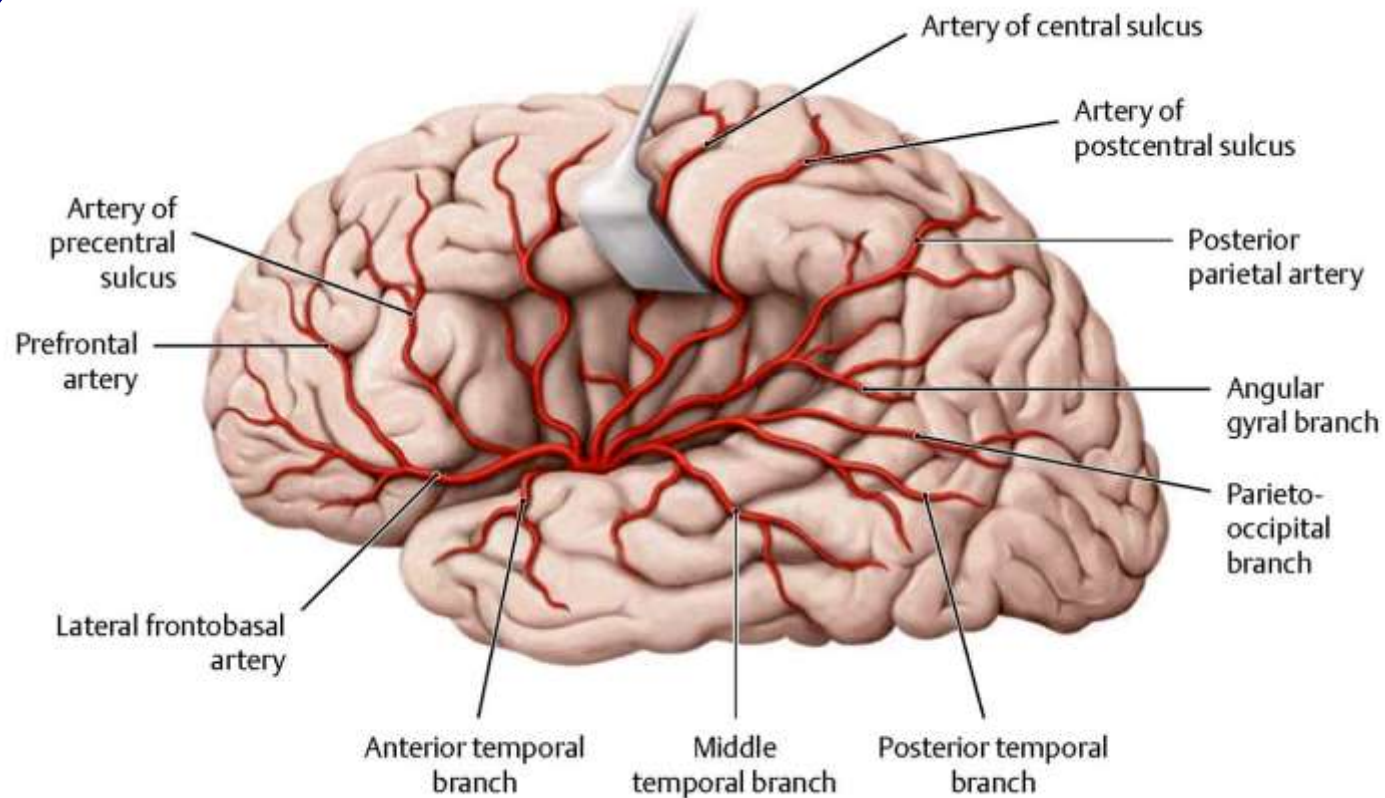
Anatomical basis of subclavian steal syndrome



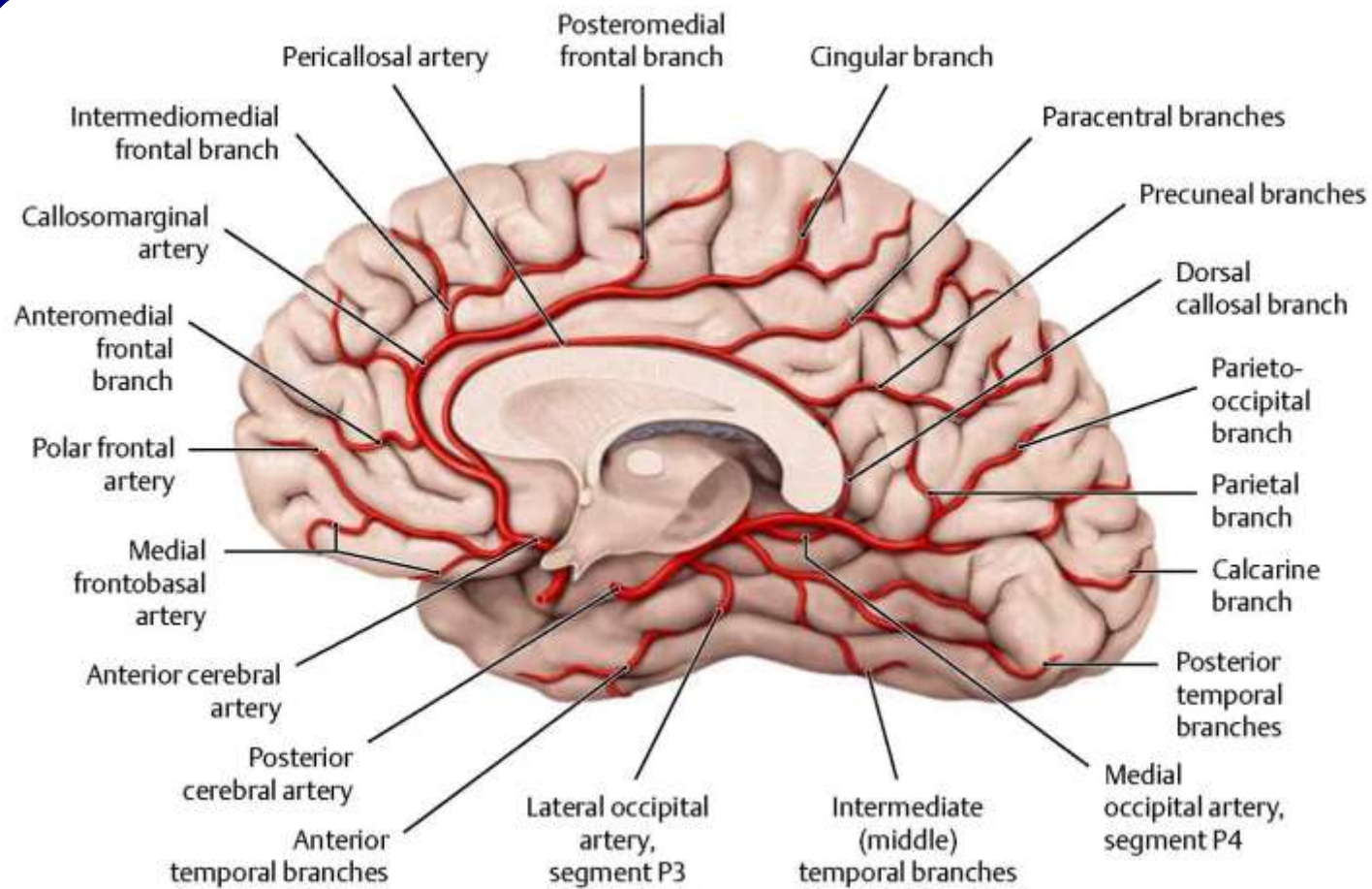
Arteries at the base of the brain



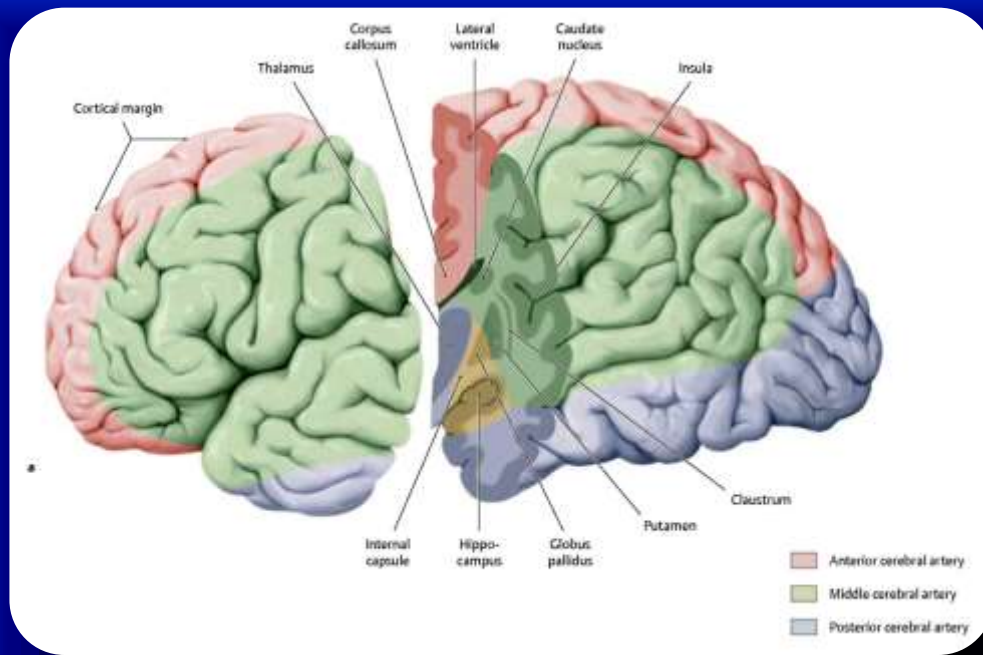
Terminal branches of the middle cerebral artery on the lateral cerebral hemisphere



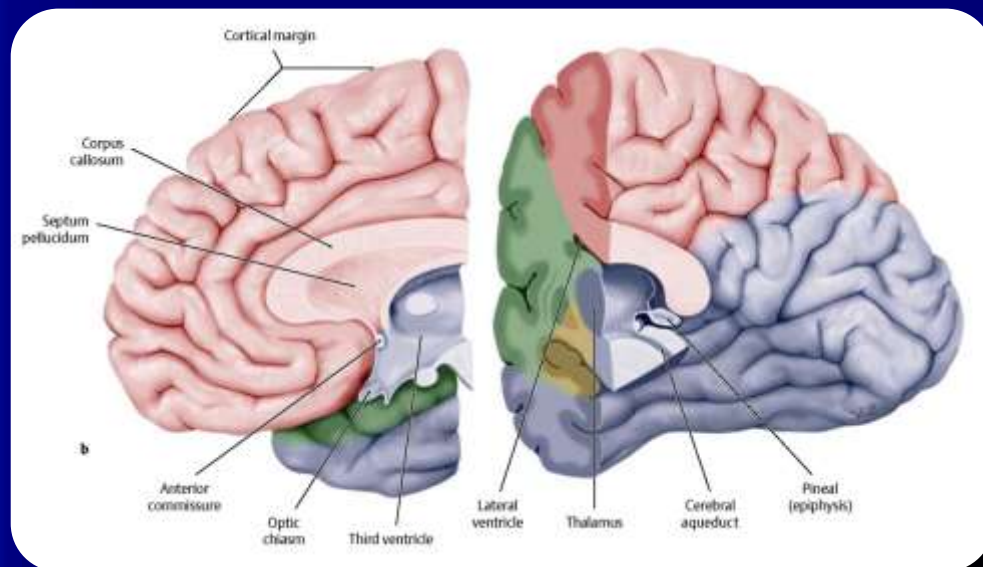
Course of the middle cerebral artery in the interior of the lateral sulcus

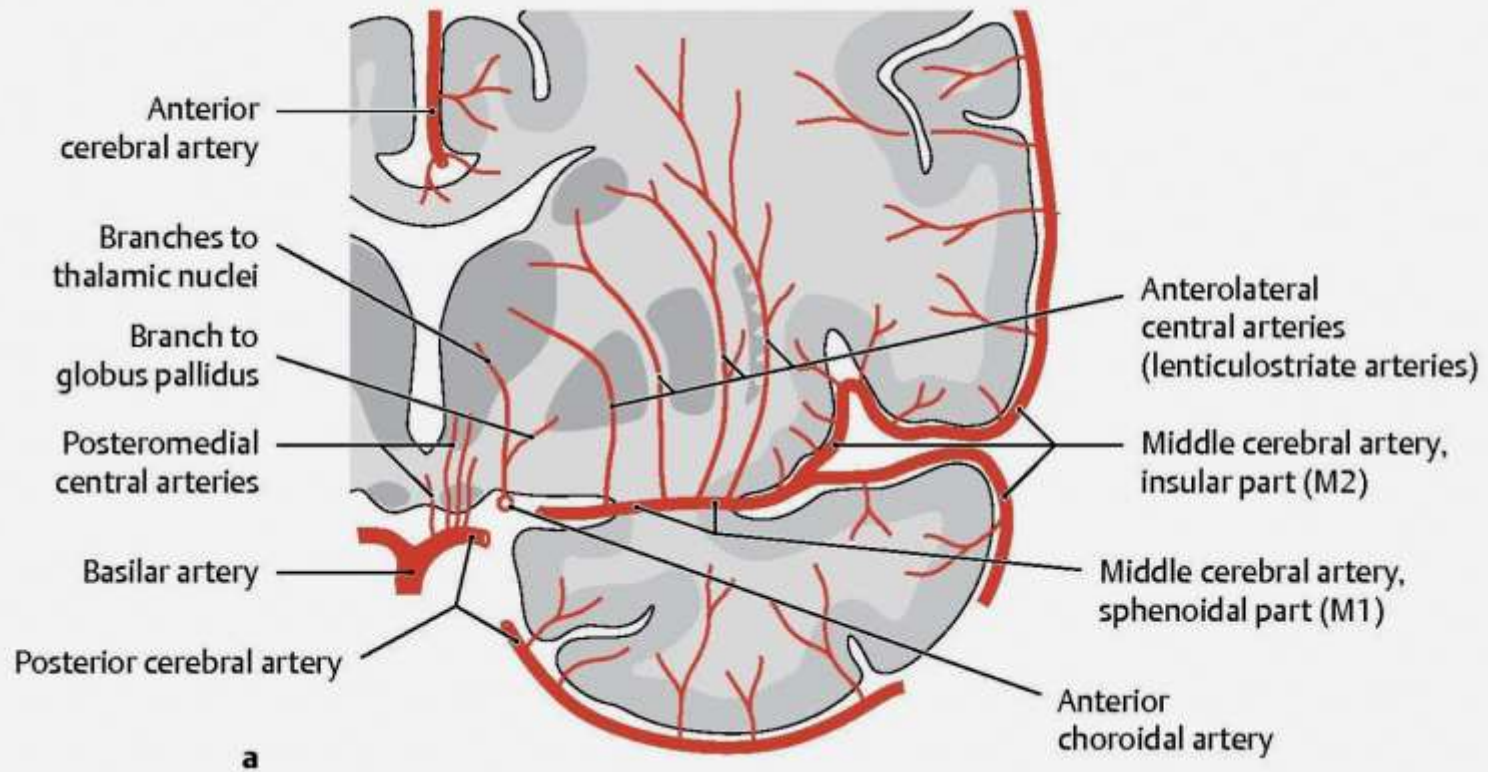


Branches of the anterior and posterior cerebral arteries on the medial surface of the cerebrum

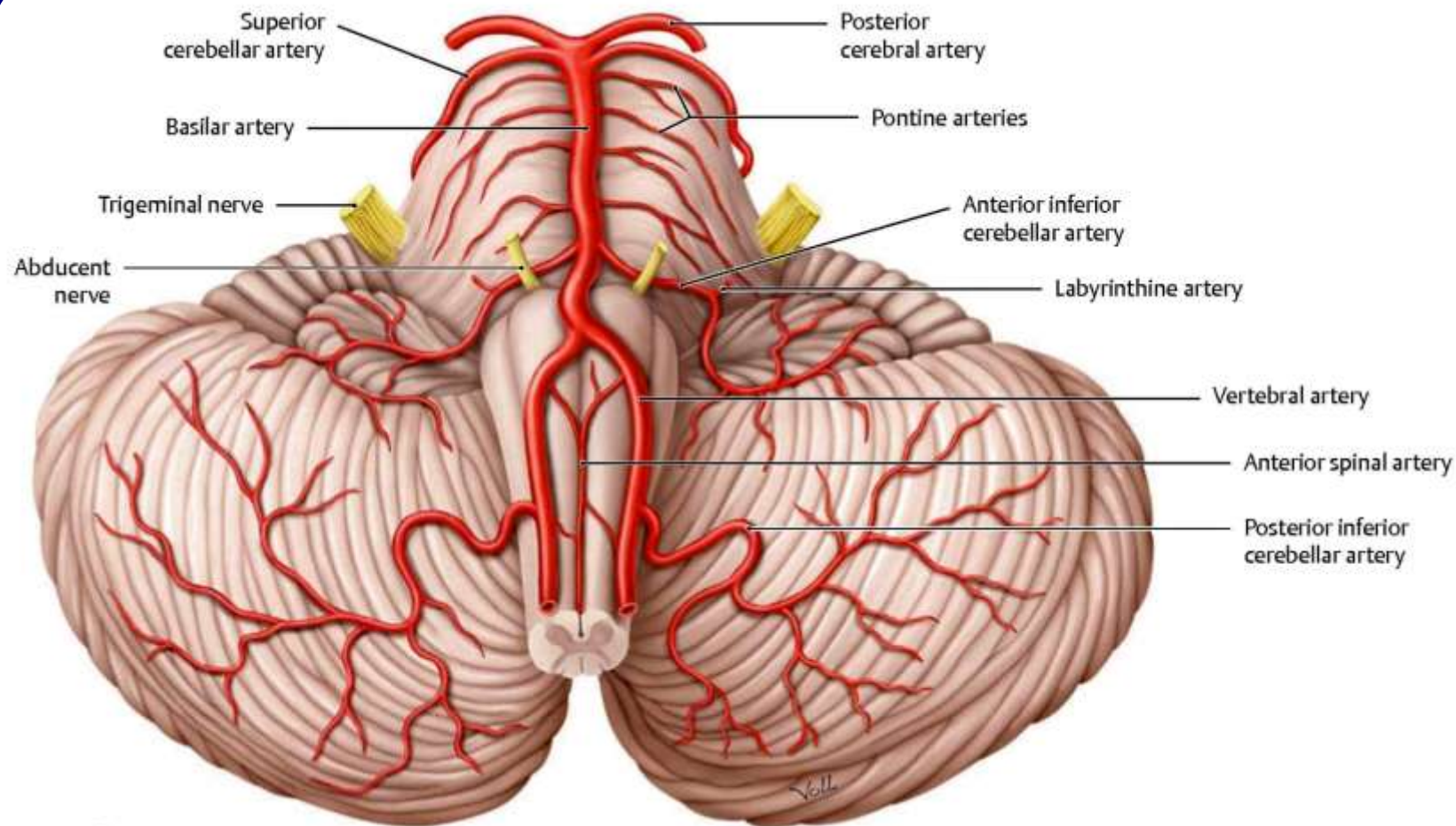


Distribution areas
of the main cerebral arteries

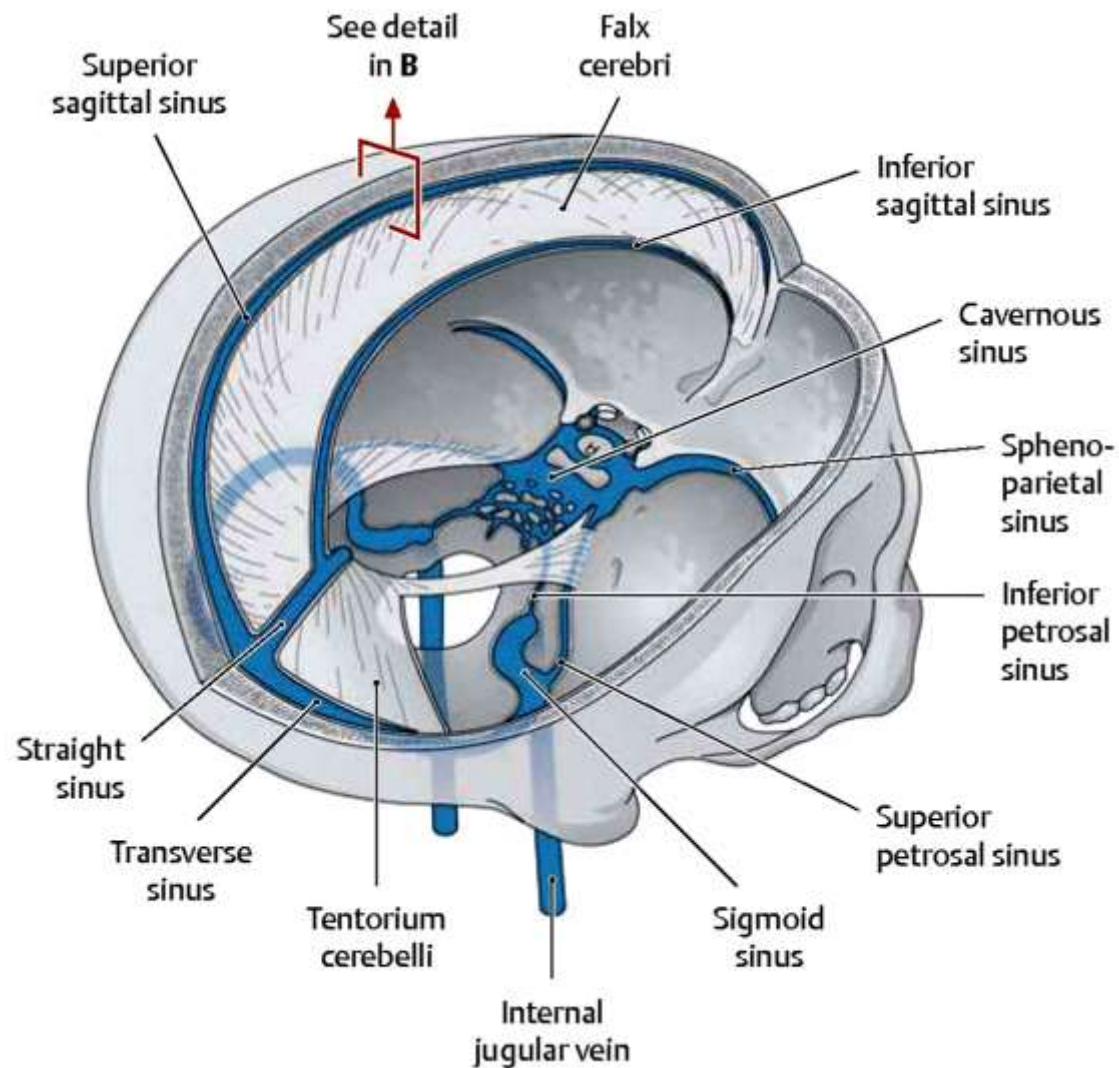




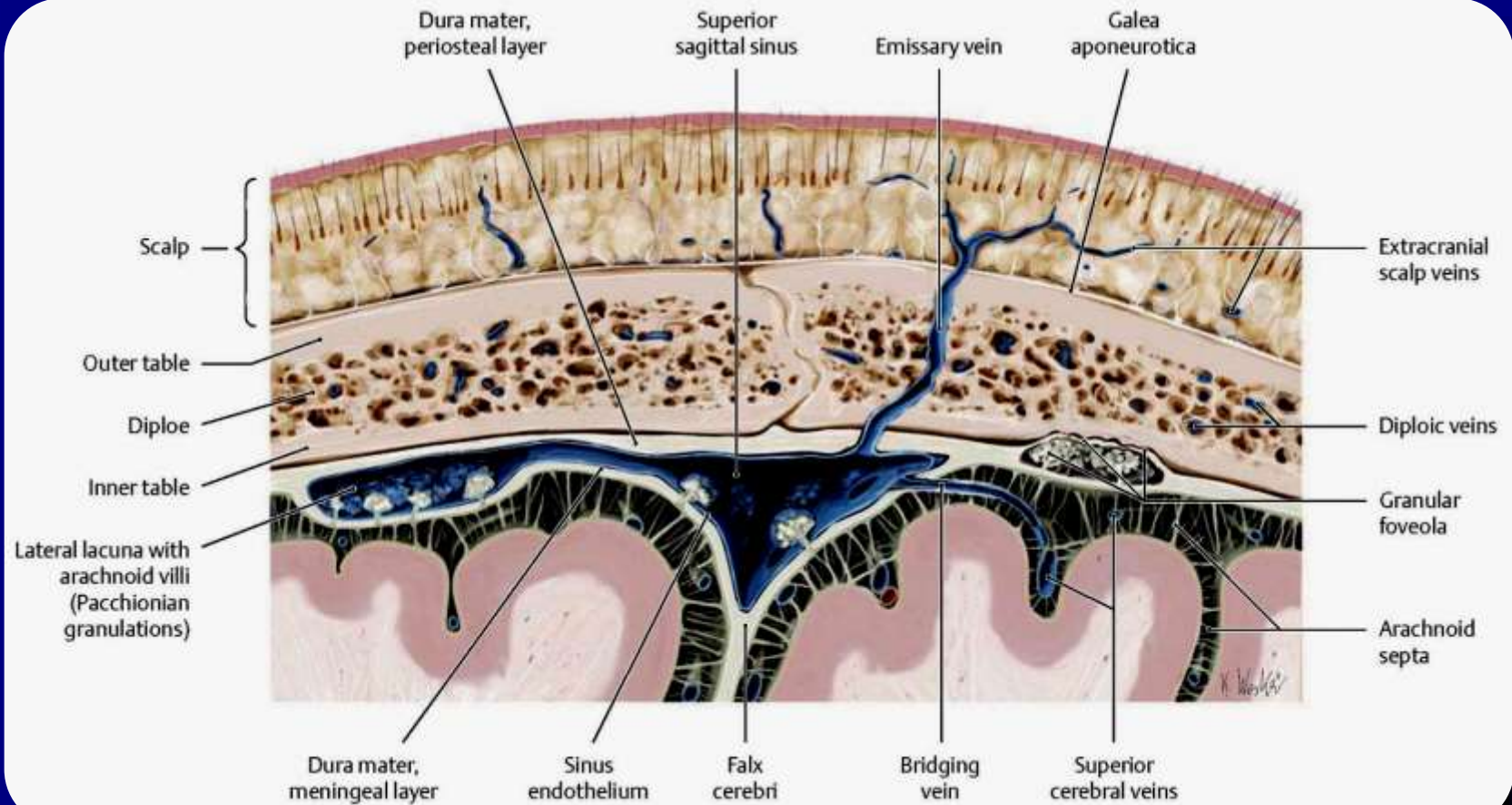
Distribution of the three main cerebral arteries in transverse and coronal sections



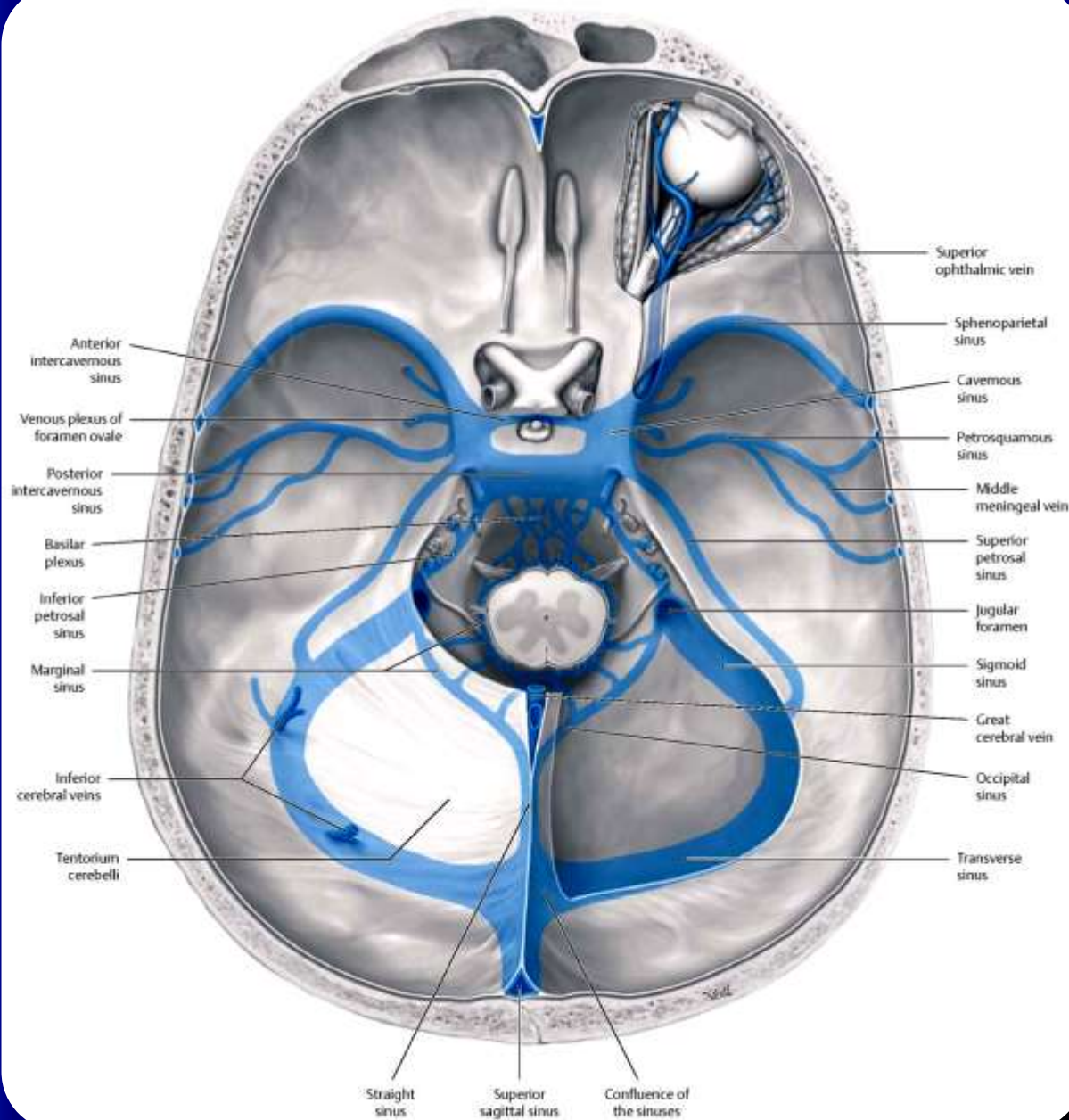
Arteries of the brainstem and cerebellum



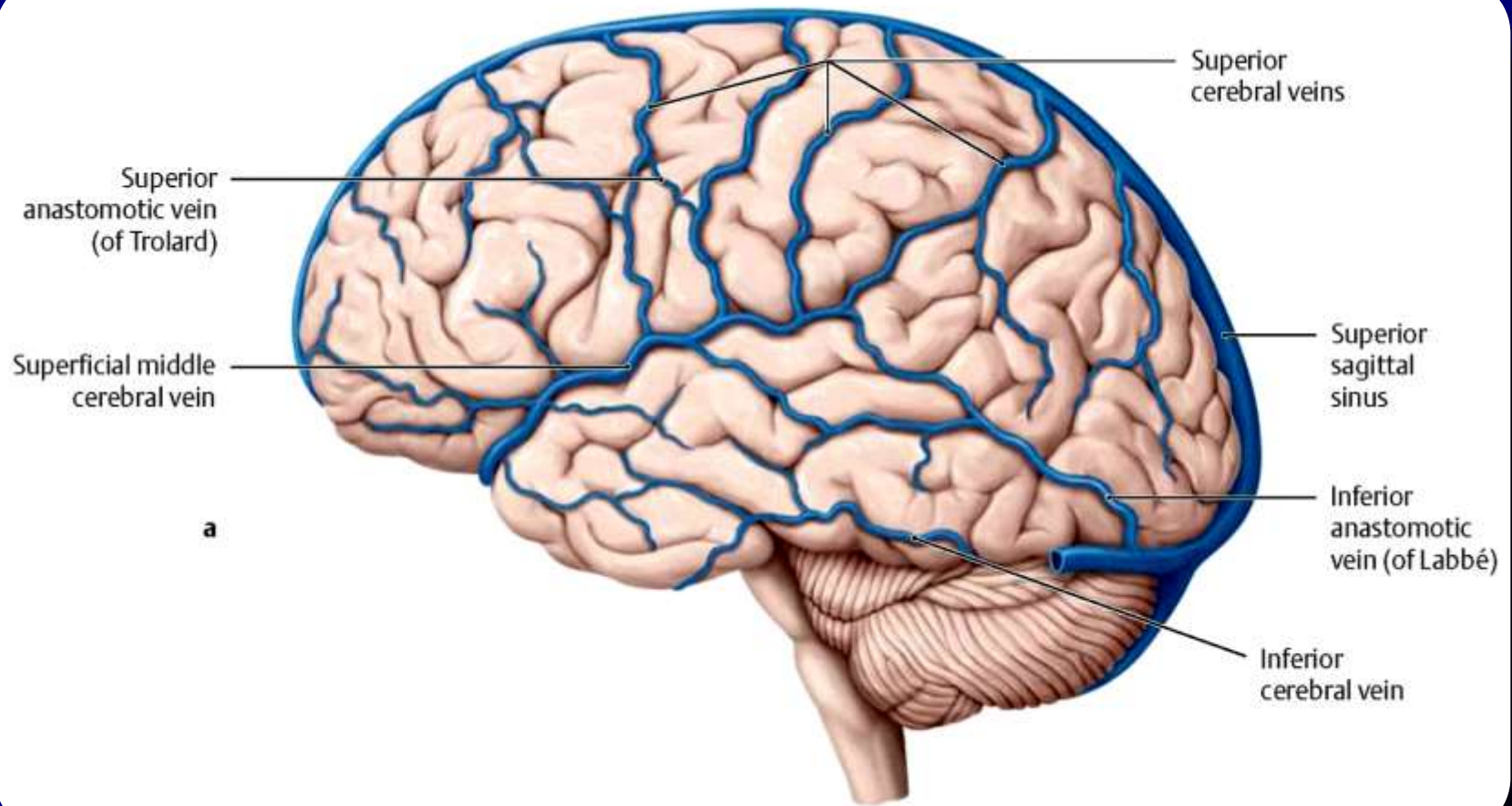
Relationship of the principal dural sinuses to the skull



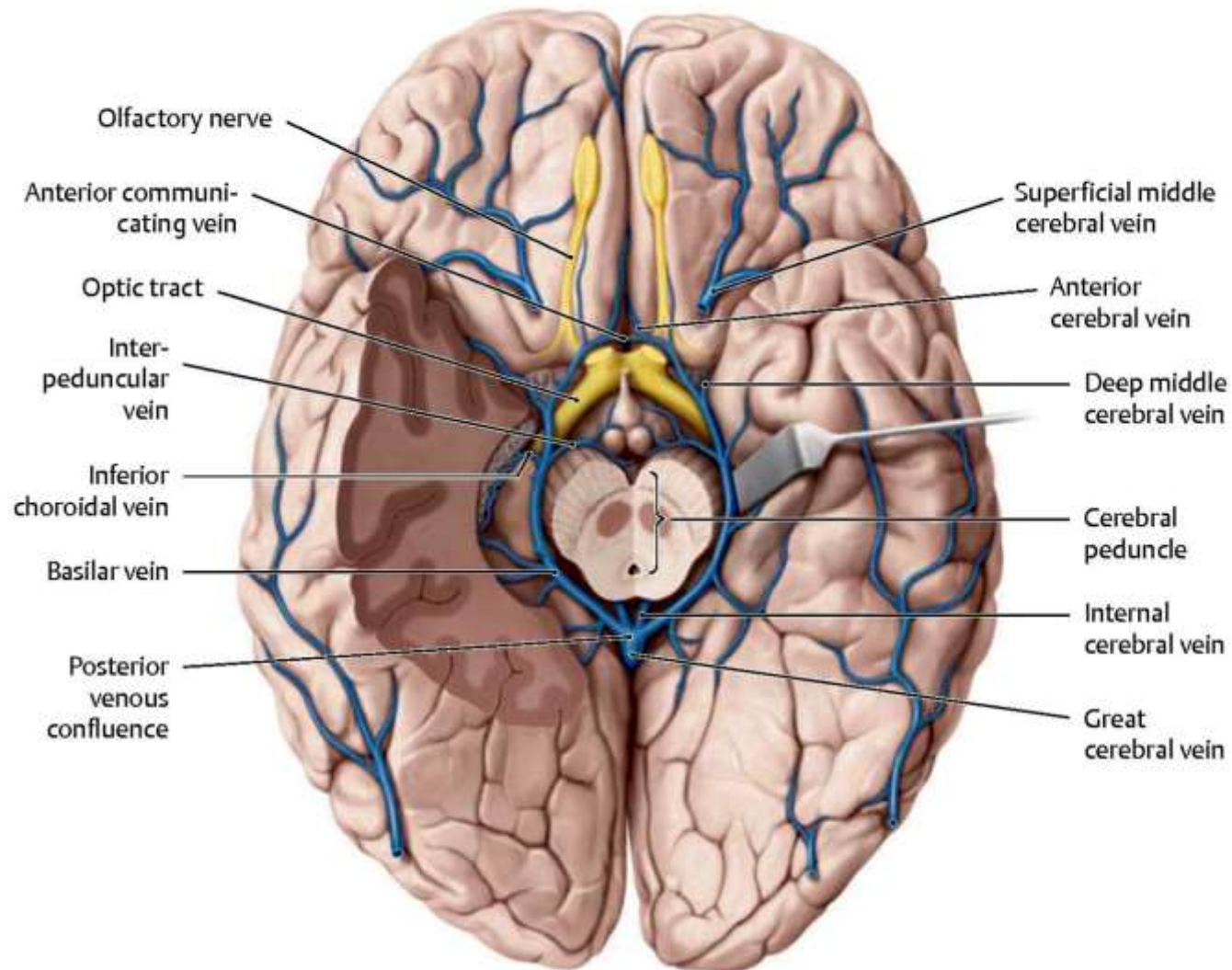
Structure of a dural sinus, shown here for the superior sagittal sinus



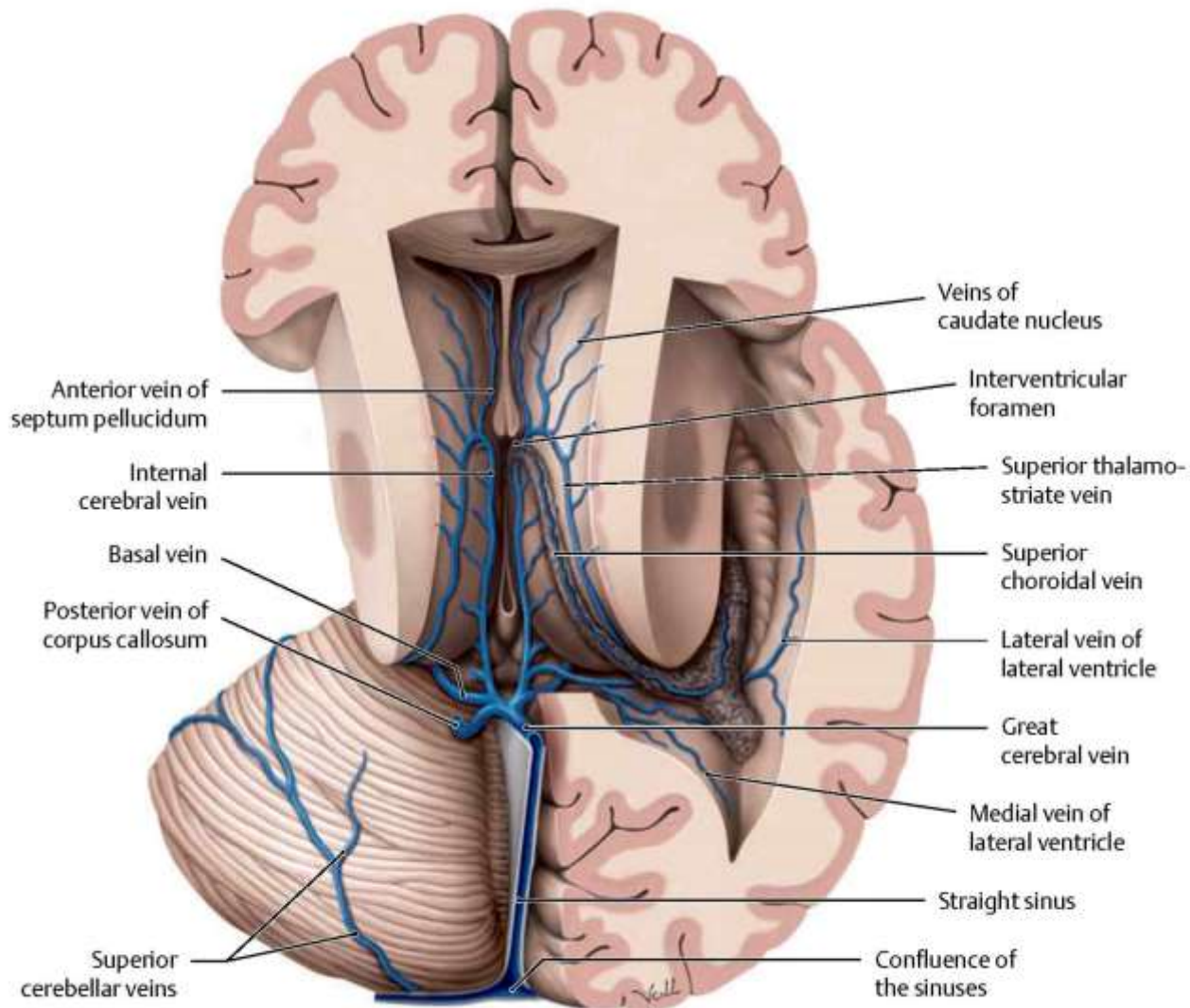
Dural sinuses
at the skull base



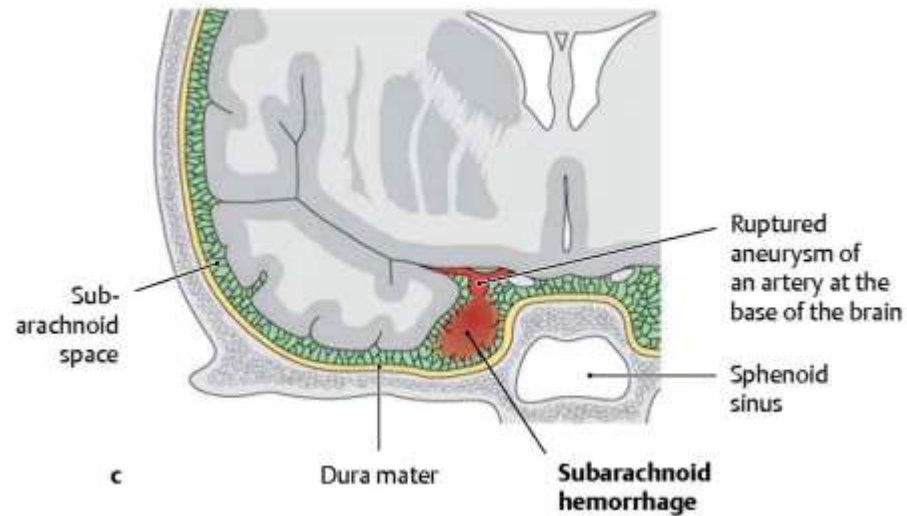
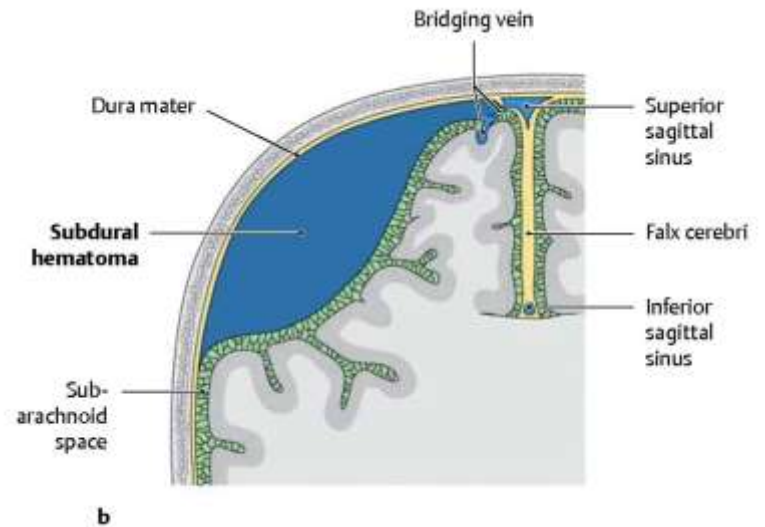
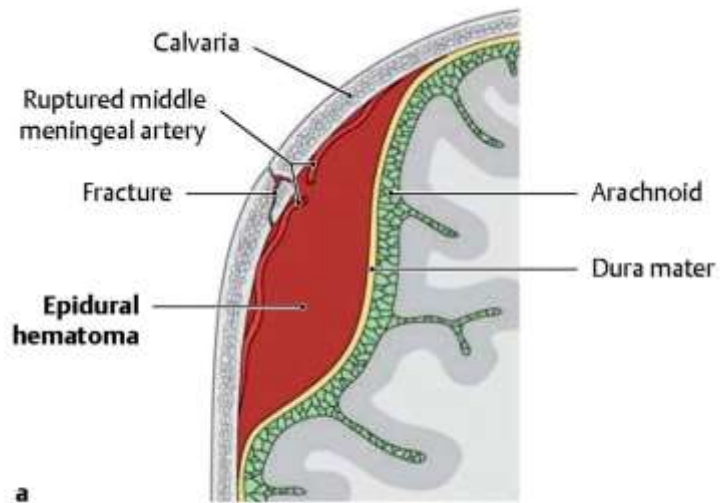
Superficial veins of the brain (superficial cerebral veins)



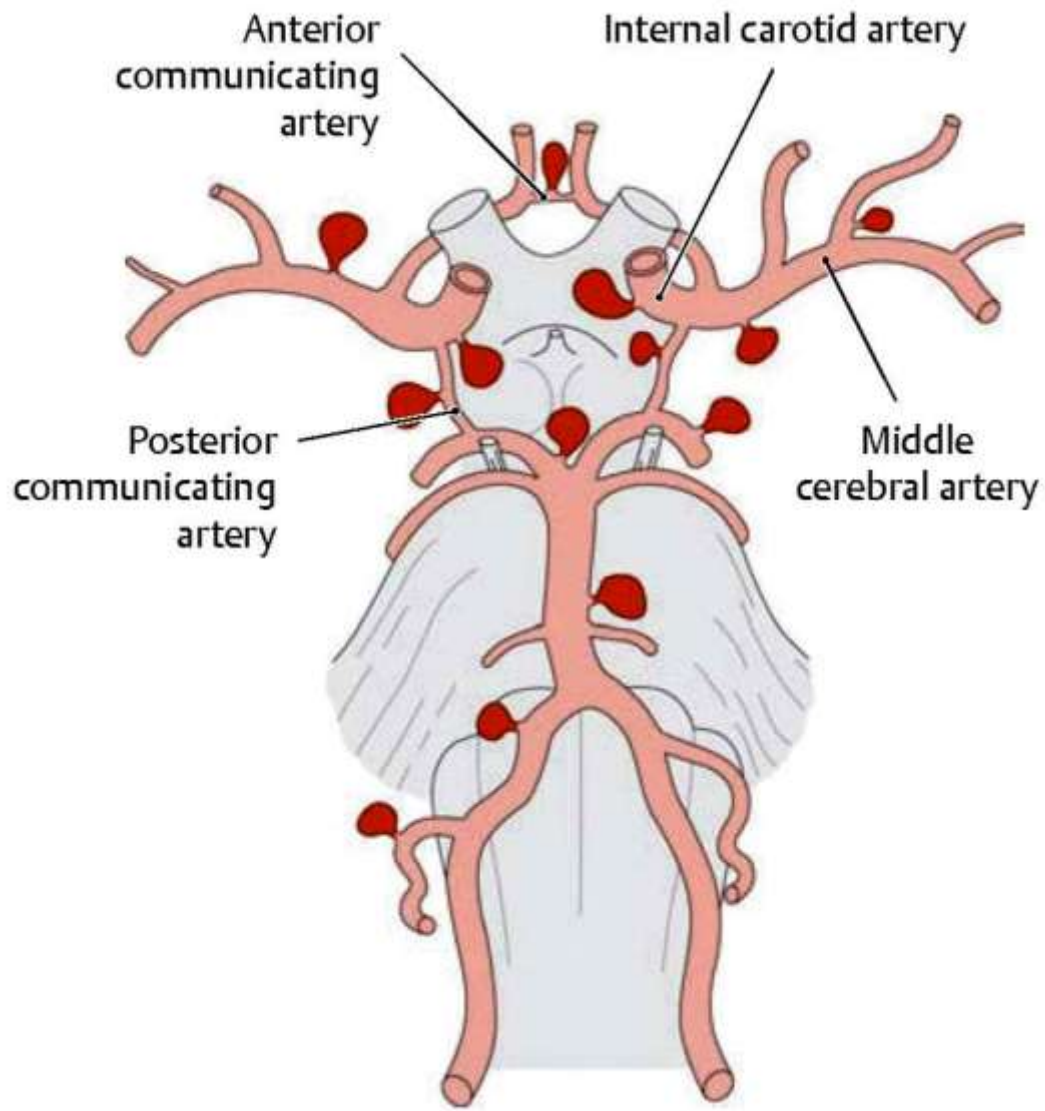
Basal cerebral venous system



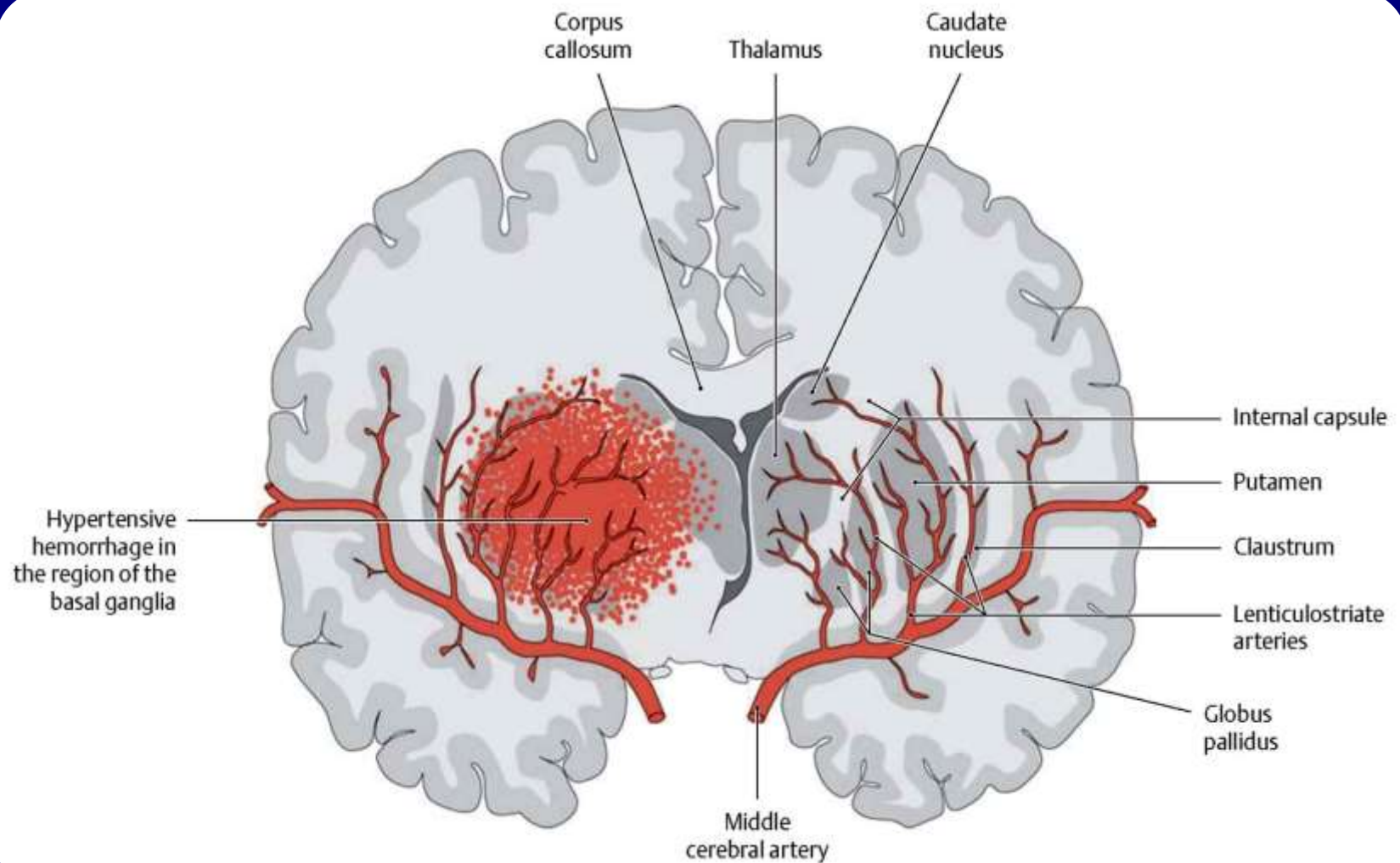
Deep cerebral veins



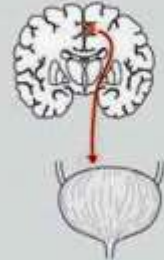
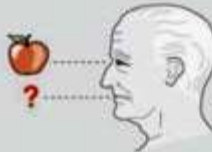
Extracerebral hemorrhages



Sites of berry aneurysms
at the base of the brain



Basal cerebral venous system

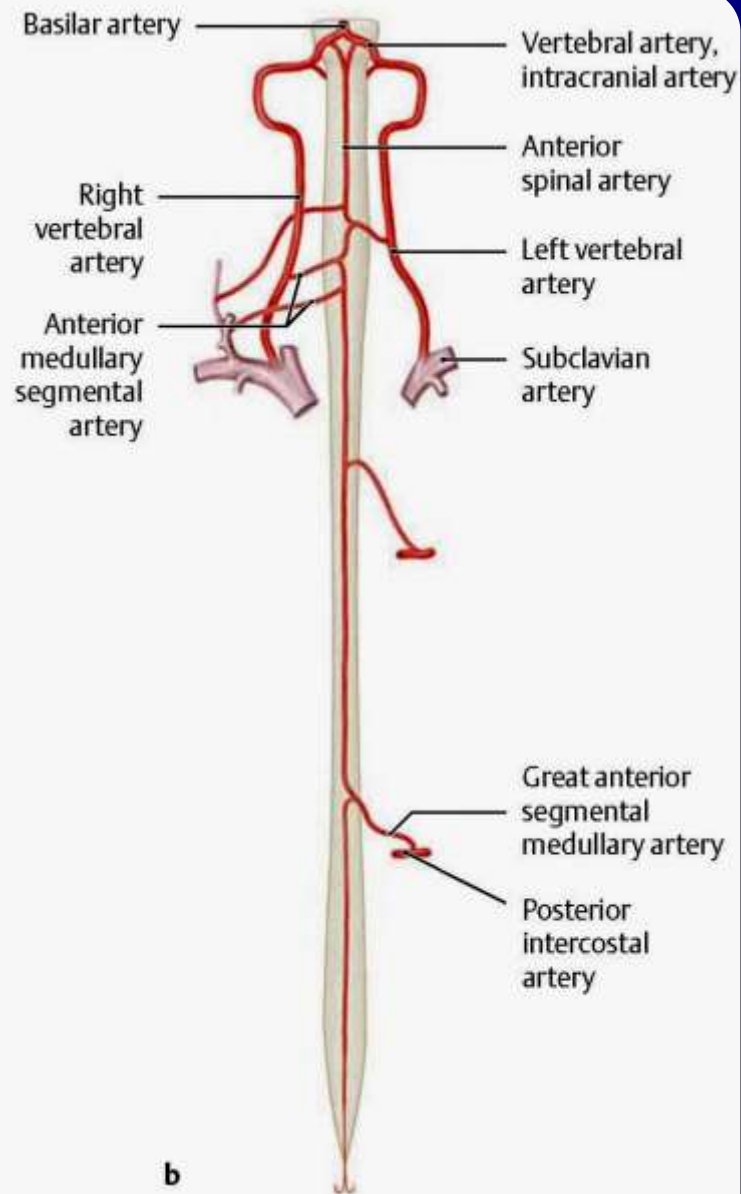
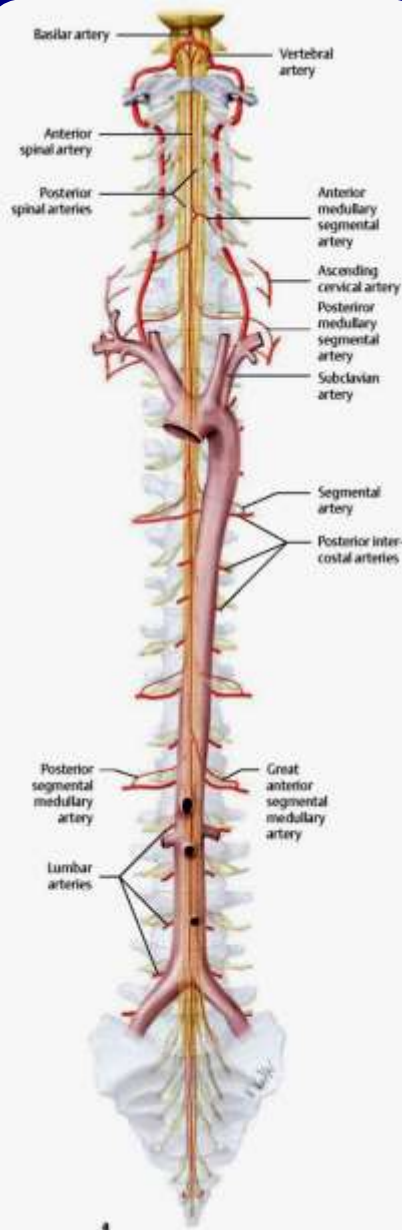
Vascular territory	Neurological symptoms	
Anterior cerebral artery	Hemiparesis (with or without hemisensory deficit) 	Bladder dysfunction 
Middle cerebral artery	Hemiparesis (with or without hemisensory deficit) mainly affecting the arm and face (Wernicke-Mann type) 	Aphasia 
Posterior cerebral artery	Hemisensory losses 	Hemianopia 

Cardinal symptoms of occlusion of the three main cerebral arteries

Segmental arteries perfusing the spinal cord arise from the following sources:

- in the cervical portion from vertebral, inferior thyroid, deep cervical, and ascending cervical arteries
- in the thoracic portion from superior (supreme) intercostal, and posterior intercostal arteries
- in the lumbar portion from the iliolumbar, and lumbar arteries
- in the sacral portion from the lateral sacral arteries

Each medullary artery gives rise to anterior and posterior medullary segmental arteries; these vessels may terminate within the roots or may proceed towards the surface of the spinal cord.



Arterial blood supply
to the spinal cord



No, nie wiem. Czy zmieniać opony na zimowe???

