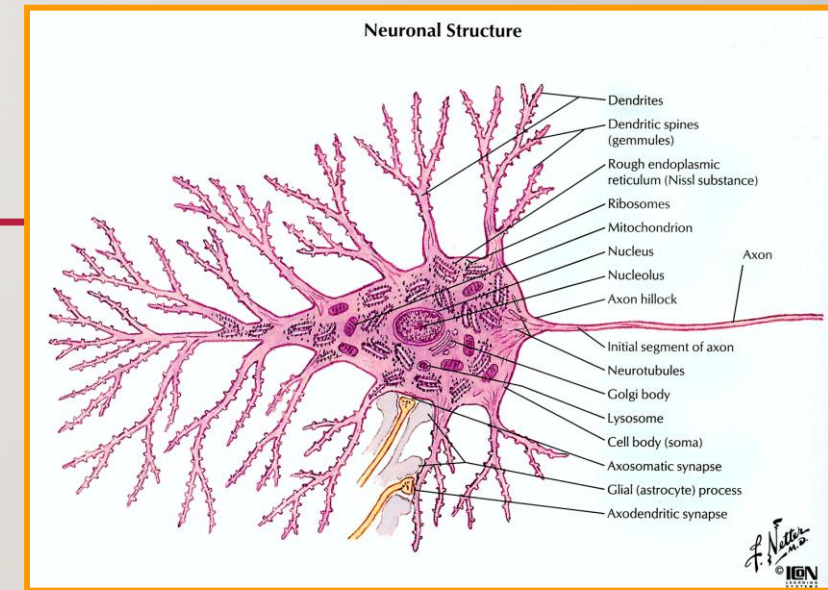
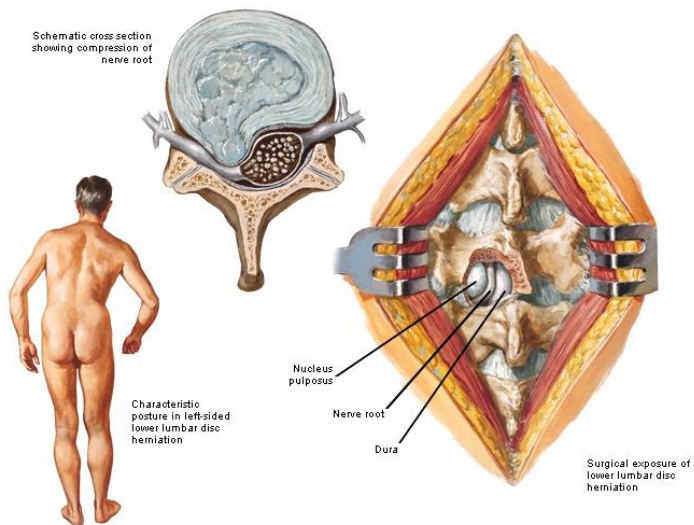


PRZESTRZENIE PŁYNOWE JAMY CZASZKI.

Lumbar Disc Herniation: Clinical Manifestations



Forebrain
(prosencephalon)

Midbrain (mesencephalon)

Hindbrain (rhombencephalon)

Optic vesicle

Cephalic flexure

Cervical flexure

Spinal cord

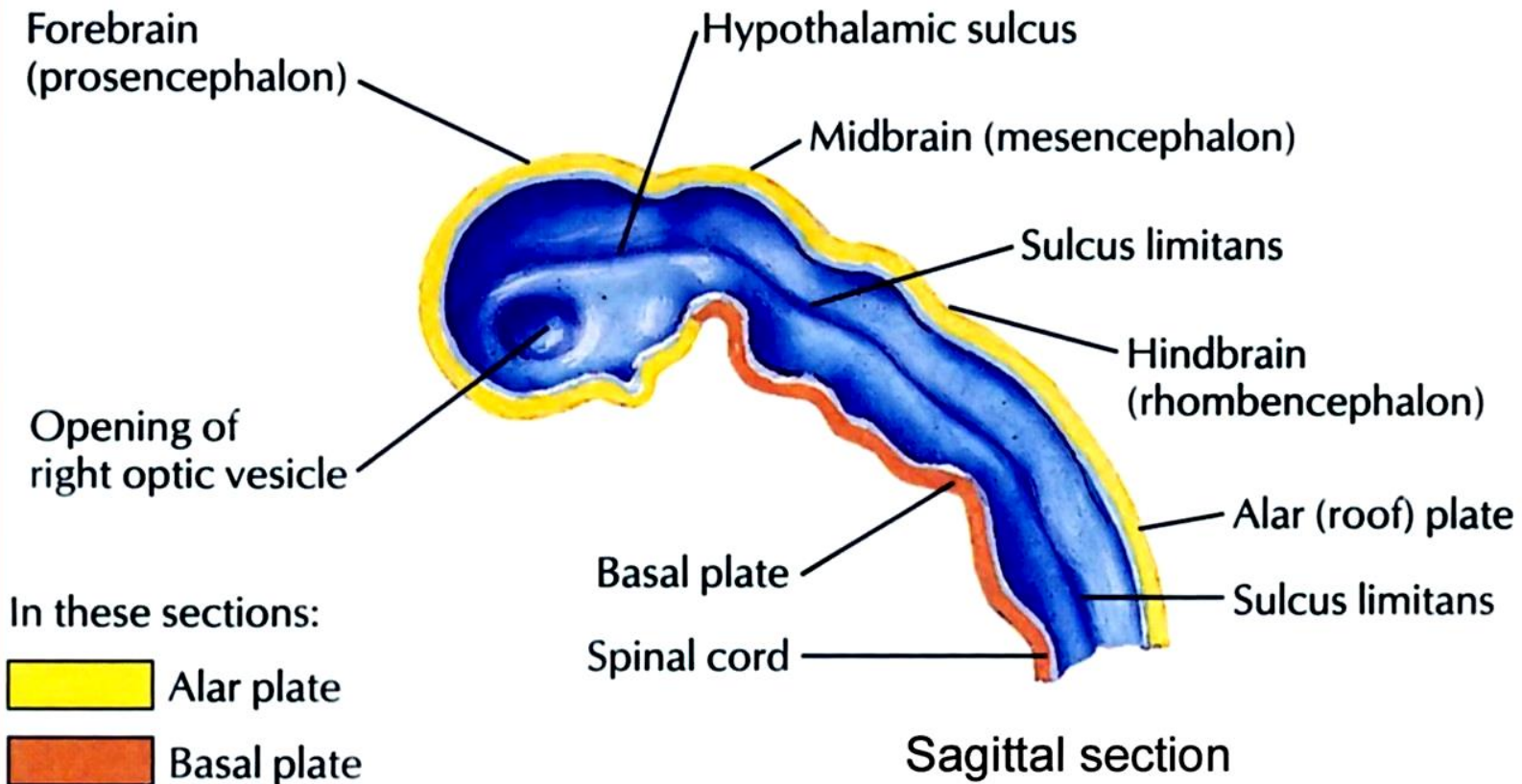
3.6 mm

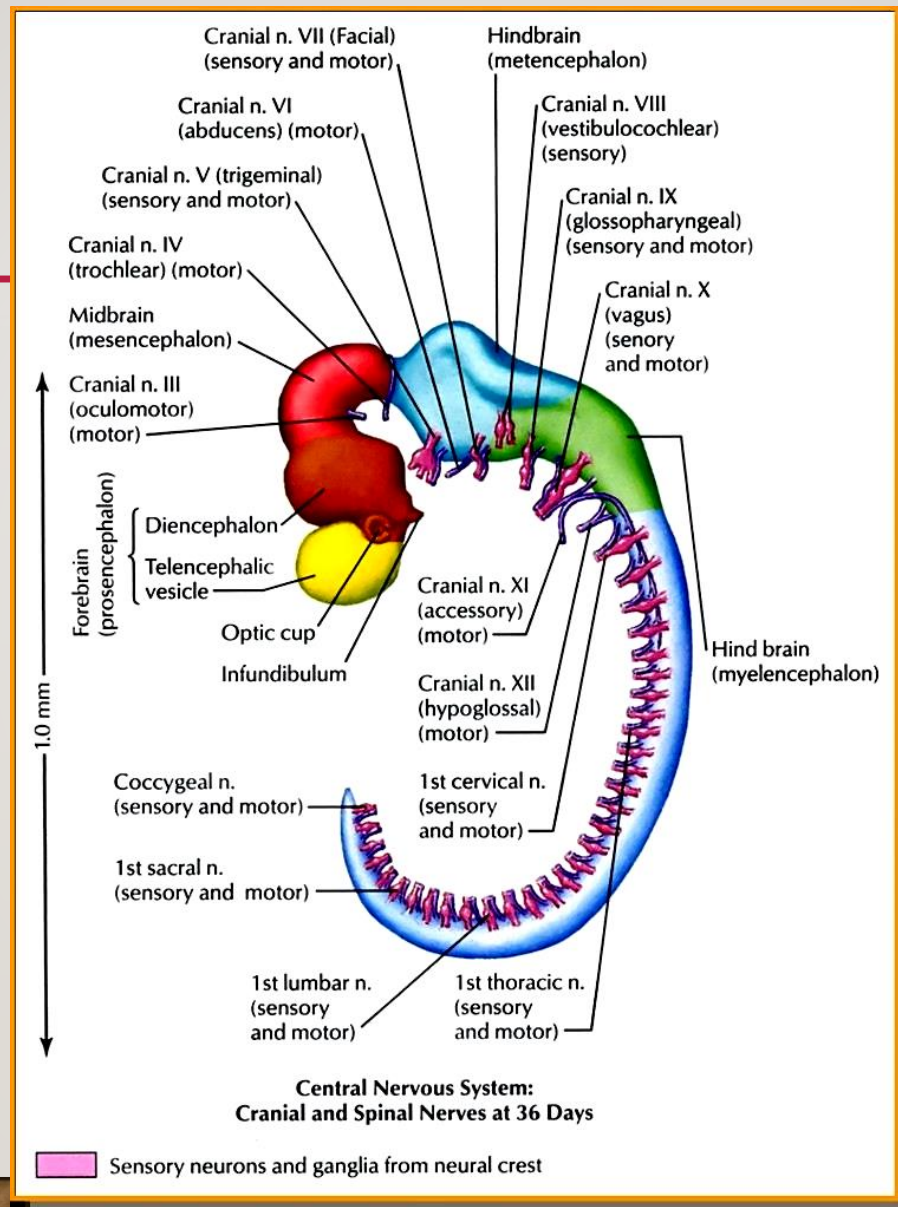
In these sections:

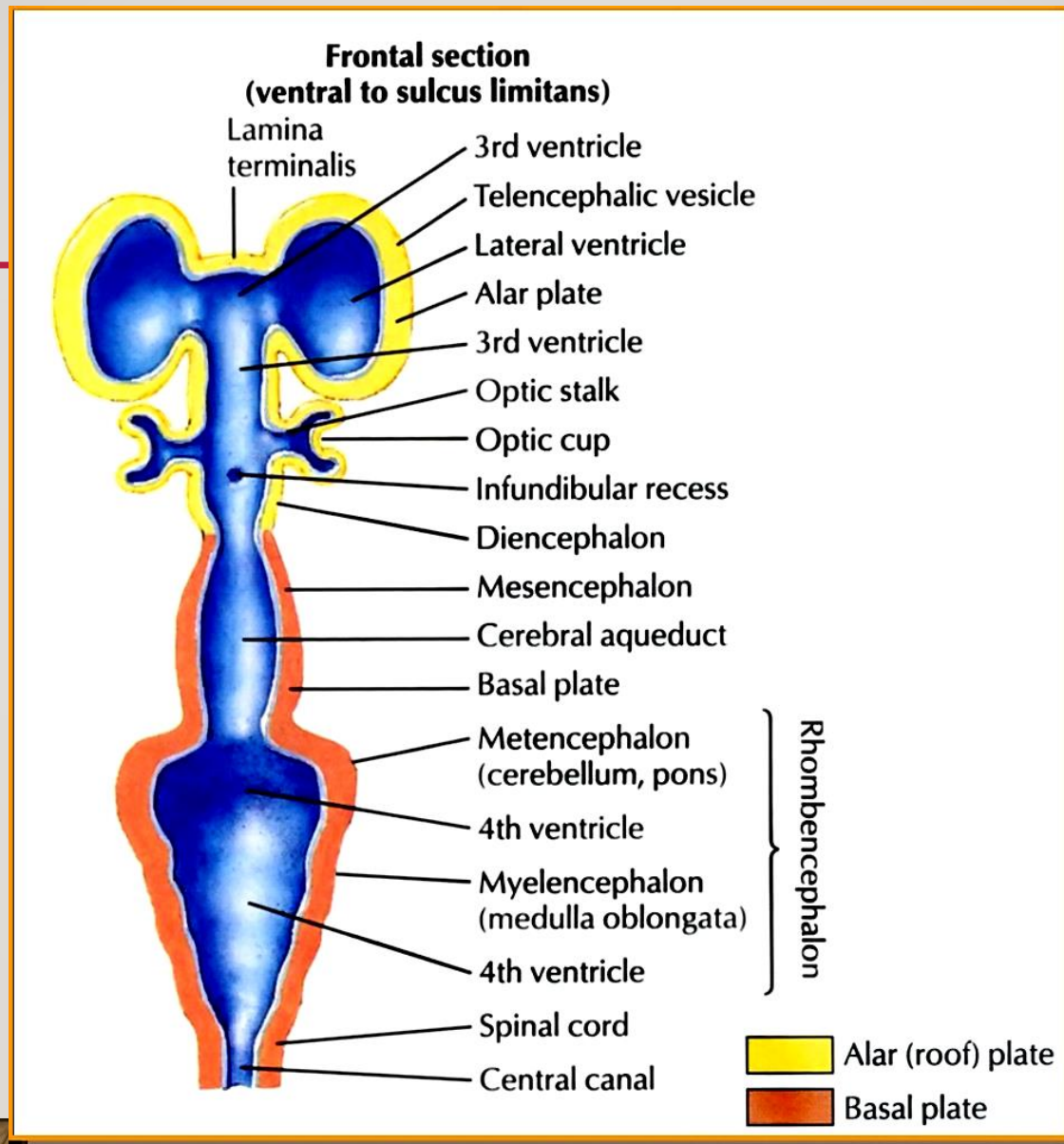
Alar plate

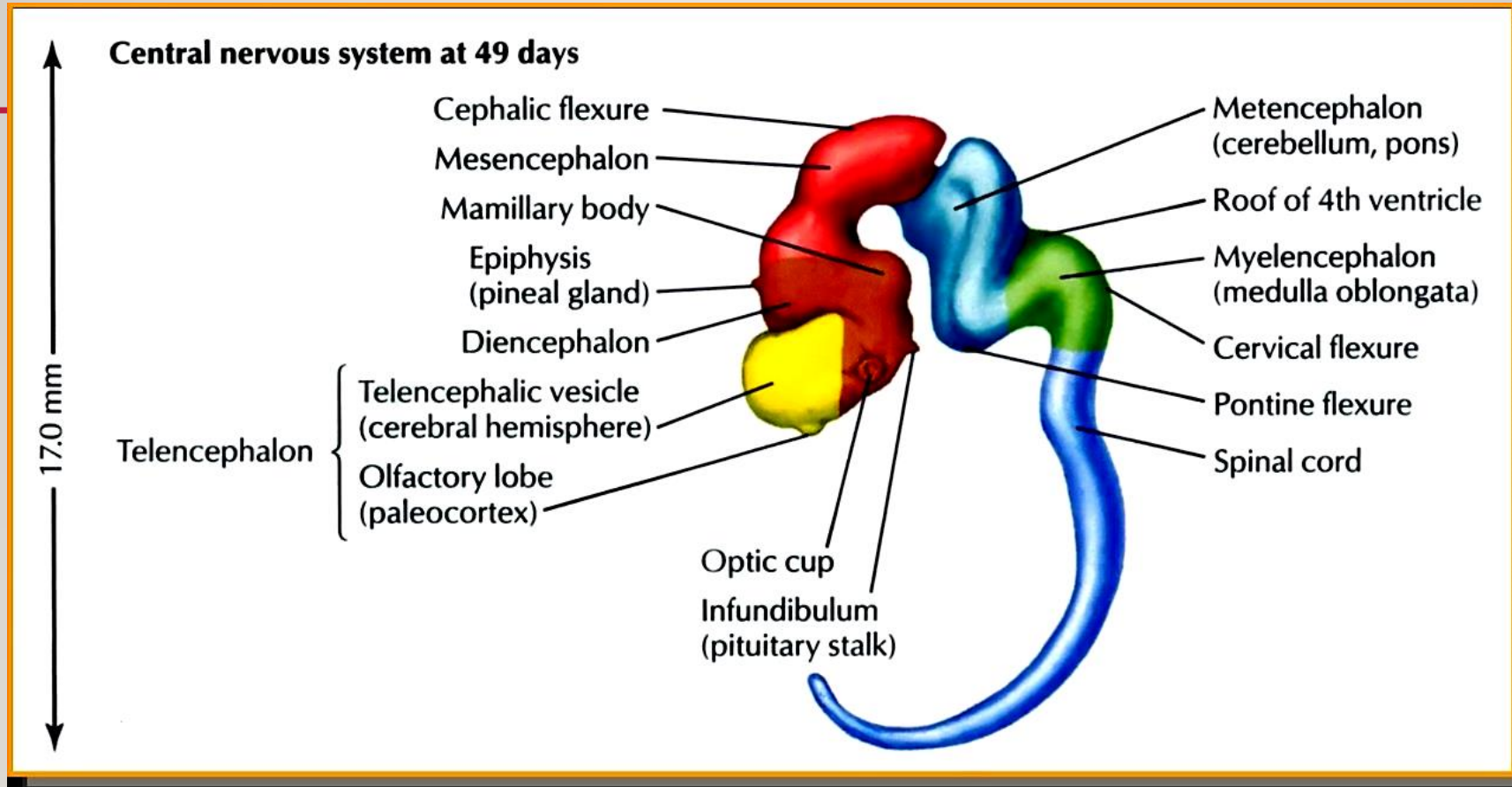
Basal plate

Central nervous system at 28 days









Central nervous system at 3 months

Cerebral hemisphere (neocortex)

Outline of diencephalon
(overgrown by cerebral
hemispheres)

Olfactory lobe (paleocortex)

Optic nerve (cranial nn. II)

Hypophysis (pituitary gland)

Pons (metencephalon)

Mesencephalon

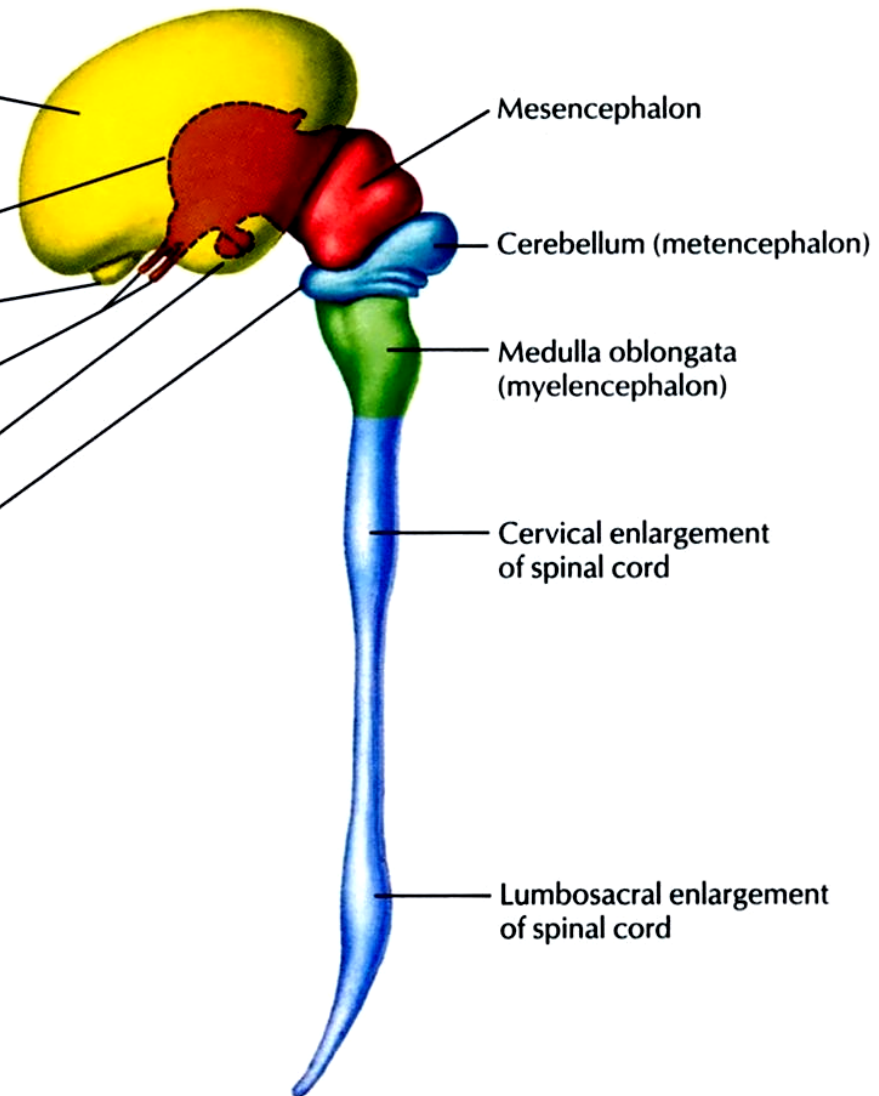
Cerebellum (metencephalon)

Medulla oblongata
(myelencephalon)

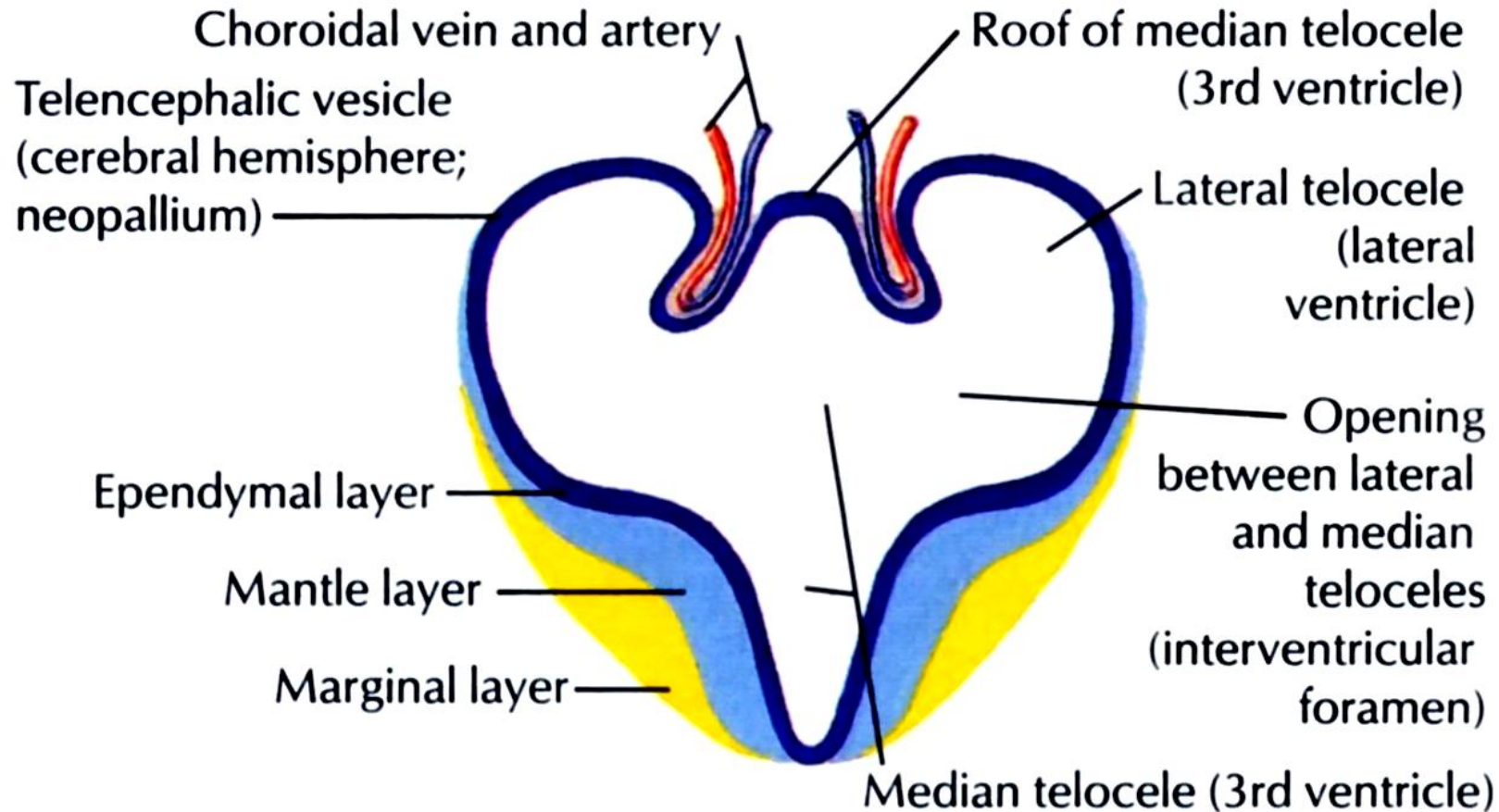
Cervical enlargement
of spinal cord

Lumbosacral enlargement
of spinal cord

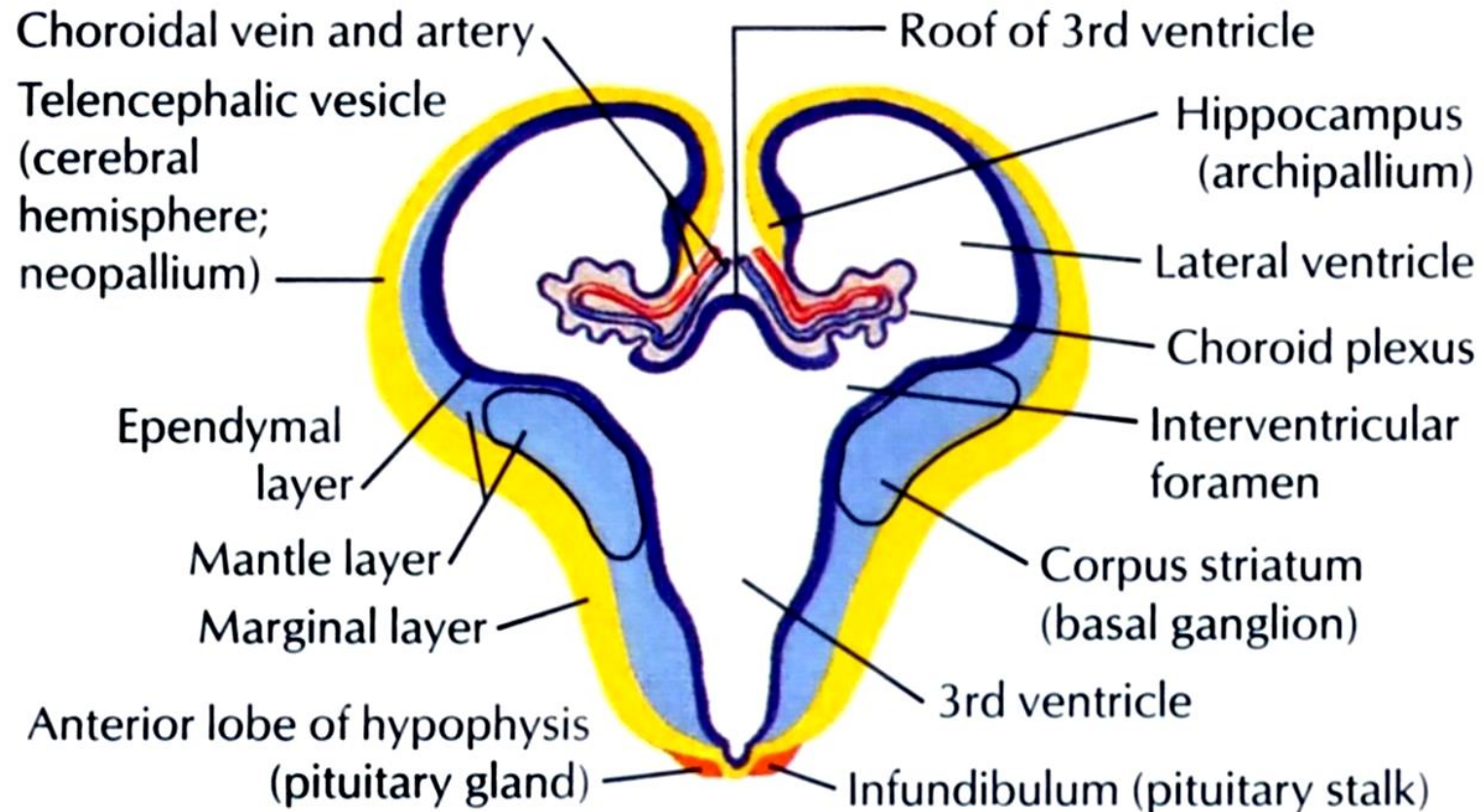
78.0 mm



Forebrain at 7 Weeks (transverse section)

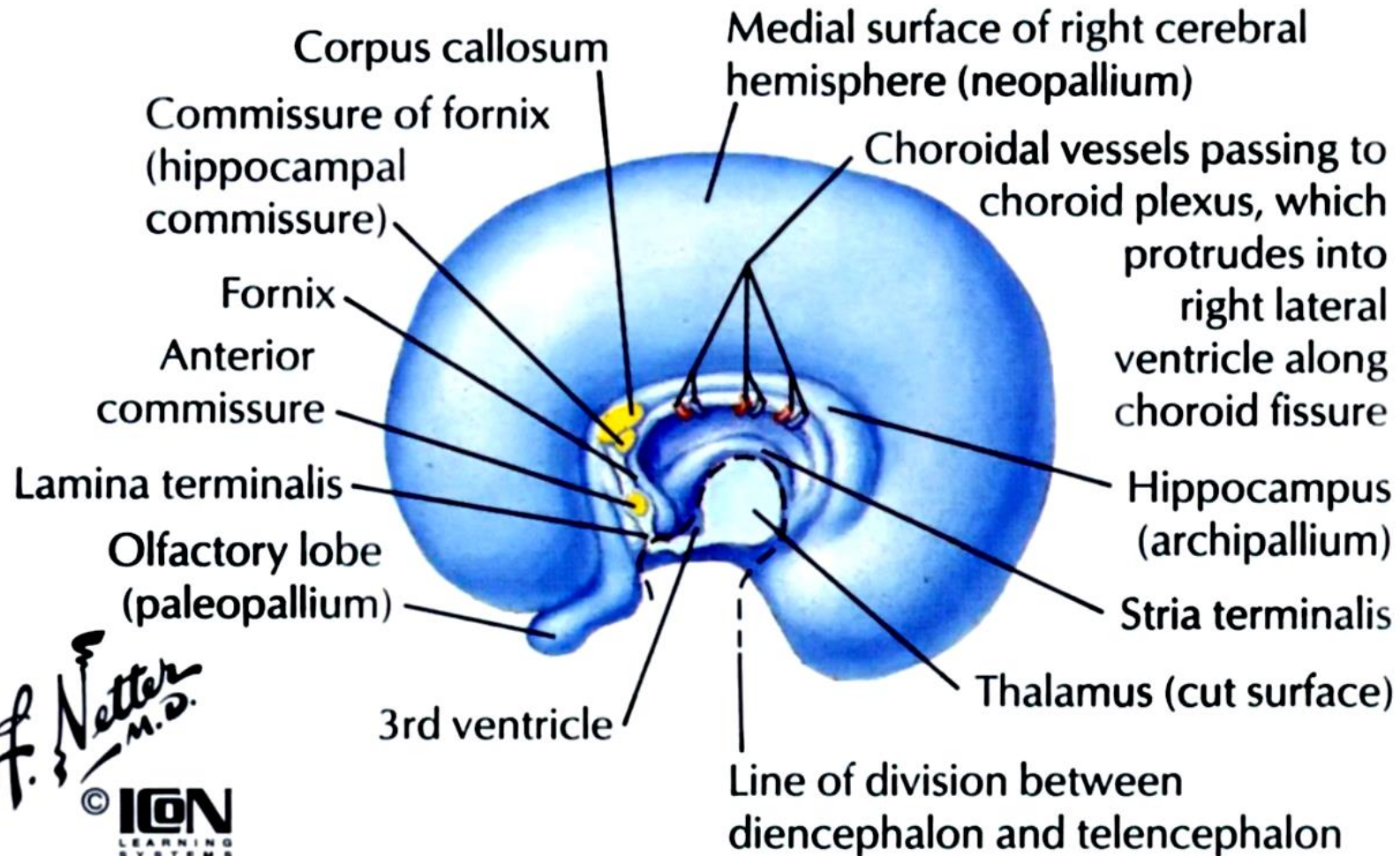


Telencephalon at 7½ Weeks (transverse section)

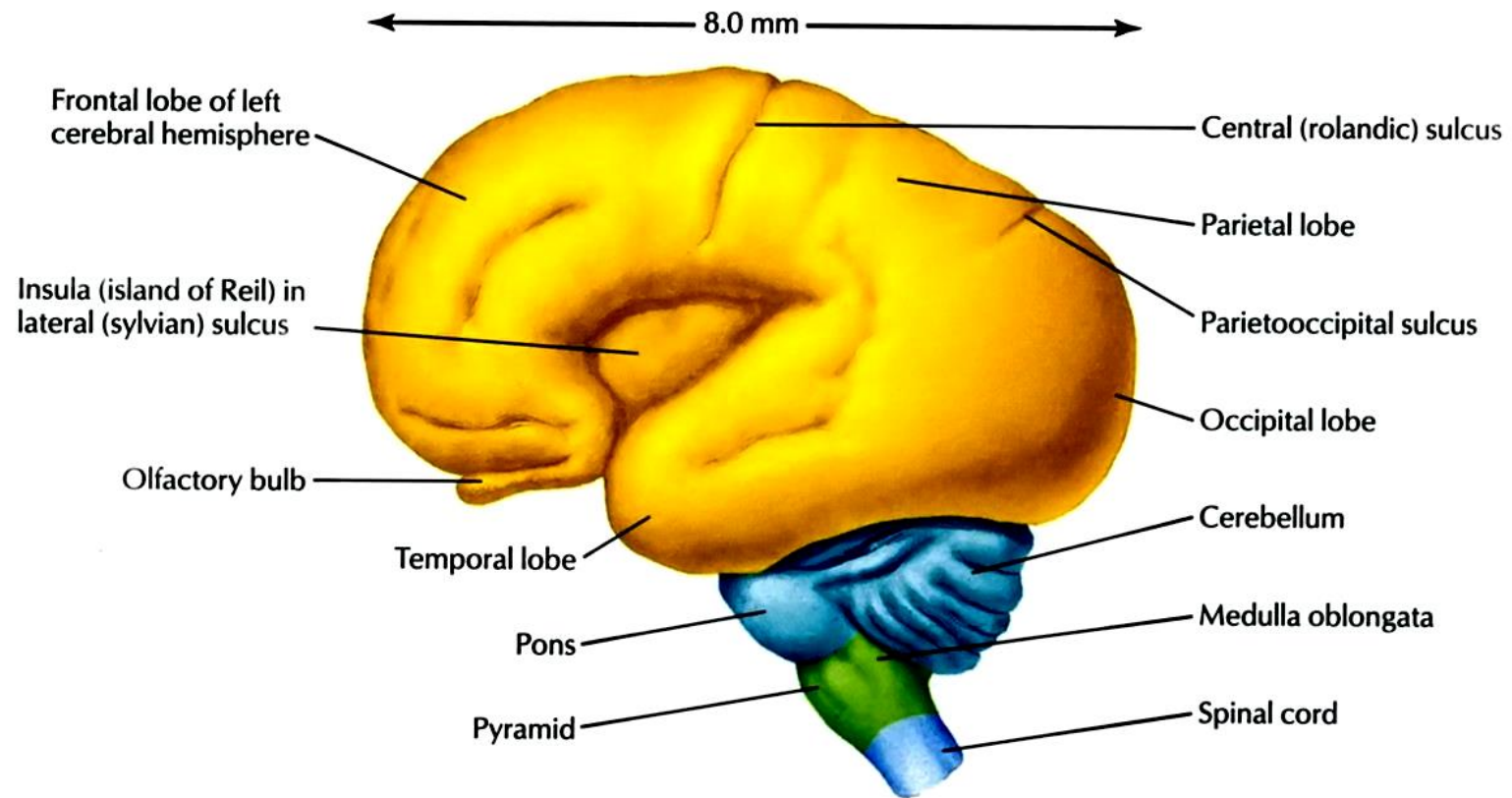


Right Cerebral Hemisphere at 3 Months

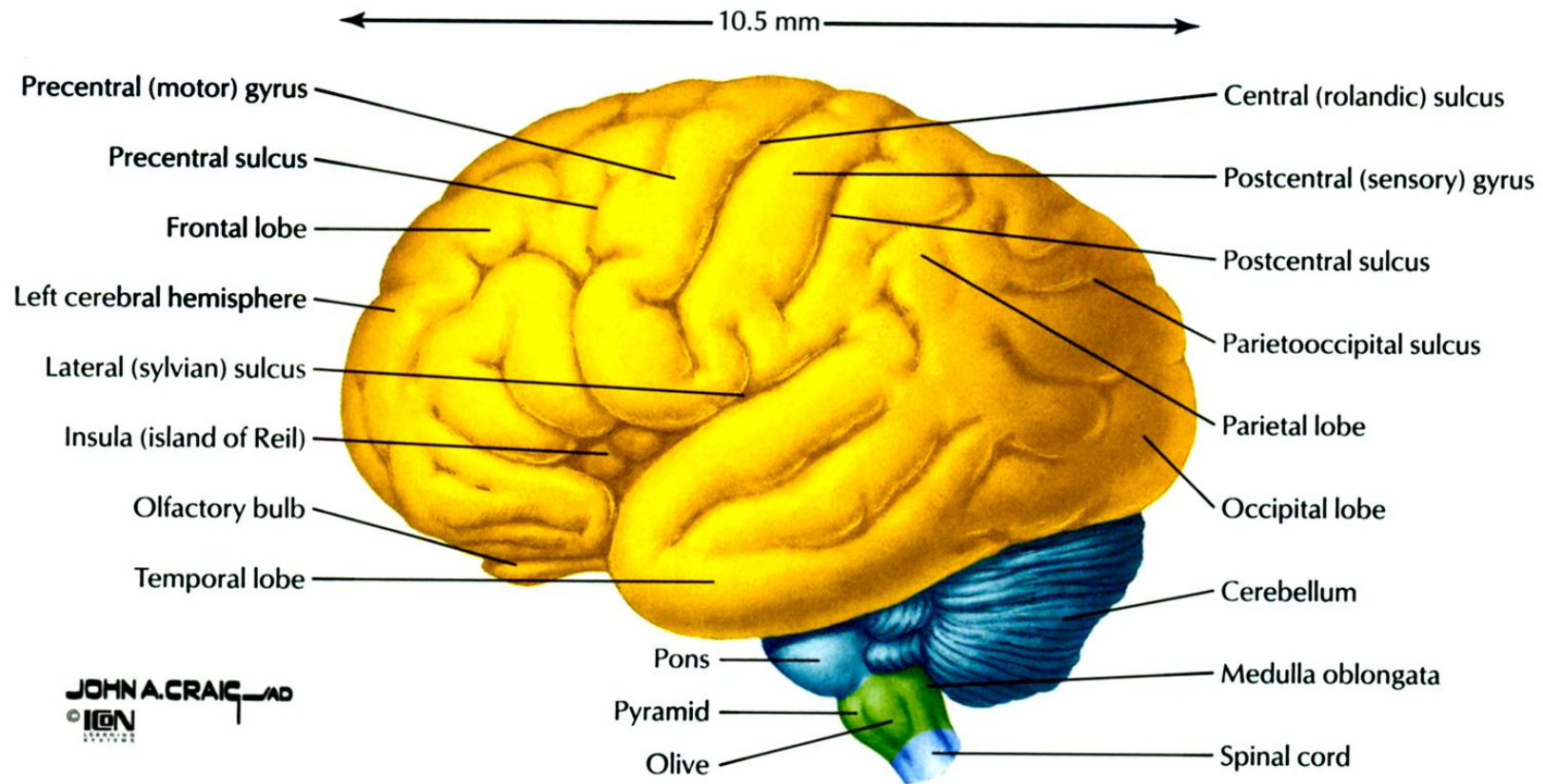
(medial aspect)

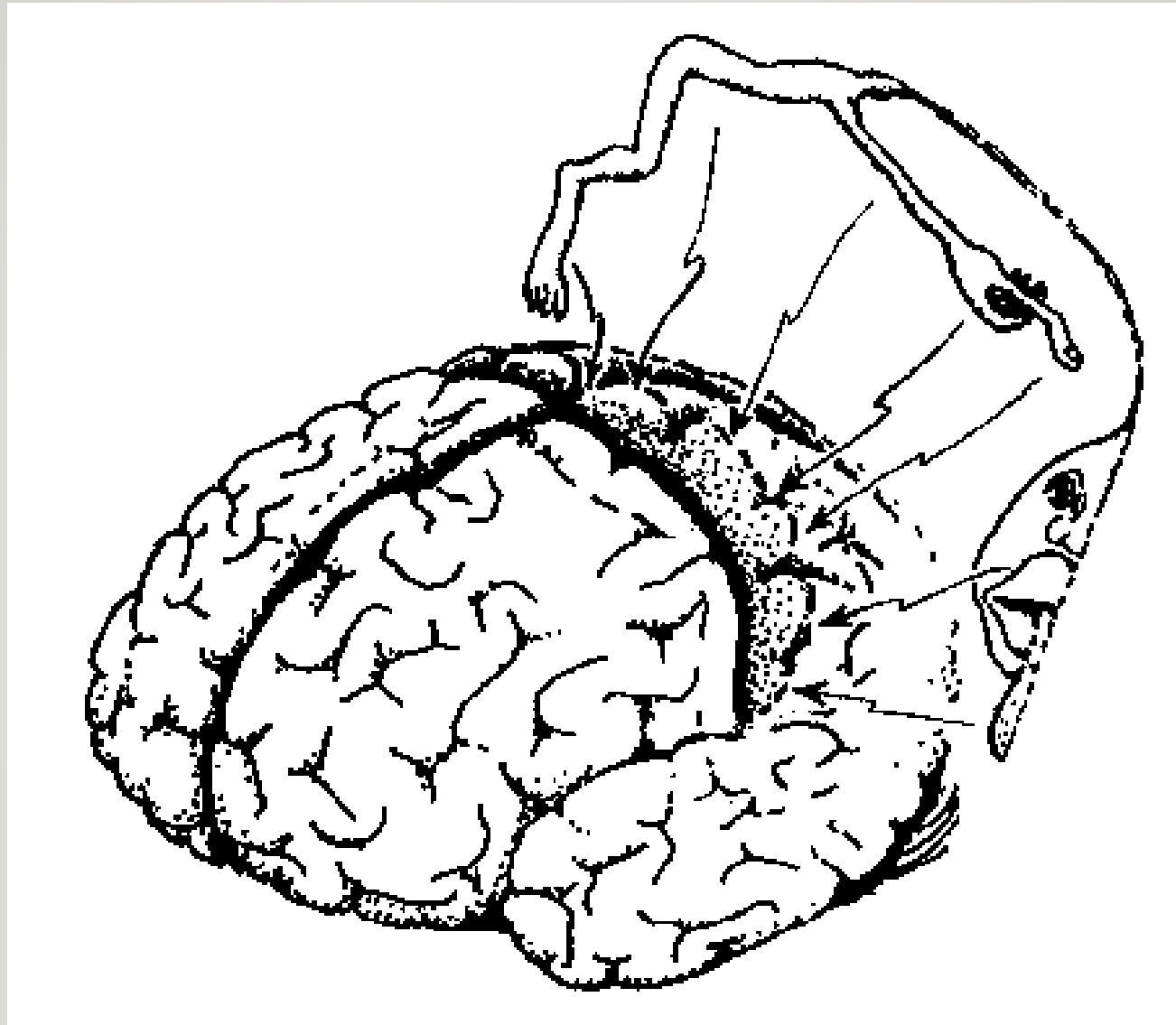


Brain at 6 months

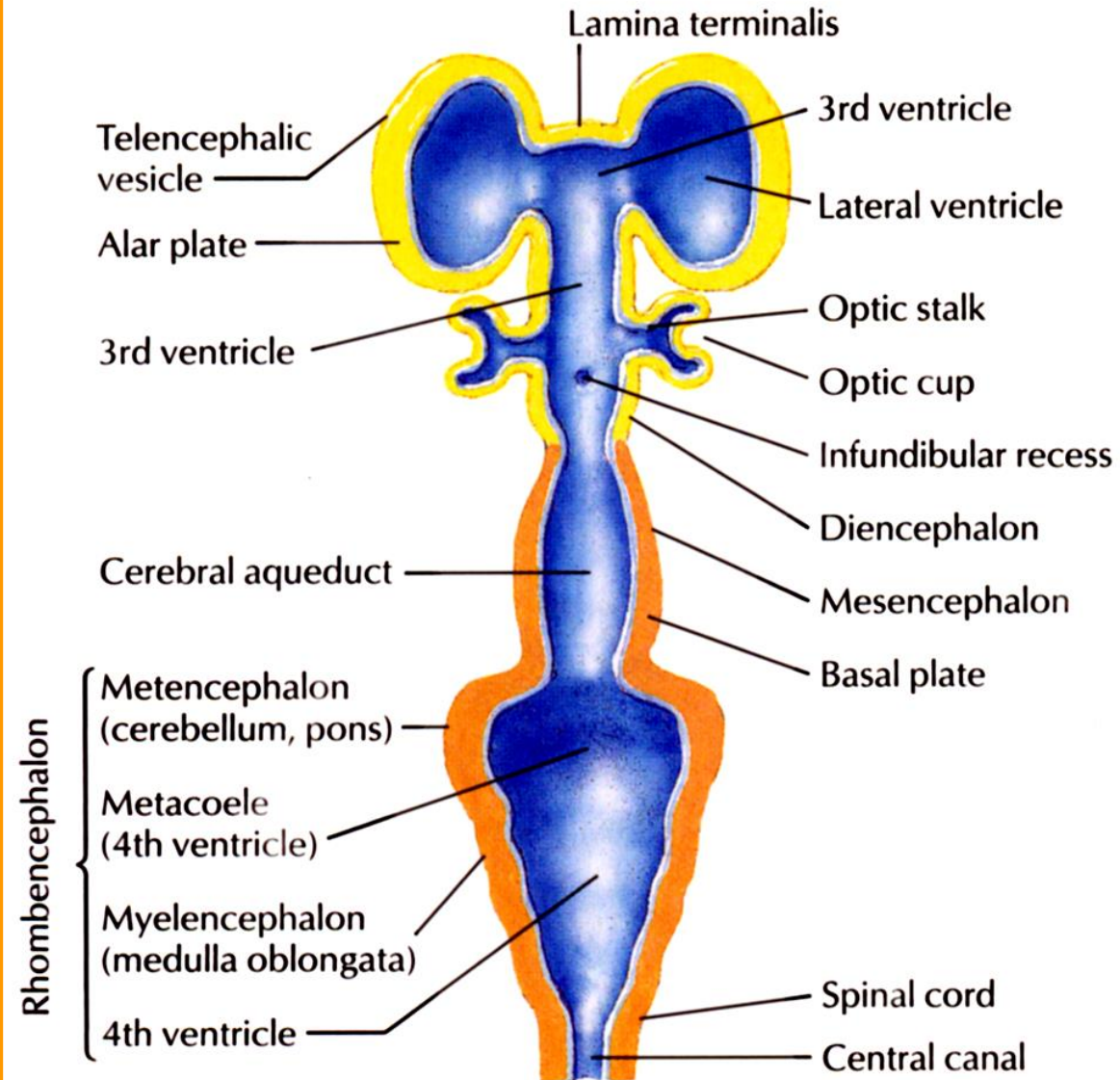


Brain at 9 months (birth)

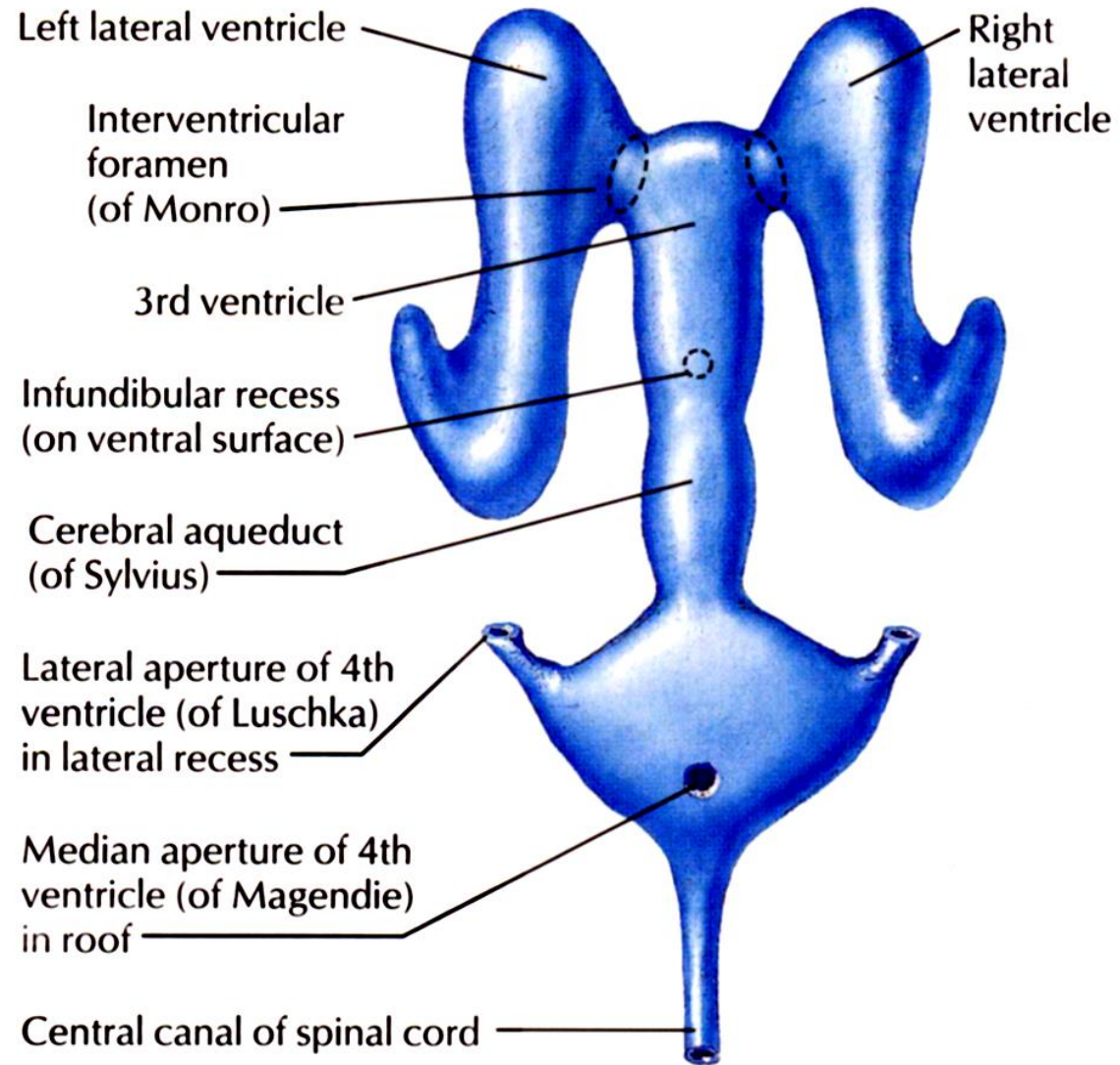




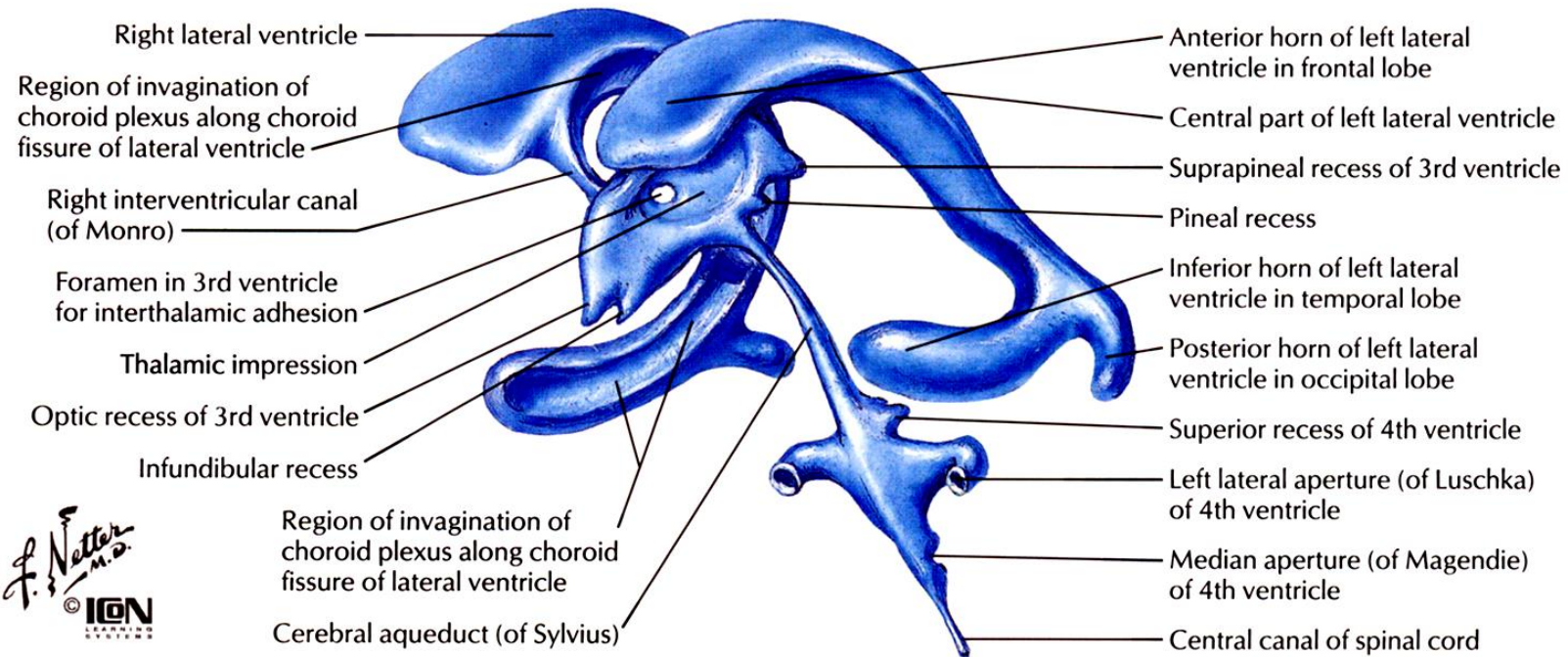
Frontal section (ventral to sulcus limitans) at 36 days



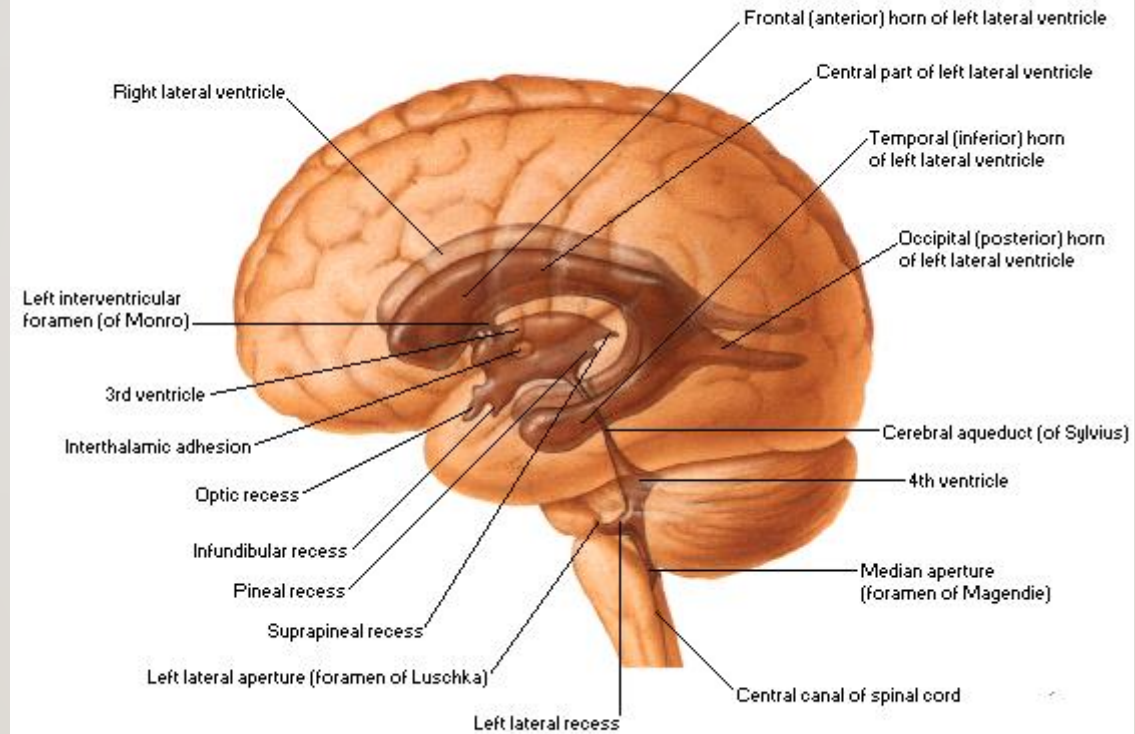
Ependymal lining of cavities of brain at 3 months



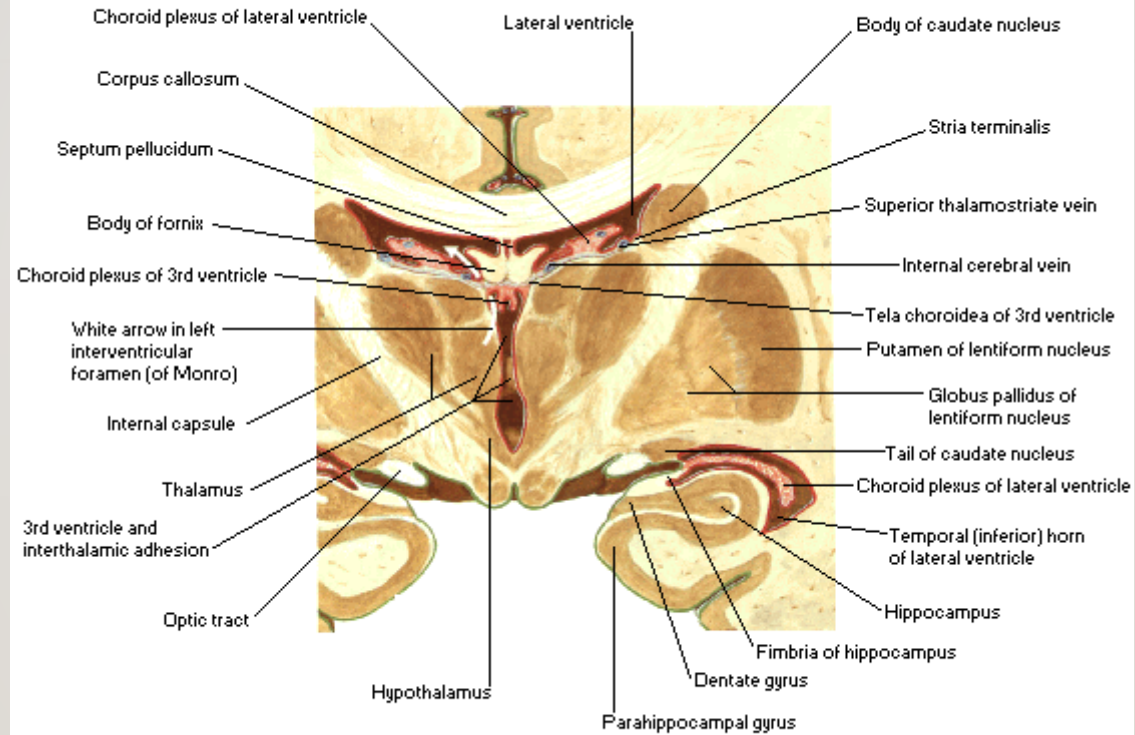
Ependymal lining of cavities of brain at 9 months (birth)

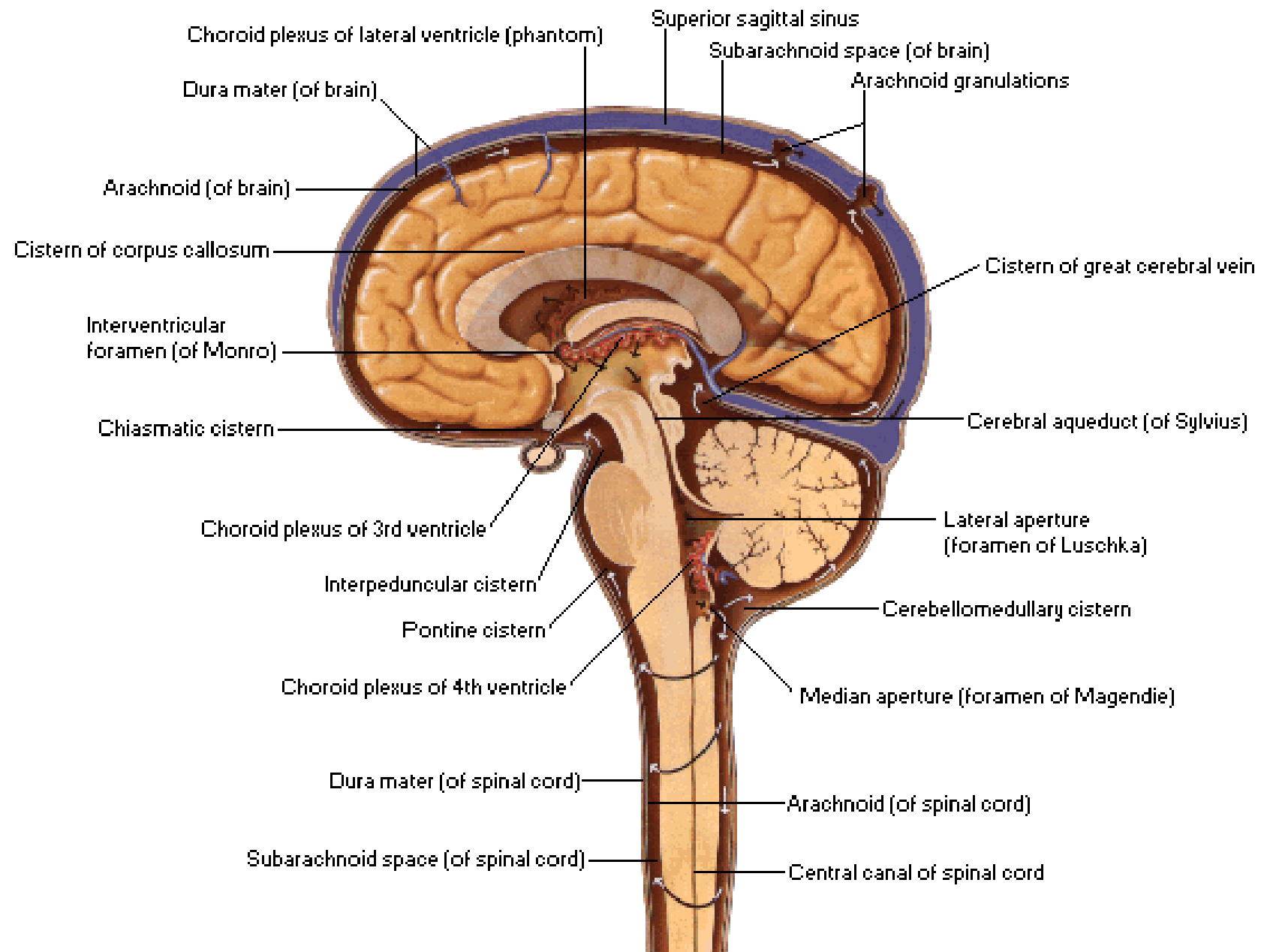


Left Lateral Phantom View

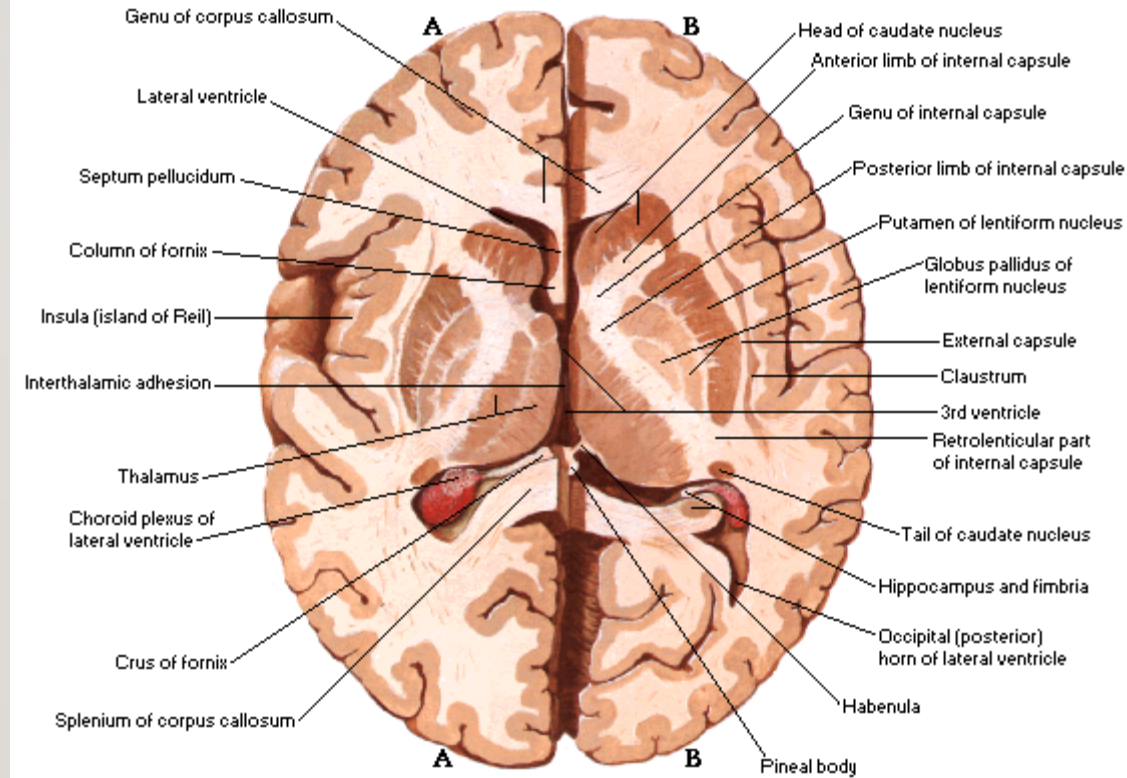


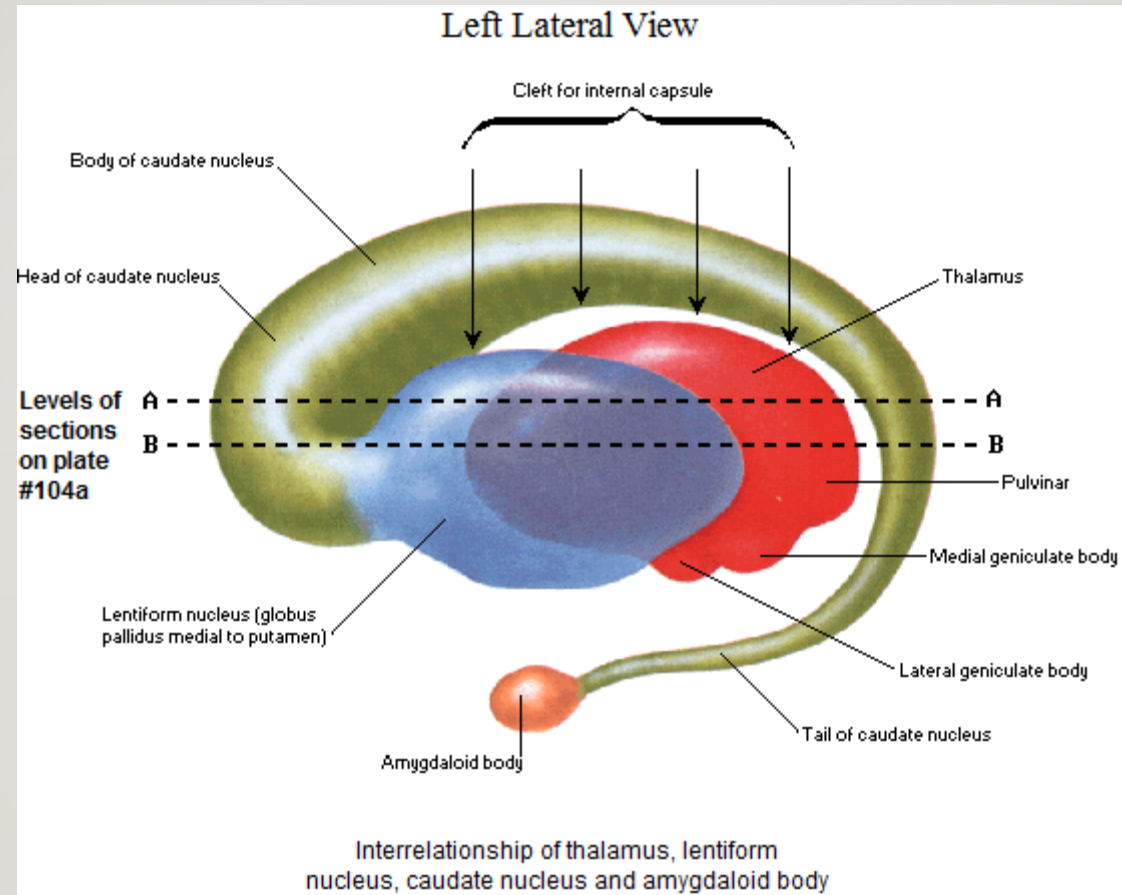
Coronal Section - Posterior View

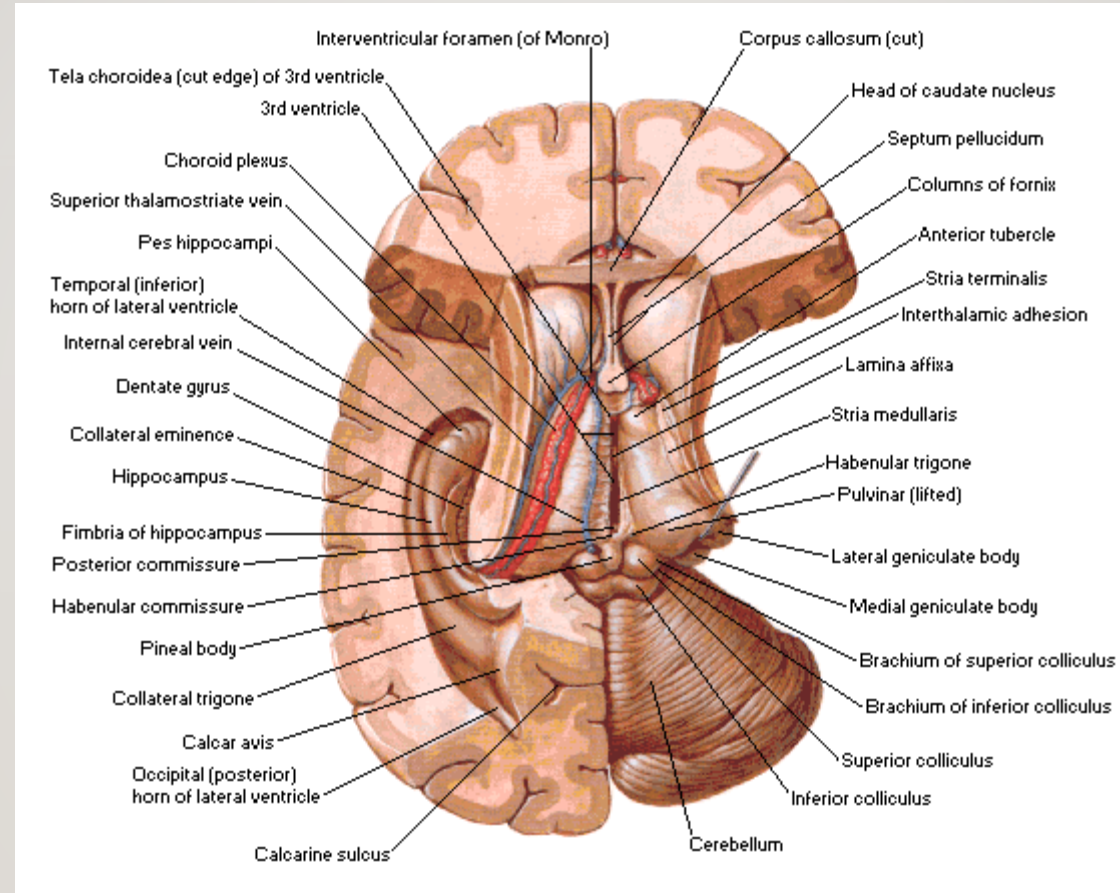




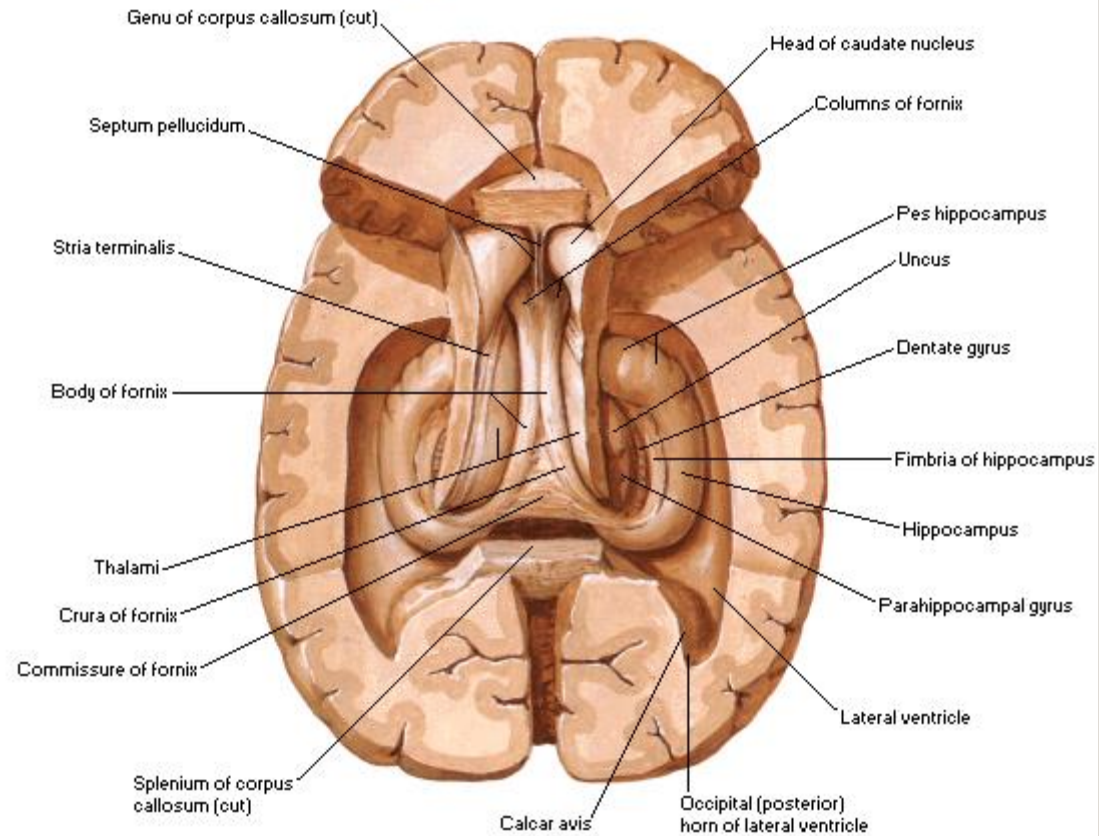
Horizontal Sections through Cerebrum



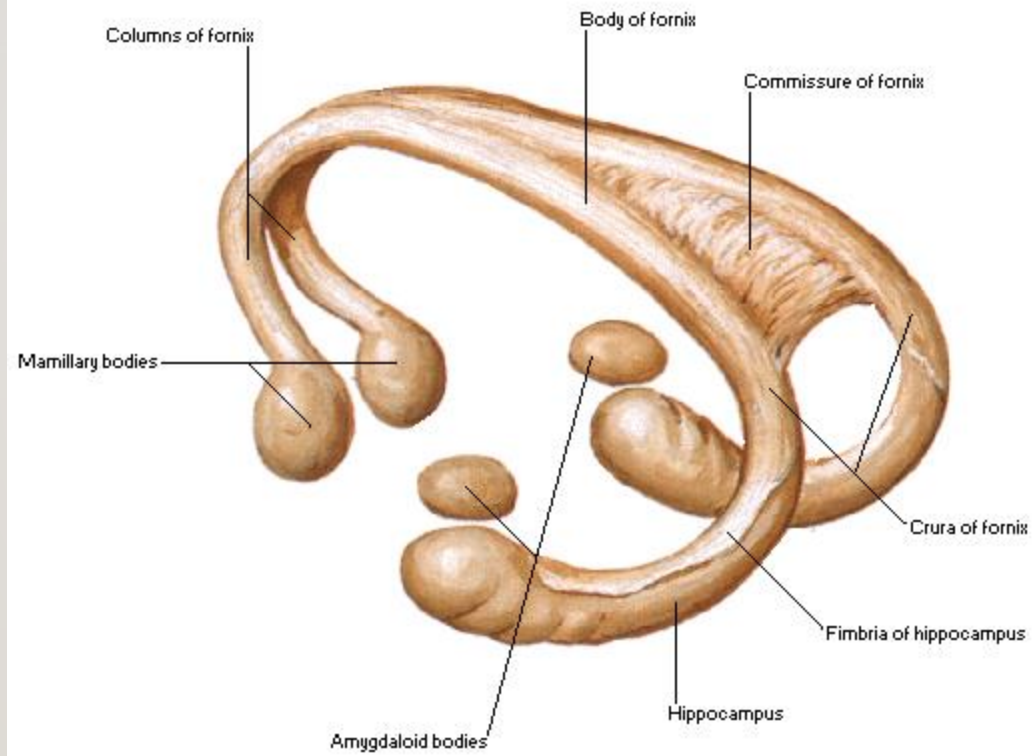




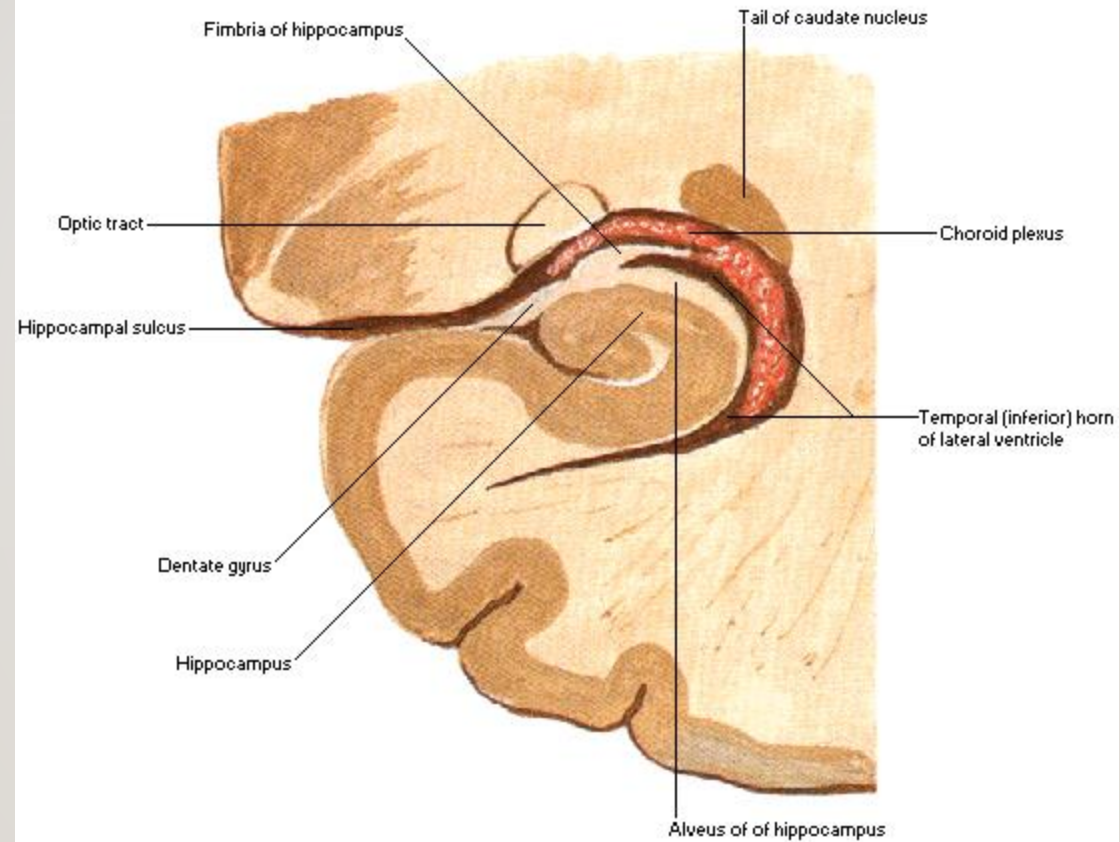
Superior Dissection



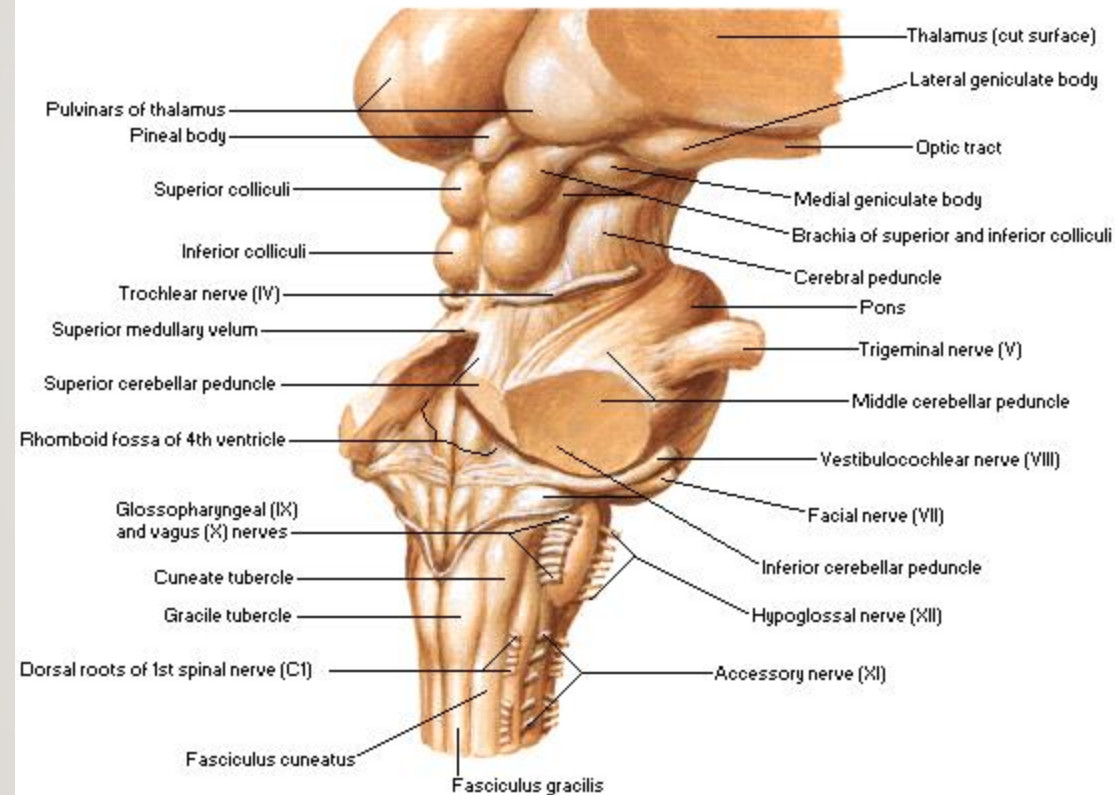
Schema of Fornix



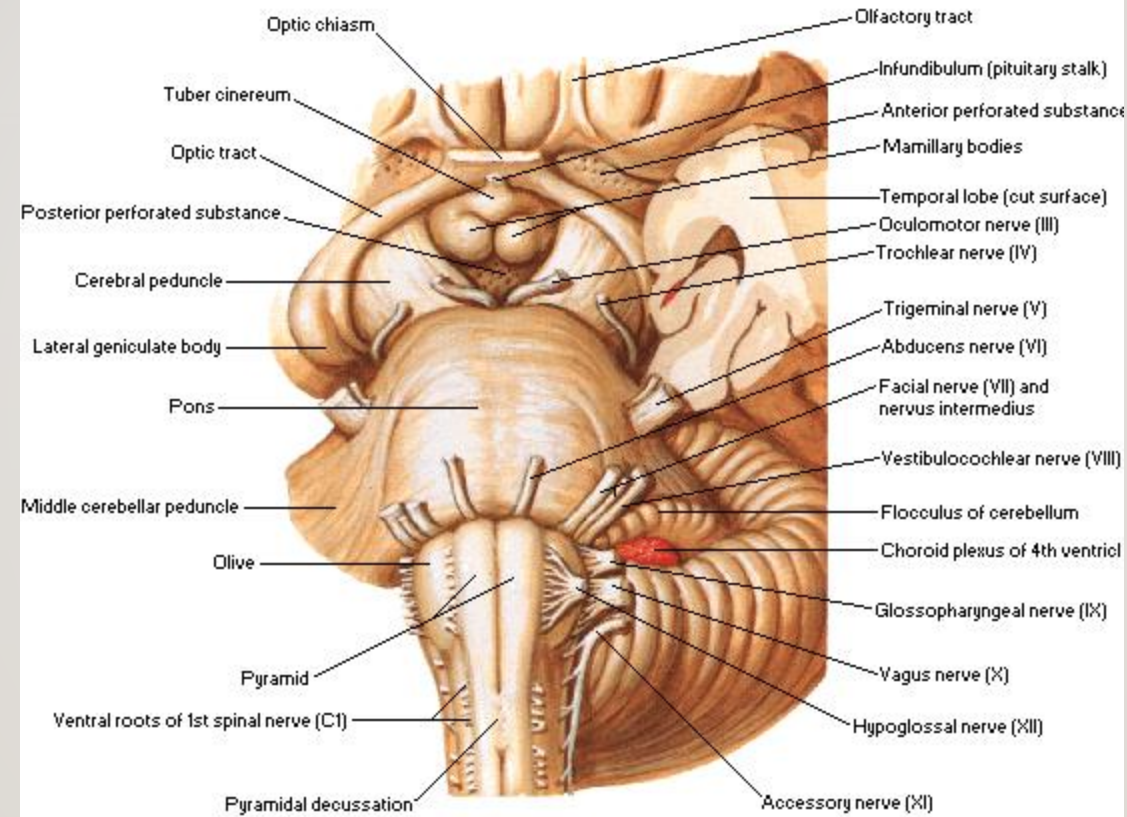
Coronal Section - Posterior View



Posterolateral View



Anterioinferior View





Bernardino Luini
Salome z głową św. Jana Chrzciciela
1671, Luwr

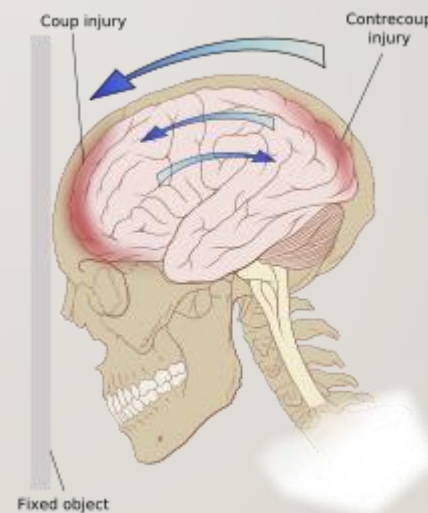
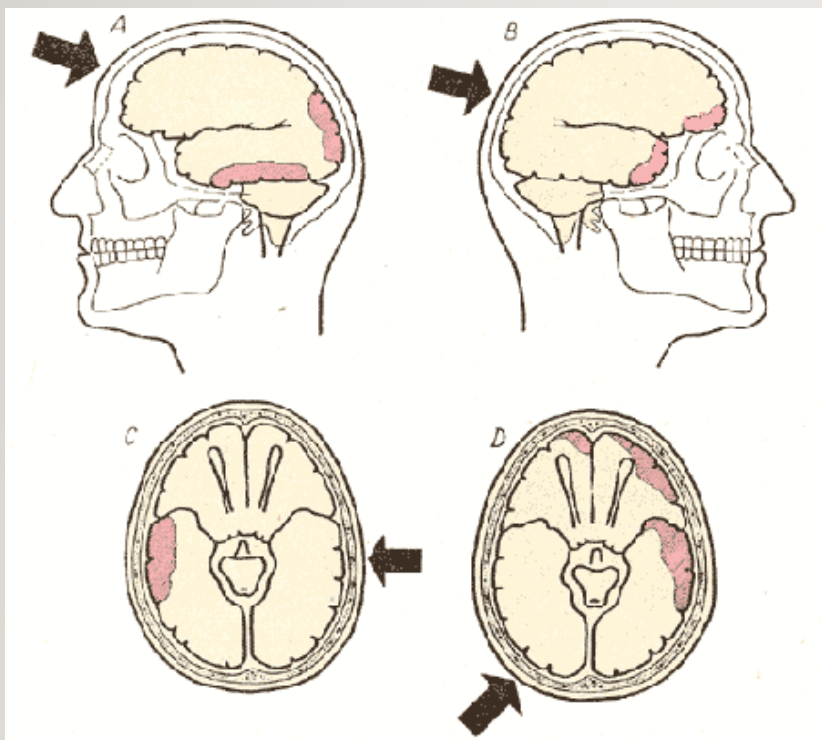
JAMA CZASZKI STANOWI PRZESTRZEŃ
ZAMKNIĘTĄ.
OKREŚLA JEJ ZAWARTOŚĆ DOKTRYNA MONRO
KELLIE.

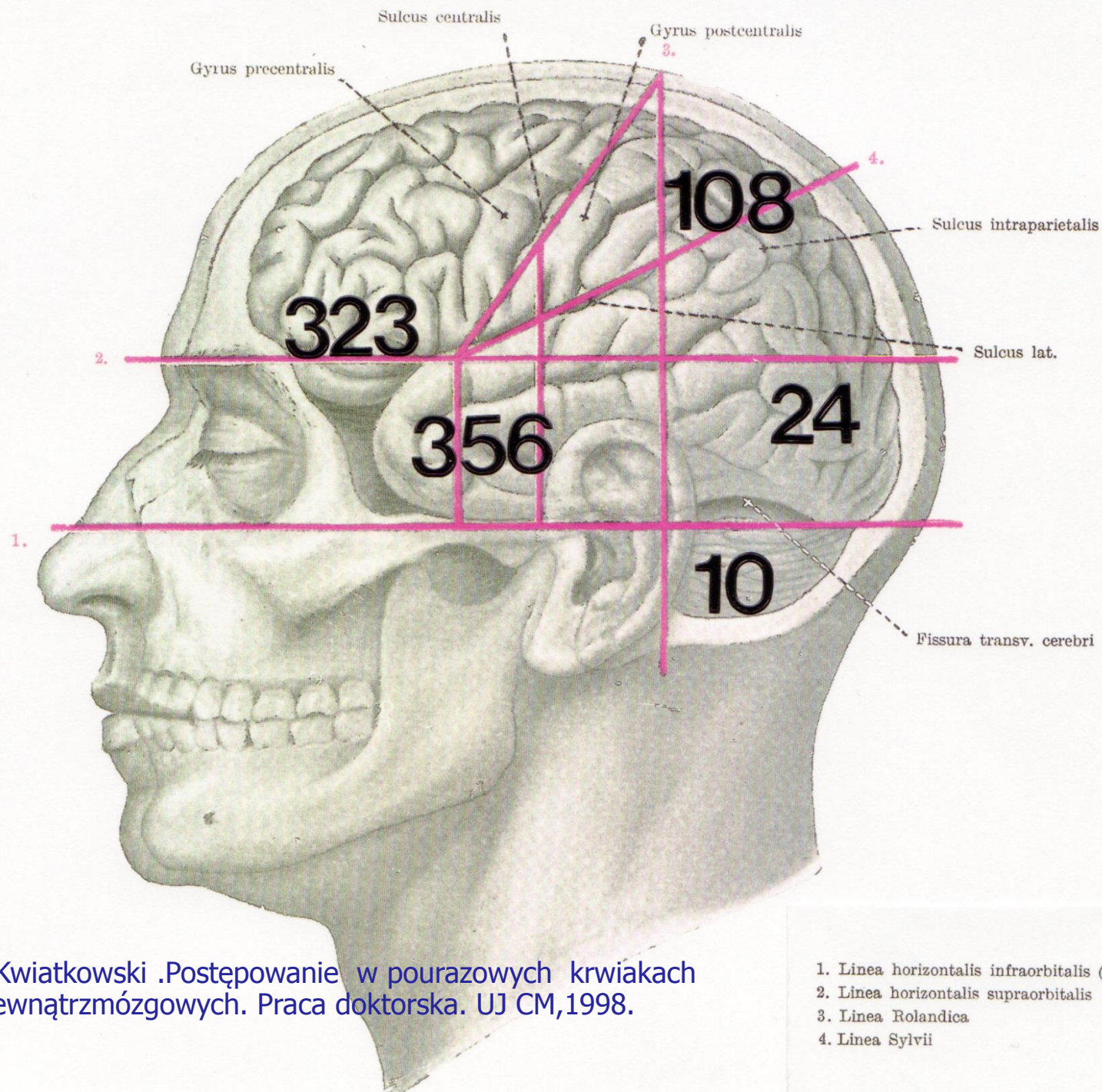
W XIX WIEKU ALEXANDER MONRO I GOERGE
KELLIE OPUBLIKOWALI SPOSTRZEŻENIA
AKTUALNE DO DZIŚ.

OBJĘTOŚĆ PRZESTRZENI WEWNĄTRZCZASZKOWEJ
JEST STAŁA I SKŁADA SIĘ NA NIA:

1. TKANKA MÓZGOWA (MÓZGOWIE) 80%
2. NACZYNIA KRWIONOŚNE I KREW 12 %
3. PŁYN MÓZGOWY 8% B OBJ.

MECHANIZM URAZU MÓZGU „COUP” I „CONTRE COUP”



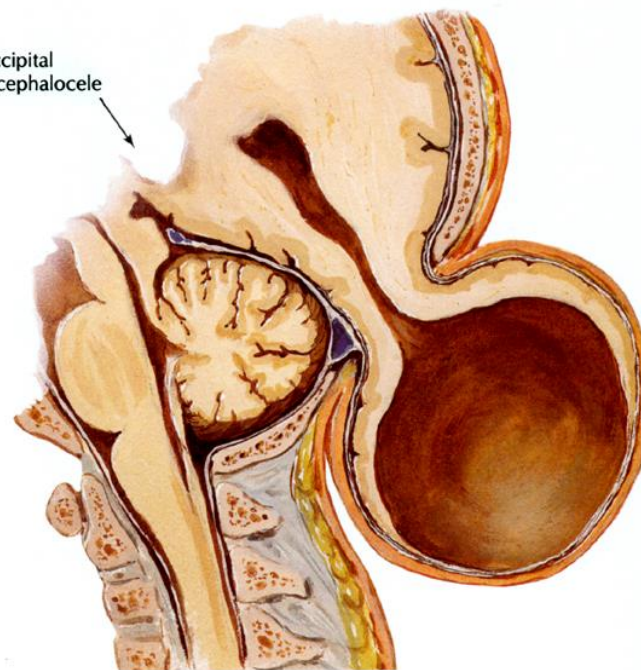


S.Kwiatkowski .Postępowanie w pourazowych krwiakach wewnątrzmoźgowych. Praca doktorska. UJ CM,1998.

1. Linea horizontalis infraorbitalis (Frankfurt)
2. Linea horizontalis supraorbitalis
3. Linea Rolandica
4. Linea Sylvii



Occipital
encephalocele

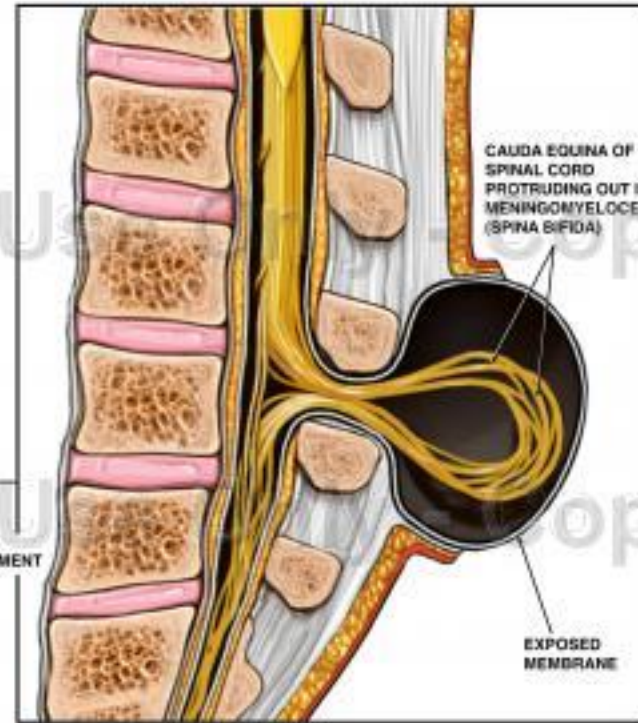


Frontal encephalocele

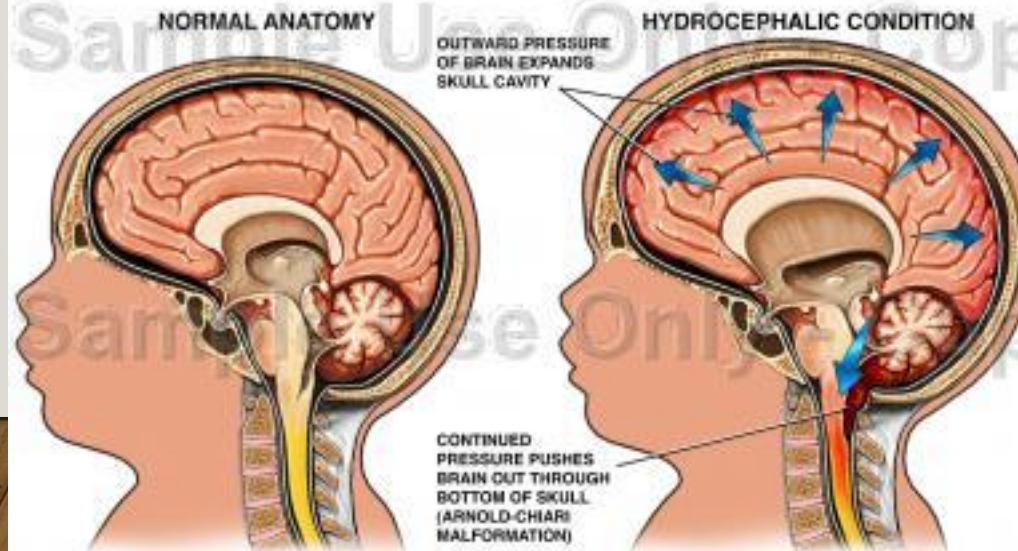


Anencephaly

Congenital Birth Defects - Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus and Arnold-Chiari Malformation



MID-SAGITTAL (CUT-AWAY) VIEW OF NEWBORN LUMBAR SPINE



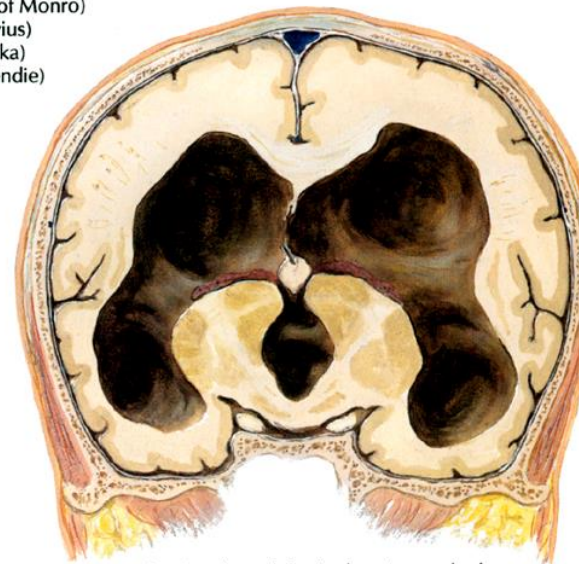
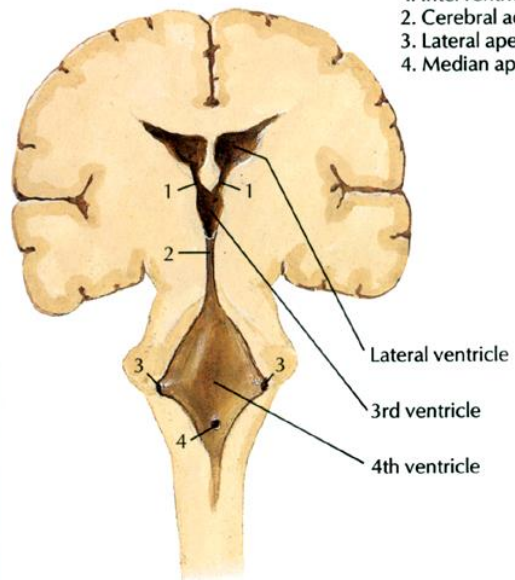
Hydrocephalus



Clinical appearance in advanced hydrocephalus

Potential lesion sites in obstructive hydrocephalus

1. Interventricular foramina (of Monro)
2. Cerebral aqueduct (of Sylvius)
3. Lateral apertures (of Luschka)
4. Median aperture (of Magendie)



Section through brain showing marked dilation of lateral and 3rd ventricles