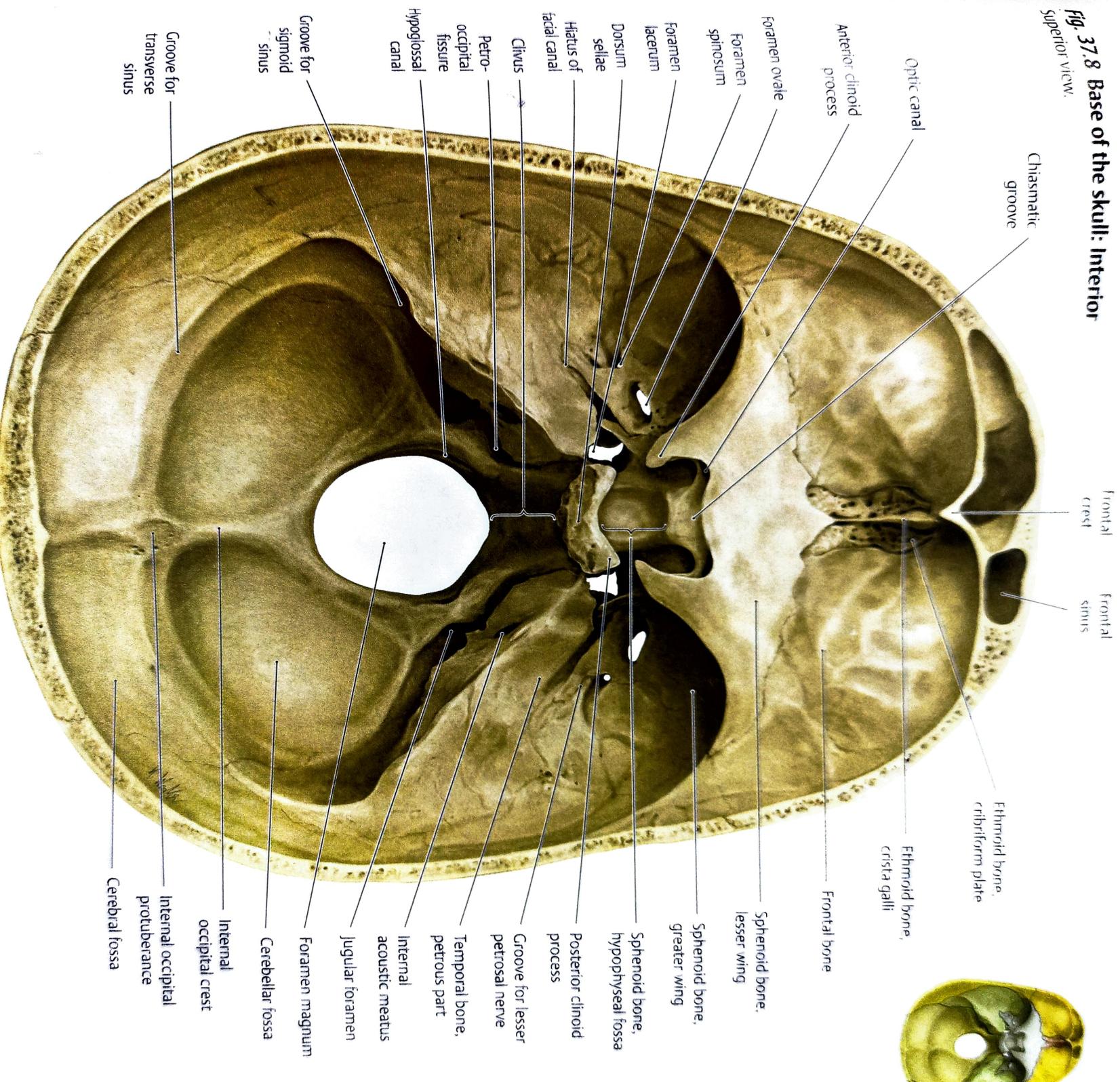


B Superior view of opened skull.

Fig. 37.8 Base of the skull: Interior
 Superior view.



Frontal crest
 Frontal sinus

Chiasmatic groove

Ethmoid bone, cribriform plate

Ethmoid bone, crista galli

Frontal bone

Sphenoid bone, lesser wing

Sphenoid bone, greater wing

Sphenoid bone, hypophysial fossa

Posterior clinoid process

Groove for lesser petrosal nerve

Temporal bone, petrous part

Internal acoustic meatus

Jugular foramen

Foramen magnum

Cerebellar fossa

Internal occipital crest

Internal occipital protuberance

Cerebral fossa



Optic canal

Anterior clinoid process

Foramen ovale

Foramen spinosum

Foramen lacerum

Dorsum sellae

Hiatus of facial canal

Clinx

Petro-occipital fissure

Hypoglossal canal

Groove for sigmoid sinus

Groove for transverse sinus

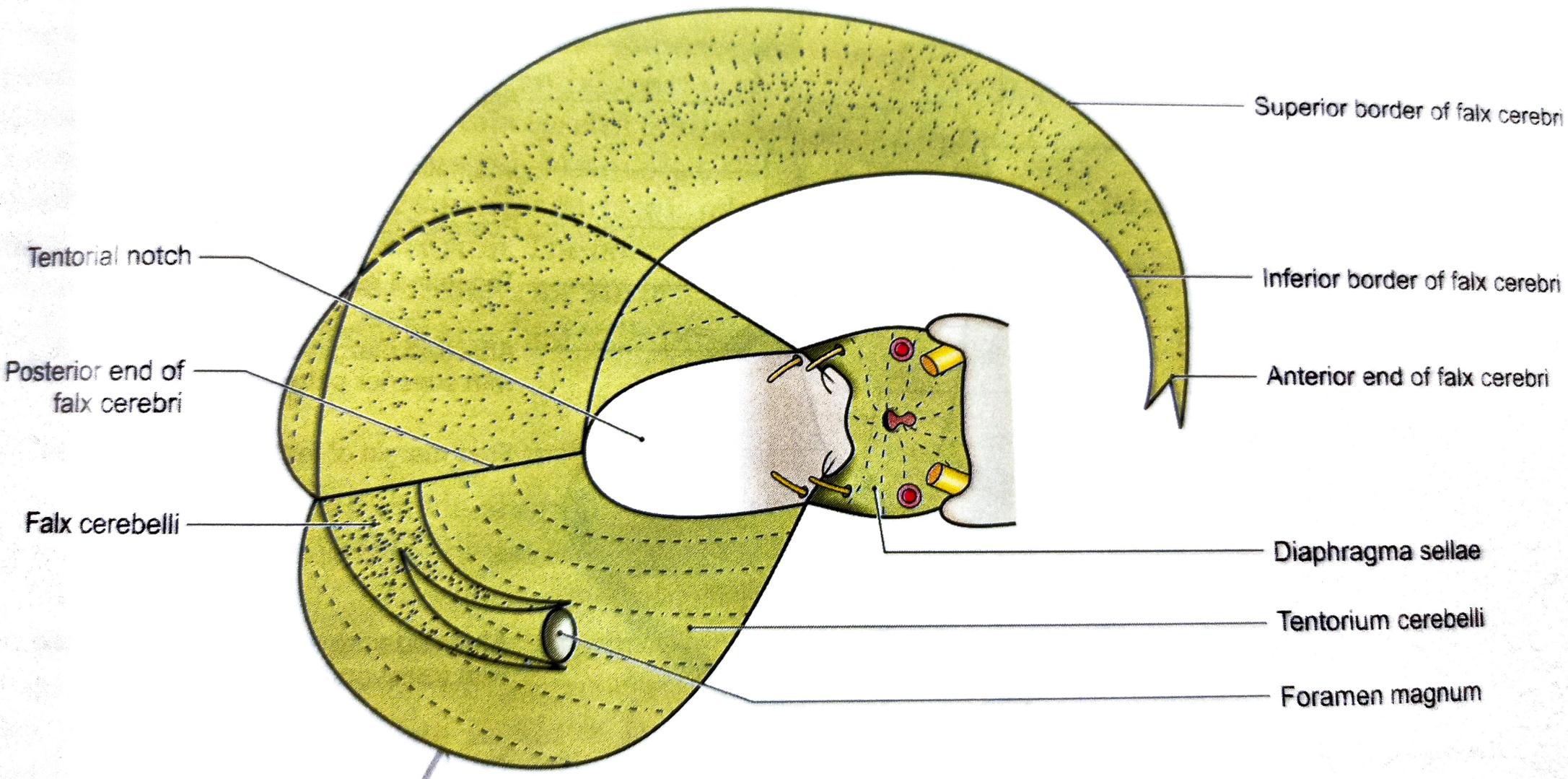


Fig. 12.1: Folds of meningeal layer of dura mater

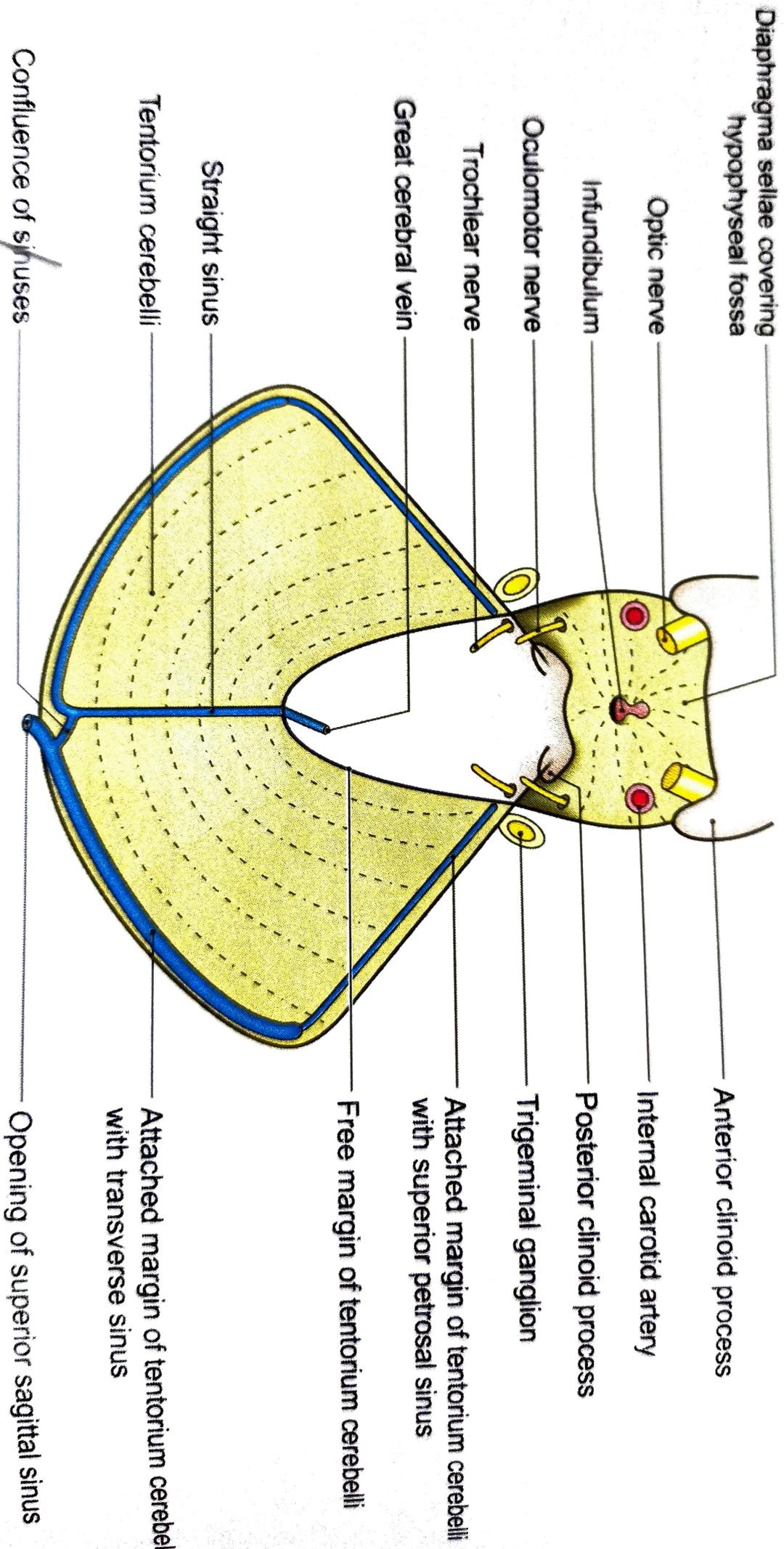
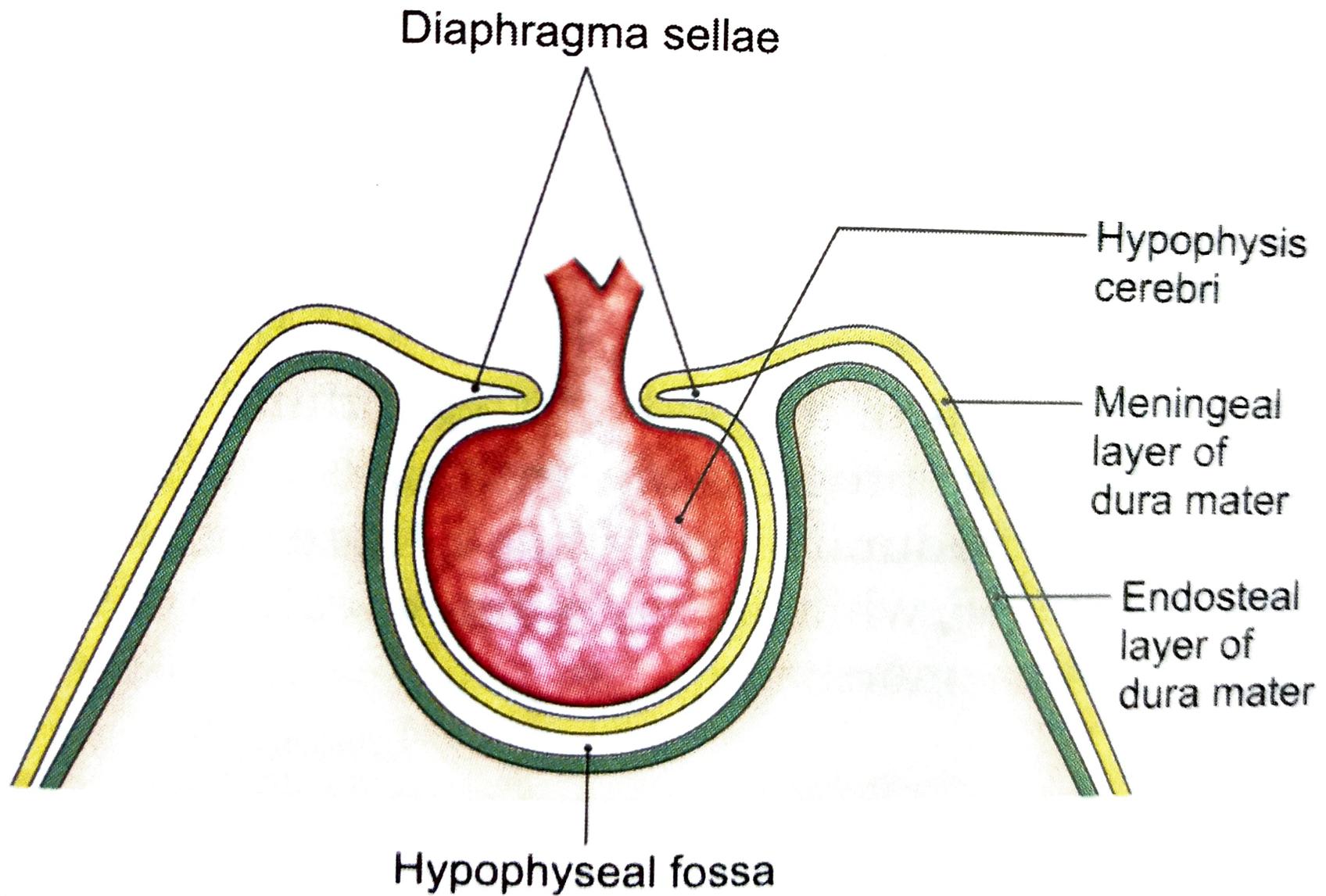


Fig. 12.3: Tentorium cerebelli and diaphragma sellae seen from above



✓ **Fig. 12.5:** Diaphragma sellae as seen in a sagittal section through the hypophyseal fossa

1. Where does main part of vertebral venous plexus lie?
 - a. Subdural space
 - b. Epidural space
 - c. Subarachnoid space
 - d. Outside the vertebrae
2. Following are the contents of thoracic part of vertebral canal, *except*:
 - a. Dura mater
 - b. Arachnoid mater
 - c. Pia mater
 - d. Cauda equina
3. Intervertebral foramen contains all, *except*:
 - a. Ends of nerve roots
 - b. Nerve trunk
 - c. Sympathetic ganglion
 - d. Spinal artery
4. Subarachnoid space extends till:
 - a. S1 vertebra
 - b. S2 vertebra
 - c. L1 vertebra
 - d. L3 vertebra

 Answers

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b

achievement: The student should be able to:
describe and identify dural folds and dural venous

CEREBRAL DURA MATER

Dura mater is the outermost, thickest and toughest layer covering the brain (*dura* = hard) (*mater* =

two layers of dura:

outer or *endosteal layer* which serves as an inner periosteum or endosteum or endosteum for the skull bones.

inner or *meningeal layer* which surrounds the brain. The meningeal layer is continuous with the inner layer of the dura mater.

The two layers are fused to each other at all places, except where the cranial venous sinuses are enclosed within.

vascular processes. The adhesion is most marked at the sutures, on the base of the skull and around the foramen magnum.

Meningeal Layer

At places, the meningeal layer of dura mater is folded on itself to form partitions which divide the cranial cavity into compartments which lodge different parts of the brain (Fig. 12.1). The folds are:

- Falx cerebri
- Tentorium cerebelli (Fig. 12.2)
- Falx cerebelli
- Diaphragma sellae.

Falx Cerebri

The falx cerebri is a large sickle-shaped fold of dura mater occupying the median longitudinal fissure between the two cerebral hemispheres (Fig. 12.1).

It has two ends:

- 1 The *anterior end* is narrow, and is attached to the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone and the anterior clinoid process.