

Anatomy 9535.

**MENINGES;
CEREBROSPINAL FLUID**

Production, circulation, absorption, and hydrocephalus

MENINGES

* **DURA MATER, ARACHNOID
and PIA MATER.**

"MATER" is usually omitted.

* **DURAL REFLECTIONS** make compartments in cranial cavity.

Falx cerebri
Tentorium cerebelli

* **DURAL VENOUS SINUSES.**

Superior sagittal; Straight; Transverse

CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

* **PRODUCTION IN VENTRICLES**

Choroid plexuses

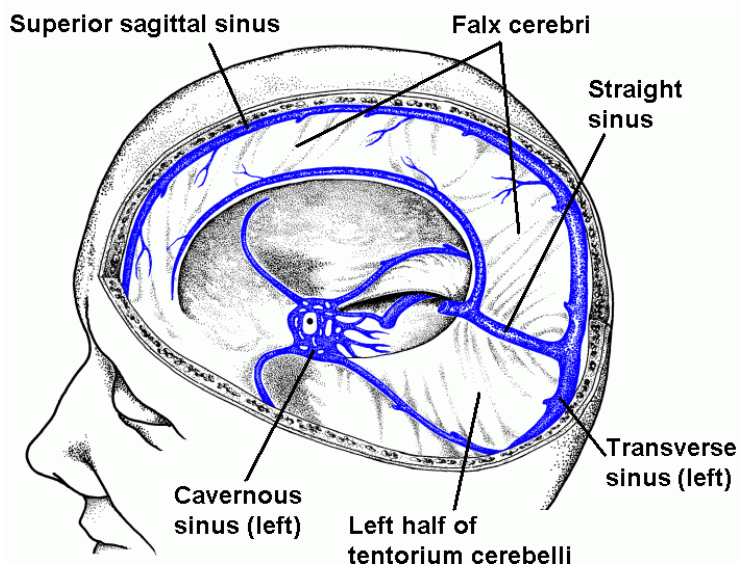
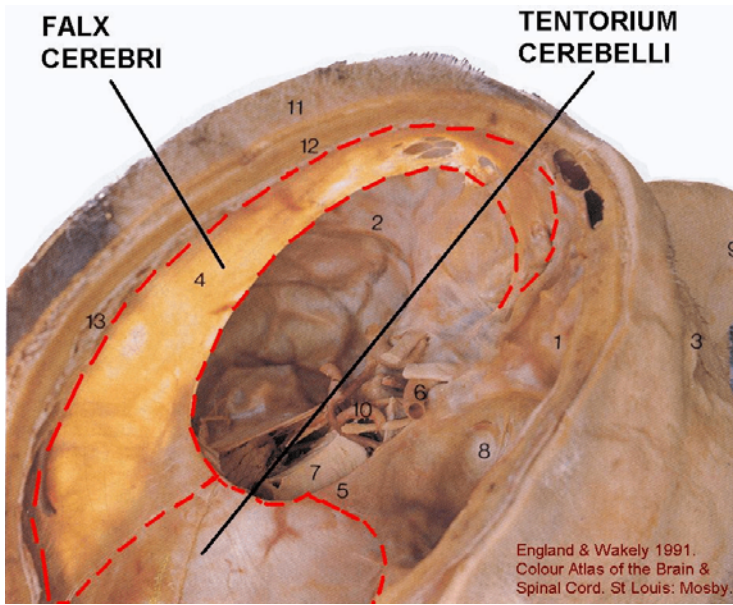
* **CIRCULATION**

Ventricles
→ Subarachnoid space

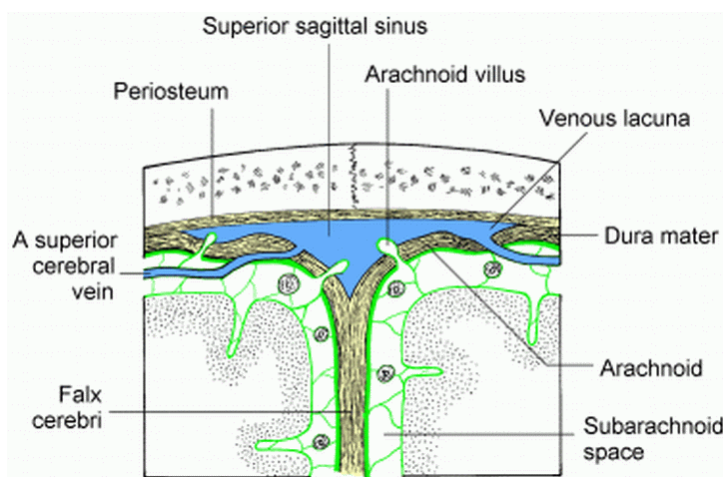
* **ABSORPTION INTO BLOOD**

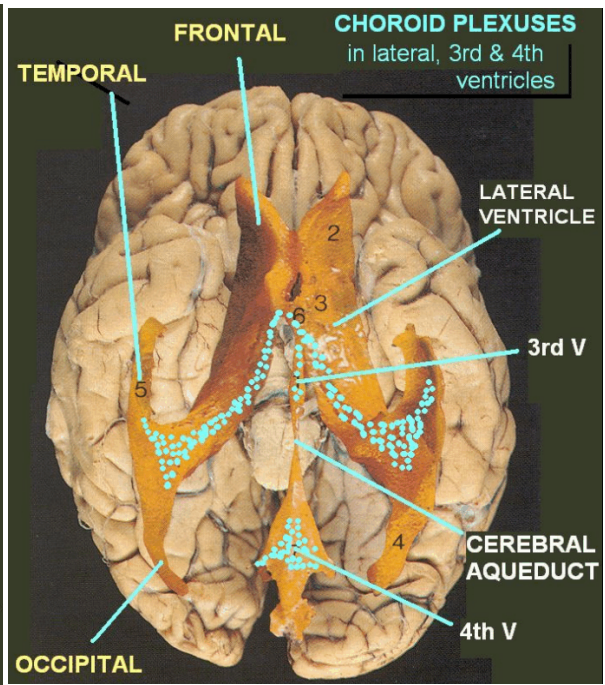
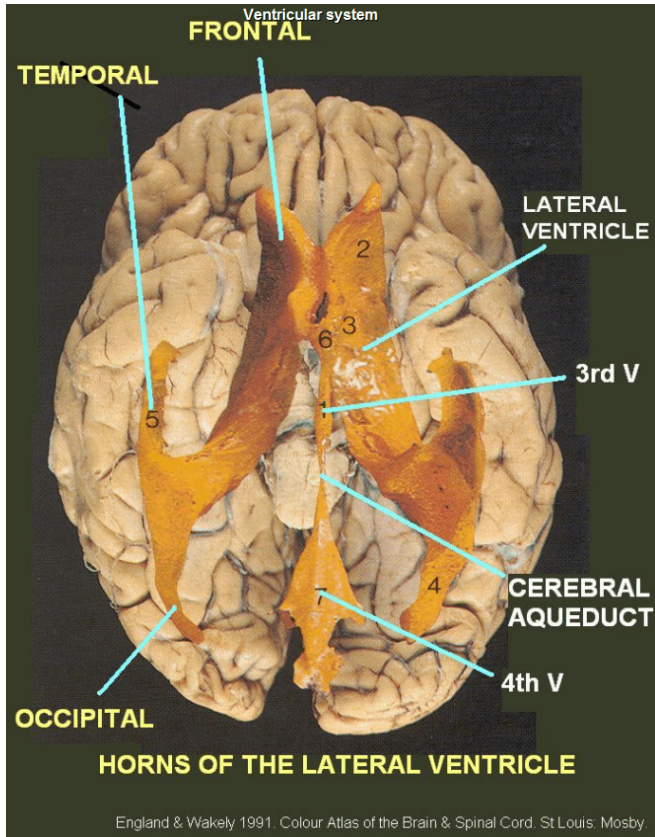
Arachnoid granulations

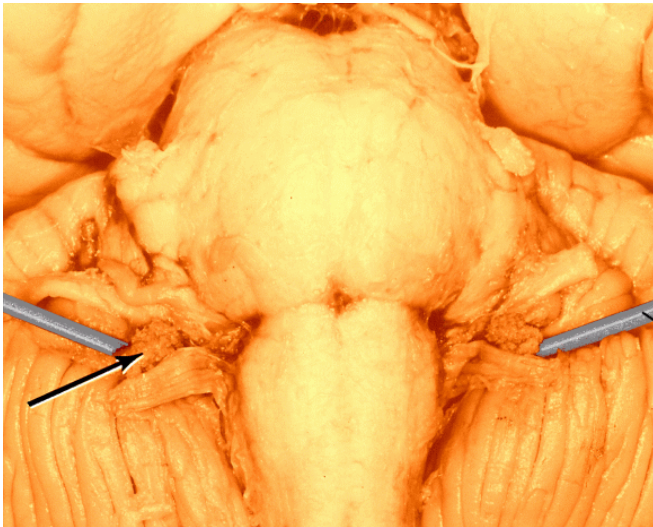
DURAL REFLECTIONS AND DURAL VENOUS SINUSES



Kiernan JA. "Barr's The Human Nervous System," 8th edn. Copyright 2005, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia

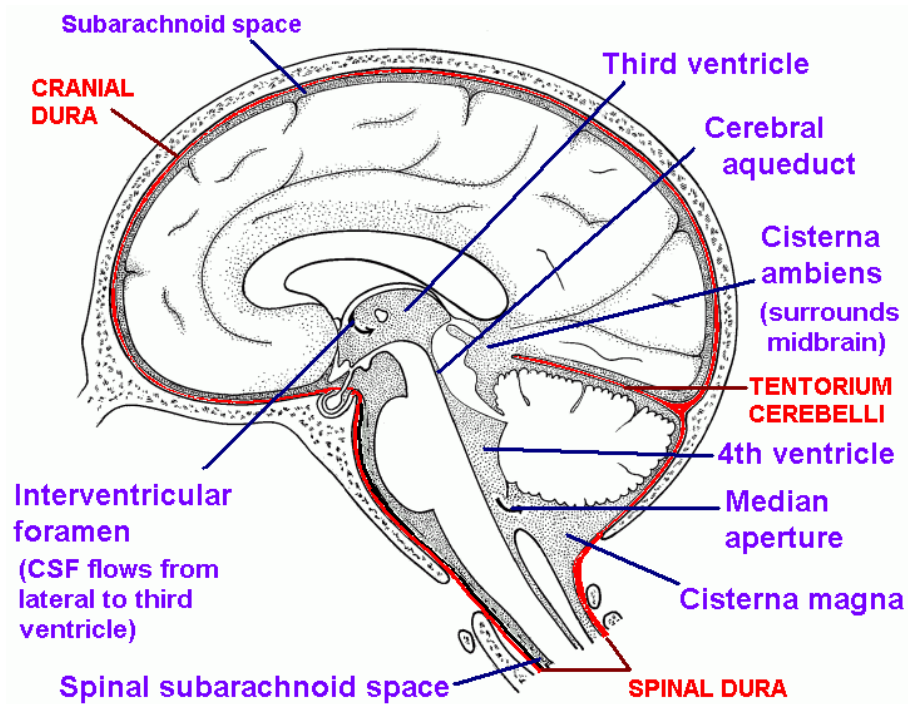






Arrow points to tuft of choroid plexus protruding from lateral aperture

Metal stick inserted into lateral aperture of 4th ventricle



CIRCULATION OF CEREBROSPINAL FLUID.



ARACHNOID GRANULATIONS

Longitudinal (interhemispheric) fissure. The arachnoid has not been stripped from the cerebral cortex.

HYDROCEPHALUS

Too much CSF in (and sometimes also around) the brain

INTERNAL

Due to obstruction of flow through the ventricular system.

e.g. Stenosis of cerebral aqueduct.
Tumour in cerebellum.

COMMUNICATING

Due to obstruction of flow through subarachnoid space, or to blockage of arachnoid granulations.

e.g. Bacterial meningitis, or subarachnoid haemorrhage.



T1 weighted MRIs

Internal Hydrocephalus

<— Normal

