



# **HUBSB** DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

## THIRD VENTRICLE

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## #DIBSBYNEXTILLO DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE THIRD VENTRICLE

The third ventricle is a median slit-like cavity situated between the 2 thalami and part of the hypothalamus. In the anterosuperior aspect, it communicates with the lateral ventricles while on its posteroinferior aspect it communicates with the fourth ventricle through the cerebral aqueduct of Sylvius.



## **AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS**

- The Sylvian aqueduct is the narrowest part of the ventricular system of the brain.
- It measures 18 mm approximately and is the most common site for the interventricular blockade.
- It has been observed that the luminal size of the aqueduct reduces from the second fetal month due to the development of surrounding neural tissue.



### **BOUNDARIES OF 3RD VENTRICLE**

- It has a roof, a floor, anterior and posterior wall, and 2 lateral walls.
- The anterior wall is formed from above downward by: Anterior columns of fornix, Anterior commissure, Lamina terminalis.
- The posterior wall is formed from above downward by:Pineal gland, Posterior commissure, Cerebral aqueduct.
- The lateral wall consists of a curved hypothalamic sulcus extending from the interventricular foramen to the cerebral aqueduct. The sulcus divides the lateral wall into 2 parts:
- > Larger upper part: Formed by the medial surface of the anterior two-thirds of the thalamus.
- > Smaller lower part: Formed by the hypothalamus and is continuous with the floor.
- The floor descends ventrally and is formed from before backward by: Optic chiasma, Tuber cinereum and infundibulum, Mammillary body Posterior perforated substance, Tegmentum of midbrain.





#### QUESTION

Which one of the following is the most common cause of congenital hydrocephalus?

- A. Craniosynostosis
- B. Intra uterine meningitis
- C. Aqueductal stenosis
- D. Malformations of great vein of Galen
- ANS-C

