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SUBARACHNOID CISTERNS



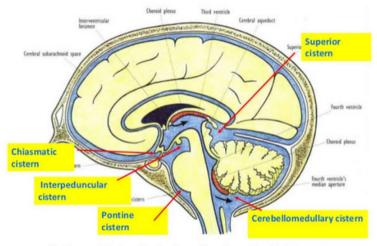


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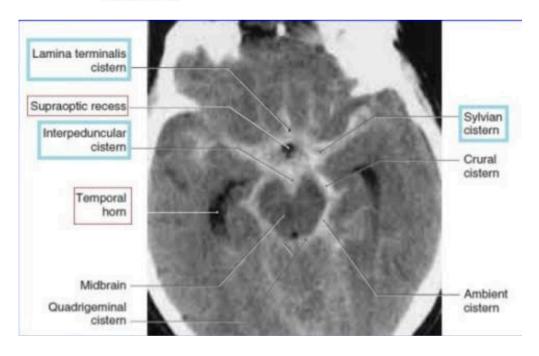
Understanding the subarachnoid cisterns is crucial for comprehending the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) dynamics and their role in supporting and protecting the central nervous system.



VISUAL REPRESENTATION



Median sagittal section to show the subarachnoid cisterns & circulation of $\ensuremath{\mathsf{CSF}}$





OVERVIEW

- Definition and Location: Subarachnoid cisterns are spaces within the subarachnoid space, filled with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
- They are located between the arachnoid and pia mater layers of the meninges.
- CSF Circulation: These cisterns play a vital role in the circulation and absorption of CSF throughout the central nervous system.
- CSF is produced in the ventricles and circulates through the subarachnoid space, nourishing and protecting the brain.
- Clinical Significance: Disorders affecting the subarachnoid cisterns, such as blockages or hemorrhages, can lead to increased intracranial pressure and neurological symptoms.





- Cisterna Magna (Posterior cerebellomedullary cistern): Located at the cerebellomedullary cistern.
- Communicates with the fourth ventricle and serves as a significant space for CSF flow.
- Interpeduncular Cistern: Situated between the cerebral peduncles.
- Envelops the circle of Willis and plays a role in the circulation of CSF around the midbrain.
- Quadrigeminal Cistern (Superior cistern):
- Surrounds the superior colliculi and pineal gland.
- Houses major vessels and plays a role in supporting structures within the posterior part of the brain.



QUESTION

Which subarachnoid cistern surrounds the superior colliculi and pineal gland?

Cisterna Magna Interpeduncular Cistern Quadrigeminal Cistern Cerebellomedullary Cistern

ANSWER: 3. Quadrigeminal Cistern

