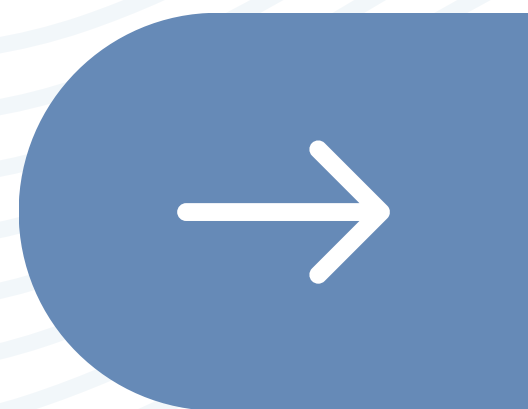


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DURAL VENOUS SINUSES



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DURAL VENOUS SINUSES

Dural venous sinuses are a group of sinuses or blood channels that drains venous blood circulating from the cranial cavity.

- It collectively returns deoxygenated blood from the head to the heart to maintain systemic circulation.*
- There are seven major dural venous sinuses located within the cranial cavity, specifically between the periosteal and meningeal layer of the dura mater.*





UNPAIRED SINUSES

- *There are five main unpaired dural venous sinuses*
- *.The superior sagittal sinus is the largest dural venous sinus. It receives venous blood from many tributaries of the cerebral hemispheres and superficial cortical veins.*
- *The inferior sagittal sinus is smaller than its superior counterpart and lies within the inferior margin of the falx cerebri*
- *The occipital sinus is the smallest of the venous sinuses and is situated on the inner surface of the occipital bone within the falx cerebri.*
- *The intercavernous sinuses provide a connection between the right and left paired cavernous sinuses.*
- *They are variable in position and number, but usually consist of anterior and posterior channels – which lie either side of the pituitary stalk.*





SHORT IMPORTANT POINTS!!!

- *The dural venous sinuses receive blood from the veins associated with the cerebrum, cerebellum and brainstem.*
- • *They also receive contributions from the diploic and emissary veins (draining the cranium and the scalp, respectively).*
- • *Venous blood then flows through the dural venous sinus system – which consists of a series of paired and unpaired sinuses.*
- • *They eventually empty into the internal jugular vein, where deoxygenated blood is returned to the systemic circulation.*
- • *Orbital cellulitis is a rare ophthalmic disease due to pansinusitis*
- • *Cavernous sinus thrombosis is a rare but highly fatal complication of orbital cellulitis.*
- *Early and appropriate treatment can improve the bad prognosis of this condition and avoid visual sequelae.*





MCQ

QUESTION

Unilateral proptosis with bilateral sixth nerve palsy is seen in?

- ***A. Retinoblastoma***
- ***B. Cavernous sinus thrombosis***
- ***C. Thyroid ophthalmopathy***
- ***D. Orbital pseudotumor***

ANS-B

