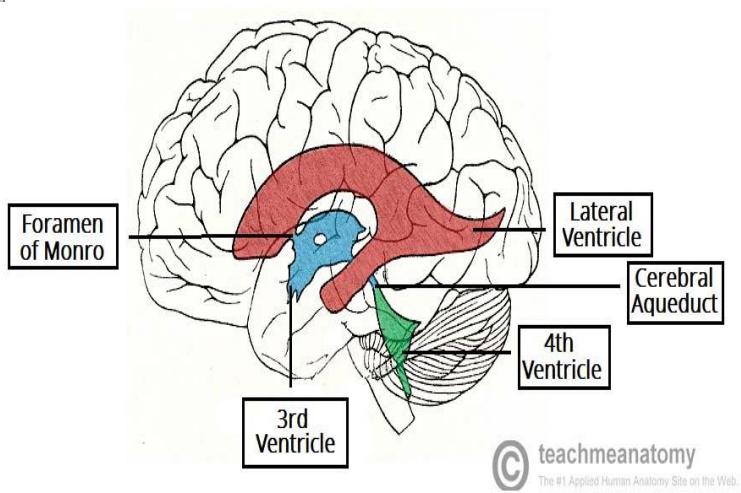


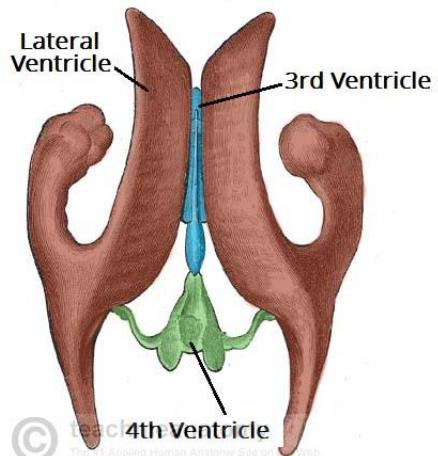
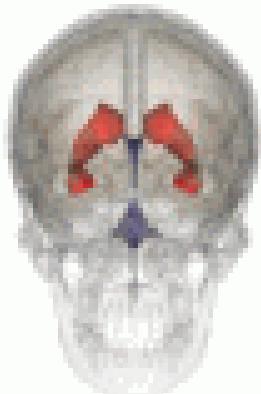
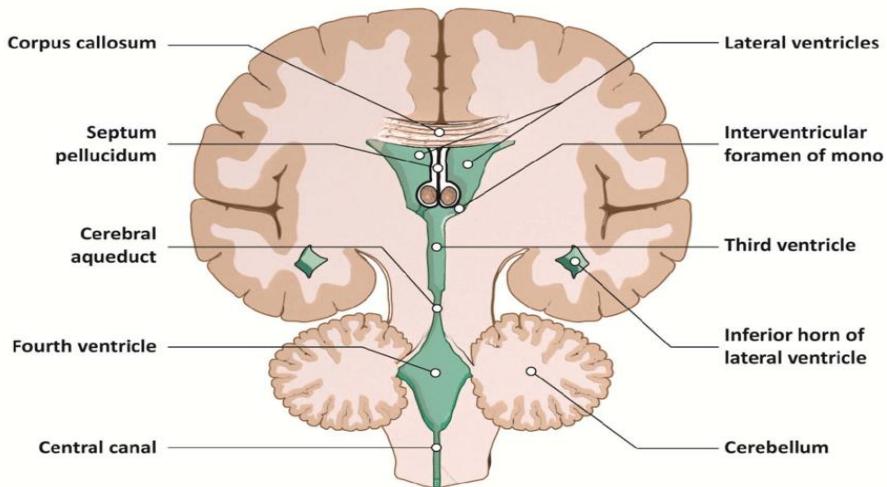
# LATERAL VENTRICLE

Muskaan Khalid

# Ventricular system of brain: network of communicating cavities in brain.

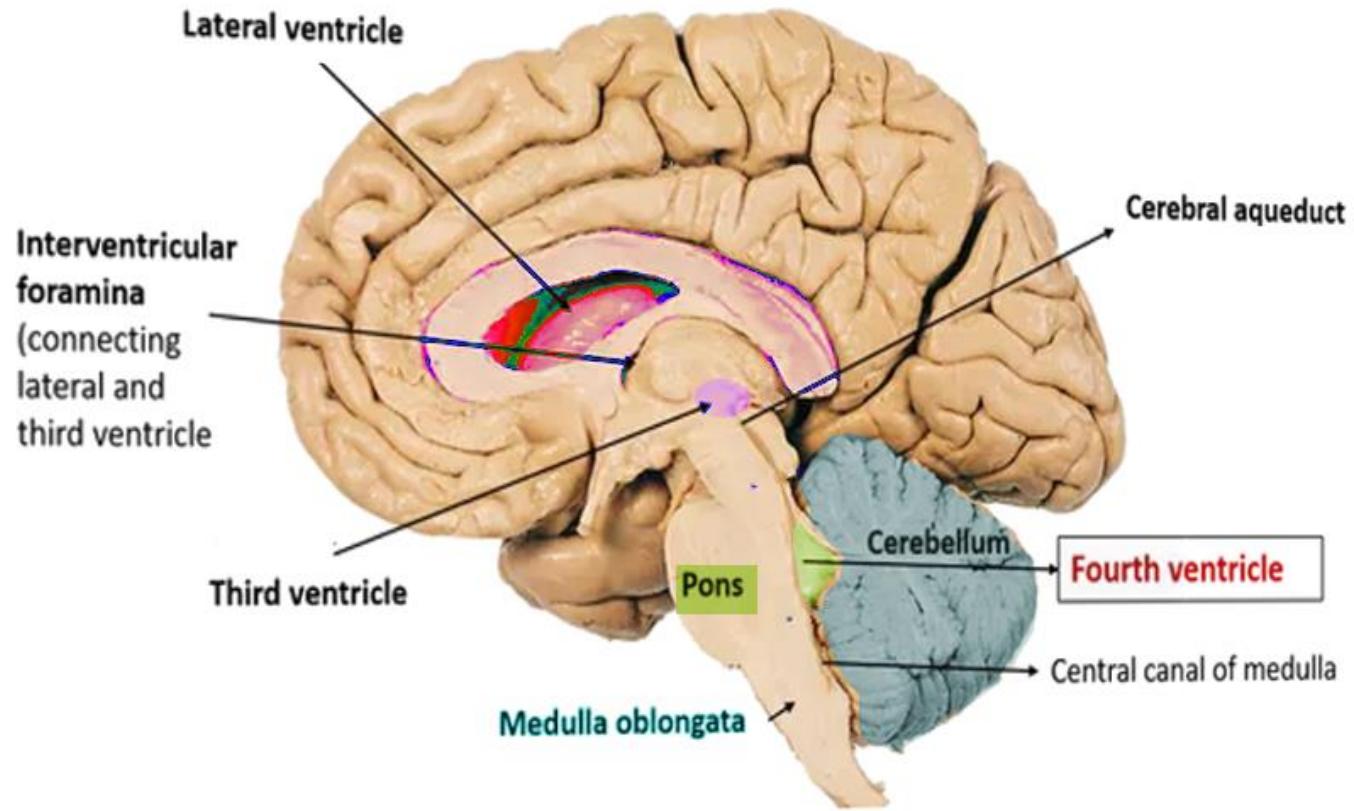


- Lateral ventricle
- 3<sup>rd</sup> ventricle
- Cerebral aqueduct
- 4<sup>th</sup> ventricle



teach4me  
The #1 Applied Human Anatomy Site on the Web

- The two ventricles are separated by the septum pellucidum that runs from corpus callosum to fornix.
- Each ventricle is connected to 3<sup>rd</sup> ventricle through interventricular foramen (foramen of Monro)
- It contains choroid plexus and ependyma cells that produce CSF.

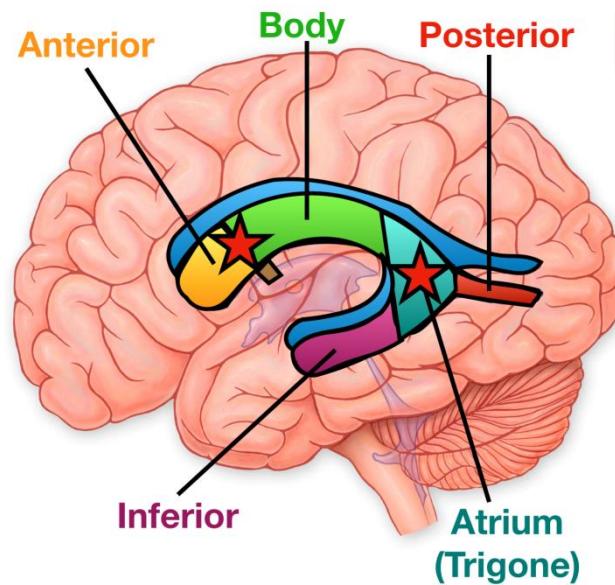


# Lateral ventricle:

Right and left cerebral hemisphere have C-shaped cavities filled with CSF.

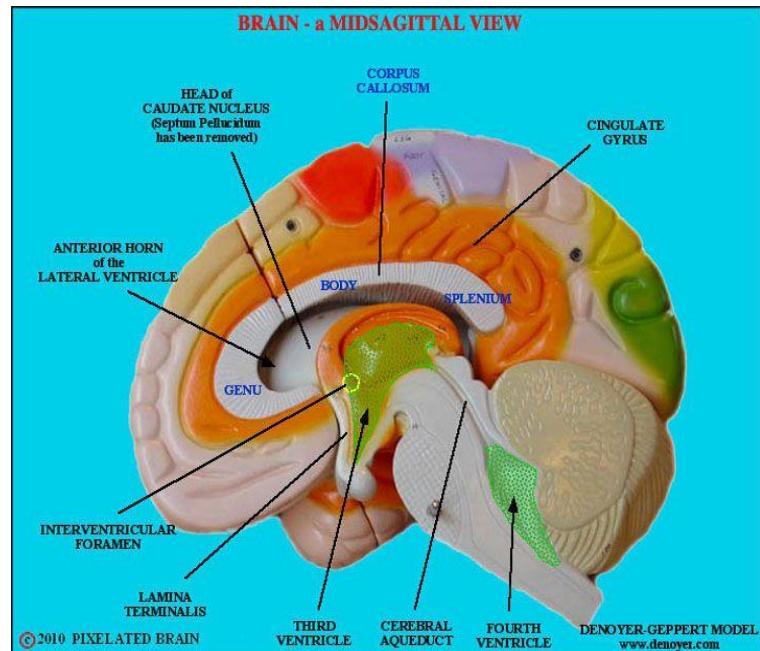
## STRUCTURE:

- Anterior horn (frontal lobe)
- Body
- Posterior horn (occipital lobe)
- Inferior horn (temporal)



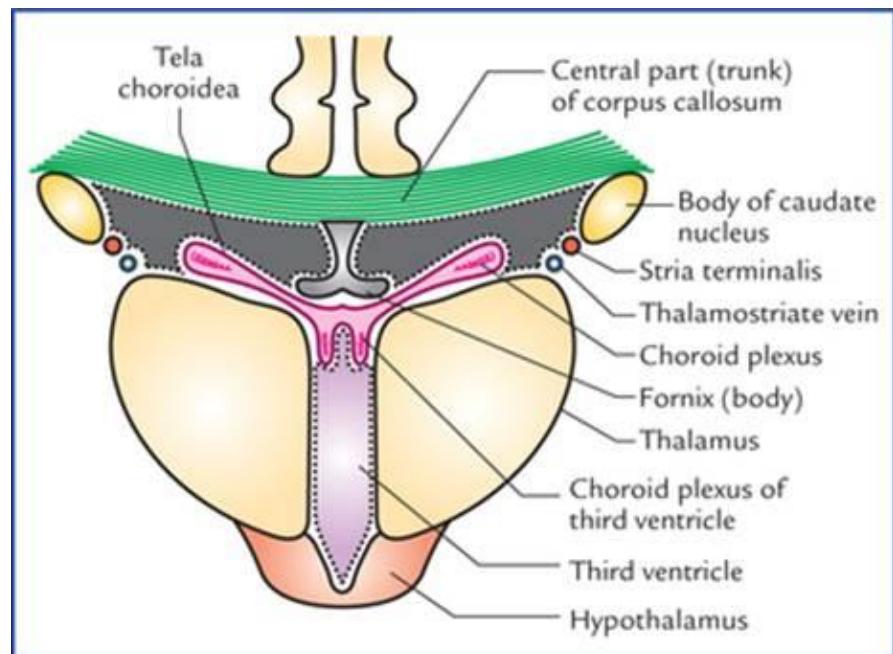
# Body:

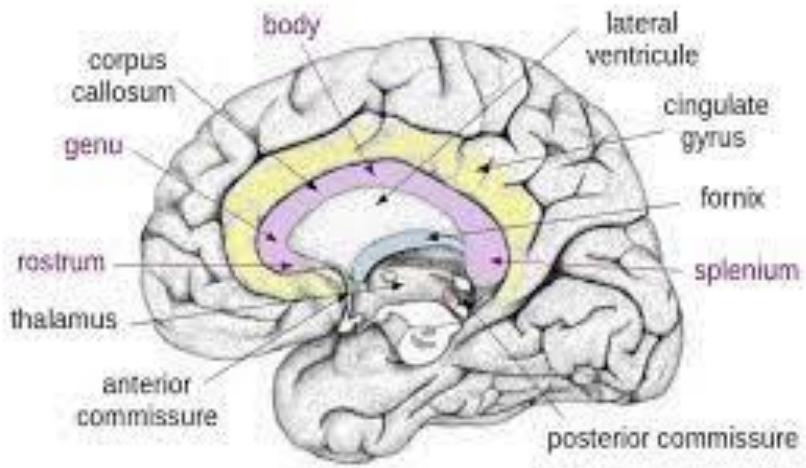
- Roof: corpus callosum
- Anteriorly: interventricular foramen
- Posteriorly: splenium of corpus callosum
- Medial wall: septum pellucidum



# Floor:

- Lateral to medial:
  - Caudate nucleus
  - Stria terminalis
  - Thalamus
  - Choroid plexus
  - Fornix
- (CySTiC Fibrosis)



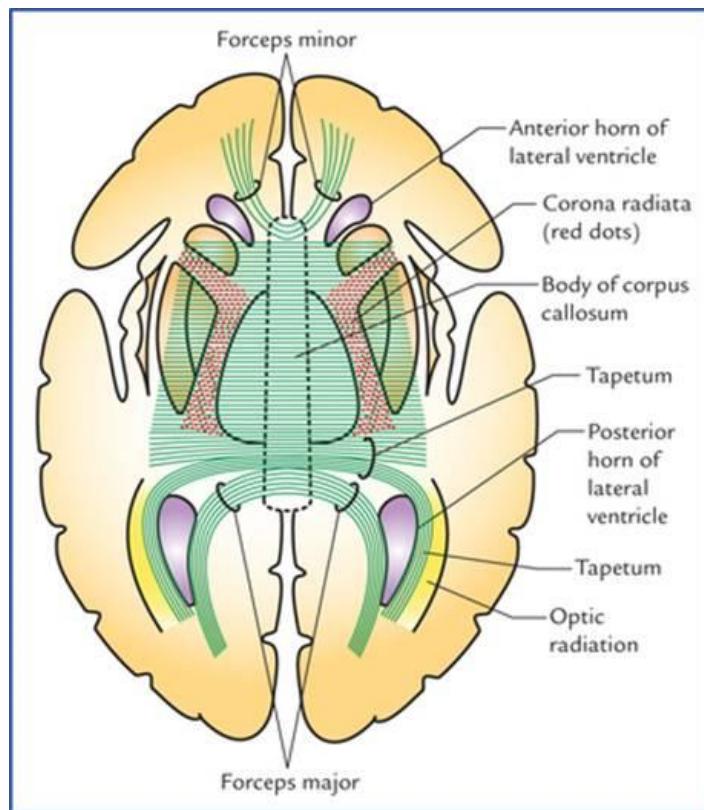


### Anterior horn:

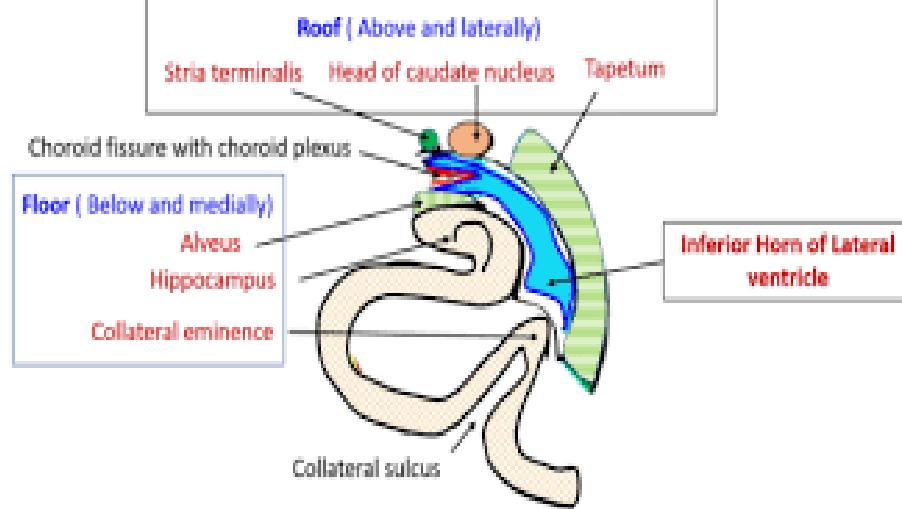
- Roof: body of corpus callosum
- Anteriorly: genu of corpus callosum
- Floor: rostrum of corpus callosum

## Posterior horn:

- roof, floor, anterior wall: tapetum of splenium of corpus callosum and optic radiation.
- Medially: calcine sulcus and forceps major



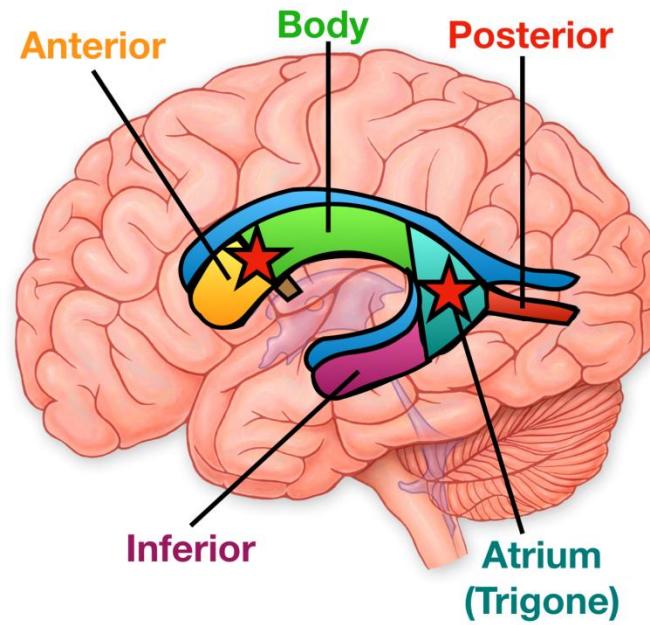
- Inferior horn:
- Parallel to temporal sulcus
- largest

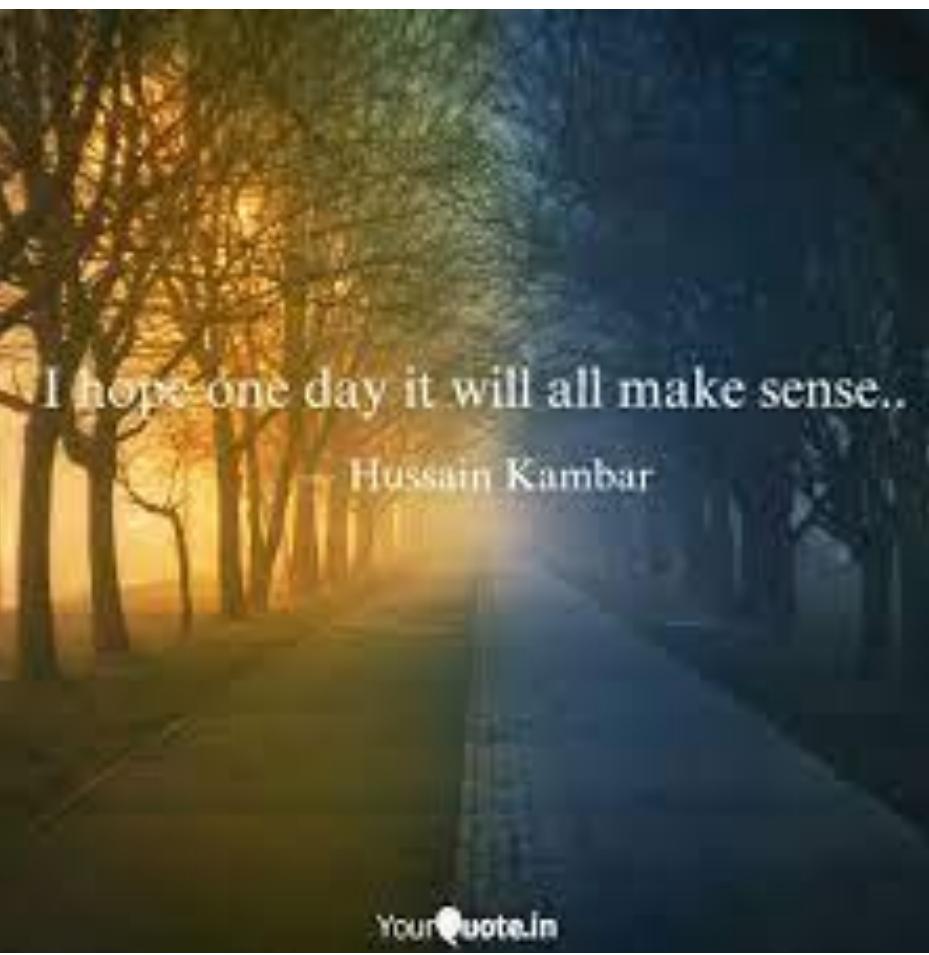


Roof: floor of post. horn and floor of body

Floor:

- Collateral sulcus
- Hippocampus
- Fimbria





I hope one day it will all make sense..

Hussain Kambar