

- 17 - The superior sagittal sinus → become continuous with → Right transverse sinus
- 18 - in the midline of skull cap → shallow sagittal groove containing ^{sinus} at each side of Groove has → Granulation ← Superior sagittal sinus
- 19 - superior sagittal sinus receives blood from → 1 - Emissary vein from Foramen caecum
2 - Meningeal vein 3 - Superior cerebral vein 4 - Emissary vein from parietal
- 20 - Foramen caecum transmit → Emissary vein from Nose 5 - Arachnoid villi
- 21 - parietal Foramina → transmit → Emissary vein from skull
- 22 - inferior sagittal sinus runs back ward to form → Straight sinus
- 23 - Straight sinus Formed by union of → 1 - Great cerebral vein + inf. sagittal sinus
↳ Drains into → left transverse sinus
- 24 - Right + left transverse sinus ends by becoming → Sigmoid sinus
^{transverse} sinus ↳ Give attachment of tentorium cerebelli to → occipital bone
- 25 - Right + left sigmoid sinus Drains from → left + right transverse sinus
and continues as → Internal jugular vein
- 26 → Internal jugular vein unites with subclavian vein to form → Brachiocephalic vein
then Right and left Brachiocephalic veins unite to form → Superior Vena cava.
- 27 - Superior + inferior petrosal sinus Related to → Petrous part of temporal Bone.
- 28 - cavernous sinus lies on → the body of sphenoid Bone
- 29 - intercavernous sinus receives anteriorly from → 1 - ophthalmic vein
2 - central vein of retina
- 30 - Emissary vein → connect cavernous sinus with pterygoid plexus in the infra temporal fossa.
- 31 - pterygoid plexus forms → Maxillary vein
- 32 - Maxillary vein unites with → superficial temporal vein to form ^{vein} Inferior mandibular vein within parotid Gland
- 33 - important structure associated with cavernous sinus:-
1 - Internal Carotid A. 2 - 3rd CN 3 - 4th CN 4 - 6th CN 5 - ophthalmic + Maxillary
6 - pituitary gland medially. ^{division of 5th CN}
- Note ✖ Mandibular division of 5th CN Not associated with cavernous sinus.
- 34 - pituitary Gland attached to Brain by → infundibulum.
↳ this Gland protected in the → Sella turcica of the sphenoid Bone
- 35 - Infection spreading from the Nose, sinuses, ear, teeth → may cause
septic cavernous sinus thrombosis.
- 36 - Basilar venous plexus → connect btw → 2 inferior petrosal sinuses
↳ lies btw 2 layers of dura mater on the inner surface of Clivus

Crainal cavity 1+2

- 37- Dural Arterial supply → Mainly middle meningeal Artery
- 38- Middle meningeal Artery arises from → Maxillary Artery
in the infra temporal Fossa
- 39- Middle meningeal A. passes through → Foramen spinosum
it's Branches → 1- Anterior Branch → Frontal (Cross pterion + Reach vertex)
2- posterior Branch → parietal (Posterior superior)
- 40- Bleeding in pterion area → Known as Epidural hemorrhage / direction
- 41- located above the midpoint of the zygomatic Bone (↑ 2.5-4 cm) → Pterion
- 42- Dural Nerve supply → Branch of Trigeminal, vagus, upper cervical
- 43- Arachnoid mater lies btw → Dura mater and pia mater
- 44- Arachnoid mater separated from Dura mater by → supdural space
- 45- Arachnoid mater separated from pia mater by → suparachnoid space
- 46- The supdural space is a → potential space
- 47- The sup Arachnoid space is a → space filled by CSF
- 48- Arachnoid projects into the venous sinuses to form → arachnoid villi
- 49- Aggregation of arachnoid villi are referred to as → Arachnoid granulation
- 50- most numerous along the superior sagittal sinus + serve as sites where the CSF diffuse into the blood stream → Arachnoid Mater
- 51- GRANULATION Pits → indentation of the skull formed by → Arachnoid granulation
- 52- if the fontanelles are depressed below the surface → Dehydration
- 53- A bulging fontanelle indicates → Raised intracranial pressure
- 54- Fontanel skull → ① large carinum relative to the face
② No mastoid process ③ Angle of the mandible is obtuse.
- 55- Facial Nerve may damage by forceps in a difficult delivery
↳ Due to Absence of Mastoid process.
- 56- Functions of the paranasal sinuses →
① Resonators of the voice ② Reduce the skull weight
③ Shock absorbers of trauma ④ Help in warm + moisten inhaled Air
- 57- Types of Intra cranial hemorrhage →
1- Epidural 2- supdural 3- sup Arachnoid 4- intra cerebral
- 58- Extradural hemorrhage / Epidural → Strip up the dura from skull bone
↳ due to Damage in Anterior division of → middle meningeal Artery
↳ in pterion Region (Trauma)
- Note ① → the hematoma expands → strips the dura inside the skull
↳ cause headache
- ② → increase intracranial pressure → herniate → then caused
unconsciousness ← compress the Brain stem