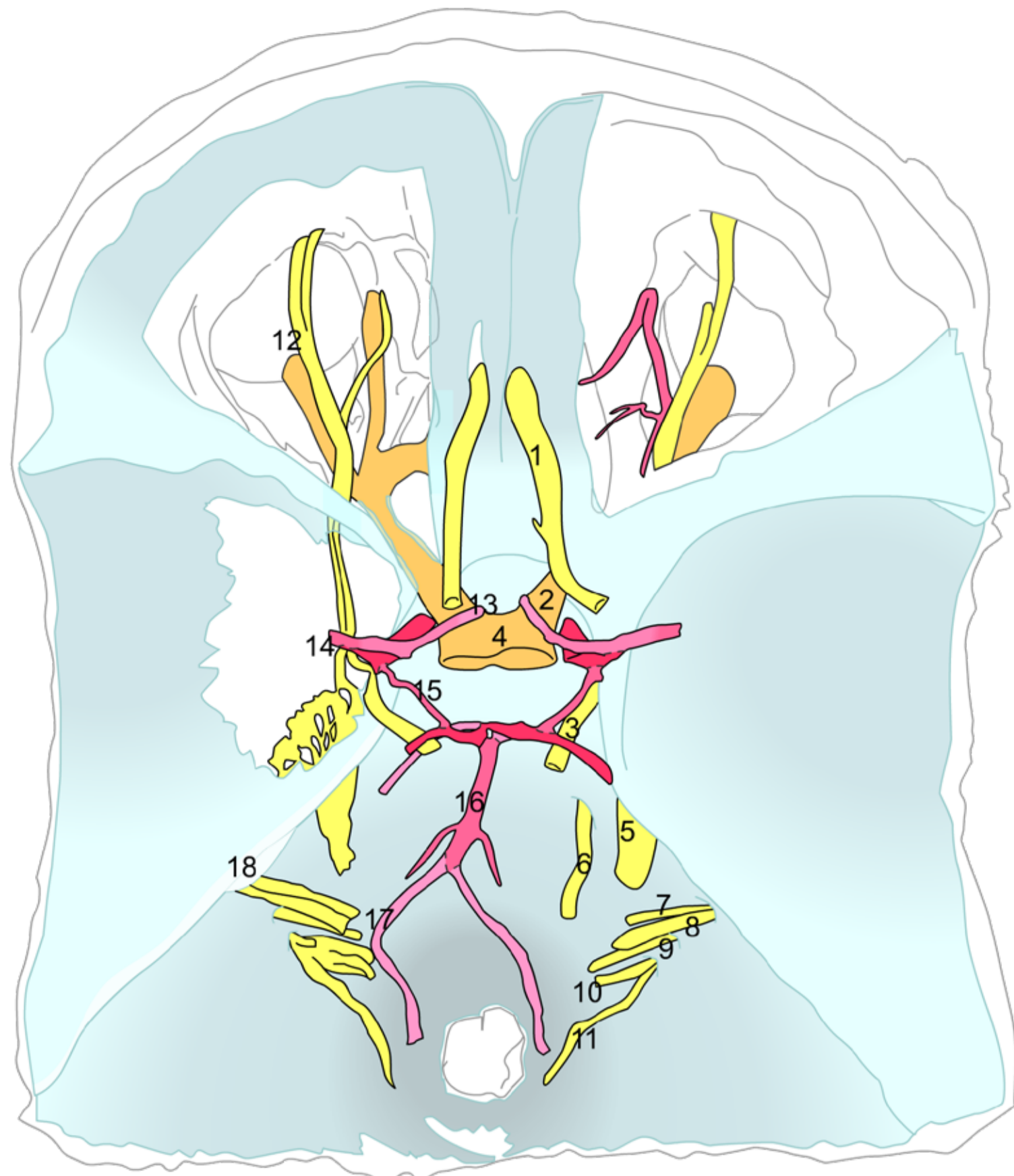
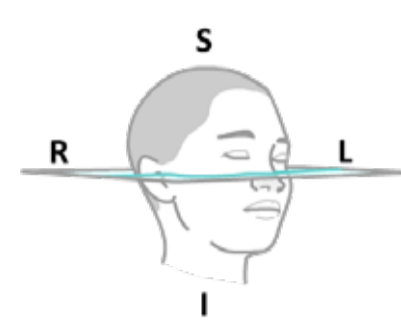


CRANIAL NERVES & VERTEBROBASILAR ARTERIAL SYSTEM



Skull sectioned horizontally, a superior view showing the anterior, middle and posterior cranial fossa



Cranial Nerves	1.	Olfactory tract (I)
	2.	Optic n. (II)
	3.	Oculomotor n. (III)
	4.	Optic chiasma
	5.	Trigeminal n. (V)
	6.	Abducent n. (VI)
	7.	Facial n. (VII)
	8.	Vestibulocochlear n. (VIII)
	9.	Glossopharyngeal n. (IX)
	10.	Vagus n. (X)
	11.	Spinal Accessory n. (XI)
Arteries	12.	Frontal n.
	13.	Ant. cerebral a.
	14.	Mid. cerebral a.
	15.	Post. communicating a.
	16.	Basilar a.
	17.	Vertebral a.
	18.	Tentorium cerebelli (cut)

- The cranial nerves are a set of 12 paired nerves that arise directly (except for the olfactory and optic) from the brain. The remaining ten nerves emerge from the brain stem. The names of the cranial nerves relate to their function and they are also numerically identified in roman numerals (I-XII).
- Identify all the cranial nerves.
- The vertebral-basilar arterial system is located at the back of the brain and includes the vertebral and basilar arteries. These arteries supply blood, oxygen, and nutrients to vital brain structures, such as the brainstem, occipital lobes, and cerebellum....
- Note the Circle of Willis (arterial circle) which is coloured red.

Clinical Considerations – Intracranial aneurysm, also known as brain aneurysm, is a cerebrovascular disorder in which saccular aneurysms, also known as berry aneurysms, appear as a round outpouching and are the most common form of cerebral aneurysm. Symptoms of vertebral-basilar transient ischemic attack (TIA) and strokes may include headache and dizziness among others. A TIA or stroke usually begins abruptly. Reduced blood supply to the posterior part of the brain such as the occipital lobe can cause visual impairment. TIAs are temporary, and strokes have longer lasting symptoms (> 24 hours).

Q: What part of the brain is closely related to the respective cranial fossae?

Can you locate the pituitary gland (hypophysis)? What are the parts of the hypophysis?

Name the secretions (hormones) from different parts of the hypophysis.

What is the arterial supply to the different lobes of the cerebrum?

What are the types of intracranial haemorrhage and what is the main cause of each?